

# JUSTICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

## SAC PUBLICATION DIGEST

JANUARY - JUNE 2009

**T**HIS *Digest* contains abstracts of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) reports published January – June 2009, including reports produced for the SACs by outside authors or organizations. The SACs are state agencies that collect, analyze, and disseminate justice data, and these reports cover a wide array of topics and analysis approaches for criminal justice data at the state level. The Justice Research and Statistics Association, whose core members are the SACs, prepared this *Digest*.

Many of these reports can be accessed by clicking on the title. For reports not available electronically, please contact the SAC directly. SAC contact information is available at [www.jrsa.org](http://www.jrsa.org).

**Entries in this *Digest* are arranged alphabetically by state under the following topic areas:**

- Corrections
- Courts
- Crime Statistics
- Domestic Violence
- Drugs
- Firearms
- Gangs
- Hate Crime
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement
- Miscellaneous
- Sentencing
- Sex Offenders
- Traffic Stops
- Victimization

## CONNECTICUT

### *2009 CONNECTICUT RECIDIVISM STUDY*

Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division  
Office of Policy and Management  
February 2009, 32 pp.

The State of Connecticut Recidivism Study is an annual report on the recidivism of offenders released from the custody of the Department of Correction (DOC) and from probation. The 2009 study followed 16,486 sentenced offenders for a three-year period after they were released or discharged from a state prison facility during 2004. The study tracked four measures of recidivism: 1) new arrests 2) new convictions 3) any incidence of re-incarceration, and 4) returns to prison with a new sentence. In addition, a detailed analysis of recidivism rates for select offender groups is provided. The study finds recidivism in Connecticut to be generally consistent with other states for the categories of recidivism that were reported, with 36.7% of released offenders being returned to prison for a new offense within three years.

### *A REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE: 2009 CORRECTIONAL POPULATION FORECAST REPORT*

Research, Analysis and Evaluation Unit, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division,  
Connecticut Office of Policy & Management  
February 2009, 18 pp.

This report, the third in a series of annual reports, provides a 12-month forecast of Connecticut's prison population. It includes background information on the forecasting methodology used, relevant data and policy factors incorporated into the work, and similar forecasting efforts by other states.

## DELAWARE

### *DELAWARE SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENDER REENTRY PROJECT 2003 TO 2006 EVALUATION WITH RECIDIVISM FOLLOW-UP RESULTS*

John P. O'Connell and Julia E. Cahill  
Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget  
May 2009, 30 pp.

In compliance with the U.S. Department of Justice guidelines, the Delaware Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) targeted high-risk offenders between 18 to 35 years old at release and who had no record of sex offenses. Priorities for enrollment were determined to be younger offenders who reside in Delaware, and who had substance abuse or mental health disorders as well as severe deficiencies in employment. Prior to entry into the SVORI, an offender would appear before the judge in the Superior Court's Reentry Court and agree to the reentry plan. Commission of a new crime by an offender during participation in the reentry program would likely result in a probation violation and potential return to jail. Other incidences of non-compliance with the reentry plan would result in graduated sanctions: the first offense, community service; the second offense, weekend time at a work release center; a third offense, a seven-day stay at a violation-of-probation center; and a fourth offense, jail time. This graduated sanction model for offender reentry was based on the experience of a smaller

Delaware Superior Court program. Six hundred and forty offenders were identified by the Department of Correction as eligible for SVORI; however, less than half, 303, were admitted to SVORI in the community, and only 96 of those successfully completed the program. More details are included in the report on implementation, participant characteristics, recidivism, and reasons for non-completion.

*DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POPULATION PATTERNS 2000 TO DECEMBER 2008*

Jack O'Connell and Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist

Delaware Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Analysis Center

January 2009, 6 pp.

Four graphs provide a summary of the Department of Correction's (DOC's) Bureau of Prison's population based on the daily population reports for the period of January 2000 to December 2008. The second page of this report contains a table that provides a detailed quarterly breakout of DOC facility types by offender status. Offender status types include offenders sentenced for Level V Prison (offender serving more than one year), Level V Jail (offenders serving one year or less), Level IV offenders, Level III offenders, and detainees.

*DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POPULATION PATTERNS 2000 TO MARCH 2009*

Jack O'Connell and Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist

Delaware Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Analysis Center

April 2009, 6 pp.

Four graphs provide a summary of the Department of Correction's (DOC's) Bureau of Prison's population based on the daily population reports for the period of January 2000 to March 2009. The second page of this report contains a table that provides a detailed quarterly breakout of DOC facility types by offender status. Offender status types include offenders sentenced for Level V Prison (offender serving more than one year), Level V Jail (offenders serving one year or less), Level IV offenders, Level III offenders, and detainees.

## **IOWA**

*STATE LEGISLATION MONITORING REPORT: FY2008*

Phyllis Blood and Paul Stageberg

Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

February 2009, 11 pp.

