

JUSTICE RESEARCH AND STATISTICS ASSOCIATION

SAC PUBLICATION DIGEST

JULY - DECEMBER 2008

THIS *Digest* contains abstracts of state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) reports published July - December 2008, including reports produced for the SACs by outside authors or organizations. The SACs are state agencies that collect, analyze, and disseminate justice data, and these reports cover a wide array of topics and analysis approaches for criminal justice data at the state level. The Justice Research and Statistics Association, whose core members are the SACs, prepared this *Digest*.

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

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

- Corrections
- Courts
- Crime Statistics
- Gangs
- Hate Crime
- Homicide
- Juvenile Justice
- Miscellaneous

DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POPULATION PATTERNS 2000 TO JUNE 2008

Jack O'Connell and Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

July 2008, 7 pp.

This memorandum to the state's Sentencing Accountability Commission includes a table and four graphs that provide a summary of the Department of Correction Bureau of Prison's population based on the daily population reports for the period of January 2000 to June 2008. The data shown include *DOC Facility Type by Offender Status Type by Quarter; Total Major Institutions and Community Corrections Facilities Population Jan 00-Sep 08; Total Major Institutions and Community Corrections Facilities Total Population by Year 2000-2008; Total Major Institutions Population by Year 2000-2008; and Total Community Corrections Facilities Population by Year 2000-2008.*

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS POPULATION PATTERNS 2000 TO SEPTEMBER 2008

Jack O'Connell and Philisa J. Weidlein-Crist

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

October 2008, 6 pp.

This memorandum to the state's Sentencing Accountability Commission includes four graphs and a table that provide a summary of the Department of Correction Bureau of Prison's population based on the daily population reports for the period of January 2000 to September 2008. The data shown include *DOC Facility Type by Offender Status Type by Quarter; Total Major Institutions and Community Corrections Facilities Population Jan 00-Sep 08; Total Major Institutions and Community Corrections Facilities Total Population by Year 2000-2008; Total Major Institutions Population by Year 2000-2008; and Total Community Corrections Facilities Population by Year 2000-2008.*

IOWA

IOWA PRISON POPULATION FORECAST FY2008-2018

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

November 21, 2008, 41 pp.

This report represents the 18th annual Prison Population Forecast prepared by the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP). Its purpose is to assist the Executive and Legislative Branches of government in annually assessing the impact of current criminal justice policy on Iowa's prison population. The current report forecasts Iowa's prison population through the year 2018. This year's forecast suggests that current policies and procedures will result in a smaller prison population in 10 years than previous forecasts had predicted. Nonetheless, this forecast shows that after a brief period of decline, increases will resume in FY2011. Some of the eventual increase is due to recent changes in policy. In FY2006, for example, sex offender statutes were toughened and a new "special sentence" was created. This year's forecast, as a result, projects the addition of 138 sex offenders to the population between June 30, 2008, and June 30, 2018. This forecasted increase is probably an underestimation, as the impacts of some of the 2005 changes are yet uncertain.

KANSAS

TEN YEAR KDOC INMATE CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROJECTION: FY 2009 THROUGH FY 2018

Kansas Sentencing Commission

September 2008, 6 pp.

This report provides the Sentencing Commission's custody classification projection, which projects the number of maximum, medium high, medium low, minimum, special management, and unclassified beds needed to accommodate the forecasted total number of beds. The Commission projects that over the ten-year forecast period, minimum custody beds will increase by 144 beds, medium low custody beds will increase by 106 beds, medium high beds will increase by 313 beds, maximum beds will go up by 55 beds, and special management beds indicate an increase of 114 beds.

FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADULT INMATE PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Kansas Sentencing Commission

August 2008, 51 pp.

This report presents the Commission's prison population projection for FY2009, which includes a combination of intended and unintended impacts of various sentencing policies enacted by the legislature during the past several years. The report provides a discussion of the methods used to develop the projection, key findings from analysis of data from FY2008, and the actual projections for FY2009.

