

# JUSTICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

## SAC PUBLICATION DIGEST

JULY - DECEMBER 2009

**T**HIS *Digest* contains abstracts of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) reports published July - December 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*.

These reports can be accessed by clicking on the title. If the direct link is no longer working, please contact the SAC directly or go the SAC website. That 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/Drug Courts
- Female Offenders
- Gangs
- Hate Crime
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement/Policing
- Miscellaneous
- Sentencing
- Survey Research
- Victimization

## COLORADO

### *INFORMATION COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF PAROLE BOARD DECISIONS: STATUS REPORT*

Kevin L. Ford

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

November 2009, 36 pp.

This is a progress report organized to reflect the work conducted in accordance with 17-22.5-404 (6) (d) C.R.S. (Senate Bill 09-135). This statutory mandate requires the Division of Criminal Justice of the Department of Public Safety to work with the State Board of Parole on implementing a process to track data related to the Parole Board's decisions regarding its rationale for granting, revoking, or denying parole. Due to a lack of resources allocated to the Division of Criminal Justice, along with resource and capacity limitations faced by the State Board of Parole, the report concludes that there is currently a limited amount of data available for analysis. However, the Division of Criminal Justice plans to continue its analysis of data as they become available from the Parole Board and as resources allow.

## IOWA

### *IOWA PRISON POPULATION FORECAST: FY2009-2019*

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

November 2009, 43 pp.

This report provides projections for Iowa's adult inmate prison population. The report was developed to assist the executive and legislative branches of government in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa's prison population. The report discusses several factors that influence prison growth, including a continuing drop in paroles and an accompanying rise in average time served prior to release.

### *IOWA PRISONER RE-ENTRY INITIATIVE (PRI) RURAL SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL*

Geneva Adkins

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

November 2009, 21 pp.

This report summarizes the findings from an evaluation study conducted on the two-year Iowa Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative (PRI) Rural Service Delivery Model from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2009. The purpose of the program was to provide offenders released from state institutions to the Second Judicial District Department of Corrections with pre-release services, successful transition planning, and aftercare services in order to improve community safety. Data collected and analyzed for the study include demographic data, interventions, release and supervision information, employment, risk scores, violations, drug use, and recidivism of participants. The study found that reentry programming is effective in reducing recidivism, gaining employment, and lowering risk levels.

## **KANSAS**

### *FISCAL YEAR 2010 ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS*

Kansas Sentencing Commission

August 2009, 50 pp.

This report provides projections for Kansas' adult inmate prison population. Data utilized for the prison population include the automated and non-automated data files collected from the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) and the FY 2009 felony journal entry sentencing information collected by the Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC). These data sources provide the information for the prison projection consensus group to make their final decisions regarding assumptions that must be built into the model. Projections are provided by severity level through FY2019.

### *TEN YEAR KDOC INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTION: FY 2010 THROUGH FY 2019*

Kansas Sentencing Commission

September 2009, 5 pp.

The report provides a summary of the projections for the Kansas Department of Corrections' custody classification. The custody classification projection, based on the overall adult inmate prison population projection, addresses the types of beds that the state needs for the total number of beds projected in the baseline projection. This includes the number of maximum, medium high, medium low, minimum, special management, and unclassified beds needed to accommodate the inmate population.

## **MAINE**

### *PROBATION AND SPLIT SENTENCING IN MAINE*

Michael A. Rocque and Mark Rubin

Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine

July 2009, 4 pp.

In 2005, the Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC), with support from the National Institute of Corrections, began implementing a series of evidence-based principles in community corrections with the goal of improving the effectiveness of offender management in the community. This brief examines Maine's sentencing practices during the pilot project for adult probationers entering probation between 2004 and 2007. The report provides information about offenders who receive split sentences (a prison or jail term with community supervision after release), including recidivism rates. Policy implications of the findings are discussed.

### *PROBATION IN MAINE: SETTING THE BASELINE*

Mark Rubin and Jennifer Dodge

Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine

July 2009, 18 pp.