Since 2002, Iowa's Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) Advisory Council has requested that CJJP monitor the correctional impact of enacted legislation of particular interest. This report covers monitoring results, or future plans to monitor, for the following policies: drug commitments to prison, continuing evaluation of the impact of drug laws on the prison population; drug commitments to CBC, continuing evaluation of the impact of drug laws on the probation population; enticement of minors, internet offenses; baseline data for minority/gender differences in criminal charges/convictions; juveniles, sex offender registry, and the Adam Walsh Act; and contraband in jails.

# COURTS

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## ARIZONA

### *FILL THE GAP: FY2008 REPORT*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
January 2009, 78 pp.

Arizona's Fill the Gap effort provides funding for prosecutors, public defenders, courts and the Attorney General to enhance felony case processing in the state's 15 Superior Court branches. The report includes an explanation of the Fill the Gap program including statutory authority, the appropriation formulas, and designated responsible parties. The report also presents expenditures by organization, local plans for future expenditures of Fill the Gap funds, and suggestions for improving the Fill the Gap program.

## DELAWARE

### *2008 SUPERIOR COURT DRUG CASE SENTENCING PATTERNS*

John P. O'Connell and Spencer B. Price  
Delaware Statistical Analysis Center  
May 2009, 12 pp.

This report examines 3,020 cases in Delaware Superior Court that involved at least one drug charge at conviction. A total of 73% of the cases included only drug charges, while the remaining 27% included drug and non-drug charges. The results for offenders convicted of drug crimes in Superior Court show that: most offenders are sentenced to some type of probation or credit for time served with probation to follow; 12% of all drug cases are sentenced to prison (terms greater than one year) and about half of these are minimum term sentences; most offenders, whether sentenced to prison or probation, are ordered to address their addiction problems, with many being ordered to specific programs; and in many cases a repeat drug selling conviction does not result in the applicable 36-month minimum term.

### *SUPERIOR COURT DETENTION CASE STATUS OF LONG TERM DETAINEES*

Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist and John P. O'Connell, Jr.  
Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

This memorandum provides an updated quarterly report of Superior Court detention population cases for defendants contained longer than 120 days in a Level V Delaware Department of Correction (DOC) secure facility or the Delaware Psychiatric Center. The report also gives the statewide and county breakdowns for the Superior Court detainee population in a secure DOC facility for 121 days or more for each quarter and provides a historical look at these populations since the third quarter of 2006.

### *4<sup>TH</sup> QUARTER 2008*

January 2009, 5 pp.

### *1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2009*

March 2009, 5 pp.

# CRIME STATISTICS

## ALABAMA

### *CRIME IN ALABAMA 2008*

Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center

158 pp.

*Crime in Alabama 2008* represents a summary of the nature and extent of the crimes reported by local criminal justice agencies to the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center's (ACJIC) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The report concentrates on Part I crimes reported by the state's law enforcement agencies for calendar year 2008. Also included is an overview of the less serious offenses (or Part II crimes) as well as statistics regarding arrests, recovered property and law enforcement employees.

## ARIZONA

### *ARIZONA CRIME TRENDS: A SYSTEM REVIEW*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, Statistical Analysis Center

January 2009, 114 pp.

On a biennial basis, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission prepares for the governor a criminal justice system review report. Available resources, the size and complexity of the criminal justice system, and the nature of data sources influence the scope of the issues addressed in this report. In this edition of *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, up to 10 years of data from law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and the juvenile justice system are compiled to give readers an overview of crime and criminal and juvenile justice system activity in Arizona.

### *ARIZONA VIOLENT CRIME TRENDS*

Matt Bileski, Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

May 2009, 2 pp.

This two-page fact sheet covering the years 2000–2007 concentrates specifically on violent index offenses – murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault – as they are reported to police both in the state of Arizona and the United States through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

## CALIFORNIA

### *HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 2007*

Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice Research & Statistics Association

December 2008, 95 pp.

*Homicide in California, 2007* contains information about the crime of homicide and its victims, as well as demographic data on persons arrested for homicide. Information about the death

penalty, the number of peace officers killed in the line of duty, and justifiable homicide is also included. This report provides data for the year 2007 as well as prior years.

#### *CRIME IN 2008*

Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice

These reports compare preliminary crime counts for periods in 2008 with final counts for the same periods in 2007 for California law enforcement jurisdictions serving populations of 100,000 or more. The 85 jurisdictions that met this criterion in 2007 and 2008 account for approximately 65% of the crimes reported in the state annually. Law enforcement jurisdictions are grouped into three categories: police departments, sheriff's departments, and contract cities (cities that contract for law enforcement services rather than maintain their own police force).

#### *JANUARY THROUGH JUNE (PRELIMINARY REPORT)*

2 pp.

#### *JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER (PRELIMINARY REPORT)*

12 pp.

### **DELAWARE**

#### *DELAWARE MAJOR CRIMES: 2005 THRU THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2009*

Delaware Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Analysis Center

May 8, 2009, 11 pp.

This report provides a summary of changing monthly major reported crime between calendar year 2005 and March 2009. This information is extracted from the Delaware Criminal Justice Information System's (DelJISs) crime complaint files. The purpose of the report is to provide a timely means of tracking recent crime trends; it should not be viewed as the state's official crime report, which is more comprehensive, but not as timely. This report focuses on the major crimes (homicide, felony sex crimes, robbery, felony assault, burglary, and drug dealing) because they represent the greatest risk to public safety and because they are the most likely to result in pre-trial detention and subsequent sentences to jail or prison – and therefore they are most likely to have a significant impact on costs and operations.