COURTS

DELAWARE

SUPERIOR COURT DETENTION CASE STATUS OF LONG TERM DETAINEES

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

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

July 2008, 5 pp.

This is an updated quarterly report that provides an overview of Superior Court detention population cases for defendants detained longer than 120 days in a Level V Delaware Department of Correction (DOC) secure facility or the Delaware Psychiatric Center. Although the detainee may have more than one case for which he/she is being held, only the case with the highest charge is reported. This report also gives the statewide and county breakdowns for the Superior Court detainee population in a secure DOC facility for 121 days or more for the 2nd quarter of 2008, and a historical look at these populations since the 3rd quarter of 2006.

2ND QUARTER 2008

June 30, 2008

3RD QUARTER 2008

September 30, 2008

CRIME STATISTICS

CALIFORNIA

ANTI-REPRODUCTIVE-RIGHTS CRIMES IN CALIFORNIA, 2007

Criminal Justice Statistics Center

California Department of Justice

August 2008, 4 pp.

This publication includes information reported to the Department of Justice by California law enforcement agencies concerning anti-reproductive-rights crimes committed in 2007. Section 13776(a) of the California Penal Code defines an anti-reproductive-rights crime as a crime that is committed partly or wholly because the victim is a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant, or that is partly or wholly intended to intimidate the victim, any other person or entity, or any class of persons or entities from becoming or remaining a reproductive health services client, provider, or assistant. The information reported includes the number of anti-reproductive-rights crimes, county and jurisdiction of crime location, type of crime, and characteristics of suspects, victims and property.

HAWAII

CRIME IN HAWAII 2007: A REVIEW OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Lydia Fuatagavi and Paul Perrone

Research and Statistics Branch, Hawaii Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

December 2008, 183 pp.

The statistics presented in this report were collected and compiled from Uniform Crime Reporting Program data using the FBI's Hierarchy Rule that limits crime counts to only the most serious offense committed within an incident that is constrained by time and place, and limits arrest counts to only the most serious charge per booking. These statistics were produced from the operations of Hawaii's four county police departments. The UCR program uses resident population to calculate crime rates for all states. Because of Hawaii's relatively small resident population and large visitor population, crime rates based on resident population are much higher when compared to rates based on the actual number of people in the state. Findings include the following: Hawaii's Index Crime rate decreased in 2007, down 3.2% from the rate reported for 2006. A total of 56,411 Index Crimes were reported statewide in 2007, yielding a rate of 4,395 offenses per 100,000 resident population. The reported violent Index Crime rate in Hawaii decreased 2.5% in 2007, and the reported property Index Crime rate decreased 3.2%. Hawaii's total and property Index Crime rates in 2007 were, respectively, 17.8% and 19.2% below the rates reported a decade earlier (1998). However, the violent Index Crime rate increased 11.7% over the course of the decade.

NEW YORK

CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE: 2007 FINAL DATA

Office of Justice Research and Performance, Division of Criminal Justice Services
September 2008, 13 pp.

This report and its appendices provide information on the number of index crimes and rates per 100,000 population for each county in New York State. The summary includes information on reported crimes for the last 10 years. The figures are based on all reports received by the Division of Criminal Justice Services as of September 9, 2008.

PRELIMINARY NEW YORK STATE CRIME UPDATE JANUARY - JUNE 2008 VS. 2007

Office of Justice Research and Performance, Division of Criminal Justice Services
November 2008, 8 pp.

This report provides the most recent information available on the number of Index crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft reported within New York State. These figures include all agencies with complete reporting as of October 8, 2008, and represent approximately 98% of crime data for the first half of 2008.

WISCONSIN

ARRESTS IN WISCONSIN 2007

Statistical Analysis Center, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
November 2008, 272 pp.

