

FY 2017 State Justice Statistics (SJS) Program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs) Summaries

Arizona (\$78,459) The Arizona Statistical Analysis Center (AZSAC), located within the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with NIBRS, and Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses using the state's criminal history records. For the incident-based research project, only four of the 120 LEAs in AZ have transitioned to IBR and will try to improve participation in NIBRS statewide. The AZSAC will first examine: 1) the indicators behind AZ's participation level, 2) the successes and obstacles faced by agencies that already transitioned from UCR to IBR reporting, inconsistencies in reporting between state agencies and any deviation from national standards, and 4) practices and tools that will help bring an understanding and allow for a seamless transition for other LEAs to move to NIBRS. The AZSAC will also review the landscape of the agencies across the state with a survey and a sample of Key Informant Interviews (KII) to gain a level of understanding on who is using UCR, who is using IBR and who attempted to transition but did not complete the transition. For the special emphasis project, the AZSAC will conduct an evaluation of four Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs to assess and determine "best practices" standards which were addressed in the "Promising Practices Guidelines for RSAT" report. The report indicates there are no current "best practices" for the programs due to not enough research on the programs. AZSAC will conduct in-depth stakeholder interviews with relevant staff from the programs which will help the AZSAC develop and administer a survey to understand the functions of the RSAT programs as it relates to processes, service delivery.

Delaware (\$60,000) The Delaware Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data compatible to NIBRS and increasing access to statistical data. The SAC will work with Delaware's State Bureau of Identification to continue to enhance the structure and format of summary and individual-incident level Delaware Incident Based Reporting System (DIBRS) data; develop procedures to simplify and automate the preparation and analysis of DIBRS data; and, develop a library of advanced IBRS analyses syntax. In addition, the SAC will consult with others to enhance the SAC website with a variety of interactive data and analytic tools for creating interactive maps, conducting queries, and generating graphs and tables; to continue to revise and enhance the Crime in Delaware product catalogue to reflect added capacity and skill in DIBRS data work and online publication; and, to develop the SAC staff's ability to produce, post, and maintain analytic and data product files appropriate for online distribution. This is the final year of a 3-Year continuation project after which the first two years the SAC was able to develop Excel macros to expedite the process of preparing DIBRS summary data reports for use in analysis and production, including developing standards, templates, and procedures for creating charts that emphasize good data visualization principles. The SAC expanded the scope of its Crime in Delaware reports, including expanding most

charts to visualize more than 10 years of data; adding chart features to increase their usefulness; and expanding the amount of narrative included in the Crime in Wilmington supplement to make it more free-standing.

District of Columbia (\$150,000) The District of Columbia (DC) Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, will conduct activities under the following Special Emphasis area: Using administrative or operational criminal justice data for research. In year one, the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (DC CJCC) began a three (3) year project that uses information already being fed into their JUSTIS system to expand the information to query-friendly data that could ultimately be used for research. JUSTIS is the Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS) for DC, and is composed of two components: the information portal and the system-to-system exchange module. The information portal allows criminal justice agencies to share information in a secure environment through a common user interface. The system-to-system-exchange module receives and sends data feeds without altering the data during the transmission. In year 2, DC CJCC will focus on leveraging data which may become available in the future – new criminal justice and non-criminal justice data sources, and the expansion of current data sets. The CJCC staff will also work to create web services, secure data transfer, queries and reports that can utilize this data more efficiently for analytical purposes. The project will enhance the DC SAC's ability to analyze data to inform critical policy decisions at every point in the continuum in a more timely and seamless manner. This includes archiving those data sets that JUSTIS already receives in a separate system, as well as acquiring new sources of data from new and existing partners. This phase will be the second part of the foundation building on the internal research analysis needs begun in Phase 1. The addition of new data sources and the mechanisms to consume data from these sources will be pursued as resources become available that are not limited to criminal justice partners, but include non-criminal justice data such as census, social, and educational data sets that can enhance analysis of the system from start to finish.

Florida (\$119,883) The Florida Statistical Analysis Center (FSAC) will conduct activities for two projects under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. FSAC will develop a Crime Data Conversion Tool Kit for use with two of Florida's data sources: the UCR and the CCH files. Additionally, the FSAC will expand data available on the website by preparing and presenting data for each of the UCR's Part II arrest categories along with statewide CCH arrest data for the corresponding crimes. For the Crime Data Conversion Tool Kit project will develop a series of SAS programs and data tables that will convert crime data for use in crime trend analyses now and in preparation for Florida's move to collecting incident based data as part of the state's UCR Program. The series will minimally provide the capacity to convert data as follows: CCH arrest data to NIBRS format, and NIBRS offense codes to UCR Summary codes. To implement these conversions, the FSAC will map Florida's criminal statutes to NIBRS offense codes and develop SAS programming to convert NIBRS data files to UCR Summary format. For the Expansion of FSAC's Website, the FSAC will build on previous SJS Capacity Building grants which developed new content and added historical content from Florida's UCR data series to the FSAC's website. The work so far has

focused on the Index crimes, but as the State moves toward collecting NIBRS-based crime data, the FSAC intends to expand the website's capacity by building the framework to include additional pages for offenses that only have arrest data available through the Summary-based collection. To implement the project, the FSAC will prepare a new UCR data series, design and publish website pages and new content, and prepare CCH data series by comparing the UCR arrests and CCH arrests for the same time period.

Georgia (\$45,228) The Georgia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data compatible with NIBRS. The GA CJCC will build on the state's efforts to transition from their historical UCR method to the NIBRS method. In this project the GA CJCC will partner with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) Crime Information Center to provide both agencies with a unique opportunity to set robust quality and data completeness standards for a transition to NIBRS data collection. The transition will happen over the next three (3) years with this year the GA CJCC focused on two (2) specific tasks: 1) the GA CJCC conducting comparisons between UCR and NIBRS data to hopefully determine the expected levels of variation in crime rates between the two reporting methods; and 2) the GA CJCC working in partnership with GBI to conduct annual survey-based audits of the UCR program coordinators at each LEA to ensure they understand how to report, and provide technical assistance to those who demonstrate knowledge gaps or common mistakes in reporting.

