The SAC Publication Digest is a comprehensive collection of abstracts of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) reports, including reports produced for the SACs by outside authors or organizations. This issue covers reports published from January through June 2014. The Digest briefly describes the research, data collection, evaluation, and analysis projects and programs of each SAC, and covers a wide array of justice topics and analysis approaches not available from any other source. The Digest is a resource for anyone concerned with understanding the current major justice issues as well as the administration of justice in the states.

The SACs are units or agencies at the state government level that collect and analyze information from all components of the justice system to contribute to the development of sound public policies and assess their impact. 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 to the SAC website. That information is available at www.jrsa.org.

This Digest contains two sections. The first section beginning on page 2 contains abstracts arranged alphabetically by state. The second section beginning on page 23 organizes the publication titles by keyword. Under each keyword, links are provided to the publication abstracts that fall under that topic.

Justice Research and Statistics Association
State analysts turning data into policy
ALABAMA

2013 Alabama Drug-Related Crime Statistics
Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center
10 pp.
This report breaks down Alabama drug-related crime statistics for calendar year 2013 by arrests for sale/possession of illegal drugs by adults/juveniles by county; by adult arrests for sale by county and drug type; adult arrests for possession by county and drug type; by juvenile arrests for sale by country and drug type; and by juvenile arrests for possession by county and drug type.

2013 Domestic Violence in Alabama
Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center
7 pp.
This brief report presents data on domestic violence incidents for the state of Alabama during calendar year 2013. Of the 20,222 violent offenses reported in Alabama in 2013, 16% were domestic violence incidents. Domestic violence was indicated in 3,186 offenses reported: in 24 homicides; 218 rapes; 72 robberies; and in 2,872 aggravated assaults. Of these domestic violence incidents, 1,991 were cleared, for a 63% clearance rate; 48% of the clearances were exceptional (i.e. lack of prosecution). The report presents an overview, then offers more details about offenses related to homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault. Offenses are broken down by county in a two-page companion report, 2013 State of Alabama Domestic Violence Offenses by County.

Crime in Alabama 2013
Alabama Statistical Analysis Center and Carol Cobert Roberts, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center
166 pp.
Crime in Alabama 2013 represents a summary of the nature and extent of the crimes reported by local criminal justice agencies to the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center’s Uniform Crime Reporting program. State law mandates that all crimes are reported from state, county, and local law enforcement agencies, and the statistics presented in this report are compiled from these reports. The report concentrates on the more serious crimes reported, Part I crimes, but also includes an overview of less serious offenses (Part II crimes) as well as statistics regarding arrests and recovered property.
**Juvenile Victims of Violent Crime in Alabama 2013**

Statistical Analysis Center, Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center

7 pp.

Of the 20,222 violent offenses reported in Alabama in 2013, 11% of the victims were juveniles. There were 2,199 juvenile victims: 24 juvenile homicide victims; 974 juvenile rape victims; 224 juvenile robbery victims; and 977 juvenile victims of aggravated assault. Data are provided on juvenile victims in general, followed by more details on juvenile victims of homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated and simple assault.

**Alaska**

**Recidivism in Alaska: A Longitudinal Perspective**

Brad A. Myrstol, Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center, University of Alaska Anchorage

55 pp.

The primary objective of this study was to examine patterns of delinquent and criminal offending among youth who were admitted to, and subsequently released from, McLaughlin Youth Center’s *Transitional Service Unit* (TSU) located in Anchorage, Alaska, between January 2003 and May 2013. The TSU program is based on the intensive aftercare program model, which is designed to intervene and reduce recidivism rates among incarcerated juvenile offenders after institutional release. The study sought to assess variability in the frequency and intensity of offending among youth released from TSU, including patterns of offending of those youth who had completed their *treatment program* while in residence at McLaughlin Youth Center; had completed the *transitional services program* while in residence at McLaughlin Youth Center; and were *released from institutional custody and had begun the process of reentry* into their communities. Group-based trajectory models were used to test for previously unrecognized developmental patterns in youth offending prior to institutional release, as well as patterns of reoffending following institutional release. The results of the analyses provided substantial evidence in support of a conclusion that the TSU program was successful in “bending the curve” of delinquency/crime. However, the successes were not uniformly experienced by the youth who participated in the program. In fact, findings indicate that participation in the TSU program actually worsens delinquent/criminal behavior among a sizeable portion of the population as they emerge from adolescence into adulthood.

**Arizona**

**The 2013 Arizona Crime Victimization Survey**

Phillip Stevenson, Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission


The Arizona Crime Victimization Survey is based on the National Crime Victimization Survey but modified for a brief telephone interview rather than lengthy face-to-face interviews. Although the primary goal of the survey is to produce estimates of violent, property, identity theft, and hate crime victimization for Arizona, Maricopa County, and Pima County, additional information was collected including whether respondents reported their victimization to the police, and if not, the reasons why they chose not to report their victimization. Additional items in the survey
captured residents’ perceptions of their local police agencies and their effectiveness at addressing violent crime, drug crime, and burglary. Questions were also included that measured awareness of and access to victim assistance and victim compensation programs. The survey was implemented during February and March of 2013, resulting in 1,878 completed interviews with Arizona residents. The report includes sections on methodology, measures, sample, and findings, and an appendix contains a copy of the survey questionnaire.

**Arizona Violent Crime Trends CY2003–2012**
Matt Bileski, Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
June 2014, 2 pp.
According to the FBI, the U.S. violent crime rate, as measured by four violent index offenses (i.e., murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) increased CY2012, as did the Arizona rate during the same time. This data brief looks more closely at the crime rate trends for the four violent index offenses in Arizona and the nation. The data used in this brief were submitted to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program by local police agencies across Arizona and the nation and was published by the FBI in their annual UCR program reports. The analysis found that the robbery rate, with an increase of 2.5% from CY2011 to CY2012, and aggravated assault, with an increase of 8.3%, were the primary drivers of the increase in Arizona’s violent index offense rate in 2012. Rates for murder/non-negligent manslaughter and forcible rape decreased during the period.