This report is a collection of arrest data reported by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in 2007. It contains detailed information on arrest volume, rates, and trends for law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Wisconsin. In addition, it provides information on arrestee characteristics such as age, race, and sex for five separate crime categories: *violent, property, drug, society, and other*. The report also includes a breakdown of arrests by adults and juveniles. It is based on monthly reports submitted to the Office of Justice Assistance by personnel in 376 agencies contributing data through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Major findings of the report are provided within each individual offense section, as well as in a separate four-page executive summary. The most notable finding is that overall arrests decreased slightly between 2006 and 2007. The number of violent arrests decreased by 3.5%, while the number of property arrests decreased by 1%. Drug arrests decreased by 1%, society arrests by 2%, and other uncategorized offenses decreased by 4%.

CRIME IN WISCONSIN 2007

Statistical Analysis Center, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
November 2008, 111 pp.

This report is a collection of crime data reported to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in 2007. It contains detailed information on crime volume, rates, and trends on eight major criminal offenses as designated by the FBI: *murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny - theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson*. In addition, the report includes statistical information on hate crimes and law enforcement officers killed and assaulted (LEOKA). It is based on monthly reports submitted to the Office of Justice Assistance by personnel in 376 agencies contributing data through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Between 2006 and 2007, the State of Wisconsin experienced relatively stable crime rates. The violent crime rate

decreased by 0.2%, while the property crime rate increased by 0.2%. Among violent crimes, aggravated assault accounted for 57%; robbery, 34%; forcible rape, 8%; and murder, 1%. Murder experienced the most notable change (10% increase), but this must be interpreted with caution due to the small number of incidents. The crime rate for aggravated assault also increased (2%), but the rates for both forcible rape and robbery decreased (2% and 4%, respectively).

GANGS

ARIZONA

2007 ARIZONA GANG THREAT ASSESSMENT
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
September 2008, 49 pp.

This is an annual survey of Arizona law enforcement agencies on the characteristics of gangs and gang activity in Arizona. The survey was designed to get feedback from law enforcement on the threat posed by gangs and the current level of gang activity in the state. Specifically, agencies were asked questions about their jurisdiction related to gangs' level of activity over time and their level of involvement in crime and drugs, the level of involvement of specific gangs, how gangs are organized, and local responses to gangs. This report provides results for the state and the 14 counties where gangs were reported to be present. Gangs were reported by local law enforcement agencies to be active in 57 of the 92 jurisdictions that responded to the survey. Thirty-eight agencies estimated a total of 20,873 gang members in their jurisdictions. The majority of agencies reported that gang activity has increased over the short term (i.e., the past six months) and over time (i.e., the last five years). The majority of agencies with a gang problem also reported that gangs were expanding in their membership and scope of activities.

NORTH CAROLINA

GANGS IN NORTH CAROLINA: A SUMMARY OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY
Criminal Justice Analysis Center, Governor's Crime Commission
Summer 2008, 12 pp.

In response to a request from the General Assembly, the Criminal Justice Analysis Center conducted a statewide survey of law enforcement agencies to assess gang activity in North Carolina. This issue of *System Stats* details the findings and recommendations associated with this effort. A total of 161 agencies responded to the survey, for a response rate of 32%. These 161 agencies represent 75 of the state's 100 counties. The reported number of active gangs ranged from one to 219, with an average of 11 different gangs per jurisdiction. Fifty percent of these agencies reported more than four active gangs and 50% reported fewer than four gangs. Across the entire sample, a total of 1,446 gangs were reported in 64 counties. For the purposes of this study, the Criminal Justice Analysis Center applied a gang definition that was based on the work of Malcolm Klein (1995). Using the criteria identified by Klein, it was determined that there were 550 gangs across 62 counties. The number of gangs per county ranged from one to 54, with the average county having nine gangs. The survey also revealed that 58 (38%)

respondents noted that their agencies currently have operational gang units. The number of assigned officers range from one to 14, with the typical gang unit possessing three officers. More than three quarters (79%) of the respondents reported that these officers have received specialized training for identifying gangs and for intervening in their criminal activities.

GANG OF ONE

Criminal Justice Analysis Center, Governor's Crime Commission
2008, 4 pp.