#### *DELAWARE STATEWIDE ADULT ARRESTS 2000 – 2007*

Delaware Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Analysis Center

February 5, 2009, 1 p.

This one-page fact sheet lists the number and rate of arrests for NIBRS Group A crimes – violent crimes, drug and narcotic offenses, serious property crimes, and other property and social crimes – for Delaware in the years 2000–2007.

### **ILLINOIS**

#### *ILLINOIS MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION COUNCIL 2008 ANNUAL REPORT*

Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council and Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

March 2009, 24 pp.

This publication describes the activities of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council during 2008. The Council was established in 1991 to decrease motor vehicle theft in the state. It awards grant funds to multijurisdictional task forces, investigative teams, and other anti-theft efforts. The report presents data on motor vehicle theft trends in the state, and provides an overview of Council programs and participating agencies.

*JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PLANNING MATERIALS: ILLINOIS CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRENDS, 1997-2007*

Christine Devitt, Erica Hughes, Idetta Phillips

Research & Analysis Unit, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

March 2009, 40 pp.

This report provides brief snapshots of crime and criminal justice trends in Illinois at state and regional levels for the period 1997–2007. Overviews are provided for 1) population and demographic shifts; 2) new geographic regional breakdowns for trend analysis; 3) decline in statewide index violent and property crime rates; 4) decline in statewide index violent and property arrest rates; 5) increase in statewide drug arrest rates; 6) increase in prison population; and 7) disproportionate minority contact. Findings are also summarized by region for Illinois' four regions: Cook County, the Northern Illinois region outside of Cook County, Central Illinois, and Southern Illinois.

## **LOUISIANA**

*CRIME IN LOUISIANA 2007*

Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program

May 2009, 93 pp.

This report lists part I crimes in Louisiana and presents the number of offenses occurring in cities, parishes, and metropolitan versus non-metropolitan areas of the state in 2007. Tables and charts that show numbers of offenses and crime rates in the state in 2007 as well as a comparison of 2005, 2006, and 2007 are also included. Trends are included for the years 1998 through 2007 and percentages of violent crime compared to non-violent (property) crime. Percent change from 2006 to 2007 is provided.

## **MAINE**

*MAINE CRIME AND JUSTICE DATA BOOK 2008*

Maine Statistical Analysis Center

USM Muskie School of Public Service

March 2009, 95 pp.

The *2008 Maine Crime and Justice Data Book* presents a portrait of crime and justice indicators in the state using the most recent Department of Public Safety, Department of Corrections and court data available for Maine. Totals were disaggregated to the state, county, and municipal levels (where possible) and stratified by crime type, age of offender and gender. The data book consists of four sections, 1) Index Crimes in Maine, 2) Arrests and Clearances in Maine, 3) Courts and Corrections, and 4) Maine's Adult and Juvenile Recidivism Outcomes. While Maine has the lowest violent crime rate in the country, certain crimes, most notably forcible rape and domestic assaults, are occurring more often. In addition, drug and alcohol arrests account for a disproportionate share of all arrests made. This report also examines the rise of incarceration

rates, a trend which is having profound social and fiscal impacts on the state and counties. Finally, this report offers both adult and juvenile recidivism data for the first time.

## **NEW YORK**

### *CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE 2008 PRELIMINARY DATA*

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

June 2009, 12 pp.

This report and the attached appendices provide the most recent information available on the number of Index crimes and rates per 100,000 population for each county in New York State. County population data are provided every year by the FBI based on U.S. Census estimates and are used to calculate crime rates. Crime counts are based on official crime reports submitted to the Division of Criminal Justice Services through the Uniform Crime Reporting and Incident Based Reporting programs. The summary includes information on crimes reported in New York State for the last 10 years.

### *NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE 2008 CRIMESTAT REPORT*

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

May 2009, 98 pp.

The *2008 Crimestat Report* presents system indicator and performance measurement data for criminal justice activities within New York State. Most of the data presented are provided to the Division of Criminal Justice Services through the monthly Crimestat process. Crimestat is the performance management system for New York State criminal justice agencies and initiatives. While many organizations use data to manage performance, Crimestat brings together criminal justice system indicators and performance measures from numerous state agencies, as well as federal and local criminal justice agencies. The report has four main sections: crime overview, enforcement, managing offenders, and public safety and services. Historical criminal justice system indicator data, including reported crime and criminal justice populations, are also presented in the report. For performance measures, five years of data are presented.

## **OREGON**

### *LANE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE REPORT*

Susan P. Schwartz

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

May 2009, 29 pp.

One of the roles of Oregon's Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) is to monitor statewide measures of crime and public safety resources. As part of that function, the CJC convened a study group to look at county-level data and develop quantitative measures of public safety service. The study group focused on conditions in Lane County, and looked at offense, arrest, jail bed, prison intake, and sworn officer data. This publication, which is a snapshot of the data collected by the study group, also looks at time trends and reports national data for comparison.