**Completeness of Criminal History Records in Arizona CY 2003–2012**
Matt Bileski, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
May 2014, 2 pp.
Arizona criminal justice agencies are required to submit arrest and associated case disposition information for all felony, sexual, domestic violence-related, and driving under the influence offenses to the central state repository, called the Arizona Computerized Criminal History (ACCH) records system maintained by the Arizona Department of Public Safety. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission’s Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) uses annual ACCH data extracts to analyze the completeness (i.e., arrest charges with associated case disposition information attached) of ACCH records on an annual basis. This SAC brief presents information on ACCH arrest records for incidents occurring during the 2003–2012 period; charges missing disposition information by offense; case disposition completion rates by county; and case disposition completion rates by offense type. The brief concludes that Arizona criminal justice agencies have made significant strides in the completeness of records entered in ACCH, but there is still room for improvement.

**FY2013 Fill the Gap Report**
Statistical Analysis Center, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
In the 1990s, Arizona’s growing population, combined with increased funding for law enforcement, resulted in a larger volume of cases processed through the courts. To keep pace with the increase, Fill the Gap (FTG) legislation was introduced to fund prosecuting attorneys, the indigent defense attorneys, and the courts with general fund appropriations and fine revenues. The purpose of these funds is to reduce case processing times in each county and
statewide. In 1999, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) was assigned the responsibility of distributing state FTG funds to the county attorneys and indigent defense agencies across the state. This report addresses ACJC’s statutory mandate to report on the state FTG funds distributed by ACJC for FY2013. The report provides an explanation of the FTG program including statutory authority, the appropriation formulas, and designated responsible parties. The report also presents funding balances, allocations, and expenditures by organization, case processing data and information, and suggestions on how to improve the FTG program.

Connecticut

MONTHLY INDICATORS REPORT – PRISON POPULATION FORECAST
Connecticut Statistical Analysis Center, Office of Policy and Management
4 pp.
The Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division (CJPPD) of Connecticut’s Office of Policy and Management publishes a four-page monthly report that tracks the operations and status of various components in the state’s criminal justice system. In recent years, the Monthly Indicators Report has focused considerable attention on the state’s prison system. Each month, CJPPD receives data from the Department of Correction, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Department of Public Safety and the Judicial Branch’s Court Support Services Division and Court Operations Division.

January 2014    April 2014
February 2014   May 2014
March 2014      June 2014

Georgia

ASSESSING THE SCOPE AND AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AMONG GEORGIA’S VICTIMS’ SERVICES PROVIDERS
Kathleen Turner, Michelle Anderson, Stefanie Lopez-Howard, Statistical Analysis Center, Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
April 2014, 34 pp.
In 2000, the federal government codified and defined the crime of human trafficking for the first time in U.S. history. Following suit in 2006, Georgia implemented its own anti-trafficking laws. While trafficking in humans is a recognized social ill, quantifying the problem’s scope nationally and internationally has been difficult. This study seeks to identify who is currently serving human trafficking victims in Georgia, how agencies are identifying human trafficking victims, how many victims were served in Georgia during calendar year 2012, services that are available to human trafficking victims, and the training that providers currently serving victims are receiving. A survey was sent to 251 victim service provider agencies in Georgia between June and August 2013 asking whether an agency had served human trafficking victims, and, if
so, what services they provide. One hundred seventy-five recipients completed the survey. A companion survey was distributed by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) to the 783 state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies in Georgia. In total, 206 law enforcement agencies representing 138 of Georgia’s 159 counties responded to GBI’s survey. The report presents findings from the assessment as well as four recommendations based on the findings and on information from the GBI study.

**Hawaii**

*Firearms Registrations in Hawaii, 2013*
Paul Perrone, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
Hawaii law requires county police departments to provide to the Department of the Attorney General a monthly report of firearm registration activity. The data from these reports were compiled to provide the calendar year 2013 statistics presented in this 14th annual publication of *Firearm Registrations in Hawaii*. Given very large increases in statewide registration activity during the past several years, a variety of new figures and analyses were added to the report, starting with last year’s edition. The report provides information on permit applications processed, issued, voided, and denied; registrations and importations; permits and registrations, by firearm type; county comparisons and registration trends; firearm registration trends and firearm-related violent crime trends; permit application denials; licenses to carry firearms; and confiscations.

*Hate Crimes in Hawaii, 2013*
Paul Perrone, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
February 2014, 4 pp.
Hawaii law requires the Department of the Attorney General to develop, direct, and report annually on a statewide hate crime statistics reporting program. With input and assistance from Hawaii’s county prosecuting attorneys and police departments, the state program was launched on January 1, 2002. This 12th annual report covers hate crime cases that reached a final disposition during calendar year 2013. Four cases were reported to the program for this time period, and details are provided for those cases. Twelve-year summary statistics are also included in the report.

*Scorecard Report: Dashboard Indicators and Trends*
Timothy Wong, Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions, Department of the Attorney General
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Research and Statistics Branch
The Scorecard Report presents annually updated trend analyses of evidence-based practice indicators, as identified by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions and implemented by corrections agencies throughout the state of Hawaii. The data for this year’s report come
from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center and the Level of Service Inventory-Revised risk assessment instrument for offenders sentenced to probation or released to parole, and from maximum-term release (“maxed-out”) prisoners for the FY 2008-2011 reporting periods. The Scoreboard Report represents a composite scan of desirable, undesirable, and mixed trends from 14 indicators. Of the 14 indicators analyzed, seven (50.0%) represent a desirable trend; three (21.4%) reflect an undesirable trend; and four (28.6%) signify a mixed trend.

IDAHO

IDAHO CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEY 2012
Janeena Wing, Statistical Analysis Center, Idaho State Police
April 2014, 38 pp.
The 2012 Idaho Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was conducted between April and June 2013. Survey participants were randomly selected from either a landline or a cell-phone sampling frame. Participants were asked about any instances of property crime, violent crime, identity theft, stalking, sexual assault, and domestic violence occurring in 2012. Respondents were also questioned regarding personal perceptions of neighborhood safety and satisfaction with police services. In addition to details about the survey findings, this report includes a summary of the findings and a description of the survey methodology.