Idaho (\$62,089) The Idaho Statistical Analysis Center (ISAC) will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and increasing access to statistical data. The ISAC will partner with the Idaho Criminal Justice Commission (ICJC) to create a secure central repository with an online analytic capability in order to provide maximum dissemination for the complex data provided by the ICJC system partners. The ICJC is comprised of a variety of statewide members from three different branches of government and the community. While the entire ICJC will add value to this project, the efforts of the Department of Correction, Idaho State Police, Department of Juvenile Corrections, Office of Drug Policy and the Commission of Pardons and Parole will directly impact this project. Under the project, the ISAC will conduct two (2) tasks: 1) enhancement of the website will allow for online analytic capabilities and graphical presentations designed to present and explain movement of trends; and 2) a study on criminal justice system measures that include an analysis of all crime types including drug crimes, sexual assaults, intimate partner violence, other violent crimes and property crime. The study will be a three (3) phase approach: Phase I will have the ISAC using Idaho Incident Based Reporting System (IIBRS) to get a baseline of all crimes occurring in Idaho. Additional analysis will be done by victim, offender, arrestee, and suspected alcohol/drug use during the crime. Phase II will have the ISAC using court data to measure the number of crimes handled by the courts by crime type. Phase III will have the ISAC using corrections data to measure the number of offenders entering the corrections system by crime type. The Idaho Supreme Court does not currently have access to sentencing information.

Illinois (\$114,334) The Illinois Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (“Authority”), will conduct activities under the Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state’s criminal history records. The Authority is faced with the challenge of understanding, quantifying and producing relevant recidivism rates. For the FY17 SJS project, the Authority will produce unbiased estimates of recidivism. While recidivism can be measured through many types of crime the Authority believes that examining the recidivism rates of sex offenders using state criminal history and sex offender registry data will prove beneficial to the development of future legislation. The Authority will use Illinois CHRI data from the Illinois State Police (ISP) in conjunction with Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) data and Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) data to conduct a detailed recidivism analysis on the entire population of persons on the sex offender registry in Illinois. To more precisely determine differences in risks related to sex offender recidivism, various techniques will be used to match subjects across these datasets as well as conduct analyses to determine whether inclusion of additional time-at-risk data result in different recidivism rates. Using the CHRI records, this project will examine the recidivism rates of individuals recorded in the SOR as of February 1, 2017, from the time of their initial Illinois sex offense conviction that initiated sex offender registration requirements, up to the time of study analysis completion in 2018. This cohort represents all sex offenders currently under local law enforcement surveillance for registration compliance, and encompasses the whole spectrum of sex offender types. This will allow for the computation of sub-group recidivism rates. Arrests recorded in CHRI after the registration-initiating offense will be the primary recidivism measure. CHRI records will also allow for examination of any differences between arrest and conviction charges for the registration-initiating offense, as well as geographic mobility within the state over time. The IDOC data will be used to more precisely determine opportunity for offending in the community during the course of individuals’ recidivism time period, as well as examine registration compliance of those released from IDOC in the most recent years. The inclusion of information uniquely collected for the SOR will allow for construction of sex offender sub-groups based on factors other than their initial registration sex crime. This includes those who have moved into Illinois compared to those initially registered in Illinois and those who move out of the state, compliant vs. non-compliant registrants, and those initially registered as juvenile sex offenders compared to those initially registered as adults. Matching on name and date of birth between SOR data, CHRI and IDOC/IDJJ records will be done initially on the in-house files of yearly data, with another pass through the “live” CHRI Ad Hoc database for remaining unmatched records. Finally, a refreshed dataset of all individuals on the SOR as of February 1, 2018 will be requested, in order to determine the extent to which individuals’ information changes on an annual basis, and the extent to which registrants are added and removed from the registry.

Iowa (\$152,146) The Iowa Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses

that use the state's criminal history records. For the Core Capacity project, CJJP will continue to expand the use of the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), a diagnostic tool developed to assess the effectiveness of service delivery for system involved youth in an effort to reduce recidivism. The project will build on prior SJS funded projects with continuing expansion and implementation of the SPEP diagnostic tool into additional judicial districts in Iowa; reassess juvenile justice services within existing sites to determine advancements made by previously assessed programs; produce data analyses through program improvement plans to inform service providers and effectively improve service delivery to become more evidence based; continue to work with system officials, including the courts, to establish a set of policy for standardization of practice and use of the SPEP tool; streamline the process for allocation of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other federal agencies to direct resources toward assessed services, demonstrating evidence-based practice resulting in reduced recidivism; and continued collaboration through the process on a national level with other states. Under the special emphasis program area, CJJP will work with the Office of the State Public Defender (SPD) to continue to assess current data systems and develop key indicators to study indigent defense outcomes since it is a challenge to use the information regarding effective, high quality representation and convert that to measurable performance indicators. The SPD plans to implement a process by which indigent offenders are able to select their attorney as opposed to random appointment of counsel. CJJP will serve as evaluator of this project. An overall assessment prior to beginning the study is needed to determine the enhancements needed to the data, and examine and define key indicators that are most likely to produce the outcomes. This is a three-phase study with Phase I being funded by 2016 SJS funds which focused on data availability and defining key indicators essential to determining whether case outcomes improve for indigent offenders who are afforded client choice. Phase II calls for a reassessment of client satisfaction and determination of outcomes that are based on the disposition cases represented by contracted attorneys only.

