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 July through December 2014. The Digest briefly describes the research, data collection, evaluation, and analysis projects and programs of each SAC during this period, 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 36 organizes the publication titles by keyword. Under each keyword, links are provided to the publication abstracts that fall under that topic.
ABSTRACTS ALPHABETICALLY BY STATE

ALASKA

ARRESTS FOR DRUG OFFENSES IN ALASKA: 2000-2011
Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center Fact Sheet 14-03
Khristy Parker, University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center
September 2014, 6 pp.
This fact sheet presents data on drug-related arrests made by Alaska police agencies for the period 2000 through 2011. The data were extracted from the Alaska Department of Public Safety’s annual publication, Crime in Alaska. The fact sheet includes the number of arrests, drug offense arrest rates, drug offense arrests by offense type and type of drug, and a summary of the findings.

BURGLARY IN ALASKA: 1985-2012
Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center Fact Sheet 14-01
Khristy Parker, University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center
July 2014, 6 pp.
This fact sheet presents Uniform Crime Report (UCR) statistics from the Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS), Criminal Records & Identification Bureau (CRIB) for the period from 1985 to 2012. The data focus exclusively on the property crime of burglary, and includes burglary rates, time and place of occurrence, and the value of property stolen during burglaries reported to police. These data were extracted from DPS’s Crime in Alaska. The report includes sections on burglary trends, residential vs. nonresidential burglaries, burglary times, monthly averages, and stolen property value as well as a summary of the findings.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN ALASKA: 1982-2012
Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center Fact Sheet 14-02
Khristy Parker, University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center, Alaska Justice Statistical Analysis Center
August 2014, 5 pp.
This fact sheet presents Uniform Crime Report (UCR) statistics from the Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS), Criminal Records & Identification Bureau (CRIB), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for the period from 1982 to 2012. The data focus exclusively on state and local law enforcement personnel. These data were extracted from DPS’s Crime in Alaska.
and the FBI’s *Crime in the United States* publications. The fact sheet includes sections on agency size, police-citizen ratio, sworn officer and civilian employment, and women in Alaska policing as well as a summary.

**ARIZONA**

**ARIZONA COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA PROFILE**
November 2014

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) publishes a criminal justice system trends report, *Arizona Crime Trends: A System Review*, on a regular basis. Although the data in *Arizona Crime Trends* provide a valuable overview of crime and criminal justice activity data at the state level, much of Arizona’s criminal justice system activity is conducted at the municipal and county level (e.g., local and county law enforcement, city and county attorneys, county probation, municipal courts, county superior courts, etc.). Aggregating the data to describe system activity for the state as a whole can mask important differences in crime and criminal justice system activity at the local level. To support data-driven policy and practice among municipal and county criminal justice agencies, the ACJC’s Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) has compiled criminal justice system data at the county level similar to that published in *Arizona Crime Trends*. More specifically, in these inaugural County Criminal Justice Data Profiles, the most recent 11 years of data available on law enforcement, court, probation, and corrections activity impacting each county are compiled to give county-based criminal justice policymakers and practitioners an overview of crime and criminal justice system activity in their county.

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<th>County</th>
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<td>Gila</td>
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<td>Yuma</td>
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**ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY 2014: BRIEF OVERVIEW**
Megan Armstrong, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, Statistical Analysis Center

Every two years, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) conducts a statewide survey to estimate the prevalence of drug use and other risky behaviors among Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth and to better understand the circumstances in which they live. The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) is a school-based survey that was successfully implemented in 2014 in 243 schools and in all 15 Arizona counties resulting in a final sample size of 48,244 youth. This ACJC data brief summarizes the primary findings from the 2014 AYS related to substance use, substance use by race and ethnicity, antisocial behavior, school safety, and risk and protective factors.

**THE REPORTING OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN ARIZONA, CY 2003-2012**
Matthew Bileski, Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, Statistical Analysis Center
October 2014, 43 pp.

Arizona Revised Statute §41-2406 requires that the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission report the number of police reports, charges filed, convictions, and sentences obtained from
Disposition forms submitted to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) by Arizona criminal justice agencies on sexual assault and false reporting of sexual assault involving a spouse. In addition, the statute mandates that the report include the same information pertaining to sexual assault of a spouse, and further specify the number of these charges where the victim/offender relationship was estranged. This report summarizes the sexual assault-related arrest and disposition data in the Arizona Computerized Criminal History for arrests and dispositions processed from CY 2003 to CY 2012. The information includes 1) the number of sexual assault-related arrests and arrest charges, 2) the number of charges not referred for prosecution and not filed, 3) the charge outcomes for filed charges including the number of convictions that are obtained, and 4) the types of sentences that result from these convictions. Unfortunately, the statute related to sexual assault involving a spouse was repealed in 2005, and the victim/offender relationship is not identified in records compiled and maintained at DPS.

**California**

**Crime in California, 2013**
California Department of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

*Crime in California, 2013* presents an overview of the criminal justice system in California during calendar year 2013. Statistics are presented for reported crimes, arrests, dispositions of adult felony arrests, adult probation, criminal justice personnel, citizens’ complaints against peace officers, domestic violence-related calls for assistance, and law enforcement officers killed or assaulted. In addition, statistics for preceding years provide historical context.

**Hate Crime in California, 2013**
California Department of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

*Hate Crime in California, 2013* reports statistics on hate crimes that occurred in California during 2013. These statistics include the number of hate crime events, hate crime offenses, victims of hate crimes, and suspects of hate crimes. This report also provides statistics from district and elected city attorneys on the number of hate crime cases referred to prosecutors, the number of cases filed in court, and the disposition of those cases. Finally, this report puts these statistics in a historical perspective by providing trend information on the number and types of hate crimes during the past ten years. All law enforcement agencies, district attorneys and elected city attorney’s offices in California, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, have developed local data collection programs and submitted hate crime statistics for this 2013 edition of *Hate Crime in California*. The total number of hate crime events, offenses, victims, and suspects all decreased in 2013. Highlights of major trends are provided as well as 23 tables of data broken down by topic.
**Homicide in California, 2013**
California Department of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
September 26, 2014, 54 pp.

*Homicide in California, 2013* contains information about the crime of homicide and its victims, including demographic data on persons arrested for homicide, number of persons sentenced to death, the number of peace officers killed in the line of duty, and justifiable homicide data. This report includes data for 2013 and prior years. The report includes highlights of findings as well as 43 tables of data broken down by topic.

**Juvenile Justice in California, 2013**
California Department of Justice, Division of California Justice Information Services, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
September 26, 2014,

*Juvenile Justice in California, 2013* provides insight into the juvenile justice process by reporting the number of arrests, referrals to probation departments, petitions filed, and dispositions for juveniles tried in juvenile and adult courts. Law enforcement agencies provide information on the number of arrests, and probation departments and superior courts provide information on the types of offenses and administrative actions taken by juvenile and adult courts. The Arrests section presents information on the number of juveniles arrested, the types of arrest charges, and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles. The Referrals section presents information on the number of juveniles referred to county probation departments, the number referred to probation departments, the type of referral, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles referred, and the probation department dispositions. The Petitions section presents information on cases where a petition was filed, including the number of petitions filed, the types of petitions filed, the demographic characteristics of the juveniles, and the dispositions for those petitions handled in juvenile court. Finally, the Adult Court Dispositions section presents information on juveniles cases that were processed in adult court, including the number of juveniles tried in adult court, the characteristics of the juveniles, and the adult court dispositions.

**Colorado**

*Evaluation of the Youthful Offender System (YOS) in Colorado: Report of Findings per 18-1.3-407, C.R.S.*
Germaine Miera, Peg Flick, Christine Adams, Laurence Lucero, and Kim English, Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics

This report represents the fourth evaluation of the Colorado Department of Correction’s (DOC) Youthful Offender System (YOS) conducted by the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice. The Division is mandated to evaluate the program semiannually and submit the findings to the General Assembly on November 1 of even numbered years. However, this mandate is not funded by the General Assembly, and evaluations are completed as
resources become available. The first report, delivered on November 1, 2002, focused on recidivism rates, funding levels, comparisons of legislative intent to actual implementation, and characteristics of the YOS population. The second report, delivered on November 1, 2004, focused on these topics and also attempted to provide information on the perspectives of residents, staff, and administrators involved in the program. The third report, prepared for November 1, 2012, followed a similar approach. Each report included recommendations based on the study findings. The current report reflects data collected during the spring and summer of 2014. The evaluation compares legislative and DOC intent to actual implementation, presents the perceptions of residents and staff on a variety of topics, compares the arrest and conviction histories of youth committed to YOS with those placed in other sentencing options (probation, Division of Youth Corrections, and prison), and analyzes program failure and recidivism rates (refilling and reconviction rates for new felonies).

SUMMER 2014 INTERIM PRISON POPULATION FORECASTS
Linda Harrison, Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics
As mandated by the Colorado State Legislature, the Office of Research and Statistics provides projections of adult prison and parole populations and juvenile detention, commitment, and parole populations to the Governor's Office and the General Assembly on an annual basis. For planning purposes, the figures are also available on a semi-annual basis. This report provides information on prison population forecasts at mid-year 2014.

CONNECTICUT

MONTHLY INDICATORS REPORT – PRISON POPULATION FORECAST
Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy & Planning Division, Statistical Analysis Center
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.