ILLINOIS

EVALUATION OF THE 2013 COMMUNITY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM’S YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM
Jessica Reichert, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
June 2014, 102 pp.
In 2013, the Community Violence Prevention Program’s Youth Employment Program (YEP) offered job readiness training, mentoring, and summer employment to approximately 1,800 youth participants in 24 Chicago-area communities. The evaluation of YEP was designed to guide programmatic enhancements and funding decisions. Researchers used multiple surveys of program staff and participants in order to obtain feedback on trainings for participants, the employment component, mentoring component, and general program operations. The program met its goals of increasing job readiness skills; building relationships between youth and a caring adult; increasing youth productive time and community engagement; and improving the community through community service.

ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY 2013 ANNUAL REPORT
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
April 1, 2014, 38 pp.
The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report features the Authority’s work in Illinois criminal justice policy and planning, grants administration, research, and information systems development during the fiscal year.
SAFE FROM THE START YEAR 12 REPORT: 2001-2013
This report summarizes data collected from 4,350 children and their families who received Safe From the Start services over the past 12 years. These data provide an important picture of the population of children being referred for violence exposure, the impact of that exposure to violence, and the impact of Safe From the Start services. The data indicate a significant reduction in children’s emotional and behavioral symptoms and caregiver stress, and an improvement in child and caregiver functioning. Through collaborative, community-based efforts designed to help families that present with a wide variety of needs, Safe From the Start programs appear to be making a positive impact on the lives of children exposed to violence.

INDIANA

TRAFFIC SAFETY FACTS: ALCOHOL, 2013
This fact sheet presents information on alcohol-impaired traffic collisions in Indiana during the period of 2009 to 2013. It examines different dimensions of alcohol-impaired collisions, the general incidence of alcohol testing, the blood alcohol concentration test results for involved drivers, and other attributes of alcohol-impaired collisions, injuries, and fatalities reported in the Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System as of March 21, 2014.

TRAFFIC SAFETY FACTS: CHILDREN, 2013
Rachel Thelin, Indiana University Public Policy Institute June 2014, 14 pp.
In 2013, 3,399 children (ages 0 to 14) were killed or injured in Indiana motor vehicle collisions. Approximately 6% of children involved in crashes in the state were killed (35 fatalities) or experienced incapacitating injuries (194). This fact sheet summarizes information on traffic collisions involving children in Indiana between 2009 and 2013. It examines general trends, injury status by age group, restraint usage and seating position, alcohol-related crashes, and geographical analysis by census locale and county. Indiana collision data come from the Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System as of March 21, 2014.

TRAFFIC SAFETY FACTS: DANGEROUS DRIVING, 2013
A dangerous driving collision is defined as any collision in which a driver takes any of the following actions: aggressive driving, disregarding a signal, or speeding. This fact sheet summarizes Indiana dangerous driving data trends at state and county levels. Collision data come from the Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System as of March 21, 2014. In 2013, the number of Indiana collisions involving dangerous driving increased
for the first time since 2009 (from 22,527 collisions in 2012 to 24,768 collisions in 2013). The rate of dangerous driving collisions per 1,000 total collisions also reached a five-year high of 128.3 per 1,000 in 2013.

**Traffic Safety Facts: Motorcycles, 2013**
Samuel Nunn, Indiana University Public Policy Institute
May 2014, 12 pp.
Using data from the Indiana Automated Reporting and Information Exchange System, this fact sheet summarizes general aspects of motorcycle collisions, selected demographic characteristics of persons involved, license types and status, helmet use, the incidence of alcohol impairment, and geographical locations of collisions. The population of persons involved in motorcycle collisions comprises the operators (drivers) and passengers of motorcycles, mopeds, and other vehicles, and non-motorists.

**Traffic Safety Facts: Occupant Protections, 2013**
Dona Sapp, Indiana University Public Policy Institute
This fact sheet summarizes occupant protection data trends at state and county levels. Restraint use and injury analyses are limited to those occurring in passenger vehicles (defined as passenger cars, pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, and vans). Analyses include data from several sources. Indiana data come primarily from the Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System, as of March 21, 2014.

**Traffic Safety Facts: Trucks**
Kathy Lisby, Indiana University Public Policy Institute
In 2013, 193,013 collisions were reported in Indiana. Of these, 6% involved large trucks and 44% involved light trucks. The percentage of light truck collisions decreased from 2012, while the percentage of large truck collisions remained constant. Among the 337,157 vehicles involved in 2013 collisions, 103,974 were light trucks and 13,313 were large trucks. This fact sheet summarizes various aspects of collisions involving large and light trucks, including characteristics of people involved, injuries sustained, and restraint use. Large trucks are units identified as truck (single 2 axle, 6 tires), truck (single 3 or more axles), truck/trailer (not semi), tractor (cab only, no trailer), tractor/one semi trailer, tractor/double trailer, tractor/triple trailer, and pickup trucks over 10,000 pounds. Light trucks are units defined as vans, sport utility vehicles, and pickup trucks with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less.

**Traffic Safety Facts: Young Drivers**
Kathy Lisby, Indiana University Public Policy Institute
June 2014, 12 pp.
Motor vehicle collisions are the leading cause of death for young people. Nationally in 2011, 4,347 young drivers (ages 15 to 20) were involved in fatal collisions. Per mile driven, young drivers are three times more likely than older drivers to be involved in fatal crashes, a result of less driving experience, lower seat belt use rates, alcohol use, speeding, and passenger
distractions. This fact sheet presents information on young drivers (ages 15 to 20) involved in collisions in 2013, trends from 2009 to 2013, as well as a review of some of the effects of the graduated driver licensing system as it relates to restraint use, alcohol involvement, speeding, and passenger distractions. The Indiana crash data come from the Indiana State Police Automated Reporting Information Exchange System, current as of March 21, 2014.

**IOWA**

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECTS OF EARNED TIME FOR INMATES CHARGED WITH ROBBERY**
Sarah Johnson, Paul Stageberg, Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Statistical Analysis Center
May 2014, 55 pp.

“Good time” – or “earned time,” as it is called in Iowa – is a vehicle by which incarcerated inmates are able to earn time off their sentences beyond the time they actually serve. Earned time policies were created to serve two critical functions: 1) to allow for the management of prison populations by releasing compliant inmates while keeping inmates incarcerated who are believed to pose more societal risk; and 2) to promote positive inmate behavior during incarceration, ensuring the safety of inmates and correctional staff. The purpose of this analysis is to examine the latter contention: Do earned time policies achieve their intended purpose by reducing institutional misconduct?