This issue of *Grant Update* details the Gang of One program that has been implemented in the Eastway Division of the Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department (CMPD). This program is designed to provide gang resistance resources for area youth and to educate the community about gangs and gang activity. The goal of the program is to reduce gang crime and violence in communities targeted by the Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative by focusing on prevention, intervention, and suppression of gangs and gang activity. Since 2004, Gang of One has extended its network and contacts in the Charlotte community. During the 2007 grant cycle, the program conducted 126 presentations on gangs and gang resistance, reaching almost 4,000 participants in schools and educational groups, government organizations, community agencies and faith-based groups. In the coming year, Gang of One school programs will expand to other CMPD divisions throughout the county. DIG will be presented in 35 schools, up from 23 this year. Additional pilot programs established by Gang of One are being replicated in other parts of the metropolitan area.

HATE CRIME

CALIFORNIA

HATE CRIME IN CALIFORNIA 2007

Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice
July 2008, 54 pp.

A *hate crime*, as defined by California Penal section 422.55, is "a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: 1) disability, 2) gender, 3) nationality, 4) race or ethnicity, 5) religion, 6) sexual orientation, 7) association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics." This publication examines hate crime data collected from law enforcement agencies for 2007. Each agency crime report includes information about bias motivation, type of crime, location of crime, number of victims, and the number of known suspects. *Hate Crime in California 2007* includes sections on crime data and prosecutorial data for 2007, and a section on trend data for 1998-2007.

KENTUCKY

HATE CRIME AND HATE INCIDENTS IN THE COMMONWEALTH 2006

Justice & Safety Center, Eastern Kentucky University
2008, 58 pp.

This report documents the scope of hate crime in Kentucky and nationwide, including both official and anecdotal data. The official federal data are obtained from the Uniform Crime Reports and state-level data are reported by the Kentucky State Police. Anecdotal information comes from local newspapers across the state, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and the Anti-Defamation League. In 2006, 31.3% of all hate crimes in Kentucky occurred in a residence/home, 23.4% occurred in a highway/street/road/alley, and 15.6% occurred in a school/college. In Kentucky, 40.6% of hate crimes involved the offense of intimidation, 32.8% involved the offenses of destruction/damage/vandalism, and 12.5% involved the offense of aggravated assault. As in the U.S., in Kentucky, the majority of suspected offenders were white (48.1%). In FY 2006, the number of discrimination complaints processed by the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights rose to 383, higher than any previous year in the agency's 46-year history. The Southern Poverty Law Center reported two hate incidents in 2006 and the Anti-Defamation League reported nine extremist events in the state.

MONTANA

MONTANA HATE CRIMES

Montana Board of Crime Control
Technical Services Unit, Statistical Analysis Center
November 2008, 7 pp.

The Montana Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) redesigned its Montana Hate Crimes report in 2008. The report is now a data series of "bias motivated" crimes by year from 1995 and through 2007. Each year is presented as a separate report consisting of graphs and charts that show hate crimes by offense, and victims by sex, race, and age, and other important data elements. The series will be updated annually. The SAC collects hate crime offenses as reported by Montana's law enforcement agencies that are motivated by a bias against race, ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability, as well as offenses against person, property and society.

HOMICIDE

CALIFORNIA

HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA 2006

Criminal Justice Statistics Center
California Department of Justice
August 2008, 95 pp.

Homicide in California, 2006 contains information about the crime of homicide and its victims, as

well as demographic data on persons arrested for homicide. Information about the death penalty, the number of peace officers killed in the line of duty, and justifiable homicide is also included.

NEW YORK

DOMESTIC HOMICIDE IN NEW YORK STATE, 2007

Adriana Fernandez-Lanier and James A. Gilmer

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

December 2008, 10 pp.

This report focuses on homicides known to the police in New York State in 2007 in which the victim is reported to have had a domestic relationship with the offender. The report is a statistical account of domestic homicides based on the analysis of data from the Supplemental Homicide report (SHR). SHR data is submitted monthly by law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Domestic homicide and its component relationship categories are compared in this report with all other homicides statewide and by region. Demographic characteristics of homicide victims, the circumstances surrounding the homicide incidents, and the type of weapons used are summarized.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

ARIZONA

2008 ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

This report summarizes some findings from the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to a sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the spring of 2008. The results for the state are presented, along with comparisons to previous survey results from the state. The survey assesses school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. The 2008 AYS contained a number of revisions to questions from previous surveys. Additional substance use and alcohol questions were added and some risk and protective factor scales were removed.