In 2005, the Maine Department of Corrections (MDOC), with support from the National Institute of Corrections, began implementing a series of evidence-based principles in community corrections with the goal of improving the effectiveness of offender management in the community. This study was conducted to determine the types, extent, and frequencies of adult probation recidivism in Maine before and during the implementation period. The study finds that recidivism rates of offenders who entered probation in 2004, 2005, or 2006 did not

change significantly across annual cohorts, but lower risk offenders appeared to have improved outcomes in 2006. Higher risk probationers performed worse over the three-year period, as they faced greater supervision and case planning requirements. The study concludes that without sufficient cognitive-based therapy services, management's increased focus on higher risk offenders will only mean increased supervision, and could lead to higher recidivism outcomes.

## **PENNSYLVANIA**

### *EVALUATION OF SELECTED INSTITUTIONAL OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*

Edward Latessa, Paula Smith, and Myrinda Schweitzer

Center for Criminal Justice Research, University of Cincinnati

November 2009, 322 pp.

The Center for Criminal Justice Research at the University of Cincinnati was contracted by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PADOC) to conduct a systemwide process evaluation of five treatment programs offered by PADOC. This report begins by providing some background on the principles of effective intervention based on literature reviews of program interventions that have been able to reduce recidivism. The findings from this process evaluation are then provided in detail for the five treatment programs by outlining their common strengths and areas that are in need of improvement, including systematic issues. This report concludes by providing some recommendations to improve the effectiveness of services for offenders involved in the PADOC treatment programs.

## **COURTS**

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## **DELAWARE**

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

Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist and John P. O'Connell

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

This quarterly report provides an overview of Superior Court detention population cases for defendants detained longer than 120 days in a Delaware Department of Correction (DOC) secure facility or the Delaware Psychiatric Center. It provides the statewide and county breakdowns for the Superior Court detainee population in a secure DOC facility 121 days or more for the 2nd quarter of 2009, and a history of these populations since 2006.

*3RD QUARTER 2009*

October 2009, 5 pp.

*2ND QUARTER 2009*

July 2009, 5 pp.

# CRIME STATISTICS

## ARIZONA

### *ARIZONA PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS (Fact Sheet)*

Matt Bileski

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

August 2009, 2 pp.

This fact sheet concentrates specifically on property index offenses—burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft—as they are reported to law enforcement both in the state of Arizona and the United States through the Uniform Crime Report Program. Arson has been excluded from the fact sheet due to the limited availability of national data. Property crime data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) are also included in the fact sheet.

### *TRIBAL CRIME DATA – ARIZONA TRIBES*

Phillip Stevenson and Michelle Neitch

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

November 2009, 6 pp.

This report describes a Statistical Analysis Center project to collect, analyze, and disseminate crime and delinquency data on Arizona's 22 federally recognized Indian tribes drawn from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Arizona Computerized Criminal History record system, the Arizona Youth Survey, and the Arizona Gang Threat Assessment. However, none of the four information sources have data for all of the tribes and no tribe has a complete data set from all four sources. The report contains aggregate figures for the available tribal data. Data profiles for each tribe were produced separately from this report.

## CALIFORNIA

### *ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES IN CALIFORNIA 2008*

Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice

2009, 3 pp.

*Anti-Reproductive-Rights Crime in California 2008* provides a synopsis of all anti-reproductive-rights crimes reported to the Department of Justice by California law enforcement agencies in 2008. Each synopsis includes information on the jurisdiction, victim, suspect (if any), and a description of the crime. In 2008, five crimes were reported, with seven offenses reported; one crime involved three offenses, and the other crimes each involved one. All victims were identified as health facilities and categorized as property.

### *CRIME IN CALIFORNIA 2008, ADVANCE RELEASE*

Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice

2009, 12 pp.

*Crime in California, 2008, Advance Release* provides 2008 criminal justice data on crimes, arrests, adult felony arrest dispositions, citizens' complaints against peace officers, and juvenile

dispositions and placements. The full reports, *Crime in California, 2008*, and *Juvenile Justice in California, 2008*, will follow later. Among the findings are that the violent crime rate decreased 4.2% from 2007 to 2008 and 56.0 % from its peak in 1992, and the property crime rate decreased 4.6% from 2007 to 2008 and 48.3% from its peak in 1989.

