

THE Compiler

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Summer 2006



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Combating elder abuse

Collaboration, outreach key in rural areas

By Adrienne Frederick

Break the silence. Report elder abuse," urges a billboard on Route 13, a main highway just outside far southern Carterville. Residents of this mostly rural area have been doing just that, reporting cases of abuse at a rate that makes the area number one in the state.

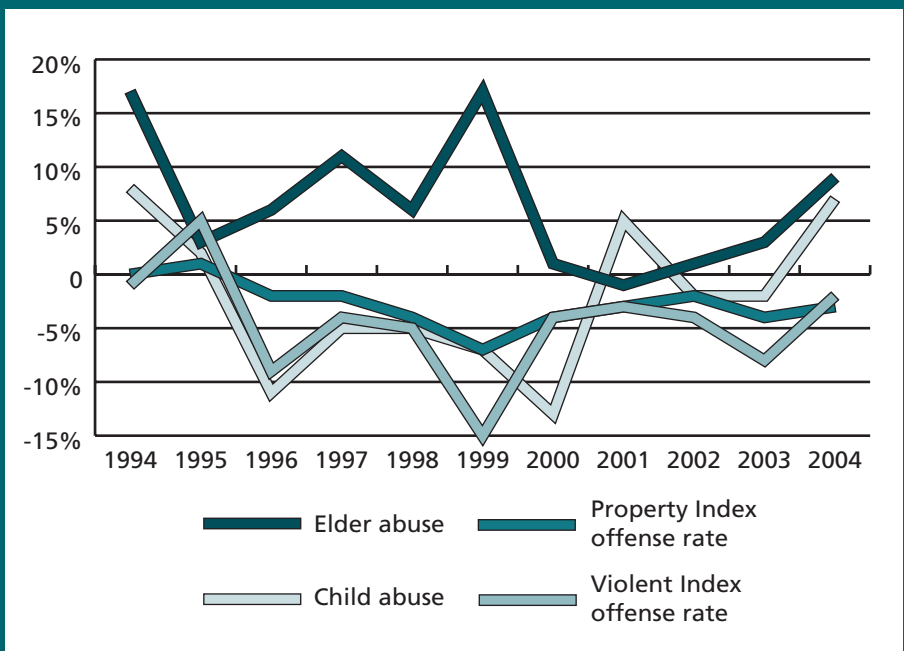
"I'm sure we don't have more of this type of problem than exists anywhere else," said David Mitchell, program director for the Shawnee Alliance for Seniors, a case management and elder abuse service agency assisting seniors in a 13-county southern Illinois region. "What we do have is real awareness by the community that there are many resources available to help in cases where elder abuse is suspected or actually taking place."

In May 2006, the agency received an average of 13.03 reports of elder abuse per 1,000 residents over the age of 60. The state average is 4.75 such reports.

Centralized within the 4,500 square mile area it serves, the Shawnee Alliance for Seniors offers help through 18 social ser-

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Figure 1
Percent change in Illinois crime rates per 100,000 population, state fiscal years 1994 through 2004



Source: Illinois State Police and the Illinois Department on Aging

The extent and nature of elder abuse in Illinois

By Michelle Repp

As Illinois enjoyed a statewide multiyear drop in crime, reports of elder abuse increased at an alarming rate between state fiscal years 1994 and 2004, according to an analysis of elder abuse data obtained from the Illinois Department on Aging.

The Elder Abuse and Neglect Program under the direction of the Department on Aging was established in 1988 to respond to reports of alleged elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation committed against citizens ages 60 years and older, and to work

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Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice.

The Authority is governed by a 21-member board comprised of state and local leaders from the criminal justice system and members of the public.

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vice programs. Local outreach on the issue of elder abuse has fueled efforts by the community to pool its resources and form a coalition, whose greatest strength is mutual cooperation, said Carol Aronson, a director of Shawnee Health Service and Development Corporation.

The corporation oversees the Alliance. Services are available to an estimated 59,000 senior residents in Alexander, Franklin, Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, and Williamson counties.