Kentucky (\$209,738) The Kentucky Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and under the Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. Under the Core Capacity area, the Kentucky SAC will use funds for Phase I of a 24-month project that will evaluate the outcomes of the diverse array of substance abuse treatment modalities implemented within Kentucky's criminal justice system. Kentucky continues to undergo an increasingly widespread substance abuse "crisis" with annual rises in an array of substance abuse related outcomes including the number of overdose fatalities and incidents of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS). Although Kentucky continues to make progress by implementing legislative strategies aimed at reducing opioid use and abuse, the state remains among the most heavily impacted locales within the United States. By exploring various outcomes including the completion rate, cost, incidence of relapse, return to incarceration, recidivism, and incidence of neonatal abstinence syndrome for participants in each of the program types, the SAC can provide both policymakers and the Commonwealth with information that can help direct future substance abuse policy efforts. The project will continue to enhance the capabilities of

the SAC by expanding relationships among data sharers and consumers within the state and increasing awareness of the SAC as a source of factual and non-partisan information among policymakers. Under the Special Emphasis project, the Kentucky SAC will continue to conduct a study titled, “Improving Rates of Reporting and Justice for Victims: A Study of Sexual Violence, Attitudes, and Practices in Kentucky”. Working with the Office of Victim Advocacy located within the Office of the Attorney General, the Kentucky Association of Sexual Programs, and other stakeholders, the SAC will establish baseline data regarding the incidence and prevalence of sexual assaults within the Commonwealth. Phase I of this three year project attempted to draw together various stakeholders throughout the state and lay the groundwork for a successful outcome. This involved the creation of an outline of the various points of contact with sexual assault victims, an examination of the sources of available data within the state, and the identification of stakeholders that should be included in the process. During the second phase of this project, the SAC will continue to examine factors which affect the reporting and investigation of sexual assaults that occur within the Commonwealth. This includes a continuing review of the research literature as well as conducting targeted analyses of the state’s criminal history records and administrative sources of data to better understand patterns of sexual assault, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions. Also in Phase II, the SAC will explore factors which influence whether or not an investigation is conducted when a sexual assault is reported within Kentucky.

Louisiana (\$174,026) The Louisiana Statistical Analysis Center (LSAC), located in the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data; and Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses utilizing the state’s criminal history records. For the Core Capacity project, LSAC will increase access to statistical data through enhancing the LCLE website. LSAC has limited capability to visually present data on its website. LSAC will purchase a Tableau license to develop a Crime Statistics dashboard on the LCLE website. The LSAC will display multi-year crime data that includes Louisiana census data, U.S. to Louisiana crime rates, arrest rates, arrest rates by parish (county), incarceration versus crime rates, and adult and juvenile correctional population data. A data blueprint will be developed that will define the scope and scale of the data that will be presented on the website. Charts, tables, and interactive maps will be developed in Tableau and embedded in a beta site. With Tableau, LSAC plans to expand the scope of its annual Crime in Louisiana report to include maps and expand charts to visualize more than 10 years of data, as well as adding chart features to increase their usefulness. In the Special Emphasis area, Louisiana has a long standing issue with the completeness and accuracy of criminal history record information. In an effort to address one specific area of concern, disposition and sentencing information accuracy, LSAC will continue to collaborate with the Louisiana Supreme Court (LSC) and the Louisiana Clerks of Court (LCAA) to perform data quality assessments, determine contributing factors, and make recommendations for error remediation programs for Louisiana’s remaining parishes. In Phase I, LSC and LCAA completed a review of twelve (12) units and developed local remediation plans. In Phase II, LCLE proposes to complete assessments on the remaining fifty-two (52) units over a twenty-four month period. As part of the assessment process, local data remediation plans will be developed for each site. LSC will have

primary responsibility for identifying records to be audited, providing the information necessary to support field work conducted by the LCAA and resulting documentation. LSC will analyze the findings from each assessment and provide a criminal data review and analysis report to that unit which includes a local remediation plan.

Maine (\$59,785) The Maine Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance. The MESAC will develop an evaluation framework, outcomes, and performance measures for various state organizations providing restorative justice (RJ). The project will be in collaboration with the Maine DOC, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), and various other RJ organizations and practitioners which will ultimately develop a template for an RJ evaluation report that the DOC will produce annually. RJ has become a popular means to resolve certain crimes and services have grown in the past 10 years. The focus of most RJ programs is on the enhancing and improving cognitive skill development and modeling prosocial relationships through mentorships with people in the community. The services in the RJ programs throughout the state varies and data and the outcomes from the expanding RJ programs has not been collected or analyzed. The project will collect and analyze data from state RJ programs to develop an RJ evaluation report to be used by the DOC to measure performances and outcomes. The project consists of reviewing the RJ framework, determine the RJ outcomes and measures, determine RJ data collection systems, analyze the RJ data, and complete a Final Report and PowerPoint presentation on the findings and trends. The project will enable the MESAC to engage more actively with DOC and organizations providing RJ services. The completion of the project will allow the MESAC to be a partner to DOC in the efforts to assess the organizations providing recently expanding RJ services and determine if any changes need to be made in order to improve and grow the services.

Maryland (\$63,348) The Maryland Statistical Analysis Center (MDSAC), located within the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), will conduct two projects under the following Core Capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and increasing access to statistical data. The first project, the MDSAC will create a data warehouse and implement a data input, analysis and visualization tool named Project C.O.R.E. (Crime Operations and Reporting for the Enterprise) Analytics. The MDSAC envision Project C.O.R.E Analytics to be a "single instance of the truth" tool to provide access to all of the data which both the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention, as well as the MDSAC will have access. Project CORE Analytics creates a common operating picture for both those who use this information for data management and analysis to enable data-driven decision making. The SAC will take a multi-step approach to conducting this project: 1) create an exhaustive list of all the data that they have stored, and/or need to have access; 2) identify which data they have but do not have permission to access; and 3) once all the various types of data are identified, sort through each data set, confirm the usability of the data selected for analysis, and then collaborate with other state agencies for the development of the visualization tool. The second project, MDSAC will enhance the performance measurement instrument for all

grant funding streams administered by the MDSAC. The SAC believes this instrument, Project A.I.M (Aligned Impact Measurement) will enable them to measure and manage the impact of the entire portfolio of grant programs using a common outcome-oriented performance management and reporting framework. The MDSAC will approach this project by: 1) conducting an exhaustive literature review in order to determine what performance measure enhancements have been done other states; and 2) using a multi-faceted, not “one size fits all” approach to the development of the measurements; and 3) developing the measurement instrument by understanding the differences between output vs. outcome based performance measures.

