

JUSTICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

SAC PUBLICATION DIGEST

JANUARY - JUNE 2011

THIS *Digest* contains abstracts of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) reports published January – June 2011, 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.

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

- Case Processing
- Corrections
- Courts
- Crime Statistics
- Criminal History Records
- Domestic Violence
- Gangs
- Guns
- Hate Crime
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement/Policing
- Miscellaneous
- Recidivism/Reentry
- Sexual Assault
- Substance Abuse/Drugs
- Victims/Victimization

CASE PROCESSING

DELAWARE

DELAWARE FELONY CASE PROCESSING: AN ANALYSIS OF 2006 ADULT ARRESTS

Charles J. Huenke, Jr. and John P. O'Connell, Jr.

Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

January 2011, 32 pp.

This report presents an analysis of felony arrests in Delaware, tracking offenders from the time of arrest until sentencing or withdrawal of felony charges. The report outlines the data collection process and explicates difficulties with the collection of this information across multiple criminal justice agencies. Tables present felony arrests by offenders' most serious charge, age, race/ethnicity, residency/citizenship, criminal history, case disposition, type of sentence imposed, type of legal representation, pre-sentence investigations, and imposition of fines and restitution. Drug trafficking offenses comprised the largest category of felony arrests, at nearly 19%. More than half of the offenders had two or more prior felony arrests.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE FELONY PROCESSING FINAL REPORT: INDICTMENT THROUGH DISPOSITION JANUARY – DECEMBER 2010

New York Statistical Analysis Center, Office of Justice Research & Performance

June 2011, 36 pp.

This report provides summary information related to the processing of felony cases in New York State's superior courts. The source of the data is a "felony processing file" derived from New York State's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) database. CCH is based on information regarding fingerprintable arrests transmitted to the Division of Criminal Justice Services by law enforcement agencies in the state. CCH also contains information on the processing of the arrests by courts, local probation departments, some local jails, and the State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. The current felony processing file contains information about superior court cases opened from 2006 to the present and about cases closed from 2006 to the present that were opened at any time. Tables 1 through 18 present felony case processing statistics for New York State, and tables 19 through 21 present summary statistics for prosecutors' offices. Convictions for non-criminal offenses, such as violations and infractions as well as youthful offender adjudications, are included in convictions totals in this report. Cases in which the defendant has been convicted but not yet sentenced are not included in the disposition tables in this report.

OREGON

LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE APPLICATION OF MEASURE 11 AND MANDATORY MINIMUMS IN OREGON

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

March 2011, 72 pp.

This report examines the effect of Measure 11 on case processing and outcomes in Oregon. Measure 11 went into effect in 1995, and requires mandatory minimum sentences exceeding guideline recommendations for certain violent or sexual offenses. The study found more than 70% of offenders indicted for Measure 11 offenses pleaded guilty to lesser charges, but these offenders were still more likely to go to prison and the median length of stay was 81% longer. Variation in application was found by county, offender demographics, and criminal history. The report concludes that Measure 11 shifted much of the discretion in sentencing from judges to prosecutors via its role in charging decisions and the plea bargaining process.

CORRECTIONS

CONNECTICUT

2011 ANNUAL CORRECTIONAL POPULATION FORECAST REPORT

Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Connecticut Office of Policy and Management
February 2011, 20 pp.

This report presents the fifth annual forecast of Connecticut's prison population; this year's forecast calls for a slight decrease in the population. The report also presents analyses of trends in inmate populations, seasonal factors related to the unsentenced inmate population, and other factors affecting the forecast.

DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POPULATION PATTERNS 2000 TO DECEMBER 2010

Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist and John P. O'Connell, Jr.
Delaware Statistical Analysis Center
January 2011, 7 pp.

This memorandum provides four graphs that summarize the Department of Correction (DOC) Bureau of Prison's population based on the daily population reports for the period of January 2000 to December 2010. The graphs show changes in populations for all of DOC, as well as populations for detention and Level IV and V facilities.

HAWAII

HAWAII'S IMPRISONMENT POLICY AND THE PERFORMANCE OF PAROLEES WHO WERE INCARCERATED IN-STATE AND ON THE MAINLAND

David T. Johnson, Janet T. Davidson, and Paul Perrone
University of Hawaii at Manoa and Department of the Attorney General
January 2011, 51 pp.

The percentage of Hawaii's prisoners incarcerated in private prisons on the mainland (54%) is the highest among all U.S. states. This study examined the records of 660 inmates who were released on parole in the State of Hawaii between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2006. It addresses two main questions: what are the demographic and criminal history profiles of parolees who

have been incarcerated in Hawaii and in private prisons out of state? And, how do the recidivism rates of these two groups compare? The study recommends that since there is no empirical justification for the policy argument that private prisons reduce recidivism better than public prisons, the State of Hawaii should decide whether to continue, discontinue, expand, or contract its reliance on private prisons based on other criteria. While cost is one criterion, it is not the only one that is important to consider.

ILLINOIS

A PROCESS AND IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL CENTER THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM DURING FISCAL YEARS 2007 THROUGH 2010

David E. Olsen and Jennifer Rozhon

Loyola University Chicago and Illinois Department of Corrections

March 2011, 104 pp.

The 600-bed Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC), a minimum security facility for incarcerated adult male inmates, operated since 1995 as a prison-based drug treatment program, and was modified and enhanced beginning in October 2006 to include more extensive vocational training, a specialized methamphetamine treatment unit, more sophisticated pre-release planning, and mandatory post-release aftercare. This evaluation examines the implementation of these enhanced services and the impact of this new enhanced treatment model at SWICC on recidivism since July 2006. The evaluation found that as a result of the treatment services and aftercare received, those inmates released from SWICC had a 15% lower likelihood of being returned to prison after two years in the community than a statistically similar comparison group of inmates released from Illinois' other prisons during the same time period. The largest reductions in recidivism were evident among those SWICC releasees who successfully completed aftercare treatment; they had a 48% lower likelihood of being returned to prison after two years in the community than a statistically similar comparison group.

A PROCESS AND IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PROGRAM DURING FISCAL YEARS 2004 THROUGH 2010

David E. Olsen and Jennifer Rozhon

Loyola University Chicago and Illinois Department of Corrections

January 2011, 120 pp.