July 2014  October 2014
August 2014  November 2014
September 2014  December 2014
DELAWARE

**Crime in Delaware 2009–2013: An Analysis of Serious Crime in Delaware**
Jim Salt, Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center, in conjunction with the State Bureau of Identification
September 2014, 211 pp.
*Crime in Delaware* is the official report of serious crime reported to Delaware law enforcement agencies. This report covers data on serious crimes that were reported to Delaware’s state, county, and local police agencies for the years 2009 through 2013.
The report is divided into the following sections:
- A summary of serious crime data at the state and county levels;
- A detailed data section with information about serious offenses, clearance rates, arrests, law enforcement agency staffing, and violent crimes committed against law enforcement officers;
- A set of tables for select serious crimes for 2012 and 2013 broken out by jurisdiction; and
- A technical appendix with a detailed discussion of clearance rates, along with a glossary of crime definitions and National Criminal Information Center crime codes.
*Crime in Delaware* provides data about the 22 Group A Offenses reported in Delaware’s implementation of the National Incident-Based Reporting System.

**Crime in Delaware: 2009–2013 Executive Brief**
Jim Salt, Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center, in conjunction with the State Bureau of Identification
September 2014, 16 pp.
This executive brief provides an overview of the findings presented in the full report, *Crime in Delaware 2009 – 2013*. *Crime in Delaware* is the official report of serious crime known to Delaware law enforcement agencies. This report covers data about serious crimes reported to state, county, and local police agencies for the years 2009 through 2013. *Crime in Delaware* provides information about 22 violent, serious property, drug/narcotic, and other property and social offenses reported in Delaware’s implementation of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) operated by the State Bureau of Investigation of the Delaware State Police. Final data for the years 2009 through 2012 and preliminary data for 2013 are included in this report. Additional years of data are included in the graphs to illustrate long-term trends.

**Crime in Delaware: 2009–2013 Wilmington Supplement**
Jim Salt, Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center in conjunction with the State Bureau of Identification
September 2014, 23 pp.
*Crime in Delaware: 2009 – 2013* is the official report of serious crimes known to law enforcement from 2009 through 2013. The report provides extensive data about crime at the state and county levels. This supplement continues to reflect an evolving effort within the *Crime in Delaware* reporting process to provide extensive crime data about the City of
Wilmington. The methods used to prepare and analyze Wilmington’s data are the same as those described in the main Crime in Delaware report, with one exception – data for Wilmington’s two enforcement agencies - the Wilmington Police Department and the Wilmington Fire Marshall – were first merged before analyzing the city’s data. In this supplement, tables and figures with summary level data about offenses, clearances, and arrests are presented first. These are followed by detailed data tables with counts of offenses, clearances, and adult and juvenile arrests. Summaries of key findings from each level of data are also included and precede the two sections.

**Department of Correction Snapshot Population 2nd Quarter 2014**
Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist, Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center
This “snapshot” of the Delaware Department of Correction institution population provides information based on the population on June 30, 2014. The report is divided into three sections. Section 1 gives a general overview of the DOC institution population on June 30, 2014. Section 2 describes the demographic make-up of the DOC institution population on June 30, 2014. Section 3 portrays the length of stay for both the detention and sentenced populations in a DOC institution on June 30, 2014. The final table describes the expected release for sentenced offenders, with 53% of the June 30, 2014 sentenced population expected to be released in the next two years.

**Juvenile Recidivism in Delaware: An Analysis of Youth Released in 2010 through 2012**
Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center
This report is based on youth released from a Youth Rehabilitative Services(YRS) Level 5 or Level 4 facility in calendar year 2010, 2011 or 2012. There were 217 youth released in 2010, 346 in 2011 and 316 in 2012, for a total of 879. All youth were at-risk at least 12 months and all but 24 youth (in cohort 2012) were at-risk for 18 months after release. Their “at-risk” dates were calculated using the day the youth was released from a secure juvenile or adult facility, as some youth flow directly from a YRS facility to an adult facility. The report provides information about rearrests and readmissions to a secure facility within the first 18 months of release, broken down by facility, type of stay, race, gender and age. The study focuses on in-state recidivism events following release.

**Recidivism in Delaware: An Analysis of Prisoners Released in 2008 through 2010**
Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center
September 2014, 28 pp.
This is the second in a series of annual recidivism reports required by Senate Bill 226 of Delaware’s 146th General Assembly. The first report, Recidivism in Delaware: An Analysis of Prisoners Released in 2008 and 2009, was released in July 2013. This installment includes a 2010 cohort and minor adjustments to 2008 and 2009 data. Delaware has a unified correction system. All correctional facilities are operated by the state, and prison and jail systems are not separated. Prison and jail sentences are distinguished by sentence length, with terms of more than one year identified as prison; terms of one year or less are identified as jail. Offender cohorts selected for this study were those released in 2008, 2009, and 2010 from Delaware
prison sentences. The cohorts were tracked after release to identify state charges on serious offenses that occurred within three years. Identified arrests were tracked to determine convictions on charges for offenses that occurred within three years. Recommitments were identified as any detained or sentenced admissions to any secure Department of Correction facility within three years of release. The report highlights key findings and provides conclusions that resulted from the findings.

**SUPERIOR COURT DETENTION CASE STATUS OF LONG TERM DETAINERS: 3RD QUARTER 2014, SEPTEMBER 30, 2014**

Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist, Delaware Criminal Justice Council, Statistical Analysis Center

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 detainees may have more than one case for which he/she is being held, only the case with the highest charge for which an individual is being held is reported. This report also gives the statewide and county breakdowns for the Superior Court detainee population in a secure DOC facility 120-days or more for the 3rd quarter of 2014, and a historical look of these populations since the 1st quarter of 2010.

**GEORGIA**

**2013 STATEWIDE ACCOUNTABILITY COURT FUNDING USE AND NEEDS SURVEY FINAL REPORT**

Ren Yang Hafner, Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Statistical Analysis Center, and Caroline Neidhold, Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
September 2014, 47 pp.

In 2012, the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) was legislatively charged with managing the fiscal aspects of the Accountability Court program with oversight from the Accountability Court Funding Committee. In the interest of effectively allocating resources, the Committee tasked the CJCC Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) with creating a survey to assess the needs of Accountability Courts. The purpose of the survey was to identify how courts are spending their funding and to identify the operational and fiscal barriers courts encounter that directly affect programming. This report describes the methods used to administer the survey and conduct follow-up in-person interviews, the survey’s format and objectives, the major survey findings, and innovative practices suggested by the survey responses.

**GEORGIA MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE PROCESS AND OUTCOME EVALUATION 2014**

Applied Research Services, Inc.

Applied Research Services, Inc. was retained by the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJTFs) in the state of Georgia. In addition to a review of relevant literature and extant studies of MJTFs, considerable process and outcome data were collected and analyzed. Both qualitative data (from surveys, interviews and reports) and quantitative data (from state computerized criminal history data and official crime and arrest reports) were also examined. Previous
research on the effectiveness of MJTFs has been inconsistent, and fundamental questions about MJTF performance often remain unanswered. The research has also used weak study designs which don’t adequately account for differences in drug arrest activity across jurisdictions. This current study applied advanced statistical procedures in an effort to address such issues. The report includes evaluation findings, conclusions and discussion, and recommendations for future evaluations.

HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII, FY 2010 COHORT: 2013 RECIDIVISM UPDATE
Timothy Wong, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention And Justice Assistance Division, Research and Statistics Branch
This report details a three-year recidivism study that tracks Hawaii’s FY 2010 offender cohort. A total of 3,073 offender assessments were compiled from the State of Hawaii’s Probation Services, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and Department of Public Safety. This study report documents progress toward reducing adult criminal offender recidivism by 30% over a 10-year period.

IDAHO

PROCESS EVALUATION OF A NON-PROFIT YOUTH SERVICES AGENCY: ORIGINAL GANGSTER’S BASIC ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT
Tyler Kent, Misty Kifer, Janeena Wing, Idaho State Police, Planning, Grants, and Research, Idaho Statistical Analysis Center
The Original Gangster’s Basic Academy of Development (OG’s BAD) is a youth-based services program founded in 2005 in Nampa Idaho. Its mission is to provide youth who are prone to gang involvement with alternatives to a gang lifestyle. The program provides at-risk youth with: 1) tutoring tailored to meet the specific needs of each participant to obtain high school credits or a GED; 2) internships at worksites for on-the-job training; and 3) recreational activities to demonstrate appropriate use of free time. The project also includes a drug strategy component, which focuses on deterring first time users and provides drug and/or alcohol treatment for participants. This process evaluation, performed by the Idaho Statistical Analysis Center, was initiated to provide the Idaho Grant Review Council and the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) manager with an assessment of the development of OG’s BAD program, problems encountered, solutions created, and overall accomplishments achieved. Supporting evidence for the evaluation findings come from: an analysis of quarterly grant reports submitted to Planning, Grants, and Research; in-person meetings with OG’s BAD Executive Director; an in-person meeting with the Director of Canyon County Juvenile Probation; a survey of community stakeholders; an analysis of data tracked by OG’s BAD director, including manual daily attendance records, tutoring, GED testing, job skills training, and recreational hours attended; and an analysis of juvenile court records from the Idaho Supreme Court Repository.
**CRIME IN IDAHO 2013**

Idaho State Police, Bureau of Criminal Identification, Uniform Crime Reporting Section

This report contains information about the nature and volume of crime in Idaho based on 2013 Uniform Crime Reporting data supplied by Idaho’s law enforcement agencies at the local and state levels. It contains a statewide crime profile and arrest profile, and information about crimes against persons, crimes against property, crimes against society, hate crime, law enforcement officers assaulted, law enforcement employees, and reporting agencies and counties.