## **DELAWARE**

### *DELAWARE MAJOR CRIMES*

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

This document is a preliminary and unofficial report of offenses in the state of Delaware from 2005 through 2009. The offenses reported upon are homicide, felony sex crimes, robbery, felony assault, burglary, and drug dealing. The forecast is for the purpose of providing an early glimpse at trends in the most serious of crimes and estimating the likely affect on Class V prisoners in the state corrections system.

*2005 THRU THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2009*  
November 2, 2009, 11 pp.

*2005 THRU THE FIRST HALF OF 2009*  
September 10, 2009, 11 pp.

## **HAWAII**

### *CRIME & JUSTICE IN HAWAII: 2008 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT*

Lydia Seumanu Fuatagavi and Paul Perrone

Research & Statistics Branch, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General  
September 2009, 43 pp.

Crime victimization surveys provide informative measurements of the nature and extent of crime within a given jurisdiction and offer an alternative perspective when compared to the crime statistics generated by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Hawaii residents are included in the National Crime Victimization Survey, but the results are not published separately. In 1994, the state Department of the Attorney General conducted its first comprehensive survey of crime victimization. A second survey was conducted in 2006, and this third survey was administered in January of 2009. The report covers crimes committed from January through December of 2008. The survey aims at assessing the fear of crime, crime awareness and perceptions, security measures taken, and victimization.

### *IDENTITY THEFT IN HAWAII 2008 (CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA BRIEF)*

Paul Perrone

Research & Statistics Branch, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General  
October 2009, 10 pp.

Act 140, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, required the Department of the Attorney General to develop a statewide identity theft tracking program. Data derived from the program are herein reported for Calendar Year 2008 and are the focus of the first publication of *Identity Theft in Hawaii*. Presented are statistics on identity theft incidents reported to Hawaii's four county

police departments during 2008, and on identity theft arrests made by those same agencies throughout the year.

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

### *PROPERTY CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS (CRIME POLICY BRIEF SERIES)*

Mica Astion

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

July 2009, 13 pp.

Massachusetts property crime data from 1980 through 2008 were analyzed in this report. The 2008 national crime data are not included as they had not yet been released at the time of the report's writing. Among the findings is that property crime in the state over the last 29 years has been consistently declining. The highest volume of property crime was reported in 1980 (276,803), and the lowest in 2005 (147,871). Nationally, the highest volume of property crime was in 1991 (12,961,100) and the lowest in 2007 (9,843,481). Detailed looks at each of the individual offenses that make up property crime are also presented.

### *VIOLENT CRIME IN MASSACHUSETTS (CRIME POLICY BRIEF SERIES)*

Shelley Penman

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

July 2009, 13 pp.

This report analyzes Massachusetts violent crime data from 1980 through 2008. The 2008 national crime data are not included as they had not yet been released. Among the findings is that in recent years violent crime in the state fell to levels last seen in the mid 1980s. Violent crime in Massachusetts peaked in the early to mid 1990s, mirroring national trends. The report examines overall violent crime trends during this period, as well as trends for individual violent crime offenses, and also looks at which communities experience the largest volume of violent crime.

## **NEW YORK**

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

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

September 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 for the last 10 years. Over those years, 1999–2008, the crime rate in New York State declined steadily. The largest reductions were reported for motor vehicle theft, robbery, and burglary. Overall, the rate of index crimes per 100,000 resident population declined 28% since 1999; the rate of violent crime fell 32%, and property crime was down 27%. There was also a significant reduction in the actual number of crimes reported in the state over the past 10 years. The drop in crime was not equally distributed, however; for example, the decline in index crime in New York City was much larger than that experienced by counties outside of the city.

County population data, used to calculate crime rates, are provided every year by the FBI based on U.S. Census estimates. Crime counts are based on official crime reports submitted to the Division of Criminal Justice Services through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Incident Based Reporting (IBR) programs.

## **NORTH DAKOTA**

*CRIME IN NORTH DAKOTA, 2008*

Colleen Weltz

North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation

2009, 68 pp.

This report provides a summary of Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data in North Dakota for the year 2008. Forty-six sheriffs' departments and 40 police departments reported to the UCR program in 2008. In 2008, 12,850 crime index offenses were reported by local law enforcement agencies. This is an increase of 2.5% from the total of 12,532 reported in 2007. With a population of 641,500 in 2008, North Dakota had an index crime rate per 100,000 population of 2003.1, an increase of 2.3% over 2007. The report also provides an analysis of crime index offenses and arrests, as well as UCR offense definitions and information on full-time law enforcement employees.