Massachusetts (\$209,970) The Massachusetts Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data; and Special Emphasis area: Using administrative criminal justice data for research. For the Core Capacity project, the MA EOPSS will contract with a vendor (Beyond 20/20) to supporting EOPSS’ NIBRS and SRS crime data collection and reporting needs. This collaborative effort will entail developing custom reports and dimensional data cubes that allow for sophisticated dissemination of NIBRS data as well as state specific variants. Beyond 20/20 will develop a user-friendly and easy to access public website – Theme Oriented Public Site (TOPS) – to promote public engagement and share knowledge and information relevant to the people of Massachusetts. In conjunction with the effort to strengthen data collection in Massachusetts, the Beyond 20/20 platform, NIBRS, and SRS data will be stored in the same location and statewide data will be readily available to the public. By utilizing the TOPS, with a direct link from the new Mass.gov site, users will have the option to choose topics to explore. The steps for the project include: 1) building and designing a base website; 2) developing and designing crime themes from current IBR data; 3) designing of an infographic, visually appealing webpage to display crime data in charts, tables, icons, and other illustrative graphics; and 4) providing users the ability to share data on social media platforms for increased visibility and consumption. For the Special Emphasis area, the SAC will continue and expand on its 2014 Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS) strategic bond plan three (3) year project. While the 2014 project was developed to look at identifying global data and standards for ICJIS platform, the 2017 project will: 1) focus on houses of correction from the four counties Hampshire, Berkshire, Essex and Middlesex; 2) select from a group of county corrections criminal justice practitioners to form a Data and Standards Team (the County Team) responsible for identifying and developing common definitions and standards for the data that will become more readily available as a result of these automated data exchanges; and 3) Consolidate and synthesize data to support statewide criminal justice research and data-driven policy decision-making. Once these steps have been completed, the SAC will conduct research using the corrections data of the aforementioned counties incarcerated correctional population. The ICJIS strategic bond plan (FY 14 SJS Project) is remedying this situation with installation of the county sheriff’s new Offender Management System (OMS). OMS is operational at houses of correction (HOCs) in four counties, and data from these systems will be incorporated into

the ICJIS platform and available for strategic criminal justice planning, research and analysis to support data-driven decision-making and policy at the agency and state level.

Michigan (\$208,221) The Michigan Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Michigan State University, will conduct two projects under the following Core Capacity areas: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with the NIBRS, and measuring criminal justice system performance; and one project under the Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analysis that use the state's criminal history records. For the Core Capacity projects, the SAC will enhance their capabilities to collect, analyze, and publish statistical data that support the state's strategic criminal justice planning needs and to share information nationally. Specifically, the research activities will focus on using NIBRS data, supplemented with other sources of data, to address state priorities as well as assess criminal justice system performance. The first project will involve comparing known human trafficking cases, including arrests and prosecutions, identified by the statewide and regional task forces with NIBRS data. The focus of the research will be to identify the level of reporting of human trafficking in the NIBRS reports as well as variation across agencies and regions of the state. The second core capacity project involves the continuation of research related to criminal justice system performance. Specifically, the SAC will continue to collect data from Byrne-funded multi-jurisdictional task forces. During FY 2014 and 2015, the focus had been a feasibility assessment on the development of performance measures for the multi-jurisdictional task forces. This involved prioritization of task force activities according to harm. The result has been a series of harm-based performance measures that are now being collected by the task forces and submitted to the SAA and SAC. The additional year of data collection, analysis, and refinement of the performance measures will allow for assessment of the reliability and validity of the measures as well as data-driven policy deliberations on the goals and priorities of the task forces. The Special Emphasis project involves two research projects that both involve the use of statewide criminal history records. Both projects build on the state's Secure Cities Initiative and will leverage policy-relevant research underway in Detroit. The first project involves a study of co-offending shooting networks. This study will integrate criminal history records with the social network analyses in order to identify risk factors for both individuals and co-offending networks for involvement in future shootings. The second special emphasis project will involve an evaluation of the individual-level effects of Detroit Ceasefire. Integrating criminal history records for a treatment and control group of probationers and parolees will allow for a rigorous assessment of participation in Detroit Ceasefire. The criminal history data is essential in order to develop a propensity-based comparison group and to have complete data on subsequent offending patterns. Survival analysis techniques with outcome measures based on prevalence, incidence, and seriousness of re-offending will be conducted.

Minnesota (\$48,407) The Minnesota SAC (MNSAC) will conduct activities under the following Special Emphasis area: Using administrative or operational criminal justice data for research. MNSAC will conduct a collection of data and study on the use of economic sanctions on a large subset of felony-level offenders. The MNSAC will work with the MN Department of Corrections (MNDOC) and the State Court Administrator's Office to review a cohort of felony-level supervisees to measure the cumulative total of

economic sanctions they acquired as they moved from courts to correctional jurisdictions. The study will also examine whether these sanctions were paid, waived for inability to pay, or sent to the MN Department of Revenue for collection. Subsequently, the study will review whether or not these debts and the payment or non-payment of these debts has any impact on multiple recidivism outcomes, including supervision revocations, new arrests, new convictions, and incarceration in state prisons. The project includes a data collection and analysis plan, including the target population (felony-level supervisees in fifty-four (54) counties under the MNDOC's Field Services Unit), dependent variables (rearrests, reconvictions, and new offense), independent variables (economic sanctions), with data analysis and data processing to follow. The MNSAC's objective is to establish a connection between correctional agencies and state courts to provide accurate data on economic sanctions imposed throughout the criminal justice system.

Mississippi (\$59,167) The Mississippi Statistical Analysis Center (MS-SAC), located in the University of Southern Mississippi, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. The MS-SAC will create the 2017 Survey and Census of Mississippi Law Enforcement Agencies. Currently, knowledge of the landscape of policing services in the state of Mississippi is anecdotal, and police services in the state are largely unexamined in contemporary statistical research. Recent assessment of the state's law enforcement capacities, operational character, budgeting challenges, and agency needs and concerns is restricted because of the lack of any aggregate data on these topics, leaving the state's law enforcement agencies without any comprehensive and empirical knowledge of state law enforcement capacity. The project calls for an undated census of the state's law enforcement capacity using advanced survey distribution methods. Specifically, the project incorporates a two-prolonged survey distribution mechanism consisting of both internet-based surveys and mailed, perforated return-addressed cards which are easier for respondents to fill out and return. Additional follow-up to expand the response rate is systematic and will capitalize on strong existing research-practitioner partnerships between MS-SAC and local law enforcement throughout the state. With an additional emphasis on data analysis beyond reporting demographic and descriptive data, this project also incorporates the development of models reflecting the breadth of the state's law enforcement capacities across several dimensions. These dimensions are expected to produce the state's first in-depth report crafted to assist peer partnerships, a potential resource which in the largely rural state of Mississippi can solidify existing relationships that are regional in nature.