**ILLINOIS**

**EVALUATION OF THE 2013 COMMUNITY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM’S PARENT PROGRAM**

Jessica Reichert, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Statistical Analysis Center
October 2014, 74 pp.

In 2013, the Parent Program component provided 1,010 parents in 21 Chicago-area communities to receive training on parenting and program orientation and then to act as Parent Leaders for various community projects that promote protective factors for child maltreatment. The Parent Program is one of three programs offered through the Community Violence Prevention Program. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) researchers used administrative data and developed four surveys to evaluate the Parent Program and answer key research questions. These included a training evaluation survey, a pre- and post-survey (given at the beginning and end of the program), and two exit surveys. The program evaluation was designed to guide programmatic enhancements and funding decisions.

**ILLINOIS MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION COUNCIL 2013 ANNUAL REPORT**

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

This report describes the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council’s efforts from 1991 (when the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act was passed by the Illinois General Assembly) through 2013 and presents data on motor vehicle thefts, recoveries, and related arrests and convictions during those years. Grant funds awarded by the Council established and support multi-jurisdictional task forces, investigative teams, and other anti-theft efforts throughout the state. Since 1991, more than $127 million has been granted to a variety of anti-theft programs and efforts which have resulted in the recovery of more than $643 million in stolen vehicles and reduced theft rates. These efforts have resulted in a return of more than $5 for every $1 spent.

**INFLUENCE OF COURT-ORDERED FORENSIC EVALUATIONS ON JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM-INVOLVED YOUTH:**

**EVALUATION OF RIVER VALLEY DETENTION CENTER'S DETENTION TO PROBATION CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAM**

Rebecca Skorek, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

The River Valley Detention Center (RVDC) developed the Detention to Probation Continuum of Care (DPCC) program to address mental health needs of detained youth through appropriate community-based treatment services imposed as conditions of probation. The DPCC program is administered through a collaboration of RVDC mental health staff, and Will and Kankakee
county juvenile court judges and probation officers. This evaluation was conducted to better understand the DPCC program model and the extent to which it influences linkage to community-based treatment services and enhances juvenile justice outcomes of probation compliance and subsequent reduced detention admissions and arrests.

**Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data 2012**
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Research and Analysis Unit
The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) received a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to compile and present annual data on Illinois risk factors and the juvenile justice system. The *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2012 Annual Report* presents trends in juvenile justice system data (juvenile arrests, detention data, delinquency petitions filed, adjudications of delinquency, probation caseloads and state corrections sentences), as well as data on community and school factors that place youth at greater risk of delinquency. Data presented in this report are available on the Authority’s website at [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us), both in downloadable spreadsheets and via various data exploration tools developed by Authority staff.

**Probable Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in a Sample of Urban Jail Detainees**
Research Bulletin Vol. 10, No. 1
Dawn Ruzich, Westcare Foundation, Jessica Reichert, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Statistical Analysis Center, and Arthur J. Lurigio, Loyola University Chicago
The earliest epidemiological studies of psychiatric disorders in the United States found an overrepresentation of people with severe mental illness living in underclass communities, stemming in part from the stressors that arise from poverty and its onerous consequences. These overwhelmingly impoverished communities place detainees at high risk of exposure to a host of events that can lead to trauma and its psychiatric concomitant known as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This study is one of the few to investigate probable PTSD among men in jail. Trauma research in the field of criminal justice and corrections has been conducted largely among women, combat veterans, and victims of criminal sexual assault. Scant research has explored the prevalence of PTSD in nonveteran jail populations. The study was designed to contribute to knowledge in the area of addiction and trauma, and to suggest new directions in treatment for detainees with substance use problems. It also aims to foster the creation of strategies for trauma-informed drug assessment and treatment services in jails and in-custody therapeutic community programs.

**Research at a Glance: Impacts of Probationer Screening and Services on Probation Success and Future Arrests**
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Statistical Analysis Center
December 2014, 1 pg.
This one-page fact sheet summarizes findings from an Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority study of the Detention to Probation Continuum of Care (DPCC) program. DPCC was developed by River Valley Detention Center (RVDC) mental health professionals to identify detained youth’s mental health needs, enhance compliance with conditions of probation, and
reduce subsequent justice system involvement. Serving youth in Kankakee and Will counties, the evidence-based program identified the mental health needs of detainees upon detention center admission and provided appropriate referrals to community-based treatment services upon release. The study found youth ordered for forensic evaluation received the most treatment services. Youth screened for mental health issues received fewer services. Sampled youth who did not participate in DPCC (no mental health screening or forensic evaluation) and youth who only received mental health screening had less successful probation outcomes.

INDIANA

**INDIANA TRAFFIC SAFETY FACTS: COUNTY PROFILES 2013**
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute, Indiana University Public Policy Institute, and School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University
This report provides information on Indiana traffic collisions by county in 2013. County-level information is included for the following:

- One map depicting locations of each collision involving a fatal injury and each collision involving an injury
- Fatal, injury, and property damage only collisions by month
- Fatalities and injuries by month
- Total collisions, fatal and non-fatal injuries by municipality
- Total alcohol-impaired collisions, fatal alcohol-impaired collisions, and fatal and non-fatal injuries resulting from alcohol-impaired collisions by municipality
- Licensed drivers by age group
- Driver alcohol levels by age group
- Alcohol levels among vehicle drivers by municipality
- Top intersections by total mappable collision count
- Restraint use by age group and injury status
- Restraint use by municipality and injury status
- Restraint use among occupants of passenger vehicles by passenger vehicle type (passenger car, sport utility vehicle (SUV), pickup truck, and van) and injury status

Overall, there were 193,013 total collisions in 2013 in Indiana reported by law enforcement officers—an increase of 4,172 from 2012. Among total collisions, 703 were classified as fatal, resulting in 777 fatalities. An additional 45,300 persons were known to be injured.

IOWA

**2015 LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR IOWA’S CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS**
Sarah Johnson, Terry L. Hudik, and Steve Michael, Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning,
The development of the long-range criminal and juvenile justice plan by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJIP), Department of Human Rights fulfills the obligations outlined in Iowa Code §216A.135. The first plan was developed and issued in 1990. In 1995, the
CJJP used the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Advisory Council and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council to coordinate the planning activities. These councils developed a new plan consisting of a set of long-range justice system goals to assist policy makers and justice system practitioners to plan and operate the justice system through the next 20 years. The statutory mandate required the identification of goals specific enough to provide guidance, but broad enough to be of relevance over a long period of time. This year’s 2015 plan was built from previous plans, with some new directions charted as appropriate. This report presents the 2015 10 long-range goals, along with a corresponding five-year goal for each. The plan’s long-range goals are meant to facilitate analyses and direction for justice system issues and concerns in Iowa. The five-year goals set forth specific strategies identified by CJJP and its advisory councils, other criminal and juvenile justice entities, and public comments.

**IOWA PRISON POPULATION FORECAST: FY 2014-FY2024**
Sarah Johnson, Laura Roeder-Grubb, Steve Michael, Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
October 27, 2015, 34 pp.
This is the 23rd Prison Population Forecast prepared by the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). The report utilizes data obtained from the Iowa’s Justice Data Warehouse, a central repository of key criminal and juvenile justice information from the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) and information from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system. The report is intended to assist the executive and legislative branches of government in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa’s prison population. Forecasting allows planners two primary benefits:

- To make a determination of the number of inmates who may be incarcerated at some point in the future if current justice system trends, policies, and practices continue.
- To simulate alternative corrections futures based on specific changes in laws, policies and/or practices. For example, data from the forecast are used extensively in estimating changes resulting from proposed legislation.

The report includes sections on short-term outlook, long-term outlook, historic prison forecasts, factors reducing prison growth, factors continuing prison growth, and opportunities for change. Several appendices provide supporting data.

**KANSAS**

**FISCAL YEAR 2015 ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS**
Kansas Sentencing Commission
This FY 2015 Prison Population Projection is for a 10-year forecasting period, from FY 2015 to FY 2024. The projection model is designed to simulate all new commitments to prison, from FY 2015 forward, under sentencing guidelines, with a determinate sentence length. Overall, the FY 2015 projections indicate that the prison population will increase slowly during the forecast period. By FY 2024, total prison population will reach 10,351 inmates, an increase of 739 inmates or 7.7% over the current population level. The male population will increase by 6% and the female population by 8.7% by FY 2024. The report provides an overview of the 2015 projections, methods and assumptions used in creating these projections, key findings of FY 2014 data, and the FY 2015 projections.
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE IN KANSAS
Kansas Sentencing Commission
December 17, 2014, 8 pp.
In June 2013 the state of Kansas enacted House Bill 2170 as a justice reinvestment approach to increase public safety while reducing state spending in regard to offenders under community supervision. The bill permits the use of two- and three-day “quick dip” jail sanctions to be administered to offenders under community supervision who commit a technical violation. Offenders who commit an additional technical violation after receiving a “quick dip” sanction are then eligible for a graduated sanction of 120 or 180 prison sentence through KDOC. Offenders who commit a new offense (felony or misdemeanor) or abscond from community supervision, however, are subject to a full revocation. This report provides a five-year overview of the most recent data regarding the state’s correctional system and the potential impact of JRI. Eight performance measures used to evaluate JRI implementation are also discussed.

KANSAS SENTENCING GUIDELINES DESK REFERENCE MANUAL 2014
Kansas Sentencing Commission
105 pp.
The Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Desk Reference Manual (DRM) provides general instructions for application of the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act (KSGA), K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 21-6801 et seq. The DRM contains features that will not only inform users of the latest developments in 2014 sentencing law but also help to facilitate more efficient understanding and application of the law.