*HOMICIDE IN NORTH DAKOTA, 2008*

Colleen Weltz

North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation

September 2009, 20 pp.

This statistical publication contains data on homicides that occurred in North Dakota between 1989 and 2008, including victim/offender demographics, weapon used, clearance rates, and other details.

## **OREGON**

*2009 BRIEFING PAPER: CRIME AND INCARCERATION TRENDS*

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

2009, 2 pp.

In recent years Oregon has experienced the largest crime decreases in the nation. This briefing paper gives an analytic overview of trends in crime and incarceration over the past few decades, with a particular focus on the last five years.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

*SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE TRENDS 2009*

Statistical Analysis Center, Department of Public Safety

2009, 191 pp.

This report provides basic information about criminal and juvenile justice in South Carolina, as well as simple statistical information about crime rates, arrests, the courts, inmates, probationers, and parolees. It addresses issues of concern about crime and seeks to clarify

misconceptions about the state's criminal justice system. Trend information is also provided based most often on data for calendar or fiscal years 1975–2008.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

### MINNESOTA

*DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: RESULTS FROM THE 2008 MINNESOTA CRIME VICTIM SURVEY*

Danette Buskovich and Elizabeth A. Peterson

Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center, Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs  
July 2009, 28 pp.

In 2007, Greater Twin Cities United Way and the Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs collaborated on a statewide survey intended to examine adults' experiences with crime, victimization, and its impacts. The survey captured data about various person, property and identity theft crimes. This report focuses specifically on those respondents who indicated they experienced domestic violence. It also offers insight on the potential association between domestic crimes in particular and victims' overall exposure to crimes in general. Overall, the analysis shows that of those surveyed, 3% of women and 1% of men reported experiencing domestic violence. Domestic violence victims are more likely to be employed part time and earn less income. On average, respondents who have been abused experienced three episodes of domestic violence in 2007, but reported less than one episode to police. When asked why they did not report the domestic violence to police, one third of respondents stated that it was a private matter while about one quarter stated that the abuse was not bad enough to warrant a call to the police. About four in 10 respondents who experienced domestic violence in 2007 ended their relationship, while about three in 10 respondents reported that they took no action in response to the violence. The data make clear the overlap between domestic violence and other types of crime victimization. These multiple victimizations point to the complex experiences domestic violence victims have and the need for comprehensive services and well-informed service providers.

### NEW YORK

*CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH REPORT: DOMESTIC HOMICIDE IN NEW YORK STATE, 2008*

Matthew Fetzer and Adriana Fernandez-Lanier

Office of Justice Research & Performance, Division of Criminal Justice Services  
October 2009, 13 pp.

This report provides descriptive statistics for the demographic characteristics of homicide victims, the circumstances surrounding the homicide, and the type of weapons used and compares these statistics by region. Domestic homicide is defined as involving the murder or nonnegligent manslaughter of an intimate partner, child, or other family member. Intimate partners include spouses, ex-spouses, common law marriages, sexual partners or ex-partners, and same-sex partners. According to the findings, domestic homicide in general increased 7% in 2008, while other types of homicide only increased by 3%. Intimate partner homicides

increased by 25%. In 2008, 50% of females aged 16 and older who were victims of homicide were killed by an intimate partner. The number of male victims of intimate partner homicide increased from 14 to 23. Firearms were used in 24% of intimate partner homicides in 2008, representing a decrease from 2007.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

*GRANT UPDATE: KIRAN*

North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission  
2009, 4 pp.

Kiran, a multi-cultural, non-religious, community-based organization, provides direct and referral crisis intervention services to encourage South Asian victims of domestic violence to seek help. Kiran has several objectives: to maintain crisis counseling services and a 24-hour crisis hotline, to increase participation among South Asian victims of domestic violence in support groups, to raise awareness of domestic violence in the South Asian community, and to conduct presentations and trainings for community organizations. The organization has assisted 82 clients since being awarded funding and now offers biweekly support groups.