Montana (\$156,298) The Montana Statistical Analysis Center (MSAC) located in the Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) will conduct activities under the Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and Special Emphasis area: Using administrative criminal justice data for research. For the Core Capacity area, the MBCC will conduct a project where they will incorporate Use-of-Force (UF) and Arrest Related Death (ARD) data elements into the Montana Incident Based Reporting Systems. Using a qualified vendor, Montana will extract the fields already submitted with the NIBRS export files and will import known information into a form in our state MTIBRS repository. The process will also include functionality to load a single NIBRS

export to and extraction of relevant data into the state repository UF/ARD incident form. This functionality will enable local jurisdictions to complete the UF/ARD specific information in real-time. For the Special Emphasis project, the MBCC will develop, validate, and implement a pretrial risk assessment tool for use in adult courts across the state. There currently is no objective actuarial risk tool to assist in pretrial detention decisions for adults in Montana. In addition, both county detention and state correctional facilities are facing significant overcrowding putting pretrial defendants, sentenced offenders, and corrections/detention staff at risk. The development, validation, and implementation of a pretrial risk assessment instrument is a key part of efforts that are underway in the state to develop pretrial services and divert offenders to the least restrictive setting possible; while maintaining public safety. Research on and the development of a pretrial risk assessment instrument can assist stakeholders across the state with three (3) main issues inherent in the pretrial decision process. There are three 12-month phases that will take place to accomplish the goals associated with the project: Phase I: The objective of the first year of the project is to build and complete a retrospective test of the Montana Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument. There are four primary activities that will be accomplished to achieve this objective: 1) complete a comprehensive review of the literature on pretrial risk assessment; 2) instrument construction; 3) Conduct a retrospective test based on data drawn from adult court admissions in Montana during the previous five years (2012 through 2017); and 3) make any modifications to the Montana Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument based on the results of the retrospective test. The prospective test that will take place during year two of the project will be the final piece of evidence needed to validate the Montana Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument.

Nebraska (\$59,406) The Nebraska Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Crime Commission), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and increasing access to statistical data. The Crime Commission will establish standard capabilities for collecting, analyzing and disseminating crime data. As Crime Commission has developed both operational and statistical partnerships, they have gotten more access to core data. Additionally, the Crime Commission will measure criminal justice system performance in conjunction with the efforts that the state has already put toward the justice reinvestment project. More specifically, they plan to identify key metrics, with the intention of identifying system behavior but, even more, to better explain why change is occurring and what they should expect moving forward by utilizing the NE Crime Commission's access to a JUSTICE data extract. Currently, the JUSTICE data extract is managed by the State Court Administrators and the Commission feels that this system would prove to be a valuable resource to measuring the performance and analyze the state's criminal justice system. The SAC will be able to build the capacity of the state to move toward more reliable measurements of criminal justice system such as recidivism rates, offender risk determinations and other characteristics to determine the level of future effort needed to address progress.

New Mexico (\$135,625) The New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center (NMSAC) located within the University of New Mexico will conduct activities under the following Core

Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance; and the Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. The NMSAC will create baseline performance measures to assess pre-amendment practices. The SAC will focus on release decision-making, pretrial detention as it relates to release decisions and success during the pretrial period. The SAC will describe the performance measures among those in the sample, and explore variables associated with release decisions, amount of bond ordered, and pretrial failure. In addition, the SAC will explore whether bond type and amount, along with other legal and extralegal variables, are associated with pretrial detention. The four counties who are able to provide automated information about bail are able to do so without making the process burdensome. Study findings will be shared with policy-makers and other stakeholders throughout New Mexico. Results are expected to assist the state as they begin to implement the new constitutional amendment. A final report summarizing the findings of the baseline performance measures will be created. For Special Emphasis project, the NMSAC will partner with the New Mexico Sentencing Commission to explore the completeness, validity, duplication, accuracy, and consistency of records in these datasets. A final report will be delivered to each participating agency to describe the results of the assessment and recommendations for improvement. The SAC will also use these data to examine case processing outcomes for a sample of defendants charged with aggravated assault and sexual assault.

New York (\$58,757) The New York Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), will conduct two activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Other capacity building project identified by the SAC, and Measuring criminal justice system performance. For the first project, the NYSAC will conduct comprehensive analysis of non-domestic homicides that will inform policy and violence reduction efforts. The research includes collecting, analyzing, and reporting on NY State non-domestic homicide statistics using Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) data. The target analysis will include case-level data drawn from the SHR submitted by local and state police. The case-level information includes: victim-offender relationship; demographics of the victim and offender, such as gender, race/ethnicity and age; the circumstances of the homicide; and the type of weapon used for the homicide. The comprehensive homicide analysis report will include the number of reported homicide and type (relationship) in each jurisdiction over a period of years (going back to 2010), as well as the weapon used. For the second Core Capacity project, the NYSAC will conduct a two (2) year project to explore how to fully leverage available court and sentencing data to examine felony case processing, in partnership with DAs. This includes the analysis of criminal case processing time, charges and plea bargaining practices, case outcomes and rates of imprisonment. The project will develop a reporting process to allow DA's offices to better understand the decision-making within their offices and how their case processing compares to other offices in NY. DCJS will leverage in-house resources to systemically analyze statewide criminal processing trends using updated data presentation techniques and analysis. The project will be comprised of three phases: Phase I is the data analyses by inputting, coding and cleaning data; Phase II begins the statewide analysis for the development and creation of an annual DA report, and; 3) Phase III is the obtaining and documenting input from report users, and

responding to recommendations from the field. Once the analytical plan has been implemented and project flows established, the NYSAC expects that the routine maintenance, ongoing analyses, and reporting will be completed by the DCJS staff.