TEN-YEAR KDOC INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTIONS: FY 2015 THROUGH FY 2024
Kansas Sentencing Commission
September 2014, 7 pp.
Each fiscal year the Kansas Sentencing Commission develops two separate prison population forecasts. The first forecast projects the total number of prison beds needed by the state during a 10-year forecast period. The second projection, called the Custody Classification Simulation Model or the custody classification projection, specifies the types of beds required by the state. This report comprises the custody classification projection for FY 2015 through FY 2024. It addresses the types of beds that the state needs for the total number of beds projected in the baseline projection. This includes the number of maximum, medium high, medium low, minimum, special management, and unclassified beds needed to accommodate the inmate population. The report includes a description of the methods used to create the projection and a projection summary.

KENTUCKY

2014 HB463 IMPLEMENTATION REPORT
Kentucky Justice & Public Safety Cabinet, Criminal Justice Council
October 2014, 14 pp.
The Public Safety and Offender Accountability Act (HB463) implemented significant changes in Kentucky’s criminal justice system. HB463 modernized Kentucky’s drug laws by differentiating
between casual possessors and traffickers; reduced prison time for low-risk, nonviolent offenders who possess small amounts of illegal drugs; established a supervised release program to help inmates transition back to their communities; and called for a portion of the savings from reduced prison costs to be reinvested into drug treatment opportunities for offenders who need help, among other provisions. The law also strengthened probation and parole functions by basing key decisions, such as level of oversight, on the risk posed by offenders. It also improved supervision by giving these officers tools to impose immediate, graduated sanctions for minor violations. Follow-up legislation requires that the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council (CJC) prepare a report on the implementation of the Act's provisions within the various elements of the criminal justice system, and make recommendations to further advance the policies within that Act. CJC met with stakeholders to learn about successes of and barriers to implementation of HB463, as well as recommendations for future changes related to justice and public safety. This report contains highlights of those presentations, as well as full copies of the presentations.

MAINE

**IDENTITY THEFT TRENDS IN MAINE 2007-2011**

Amy Geren, George Shaler, Prashant Mittal, University of Southern Maine, Muskie School of Public Service, Maine Statistical Analysis Center


In 2007, the Maine Statistical Analysis Center developed the Maine Crime Victimization Survey (MCVS) because findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) could not be analyzed at the state level, particularly because of Maine’s predominantly rural geographic area and its aging population. The goal of the survey was to better understand the nature of criminal victimization in Maine, and to update crime trends and perceptions of crime in Maine. The survey asks respondents if they were victims of several types of crime in the past 12 months, including sexual, violent, stalking, property and identity theft crimes, and whether or not they reported these crimes to the police. Demographic determiners include household income, age, gender, marital status, education, race, and whether the respondent had children living with them or not. The survey was repeated in 2011 to update data from the previous survey. This brief provides some in-depth analyses of identity theft crime data collected during the 2007 and 2011 surveys. Implications of the findings are also presented.

**STALKING CRIME TRENDS IN MAINE 2007-2011**

Amy Geren, George Shaler, Prashant Mittal, University of Southern Maine, Muskie School of Public Service, Maine Statistical Analysis Center


In 2007, the Maine Statistical Analysis Center developed the Maine Crime Victimization Survey (MCVS) because findings from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) could not be analyzed at the state level, particularly because of Maine’s predominantly rural geographic area and its aging population. The goal of the survey was to better understand the nature of criminal victimization in Maine, and to update crime trends and perceptions of crime in Maine. The survey asks respondents if they were victims of several types of crime in the past 12 months,
including sexual, violent, stalking, property and identity theft crimes, and whether or not they reported these crimes to the police. Demographic determiners include household income, age, gender, marital status, education, race, and whether the respondent had children living with them or not. The survey was repeated in 2011 to update data from the previous survey. This brief provides some in-depth analyses of data collected during the 2007 and 2011 surveys and focuses on stalking crimes. Implications of the findings are also presented.

**Maryland**

2013 Criminal Citations Data Analysis MSAR #9195 and 9230  
First Report to the State of Maryland Under SB 422  
Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, Maryland Statistical Analysis Center  

In 2012, former Maryland Governor Martin O’Malley signed into law Senate Bill 422/House Bill 261. This law requires all law enforcement agencies that issue criminal citations to report specific information regarding issued citations to the Maryland Statistical Center (MSAC) located in the Governor’s Office of Crime Control and Prevention. This 2014 report presents aggregate data on all eligible criminal citations that were issued by Maryland Law enforcement agencies reported to MSAC for the calendar year. For the current reporting period, 79 agencies are included in the current analysis (n=27,170 issued criminal citations). Eligible criminal citations refer to misdemeanors and violations of local ordinances. Results are provided in tables and charts and are broken down by numerous variables. The report also includes a discussion and recommendations.

2013 Electronic Control Device (ECD) Discharges Analysis: MSAR#8735  
Second Report to the State of Maryland Under Public Safety Article §3-508  
Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, Maryland Statistical Analysis Center  

In 2011 former Maryland Governor O’Malley signed into law Senate Bill 652/House Bill 507, which was subsequently enacted under the Annotated Code of Maryland, Public Safety Article § 3-508. This law requires law enforcement agencies that issue Electronic Control Devices (ECDs), also known as tasers, to report certain information regarding the use of those devices to the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) located in the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP). This report represents all ECD discharges by law enforcement during the 2013 calendar year that were reported to MSAC. The report lists the types of data law enforcement reported, and presents the reporting results in tables, charts, and maps. Results are broken down by numerous variables to provide a better understanding of how these devices were used. The report also includes a discussion and recommendations.

2013 Race-Based Traffic Stop Data Analysis MSAR #8801  
Eleventh Report to the State of Maryland Under TR25-113  
Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, Maryland Statistical Analysis Center  

In 2001, the Maryland General Assembly passed TR 25-113. The statute, which requires data collection on every law-eligible traffic stop in Maryland, aims to provide information about the
pervasiveness of racial profiling. The 2014 report presents aggregate data on all law eligible stops in Maryland that law enforcement agencies reported to the MSAC for the 2013 calendar year. The relevant information from departments included: demographic information on the driver; agency that made the stop; date of the stop; time of day the stop occurred; length of stop; vehicle registration information; county of residence; reason for the stop; reason for the search, if one was conducted; type of search; outcome of the search; and overall outcome of the traffic stop. Results are provided in tables and charts and are broken down by numerous variables. The report also includes a discussion and recommendations.

**Fiscal Year 2014 SWAT Team Deployment Data Analysis MSAR #7790**

**Fifth Report to the State of Maryland Under Public Safety Article § 3-507**

Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention, Maryland Statistical Analysis Center


In 2009, former Maryland Governor O’Malley signed into law Senate Bill 447/ House Bill 1267, which was subsequently enacted under the Annotated Code of Maryland, Public Safety Article § 3-507. This law requires law enforcement agencies that maintain a SWAT Team, as a part of its regular deployment and operation, to report specific activation and deployment information to the Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) located in the Governor’s Office of Crime Control & Prevention. The 2014 SWAT report represents eligible SWAT Team deployments that were reported to MSAC during Fiscal Year 2014. Every law enforcement agency that maintains a SWAT Team reported: the number of times the SWAT Team was “activated and deployed”; the location where the SWAT Team was deployed; the legal authority for each activation and deployment; the reason for each activation and deployment; and the result or outcome of each deployment.

**Massachusetts**

**A Summary of Electronic Weapons Use in Massachusetts: 2011 and 2012**

Brittany Peters, Research Analyst, Massachusetts Executive Office of Grants and Research, Research and Policy Analysis Division

February 2014, 12 pp.

Massachusetts General Law chapter 140, section 131J permits the use of Electronic Control Weapons (ECW) by law enforcement personnel in the course of their official duties, provided that they have completed an approved training course. The statute also requires that ECW devices contain a mechanism to track the number of times each weapon is fired. In October 2004, in response to Chapter 170 of the Acts of 2004, the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS) promulgated regulations governing the sale of electronic weapons in the Commonwealth and the training of law enforcement personnel on the appropriate use of such weapons. In September 2005, the Secretary of Public Safety and Security began authorizing the purchase and use of ECWs by police departments within the Commonwealth. This report examines the data captured by those departments and reported to EOPSS on a quarterly basis during calendar years 2011 and 2012, including the number of times each device was fired, and the gender and race/ethnicity of the targets.
MICHIGAN

AN ANALYSIS OF PATTERNS IN INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE USING MICHIGAN INCIDENT CRIME REPORTING
Jason Rydberg and Edmund F. McGarrell, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan Justice Statistics Center
The purpose of the current report is to conduct a problem analysis of violent victimization and offending in the State of Michigan, examining patterns in victim, offender, and circumstance characteristics, as well as examine regional variation in violence across the State. These analyses are designed to inform priorities for strategic intervention, highlighting the characteristics of victims at the highest risk of violent crime, the most prevalent offender characteristics, and the contexts in which violent offenses are the most prevalent. Additionally, specific attention is given to differential rates of violent victimization within the counties with the highest rates of general and firearm violence. The report attempts to provide a thorough descriptive analysis of violent victimization and offending in Michigan, focusing on homicides, aggravated assaults, and robberies. Specifically, the research questions informing the analyses presented in this report ask: (1) What is the distribution of victim, offender, and offense characteristics across incidents of homicides, aggravated assaults, and robberies in Michigan? (2) To what extent does violent victimization and violent victimization by firearms vary across Michigan counties? (3) Which features of Michigan counties are correlated with variation in homicide, aggravated assaults, and robbery victimization? The report includes an introduction, a description of data and methods, analyses performed, and a conclusion. An Executive Summary is available as well.