## **DRUGS/DRUG COURTS**

### **ALASKA**

*DRUG USE TRAJECTORIES OF ANCHORAGE MALE ARRESTEES: 2000-2003*

Brad A. Myrstol

Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage

Summer 2009, 12 pp.

Using data collected in Anchorage as part of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, this article reports the preliminary findings of a developmental study of the connection between the use of illicit drugs and criminal offending. The analytic approach used for this study differs from much previous research on the drug use-crime connection. Instead of focusing on whether or not an individual was "under the influence" of one or more drugs at the time the offense was committed, the analysis presented here focuses on arrestees' drug use over time. The time period examined here is the 12-month period preceding arrest.

### **FLORIDA**

*DRUGS IDENTIFIED IN DECEASED PERSONS BY FLORIDA MEDICAL EXAMINERS: 2009 INTERIM REPORT*

Medical Examiner's Commission, Florida Department of Law Enforcement

November 2009, 34 pp.

This publication reports on the number of drug-related deaths in the state of Florida from January through June 2009. Of the 88,500 total deaths, medical examiners reported on 4,199 drug-related deaths. The medical examiners were asked to distinguish between the drugs being the "cause" of death or merely "present" in the body at the time of death. Data were

collected on benzodiazepines, cannabinoids, carisoprodol/meprobamate, cocaine, ethyl alcohol, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), inhalants, ketamine, methamphetamines, opioids (including heroin, methadone, morphine, and oxycodone), phencyclidine (PCP), and zolpidem.

## **IOWA**

### *STATEWIDE PROCESS AND COMPARATIVE OUTCOMES STUDY OF 2003: IOWA ADULT AND JUVENILE DRUG COURTS*

Michelle Cook, Lanette Watson, and Paul Stageberg  
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning  
August 2009, 174 pp.

A statewide evaluation of the six adult and three juvenile drug courts in operation during calendar year 2003 was conducted. Completion rates, recidivism, substance abuse treatment, and supervision and placement (juveniles only) costs were examined by model (judge and community panel) and by judicial district. In addition, adult drug court participants were compared with a group of offenders who were screened and declined or were rejected by drug court in 2003 (referred) and a sample of offenders starting probation in 2003 (probationer). The adult participant and comparison groups were tracked from their entry into drug court, or the study, through December 31, 2007. This yielded an average post-program follow-up time of almost 3 years (2.9) for drug court participants. For the juvenile portion, drug court participants were compared with a group matched on several demographic and offense variables (matched comparison group) and juveniles referred to drug court who did not enter the program (referred comparison group). The juvenile participant and comparison groups were tracked from their entry into drug court, or the study, through approximately 16 quarters after program discharge, with an end date of December 31, 2007.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

### *SYSTEMSTATS – COMPELLING REASONS TO STUDY LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF DRUG COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA*

Justin Davis  
North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission  
August 2009, 12 pp.

This issue of *SystemStats* discusses recent trends in North Carolina's prison population as well as the use of drug courts. While this approach appears to be promising, the author suggests that more research is needed. This research should be focused on the long-term impacts of drug courts. In particular, the author calls for an increase in the study of adult drug courts, with a focus on the following: prison diversion, outcome differences between participants by drug type, tracking treatment and sobriety of participants, a comparison of drug court graduates and dropouts, and the cost-benefit of drug courts.

# FEMALE OFFENDERS

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## MAINE

### *MAINE'S WOMEN OFFENDERS: WHAT DO WE KNOW?*

Erica King

Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine

July 2009, 19 pp.

Overall Maine has a very low incarceration rate for men and women, but between 1999 and 2004, the incarceration rate for women increased 114%. This study provides a descriptive analysis of the characteristics of women entering Maine's probation system in 2004, 2005, and 2006, and examines the factors contributing to recidivism, defined as an arrest for a new crime (misdemeanor or felony) while under probation supervision. The study finds that recidivism rates of Maine's women offenders vary considerably by county. The reason for these differences is speculative, and may relate to access to employment, availability of evidence-based programming and treatment services, and/or differences in county judicial and/or prosecutorial decision making. The study also found that employment is a protective factor against recidivism for Maine women. Overall, Maine's women offenders are quite diverse in terms of criminogenic risk and the state should continue to analyze criminogenic needs for women in relation to their recidivism risk.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### *HARRIET'S HOUSE: TRANSITIONAL HOUSING FOR FEMALE EX-OFFENDERS*

North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission

2009, 4 pp.