In response to increases in Illinois' prison population, low rates of access to substance abuse treatment services while in prison, and high rates of recidivism, on January 2, 2004, the Illinois Department of Corrections opened the Sheridan Correctional Center as a fully dedicated, modified therapeutic community for incarcerated adult male inmates. This process and impact evaluation examines implementation and outcomes over 6½ years of the facility's operation. The evaluation found that those inmates released from Sheridan had a 16% lower likelihood of being returned to prison after three years in the community than a statistically similar comparison group of inmates released from Illinois' other prisons during the same time period, and a 25% lower recidivism rate than those removed from Sheridan due to disciplinary reasons. The largest reductions in recidivism—both in terms of rearrest and return to prison—were evident among those Sheridan releasees who successfully completed aftercare treatment.

AN EXAMINATION OF ADMISSIONS, EXITS AND END-OF-THE-YEAR POPULATIONS OF ADULT FEMALE INMATES IN THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, STATE FISCAL YEARS 1989 – 2010

David E. Olson, Gipsy Escobar, and Loretta Stalans

Department of Criminal Justice & Criminology, Loyola University Chicago

June 2011, 33 pp.

Using data from the Illinois Department of Corrections and Illinois criminal history record information (CHRI) from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, this report examines the trends and characteristics of adult female admissions to, exits from, and end-of-state-fiscal-year (SFY) prison populations in Illinois between SFY 1989 and SFY 2010.

MAINE

IMPLEMENTING EVIDENCE-BASED PRINCIPLES IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS: A CASE STUDY OF SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES IN MAINE

Mark Rubin, William Ethridge, and Michael Rocque

Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine

March 2011, 48 pp.

In 2003, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) selected Maine as one of two pilot states to demonstrate and test an integrated approach to the implementation of evidence-based principles in community corrections. The approach emphasized the maintenance of an equal and integrated focus on three domains during implementation: evidence-based principles (EBP); organizational development; and collaboration. This case study report describes Maine's attempt to implement NIC's integrated model, and examines how strategies for each of the three domains of the model were implemented and what results were achieved. The case study research employed document review, key informant interviews, quantitative analysis, and observations of current climate to develop research findings.

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL POPULATION FORECAST, 2010-2020

Simon Bauer-Leffler and Stephen M. Haas

West Virginia Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center

February 2011, 12 pp.

This report describes the current correctional population and provides policymakers with a 10-year correctional population forecast. The report notes that in 2009 West Virginia had the second highest prison population growth rate in the nation. The report forecasts that over the next decade, the state prison system can expect to receive approximately 305 additional inmates per year, down from the 311 observed between 2008 and 2010.

COURTS

ARIZONA

FY 2010 FILL THE GAP REPORT

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
January 2011, 85 pp.

This publication contains Arizona's annual report on Fill the Gap funds, which are distributed to county attorneys' offices and indigent defense offices across the state to improve case processing times. Distribution amounts for the counties are determined by the average number of cases filed over a three-year period and the population of the county. The report details the progress made in reducing case processing times by each agency receiving the funds. In FY2010, all but one agency reported case processing times that did not meet the Arizona Supreme Court's requirements, but many agencies reported improvement compared to FY2009.

DELAWARE

SUPERIOR COURT DETENTION CASE STATUS OF LONG TERM DETAINEES: 4TH QUARTER 2010, DECEMBER 31, 2010

Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist and John P. O'Connell Jr.
Delaware Statistical Analysis Center
January 2011, 5 pp.

This updated quarterly report provides an overview of Superior Court detention population cases for defendants detained longer than 120 days in a Level V Delaware Department of Correction (DOC) secure facility or the Delaware Psychiatric Center. Although the detainee may have more than one case for which he/she is being held, only the case with the highest charge is reported. Statewide and county breakdowns for the Superior Court detainee population in a secure DOC facility for 121 days or more are also provided for the 4th quarter of 2010, and a historical look is taken at these populations since the 1st quarter of 2007.

CRIME STATISTICS

ALABAMA

CRIME IN ALABAMA 2010

Becki Goggins, Carol Cobert Roberts, and Lindsay Lunsford
Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center
June 2011, 195 pp.

This report is an analysis of the nature and extent of crime in the State of Alabama for the 2010 calendar year. The report includes 2006-2010 state crime trends for Part I Index offenses, state arrest totals, detailed statistics for each of the Part I Index offenses, law enforcement employee

data, and law enforcement officers killed and assaulted data. Also included are Part I offenses reported by individual agency, percent increase/decrease over the prior year, and clearance rates by agency. The appendices include Part I Index offenses, arrest, and clearance data by agency organized by various characteristics.

ARIZONA

ARIZONA PROPERTY CRIME TRENDS

Matt Bileski

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

August 2009, 2 pp.

This fact sheet addresses crime rate trends for three property offenses: burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Arson offense rates are not available for Arizona, but arrest and conviction data for arson in Arizona are included in Table 2 and Chart 4. The information in this brief comes from the annual Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) published by the FBI. The data submitted to the FBI's UCR program come from local police agencies across Arizona and the nation.

ARIZONA VIOLENT CRIME TRENDS, CY 2000-2009

Kelly Snyder and Matt Bileski

Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

February 2011, 2 pp.

This fact sheet addresses crime rate trends for the four violent index offenses: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The information in this brief comes from the annual Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) published by the FBI. The data submitted to the FBI's UCR program come from local police agencies across Arizona and the nation.

COLORADO

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN COLORADO 2008-2010

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

March 2011, 219 pp.

This comprehensive look at the criminal and juvenile justice systems in Colorado relies heavily on graphics and a non-technical format to bring together a wide variety of data from multiple sources, including the Division of Criminal Justice's databases, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, the Colorado Judicial Branch, the Department of Corrections, and the Division of Youth Corrections. This edition builds upon and updates previous volumes. It contains eight sections: 1) an introduction that presents a few basic Colorado vs. the nation reference points; 2) the criminal event; 3) adults in the criminal justice system; 4) juveniles in the juvenile justice system; 5) recidivism; 6) special features, a closer look at selected issues; 7) crime rates; and 8) additional related information.

