

FY 2018 State Justice Statistics (SJS) Program for Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs) Summaries

Arizona (\$118,314) The Arizona SAC (AZSAC), housed within the AZ Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) will use SJS funds to support two Core Capacity building projects: 1) Enhancing the Community Data Portal (CDP) with Tableau; and 2) Understanding AZ's Recidivism Rate; and one Special Emphasis project: Assessing the Impact of Failure to Appear (FTAs) on criminal history records (CHR) completeness. For the CDP Enhancement project, the AZSAC will update and enhance the CDP with a transition to the Tableau platform. The CDP was developed in 2010 and is hosted on the ACJC website and serves as a repository for a variety of drug, crime, and criminal justice-related data for policymakers and practitioners through the use of a web-based data dissemination tool. The update and enhancement will expand the capacity and reach of the CDP by increasing substance, crime and criminal justice data in a more interactive and user-friendly way. The Tableau platform will allow the SAC staff to create data dashboards from existing data, automate data updates to CDP, and develop new dashboards for displaying data that will improve the process and access to information for policy-makers and stakeholders. For the recidivism project, the AZSAC will work with the Arizona Department of Corrections (ADC) to obtain a cohort of individuals released from the ADC, and create a report assessing the recidivism rate of that cohort at one, two, and three years' post-release. The AZSAC will calculate the 3-year recidivism rate for inmates released from ADC in FY15 and will address two key questions: 1) What is the current rate of recidivism in AZ? and 2) What factors are correlated with the recidivism of individuals released from prison in AZ? For the Special Emphasis project assessing the impact of FTAs on CHR completeness, the AZSAC will identify the proportion of pending FTA charges with a subsequent disposition that will determine the impact on the overall ACCH record completeness. The AZSAC will work along with AZ's Department of Public Safety (AZDPS), the state repository of local criminal history, to extract the ACCH data. The project will focus on the process of how FTA charges are managed through the criminal justice system and expose any possible solutions to improving how dispositions are completed and eventual decrease the gap in records completeness.

Delaware (\$65,370) The Delaware SAC is a separate state research and analysis agency reporting to the Director of the Criminal Justice Council (CJC), the organization which serves as Delaware's SAA. The Delaware SAC will use SJS funds to support one Core Capacity project to enhance the structure and format of summary and individual-incident level Delaware Incident Based Reporting System (DIBRS) data made available on the SAC website; and develop an ability to share analytic and data products online in interactive formats. The project will be conducted in three phases. Phase I will involve expanding the SAC's ability to create maps based on Delaware's IBRS data and enhancing the SAC's catalogue of interactive data products, shareable data files, and analytic products. This project will benefit the state and other entities by helping the SAC make more high quality IBRS-based analytic and data products readily available to a broader audience, supporting Delaware's criminal justice reform, public safety, and other efforts more effectively. Funds are being requested for the first year of a three year project to further build the SAC's ability to work with incident-level DIBRS data and produce maps and interactive visualizations in order to expand the SAC's catalogue of interactive products, data files for research, and analytic products using a broader

collection of DIBRS data, along with data incorporated from other sources. Tasks will include 1) expanding the number and complexity of DIBRS-based files for mapping and use in interactive charts and tables; 2) preparing incident-level DIBRS data files for research purposes; 3) building a library of R-based advanced IBRS analyses syntax; and, 4) producing more analytic reports and products such as “Crime in Delaware.” In addition, the SAC will create short reports focused on integrating data and expand the number of online, interactive products. Overall, this project will benefit the state and other entities by helping the SAC make more high quality IBRS-based analytic and data products readily available to a broader audience, supporting Delaware’s criminal justice reform, public safety, and other efforts more effectively.

District of Columbia (\$150,000) The District of Columbia (DC) SAC, located in the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), will conduct activities under the Special Emphasis project. The DC SAC will continue the efforts of their 2016 and 2017 SJS projects by using the Washington DC Interagency Justice Information Sharing (IJIS) system, referred to in the District as JUSTIS, to establish a companion interface for analytical purposes, allowing for more efficient and accurate responses to policy-relevant research questions with various agencies involved, including police, courts, corrections, reentry. The companion interface is known as the Justice Statistical Analysis Tool or JSAT. In year one, the DC CJCC successfully focused on leveraging data that was currently available in JUSTIS to reduce reliance on individual data requests from partner agencies, and to achieve agreements for analytic data utilization. In year two, the DC CJCC used the leveraged data that became available such as new criminal justice and non-criminal justice data sources, and the expansion of current data sets. The CJCC staff created web services, secured data transfer, queries and reports that used this data more efficiently for analytical purposes. With the implementation of the aforementioned tasks, the DC SAC minimized their reliance on individual data requests from partner agencies. In year three, the DC SAC will continue to build on efforts to leverage and expand the data sources that they established in previous years to enhance the DC’s criminal justice data exchange capabilities. The success of this 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. 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 datasets that can enhance analysis of the system from start to finish.