**STATUS REPORT: JUVENILE OFFENDERS SERVING LIFE SENTENCES IN IOWA**
Paul Stageberg, Scott Musel, Lanette Watson, Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Statistical Analysis Center

This report looks at the current situation in Iowa regarding inmates who were originally sentenced to life without parole for an offense that was committed when they were a youth. The report reviews the history, court decisions, legislative actions, and current situation as of March 2014.

**A VALIDATION OF THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION’S INMATE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**
Sarah Johnson, Paul Stageberg, Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, Statistical Analysis Center
April 2014, 16 pp.

This report presents a validation study of the Iowa Department of Corrections’ (IDOC) current prison custody classification instrument. The Iowa Department of Corrections uses custody level classification to determine the appropriate facility security level for inmates. The process includes an annual review and potential reclassification. An ideal custody classification system predicts more severe and more frequent institutional violations among maximum custody inmates while predicting fewer and less severe misconduct among lower-level inmates, including those classified as medium or minimum. This analysis examines the extent to which Iowa’s custody classification instrument is able to do so.
Kansas

Kansas Sentencing Commission
The FY 2013 Annual Report includes statistics on and analysis of prison sentences, nonprison or probation sentences, and county jail sentences reported to the Kansas Sentencing Commission during FY 2013. Sentences used for analyses on sentencing practice and sentencing tendency in the report are based upon the most serious felony offense of a single sentencing event. The report is based on the sentencing data reported from 102 of the 105 counties of the state and the adult prison data contributed by the Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC) in FY 2013 and received by the Commission. The report presents information on sentences reported in FY2013; characteristics of offenders and offenses; incarceration, probation, and county jail sentences; violators and violation consequences; conformity to sentencing guidelines; and sentencing trends and forecasts.

Louisiana

Crime in Louisiana 2012
Louisiana Statistical Analysis Center and Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program
May 1, 2014, 97 pp.
Crime in Louisiana 2012 presents the available crime data reported by participating agencies for calendar year 2012. A crime summary points out changes in crime rates between the years 2011 and 2012 for agencies that reported the entire 12-month period. Crime trends covering the years 2011 and 2012 are also included in the report. In addition, several charts break down offenses by city, metropolitan and non-metropolitan parish, college and university, and other law enforcement entity. Data on law enforcement officers are also presented.

Maine

Maine Crime and Justice Data Book 2014
Mark Rubin, George Shaler, Amy Geren, Robyn Dumont, Michael Rocque, Maine Statistical Analysis Center
92 pp.
The 2014 Maine Crime and Justice Data Book presents a portrait of crime and justice indicators in the state, using the most recent public safety, corrections, and court data available for Maine. Totals were disaggregated to county levels (where possible) and stratified by crime type, age of offender, and gender. Sources of data include: all reported crime, arrests, and clearance rates from the Department of Public Safety’s annual Crime in Maine publications; court data provided by the Maine Administrative Office of the Courts; corrections data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Maine Department of Corrections; and recidivism data from the Maine Department of Corrections.
MSSSACHUSETTS

Property Crime in Massachusetts: A 25-Year Retrospective
Brittany Peters, Research and Policy Analysis Division, Office of Grants and Research, Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
February 2014, 12 pp.
The purpose of this Annual Policy Brief is to increase public awareness of the nature and prevalence of property crime in the Commonwealth by analyzing data over a 25-year period from 1988 to 2012. The state data presented in this report are also examined within the context of national trends during the same timeframe. The three major offense classifications that are used to measure property crime are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. These classifications are based upon the Massachusetts Department of State Police Crime Reporting Unit’s Massachusetts Part I Offense Data Uniform Crime Report Codebook, modeled after the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Violent Crime in Massachusetts: A 25-Year Retrospective
Brittany Peters, Research and Policy Analysis Division, Office of Grants and Research, Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
February 2014, 12 pp.
The purpose of this Annual Policy Brief is to increase public awareness of the nature and prevalence of violent crime in the Commonwealth by analyzing data over a 25-year period from 1988 to 2012. The state data presented in this report are also examined within the context of national trends during the same timeframe. The four major offense classifications that are used to measure violent crime are murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Aggravated assault includes all assault subcategories (assault; assault by gun; assault by knife; assault by blunt object; and assault by hands/fist) except simple assault. These classifications are based upon the Massachusetts Department of State Police Crime Reporting Unit’s Massachusetts Part I Offense Data Uniform Crime Report Codebook, modeled after the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

MISSISSIPPI

Perceptions of Defendants with Mental Illness
R. Alan Thompson, Deirdre Paulson, Bradon Valgardson, Lisa Nored, William W. Johnson, Mississippi Statistical Analysis Center
During the 1980s and into the 1990s, publicly supported institutions that cared for the mentally ill began closing due to large-scale budgetary crises, shifting affected individuals into the public domain with no real alternatives for effective treatment. Many such individuals found themselves unable to find gainful employment and adequate shelter, and soon became chronic offenders in all categories of criminal behavior. Today the criminal justice system incarcerates in excess of 1.5 million individuals in state and federal prisons, with as many as 250,000 inmates
suffering from mental illness. To better understand how the contemporary criminal justice system responds to such offenders, the Mississippi Statistical Analysis Center began an exploratory research initiative focused on assessing the beliefs, perceptions and attitudes of courtroom participants regarding defendants with mental illness. Specifically, the target population for the survey consisted of judges, prosecutors, and public defenders within the state. This group was of interest given their significant role not only in the process of adjudication, but also in determining current and future public risk, as well as appropriate methods of treatment and/or confinement. This document reports the results of the study and identifies policy implications, as well as the need for additional attention regarding the issue.

MONTANA

MONTANA CRIME ANALYSIS NEWSLETTER
Tyson McLean, Kathy Ruppert, Candy Kirby
Montana Board of Crime Control, Statistical Analysis Center
This periodic newsletter examines specific types of crime (e.g., larceny, burglary, theft, sexual assault), and uses narrative and graphics to discuss trends, compare rates between counties, and examine victim and offender characteristics. Three issues of the newsletter were published during the period covered by this Digest.