Outreach efforts increase awareness

Mitchell credits the media exposure from Gov. Rod R. Blagojevich's 2004 proclamation of July as Elder Abuse Month for having heightened public awareness to the plight of elder victims.

Elder abuse reports to the agency are up 30 percent over last year, but it is commonly agreed that, due to shame or embarrassment, the crime continues to be grossly under-reported, he said.

Supported with federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding administered by the Authority, the Shawnee Alliance serves nearly 200 clients annually. Services take many forms, including regular in-home visits and assistance, in-depth and crisis counseling, personal advocacy, referrals for legal, financial, and medical aid, and links to many community services.

The program serves as a follow up to the Illinois Department on Aging (IDoA) Elder Abuse and Neglect Program upon completion of its 15-month case investigation and stabilization procedures.

A continuum of services is critical in protecting at-risk seniors who have already endured abuse, Mitchell said.

Through these services, victims know help is available to them, their feelings of isolation lessen, and they are empowered to adjust to major changes or transitions in their lives and prevent further victimization.

Community organizations such as the Shawnee Alliance play a supplemental role in the IDoA program's goal of maintaining a case re-opening rate that is no more than 12 percent.

"Without regular visits from counselors, the abuse starts up again, and follow-up services become critical to preventing re-victimization," he said.

Advocates say that because of these services, victims know help is available to them, their feelings of isolation lessen, and they are empowered to adjust to major changes or transitions in their lives to prevent further victimization.

Collaboration pays off

Collaborative efforts across many sectors of the Shawnee community are making a difference in the lives of local seniors. Criminal justice professionals, financial institution officials, home health care providers, medical professionals, clergy members, transportation providers, even delivery men in the community work together to "watch out for seniors, to help keep our clients independent and safe in their homes, if possible, or access different living arrangements," said Aronson.

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Elderly abuse dynamics

Aronson described the typical elder abuse victim as a 79-year-old female, living alone, possibly physically and/or cognitively impaired, whose abuser most often is an adult child or grandchild.

According to IDoA, 58 percent of elder abuse in Illinois takes the form of financial exploitation, with the abuser preying on an aging family member's social security income or life savings, often to spend on drugs.

"Methamphetamine use is rampant in the southern part of the state," Mitchell said. "And because users often make this drug on premises, the danger of explosion and fire and inhaling fumes from the manufacturing process further endanger seniors and also any children living in the home."

According to the National Center on Elder Abuse, elderly victims are often reluctant to involve police or local authorities due to physical or functional impairments, the fear of further harm, threats of placement in an institution or abandonment, or even just because they are used to a long-standing dysfunctional family lifestyle that is tolerant of mistreatment.

Abusers who are family members often are dependent on their parents, and are themselves impaired due to psychological disorders, drug addiction, or financial difficulties.

Elder abuse can take many forms, including intentional deprivation of necessities, unintentional neglect by a caregiver unable to properly look after an elder, physical harm, restraint, and confinement. Williamson County Sheriff's Department Det. Jill Blus described the sad dynamics of an emotionally abusive relationship, wherein an elderly person is repeatedly told by an abuser that he or she is worthless and a burden for whom no one else wants to care.

"If someone hears this harassment constantly it's like brainwashing, they begin to believe it," Blus said.

Frail, afraid, ashamed, isolated, and frequently unable to adequately state and identify their needs, these victims withdraw even more.

Aronson sees self-abuse and self-neglect as the next major elder program area to

be addressed, and indicated that in-home mental health professional services also are in need.

Reporting laws

Illinois law requires that professionals report suspected abuse only when a victim is unable to self-report, Aronson said. But because of the Shawnee Alliance's successful advocacy and outreach, she regularly receives reports of suspicious activity from all over the community regardless of the victim's physical state—from bankers noting large withdrawals out of a senior's account, to dentists reporting suspicious indications exhibited by a patient.

The Shawnee Alliance investigates all reports received, and Blus often accompanies program staff to the alleged victims' residences, both to encourage an abuse suspect's cooperation, and to provide protection for the staff.

"They often put themselves in harm's way, but they go regardless," she said of Shawnee Alliance workers. "Most people get more cooperative when they see me."