STATE SUMMARY

September 2008, 37 pp.

COUNTY PROFILES

October 2008, 545 pp.

DELAWARE

FERRIS SCHOOL STATUS REPORT

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

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

SECOND QUARTER

September 2008, 10 pp.

THIRD QUARTER

December 2008, 10 pp.

MOWLDS COTTAGE STATUS REPORT

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

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

SECOND QUARTER

October 2008, 9 pp.

THIRD QUARTER

December 2008, 10 pp.

SECOND QUARTER 2008 NEW CASTLE COUNTY DETENTION CENTER STATUS REPORT

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

September 2008, 12 pp.

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

SECOND QUARTER 2008 STEVENSON HOUSE STATUS REPORT

Jorge Rodríguez-Labarca

Statistical Analysis Center, Delaware Office of Management and Budget

August 2008, 11 pp.

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

IOWA

2007-2008 JUVENILE COURT SERVICES SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM DATA: STATEWIDE ANNUAL REPORT

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
July 2008, 10 pp.

This document describes the Juvenile Court Services School Liaison Program in Iowa in the 2007-2008 school year and reports on youths served, and offers statewide program performance information. Information concerning the population served is broken out by judicial district. Statewide pre-, intermediate-, and post-program performance measures include attendance, truancy, tardiness, suspensions, law violations, and grade point average.

STATE OF IOWA JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SERVICES REPORT – STATE FISCAL YEAR 2008

Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
October 2008, 40 pp.

This report presents data for youth who received and were discharged from delinquency services programming during the 2008 state fiscal year (SFY08). This programming is provided through Juvenile Court Services across the eight judicial districts in Iowa. Data are submitted to the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) by each program. CJJP received 3,205 service records for SFY08 reporting that 2,839 unique youth were served. Some highlights from the SFY08 data are that the number of African-American males and females receiving services increased by about 18% and 25%, respectively, and the rate of recidivism for youth served has decreased by about 2%.

IDAHO

IDAHO'S JUVENILE CRIME, 2002-2007

Misty Kifer
Planning, Grants and Research, Idaho State Police
November 2008, 29 pp.

The purpose of this report is to provide an in-depth look at juvenile crime committed in the state of Idaho from 2002 to 2007. It includes a description of juvenile offenders, juvenile arrestees, victims of juvenile crime, and the characteristics of crimes committed by juveniles. The information in this report is taken from Idaho's repository for the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

ILLINOIS

THE COMPILER: COMMUNITIES TAKE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Summer 2008, 8 pp.

This newsletter provides insight on youth violence crime trends and at-risk youth programs in Illinois. One article presents datasets showing that crime arrest has steadily been increasing among girls between the ages of 10 and 16 since 2000. Data are also currently being reported on Chicago sex trafficking of young women and on college campus crime in Illinois. Another article features the impact that an at-risk youth program has made by offering workshops and

presentations to schools and communities on the effects of violence. Other safe alternatives for youths that are also mentioned include two summer camp programs that offer a safe diversion from violence.

MINNESOTA

SNAPSHOTS ON MINNESOTA YOUTH: YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Minnesota Office of Justice Programs

November 2008, 27 pp.

This publication describes the juvenile justice system in Minnesota and uses official system data to describe youths processed at each stage of the juvenile justice system. The time frame for the data varies across juvenile justice system stage; the most recent data included are from 2007. Data are broken out by race and gender. Also included is information from the 2007 Minnesota Student Survey (MSS), which collects self-reported behavior, attitudes, and indicators of wellness from youths across the state, including youths in correctional placements. The report uses the MSS data to compare youths in corrections to other youths taking the survey.

NORTH CAROLINA

GRANT UPDATE: THE REIDSVILLE TEEN CENTER

North Carolina Criminal Justice Analysis Center

August 2008, 4 pp.