## TENNESSEE

### *CRIME IN TENNESSEE 2008*

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit  
May 2009, 544 pp.

This report presents crime statistics submitted by all law enforcement agencies across Tennessee for the year 2008. The statistics are reported to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System, which is the state's version of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Incident-based data include details about the offense, victim, offender, property, arrestees, and the relationship between the people involved.

### *CRIME ON CAMPUS 2008: A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CRIMES REPORTED ON THE CAMPUSES OF ALL TENNESSEE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION*

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit  
March 2009, 186 pp.

This report presents data on the nature, volume, and extent of reported crime on the campuses and in the housing of Tennessee colleges and universities during calendar year 2008. The report is based on data submitted to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) through the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System program that collects data on all crimes occurring in Tennessee. All colleges and universities, in addition to all law enforcement agencies, are mandated to report crime statistics to the TBI. The report includes sections for both analysis and comparison of offenses by year.

## WISCONSIN

### *PRELIMINARY CRIME AND ARRESTS IN WISCONSIN 2008*

Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center  
June 2009, 9 pp.

This preliminary report, prepared by the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance's Statistical Analysis Center, is a summary of crime and arrest data reported to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in 2008. It contains a comparison of information on crime volume, rates, and trends on eight major criminal offenses as designated by the FBI: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In addition, the report includes statistical information on property crime totals and Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA). A final report will be available later in the year after police agencies and the SAC have the opportunity to review and validate all data submissions.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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## ALABAMA

### *2008 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ALABAMA*

Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, Statistical Analysis Center

2009, 16 pp.

Using state crime data, the 2,000 domestic violence incidents occurring in 2008 are described, including the weapon(s) used and the relationship of victim to offender.

## **IDAHO**

*FAMILY AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN IDAHO: TRENDS FROM 2004-2007*

Janeena Jamison Wing

Idaho Statistical Analysis Center

April 2009, 43 pp.

This report details information regarding intimate partner violence, non-intimate partner family violence, and total domestic violence, which is the combination of both. These numbers are also compared with overall victims of crime to help determine characteristics of victims. The data are from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting System and the 2005 Crime in Idaho Victimization Survey.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

*ANALYSIS OF INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDES IN MASSACHUSETTS: AN OVERVIEW OF SUPPLEMENTARY HOMICIDE REPORT CASES BETWEEN 1986 AND 2007*

Shelley Penman

Research and Policy Analysis Division, Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security

April 2009, 10 pp.

This report presents an analysis of Supplemental Homicide Report data collected through the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This report offers a more general analysis of intimate partner homicide cases in Massachusetts over 21 years. The goal of this report is to gain a deeper understanding of the prevalence and characteristics of intimate partner homicide in Massachusetts.

*MASSACHUSETTS INTIMATE PARTNER HOMICIDE REVIEW: AN OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY CASES BETWEEN 2005 AND 2007*

Mica Astion and Keith O'Brien

Research and Policy Analysis Division, Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security

June 2009, 16 pp.

This report is the result of a Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security-initiated review of intimate partner (IP) homicides around the state. The Research and Policy Analysis Division designed a 52-question IP homicide data collection tool (or survey) that was sent to the 11 state District Attorney's Offices to collect data on all IP homicides between 2005 and 2007. This report contains detailed characteristics of the 47 IP homicide cases that occurred in Massachusetts between 2005 and 2007.

## NEW YORK

*DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMIZATIONS IN IBR JURISDICTIONS OF NEW YORK STATE, 2007*

Matthew Fetzer

Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research & Performance

January 2009, 13 pp.

Using data from only the agencies reporting incident-based data, this report provides a comprehensive overview of the characteristics of domestic and intimate partner violence in New York State. Among the findings is that 62% of domestic incidents are between intimates, usually between a boyfriend and girlfriend.

## DRUGS

## ILLINOIS

*METHAMPHETAMINE AND VIOLENCE IN ILLINOIS*

Ralph A. Weisheit

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

76 pp.

The author was contracted to provide an overview of the nexus of methamphetamines and violence in the state of Illinois. The study was limited to the interviews of known methamphetamine users and county officials from the state. The report includes a literature review with information on the history and use of amphetamines and methamphetamines, particularly in the Midwest and state of Illinois. The report also discusses the methodology of the study, including changes from the original design. Findings show that the main threat of violence from methamphetamine is from the psychopharmacological effects of the drug rather than as a result of the drug trade.

## NORTH CAROLINA

*GRANT UPDATE: PROJECT TSUNAMI*

Pete Andrus

North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Policy

4 pp.

Southeastern North Carolina has experienced a rise in illegal narcotic distribution without the benefit of a full-time federal prosecutor to assist in addressing interstate criminal activity. Two counties in the area, New Hanover County and Pender County, have utilized state prosecutors dually sworn in as federal prosecutors to use a full range of criminal justice penalties, including federal law, as tools in the fight against such crimes. This briefing provides an overview of the effort, funded by a North Carolina state grant.

## WASHINGTON

*THE IMPACT OF DRUGS IN WASHINGTON STATE*

Thea Mounts

Washington Statistical Analysis Center

June 2009, 56 pp.