Adrienne Frederick is a public information officer with the Authority.

To report elder abuse, call the Elder Abuse Hotline: 1-800-252-8966.

Sign up for the **CJ Dispatch** and receive e-mail notification when **The Compiler** and other publications are posted on the ICJIA website.

Sent twice monthly, **CJ Dispatch** contains links to the latest ICJIA news, grant opportunities, and other criminal justice information.

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Publications

The following summaries and reports are available from the Authority. Most can be found online at www.icjia.state.il.us.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Fiscal Year 2005 Annual Report

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Fiscal Year 2005 Annual Report gives a detailed overview of the Authority and its annual expenditures.

Sheridan Correctional Center Therapeutic Community: Year 2

Results of the Sheridan Correctional Center Therapeutic Community's second year were the focus of this **Program Evaluation Summary**. After two years of operation, Sheridan continues to successfully treat inmates with substance abuse problems while providing services to increase post-release employability and reduce the risk of re-arrest and re-imprisonment. By the end of 2005, 918 inmates were housed at the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Sheridan Correctional Center, offering one of the largest prison-based therapeutic community programs for substance abusing offenders in the U.S. More than 1,100 of 2,500 offenders admitted have successfully completed the incarceration requirements since the program was launched by Gov. Rod Blagojevich in January 2004.

After-school programs offer at-risk youth services in Jefferson, Franklin counties

This **Program Evaluation Summary** describes two school-based probation programs that provide an innovative team approach to working with juvenile probationers. The programs allowed probation officers to work closely with juvenile probationers in a school setting and were developed to increase juvenile accountability, reduce violence within schools, increase success rates with juvenile probationers, and foster better communication between probation departments and schools. While the initiatives encountered a number of obstacles, the evaluation highlighted some of the lessons learned and offered sugges-

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Research

Balanced and restorative justice initiatives continue

The Authority continues planning and implementation of a variety of balanced and restorative justice (BARJ) initiatives.

The Authority will sponsor a conference this fall entitled "Juvenile substance abuse and balanced and restorative justice: Exploring new interventions." The Sept. 28 event will be held in Elk Grove Village and focus on a variety of substance abuse-related balanced and restorative justice (BARJ) topics. The conference will be open to juvenile justice practitioners and include discussions on delivering substance abuse treatment in a restorative manner, how BARJ can maximize offender rehabilitation, the benefits and implementation of juvenile drug courts, and the impact of meth on young offenders.

The Authority also has published and made available on its website (www.icjia.state.il.us) a set of profession-specific balanced and restorative justice guides. The *Implementing balanced and restorative justice* guidebook series was designed to assist juvenile justice practitioners across the criminal justice system as they incorporate BARJ. Guidebooks have been published for juvenile probation professionals, law enforcement officers, juvenile court judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. Books also are in the works for detention and corrections professionals and will be available later this year.

The Illinois Juvenile Court Act adopts the BARJ philosophy for juvenile delinquency cases. BARJ engages victims, offenders, and the community and is guided by three principles: public safety, accountability, and competency development.

Safe Haven Domestic Violence Program

Authority researchers are evaluating the Chicago Safe Havens demonstration site, a project funded under the Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Grant Program. Safe Havens allows communities to support supervised visitation and safe exchange of children, by and between parents, in situations involving domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, or stalking. The purpose of the supervised visitation program is to enable custodial parents to comply with court ordered visitation without having to fear that they or their children will be re-victimized. The evaluation will

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Figure 2
Rate per 100,000 reported cases of elder abuse by type, state fiscal years 1994 and 2004

Type of abuse	1994	2004	Percent change
Sexual	29	58	98%
Confinement	65	82	27%
Passive neglect	345	383	11%
Willful deprivation	103	116	12%
Financial exploitation	548	581	6%
Physical	232	226	-2%
Emotional	461	444	-4%

Source: Illinois Department on Aging

with victims in resolving abusive situations. The program tracks reported cases of elder abuse including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, confinement, passive neglect, willful deprivation, and financial exploitation.

Between state fiscal years 1994 and 2004, the rate of reported elder abuse cases in Illinois increased 71 percent, while the rates of other crimes in the state decreased (*Figure 1*).