LOUISIANA

CRIME IN LOUISIANA 2009

Louisiana Statistical Analysis Center and Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program
May 2011, 100 pp.

Crime in Louisiana 2009 presents the most current certified information on the number of offenses reported in the state and the number of arrests made. Tables and charts are heavily used to illustrate this information, supplied by cities, parishes, universities and colleges, and other law enforcement entities that reported 12 months of Uniform Crime Report data to the FBI. Charts also show the number of full-time law enforcement employees. Offense estimations are sometimes used since some law enforcement agencies do not report UCR Summary data or some agencies did not report for the complete 12-month cycle.

NEW YORK

CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE PRELIMINARY DATA

New York Statistical Analysis Center, Office of Justice Research & Performance
April 2011, 13 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 (DCJS) through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) programs. The summary includes information on crimes reported in New York State for the last 10 years. These figures include all reports received by DCJS as of April 12, 2011.

OREGON

2010 RELEASE OF FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR OREGON'S FOUR LARGEST CITIES

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission
June 2011, 2 pp.

This report shows percentage change in the number of property and violent index crimes reported by law enforcement between 2009 and 2010 in Oregon's four largest cities: Portland, Gresham, Eugene, and Salem. Also reported is a comparison of percentage changes in statewide violent crime, property crime, and incarceration rates for five-year intervals between 1985 and 2009, and the estimated savings and bed reduction during a suspension of Measure 57 by the legislature (for crimes sentenced after February 15, 2010 until the law would return on January 1, 2012) due to the inability to fund the increase of prison beds that the measure would call for.

TENNESSEE

CRIME IN TENNESSEE 2010

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit
April 2011, 541 pp.

The Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS) is designed to collect information on every single crime occurrence and on each offense and arrest within the occurrence. TIBRS

collects information on 22 crime categories made up of 47 specific offenses (Group A offenses) and 11 Group B offense categories. The data presented here are based upon crime statistics submitted by all law enforcement agencies across Tennessee. Because of the detailed data collected, the TIBRS program provides an even more accurate depiction of crime in each community the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) published by the FBI. Among the findings for 2010 are the following:

- A total of 582,134 Group A offenses were reported, a 2.6% decrease from 2009
- 59.2% were crimes against property, a 4.1% decrease from 2009
- 28.4% were crimes against persons, a 2.7% decrease from 2009
- Total arrest rate was 6,114.3 per 100,000
- Juveniles comprised 9.5% of total arrests
- The number of methamphetamine clandestine labs increased 35.2% from 2009 to 2010
- Reported murders decreased 23.7%

CRIME ON CAMPUS 2010: A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF CRIMES REPORTED ON THE CAMPUSES OF ALL TENNESSEE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit
March 2011, 210 pp.

The primary objective of the Crime on Campus reporting program is to inform the Governor, the State and Local Government Committees and the Education Committees of the Tennessee House of Representatives and Senate, the General Assembly, other government officials, and the public as to the nature and extent of crime on the campuses of Tennessee's institutions of higher education. This report also provides law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational purposes. *Crime on Campus* was compiled using data from the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). The report also includes an overview of reported offenses, sections for both analysis and comparison of offenses by year, and definitions of TIBRS Group A and Group B offenses.

SCHOOL CRIMES STUDY

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit
May 2011, 31 pp.

This study presents information about crime incidents, offenders, and victims occurring on Tennessee school campuses, excluding colleges, universities, and technical schools. It covers crime occurring from 2008 to 2010 using data available in the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System.

TEN YEAR CRIME TRENDS 2001 - 2010

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit
June 2011, 9 pp.

Since 2002, the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation's (TBI's) Crime Statistics Unit has published *Crime in Tennessee*, *Hate Crime*, and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA)*. The 2002 reports were based on 2001 data, so the release of these annual data in 2011 marks the ten-year anniversary of the crime reports. This brief report is a synopsis of crime data submitted to TBA from 2001 to 2011. It provides a ten-year review of Group A offenses, Group B offenses, and crimes against persons, property and society. Specific information for violent crimes, credit card fraud, impersonation, drug/narcotic violations, DUI, domestic violence, hate crime, and LEOKA incidents is included.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA CRIME TRENDS 2000 – 2009

Department of Criminal Justice Services, Criminal Justice Research Center
September 2010, 31 pp.

Virginia Crime Trends 2000–2009 presents Virginia index crime and drug arrest rates from two different sources: *Crime in the United States* (by the FBI) and the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Criminal Justice Research Center. Because the rates reported by each vary slightly, comparisons of Virginia's rates to national other states' rates rely on *Crime in the United States*; discussions of rates within Virginia use rates calculated by DCJS. The report includes a summary of rate trends from 2000 through 2009 for violent index crime, property index crime, and drug arrests, followed by numerous charts, graphs, and tables that break down the data for each category.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS

ARIZONA

TIMELINESS AND COMPLETENESS OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IN ARIZONA: FACT SHEET

Matt Bilseki

Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

June 2011, 2 pp.

This report summarizes the findings from an analysis on the timeliness and completeness of the records submitted to the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) repository. A total of 472,210 arrest counts from 2009 were entered into the ACCH before January 1, 2011. About 66% of these arrest counts contained associated case disposition information by the end of 2010. The arrest offenses most often submitted to the ACCH in 2009 were DUI offenses. DUI offenses made up 31.4% of all the statutorily mandated arrest counts and had the highest percentage with associated case disposition information. Since 2003, improvements have been made in the timeliness of subsequent case disposition information entered into ACCH.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

ALABAMA

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN ALABAMA 2010

Becki Goggins and Carol Roberts

Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center

June 2011, 7 pp.

This report provides an analysis of Part I violent offenses determined to be domestic violence incidents based on victim/offender relationships in the State of Alabama for the calendar year 2010. For the purpose of this report, domestic violence is indicated in violent Part I offenses when the relationship of the victim to the offender is husband, wife, ex-husband, ex-wife, common-law spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend, ex-boyfriend, or ex-girlfriend. Offenses included in the report are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated and simple assault. Among the findings were that 12% of the 18,239 violent offenses (excluding simple assault) reported in 2010 were domestic violence incidents. Domestic violence was indicated in 2,193 offenses reported: in 36 homicides; 187 rapes; 52 robberies; and in 1,918 aggravated assaults; 1,031 incidents of domestic violence were cleared for a 47% clearance rate. Of these clearances, 39% were exceptional, i.e., lack of prosecution.