The number of women incarcerated in the North Carolina correctional system has increased significantly over the past seven years, yet programs to help them transition back into the community after release have not increased proportionately. Harriet's House assists female ex-offenders being released from prison in making a successful transition from prison to economic self-sufficiency. The main objective of the program is to assist women to regain custody of their children while maintaining housing and a drug-free lifestyle. Thirty-two women have been enrolled in the program this year. Twelve of the 21 mothers have reunited with their families. Five are still going through the reunification process. Twenty-seven of the women enrolled took part in pre-employment groups, developed a resume, and practiced interviewing techniques. All of those taking part in the pre-employment activities have obtained and maintained employment. While 26 women entered the program with substance abuse problems, 24 have remained clean and sober for at least six to 12 months. Two women relapsed during the year. Of the 32 women enrolled in the program this year, 14 have been housed, 10 have not transitioned out of the program, and eight were discharged before completing the program.

# GANGS

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## SOUTH CAROLINA

*GANGS AND CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA: HOW MUCH, HOW BAD?*

Statistical Analysis Center, South Carolina Department of Public Safety

2009, 145 pp.

The report uses multiple data sources to examine the extent of gang-related crime in the state of South Carolina. The report provides information on the number of gang-related crimes, the type of offenses, and information on offenders and victims from 1998 through 2007. The report also provides information on temporal and spatial patterns and a wide range of offense characteristics. Another focus of the report is the prevalence of gangs among incarcerated persons and persons in community corrections programs. The report describes gang crime in the state as a small contributor to the overall crime profile, but one which is rapidly growing, in particular as a contributor to homicide rates.

# HATE CRIME

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## CALIFORNIA

*HATE CRIME IN CALIFORNIA 2008*

Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice

August 2009, 46 pp.

California Penal Code requires that the state Attorney General submit an annual report to the Legislature on hate crimes in the state. Hate crimes are considered those committed in whole or in part because of the victim's perceived or actual disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or association with a person or group in or believed to be in one of these groups. The report includes data on such crimes, prosecutorial data for hate crimes, and a discussion of trends in hate crimes. The report also provides information on the specific jurisdictions in which such crimes took place.

## NEW YORK

*HATE CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE 2008 ANNUAL REPORT*

Matthew Fetzer and Adrianna Fernandez-Lanier

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

August 2009, 8 pp.

The New York State Hate Crimes Act of 2000 was passed to address crimes motivated by race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation, and to compile information on the number of hate crimes reported by police, arrests

and charges, disposition, convictions, and sentencing for the state. The report provides this information, including the number of offenses by county.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

### ARIZONA

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: CITY OF PHOENIX, AZ*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

July 2009, 37 pp.

This report summarizes some findings from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to a sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the spring of 2008 for the city of Phoenix. 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.

*2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY PRESCRIPTION DRUGS FACT SHEET*

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

August 2009, 2 pp.

This fact sheet reports the results from the *2008 Arizona Youth Survey* related to prescription drugs. The survey asked three questions to determine lifetime and past 30-day use of prescription drugs by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Arizona. These questions provide for more specific information about the types of prescription drugs abused by youth. The results from this survey found that 22.4 % of youth reported abusing prescription drugs in their lifetime and 10.7 % reported abusing prescription drugs in the 30 days prior to taking the survey.

### CALIFORNIA

*JUVENILE JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA: 2008*

California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

July 2009, 126 pp.

This report provides information on the number of arrests, referrals to probation departments, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in juvenile and adult courts in 2008. Tables and charts break data out by gender, race/ethnicity, and age. Law enforcement agencies provided data on the number of arrests and probation departments provided information on the types of offenses and administrative actions taken by juvenile and adult courts.

## **DELAWARE**

### *2009 FERRIS SCHOOL STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

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

#### *SECOND QUARTER*

October 2009, 10 pp.

#### *THIRD QUARTER*

November 2009, 10 pp.

### *2009 NEW CASTLE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

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

#### *SECOND QUARTER*

October 2009, 12 pp.

#### *THIRD QUARTER*

October 2009, 12 pp.

### *2009 STEVENSON HOUSE STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

This report is 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.