Financial exploitation comprises the largest percentage of reported elder abuse, at 58 percent in state fiscal year (FY) 2004, up 3 percent from FY94 (*Figure 2*). Financial institutions reported 96 cases of elder abuse in FY04, despite that such reporting is not required by law. No cases were reported in FY94.

While remaining a relatively small proportion of overall reported elder abuse, the rate of reported sexual abuse cases jumped 98 percent between FY94 and FY04, with 29 and 58 cases per 100,000, respectively.

Decreasing rates were seen among property and violent Index offenses, child abuse, and other domestic crimes.

Population is aging

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that the population of individuals between the ages of 75 and 84 has increased 15 percent since FY94. Elders between the ages of 76 and 85 comprise the largest

percentage of elder abuse victims, approximately 40 percent in both FY94 and FY04. The average age of an elder abuse victim in FY94 was 78. The average age in FY04 was 79.

White women at greatest risk

The majority of elder abuse victims in both FY94 and FY04 were female, at 72 and 71 percent, respectively (*Figure 3*).

In 1994, in cases where the race and ethnicity of the elder abuse victim were recorded, 77 percent of elder abuse victims were white or of another racial or ethnic group, and 20 percent were African-American. In 2004, 76 percent of abuse victims were white or of another racial or ethnic group, and 19 percent were African-American.

In contrast, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that in 2000—the most recent data available—89 percent of Illinoisans ages 60 years and older were white or of another racial or ethnic group, and 11 percent were African American.

About half of elder abuse victims were widowed (54 percent in FY94 and 50 percent in FY04), and most lived in their own home or apartment (75 percent in FY94 and 80 percent in FY04). Fifteen percent of elder abuse victims lived in a relative's home in FY94, while 13 percent lived in a relative's home in FY04. About 30 percent of elder abuse victims

lived alone in both FY94 and FY04, and around 25 percent lived with their children in those years. Nearly 20 percent lived with a spouse.

Alleged abuser characteristics

In FY94, among cases where the race and ethnicity were recorded, 75 percent of alleged abusers were white or of another racial or ethnic group and 23 percent were African-American. In FY04, 79 percent of alleged abusers were white or of another racial or ethnic group and 18 percent were African-American.

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that in 2000, 85 percent of the general Illinois population were white or of another racial or ethnic group, and 15 percent were African-American. Whites comprised a larger proportion of alleged abusers, while African-Americans comprised a larger percentage of victims than their proportion of the population. (Data regarding the Latino population were unavailable.)

The majority of elders are abused by family members (77 percent in FY94 and 76 percent in FY04), and the proportions of white and African-American victims and alleged abusers are similar. In more than half of elder abuse cases involving a family member, such as a spouse, former spouse, child, parent or other relative, the victim's child was the alleged abuser. That percentage rose slightly from 52 percent of cases involving family members in FY94 to 57 percent in FY04.

The percentage of alleged male abusers decreased during the period studied, from 54 to 52 percent, while the percentage of alleged female abusers increased during that time, from 46 to 48 percent.

In both FY94 and FY04, 47 percent of alleged abusers were paid or informal caregivers to the victim. Also, of alleged abusers, 88 percent in FY94 and 79 percent in FY04 did not hold power of attorney over the victim, nor were they the victim's legal guardian. Twenty-three percent of alleged abusers were financially dependent upon the victim in FY94. This figure dropped slightly a decade later to 20 percent.

Few victims were financially dependent on their abusers in FY94 and FY04, at 6 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Figure 3
Elder abuse victim characteristics, state fiscal years 1994 and 2004

	1994	2004
Mean age	78	79
Female	72%	71%
White	77%	76%
Living alone	31%	31%
Widowed	54%	50%
Abused by children	40%	44%
Abused by caregiver	48%	48%
Financially exploited	55%	58%

Source: Illinois Department on Aging

Looking forward

While the rate of elder abuse increased in Illinois during the past decade—and to a greater extent than the rates of other crimes—positive strides in the fight against elder abuse are evident.