FAMILY VIOLENCE IN ALABAMA 2006–2010

Carol Cobert Roberts

Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center

June 2011, 32 pp.

Family Violence in Alabama 2006 – 2010 represents a summary of the nature and extent of the family violence crimes reported by local criminal justice agencies to the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center's (ACJIC) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. For the purpose of this report, family violence is indicated when the victim and offender are related by either blood or marriage. There were 11,716 family violence crimes reported in Alabama during 2006–2010, representing 12% of the total violent offenses reported for those years. Family violence was indicated in 220 homicides, 1,041 rapes, 341 robberies, and 10,114 aggravated assaults during this period. Eighteen percent of the victims of family violence, and 8% of the offenders, were juveniles. More than half of the victims were female (59%), while 70% of the offenders were male. More than half of the victims were white (55%), with 44% black. Hands, fists, or feet were the most common weapon (used in 46% of incidents); handguns were used in 18% of incidents, knives in 15% and other dangerous weapons in 21%. By far the most common location for family violence was a residence (85% of family violence crimes). In addition to providing an overall view of family violence, the report provides statistics on family violence homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault.

SOUTH CAROLINA

THE RULE OF THUMB: A FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 2005-2009

South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Justice Programs

February 2011, 241 pp.

Using state incident-based data, the South Carolina Statistical Analysis Center provides an estimate and description of domestic violence in the state. For this report, domestic relationships were defined as being marital (involving spouses or common-law spouses), family (involving family relations by blood or marriage, other than spouses), romantic (boyfriends and girlfriends, both heterosexual and homosexual) and ex-spouses. Violence was defined to include murder, voluntary manslaughter, rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation.

GANGS

ALASKA

ALASKA JUSTICE FORUM, VOL. 27, NO. 4, -- GANGS: NATIONAL DATA AND THE FAIRBANKS GANG ASSESSMENT

Khristy Parker, Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage
Shea Daniels, Alaska Division of Juvenile Justice
Winter 2011, 5 pp.

The Fairbanks Gang Assessment, completed in 2010, is the first structured study of gang activity in Alaska. The assessment examined the level of gang activity in the Fairbanks North Star Borough (pop. 96,920) for the Gang Reduction and Intervention Network (GRAIN), a consortium of 20 local and state stakeholders. This article examines gang member demographics, gang membership motivation, problems caused by gangs, and possible solutions to gang problems in the community.

ARIZONA

2009 GANG THREAT ASSESSMENT

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
May/June 2011, 16 pp.

During spring 2010, the Arizona Statistical Analysis Center surveyed law enforcement officers in the state regarding gangs and gang activity within their respective jurisdictions. The survey was modeled after the National Gang Threat Assessment, conducted by the National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations in partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Drug Intelligence Center, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. It contained questions concerning the presence of gangs within jurisdictions, the level of gang activity, the involvement of gang members in crime and illegal drug distribution, the extent of cross-gang coordination, and law enforcement strategies targeting gang members. These reports present county and statewide results from the 2009 administration of the Arizona Gang Threat Assessment survey, including trend data collected during prior administrations of the survey in 2007 and 2008.

COCHISE COUNTY
COCONINO COUNTY
GILA COUNTY
GRAHAM COUNTY
GREENLEE COUNTY
LA PAZ COUNTY
MARICOPA COUNTY
MOHAVE COUNTY
NAVAJO COUNTY
PIMA COUNTY
PINAL COUNTY
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

YAVAPAI COUNTY
YUMA COUNTY

MARYLAND

SAFE SCHOOLS ACT OF 2010

Maryland Statistical Analysis Center, Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention
June 2011, 61 pp.

The *Safe Schools Act of 2010* required the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, which houses the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC), to perform a community services survey to determine existing school youth gang prevention and intervention programs within each county in the state. MSAC created an online survey and distributed it to police chiefs and sheriffs, the Attorney General's Office, Department of Juvenile Services (DJS), county Local Management Boards, and School Superintendents in Maryland's 24 jurisdictions. From the surveyed responses and additional state resources and contacts, MSAC developed a comprehensive statewide directory of gang prevention/intervention resources throughout the state. MSAC also, through various resources and expert testimony, developed criteria for gang prevention and intervention programs that are evidence-based and produce measurable outcomes. As a result of its mandate, MSAC presented recommendations for a pilot program to provide comprehensive gang prevention and intervention services for a high school and the high school's middle school feeder system in Maryland, where gang activity was prevalent. The report also recommends the establishment of a state-level Safe Schools Coordinator to help Maryland serve youth as a unified system on gang-related issues.

MONTANA

MONTANA GANG THREAT ASSESSMENT 2011

Jimmy Steyee

Montana Board of Crime Control

April 2011, 36 pp.

The purpose of this research was to identify and describe the nature of "rural" gangs set against the backdrop of Montana. The study addressed three research questions: 1) What is the nature and scope of gangs in Montana; 2) What county-level characteristics are risk-factors for gang formation; and 3) Do issues such as high minority populations, high rates of school dropout, high unemployment, crime, poverty, and pro-social gun carrying attitudes have an effect on the presence of gangs in Montana communities? This assessment is part of a larger objective to identify gang issues and develop a strategic response within the state as part of the Montana Gang-Free Initiative. No such research has been previously conducted at the state level within Montana; therefore, little is empirically known about the state's gang activity.

NORTH CAROLINA

GANGS IN NORTH CAROLINA: AN ANALYSIS OF GANGNET DATA

Richard A. Hayes

North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center

March 2011, 14 pp.

N.C. GangNET is a web-based set of databases that exist in three nodes. The western node is located with the Charlotte/Mecklenburg Police Department and replicates to the central node located at the State Bureau of Investigation Fusion Center. The eastern node is located with the Durham County Sheriff's Office and also replicates to the central node. This report provides an analysis of gang data housed in GangNET, commenting on the pluses and minuses of the system while also breaking the data out by county and gang member characteristics.

GRANT UPDATE - SIGI: THE STATESVILLE/IREDELL GANG INITIATIVE

North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center

March 2011, 4 pp.