This document examines the cost of ATOD (alcohol, tobacco and other drugs) in the state of Washington. The document begins with a description of the population of the state, including population information, data on health coverage, and educational attainment. Information is provided on level of ATOD use and initiation, as well as on hospitalizations related to ATOD and cost patterns. The data are then broken out by type of drug. Information is also provided on the effect upon the Washington criminal justice system.

## FIREARMS

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## HAWAII

*CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA BRIEF: FIREARMS REGISTRATIONS IN HAWAII, 2008*

Paul Perrone

Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division

June 2009, 7 pp.

Pursuant to Hawaii state law, county police departments are required to report information on firearms registrations to the Attorney General's Office. The report details information on the number of applications for firearms and their outcomes. Information is broken out by type of firearms (long arms or handguns) and by county. Further information is provided for the 1.1% of applications rejected.

## GANGS

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## NORTH CAROLINA

*GANGS IN NORTH CAROLINA: A 2009 REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission

March 2009, 100 pp.

This report provides information on the individual grants awarded during the 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 grant cycles, funding a total of 53 projects across the state to address the proliferation of gangs and gang activity in the state. Each summary in the report illustrates the variety of approaches that have been taken to deal with gangs and the success of each approach, including the objectives and accomplishments of each project. Performance measurement data are

included and analyzed, where applicable, in an effort to provide quantitative support for program impact. This report also includes an update on the nature and extent of gang activity across North Carolina using data extracted from the state's new GangNET information database. Aggregate state data as well as some county-level information are provided on the number of agencies using the system and on the total number of gangs and gang members which have been validated and entered into the database. Limitations of these data and their uses are discussed.

## HATE CRIME

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### HAWAII

*HATE CRIMES IN HAWAII, 2008*

Paul Perrone

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

May 2009, 3 pp.

This seventh annual report covers hate crime cases that reached a final disposition during calendar year 2008 in Hawaii. One case was reported to the program during this time. Summary statistics from previous years are also included. A total of 13 hate crime cases were reported to the Hawaii program during its first seven years of operation (2002–2008), yielding an average of 1.9 cases reported statewide per year and 0.5 cases reported per participating agency per year, remaining consistent with the FBI's national statistics.

### KENTUCKY

*HATE CRIME AND HATE INCIDENTS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 2007*

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

53 pp.

This is the sixth annual report of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet regarding hate crimes and hate incidents in Kentucky. This report combines official federal law enforcement data reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, official state law enforcement data reported by the Kentucky State Police, and anecdotal evidence gathered from local newspapers and human rights organizations. Although the FBI UCR Program reported 48 hate crime incidents in Kentucky in 2007, the state police reported 56 incidents. Race was the most common motivation for hate crimes in Kentucky in 2007 at 68%. Of those incidents, 92% were anti-black. The second most common hate crime motivation was sexual orientation, representing 16% of incidents. Of those incidents, 67% were anti-male homosexual and 22% were anti-female homosexual.

## TENNESSEE

### *HATE CRIME 2008*

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

May 2009, 27 pp.

This annual report presents information on reported crimes motivated by bias that occurred in Tennessee. The report is based on crime statistics information submitted by law enforcement agencies in Tennessee to TBI's Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). The groups toward which bias-motivated crimes may be directed are based on the national definitions and conform to the same standards used in the annual Hate Crime Report published by the FBI. There were 515 hate crimes reported, 0.08% of all offenses reported in Tennessee. However, this represents an increase of 38.4% from 2007 of all reported hate crime offenses. The largest increase was in the Unknown bias category. The only category to decrease was Anti-Ethnic, with reported Disability bias offenses increasing by 88.1%.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

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## ARIZONA

### *2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY CITY PROFILE REPORTS*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

These reports summarize some findings from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to a sample of eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students in the spring of 2008 for each city. The results for the city are presented, along with comparisons to the 2006 AYS results from the city and 2008 AYS state results. The survey assesses school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. The 2008 AYS contained a number of revisions to questions from previous surveys. Additional substance use and alcohol questions were added and some risk and protective factor scales were removed.

### *CITY OF CHANDLER*

March 2009, 37 pp.

### *TOWN OF GILBERT*

March 2009, 37 pp.

### *CITY OF MESA*

April 2009, 37 pp.

### *CITY OF SCOTTSDALE*

March 2009, 37 pp.

*CITY OF SURPRISE*  
March 2009, 37 pp.

*CITY OF TUCSON*  
April 2009, 37 pp.

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: FACT SHEET*  
Joshua Brisbane and Michelle Neitch  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
January 2009, 2 pp.

This fact sheet reports the results from the *2008 Arizona Youth Survey*. The survey gauges the frequency of risky behavior among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Arizona from 319 schools and 54,734 students representing all 15 counties across the state. Risk factors predicting drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior across four areas – community, family, school, and individual – are assessed.

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: METHAMPHETAMINE FACT SHEET*  
Matt Bileski  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
February 2009, 2 pp.

This report summarizes findings on self-reported methamphetamine use from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey administered to a sample of eighth-, tenth- and twelfth-grade students in the spring of 2008. It addresses incidence and frequency of use, as well as variation in use by gender and the relationship between methamphetamine use and other anti-social behaviors.