FLINT DDACTS PILOT EVALUATION
Jason Rydberg, Edmund F. McGarrell, Alexis Norris, Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan Justice Statistics Center
In response to the public safety challenges posed by high levels of violent crime and local-level law enforcement resource constraints, the Michigan State Police (MSP) developed the “Secure Cities” initiative as part of its strategic plan. The Secure Cities initiative involves providing additional MSP enforcement resources to Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, and Saginaw; using data-driven planning; and developing evidence-informed and evidence-based strategies for addressing high levels of violent crime. One specific strategy has been the implementation of the Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) in Flint. The current evaluation examined the Flint DDACTS program as it operated from the inception of its enforcement activities in January 2012 through March 2014. This report presents the findings of the program evaluation, describing both trends in program activities and the effect of DDACTS on violent crime. A Summary of the evaluation is available as a separate document.

MINNESOTA

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN MINNESOTA
Minnesota Office of Justice Programs, Minnesota Statistical Analysis Center
In 2005, the Minnesota Legislature passed Minnesota Statute 299A.785 requiring the Minnesota Department of Public Safety to complete annual studies on human trafficking in Minnesota. Specifically, the statute requires this report to include:

- Numbers of arrests, prosecutions, and successful convictions of traffickers, and those committing trafficking-related crimes
- Information on the number of trafficking victims, demographics, the method of recruitment, and the method of discovery
- Trafficking routes and patterns, states, or countries of origin, and transit states or countries
- Methods of transportations used in trafficking
- Social factors that contribute to trafficking

Human trafficking victims often go unidentified, misidentified, or undiscovered. Therefore, assessing the level of victimization in Minnesota is difficult. For this report, as in the past, data were gathered from service providers and law enforcement through an online survey. Additional information on trafficking and trafficking-related crimes was compiled by the State Court Administrator’s Office.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MINNESOTA SCHOOLS: A STATEWIDE SURVEY OF SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS**

Dana Hurley Swayze and Danette Buskovick, Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs, Statistical Analysis Center

September 2014, 111 pp.

The goal of this study was to gather the most comprehensive information on Minnesota School Resource Officers (SROs) to date. Because Minnesota has no agency or organization responsible for the certification, monitoring, or evaluation of SROs or school-law enforcement partnerships, little information exists about the number, location, or characteristics of SROs in the state. This study utilized a statewide survey of law enforcement agencies followed by a comprehensive survey of individual SROs to collect information on the number, location, and demographic characteristics of the officers; the types of schools in which SROs serve; the qualifications necessary to be selected for SRO positions; prior law enforcement experience and specific SRO training; and typical duties performed by SROs. The survey also solicited the opinions and perspectives of SROs on many topics, such as additional training needs; the perceived effectiveness of their presence in schools; whether they feel they are used appropriately in the school setting; and attitudes about school administrators, special education students, and zero-tolerance disciplinary policies. SROs were also invited to share the most satisfying and challenging aspects of their job. This report also explores whether Minnesota SRO programs are consistent with recommended practices.

**YOUTH IN MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES: RESPONSES TO THE 2013 MINNESOTA SCHOOL SURVEY**

Dana Hurley Swayze and Danette Buskovick, Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs, Statistical Analysis Center

October 2014, 49 pp.
The Minnesota Student Survey (MSS) is a comprehensive questionnaire administered every three years to students in grades 5, 8, 9 and 11 in Minnesota public schools. The survey includes a wide variety of questions related to youth attitudes, behaviors, and health indicators. Questions reflect a range of protective factors, including connectedness to school, family, and community, as well as risk factors such as drug and alcohol use, violence, and victimization. The survey originated in 1989, with the most recent administration occurring in 2013. A unique subset of Minnesota students are those receiving an education outside of the “mainstream” school setting, including youth placed in juvenile correctional facilities. Minnesota has both secure (locked) juvenile facilities and non-secure facilities. The goal of this report was to examine how youth in correctional facilities who took the 2013 MSS responded similarly or differently to the survey than a matched sample of youth from the mainstream student population. Differences between the two student groups can provide information on what challenges youth in correctional facilities are facing that might have contributed to their involvement in the juvenile justice system and out-of-home placement. The responses of youth in correctional facilities can provide valuable information to Minnesota’s youth facilities regarding residents’ past experiences with victimization, trauma, chemical use and mental health concerns, and inform prevention and intervention efforts as well as other programming and service needs. Analysis of survey responses showed that youth in correctional facilities who participated in the 2013 Minnesota Student Survey reported statistically higher risk-taking beliefs and behaviors coupled with lower protective attitudes and beliefs than a matched sample of mainstream peers. The report displays results in numerous graphs and highlights major findings. Implications of the findings are also discussed.

Missouri

Crime in Missouri 2013
Missouri State Highway Patrol, Research and Development Division, Statistical Analysis Center
232 pp.
This publication is designed to present data on crime and arrest activity in Missouri from 2004 through 2013, with special emphasis on the most recent year of crime and arrest activity. The crime and arrest data are segmented into eleven parts: 1) the Missouri Crime Clock, which offers an overview of the frequency of occurrence of Crime Index offenses committed in the state in relation to time; 2) data related to Missouri Crime Index offenses; 3) data on arrest activity and clearance rates associated with Crime Index offenses as well as arrest activity associated with other classes of criminal offenses; 4) a series of data and analysis related to each of the eight types of Crime Index offenses; data are provided on crime activity, clearance rates, crime patterns, and arrest activity associated with each of these offenses; 5) summary data on domestic violence incidents and relationships between victims and offenders; 6) summary data on Crime Index offenses and arrest activity for specific state political subdivisions; 7) summary data on law enforcement officers killed while on duty; 8) summary data on law enforcement officers assaulted while on duty; 9) uniformed and civilian
employment information for Missouri law enforcement agencies; 10) data on law enforcement employees, as well as the number of assaults on sworn personnel for specific political subdivisions in the state; 11) the number and characteristics of 2013 hate crimes in Missouri, and analysis of trends of hate crime trends from 2010 through 2013.

MONTANA

**Crime in Montana 2012-2013 Report**
Tyson McLean, Kathy Ruppert, Candy Kirby, Montana Board of Crime Control, Statistical Analysis Center
Crime in Montana 2012 – 2013 is based primarily on data from the Montana Incident-Based Reporting System (MTIBRS). While the amount of information collected in MTIBRS cannot be wholly analyzed in a publication of this size, this report provides the means to measure the level of crimes known to law enforcement in Montana and showcases the level of detail the data provides. The report includes sections on a state crime clock, data trends and comparisons, violent crime trends, property crime trends, ten-year trend analyses, Part 1 violent crimes, Part 1 property crimes, selected non-index offenses, Group A offenses, Group B offense, top 10 offenses, juvenile crime data, a special Bakken crime report, and numerous appendices.

**An Examination of Economic Analyses Approaches for Montana’s Seven Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces**
Dusten Hollist, Daniel Acton, Chuck, Harris, Jackson Bunch, Patrick McKay, James Burfeind, Daniel Doyle Criminology Research Group, Social Science Research laboratory, The University of Montana, Missoula
August 2014, 32 pp.
Drug use and the crime that is associated with it have historically been and continue to be one of the largest social problems in the United States. U.S. Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDFTFs) emerged in the 1970s in order to emphasize and provide greater levels of drug law enforcement. This report outlines the development of a research design to conduct an economic analysis of Montana’s seven MJDFTFs. An economic analysis of Montana’s MJDFTFs will allow for a more in depth examination of effectiveness in combating drug issues compared to other drug use and offending intervention and prevention strategies. The report includes a review of the existing literature that has been published on economic assessments of MJDFTFs, the feasibility and factors that will be needed to complete an economic assessment, and a review of the importance of existing data needed to conduct the analysis.

**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. Two issues of the newsletter (see below) were published during the period covered by this Digest.
Primary Bakken Area Crime Report

**Montana Law Enforcement Employees 2013**

Kathy Ruppert, Montana Board of Crime Control, Statistical Analysis Center
August 2014, 26 pp.

This annual publication reports the number and type of personnel employed by Montana law enforcement agencies as of October 31 of that year. The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) conducts an annual employee survey of the state’s law enforcement agencies to gather this information. The law enforcement agencies include police departments, county sheriffs’ offices, state agencies whose employees have the power of arrest, university police, and airport security. A total of 100 out of 110 police departments and sheriff’s offices responded to the 2013 survey.

**The Montana Pre-Adjudicatory Detention Risk Assessment Instrument**

Patrick McKay, Dusten Holлист, Jacob Coolidge, Wesley Delano, Ian Greenwood, Michael King, Tyson McLean, James Burfeind, Chuck Harris, Daniel Doyle, Criminology Research Group, Social Science Research Laboratory, The University of Montana, Missoula
August 2014, 70 pp.