North Carolina GangNET reports indicate that 23 gangs have been validated as active in Iredell County as of December 2010. The Statesville Police Department developed the Statesville/Iredell Gang Initiative to tackle the growing gang problem at the city and county levels. The initiative incorporates aspects of the High Point Gang Model, Charlotte's Gang of One program and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Comprehensive Gang Model and brings together members of 34 different agencies to partner in creating programs that target youth between ages 7 and 24 at risk for gang involvement. This report describes the program, ongoing evaluation, and accomplishments.

GUNS

HAWAII

FIREARM REGISTRATIONS IN HAWAII, 2010

Paul Perrone

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

March 2011, 7 pp.

Hawaii Revised Statutes §134-14 require the county police departments to provide the Department of the Attorney General with a monthly report of firearm registration activity. The data from these reports were compiled in order to provide the statistics presented herein for Calendar Year 2010. 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% of applications rejected. This is the eleventh annual publication of *Firearm Registrations in Hawaii*.

OHIO

GUN VIOLENCE IN OHIO

Ohio Statistical Analysis Center
Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

February 2011, 17 pp.

This report pulls together data from a number of criminal and non-criminal justice sources to present a snapshot of gun violence in Ohio. Some of these sources include the Uniform Crime

Reports (UCR), National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), UCR Supplemental Homicide Reports, the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS), Ohio Department of Health, and the Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office. Data reported include gun incidents by county, firearm type, location of incidents, and offense type and firearm-related deaths. Some of the data in this report are specific to Ohio and regions within Ohio, and some are representative of the United States as a whole.

HATE CRIME

HAWAII

HATE CRIMES IN HAWAII, 2010

Paul Perrone

Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General

February 2011, 3 pp.

This is the ninth year that this annual report has been produced. It covers hate crime cases that reached a final disposition during Calendar Year 2010. Details are available on the two cases reported to the program during this period; nine-year summary statistics are also included.

TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE HATE CRIME 2010

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit

May 2011, 38 pp.

This is an annual report published by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) presenting information on reported crimes motivated by bias. TBI compiled information from local law enforcement agencies throughout the state and followed up with the local agencies to capture information on offenders and bias motivations. The report presents findings of bias-motivated crimes by motivation and broken out by the reporting agency and the type of crime. TBI indicates the number of bias-motivated offenses declined by about 20% from 2009 to 2010 and comprise well below one-tenth of one percent of Group A offenses in the *Crime in Tennessee Report* for 2010.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

ARIZONA

2010 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY CITY PROFILE REPORTS

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

April 2011, 5 pp.

These reports summarize findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. The results for each city are presented,

along with comparisons to the results for the state of Arizona. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors.

GILBERT
MESA
PHOENIX
SCOTTSDALE
TEMPE
TUCSON

2010 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY STATE REPORT

Bach Harrison
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
February 2011, 77 pp.

The biennial Arizona Youth Survey assesses the extent of substance abuse by Arizona youth by examining the behaviors and attitudes of a statewide sample of middle and high school students. The 2010 results show that alcohol remains the most commonly used substance by youth in Arizona, followed by cigarettes, marijuana, and prescription drugs. The 2010 data are compared to the findings from two earlier waves of the survey, as well as national rates of substance abuse and risk behaviors found in the Monitoring the Future survey.

2010 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: UNDERAGE DRINKING FACT SHEET

Michelle Neitch and Teri Barnes
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
April 2011, 2 pp.

This fact sheet highlights the findings on underage drinking from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS). AYS was administered to a sample of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students in the spring of 2010 for the state of Arizona. The 2010 survey found that over half of the youth reported using alcohol in their lifetime. Differences were found between counties, with rural counties showing a higher rate of youth alcohol use. Females reported using alcohol at a slightly higher rate than males. Regarding access to alcohol, the percentage of youth reporting that it would be “very easy” or “sort of easy” to get alcohol has decreased overall since 2004.

ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY 2010: FACT SHEET

Phillip Stevenson and Teri Barnes
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
February 2011, 2 pp.

This fact sheet reports highlights from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey. The survey, conducted every two years, provides statewide estimates of the prevalence of drug use and other risky behavior (anti-social behavior, gang activity, and school safety) among Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th graders and the circumstances under which they live.

ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY (AYS) YOUTH CARRYING HANDGUNS, 2004-2010: FACT SHEET

Matt Bileski
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
June 2011, 2 pp.

This fact sheet reports on the prevalence of handgun carrying and related perceptions and behaviors among Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th graders collected through the Arizona Youth Survey in 2010. Results are broken out by gender, risk and protective factors, and grade in school. It also provides information on trends in perceptions and behavior related to handgun carrying.

2010 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY: YOUTH GAMBLING

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

April 2011, 56 pp.

This report presents the findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) on youth gambling. AYS was administered to a sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the spring of 2010 for the state of Arizona. The 2010 survey contains ten questions regarding how often youth had participated in any gambling for money, possessions, or anything of value. For the purpose of analysis, the students were divided into three groups: non-gamblers, infrequent gamblers, and frequent gamblers. The 2010 survey found that over half of the youth in all grades reported having gambled before in the past year. Additional data on gambling related to substance use and antisocial behavior, risk and protective factor profiles, where youth obtained alcohol, and school safety provide useful information for prevention planning.

ILLINOIS

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RISK FACTOR DATA FOR ILLINOIS: 2008 ANNUAL REPORT

Erica Highes and Lindsay Bostwick

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

March 2011, 248 pp.

This annual report presents juvenile justice data from 2008 to assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives. Data include juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions filed, and adjudications of delinquency, as well as publicly available risk factor data. Special issues that are also covered in this report include disproportionate minority contact, status offenders in secure detention, girls in the juvenile justice system, mental health issues, dually-involved youth, specialized courts, juvenile justice councils, and juvenile criminal record expungement.

THE SAFETY NET WORKS INITIATIVE: EXAMINING THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY COALITION IN STRENGTHENING NEIGHBORHOODS

Adriana Pérez, Lisa Braude, and Mark Powers

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

March 2011, 30 pp.