Volume 6, Issue 1 January 2014
Volume 6, Issue 2 February 2014
Volume 6, Issue 3 March 2014

NEBRASKA

TRAFFIC STOPS IN NEBRASKA: A REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE ON DATA SUBMITTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT
Darrell Fisher, Michael Overton, Michael Fargen, Nick Steele, Nebraska Crime Commission
April 2014, 52 pp.
In 2001, the Nebraska Legislature passed legislation to respond to possible issues relating to the way traffic stops are made. The act specifically prohibited racial profiling and required law enforcement to implement policies prohibiting discriminatory practices and required the collection of prescribed data. Additionally, agencies were directed to report to the Crime Commission all allegations of racial profiling received and the disposition of such allegations. This report includes traffic stop data from 2002 through 2013 as submitted to the Nebraska Crime Commission, as well as analyses of the data performed by the Crime Commission. The report also includes: a discussion of issues raised by the Racial Profiling Advisory Committee, which was created by legislation to advise the Crime Commission on matters related to the reporting legislation; a history of efforts taken in the state to address racial profiling; explanations of data collection and data reporting procedures; an overview of population and stop issues; an examination of racial profiling allegations; and a listing of reporting agencies with their reporting histories.
NEW YORK

2009 DRUG LAW CHANGES, 2014 UPDATE
DRUG LAW SERIES, REPORT NO. 5
Leslie Kellam, Leigh Bates, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research and Performance
May 2014, 15 pp.
This is the latest in a series of reports on the impact of the 2009 drug law changes on arrests, indictments and commitments to prison for felony drug offenses. In addition, the report summarizes the impact of judicial diversion on admissions to felony drug court and associated recidivism rates.

COUNTY RE-ENTRY TASK FORCE PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research and Performance
This semiannual report provides information on program activities of the 19 County Re-entry Task Forces during the period July-December 2013, including information on Track I clients, the moderate- to high-risk prison releases served by the task forces.

OHIO

OHIO MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE TREND ANALYSIS
Alan Wedd, Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
17 pp.
This report presents data from Ohio multijurisdictional task forces funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) through the JAG/Byrne grant program. The task forces are required to submit two semiannual performance reports to OCJS highlighting their activities and accomplishments for calendar years 2010 – 2013. The data from these performance reports were analyzed in this multiyear report. Among the findings were the following: the total number of task forces funded by JAG/Byrne increased from 32 in 2010 to 38 in 2013; the task forces increased their average number of felony indictments while decreasing the average number of new cases worked; the task forces obtained more indictments for street drugs between 2010 and 2013 primarily due to large increases in indictments for heroin trafficking and possession; more seizures for nearly every type of street drug were recorded; and indictments for pharmaceutical drugs increased during this period, with oxycodone, hydrocodone, and alprazolam the most frequently seized/diverted drugs by the task forces.

OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA UNIFORM CRIME REPORT: ANNUAL REPORT JANUARY - DECEMBER 2013
Information Services Division and the Information Technology Services Division, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
166 pp.
This document is the 39th annual report on crime in Oklahoma, presenting statistical information collected and compiled through the year 2013, with a comparative analysis of the years 2011 and 2012. Using tables, graphs, and text, the report presents an index crime summary, including a ten-year comparison; an overview of the Uniform Crime Reporting program; an analysis of index crime; information on property stolen and recovered; arrest and clearance data; law enforcement employee data, including officers killed or assaulted; analysis of rural crime, domestic abuse, and hate crimes; an overview of the State Incident Based Reporting System; a breakdown of index crime offenses by contributing agency; and a history of program participation.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

*Report of an Outcome Based Statistical Analysis of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Programs of the South Carolina Department of Corrections*

George W. Appenzeller, Malia Howell, Sarah Meadows, Tiffany Powell, Nicole Cavanaugh, System Wide Solutions
April 15, 2014, 40 pp.
This report presents the results of an outcome-based statistical analysis of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs of the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC). The purpose of this study was to compare the reincarceration rates of inmates who took part in the RSAT programs at the SCDC to the reincarceration rates of similar inmates who did not take part in the RSAT programs. The comparisons take place at six-, 12-, 24- and 36-month intervals after release from SCDC facilities. The analysis used a quasi-experimental design. Individuals released from custody during state FYs 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 and who participated in the RSAT program are the study population, while a matched group of individuals in three other circumstances released at the same time is the comparison group. The report presents 11 findings and six recommendations.

**SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE TRENDS 2013**

Rob McManus, Statistical Analysis Center, South Carolina Department of Public Safety
203 pp.
*South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2013* provides basic information about criminal and juvenile justice in South Carolina. This publication provides simple statistical information about crime rates, arrests, the courts, inmates, probationers, and parolees. It also addresses issues of concern about crime and seeks to clarify misconceptions about the state’s criminal justice system. Most trend information in this booklet is based on data for calendar years 1975–2012 or the fiscal years ending 1975–2012, but all time frames are specifically noted.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

*Crime in South Dakota 2013*

Brenda Manning, Jami N. Faddoul, Criminal Statistical Analysis Center, South Dakota Office of the Attorney General
June 2014, 201 pp.
This report presents crime-related statistics for South Dakota for calendar year 2013. Law enforcement agencies in South Dakota report statistics to the State Clearinghouse (the Criminal Statistical Analysis Center) using the National Incident-Based Reporting System. The report contains chapters on offenses, Group A offenses, property, victim data, offender data, arrestee data, Group B offenses, law enforcement officers killed or assaulted, offenses by contributor, and classification of offenses. Tables and photographs are used to present and illustrate the findings.

Tennessee

2013 School Crime Report
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, CJIS Support Center
Crime in elementary and secondary schools is a concern for citizens across the state of Tennessee. It is important to understand the characteristics surrounding school crime, the offenders who reportedly commit these offenses, as well as the demographics of the victims. This report is based on incidents submitted by law enforcement agencies and excludes offenses reported by colleges and universities. It includes all crimes reported at school locations, even if the victims/offenders were not students or staff of the schools. Among the findings were that 9,741 offenses were reported with a school location in 2013; the number of crimes occurring at schools decreased 11.5% from 2012 to 2013; crimes against persons constituted the largest category of offenses (49.1%); and simple assault was the most frequently reported offense, at 3,496 (35.9%) in 2013.