In FY94, 11 percent of elder abuse reports were classified Priority 1, which according to the Illinois Department on Aging's *Standards and Procedures Manual* indicates that an "older person is alleged to be in serious physical harm or in immediate danger of death or serious physical harm." In FY04, only 5 percent of reports were deemed Priority 1.

In addition, FY04 data reveal that financial institutions are beginning to notify authorities when they believe their elderly clients are being exploited. This is important since financial exploitation comprised almost half of all reported cases of elder abuse in both FY94 and FY04.

Michelle Repp is an Authority research analyst.

Research continued

include interviews with staff and project consultants, data collection from observation forms completed by staff during visitation and client files, and an examination of terminated cases.

Assessment of prior victimization and access to services among female IDOC inmates

Researchers will collect data from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) regarding prior domestic violence victimization and sexual abuse of adult female inmates. The study will assess these forms of victimization and examine inmate characteristics correlated with prior victimization, including demographic, socio-economic, criminal, substance abuse, and mental health information. Additionally, access to services at IDOC for those with victimization histories will be evaluated. Existing data from Dwight Correctional Center, gathered during the reception and classification process, will be examined for this study.

Annual report on juvenile justice system and risk factor data

The Authority has initiated the Juvenile Justice Commission's 2004 annual report. County-level juvenile justice system and risk factor data will be compiled into the report, which also will briefly summarize recent and emerging juvenile justice system trends and issues in Illinois, including balanced and restorative justice efforts, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, disproportionate minority contact, and the Redeploy Illinois program.

Illinois criminal justice needs assessment

The Authority is supporting a study to identify the needs of Illinois criminal justice organizations, aiming to isolate potential areas that need improvement and methods that would help guide decision-making in allocating resources. Major components of the criminal justice system, such as workload demands, training needs, staff retention, information systems, and programming, were the focus of a statewide survey conducted in fall 2005. A data comparison will be made with information collected from the Authority's last criminal justice needs assessment survey, which was conducted in 1996. A final report is pending.

Grants

Justice Assistant Grant program planning

Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program planning is nearing completion. The Authority will maintain priorities used to administer the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) as it allocates JAG funding. The priorities are consistent with and build on the National Drug Control Strategy. They include:

Priority 1: Support prevention programs that help youth recognize risks associated with violent crime and drug use and target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products.

Priority 2: Support programs statewide that target prevention and early intervention for juveniles, with particular emphasis on the principals of balanced and restorative justice.

Priority 3: Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality, and services so that those who need treatment can receive it.

Priority 4: Support research that identifies what works in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use, violent crime, and their consequences.

Priority 5: Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Priority 6: Support efforts to implement an integrated justice system in Illinois that includes all components of the criminal justice system and includes every jurisdiction within the state.

Priority 7: Support efforts with law enforcement, prosecution, and probation to combat, disrupt, and test drug users. The JAG Prevention and Education Programs purpose area states that funds must be allocated to support prevention programs that help youth recognize risks associated with violent crime and drug use, and target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products.

JAG was designed to streamline justice funding and grant administration. The program blends funding for Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (also known as the Anti-Drug Abuse Act) and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs to provide agencies with the flexibility to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most. JAG funds can be used for state and

(Continued on page 7)

Elder risk trends and victim characteristics revealed in homicide dataset

By Michelle Repp and Carolyn Rebecca Block, Ph.D.

Elderly male African Americans between the ages of 60 and 64 are at greatest risk for homicide, according to an analysis of the Chicago Homicide Dataset, one of the largest and most detailed datasets on homicide in the U.S.

The dataset also revealed that elder homicides most often occur during the commission of robberies involving firearms and in the victims' home.

The Chicago Homicide Dataset is maintained by the Authority in cooperation with the Chicago Police Department Crime Analysis Unit. The dataset includes information on nearly 27,000 homicides recorded by the Chicago police between 1965 and 2000, and data collection efforts are continuing.

Although the most recent murder cases contained in the dataset occurred six years ago, due to the large number of years for which data are available, the dataset is valuable in helping to characterize the risk of violence faced by elders over time and into the present. This analysis focuses on individuals 60 years and older.