#### *SECOND QUARTER*

October 2009, 11 pp.

#### *THIRD QUARTER*

November 2009, 11 pp.

*2009 MOWLDS COTTAGE STATUS REPORT*

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

This is one in a series of status reports, produced quarterly, for the Mowlds Cottage transitioning program in Delaware for youths being placed back into the community after being held in a secure care facility. Information is provided on number of admissions, demographics, charges at admission, average length of stay, and number released.

*SECOND QUARTER*

October 2009, 9 pp.

*THIRD QUARTER*

November 2009, 9 pp.

## **IOWA**

*FULL REPORT: GOVERNOR'S YOUTH RACE & DETENTION TASK FORCE*

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

May 2009, 36 pp.

This report represents the final product of the Governor's Youth Race & Detention Task Force, which was formed following a 2007 Executive Order. The goal of the Task Force was to assist in reducing the overrepresentation of minority youth in juvenile detention. Membership of the group included a broad representation from state government, law enforcement, prosecution, defense, human services, corrections, the American Civil Liberties Union of Iowa, education, and community members. The report includes the Task Force's findings and recommendations.

## **MINNESOTA**

*YOUTH IN MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES: RESPONSES TO THE 2007 MINNESOTA STUDENT SURVEY*

Dana Swayze and Danette Buskovick

Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs

July 2009, 60 pp.

This publication reports on the results of the Minnesota Student Survey that is administered every three years to public school students. It includes questions about youth attitudes, behaviors, and health indicators. The 2007 survey was also administered to youths attending schools in 15 juvenile correctional facilities. Analyses examined differences in responses between public school students and students in juvenile correctional facilities.

## **NORTH CAROLINA**

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

North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission

2009 (Vol. 26, No. 1), 12 pp.

This report provides short-term trends in North Carolina's juvenile justice system, with an emphasis on significant changes that occurred between 2005 and 2007. It includes an analysis of arrest data, judicial processing information, and detention and youth development center

admissions, as well as school violence, school suspension and expulsion, child abuse and neglect, and gang crime data.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT/POLICING

### MASSACHUSETTS

#### *ANNUAL ELECTRONIC WEAPONS USE ANALYSIS: A SUMMARY OF ELECTRONIC WEAPONS USE IN MASSACHUSETTS*

Executive Office of Public Safety and Security

August 2009, 6 pp.

Since July 2004, Massachusetts law has allowed law enforcement agencies to purchase and use electronic weapons. The law mandates that the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) review training protocols, approve departments for use, and collect data on the use of electronic weapons. At the close of Federal Fiscal Year 2008 (September 30, 2008), a total of 44 law enforcement agencies had been approved by EOPSS to use electronic weapons. The law specifies that data be collected on the number of times the weapon was fired and the identifying characteristics of the individual(s) fired upon (including race and gender). This report summarizes electronic weapons data collected through quarterly reports submitted to EOPSS during the period October 1, 2005, through September 30, 2008 (Federal Fiscal Years 2006, 2007, and 2008). Two law enforcement agencies were approved for electronic weapons use prior to October 1, 2005, but no use was reported. EOPSS received quarterly report data from all 44 approved law enforcement agencies during the above-mentioned time period.

### NEW YORK

#### *NEW YORK STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCREDITATION PROGRAM 2008 ANNUAL REPORT*

Office of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice Services

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

2009, 25 pp.

This annual report details the operations and results of the New York State Law Enforcement Accreditation Program (LEAP). The program was established in 1988 through the enactment of Executive Law § 846 (h). This law also created a special council within the Division of Criminal Justice Services to oversee the program and to report annually on its progress. The report must identify those law enforcement agencies applying for accreditation, the agencies accredited, and the fiscal impact on the law enforcement agencies that have been accredited. This report is the nineteenth annual report on LEAP and it details the program's achievements in calendar year 2008.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### *2009 SHERIFF MANAGEMENT STUDY*

Brenda Manning, Stacy Huss, Bryan Gortmaker, and Craig Price

South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation

August 2009, 103 pp.