Crime in Tennessee 2013
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation CJIS Support Center
All Tennessee law enforcement agencies, as well as colleges and universities, are mandated to report crime statistics monthly to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation. Crime rates in the report reflect all 23 Group A offenses; crime rates in the FBI’s Crime in the United States are only based upon eight Index offenses. The Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System collects information on up to 10 offenses occurring in the same incident. Information is collected on the offense circumstances, victims, offenders, arrestees, and property. There are 23 Group A offense categories with 50 separate offenses. Group B offenses such as DUI, drunkenness, and bad checks include arrest information only. Following introductory material, data are presented in tables and graphs.

Crime on Campus 2013
Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, CJIS Support Center
The College and University Security Information Act enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, effective July 1, 1989, requires each institution of higher education to
report to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation data relating to crimes occurring on the campus and in student housing. This report presents the results of these data submissions. Among the findings were that reported campus crime decreased by 11.6% from 2012 to 2013; 33% of all 2013 offenses reported were larceny/theft; while larceny theft crimes decreased from 2012, both burglary and robbery increased; “sex offenses-forcible” increased by 25% in 2013, including a 47.1% increase in rapes from 2012 to 2013.

**Domestic Violence 2011-2013**

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, CJIS Support Center


In an effort to gain more insight into the problem of domestic violence within Tennessee, the current study analyzes crime data collected from the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System (TIBRS). Using the TIBRS crime data, offenses flagged as domestic related from 2011 through 2013 were examined. Among the findings were that simple assault was by far the most frequently reported offense, accounting for 68.8% of all domestic violence offenses; females were almost three times more likely to be victimized than males in domestic violence incidents in the state; juveniles accounted for approximately 10% of domestic violence victims each year from 2011 to 2013; and 57.6% of domestic violence victims were white, and 41.6% were African-American.

**Tennessee Hate Crime 2013**

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, CJIS Support Center


This report examines hate crimes reported to the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System by Tennessee law enforcement agencies for the year 2013. Reporting agencies were contacted and asked to verify the accuracy of the hate crime data reported for their jurisdiction. The report discusses bias motivation and presents a number of factors that suggest a crime was motivated by bias. Among the findings were that there were 348 reported victims of 291 bias-motivated incidents (hate crimes) in Tennessee in 2013; simple assault was the most frequently reported bias-motivated offense (125); 83 bias-motivated crimes were cleared in 2013; and the most frequently documented sexual bias was anti-homosexual, accounting for 38.3% of all sexual biases in 2013.

**Tennessee Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted 2013**

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, CJIS Support Center


This report presents analyses of incidents in which law enforcement officers were killed or assaulted in the line of duty in 2013. The information is collected through the Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System. Offenses included for analysis are murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, and stalking. in 2013, a total of 213 agencies reported officers killed or assaulted. Among the findings were that the number of victims decreased 3.7% from 2012 to 2013, from 1,905 to 1,834 victims; no law enforcement officers were reported killed in the line of duty in 2013; simple assault was the most frequently reported offense (58.3%); and personal weapons were the most frequently reported weapon type (59.6%).
VERMONT

CHITTENDEN COUNTY RAPID INTERVENTION COMMUNITY COURT PROCESS EVALUATION FINAL REPORT
Marica L. Bellas, Vermont Center for Justice Research
March 2014, 64 pp.
The Vermont Center for Justice Research conducted a process evaluation of the Chittenden County Rapid Intervention Community Court (RICC) program (formerly the Rapid Arraignment Intervention Model, RAIM). The program, which formally began in September 2010, operates under the authority of the Chittenden County State’s Attorney. This pre-charge diversion program is available to those arrested/cited for some nonviolent offenses that appear to result from untreated addiction or mental illness. Offenders are assessed and offered community services and restorative justice programs. Those who successfully complete the program are not charged; those who fail to complete the program are arraigned in District Court. The goals of the program are to reduce recidivism and thereby increase public safety by addressing the underlying causes of some criminal behavior. By diverting offenders from the traditional criminal justice system, the program may also reduce costs to the Department of Corrections and the state of Vermont.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY TREATMENT COURT CONTROL GROUP EVALUATION FINAL REPORT
Peter Wicklund, Tim Halvorsen, Vermont Center for Justice Research
This evaluation of the Chittenden County Treatment Court (CCTC) is a follow-up to an outcome evaluation conducted in February of 2013. The result of that outcome evaluation revealed a recidivism rate of 41.8% for subjects who had graduated from the CCTC, and a rate of 50.6% for subjects who were terminated or withdrew from the program. However, since a control group was not available for comparison, it was not possible to determine from the research whether these recidivism rates represented a significant improvement over the recidivism rates expected for similar offenders who had not received benefit from the treatment court. This evaluation was initiated with the objective of investigating the feasibility of generating a valid test control group that could be used in confirming the significance of the outcome evaluation results.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY TREATMENT COURT OUTCOME EVALUATION FINAL REPORT
Peter Wicklund, Patricia Breneman, Tim Halvorsen, Vermont Center for Justice Research
April 2014, 48 pp.
In 2002, the Vermont Legislature established a pilot project to create drug court initiatives and begin implementing drug courts in three Vermont counties: Rutland, Chittenden, and Bennington. The Chittenden County Treatment Court was one of the drug courts established, and it began operating in January 2003. It was established as a pilot program for combating drug crimes, not only drug possession, but drug-related crimes, both misdemeanors and felonies, such as retail theft, burglaries, and grand larceny. Offenders identified as drug-addicted are referred to the court by law enforcement, probation officers, and attorneys, and put into a treatment program whose goal is to reduce drug dependency and improve the quality of life for offenders and their families. In most cases, offenders’ original charges are
dismissed or reduced after they successfully complete drug court. The benefits to society include reduced recidivism by the drug court participants, leading to increased public safety and reduced costs to taxpayers.