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: UNDERAGE DRINKING FACT SHEET*  
Michelle Neitch  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
January 2009, 2 pp.

This report summarizes findings on underage drinking from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey administered to a sample of eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students in the spring of 2008. It covers frequency of alcohol use, access to alcohol, and drinking and driving. The results for the state are presented along with comparisons to previous years' survey results.

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: YOUTH GAMBLING REPORT*  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
50 pp.

This report summarizes some findings of the gambling questions from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey administered to a sample of eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students in the spring of 2008. The results for the state are presented, along with comparisons to previous survey results from the state. The survey assesses school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Based on the responses from the ten questions on gambling in the survey, the students were divided into three groups: non-gamblers, infrequent gamblers, and frequent gamblers. The data can be used by schools and communities to identify and prioritize local prevention issues.

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: YOUTH GANG INVOLVEMENT FACT SHEET*

Phillip Stevenson

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

February 2009, 2 pp.

This report summarizes findings on self-reported gang affiliation from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey administered to a sample of eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students in the spring of 2008. It includes breakdowns on gang involvement by gender as well as race/ethnicity, and addresses reasons for joining the gang, risk and protective factors for gang-involved youths, substance abuse among gang-involved youths, anti-social behavior among gang-involved youths, and school safety issues for gang-involved youths.

## **COLORADO**

*EVALUATION OF THE COLORADO INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CARE FAMILY ADVOCACY  
DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS FOR MENTAL HEALTH JUVENILE JUSTICE POPULATIONS: INTERIM  
REPORT PURSUANT TO 26-22-105(4), C.R.S.*

Kerry Cataldo and Kevin Ford

Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics

January 2009, 42 pp.

This is the first report on the Colorado Integrated System of Care Family Advocacy Demonstration Programs for Mental Health Juvenile Justice Populations, a set of family advocacy demonstration programs for youth with mental health or co-occurring disorders who are in or at risk of becoming involved with the juvenile justice system. The report describes the research design for the upcoming evaluation and provides some initial client data concerning demographics, referral and enrollment information, diagnostic criteria, services being received, and discharge data. The Division of Criminal Justice plans to perform further analysis in the future that will include system utilization outcomes, youth and family outcomes, family and youth satisfaction and assessment of family advocates, and process and leadership outcomes.

## **DELAWARE**

*DELAWARE JUVENILE RECIDIVISM: 2003 – 2008 JUVENILE LEVEL III, IV AND V RECIDIVISM STUDY*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca and John P. O'Connell

State of Delaware, Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Analysis Center

June 2009, 78 pp.

This report provides a comprehensive summary of rearrest patterns in Delaware when juvenile offenders were released into the community from 2003 to 2008 following a stay in a locked secure facility, a staff secure, or a non-secure program. The program levels reflect a graduated approach that requires increasingly intensive programming according to risk and need assessments of each juvenile; level V is the most intensive. The main measure of recidivism used in this study is a felony rearrest following release from a placement. Rearrest recidivism statistics are reported for 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months following release.

*FOURTH QUARTER FERRIS SCHOOL STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

May 2009, 10 pp.

This is one of a series of reports produced quarterly on the background and offense characteristics of youths admitted to and discharged from the Ferris School. It includes information on number of admissions, demographics, length of stay, charges at admission, and releases.

*STEVENSON HOUSE STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

These reports are part of a series produced quarterly on the status of the Stevenson House Detention Center in Delaware for pre-adjudicated youth under the age of 18. Information is provided on number of admissions, demographics, charges at admission, average length of stay, status of youth, and releases.

*THIRD QUARTER*

January 2009, 11 pp.

*FOURTH QUARTER*

May 2009, 11 pp.

*DELAWARE STATEWIDE JUVENILE ARRESTS 2000-2007*

Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

January 2009, 1 p.

This document presents the number of statewide juvenile arrests as reported by the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) from 2000 to 2007. The table is divided by the number of juvenile arrests for each year according to the offense type under three different offense categories: violent, property, and other property and social crimes. The total of all juvenile arrests, the number of Delaware juveniles, and the juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 population are also reported. Overall, the number of juvenile arrests has increased since 2000.

*2008 NEW CASTLE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

This series of status reports is produced quarterly on the background and offense characteristics of youths admitted to and discharged from the New Castle County Detention Center. It includes information on number of admissions, demographics, length of stay, charges at admission, and releases.

*THIRD QUARTER*

January 2009, 12 pp.

*FOURTH QUARTER*

May 7, 2009, 12 pp.

## ILLINOIS

### *EXAMINING AT-RISK AND DELINQUENT GIRLS IN ILLINOIS*

Lindsay Bostwick and Jessica Ashley

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

May 2009, 87 pp.

This report examines risk factors of girls in Illinois, including individual, family, and school risk factors. Also examined are factors for delinquent girls at the arrest, detention, and corrections stages in the juvenile justice system. Data tables containing the arrest, detention, and corrections numbers are presented. Finally, the report explores gender-specific programming, including existing national and state programs.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### *JUVENILE CRIME AND SYSTEM ACTIVITY TRENDS: 2005-2007*

*SystemStats*, Vol. 26, No. 1

North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center, Governor's Crime Commission

2009, 12 pp.