Florida (\$218,528) The Florida SAC (FSAC), a unit of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), will conduct two projects: One Core Capacity and One Special Emphasis project. Under the Core Capacity project, the FSAC will continue the efforts of the FY 17 project to expand the FSAC’s ability to develop new content and add historical content from Florida’s UCR data series to the FSAC’s website. In FY 18, the FSAC will expand the abilities of the website by purchasing data visualization software to develop and produce more advanced data analysis and information using available sources. The use of data visualization software will minimally provide the capacity to increase access to statistical data as follows: 1) Creating dashboards for offense and arrest data already published as data sets and spreadsheets. The dashboards will provide visualization of data in a variety of categories such as by county and jurisdiction, by offense type (violent, property, domestic violence), or longitudinally over time. 2) Making more

detailed offense and arrest data available as dashboards are created. The use of dashboards will provide users the ability to select the level of detail wanted and just the information pertaining to their request rather than sifting through extensive spreadsheets. Under the Special Emphasis project, the FSAC will conduct a study to ascertain recidivism patterns among juvenile and adult sexual offender populations by employing a 10- to 15-year observation period rather than the more traditional 3- or 5-year follow up. The study will use data from multiple sources including Florida's CCH files, inmate and probationer records from the Florida Department of Corrections, juvenile records from the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice, and sexual offender and predator records from Florida's SOR. The analyses will address arrests/convictions that result from a technical violation of an offender's probation or registration requirements as they do not denote genuine recidivating; excluding these events from recidivism analyses will provide a truer indication of recidivism among sexual offenders.

Georgia (\$207,249) The Georgia SAC (GASAC), located in the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC), will conduct two projects: a Core Capacity and a Special Emphasis project. Under the Core Capacity project, the GASAC will continue the efforts that they began in 2017 building on the state's efforts to transition from the historical UCR method to the NIBRS method. The GASAC partnered with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) to provide both agencies the ability to develop data quality and completeness standards for a transition to NIBRS. Specifically, the GASAC and GBI focused on two specific tasks: 1. UCR/NIBRS comparative assessment (i.e. the "smell test"). 2. Data Audit Plan. The "smell test" involved the GASAC conducting comparisons between UCR and NIBRS data to determine the expected levels of variation in crime rates between the two reporting methods. The Data Audit Plan entailed the GASAC 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. In year two, the GASAC will provide technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies entering incidents directly into the GBI's NIBRS database (SWIFTRepository). The SWIFTRepository solution that GBI has procured will provide agencies with mapping and ad hoc reporting capabilities. Under the Special Emphasis Project, the GASAC, in partnership with Applied Research Services, will combine CCH and jail management system data to identify proxy measures associated with mental illness and low income, which might indicate an inmate qualifies for Medicaid. The jail data are housed in the jail management systems of 143 Sheriff's offices, which are provided by 16 different vendors. In addition to these data, Department of Community Supervision and Department of Corrections data will be merged with the final dataset to validate whether persons identified as potentially having a mental illness have been thusly identified in felony probation. This data analysis will be the first phase to study Medicaid eligibility, enrollment, and recidivism effects on the county jail population.

Hawaii (\$53,670) The State of Hawaii's SAC is located in the Research & Statistics Branch, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division, of the Department of the Attorney General. The SAC will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance. The project will expand Hawaii's capacity to produce and consider statistical information pertaining to adult parolees and felony probationers and the State's efforts to reduce recidivism rates among these groups via the use of evidence-based practices. Building on complementary efforts

made in the previous three SJS grant cycles, the new project will create additional statistical features and functionality for the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions' Computerized Management Information System (ICIS-MIS). ICIS membership includes the state Department of Public Safety, Department of Health and the Attorney General (which includes both the SAC and SAA); the Hawaii Paroling Authority; and the Hawaii State Judiciary. The enhancements to the ICIS-MIS will provide a variety of graphical and summarized statistics on individual officers' and supervision units' offender caseloads, quality assurance metrics, and recidivism risk assessments. This information will be used directly by parole and probation administrators, unit supervisors, and line-level staff in order to improve their operations and monitoring.