**Criminal Justice Consensus Cost-Benefit Working Group Final Report**
Max Schlueter, Robin Weber, Marcia Bellas, William (Travis) Morris, Nathan Lavery, Nancy Greenewalt, Vermont Center for Justice Research
April 2014, 54 pp.
Over the last two years, the Vermont Center for Justice Research has been working with the Legislative Joint Fiscal Office to develop a Vermont-specific cost-benefit model using the Pew-MacArthur Results First approach. This project had the following goals: 1) determine the costs of the criminal and juvenile justice system, including costs to victims; 2) develop “Throughput Models” of the criminal justice system to identify how cases proceed through the system and to serve as a tool to assess the costs of policy changes; 3) analyze the cost benefits of the Bennington County Integrated Domestic Violence Docket Project using the Results First Model; 4) assess the quality of justice data collection systems for the purpose of conducting cost-benefit analysis; and 5) investigate the need for and the most appropriate entity within state government to manage an ongoing criminal justice cost-benefit model.

**Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment: Court and Diversion Referral Decisions in Vermont’s Juvenile Justice System**
Marcia L. Bellas, Vermont Center for Justice Research
In 2002, the state of Vermont began to monitor the contact of minority youth relative to white youth at various points in the juvenile justice system. In addition to compiling a statewide matrix annually, Vermont’s juvenile justice specialist also gathers aggregate-level data for Chittenden, Rutland and Bennington Counties. The Vermont Center for Justice Research conducted three prior DMC assessments using individual-level data to determine the mechanisms responsible for the DMC reflected in aggregate-level data. These assessments examined DMC in admissions to Vermont’s juvenile detention facility, DMC in arrests in four municipalities, and DMC in arrests in Burlington, Vermont’s largest municipality. The primary goal of the current assessment was to explore whether there were indicators of DMC during a three-year period at three decision points in the juvenile justice system—referrals to juvenile court, referrals to adult court, and referrals to diversion, including to the extent possible pre-charge referrals to Community Justice Centers (CJCs). The assessment used individual-level court, juvenile/criminal history, and CJC data for youth in Chittenden, Rutland, and Bennington counties for fiscal years 2009-2011 to determine whether individual-level differences between white and minority youth explain any disproportionate minority representation at the decision points of interest.

**Driving Under the Influence Driving While Intoxicated Literature Review**
Elizabeth Maier, Vermont Center for Justice Research
The Internet and a public university library were used to gather information on evidence-based practices to reduce driving under the influence (DUI) and driving while intoxicated (DWI)
recidivism. This report groups the results into seven categories: enforcement, devices, reducing the blood alcohol limit, penalties/sanctions, programs, specialty courts, and those programs with mixed results regarding recidivism reduction. Additionally there is a brief discussion of DUI/DWI assessment practices/instruments.

Rutland County Treatment Court Control Group Evaluation Final Report
Peter Wicklund, Tim Halvorsen, Vermont Center for Justice Research
This evaluation of the Rutland County Treatment Court (RCTC) is a follow-up to an outcome evaluation conducted in February 2013. The result of that outcome evaluation revealed a recidivism rate of 35.4% for subjects who graduated from the RCTC, which is significantly less than the recidivism rate of 54.0% for participants who were terminated or withdrew from the program. However, since a control group was not available for comparison, it was not possible to determine from the research whether these results represented a significant reduction in recidivism rates compared to what would be expected from similar types of offenders who were not influenced by benefits from the RCTC program. This evaluation was initiated with the objective of investigating the feasibility of generating a valid test control group that could be used in confirming the significance of the outcome evaluation results.

Vermont Community Justice Center Reparative Panel Programs Outcome Evaluation Final Report
Peter Wicklund, Tim Halvorsen, Vermont Center for Justice Research
April 2014, 16 pp.
The mission of the Community Justice Network of Vermont, whose members include statewide Community Justice Centers and Community Justice Programs, is to broaden and strengthen Vermont’s restorative practices through leadership, advocacy, education, and partnerships. Community Justice Centers (CJCs) are community based, and improve community health and public safety by helping people whose lives are disrupted by conflict or crime. This outcome evaluation is specifically focused on CJC Reparative Panel programs. These programs work with community members to meet with those affected by crime and those who committed the offense to develop agreements about how to repair the harm caused by the offense, including to affected relationships.

Vermont Court Diversion Program Outcome Evaluation Final Report
Peter Wicklund, Tim Halvorsen, Vermont Center for Justice Research
April 2014, 14 pp.
Court diversion is a statewide local community justice program for youth and adults. The program began in the late 1970s and operates under the auspices of the Attorney General. Court diversion follows a restorative justice model: putting right the wrongs that have been done by addressing the needs of all stakeholders, including the victim, the community, and the offender. Diversion participants have been charged with a criminal offense but are not adjudicated. The State’s Attorney refers individuals to the program, and participation is voluntary. Participants accept responsibility for violating the law and work to repair the harm they caused. If they are successful, the prosecutor dismisses the charge, and participants do not end up with a criminal record.
VIRGINIA

JAIL-BASED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services

The 2013 Virginia Budget Bill directed that the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) review jail substance abuse programs that have demonstrated a record of effectiveness in reducing offender recidivism. DCJS was to determine the costs and benefits associated with the programs and consider whether jail substance abuse programs that have a demonstrated record of effectiveness should be expanded. This report is the result of that mandate. It reviews principles of effective drug abuse treatment for criminal justice populations; gives an overview of nationally reviewed programs that have demonstrated success in treating substance-abusing offenders; looks at sources within Virginia that provide substance abuse services to jail inmates; and focuses on the Kingdom Life Ministries (KLM), a peer-based recovery support services program at the Richmond City Jail. The report provides findings from a program evaluation of KLM, and offers recommendations based on those findings. Appendices provide more information on principles of effective treatment as well as select program descriptions from the National Registry of Evidence-based Program and Practices produced by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

RESULTS FROM THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS IN JAILS SURVEY

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services
April 2014, 18 pp.