This report focuses on trends in North Carolina's juvenile justice system during the years 2005-2007. It includes data on arrests, court processing, detention, and corrections, and breaks data out by age, race, and gender. Further, it presents other juvenile-related data, including school violence, school suspension and expulsion, child abuse and neglect, gang crime, and substance abuse. The trend analysis shows a slight decline at almost every point of juvenile justice system processing, with the exception of modest increases in detention center admissions, school-related offenses, and school suspensions and expulsions. Despite overall declines, disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system remains problematic.

## TENNESSEE

### *SCHOOL CRIMES STUDY: A STUDY OF OFFENSES, OFFENDER, ARRESTEE AND VICTIM DATA REPORTED TO THE TENNESSEE INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM*

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit

2009, 30 pp.

The purpose of this study is to present information about the characteristics of crime occurring in Tennessee schools, focusing on public and private school systems and excluding colleges/universities and technical schools. This report looks at incidents reported to law enforcement in 2006 through 2008.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

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## MASSACHUSETTS

### *ANALYSIS OF MASSACHUSETTS ARREST-RELATED DEATHS: AN OVERVIEW OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN THE PROCESS OF ARREST BETWEEN 2003 AND 2008*

Shelley Penman

Research and Policy Analysis Division, Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security

June 2009, 11 pp.

This report contains descriptive statistics on arrest-related deaths occurring in Massachusetts for the years 2003 through 2008. These include the demographic, offense, geographic, and incident circumstance characteristics of these deaths.

## NEW YORK

### *2008 OPERATION IMPACT ANNUAL REPORT*

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

2009, 113 pp.

Operation IMPACT is an intelligence-based policing strategy designed to reduce Part I crimes. It has four key components: developing active partnerships, use of timely and accurate crime data, intelligence development and information sharing, and effective strategies. This program was first introduced in 2004 to provide direct support to 17 counties and primary law enforcement agencies. Together these jurisdictions account for 80% of the crime in the state excluding New York City. This annual report details the fifth-year activities and results of Operation IMPACT.

### *NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE COORDINATION OF POLICE SERVICES TO ELDERLY PERSONS 2009 ANNUAL REPORT*

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

2009, 18 pp.

In accordance with state law, the Committee for the Coordination of Police Services to Elderly Persons is mandated to provide an annual report on domestic incidents reported to the police that involve elderly persons. The report includes information on the ages of victims and alleged offenders, circumstances of the incident, arrests/disposition, and sentencing. For the first time this report also includes statewide Domestic Incident Report data. Details on the activities of the committee for the year 2008 are also provided.

## TENNESSEE

### *LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED 2008*

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation

May 2009, 63 pp.

This annual report presents information on incidents of assaults or deaths of law enforcement officers in the line of duty that occurred in Tennessee. The information is based on crime statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation via the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) program. TIBRS is the state version of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The report contains information from 259 agencies, including 82 sheriff's departments, 161 police departments, seven colleges/universities, three judicial district drug task forces, and six state agencies.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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## NORTH CAROLINA

### *PROCESSES OF STRATEGY FORMATION: 1993-2008: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION*

Criminal Justice Analysis Center, North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission

March 2009, 44 pp.

To help the transition to a new administration, the authors of this study tried to better understand how criminal justice strategy has been formulated by the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC). The theory of strategy by Henry Mintzberg (2007) is used as a basis to describe strategic formation and the various organizational structures that make it possible. This study takes a historical look at the past 15 years of two gubernatorial administrations to understand the major influencing factors on the strategic process. Senior staff were interviewed about the history of their standing committees, how the granting process works, and how it figures into the strategic formation of issues and priorities for GCC attention and resources.

## SENTENCING

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## DELAWARE

### *UPDATE: FELONY C SENTENCING PATTERNS AND SENTAC COMPLIANCE FOR 2004 THROUGH 2008*

Spencer Price and John P. O'Connell, Jr.

Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

April 2009, 6 pp.

This memorandum summarizes Superior Court sentencing patterns for Felony C cases with guilty dispositions for calendar years 2004 through 2008. The analysis serves as a partial, but targeted, monitoring of SENTAC compliance. The memorandum shows the proportion of cases incarcerated and the proportion sentenced to more than the presumptive 30 months. It also provides information on special sentencing and sentences by type of crime.

## KANSAS

### *KANSAS SENTENCING PROPORTIONALITY RECOMMENDATIONS*

Kansas Sentencing Commission and Kansas Criminal Code Recodification Commission  
January 2009, 9 pp.

In June 2007, the Kansas Sentencing Commission formed a subcommittee to review proportionality of sentences in conjunction with the Kansas Recodification Commission, which was charged with recodifying the criminal code. The subcommittee was asked to make recommendations regarding realigning and appropriately placing felonies by severity level within various crime categories and overall. The report provides recommendations in five areas: the sentencing grid; general policy changes in sentencing statutes; changes in drug laws; changes in property offenses; and changes in repeat domestic battery offenses. The subcommittee concludes that adoption of the recommended changes would further the goal of proportional sentences, based upon the degree of harm to the victim and the seriousness of the offense.