Idaho (\$173,934) The Idaho SAC (ISAC), located within the Idaho State Police, will conduct two projects: One Core Capacity and One Special Emphasis project. Under the Core Capacity project, the ISAC will partner with the Idaho Supreme Court (ISC) and the Idaho Department of Corrections (IDOC) to analyze adult felony offenders in Idaho. The project will inform the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) efforts of the ISAC in identifying the most at risk offender populations. The end product is an analytical report of adult felony offenders in Idaho, the factors that contribute to their risk level of recidivism, whether the passing of JRI legislation has had a noticeable change on recidivism and whether offender risk levels are being appropriately classified. Under the Special Emphasis project, the ISAC will continue their efforts from their SJS FY17 project where they developed a data exchange portal that allowed them to expand their efforts to access the data maintained by the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, county level juvenile courts, and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Division of Family and Community Services (FACS). In year one, the ISAC sub-awarded funds to the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections to hire an IT interface contractor to set up the interface. In doing this, the ISAC brought on counties who use the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections system to better leverage the resources of the system as well as create the infrastructure for other juvenile corrections systems to be mapped around the state. With SJS FY18 funding, in year two, the ISAC will create an interface to allow information to be shared through the web-based interface with the county courts, the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections, and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. These agencies have agreed upon the information to be shared, security protocols, and user approvals to allow the requesting agency to enter offender data and characteristics into the system. This information exchange environment will improve the services delivered to youth and families of Idaho and enable the ISAC to conduct research that would allow it to identify characteristics of youth in both the juvenile justice system and the child protection system (crossover youth), and if there are certain risk factors and diversions that can be identified.

Illinois (\$177,035) The Illinois SAC, located in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), will conduct two projects: One Core Capacity and One Special Emphasis. Under the Core Capacity project, the SAC will develop and deploy a web data portal application that will serve as a means to manage and share the SAC's data and related publications. Specifically, while the SAC has increased the amount of data available over the years, the ability of local units of government and state agencies to effectively analyze and use it continues to lag. To address this issue, the SAC will focus on creating a more visible web presence, offering datasets in machine-readable formats,

and providing users with more channels of active participation and contribution beyond downloading the existing datasets or reading published articles. Once completed, the Portal will provide an alternative to the current Research and Analysis Unit data repository web pages within the ICJIA website. Under the Special Emphasis project, the SAC will build on its capacity to link state CHR to corrections records and other data sources (including the Illinois Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Illinois State Police and civil death certificate records maintained by the Illinois Department of Public Health). The objective is to more precisely determine recidivism rates for various criminal justice populations, such as those arrested for firearm-involved offenses and convicted sex offenders. Findings from a previous study on mortality rates of firearm offenders suggests a strong link between firearm involvement and homicidal death from a gunshot wound. The availability of records collected in the Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) offers an opportunity to link a much larger pool of 5,800 violent deaths from the years 2015-2017 to the state's CHRI system records, to more systematically investigate the link between criminal justice involvement and violent deaths from homicide, suicide, injury deaths of undetermined motive, and unintentional firearm deaths. Detailed information on the circumstances of the death incident in the IVDRS will add information to the analysis not available in the CHRI records, such as the victim/offender relationship, and the existence of multiple victims or offenders in the incident. Conversely, information gleaned from prior criminal history, such as previous arrests for firearm or drug offenses, may suggest pathways to the manner of violent deaths, and perhaps point to specific intervention points. The matching of IVDRS records and state CHRI records will also offer an opportunity to assess the quality of information on arrestee death available in CHRI, such as the presence of corroborating Death Notice records.

Iowa (\$187,924) The Iowa SAC, located in the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP), will use SJS funds for a Core Capacity project (Juvenile Justice Decision Matrix Pilot) and two Special Emphasis projects (Evaluation of Iowa's Recidivism Reduction Initiative) (Review of Increases in Violent Crime). For the Juvenile Justice Decision Matrix (JJDM) project, CJJP will continue with efforts concerning the state's Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) through a pilot of a dispositional matrix in juvenile court. Through previously SJS funded projects, JJRI has delivered and executed the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP), a diagnostic tool developed to assess the effectiveness of services for youth programs in terms of recidivism reduction. This project will seek to finalize development of the Iowa JJDM and pilot the model for use in the juvenile justice system. Completion of the decision matrix tool will help guide decision-making regarding the supervision and services within the juvenile justice system as well as implementation of a pilot using the instrument in a limited number of jurisdictions within Iowa. For the Recidivism Reduction Initiative project, CJJP will conduct an analysis of system reform efforts, policy changes, and subsequent outcomes pertaining to the Second Chance Act, Statewide Recidivism Reduction (SRR) Initiative. The SSR project is a collaborative effort throughout state agencies to increase public safety through recidivism strategies while developing sustainable system-wide change. In addition to the analysis of the SSR, CJJP will also assess and document the data quality and exchange of Department of Corrections (DOC) data through the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON). For the Violent Crime Review project, CJJP will extract and analyze violent crime data by geography. The goals are to conduct data analysis and identify indicators factoring into increases in violent crime, research

incidence of increases in violent crime, focusing on rural areas, and explore available behavioral services data available through the Iowa Department of Public Health (DPH). The analysis of data will first include obtaining information from many state agencies, including DPH and Iowa Inpatient Outpatient Data Collection System (IPOP). Activities for the Violent Crime Review project include: extracting and analyzing violent crime data; establishing methodology and determining the data resources; collecting and analyzing external data; conducting a national review of violent crime in rural areas; and completing the final report with findings and recommendations.