This document summarizes the results of a survey of jails in Virginia to assess substance abuse services provided in those facilities. The Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) in conjunction with the Department of Behavioral Health and Development Services (DBHDS) developed this survey to identify several aspects of substance abuse services in jails throughout the state; it was not designed to measure the quality of the services. A total of 73 jails were surveyed and DCJS received a total of 37 responses, resulting in a 51% response rate. Overall, 92% (34) of jails surveyed indicated that they did have substance abuse services in their facilities. These results indicate the types of services provided, the frequency with which they are provided, eligibility requirements, and funding sources. Additionally, each jail was asked to indicate what types of organizations provided the services, such as community service boards (CSBs), paid employees, and volunteers. The survey also asked each facility about other programs and services provided to inmates, such as life skills, anger management, or parenting, as well as services that integrated mental health services with those for substance abuse disorders. DCJS and DBHDS intend to use the findings to support discussion among stakeholders including CSBs, sheriffs, local substance abuse service providers, and community corrections about how to better identify and address the needs of those who are incarcerated and struggling with addiction.
WEST VIRGINIA

**Predictors of Client Success in Day Report Centers: Successful Program Completion and Its Relationship to Recidivism**
Douglas H. Spence, Stephen M. Haas, Office of Research and Strategic Planning, West Virginia Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center
This report assesses the efficacy of West Virginia Day Report Center (DRC) programs by investigating the factors that influence the likelihood that clients will successfully complete their supervision. It identifies a number of important predictors of client success, of which the most important were clients’ risk assessment scores and their length of stay in DRC custody. The report also provides a preliminary examination of the relationship between the manner in which clients exited the program and their risk of recidivism during a 24-month period following their release. It concludes with a discussion of policy implications and recommendations for both policy and practice in the state's DRC programs.

**Testing the Validity of Demonstrated Imputation Methods on Longitudinal NIBRS Data**
Christinia R. LaValle, Stephen M. Haas, Office of Research and Strategic Planning, West Virginia Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center, James J. Nolan, West Virginia University
June 2014, 30 pp.
The Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (CJSAC) developed and tested techniques to improve data quality in incident-based reporting system (IBRS) data. This research demonstrates the validity of imputation models to address data quality issues (missing data and irregular reporting) and determine the accuracy of West Virginia IBRS data as reported to the state police. The study gives evidence that a) imputation methods can improve data accuracy and produce reliable results that are stable over time, and b) the techniques developed by the CJSAC are more accurate and consistent at estimating missing data than the current methods used by the FBI. The findings of this study have the potential to help states optimize the utility of NIBRS data, improve the accuracy and reliability of crime data over time at the state and local levels, and increase the accuracy and use of state administrative records.
Publication Abstracts by Topic

Click on a title under the topic keyword to go to the abstract.

**Administrative Studies and Statistics**
Illinois – *Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority 2013 Annual Report*

**Cost Benefit Analysis**
Vermont – *Criminal Justice Consensus Cost-Benefit Working Group Final Report*

**Courts**
Arizona – *FY2013 Fill the Gap Report*
Mississippi – *Perceptions of Defendants with Mental Illness*
New York – *2009 Drug Law Changes, 2014 Update*
Vermont – *Chittenden County Rapid Intervention Community Court Process Evaluation Final Report*
Vermont – *Chittenden County Treatment Court Control Group Evaluation Final Report*
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Vermont – *Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment: Court and Diversion Referral Decisions in Vermont’s Juvenile Justice System*
Vermont – *Rutland County Treatment Court Control Group Evaluation Final Report*
Vermont – *Vermont Court Diversion Program Outcome Evaluation Final Report*

**Crime Statistics/Crime Studies**
Alabama – *2013 Alabama Drug-Related Crime Statistics*
Alabama – *2013 Domestic Violence in Alabama*
Alabama – *Crime in Alabama 2013*
Alabama – *Juvenile Victims of Violent Crime in Alabama 2013*
Arizona – *The 2013 Arizona Crime Victimization Survey*
Arizona – *Completeness of Criminal History Records in Arizona CY 2003–2012*
Hawaii – *Hate Crimes in Hawaii, 2013*
Idaho – *Idaho Crime Victimization Survey 2012*
Louisiana – *Crime in Louisiana 2012*
Maine – *Maine Crime and Justice Data Book 2014*
Massachusetts – *Property Crime in Massachusetts: A 25-Year Retrospective*
Massachusetts – *Violent Crime in Massachusetts: A 25-Year Retrospective*
Montana – *Montana Crime Analysis Newsletter*
South Carolina – *South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2013*
South Dakota – *Crime in South Dakota 2013*
Tennessee – *2013 School Crime Report*
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**DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT**
Vermont – *Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment: Court and Diversion Referral Decisions in Vermont's Juvenile Justice System*

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**
Alabama – *2013 Domestic Violence in Alabama*
Tennessee – *Domestic Violence 2011-2013*
Vermont – *Criminal Justice Consensus Cost-Benefit Working Group Final Report*

**FIREARMS**
Hawaii – *Firearms Registrations in Hawaii, 2013*

**HATE CRIME**
Hawaii – *Hate Crimes in Hawaii, 2013*
Tennessee – *Tennessee Hate Crime 2013*

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING**
Georgia – *Assessing the Scope and Availability of Services for Human Trafficking Victims Among Georgia's Victims' Services Providers*

**JUVENILES**
Alabama – *Juvenile Victims of Violent Crime in Alabama 2013*
Alaska – *Recidivism in Alaska: A Longitudinal Perspective*
Illinois – *Evaluation of the 2013 Community Violence Prevention Program’s Youth Employment Program*
Illinois – *Safe From the Start Year 12 Report: 2001-2013*
Indiana – *Traffic Safety Facts: Children, 2013*
Indiana – *Traffic Safety Facts: Young Drivers*
Iowa – *Status Report: Juvenile Offenders Serving Life Sentences in Iowa*
South Carolina – *South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2013*
Tennessee – *2013 School Crime Report*
Vermont – *Disproportionate Minority Contact Assessment: Court and Diversion Referral Decisions in Vermont's Juvenile Justice System*

**LAW ENFORCEMENT**
Tennessee – *Tennessee Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted 2013*
MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS
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Vermont – Chittenden County Rapid Intervention Community Court Process Evaluation Final Report

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCES
New York – County Re-entry Task Force Program Activity Report
Ohio – Ohio Multijurisdictional Task Force Trend Analysis

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RACIAL PROFILING
Nebraska – Traffic Stops in Nebraska: A Report to the Governor and the Legislature on Data Submitted by Law Enforcement

REENTRY & RECIDIVISM
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New York – County Re-entry Task Force Program Activity Report
South Carolina – Report of an Outcome Based Statistical Analysis of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Programs of the South Carolina Department of Corrections
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