Safety Net Works (SNW) is a state-sponsored initiative designed to promote collaboration among local community groups with the goals of preventing youth violence and fostering youth development. Seventeen Illinois communities, including 12 in Chicago, were originally selected in 2008, each having a lead agency that coordinates a SNW coalition to provide direct services to at-risk individuals ages 10 to 24. This report introduces the premise behind the community coalition model on which Safety Net Works was conceived, summarizes the initiative's activities and services, and considers the extent to which the coalition approach employed contributed to the goals of the initiative.

MAINE

ANNUAL JUVENILE RECIDIVISM REPORT

Becky Noréus

Maine Statistical Analysis Center

January 2011, 46 pp.

This report measures the impact of the Division of Juvenile Services (DJS) on youth who have been adjudicated and placed under supervision by examining rates of recidivism. The number of youth adjudicated for the first time decreased by 15.8% between 2006 and 2008, from 1,480 to 1,246. Other key findings from this report include the following: more than half of the youth were adjudicated for one offense; approximately 80% of youth were adjudicated for a misdemeanor; the majority of the youth were boys and between the ages of 15 and 17; youth who recidivated tended to do so quickly; and youth classified as low risk recidivated at lower rates than moderate- and high-risk youth.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/POLICING

NEBRASKA

TRAFFIC STOPS IN NEBRASKA

Michael E. Behm, Michael Overton, and Pat Dougherty

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

April 2011, 44 pp.

This report examines 2002-2010 traffic stop data submitted to the Nebraska Crime Commission by law enforcement agencies. Data collection is required by LB593, an act passed by the Nebraska Legislature in 2001 to respond to possible issues relating to the way that traffic stops are made. The act specifically prohibits racial profiling and requires law enforcement to implement policies prohibiting discriminatory practices.

OKLAHOMA

ARREST-RELATED DEATHS, 2010

Angie Baker

Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center

2011, 6 pp.

The Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center collects and submits data annually to the Bureau of Justice Statistics on deaths that occur in the process of arrest. This report details data from 2010. Deaths that occur in the process of arrest include those killed: by any use of force by law enforcement agents; in the physical custody, or under the physical restraint of law enforcement officers, even if the person was not formally under arrest at the time; at crime/arrest scene, or medical facility prior to booking; in vehicular pursuit accidents during which law enforcement officers took direct action against the driver or vehicle (e.g., shooting at the suspect, forcing the vehicle off the road with an obstruction, spike strip, or the officer's own vehicle); while in transit to or from law enforcement facilities; and while confined in lockups or booking centers

(facilities from which arrestees are usually transferred within 72 hours and not held beyond arraignment).

TENNESSEE

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED, 2010

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit
May 2011, 63 pp.

This report is published annually by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation. Its purpose is to present information on the reported incidents of assaults and deaths of law enforcement officers in the line of duty in Tennessee. The report is based on crime statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies in the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). TIBRS is a state version of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). In 2010, there were a total of 1,828 LEOKA (Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted) incidents reported, but no officers were feloniously killed in the line of duty. This number represents an 11.3% decrease from 2009. Of those officers assaulted, the most commonly reported weapon type was personal weapons, involving the use of hands, fists, and feet.

WISCONSIN

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES IN WISCONSIN 2010

Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center
April 2011, 30 pp.

This report is a collection of law enforcement employee data taken from a yearly survey of agencies participating in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The primary purpose of the report is to present information related to the number of full-time sworn law enforcement officers and civilian employees in Wisconsin. This includes the total number of employees for each agency, as well as the rate of employees per 1,000 population. Rates are provided as a way to standardize the numbers and allow for more accurate comparisons across agencies. Figures for some agencies (e.g., University of Wisconsin Campus Police Departments, DNR, State Patrol) are absent due to the fact that no permanent resident population is assigned to them.

MISCELLANEOUS

ARIZONA

CHILDREN OF INCARCERATED PARENTS: MEASURING THE SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
March 2011, 23 pp.

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and Arizona State University conducted a statewide study on children of incarcerated parents to gain a reliable estimate of the number of children of parents currently incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections and to develop and

implement a strategy through which such data could be obtained and reported on an annual basis. Data collection efforts entailed an extensive review of records from the Arizona Department of Corrections as well as face-to-face interviews with incarcerated fathers (N = 300) and mothers (N= 300) in custody, conducted by Arizona State University researchers. This report presents findings and study methods.

DELAWARE

RACE AND INCARCERATION IN DELAWARE: A REPORT TO THE DELAWARE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Delaware Statistical Analysis Center

June 30, 2011, 27 pp.

Delaware, like many other states, has significant racial disparities in arrests and incarceration when criminal justice statistics are compared to general population figures. Delaware's House Judiciary Committee directed the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to study racial differences from arrest through sentencing. The SAC conducted detailed analyses of adult males arrested in 2005 and found that in three crimes against persons (rape, robbery, and felony assault), racial disparities in the criminal justice system in Delaware are primarily explained by disparities in reported criminal activity rather than selective enforcement. The study draws no definitive conclusions regarding other aspects of the system, but concludes that a broad overview of criminal justice statistics from arrest through sentencing shows some significant racial disparities that cannot be ignored.

IDAHO

EVALUATION OF THE LEMHI COUNTY/CITY OF SALMON INTEGRATED COMMUNITY BASED PROBLEM SOLVING INITIATIVE

Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police

April 2011, 26 pp.

In 2005, the Lemhi County and City of Salmon were awarded funding for an integrated Community Based Problem Solving Initiative (CBPSI) under the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant program. This report is an evaluation of the effort by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center and utilizes data from project reports, the Idaho Incident Reporting System, local school surveys, stakeholder surveys and other government sources. Results for each of these data sources are presented and recommendations for future CBPSI efforts are provided.

NEW MEXICO

PLACE AND NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME: EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND ALCOHOL RELATED ESTABLISHMENTS AND CRIME

Dale Willits, Lisa Broidy, Ashley Gonzales, and Kristine Denman

New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center, Institute for Social Research

March 2011, 46 pp.

A substantial body of research has examined the relationship between places and crime. Empirically, this research indicates that there is more crime at certain types of places than at others. The objective of this current study was to determine the degree to which neighborhood crime patterns are influenced by the spatial distribution of three types of places: schools, alcohol establishments, and churches. The study contributes to a criminological understanding of place

and crime by examining whether and how all three location types operate to influence crime rates both independently and relative to one another.