Ohio (\$45,274) The Ohio Statistical Analysis Center (OSAC), located in the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS), will conduct two projects under the following Core Capacity areas: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with the NIBRS, and increasing access to statistical data. In the first Core Capacity project, the OSAC will provide a better understanding of the quality of data that is submitted by local law enforcement agencies in Ohio Incident Based Reporting System (OIBRS). Once the initial analysis is completed, the OCJS will determine if automated reasonableness checks and processes could be implemented and included in the data submission process. Additionally, OCJS will assist with any additional training and technical assistance for law enforcement agencies on specific reporting elements that were identified in the reasonableness check process. OCJS will continue with the efforts of their 2016 SJS project in which they were transitioning the data in the Ohio Data Dashboard from InstantAtlas to Tableau. Transitioning from InstantAtlas will be taking place beginning in April with the SAC continuing to update and add resources to the Ohio Data Dashboard in order to allow constituents to access statistical data easily. Statistics that will be included on the dashboard include: violent crimes, property crimes, adult arrests, economic crimes, unemployment rates, poverty rates, recidivism, inmate commitments, releases, and total population, carry and concealed licensure, domestic violence, and youth adjudications and commitments. For the second Core Capacity project, OCJS will continue the efforts to fully implement a data reporting template. The objective is to create an online data dashboard on domestic violence crimes in Ohio, primarily using data from the OIBRS. The goal of the dashboard is to provide timely, accurate and detailed annual information about domestic violence in Ohio. The dashboard will include state and county prevalence rates on victimization, offense types, locations and times, victim-offender relationship types, and offender and victim characteristics. It will have real-time functionality and downloadable county-level data over three consecutive years. OCJS will also conduct a prostitution-related offense trend analysis. As defined by federal law under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, severe forms of trafficking in persons entails two types of trafficking. The first includes sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act is under the age of eighteen (18) years old. The second consists of the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. The project will look back five (5) years (2011 – 2016) and determine a trend analysis of prostitution related offenses during that period. The project will not use data on prostitution-related offenses to draw conclusions about the crime of human trafficking, but rather law enforcement response to prostitution-related offenses related to training on human trafficking. Data from the Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System will be used to identify trends in prostitution-related offenses reported by law enforcement agencies throughout the state. To complete the trend analysis of prostitution-related offenses, rates of OIBRS incidents that fall under compelling prostitution, promoting prostitution,

procuring, soliciting, loitering to engage in solicitation, and prostitution will be examined from 2011 through 2016. Key characteristics that will be examined in addition to the rate of crimes reported from 2011 to 2016 will include victim and offender characteristics, and changes in victim types.

Oklahoma (\$60,401) The Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. The SAC will increase access to statistical data through enhancing data sources and improving analytic capabilities. These funds will be used to carry out research and analyses using incident-based crime data that are compatible with NIBRS. Staff will analyze intimate partner murders reported in SIBRS. There are three (3) objectives for this project. First, the SAC will examine how law enforcement has recorded the relationship(s) between the victims and the offender(s) for intimate partner murders reported in SIBRS over a six (6) year period (2011-2016). The SAC is interested in the changes over time in the types of relationships identified to determine if reporting practices differ among jurisdictions. Second, the SAC will examine trends and characteristics of intimate partner murders in SIBRS jurisdictions during implementation of the Oklahoma lethality assessment. Third, they will develop recommendations to reporting agencies that will be incorporated into training materials by the Field Services Unit. As part of the analysis, the SAC will assess and review the quality of SIBRS data and calculate descriptive statistics for intimate partner murders reported by SIBRS agencies. The final product will include a qualitative analysis of incident report narratives and a description of the special distribution of domestic violence murders through the use of crime maps.

Oregon (\$222,940) The Oregon Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and the Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. For the Core Capacity project, the Oregon SAC will analyze additional ways of measuring recidivism trends in the state, which includes the number of recidivating events within a three year period as well as a break down by crime type. The analysis will provide more detail around the frequency of recidivating events in addition to the diversity of crimes committed. In 2015, Oregon created a new definition of recidivism which is an arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime with three years or release from incarceration or imposition of probation. The current definition of recidivism has limitations and the ORSAC believes further analysis such as crime type specialization. The project will expand the current recidivism measures to include frequency and crime type specialization of recidivating events. The results will be beneficial to key local and statewide stakeholders; such as, district attorneys, county commissioners. Community corrections, judges, victim advocates, law enforcement and treatment providers. For the Special Emphasis project, the SAC will conduct an in-depth analysis of felony case processing trends. The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD) recently transitioned the circuit courts to the new data Odyssey system and now historical and current data is available from all thirty-six (36) Oregon circuit courts. The project will focus its analysis on the most serious charges, and subsequent most serious conviction for all felony cases.

The Oregon CJC will merge the data from Odyssey to records from the DOC to provide missing SID numbers as well as provide missing demographic information. A main element of the analysis will be the racial and ethnic disparity within felony case processing trends which will further inform case processing trends for not only felony drug possession cases, but all felony cases filed in Oregon. Activities for the project include merging Odyssey data with DOC records; data analysis of felony case processing trends; publication of felony case processing trends; and display the trends on the interactive data web page.

Pennsylvania (\$209,967) The Pennsylvania Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data, and Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. For the Core Capacity project, PCCD will use GIS-mapping to enhance their visual representation of data, which will build upon the current PCCD's digital dashboards (previously 2015 SJS funded) and GIS-mapping projects (2016 SJS funded). PCCD's SAC hosts a wide range of publically available criminal justice data and statistics and mapping the data will enhance the visualization and data analysis in addition to increasing the availability to relevant masses. Since using GIS-mapping in 2015, the spatial analysis of data allows policy makers to identify gaps in service and assist in the strategic development of solutions to meet those needs. PCCD intends to build on the GIS-mapping with two projects: 1) Map Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) offender data with current demographic data, and 2) Use both AOPC and UCR data to assist PCCD's Office of Victim's Services' (OVS) victims needs based assessment. For Special Emphasis, PCCD will address the data exchange issues within the Pennsylvania Justice Network's (JNET) electronic reporting web-services for County Jails (ERII) and County Adult Probation Departments (ER2P). These two reporting services exchange information and data relating to offenders between stakeholders, law enforcement agencies, the Pennsylvania DOC and the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole (PBPP). JNET, with support from PCCD, will perform county-by-county "refresh" of its ERII and ER2P databases to better understand county inmate and probationer population counts. Following the "refresh", JNET will then use the new administrative data to perform research by benchmarking the stock population counts of county jails and probation offices. The intended plan is to prioritize the electronic reporting "refreshes" on the top ten (10) counties with the highest number of county jail inmates and probationers.