Section one of this study describes a performance assessment of the Montana Pre-Adjudicatory Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI). The RAI has been used on a pilot basis in Cascade, Hill, Missoula, and Yellowstone Counties since 2009 as part of the predispositional detention decision-making process to determine whether or not juveniles pose a public safety risk if released. The analysis focuses on two dimensions associated with the RAI. The first of these pertains to racial and cultural sensitivity in assessing offender risk. The second pertains to public safety outcomes associated with the behavior of juveniles who are released from detention—specifically, whether a new offense occurred resulting in a misdemeanor or felony citation during a 45-day period of risk and whether the juvenile failed to appear for an initial court appearance after release from detention. Findings, recommendations, and conclusions are offered. In a second section the study describes the process used to develop the Detention Risk Assessment Prototype (DRAI) and presents the associated training curriculum. A third section describes a comparison study of the RAI and DRAI. The purpose was to investigate whether changes made to the DRAI increase the accuracy of predicting juvenile public safety risk and decrease the use of secure detention when compared to the RAI. Findings, conclusions, and recommendations are included.

**Nebraska**

**Crime in Nebraska 2013**

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

This report provides statistics on Index Crimes reported to Nebraska law enforcement in 2013, and compares these data to the number reported in 2012. Violent crime decreased by 2%
during this period, and property crime by 4%. The report breaks down the crime rates by population group, and also examines the change in number of arrests from 2012 to 2013. Finally, a section on hate crimes information on the number of such crimes in 2012 and 2013, the type of bias involved, the location where the crime occurred, and the type of crime committed.

**NEBRASKA LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT COVERAGE AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2013**

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice


Each year the Nebraska Crime Commission surveys law enforcement agencies on the number of sworn and civilian personnel employed as of October 31st. This report provides the survey findings for 2013, covering full and part-time sworn and civilian employees as well as understaffing information. The survey also gathered information on agencies that had contractual agreements with communities or other entities to provide law enforcement coverage. In 2013, 162 agencies responded to the survey. The survey does not include personnel who are paid out of a separate jail budget.

**NEVADA**

**AERIAL DRONES, DOMESTIC SURVEILLANCE, AND PUBLIC OPINION OF ADULTS IN THE UNITED STATES**

Research in Brief (CCJP 2014-03)

Terance D. Miethe, Ph.D., Joel D. Lieberman, Ph.D., Emily I. Troshynski, Ph.D., and Milia Heen, UNLV Center for Crime and Justice Policy

July 2014, 8 pp.

Aerial drones represent an evolving visual technology that has been increasingly applied in a variety of situations. Most Americans have heard about drone usage for military operations, search and rescue activities, climatic and geographical photo mapping, and land management practices. The vast majority of residents support the application of drone technology in these fields. However, when the focus shifts to “domestic surveillance” (i.e., the visual monitoring of citizens in open public places, at their workplace, and/or near their home), far less support is found for aerial drone usage. This Research in Brief summarizes the results of a national survey designed to further assess the nature of public opinion about aerial drone use for domestic surveillance activities. These attitudes were gauged by several prompts describing the context of visual surveillance of citizens in open public places (e.g., parks, streets), around their homes, and as employees at their workplace. A summary of these findings, factors associated with support and opposition to drone use in these different contexts, policy implications of the results, and limitations of this study are described.

**A COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT ONLINE SAMPLING APPROACHES FOR GENERATING NATIONAL SAMPLES**

Research in Brief (CCJP 2014-01)

Milaikeala S.J. Heen, Joel D. Lieberman, and Terance D. Miethe, UNLV Center for Crime and Justice Policy

September 2014, 8 pp.
This Research in Brief summarizes the results of a comparative study of different commercial platforms for generating online sampling frames and the representativeness of their samples. Multiple national surveys were conducted using Survey Monkey, Qualtrics, and Mechanical Turk as the source for recruiting survey respondents. By comparing the sociodemographic profile of the sample respondents obtained from each platform with national census data, this study provides some evidence of the representativeness of different online strategies for recruiting and selecting potential survey respondents. The final section of this report describes the limitations of the study and offers some particular ways that researchers may improve the generalizability of online survey results.

Nevada vs. U.S. Residents’ Attitudes Toward Surveillance Using Aerial Drones
Research in Brief (CCJP 2014-04)
Mari Sakiyama, Terance D. Miethe, Joel D. Lieberman, and Miliaikeala S.J. Heen, UNLV Center for Crime and Justice Policy
December 2014, 6 pp.
Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) or Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), commonly known as “drones,” are free-flying aircraft that are controlled by remote technology. Drones have the capability to not only collect information along their flight path, but also to provide visual monitoring of activities in various public places. These flight systems have commonly been used for military operations and are increasingly being applied for use in search and rescue activities, land management practices, and climatic and geographical photo mapping. This Research in Brief summarizes the results of a survey distributed to Nevada residents to assess their attitudes toward aerial drone use for domestic surveillance activities. The findings are compared to the results of a national survey of public opinion about aerial drone use to examine how the attitudes of Nevada residents differ. These attitudes were examined by analyzing responses about visual drone surveillance of citizens across several contexts: in and around their homes, in open public places (e.g., parks, streets) and as employees at their workplace. This report contains a summary of these findings, factors related to opposition and support of visual drone surveillance across various contexts, policy implications of the findings, and the limitations associated with this study.

Public Attitudes About Aerial Drone Activities: Results of a National Survey
Research in Brief (CCJP 2014-02)
Terance D. Miethe, Joel D. Lieberman, Mari Sakiyama, and Emily I. Troshynski, UNLV Center for Crime and Justice Policy
July 2014, 8 pp.
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) or Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), commonly known as “drones,” collect information and provide visual monitoring of activities in a variety of public and private settings. These free-flying aircraft are controlled by remote and digital technology. Six states (Alaska, New York, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia) have been federally designated as test sites for identifying operational and safety issues associated with drone technology. Although several national opinion polls have been conducted over the last several years on drone use for military purposes, less is known about public attitudes and support for drone usage in other contexts. These additional contexts for drone applications include land use patterns, geographical/climatic photo mapping, crowd management, and specific areas
within criminal justice (e.g., border patrols, detecting traffic violators, home and business security). Multiple national surveys of public knowledge and support of the use of aerial drone technology in a variety public and private settings. It is based on samples of 636 U.S. adult citizens who completed internet surveys in the first week of June 2014. A summary of the results, demographic factors associated with levels of awareness and support for drone usage, the public policy implications of these findings, and the limitations of this study are described.

**School Violence Prevention in Nevada**

Research in Brief (CCJP 2014-05)

Tamara D. Madensen, William H. Sousa, Joel D. Lieberman, and Joseph Belmonte, UNLV Center for Crime and Justice Policy


Violence in schools has become an increasingly prevalent concern for U.S. police, school administrators, and communities over the past several decades. Violent behaviors among school children include physical fighting, gang violence, bullying and weapon use. This Research in Brief provides an assessment of a K-12 school shooting prevention effort in Clark County, Nevada. The School Violence Initiative (SVI) was developed and implemented in response to a series of school shootings that occurred between 2004 and 2008. The SVI represents a formal collaboration between several police agencies in Clark County. This collaboration involves interventions that facilitate the collection, management, and dissemination of intelligence in an effort to reduce opportunities for school shootings. While gun-violence was the initial focus of the effort, this research attempts to explore whether the SVI has impacted other forms of school violence.

**New York**

**County Re-entry Task Force Program Activity Report: July 2013-June 2014**

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research & Performance

October 2014, 30 pp.

In November 2005, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services developed a County Re-entry Task Force (CRTF) model based on a national Transition from Prison to Community initiative. The CRTFs were initially established to build community support for re-entry as a public safety initiative and to strengthen the local service delivery system. A more effective delivery of local services was expected to better meet the needs of persons recently released from prison and ultimately reduce recidivism. Currently, the local CRTFs require the participation of agencies that represent law enforcement, community supervision, social services, mental health, victim advocacy and substance abuse treatment providers. CRTF participants include individuals recently released from prison who are at moderate- or high-risk of reoffending, based on a risk and needs assessment administered prior to release. Individuals assessed as having a low risk of reoffending but high or special needs are also eligible. DCJS currently funds CRTFs in 19 counties. This report provides information on CRTF activity during the 2013-2014 contract year.

**Crime in New York State: 2013 Final Data**

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research & Performance
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. Index crimes include the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. The summary includes information on crimes reported in New York State for the last 10 years.

**DOMESTIC HOMICIDE IN NEW YORK STATE 2013**
Criminal Justice Research Report
Adriana Fernandez-Lanier, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research & Performance
October 2014, 14 pp.
This report, compiled by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), presents a statistical account of domestic homicide reported by state and local police in New York State during 2013. Domestic homicide involves a murder or non-negligent man-slaughter in which the victim was known to have a domestic relationship with the offender, including an intimate partner or another family member. Data analyzed for this report were taken from the Supplementary Homicide Report submitted by law enforcement agencies to DCJS. Domestic homicides are compared with all other homicides statewide and by region. Regional homicide data are presented for the five counties of New York City and the Rest of the State, composed of the 57 counties Upstate and Long Island. Statistics are presented on the demographic characteristics of homicide victims, the circumstances surrounding the homicide, and the types of weapons used. Special attention is given to intimate partner homicide, which is the most frequent type of domestic homicide. In addition, relevant findings from the analysis of homicides involving minor child victims and other family member victims also are presented. Domestic homicide trends across the five-year period from 2009 to 2013 are detailed in an additional section of this report. Finally, appendices detail domestic homicide by county and region.

**HATE CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE 2013 ANNUAL REPORT**
Criminal Justice Research Report
Mary Schmitt, New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research & Performance
October 2014, 12 pp.
The report is based upon hate crime incidents and arrests that occurred during 2013, and dispositions for those arrests reported to the Division of Justice Services (DCJS) as of June 2014. Data sources analyzed in this report include reported hate crime incidents submitted by local and state police and arrest and disposition data derived from the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system at DCJS. The report has three components. The first describes 2013 hate crime incidents reported by law enforcement as of May 20, 2014. Hate crime incidents are detailed by offense, bias motivation, and demographic characteristics of known offenders. The
second component details arrests made in 2013 for hate crime offenses and the disposition of those arrests as of June 23, 2014. The third component is a comparison of hate crime incident data from 2011 through 2013 presented as a series of appendices.