This newsletter provides a summary of the Reidsville Teen Center in North Carolina. The goal of this institution is to reduce juvenile delinquency and gang activity by working with the Reidsville Police Department and other community organizations. The teen center was created in 2007 and has since gained support and recognition from the local community. Some of its accomplishments include the following: juveniles participating in the teen center program averaged less than one unexcused absence over the year, only four of the 357 juveniles attending the program were involved in delinquent activities and none were charged with a complaint, and 92% of the juveniles using the Homework Assistance Program showed improvement in at least two academic subjects during the school year.

MISCELLANEOUS

IDAHO

DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES AND ARRESTS: 2003-2007

Janeena Wing

Planning, Grants and Research, Idaho State Police

December 2008, 22 pp.

This report looks at the trend of drug and alcohol arrests and the demographics of the offending

population. Information is provided on demographics such as race gender and ethnicity; drug type by demographic; crime type with additional drug arrest; and alcohol and drug violations by county.

FORENSIC FUNDING ALTERNATIVES: CRIMINAL JUSTICE OPINION SURVEY

Planning, Grants and Research, Idaho State Police

August 2008, 14 pp.

In August 2008, the Idaho State Police (ISP) Department of Planning, Grants and Research (PGR) began investigating the feasibility of various funding alternatives for ISP forensic services. Alternatives discussed included various cost-sharing agreements, directly billing counties for analysis costs, and per capita assessments. For a better understanding of how the criminal justice community in Idaho feels about these funding alternatives, an online survey was conducted. In addition, other crime labs throughout the U.S. were contacted to determine any creative measures other states have adopted to help address state forensic funding needs. This report discusses the results of both surveys. First, results are given for the online survey of 150 Idaho criminal justice professionals (59 completed the survey, for a response rate of 39.3%). Second, the appendix includes research PGR completed on the official positions of various agencies, the proposed funding options, and the pros and cons of forensic funding alternatives other states have tried.

MISSOURI

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM FY08 STATE ANNUAL REPORT

Missouri Department of Public Safety

November 2008, 165 pp.

This report discusses how Byrne/JAG funding was spent and what was accomplished with it in the state of Missouri. Evaluation plans are included as well as reporting forms used to measure the accomplishment of goals and objectives. Programs funded through Byrne/JAG include law enforcement; court and prosecution; prevention and education; and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES 2007 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

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

August 2008, 79 pp.

This report focuses on Division of Criminal Justice Services agency operations. It provides an in-depth look at the functioning of the Division's 10 core offices: Criminal Justice Operations; Justice Information Services; Public Safety; Sex Offender Management; Forensic Services; Program Development and Funding; Justice Research and Performance; Administration; Legal Services; and Audit and Compliance.

WYOMING

FEDERAL PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT EVALUATION FY 2008: IMPLEMENTATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED PREVENTION PRACTICES, POLICIES, AND PROGRAMS

Rodney A. Wambeam, Cherie K. Templeton, and Grayson L. Baird

Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center
September 2008, 18 pp.

In order to evaluate local service providers receiving funding to build capacity and implement prevention programming, outcome data were collected on youth through pre- and post-surveying on risk and protective factor constructs. The evaluation found that the mean score on four risk factors improved significantly, while one protective factor improved significantly. The evaluation also found that two risk factors saw a significant decrease in the number of participants at high risk.

WYOMING PREVENTION FRAMEWORK PROCESSES & BASELINES: MARCH 2007 – JUNE 2008 SPF SIG ANNUAL REPORT

Rodney A. Wambeam, Trena T. Anastasia, Kay Lang, and Trish Worley
Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center
September 2008, 154 pp.

This report shares data around Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) funding in the state of Wyoming from March 2007 to June 2008. To evaluate the state's Prevention Framework, targeted outcome indicators are tracked for each sub-recipient community, the state of Wyoming, and six comparison states. Infrastructure surveys and interviews are completed annually, and data are collected on the number of people served for each strategy at regular intervals.