## SEX OFFENDERS

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## ARIZONA

### *RECIDIVISM OF SEX OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM THE ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN 2001*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center  
February 2009, 32 pp.

In 2001, the Arizona Department of Corrections released 538 sex offenders at the conclusion of their sentences. Relying on official data from the Arizona Department of Corrections and the Arizona Department of Public Safety, this report summarizes levels of recidivism of 290 released male sex offenders classified by both data sets as sex offenders. Recidivism rates are presented for all 290 released male sex offenders as well as for four overlapping categories: rapists, sexual assaulters, child molesters, and statutory rapists. The report documents the rates of recidivism as measured by rates of rearrest and reconviction during a three-year follow-up period.

## IOWA

### *IOWA SEX OFFENDER RESEARCH COUNCIL REPORT TO THE IOWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

The Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

January 22, 2009, 16 pp.

Through the 2005 enactment of H.F. 619, the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) was required to establish a task force to study and make periodic recommendations for treating and supervising sex offenders in correctional institutions and in the community. In 2008, the Legislature formalized the need for ongoing research and policy analysis for sex offenses, offenders, and prevention through the establishment of the Sex Offender Research Council as a part of the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. This report details recommendations related to treatment of sex offenders, juvenile residency restrictions, electronic monitoring, 2000 Ft. Law, and public education.

## TRAFFIC STOPS

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## NEBRASKA

### *TRAFFIC STOPS IN NEBRASKA*

Michael Overton and Bradley Hicken

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

April 1, 2009, 42 pp.

In 2001, the Nebraska Legislature passed LB593 which specifically prohibits racial profiling. This act also requires law enforcement agencies to implement policies that prohibit discriminatory practices and to collect data related to this issue. This report represents the sixth report on traffic stops in Nebraska. It includes data for 4,943,855 traffic stops reported to the Nebraska Crime Commission from the years 2002 to 2008. Unlike previous analyses, this year's data include stops made at Nebraska State Patrol weigh stations. Data tables describe the race of the driver, the reason for the stop, the primary disposition or outcome of the stop, and whether or not searches were conducted.

## WEST VIRGINIA

### *WEST VIRGINIA TRAFFIC STOP STUDY: FINAL REPORT*

Stephen M. Haas, Erica Turley, and Monica Sterling

Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, Division of Criminal Justice Services

February 2009, 18 pp.

This report details the findings of a legislatively mandated study of traffic stops in West Virginia. It presents the results of an analysis of traffic stop data collected by law enforcement officers. The purpose of the analysis is to provide statistics that summarize whether and/or to what extent racial disparity is present in law enforcement traffic stops and post-stop outcomes (i.e., searches, dispositions, and contraband hit rates) by law enforcement agencies. This report provides statistics for the 18-month period between April 2007 and September 2008. The

analysis is based on a total of 301,479 stops of West Virginia registered vehicles conducted by 348 state, county, and local law enforcement agencies.

## VICTIMIZATION

### ALABAMA

#### *JUVENILE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME IN ALABAMA*

Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center

8 pp.

Data presented in this report were provided by the Uniform Crime Reporting Division of ACJIC for calendar year 2008. Of the 20,446 violent offenses (excluding simple assaults) reported in 2008, 11% of the victims were juveniles. There were 2,321 juvenile victims: 28 juvenile homicide victims; 706 juvenile rape victims; 332 juvenile robbery victims; and 1,255 juvenile victims of aggravated assault. There were 9,279 juvenile victims of simple assault, representing 11% of all victims of simple assaults reported in 2008. Forty-five percent of the victims were males, and 55% were females; 56% of the victims were black, and 44% were white. Most of the victims were acquainted with their offender. A majority of the offenses occurred at a residence, with only 5% occurring at school.

### KENTUCKY

#### *CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES, FEAR OF CRIME, PERCEPTIONS OF RISK, AND OPINION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENTS AMONG A SAMPLE OF KENTUCKY RESIDENTS, 2008*

David May, Patricia Harden, and Lena Kline

Department of Safety, Security, and Emergency Management at Eastern Kentucky University, on behalf of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet

48 pp.

In this study, a mail survey was sent to a sample of Kentucky residents to collect data relating to three major outcome variables of interest. These variables included: (1) fear of criminal victimization; (2) perceived risk of criminal victimization; and (3) self-reported victimization experiences for various offenses organized by property crime, violent crime, and sexual crime categories. There were 1,616 adult respondents. Most Kentucky adults are satisfied by the level of protection they received from local law enforcement officials. The majority of respondents reported having a gun in the home, but most also have not installed new protection devices within the past year, suggesting they do not feel immediate danger in their area. Half of the respondents are most concerned with property crime, which is more common than violent crime. A vast majority fears a terror attack in the United States and in Kentucky, but is less concerned that a terrorist attack would occur within their local community. Other highlights: Most victims at least casually know their attackers, and identity theft was not as frequent as originally anticipated.