In January of 2009, the South Dakota Criminal Justice Analysis Center (SAC) conducted a survey of the state's sheriff offices. This survey marked the 13<sup>th</sup> time that the SAC had compiled statewide management data pertaining to South Dakota's sheriff offices. Currently there are 66 sheriff offices in the state. Of those, a total of 57 offices returned surveys, for a response rate of 86%. The survey covers a wide variety of issues, some of which include: office size, personnel characteristics, benefits, equipment, vehicles, weapons, training, jails, budgeting, and training. This report contains data gathered from the latest survey and it provides a snapshot of the state's sheriff offices.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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### OREGON

#### *COST-BENEFIT METHODOLOGY*

Mike Wilson

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

September 2009, 8 pp.

In 2007 the Oregon legislature passed House Bill 3563, creating the Public Safety Strategies Task Force, which was charged with evaluating investments in programs designed to reduce crime and victimization and making recommendations based upon cost-benefit analysis. This report describes the methodology used to perform a cost-benefit analysis of programs designed to reduce recidivism. The analysis calculates the effect sizes of programs in reducing recidivism, costs of programs and costs of crime to derive a cost-benefit estimate. An example using drug courts is provided.

## SENTENCING

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### COLORADO

#### *FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE ONGOING STUDY OF SENTENCING REFORM*

Kim English, Jeanne Smith and Peter A. Weir

Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

November 2009, 96 pp.

This report, prepared pursuant to Senate Bill 09-286, describes the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's work regarding sentencing reform, presents recommendations for modifications to certain sentencing statutes, and provides a proposed plan for the study of sentencing. The report presents the Commission's review, analysis, and recommendations in the areas specified in the Senate bill, including: driving under the influence; sentences related to drug crimes; and mandatory minimum sentences and judicial discretion. In addition, the

Commission studied aggravated sentence ranges and extraordinary risk crimes; the escape statute that requires a mandatory, consecutive prison sentence; and the statutory criteria related to probation eligibility. An excerpt from a report prepared for the Commission on the impact of incarceration on crime rates is also included.

## SURVEY RESEARCH

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### NORTH CAROLINA

*ECONOMIC TRENDS AND CRIME: THE EFFECTS OF THE DECLINING ECONOMY ON CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA*

Gerald Koinis and Douglas L. Yearwood  
North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission  
October 2009, 37 pp.

This study was undertaken to assess how North Carolina's criminal justice system and crime rates have been affected by the economic downturn taking place in the nation and the state. The method of data collection used in this study was a two-part survey administered by phone to 20 North Carolina police departments and 20 North Carolina sheriffs' offices. In addition, 30 years of crime and economic data for North Carolina (1977-2007) were compiled and analyzed. The general assumption that when the economy experiences a downturn crime rates start going up was not supported by the data analysis. The survey shows sheriffs' offices and police departments are experiencing the effects of the recession through both crimes committed and budgetary restraints.

### WYOMING

*STUDY OF COLLECTIVE EFFICACY AND CRIME IN RURAL WYOMING COMMUNITIES WITH RAPID NATURAL RESOURCE RELATED DEVELOPMENT*

Rodney Wambeam, Thomas Furgeson, Narina Nunez, and Christine E. Wade  
Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center  
July 2009, 25 pp.

This study examines communities with varying rates of economic growth, and surveys resident perceptions of social cohesion and trust, informal social control, and perceptions of crime. It explores how rate of growth impacts collective efficacy and people's perceptions of community cohesion and crime. A mail survey of 1,024 Wyoming residents was conducted in order to measure collective efficacy and perceptions of crime in all 23 Wyoming counties. The results showed no support for individual collective efficacy being related to growth or victimization in rapidly growing Wyoming communities.

# VICTIMIZATION

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## MISSISSIPPI

### *RESULTS OF THE 2008 MISSISSIPPI CRIME POLL*

Lisa S. Nored, Alan Thompson, and Lee M. Wade

Mississippi Statistical Analysis Center

2009, 40 pp.

This report presents data tabulations from a 500-person phone survey of Mississippi residents along with comparisons to a similar 2004 survey. Respondents were asked to self-identify for possible crime victimizations by eight offense categories, whether the incidents were reported to police, and their relationship to the perpetrator, if known. The interviews included additional questions regarding perceptions of recent crime trends and opinions on the performance of state and local criminal justice agencies, various justice practices, and certain issues of public concern.