NEW YORK

ARRESTS AND ARRAIGNMENTS INVOLVING STRANGULATION OFFENSES NOV. 11, 2010 – FEB. 22, 2011

Stacey Bederka

New York Statistical Analysis Center, Office of Justice Research & Performance

April 2011, 4 pp.

This report provides the results of a preliminary analysis of arrests and arraignments involving the crime of strangulation in the 15 weeks following the enactment of a new state law. The crime of strangulation, which was added to the New York State Penal Law on Nov. 11, 2010, breaks down into three categories: criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation (a misdemeanor); strangulation 2nd (D felony); and strangulation 1st (C felony). Data analyzed for this report include arrest events extracted from the state Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system.

PENNSYLVANIA

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERFORMANCE MEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW CALENDAR YEARS: 2000 TO 2010

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime & Delinquency

Office of Criminal Justice Systems Improvement

134 pp.

This report summarizes information pertaining to commonly used criminal justice performance measures. It includes performance measures and related information for eight areas: adjudication, corrections, crime prevention, information sharing, law enforcement, victim services, mental health courts, and substance abuse.

RECIDIVISM/REENTRY

ALASKA

ALASKA JUSTICE FORUM, VOL. 27, NO. 4, -- PRISONER REENTRY AND THE UNIFORM COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION ACT

Deborah Periman

Justice Center, University of Alaska Anchorage

Winter 2011, 5 pp.

This article discusses collateral consequences of conviction (e.g., laws that are barriers to housing, employment, and other needs of persons with felony convictions), and how they can stand in the way of successful offender reentry. The author highlights how the *Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act* directly addresses these concerns and provides a balanced approach to facilitating successful reintegration of those with criminal convictions,

while retaining due regard for victims' rights and the state's legitimate interest in punishment and expression of community condemnation.

CONNECTICUT

2011 ANNUAL RECIDIVISM REPORT

Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division
Connecticut Office of Policy and Management
February 2011, 15 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 2011 study followed 16,241 sentenced offenders for a three-year period after they were released or discharged from a state prison facility during 2005, and followed a group of 16,286 offenders released in 2008 for a two-year period. 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 that in other states for the categories of recidivism that were reported, with 36.6% of released offenders being returned to prison for a new offense within three years.

HAWAII

2010 RECIDIVISM UPDATE

Timothy Wong
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
February 2011, 16 pp.

This report is a three-year follow-up recidivism study that tracks rearrests for Hawaii's FY 2007 offender cohort. A total of 2,528 offender assessments were compiled from the State of Hawaii's Probation Services, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and Department of Public Safety. This study report documents the progress of Hawaii's Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions toward reducing adult criminal offender recidivism by 30% over a 10-year period.

NEW MEXICO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – NEW MEXICO'S TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO COMMUNITY INITIATIVE: A GAPS ANALYSIS

Kristine Denman, Lisa Broidy, Ashley Gonzales, Tomas Segovia, and Dale Willits
New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center, Institute for Social Research
May 2011, 4 pp.

The primary goal of this report is to highlight current progress towards, and outline key gaps in, implementation of the Transition from Prisons to Community Initiative (TPCI) within the prison system in New Mexico. The national TPCI model, which aims to improve reentry success among prisoners, differs from other reentry models. The primary differences are the emphasis on risk reduction rather than risk management, collaboration within and across multiple agencies at many levels, and commitment of state government and leadership within the corrections agencies. The report documents the significant efforts made to implement reentry

reform within New Mexico prisons and includes recommendations to facilitate the goal of fully implementing the model, emphasizing activities that should occur in the institutional setting.

REDUCING BARRIERS TO REENTRY: ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION AND IMPACT OF A PILOT DENTAL REPAIR PROGRAM FOR PAROLEES

Danielle Albright, Ashley Gonzales, Dale Willits, Lisa Broidy, and Christopher Lyons
New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center, Institute for Social Research
March 2011, 34 pp.

In March 2008, the New Mexico Department of Corrections (NMDOC) Education Bureau, in collaboration with the NMDOC Probation and Parole Division, implemented a pilot dental repair program for parolees currently under NMDOC supervision. The intent of the program was to provide services for parolees with significant dental problems in hopes of reducing visible barriers to employment, thus increasing their chances of successful reentry. The New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center (NMSAC) at the University of New Mexico's Institute for Social Research was contracted to provide an evaluation of program implementation and outcomes. The NMSAC issued a report in December 2009 detailing program implementation. The current report focuses on program outcomes.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

ARIZONA

THE REPORTING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN ARIZONA, CY 2008-2009

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
April 2011, 33 pp.

Legislation passed in 2005 requires that Arizona collect disposition information on sexual assault offenses in the state. This report, based on the data collected, includes information on the total number of police reports, charges, convictions, and sentences of the 286 sexual assaults resulting in arrest in 2008, and of the 320 sexual assaults resulting in arrest in 2009.

Additionally, the report contains the number of charges, convictions, and sentences for false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BY FORCE AND WITHOUT CONSENT: A FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 2005-2009

Statistical Analysis Center, South Carolina Department of Public Safety
April 2011, 244 pp.

Using state incident-based data, the South Carolina Statistical Analysis Center gives an overview of the characteristics of sexual violence in the state. This report seeks to provide information concerning the scope and nature of sexual violence at the state level; however, the overall emphasis is on short-term trends and county-level information.

WISCONSIN

SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN WISCONSIN 2010

Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center

April 2011, 47 pp.

This report provides statistical information on sexual assaults reported to law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin in 2010. The information is collected as part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The report focuses on six different sexual assault offense types defined by the Wisconsin UCR program. These offense types are: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, assault with an object, forcible fondling, statutory rape, and ejaculate/excrete upon victim. The report is organized into four separate sections related to different elements of sexual assaults: offenses, victim, relationships, and offenders. These sections are broken down into subsections, which are accompanied by tables and charts highlighting the statistical analysis of these findings. In addition, detailed data tables are provided in the appendix.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE/DRUGS

COLORADO

HB10-1352 SAVINGS ANALYSIS REPORT: REVIEW OF ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Peg Flick

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics

January 2011, 55 pp.