Of all Chicago elder homicides that occurred between 1965 and 2000, 56 percent of the victims were African American; 40 percent were non-Latino white or other racial/ethnic groups; and 3 percent were Latino.

The proportion of the elder population comprised of non-Latino white and other racial/ethnic groups between 1965 and 2000 was larger than the proportion of homicides accounted for by victims in this category, while the proportion of homicides involving African-American elders was higher than the proportion of African Americans in the elder population. (Figure 1).

Of all Chicago elder homicides that occurred between 1965 and 2000, 56 percent of the victims were African American.

Elder homicides of both genders were most frequently committed during an armed robbery (Figure 2).

The majority of elder homicides occurred in the victim's home. Nearly 16 percent of murdered women ages 60 and older were victims of strangulation, while 11 percent of males in that age range were killed in the workplace.

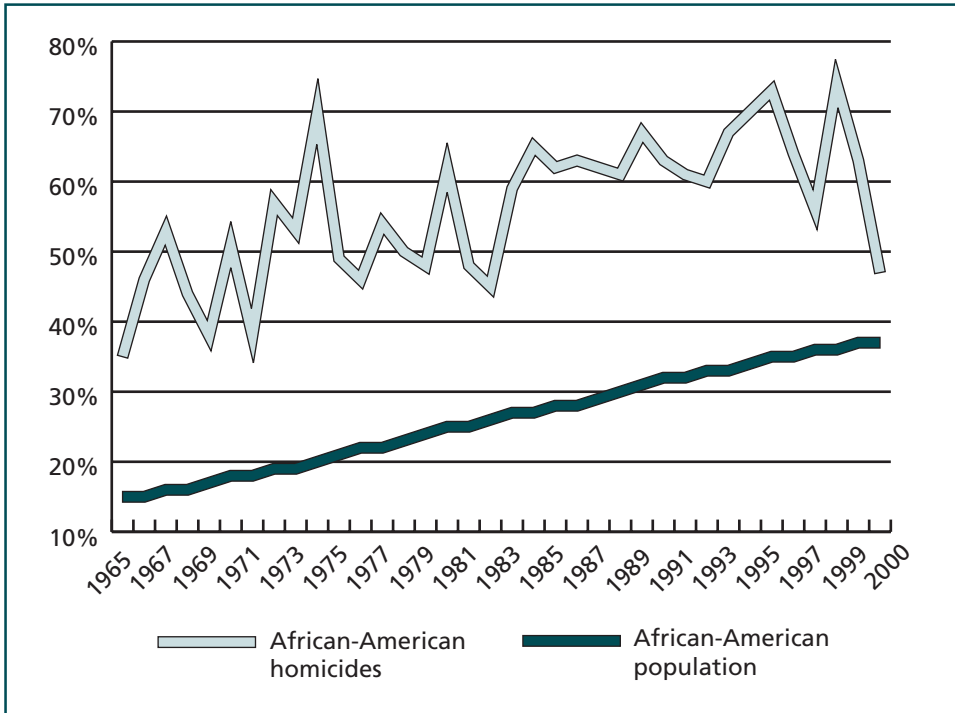
Statistics indicate that Chicago's elder homicide rate was double that of the nation in 2000, but the city's rate fell faster than the national rate between 1976 and 2000.

Among the elderly population, those between the ages of 60 and 64 comprised the highest percentage of homicide victims between 1965 and 2000 at 34 percent. About 30 percent of elder homicide victims were female. Over time the rate of female elder homicides increased and the rate of male elder homicides decreased—possibly because women tend to outlive men.

The homicide rates for all racial/ethnic groups decreased between 1965 and 1995, although the proportion of elder homicides accounted for by African-American victims increased during that time.