South Carolina (\$127,969) The South Carolina Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the Department of Public Safety (SC DPS), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with the NIBRS, and Other capacity building project identified by the SAC. The SC DPS will conduct a three (3) year project that will address two issues; 1) Investigate and identify SCIBRS data quality issues for a subset of domestic violence; and 2) determine the magnitude of the relationship between unemployment and SCIBRS intimate-partner violence. In year 1, the SC SAC will identify the counties with SCIBRS intimate-partner violent crime victimization rates that were either higher or lower than

expected. To gather such information, the SC SAC will use procedures such as the descriptive method of comparing SCIBRS data across counties over a period of five (5) years from 2010–2014 and comparing SCIBRS data for each county for each of five (5) years from 2010–2014. The second method would be for an academic contractor to build an inferential statistical model to identify such counties using the same SCIBRS data in addition to de-identified social, economic, geographic, and other data. Additionally, the SC SAC plans to use statewide social, economic, and geographic issue data that can be found at the county/agency level to enhance the study. In year 2, the SAC through a SCIBRS contractor, will further review the counties identified by both the academic contractor and the SC SAC to the level of individual reporting agencies. For these agencies, the SCIBRS contractor will conduct a data integrity investigation. By the conclusion of this investigation, the SCIBRS contractor will determine which method, the descriptive method of the SC SAC or the inferential statistical method of the academic contractor, identified the counties with the most serious SCIBRS reporting issues. Thus, the preference for one method over another would be evidence-based, and cost-effectiveness will be determined.

Tennessee (\$64,782) The Tennessee Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, will conduct three projects under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. The Tennessee SAC will use SJS funding over a fifteen (15) month period to implement three (3) key Core Capacity-Building projects designed to increase access to statistical data through the TnCrimeonline system. This system is the primary and most trusted data source for NIBRS and Tennessee Incident-Based Reporting System (TIBRS) data for the SAC, criminal justice agencies, and the public. The first project involves the development and dissemination of downloadable reports linking geocoded crime incidents with U.S. Census Tract data. In order to respond to state and local law enforcement needs and improve problem-oriented policing, this project proposes to meet the following objectives: 1) determine how the latitude and longitude data can be used to attach a Census Tract to each incident; 2) design a new location dimension with multiple hierarchies based on how certain indicators could be used; 3) develop a utility to extract addresses from the new data for geocoding and then the capability to upload the geocoded data into the new TIBRS repository for processing for the TnCrimeonline website; 4) deploy a new data model to the TnCrimeonline system to allow specific reports on crimes by Census Tract including Census Indicators to be developed; and 5) produce 1-2 specific Census/location related reports based on high priority areas for the SAC to be disseminated on the TnCrimeonline website. The second project entails developing a quality report to improve capacity to measure quality of use-of-force data reported in TIBRS to ensure accuracy of data submitted to NIBRS and published on TnCrimeonline. Project activities will include: 1) developing a new data quality control report for Use of Force data collection in TIBRS to allow agencies and the SAC to easily and efficiently identify data fields with entries that might pass FBI edit checks but contain too many “pending” entries; and, 2) running a quality control report against data submitted by statewide entities to determine if submitting agencies are reporting accurate data values. The third project involves improving the current quality reports capacity to address new FBI data quality checks used in the submission of Incident-Based data reports to NIBRS through the addition of the FBI’s business rules. Activities will include

1) adding a FBI data reasonableness query, that identifies questionable data, to an existing MS Sequel server report currently deployed on both law enforcement and TBI internal websites, and 2) using the results of the query to evaluate these issues and either correct the identified issues or “flag” them as correct to reduce the impact on and improve the accuracy of monthly quality control checks.

Utah (\$60,000) The Utah Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) located in the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance. The Utah SAC will create a series of web-based dashboard tools to assist with the tracking of recidivism and other performance measures within the juvenile justice system in Utah. This is a continuation of Utah's 2015 SJS grant project, which has been focused on promoting data sharing, creating integration infrastructure, and developing recidivism and system performance dashboards within the adult system following the passage of Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) reforms to the adult system by the Utah Legislature in March 2015 and implemented beginning in October 2015. In March 2017, the legislature passed similar major reforms to the juvenile justice system to be implemented over the next two years, and CCJJ and the SAC have again been charged with monitoring the implementation and tracking the impact of the reforms on the system as a whole. As with the adult JRI reforms, this charge and responsibilities are confronted with multiple data-related challenges, the most important being the highly sensitive nature of juvenile data and the reluctance of the agencies owning this data (Juvenile Court, Juvenile Justice Services) to share it with researchers outside those agencies. CCJJ and the Utah SAC will develop dashboard tools that directly access the main juvenile justice data system (CARE) to achieve two main goals: 1) make it easier for the juvenile justice agencies to monitor and track their own data; and 2) allow CCJJ to more efficiently track the important performance measures from this data system with minimal impact on staff time within those agencies and data security. The dashboards will track important juvenile justice operations that are in line with performance measures identified for tracking the implementation of the reforms over time, as well as important outcomes within the juvenile years in the CARE system.