In May 2010, the Colorado General Assembly passed a bill modifying penalties for drug use and possession and passing cost savings on to substance abuse treatment for offenders. The bill also directed the state Division of Criminal Justice to compile an annual report on savings generated by the law. This report is the initial effort to meet that reporting requirement and as such, the main focus of the report is on establishing the methodology to be used in developing the annual estimates. Investigators examined the effect of the law on costs related to sentencing placements and workload for the Office of the State Public Defender as well as on revenues from the state's Drug Offender Surcharge.

IDAHO

DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES AND ARRESTS 2005-2009

Terry Uda

Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police

February 2011, 24 pp.

This report provides information on alcohol and drug arrests from the Idaho Incident Based Reporting system for the years 2005-2009. It includes number of arrests and trends over the study period, demographic information on persons arrested for drug- and alcohol-related offenses, drug seizure information, and the suspected prevalence of drug and alcohol use in other offenses. Specific breakdowns of offending are provided on a county by county basis.

ILLINOIS

THE PEORIA PULLING LEVERS DRUG MARKET INTERVENTION: A REVIEW OF PROGRAM PROCESS, CHANGES IN PERCEPTION, AND CRIME IMPACT

Nicholas Corsaro, Rod K. Brunson, Jacinta M. Gau and Christina Oldham

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

March 2011, 72 pp.

This report is an evaluation of the Peoria, IL Drug Market Intervention program which was an effort to alleviate crime in high-risk, disadvantaged, and chronically violent geographic areas. The program was designed to utilize a “pulling levers” strategy that focuses on enhanced penalties for chronic offenders. The Peoria program concentrated on street-level drug dealing as a visible component of a high-crime neighborhood and because of high correlations between street drug sales and other crimes. Investigators utilized crime data and resident surveys to look at results in the target area as compared to both a comparison area and the remainder of the City of Peoria. Results of the analyses were inconclusive as to the effects on crime, although surveys showed those familiar with the program felt it to be effective, which may have implications for the need to better publicize such efforts.

RESEARCH BULLETIN: PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE, ACCIDENTAL OVERDOSE ON RISE IN ILLINOIS

Jessica Reichert

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

June 2011, 4 pp.

This bulletin provides information on the prevalence of hospitalizations related to the use of prescription drugs and puts it in the context of changes in prescription drug abuse nationally. Information is provided on statewide use of prescription drugs, unintentional drug overdoses, emergency room visits, and treatment admissions. A brief description of recent relevant legislation and a state drug monitoring program is also provided.

OREGON

OREGON DRUG COURT COST STUDY: STATEWIDE COSTS AND PROMISING PRACTICES FINAL REPORT

Shannon M. Carey and Mark S. Waller, NPC Research

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

March 2011, 105 pp.

This statewide cost study of Oregon’s adult drug courts was accomplished by collaboration between NPC Research, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, and the Oregon Department of Corrections. The purpose of this evaluation was to answer two critical drug court policy questions: 1) Are adult drug courts cost-beneficial? and 2) What are best practices for Oregon’s drug courts? To determine whether Oregon’s drug court programs were cost-beneficial, it was necessary to gather information on program costs and recidivism-related costs. To calculate recidivism-related costs, a recidivism study was performed with a comparison group to determine the relative benefits of drug court compared to traditional court processes. Finally, to determine what practices were best practices for Oregon’s drug courts, a process analysis was performed on the drug courts included in the study.

SOUTH CAROLINA

HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS: A FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW OF INDICATORS OF ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Rob McManus

Statistical Analysis Center, South Carolina Department of Public Safety

June 2011, 309 pp.

This report is the first of a series designed to provide basic information about illicit drug activity over a five-year period. The bulk of data presented is based on incident reports submitted to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division by state and local law enforcement agencies. In order to provide a broader and more comprehensive perspective, data from the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services are also included, as are data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health. This report provides information concerning the scope and nature of illegal drug activity at the state level, but also provides detailed information concerning short-term trends and offender profiles at the county level.

VICTIMS/VICTIMIZATION

ALABAMA

JUVENILE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME IN ALABAMA 2010

Becki Goggins and Carol Roberts

Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center

June 2011, 8 pp.

This report provides an analysis of Part I violent offenses in which the victim is age 17 or younger in the State of Alabama for the calendar year 2010. Offenses included in the report are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated and simple assault, with breakdowns of victim age, race, sex, relationship of victim to offender, weapon used, and injury by offense. Among the findings were that in the 18,239 violent offenses (excluding simple assaults) reported in 2010, 11% of the victims were juveniles. There were 2,007 juvenile victims: 21 juvenile homicide victims; 550 juvenile rape victims; 235 juvenile robbery victims; and 1,201 juvenile victims of aggravated assault.

IDAHO

CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY: 2008

Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police

May 2011, 39 pp.

This report summarizes the findings of the 2008 Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS). A total of 2,664 landline and 565 cell-phone households participated in the survey between March and May, 2009. Participants were asked about any instances of property crime, violent crime, stalking, sexual assault, and domestic violence occurring in 2008. In addition, respondents were questioned regarding personal perceptions of neighborhood safety and satisfaction with police

services. The 2008 ICVS survey was conducted to enhance knowledge about crime and victimization in Idaho and assist in evaluating satisfaction with and effectiveness of criminal justice and health service programs.

OKLAHOMA

CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN OKLAHOMA, 2010

Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center

June 2011, 1 pg.

This report presents selected findings of the first statewide crime victimization survey conducted in Oklahoma. Respondents of the survey were asked about their personal experience with crime, and data were collected regarding violent crimes, as well as property crimes. An estimated 500,000 total crimes occurred in 2010, at an approximate cost of one billion dollars in damaged and stolen property.

PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME IN OKLAHOMA, 2010

Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center

June 2011, 1 pg.

This brief presents selected findings from Oklahoma's first statewide crime victimization survey. As part of the survey, Statistical Analysis Center staff asked respondents about their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system in Oklahoma. Some of the findings show that most Oklahomans feel safe in their communities and approve of the job done by law enforcement. However, Oklahomans were divided on reasons for crime and where criminal justice dollars should be concentrated. The brief includes a link to the full statewide crime victimization survey.