Michelle Repp is an Authority research analyst. Carolyn Rebecca Block, Ph.D., is a senior research analyst with the Authority

Figure 1
Percent of elder population and elder homicide victims comprised by African Americans in Chicago, 1965-2000



Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset

Figure 2
Circumstances under which elders were murdered, 1965-2000

Circumstances under which victim was killed*	Victim's gender and age**			
	Women		Men	
	25 to 59 N = 2,707	60 or older N = 513	25 to 59 N = 12,364	60 or older N = 1,228
Gang motivated	1.8%	0.6%	5.0%	0.7%
Robbery	11.1%	47.1%	22.2%	52.9%
In victim's home	29.2%	65.6%	14.4%	46.3%
In victim's workplace	1.9%	4.7%	5.6%	11.0%
Sexual assault	7.2%	7.2%	0.1%	0.1%
By a caretaker	0.1%	8.5%	0.0%	0.7%
Arson	15.5%	40.4%	9.2%	23.8%
Strangled	12.1%	15.8%	1.4%	4.9%

Source: Chicago Homicide Dataset

*Multiple circumstances are possible. Thus, someone killed in a workplace robbery would be included in both workplace and robbery categories.

**The oldest victim was 103.

local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and information systems for criminal justice in a variety of areas, including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, prevention and education, corrections, drug treatment and planning evaluation, and technology improvement.

Illinois received \$8.5 million in federal fiscal year 2006 JAG funding.

Federal fiscal year 2006 grant designations

The Authority received a \$16.2 million federal fiscal year 2006 designation from the U.S. Department of Justice to administer **Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)**. Funded with fines paid by those convicted of violating federal laws, VOCA supports direct services to violent crime victims.

The Authority also received about \$1.5 million to administer the **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program**. This funding supports local efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime, and hold young people, their families, and the juvenile justice system accountable for improving the quality of life in every community.

Through the federal **Project Safe Neighborhoods** program, the Authority received \$160,000 for an anti-gang initiative in the central Illinois district, and more than \$640,000 for an anti-gang initiative in the northern Illinois district. Project Safe Neighborhoods seeks to reduce gun crime by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing those programs with additional tools necessary to be successful.

Nearly \$289,000 was received to administer the **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program**, which provides funding for treatment programs in a correctional setting and is available to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Grant award to support privacy research efforts

The Illinois Integrated Justice Information System Implementation Board received a \$25,000 **National Governor's Association** grant to identify privacy issues created by the enhanced collection, analysis, and sharing of electronic police incident report information.

Technology

Authority information systems to be privatized

New legislation will privatize the Authority's law enforcement information systems.

Public Act 94-0896 provides for the creation of the Illinois Public Safety Agency Network (IPSAN) as a not-for-profit corporation to develop and operate comprehensive interoperable communications systems for law enforcement.

The Act authorizes IPSAN to succeed the Authority in the management, operation, and general oversight of law enforcement communications and information systems including the existing Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System, Automated Law Enforcement Communications System, and Police Information Management System networks.

Passed by the House and Senate in March, the Act was signed into law June 22 by Gov. Rod Blagojevich.

Authority staff is working with IPSAN officials to complete the transition.

Publications, continued

tions for jurisdictions interested in implementing their own school-based probation program.

Community Reintegration Trajectories: A Qualitative Comparative Study of Gang-Affiliated and Non-Gang-Affiliated Ex-Offenders

This **Research Report** examines the re-entry experiences and trajectories of 39 Chicago-area ex-convicts during the first year of their most recent release from a penitentiary. Findings indicate that ex-convicts accommodate their criminal histories and limited prospects for social and economic livelihood by isolating themselves in tight-knit insular networks of family and close friendships. The insularity immediately affords material and non-material benefits essential to daily life, but over time the social and human capital shortages reinforce their disenfranchisement from the community and labor market.

Research at a Glance

Introduced in fall 2005, **Research at a Glance** is a quick fact sheet series sum-

marizing findings from the latest criminal justice research. The first volume of this publication includes the following titles, which may be downloaded from the Authority's website:

- Elder abuse on the rise in Illinois
- Chicago Homicide Dataset Series: Children's risk of homicide victimization records 31-year increase
- Lengthy criminal histories shown among incarcerated low-level felony offenders
- Juvenile commitment rates reveal significant racial disparity
- Juvenile arrest rates reveal significant racial disparity
- Gender differences seen in non-fatal violent victimization
- Meth response teams easing burden on localized drug task forces
- Domestic violence programs reduce recidivism odds by more than 60 percent

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