Vermont (\$126,463) The Vermont Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located in the Vermont Department of Public Safety (DPS) and in partnership with the Crime Research Group (CRG), will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and increasing access to statistical data; and Special Emphasis areas: Using administrative or operational criminal justice data for research, and conducting targeted analyses that use the state’s criminal history records. For the Core Capacity area, the VT SAC will conduct one project with two (2) phases. The VT SAC, in conjunction with its research partner, CRG will address the issue of accessibility and develop measures in the area of fair and impartial policing (traffic stops and race). The VT SAC and CRG have proposed a two year phase project to improving part of the state’s criminal justice system. In year 1 of the project, the VT SAC has built access to new data sources and improved the analytical capabilities to collect, analyze, interpret and, ultimately, measure the performance of the criminal justice data that has been gathered. In year 2, the VT SAC will continue to improve the processes to resolve

the challenges that they faced in year 1 as well as conducting four (4) additional objectives: 1) conducting ongoing data collection for data extraction (continuation of efforts from year; 2) creating automated process for data extraction; 3) conducting gap analysis and data quality assessments; and 4) conducting analysis of traffic stop and race data for additional law enforcement agencies. Under the Special Emphasis area, the SAC will VT SAC will develop a consistent sustainable approach to law enforcement data collection and management to support research and policy through four (4) objectives: 1) facilitate the transmission of additional law enforcement data elements to VJISS; 2) use VJISS for more efficient law enforcement data requests; 3) use VJISS for analysis of law enforcement data and evaluation of projects; and 4) provide training, consultation, technical assistance to LEAs for self-sufficiency and sustainability. For the second Special Emphasis project, VT SAC will use Department of Correction (DOC) and state and national criminal history data to gain insight on who is serving time and/or has been detained in the state of Vermont. The VT SAC will conduct the targeted analyses through three (3) objectives: 1) building the cohort of individuals incarcerated from June 1, 2017 through June 30, 2017; 2) creating criminal history profiles; and 3) developing circumstances of the offense for which the subject was arrested.

Virginia (\$62,648) The Virginia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the Department of Criminal Justice Services, Criminal Justice Research Center, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with the NIBRS. The SAC will conduct four sub-projects to assess the quality and completeness of NIBRS reporting, produce NIBRS data reports, and improve the timeliness of published NIBRS reports. Project 1) Continue current work on NIBRS-based examination of incidents at schools and colleges, and assessment of related data quality and completeness. The examination will identify and characterize incidents reported on Virginia K-12 schools and college/university campuses using ten years of NIBRS data (2006-2015). The result of the examination will produce two reports; one which will help the SAA target funds for reducing school campus violence and another assessing the quality of the NIBRS variables used, identify reporting anomalies and their causes, and provide recommendations for reporting improvement. Project 2) Continue current work to improve timeliness of NIBRS reporting. The VASAC will develop the capacity to produce semi-annual NIBRS reports using monthly data from VA NIBRS repository. The VASAC will also produce on-line maps which will allow NIBRS users to access NIBRS and other criminal justice data for each city and county within Virginia. Project 3) Analysis and evaluation of state NIBRS data for understanding property crimes. The VASAC will examine personal and commercial property crimes using 2006-2015 NIBRS data containing more than three (3) million IBR-reported property crimes. The examination will assess the quality and completeness of NIBRS data for property crimes, assess reporting trends over time and across different NIBRS reporting agencies, and focus on variables which record property types and property values, fraud offense categories, and clearances. Project 4) The VASAC will examine and evaluate state NIBRS reporting of simple and aggravated assaults and related variables, using 2006-2015 NIBRS data containing over 98,000 aggravated assault victims and over 840,000 simple assault victims. The analysis will assess the quality and completeness on NIBRS data for the crimes, assess reporting trends

over time and across different NIBRS reporting agencies, and identify anomalies in reporting practices.

Washington (\$116,339) The Washington State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the Human Services Section of the Washington State Office of Financial Management's (OFM) Forecasting and Research Division, will conduct activities under the following Special Emphasis areas: Using administrative or operational criminal justice data for research, and conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. The SAC will continue their work from 2013- 2016 which has expanded and strengthened cross-sector research in Washington State by entering into an affiliation agreement with the Washington State Education Research and Data Center (ERDC). This partnership will build upon the centers' current collaborative research activities under the 2014 SJS award and will leverage their existing infrastructures to develop the capacity for conducting multi-sector research. The ERDC has built a P20W data warehouse with longitudinally-linked individual data from multiple sectors including early learning, K-12 education, K-12 discipline, higher education, and workforce data. With the assistance of the SAC, several criminal justice data sources will be added to the data warehouse. A key component of this special emphasis grant project is using administrative or operational criminal justice data for research. In 2017, the WA SAC will develop a more integrated and robust process of identity resolution across the justice sources, with linkages to the state's P20W education and workforce longitudinal research database. In addition to the identity resolution and linking capabilities, the SAC also will develop a data model to support the various sources of justice data being managed separately. In the development of this improved system, the SAC will continue conducting three studies using criminal justice data: 1) evaluation of the property offender outcomes; 2) outcomes of former inmates who completed education while incarcerated; and 3) the opportunity costs of going to prison.

West Virginia (\$147,387) The West Virginia Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), located within the West Virginia Division of Justice and Community Services, will conduct activities under the following Special Emphasis area: Conducting a crime victimization survey. The West Virginia SAC will continue with their 2015 and 2016 SJS efforts where, in year one (1), they assembled a team of national experts in victimization research to assist the WV SAC with survey design, implementation, and data analysis. The research team included staff of the WV SAC staff, faculty from the West Virginia University Research Center on Violence, and two consultants from the University of Denver and American University. WVU provided the call center and resources to conduct the telephone survey. This study represented the first adult state victimization level survey in WV. In year two (2) of the project, the WV SAC conducted their project by framing the survey as a "community and/or quality of life" survey to ease suspicions of potential respondents and improve response rates. Also, as a NIBRS based state, West Virginia remains committed to developing the survey in a NIBRS compatible manner to allow the research to show a much clearer picture of crime victimization. As of March 2017, the WV SAC has developed the topic areas for the questions in the survey, has completed a pilot test of the survey instrument and has conducted the initial wave of calls to survey respondents. A second wave of calls has since been done and is expected to be complete by the end of the March 2017. The second wave of calls are being conducted in

order to address response rates that they believe were lower than expected. Without a clear explanation as to the low response rate, the SAC believed it was in part the result of the increased reluctance by respondents to answer phone calls during the 2016 election season. In year 3, the SAC will be obtaining a renewal of IRB approval for the project from the IRB at Marshall University and to begin the process of cleaning and analyzing the survey data in April of 2017. The remainder of year three (3) efforts will be focused on writing the report that will be presented and disseminated in the first or second calendar quarters of 2018.