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 2013 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research & Performance November 2014, 74 pp.
This annual report provides information on the performance of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) as required by Executive Law §§837(4)(a) and 837(12). DCJS’ mission is to enhance public safety and improve criminal justice. DCJS has a variety of core functions and responsibilities that support law enforcement, criminal justice professionals and crime victim advocates across New York State. The agency administers and manages criminal justice grant funds; oversees a law enforcement accreditation program; maintains criminal history records and civil, criminal and crime scene fingerprint files; performs background checks for employment and licensure; oversees the state's DNA Databank in cooperation with the New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center; monitors the state’s forensic laboratories for quality assurance and compliance with state and federal standards; administers the state's Sex Offender Registry; and ensures Breathalyzer and speed enforcement equipment used by local law enforcement operate correctly. The agency provides direct training to law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals; oversees county probation departments, alternatives to incarceration programs and the interstate transfer of probationers; collects and analyzes statewide crime and program data; and provides statistical information to the public and local law enforcement.

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 2013 REPORT ON FELONY INSURANCE FRAUD OFFENSES
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services July 2014, 5 pp.
This report provides processing and disposition information on insurance fraud felony offenses for the years 2009 to 2013. Table 1 provides information about the number of persons arrested for felony insurance fraud offenses from 2009 to 2013. Table 2 provides information about the number of defendants prosecuted in superior court where the top charge in the indictment or superior court information was an insurance fraud felony offense based on the year that the defendant was arraigned in superior court. Tables 3 through 5 provide information about the dispositions of arrests for felony insurance fraud offenses. The summaries are displayed according to the year in which the final disposition occurred, regardless of when the arrest actually occurred.

NEW YORK STATE VIOLENT FELONY OFFENSE PROCESSING 2013 ANNUAL REPORT
This report provides information regarding arrests for violent felony offenses, prosecutions in superior court for persons charged with a violent felony offense in an indictment or superior court information, and for the disposition of superior court cases for 2008 to 2013. In addition to presenting statewide data, the report includes summary information for three regional categories: New York City, Large Counties and Small Counties. New York City includes
the five boroughs, Bronx, Kings, Queens, New York, and Richmond. The Large Counties category includes the counties that collectively report over 86% of the violent crime in the state outside of New York City: Albany, Broome, Chautauqua, Dutchess, Erie, Monroe, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Rensselaer, Rockland, Schenectady, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. The state’s remaining counties make up the Small Counties category. The report contains a findings section that provides an overview of changes that took place during the five-year period; a data notes section that describes the sources of the data used in the report and other explanatory information about the data; and a data section that contains tables with additional information about the processing of persons charged with violent felony offenses.

NORTH DAKOTA

CRIME IN NORTH DAKOTA 2013: A SUMMARY OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA
Colleen Weltz, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Office of the Attorney General

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting program involves the collection, compilation, and analysis of crime and arrest statistics reported by the various local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Fifty-two sheriffs’ departments, 53 police departments and the ND Highway Patrol reported to the UCR program in 2013. This report presents a summary of 2013 crime in the state; an analysis of crime index offenses, including a breakdown of index offenses by reporting jurisdiction; an analysis of arrests in the state for 2013, for the period 2004–2013, and for drug and DUI offenses; a breakdown of arrests by reporting jurisdiction; UCR offense definitions, and information on full-time law enforcement employees.

HOMICIDE IN NORTH DAKOTA, 2013
Criminal Justice Statistics Special Report
Colleen Weltz, Bureau of Criminal Investigation, Information Services Section

This report provides information on homicides reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting system in North Dakota for 2013. A summary of findings is presented, and 22 tables and two graphs provide detailed information on homicides totals and rates; victim characteristics, including gender and age; weapons and victim characteristics; the month the homicide occurred; domestic violence deaths; clearance rates; identified assailant characteristics; and weapons and identified assailant characteristics.

OHIO

HOMICIDES IN OHIO 2012
Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
19 pp.
Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has annually collected data on reported crime in the United States through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. In addition to collecting summary data on eight Index crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), the FBI collects detailed data on homicides. Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) provide incident-based information on criminal homicides, including information describing the victim(s), the offender(s), the relationship between victim and offender, when the incident occurred, the weapon used, and the circumstances leading to the homicide incident. Law enforcement agencies in Ohio voluntarily report SHR data directly to the FBI as part of the UCR Program. This report is based on Ohio homicides reported by law enforcement to the FBI for 2012. Unless otherwise stated, the data come from SHR.

**Homicides in Ohio 2000-2012**
Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
28 pp.
Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has annually collected data on reported crime in the United States through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. In addition to collecting summary data on eight Index crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson), the FBI collects detailed data on homicides. Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR) provide incident-based information on criminal homicides, including information describing the victim(s), the offender(s), the relationship between victim and offender, when the incident occurred, the weapon used, and the circumstances leading to the homicide incident. Law enforcement agencies in Ohio voluntarily report SHR data directly to the FBI as part of the UCR Program. This report is based on Ohio homicides reported by law enforcement to the FBI for 2000 through 2012. Unless otherwise stated, the data come from SHR. Sections examine homicides in Ohio and the U.S, homicides in Ohio during the 2000-2012 period, and Ohio incidents by city.

**OCJS Research Brief**
Volume 3, Issue 1
Ohio Statistical Analysis Center
September 2014, 4 pp.

**OCJS Special Report: Crime in the United States 2013 -- Ohio Data**
Ohio Statistical Analysis Center
November 2014, 6 pp.
This report summarizes data from Crime in the United States 2013, an FBI publication that annually compiles statistics collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting program, to provide an overview of crime in Ohio, the East North Central region of the Midwest (consisting of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin), and the United States. The report presents data and analyses on violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and
aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft) for these regions during 2013. It also includes the change in crime rates for these offenses from 2012 to 2013.

**OCJS Special Report: Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted 2013 -- U.S. and Ohio Statistical Summary**
Ohio Statistical Analysis Center
In November 2014, the FBI released its annual *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted* for 2013. Data are provided for duly sworn city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement officers feloniously killed, officers accidentally killed, and officers assaulted, with narrative descriptions provided for incidents where officers were feloniously killed. This report summarizes statistics for the United States and Ohio. Information is presented on the characteristics of feloniously killed officers; characteristics of the incidents surrounding those murders; characteristics of the incidents surrounding officer accidental deaths; and characteristics of the incidents surrounding officer assaults. A link is provided to the full FBI report.

**Oklahoma**

**Crime in Oklahoma, 2013: Selected Findings**
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Office of Criminal Justice Statistics, Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center
September 2014, 1 pg.
*Crime in Oklahoma, 2013: Selected Findings* is a series of one-page bulletins that provide data and other information on selected topics. The bulletins define the topic and offer highlights of significant findings for 2013.

**South Carolina**

**By Force and Without Consent: A Five Year Overview of Sexual Violence in South Carolina 2008-2012**
Rob McManus, South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs, Statistical Analysis Center
September 2014, 226 pp.
*By Force and Without Consent: A Five Year Overview of Sexual Violence in South Carolina 2008-2012* is part of a series of ongoing reports, designed to provide basic information about victims of sexual violence over a five year period. The information presented in the tables, graphs and charts in this publication is based on incident reports submitted to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) by state and local law enforcement agencies. This report uses a broad definition of sexual violence, parsed into meaningful subcategories, in order to provide as much useful information as possible. Particular emphasis has been placed on providing
information that might not otherwise be readily available at the local level, with the intent of providing local decision makers with policy-relevant information concerning domestic violence. Towards that end, in addition to the state-level information, the report provides a section containing county rankings for a variety of measures of domestic violence and as well as a section containing victimization trends and victim profiles for each of the state’s forty-six counties.

HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS: A FIVE-YEAR OVERVIEW OF INDICATORS OF ILLEGAL DRUG ACTIVITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Rob McManus and Kenneth L. Long, Jr., South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs, Statistical Analysis Center

High Crimes and Misdemeanors: A Five Year Overview of Indicators of Illegal Drug Activity in South Carolina is an ongoing series of reports, designed to provide basic information about illicit drug activity over a five-year period. The bulk of the information presented in the tables, graphs and charts in this publication is based on incident reports submitted to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) by state and local law enforcement agencies. Sections focus on measuring illegal drug activity, law enforcement, community corrections, corrections, illicit substances, state population use estimates, county rankings, county five-year trends, a summary, and sources.

THE RULE OF THUMB: A FIVE YEAR OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 2008-2012
Rob McManus, South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs, Statistical Analysis Center

The phrase “The Rule of Thumb” has been used to describe both the process of estimation in the absence of exact tools of measurement and the degree of force (beating with a rod no thicker than his thumb) a husband was permitted to use against his wife under English common law. Though there is considerable discussion and disagreement about the accuracy of the historical basis for the latter use of the phrase, it has (correctly or incorrectly) entered into the lexicon of domestic violence. This report is part of a continuing series of five-year trend reports examining domestic violence in South Carolina. The information presented in the tables, graphs and charts of this publication is based on incident reports submitted to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) by law enforcement agencies throughout the state. These reports are reviewed, edited, corrected as necessary and compiled to form the basis of the information presented in this report. The report includes a statewide overview of domestic violence, statewide five-year trends, county rankings for 2012, county five-year trends, and a summary.

SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE TRENDS 2013
Rob McManus, South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs, Statistical Analysis Center

South Carolina Criminal and Juvenile Justice Trends 2013 provides basic information about criminal and juvenile justice in South Carolina. This publication also provides simple statistical information about crime rates, arrests, the courts, inmates, probationers and parolees. It
addresses issues of concern about crime and seeks to clarify misconceptions about the state’s criminal justice system. The report contains sections on criminal justice, juvenile justice, and criminal justice fiscal data.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

*2014 Police Management Study*

Brenda Manning, Jami N. Faddoul, State of South Dakota, Office of Attorney General, Division of Criminal Investigation, Criminal Statistical Analysis Center


In April 2014, the South Dakota Criminal Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) surveyed police departments in the state for the 15th time. The results of this survey are intended to provide police chiefs with a valid means of comparing expenditures and resources of departments across the state. In addition, the results should provide the Chiefs with a substantial basis from which to justify future managerial decisions. Currently, there are 71 police departments in South Dakota (this figure does not include tribal agencies). Sixty-two departments returned surveys. Survey questions focused on general topics, budget, per capita cost of law enforcement, department size, sworn personnel, insurance benefits, weapons, police dogs, turnover, training, and policies in the areas of pursuit driving, use of deadly force, violations of protection/stalking orders, protective body armor, and electronic conductive devices.

**TEXAS**

*2013-2014 Biennial Report to the 84th Texas Legislature*

Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division


This report prepared for the Texas legislature describes the activities of the Criminal Justice Division from September 2012 to August 2014. It describes CJII’s guiding principles and the Division’s activities related to criminal and juvenile justice, victim services, specialty court programs, Texas’ Ten Most Wanted Program, and funding.

**UTAH**

*Justice Reinvestment Report*

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice


In April 2014, at the charge of the Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney General, and legislative leaders, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) began a seven-month policy development process, beginning with a comprehensive review of the state’s sentencing and corrections data. This report contains CCJJ’s findings and policy recommendations. Among the findings were that Utah’s prison population has grown 18% since 2004; a significant number of Utah’s prison admissions are for nonviolent offenses; offenders on probation and parole supervision are failing at higher rates than they did 10 years ago; and despite research demonstrating the diminishing public safety returns of longer prison sentences, prisoners are
spending 18% longer in prison than they did 10 years ago. Based on their analysis, the Commission recommended a comprehensive policy package that reduces recidivism, controls prison costs, and holds offenders accountable. The Commission expects that taken together, the 18 policy recommendations detailed in the report will avert nearly all of the anticipated growth in prison population and will save Utah taxpayers $542 million dollars over the next 20 years. The report recommends reinvesting in practices that reduce recidivism and support crime victims.

**TWELFTH ANNUAL DUI REPORT TO THE UTAH LEGISLATURE**
Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
38 pp.
The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice is required by statute to prepare an annual report of DUI-related data. This report includes the following:
- Data collected by the state courts to allow sentencing and enhancement decisions to be made in accordance with violations involving driving under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs;
- Data collected by the justice courts (same DUI-related data elements collected by the state courts); and
- Any measures for which data are available to evaluate the profile and impacts of DUI recidivism and to evaluate the DUI-related processes of law enforcement, adjudication, sanctions, driver license control, and alcohol education, assessment, and treatment.
The report highlights key findings and presents more detailed findings in sections on law enforcement, adjudications and sanctions, driver license control, screening, assessment, education and treatment, and Utah’s Impaired Driving Media Campaign. A DUI Sentencing Matrix is also included.

**VERMONT**

**LAMOILLE COUNTY COMMUNITY JUSTICE PROGRAM: OUTCOME EVALUATION 2014**
Peter Wicklund, Crime Research Group
September 2014, 9 pp.
The Lamoille Community Justice Project (LCJP) is a prevention program for children of incarcerated parents. The primary program goal is to prevent children from repeating the cycle of criminal justice system involvement as young adults. Previous outcome evaluations of the LCJP were conducted in 2012 and 2013. The 2012 study included 125 subjects; a follow-up outcome evaluation was conducted in 2013 to update the recidivism rates of the 125 subjects from the original study and included an additional 17 participants. The recidivism rate reported in this follow-up study was essentially unchanged. The results showed that 4.9% of the 142 participants had contacts with the criminal justice system that led to conviction. The administrators of the LCJP contracted the Crime Research Group to conduct a third follow-up outcome evaluation of the program on 2014 with an additional 20 new subjects. This report presents results from this evaluation. Results of the evaluation show that LCJP continues to be a promising approach for preventing the children of incarcerated parents from repeating the cycle of criminal justice system involvement as young adults. While the recidivism rate increased to 9.3% in this study, the difference was not found to be statistically significant.
Also the rate was still relatively low when compared to recidivism measures between 24% and 61% found in other studies for similar juvenile subjects. The study also found that LCJP keeps over 90% of their participants from having involvement with the criminal justice system, and those that do have contact have a very low probability of being arrested and convicted of violent or felony offenses.

**Virginia**

**Virginia Crime Trends 2003-2012**
Department of Criminal Justice Services, Criminal Justice Research Center
This document presents Virginia index crime (violent and property) and drug arrest rates from 2003 through 2012. The data used in the analyses come from two different sources: Crime in the United States by FBI, and the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Criminal Justice Research Center. Both agencies use criminal incident reports submitted by local law enforcement agencies to the Incident-Based Crime Reporting Repository System managed by the Virginia Department of State Police (VSP) to calculate Virginia crime and arrest rates, but the rates reported by each differ slightly. The differences are largely attributed to different methodologies used to estimate missing or underreported crime or arrest data; the FBI may "freeze" the crime data later than DCJS, resulting in small differences in the number of crimes used to calculate the rates; population estimates used to calculate rates may be of a differing vintage due to FBI publishing deadlines.

**Washington**

**Out-of-Home Placement History of Juvenile Offenders Sentenced as Adults**
Jim Mayfield, Research and Data Analysis Division
This brief is a preliminary exploration of the question, “How many juvenile offenders sentenced as adults had previous contact with the foster care system?” To answer this question, the Research and Data Analysis Division examined the 10-year out-of-home placement histories of a sample of Washington State juvenile offenders with cases adjudicated in State Fiscal Years 2008 through 2012 and who were sentenced as adults (either through exclusive adult jurisdiction or a decline hearing). Key findings included: 1) Overall, 16.5% of these youth had at least one out-of-home placement in the 10-year period preceding the relevant filing date, in contrast to 5.3% for all medically eligible youth 15 to 19 years of age in SFY 2013; 2) There was no significant difference in the prior out-of-home placement rates with respect to sentencing status: exclusive adult jurisdiction or discretionary or mandatory declines; and 3) White, non-Hispanic youth had the lowest rates of prior out-of-home placements over the prior 10 years and younger offenders (15–16) had higher rates.
Publication Abstracts by Topic
Click on a title under the topic keyword to go to the abstract.

**Administrative Reports**

New York – *New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services 2013 Annual Performance Report*

Texas – *2013-2014 Biennial Report to the 84th Texas Legislature*

**Analysis Methodologies**

Nevada – *A Comparison of Different Online Sampling Approaches for Generating National Samples*

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Arizona – *Arizona County Criminal Justice Data Profile*


Colorado – *Summer 2014 Interim Prison Population Forecasts*


Delaware – *Department of Correction Snapshot Population 2nd Quarter 2014*

Delaware – *Recidivism in Delaware: An Analysis of Prisoners Released in 2008 through 2010*

Delaware – *Superior Court Detention Case Status of Long Term Detainees: 3rd Quarter 2014, September 30, 2014*

Illinois – *Influence of Court-Ordered Forensic Evaluations on Juvenile Justice System-Involved Youth: Evaluation of River Valley Detention Center’s Detention to Probation Continuum of Care Program*

Illinois – *Probable Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in a Sample of Urban Jail Detainees*

Iowa – *Iowa Prison Population Forecast: FY 2014-FY2024*

Kansas – *Fiscal Year 2015 Adult Inmate Prison Population Projections*

Kansas – *Justice Reinvestment Initiative in Kansas*


Kansas – *Ten-Year KDOC Inmate Custody Classification Projections: FY 2015 Through FY 2024*

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Minnesota – *Youth in Minnesota Correctional Facilities: Responses to the 2013 Minnesota School Survey*

Montana – *The Montana Pre-Adjudicatory Detention Risk Assessment Instrument*

Vermont – *Lamoille County Community Justice Program: Outcome Evaluation 2014*

Washington – *Out-of-Home Placement History of Juvenile Offenders Sentenced as Adults*

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Iowa – 2015 Long-Range Plan for Iowa’s Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems
Maryland – 2013 Criminal Citations Data Analysis MSAR # 9195 and 9230
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Missouri – Crime in Missouri 2013
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Montana – Montana Crime Analysis Newsletter
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New York – Crime in New York State: 2013 Final Data
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New York – Hate Crime in New York State 2013 Annual Report
New York – New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services 2013 Report on Felony Insurance Fraud Offenses
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South Carolina – The Rule of Thumb: A Five Year Overview of Domestic Violence in South Carolina 2008-2012
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Minnesota – *Human Trafficking in Minnesota*

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Arizona – *The Reporting of Sexual Assault in Arizona, CY 2003-2012*
Maine – *Stalking Crime Trends in Maine 2007-2011*
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Indiana – Indiana Traffic Safety Facts: County Profiles 2013

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