Indiana (\$21,848) The Indiana SAC, located within the Research and Planning Division of the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI), will conduct activities under the following Special Emphasis area: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. The SAC will conduct two projects by linking criminal history records to other data sources to explore patterns of criminal behavior and recidivism. With the first project, the SAC will use criminal history records to create a profile of domestic violence throughout the state, specifically a profile of offenders. The data sources that will be used will be Indiana's jail booking system (livescan), the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (PAC) charging records, and court abstract records. The goal of this project will be to create a comprehensive profile that will provide more insight into domestic violence in Indiana and lead to increased awareness. In 2014, the Indiana General Assembly introduced and passed House Enrolled Act 1006 (HEA 1006), which represented the first criminal code rewrite in 40 years. HEA 1006 took Indiana from a class felony structure, classes A through D, to a level structure, levels F1 to F6, with F6 being the least severe felonies. ICJI has been charged with conducting an annual evaluation of the code reform and its impact on the state and local levels. A major component of the rewrite changed how drug offenses can be charged based on multiple variables. The SAC will also use FY18 funds to analyze felony arrest charges and associated sentences for those cases to determine if the concern voiced by the practitioners is valid and worthy of a proposed policy change. This project will utilize data from Indiana's livescan system, charging records from the Prosecutor's Case Management System, and court abstract records.

Kansas (\$39,343) The Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC), is the designated SAC for the State of Kansas. Under the 2018 SJS program, the KSC will conduct a Core Capacity project that will increase the access to statistical data by purchasing and using the data visualization software (Tableau). This software will function as the main tool for data dissemination and KSC believes that Tableau will allow them to establish an interface with data from all sources to conduct analysis, research and present research findings. Additionally, the dashboards would include tables, graphics, maps and reports based on both historical and real-time data. This project will include online analytic capability, graphical presentation, spatial analysis mapping, trend analysis and datasets downloads. It will also build linkages to the agency's website or a separate dashboards link via the internet. This digitalization project in the criminal justice area will significantly enhance the Core Capacity of KSC's performance and research in the criminal justice area.

Kentucky (\$228,434) The Kentucky SAC, located in the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, will conduct activities under one Core Capacity area: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and one Special Emphasis area: Using administrative or

operational criminal justice data for research. Under the Core Capacity area, the SAC will create performance measures for jail-based substance abuse treatment efforts funded through the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) grant program, thereby allowing for more effective tracking of outcomes and federal resources. Findings produced will be written in a report and made available on the SAC website. Under the Special Emphasis area, the SAC will continue efforts from the SJS FY17 Core Capacity project to evaluate the diverse array of substance abuse treatment modalities used in Kentucky's criminal justice system. The project will be conducted over several phases. Phase I allowed the SAC to identify existing sources of information and draw them together into a data set. Phase II will draw together existing criminal history records, as well as other sources of administrative and operational criminal justice data collected by the Department of Corrections, medical facilities, and the Kentucky Medical Examiner's Office to help the Commonwealth integrate evidence into practice, program, and policy decisions. This project has a 24-month timeline with the initial phase of the project beginning in the fall of 2017. Findings produced will be written in a report and presented as tabular and graphical summaries.

Maine (\$426,101) The Maine SAC, located within the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service, in collaboration with the Maine Department of Corrections (ME DOC), will conduct one Core Capacity project (Evaluation of Deferred Disposition in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Cases) and one Special Emphasis project (Assessing Sex Offender Recidivism). For the Evaluation of Deferred Disposition (DD) project, the ME SAC will evaluate the use of deferred disposition in cases of domestic and sexual assault in Maine from 2012-2019. Deferred disposition is a plea or sentencing alternative in many jurisdictions and typically involves the accused pleading guilty and agreeing to certain conditions such as probation or rehabilitation to be met over a period of time. The 2-year project includes initially meeting with the ME Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MECASA) and the ME Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MECEDV) to understand the use of DD in Maine and determine which data variables will be included in the request to the ME District Attorney Technical Services (MEDATS). The ME SAC will then work with MEDATS to design the data queries and obtain the eventual data extracts which will include the prosecutorial district, the year, and the number of DV and SA cases that were prosecuted, the DV and SA cases prosecuted with a DD, and the number of DD cases that were closed and the number of DD cases that failed. A DD questionnaire will be developed which will be used to interview judges, prosecutors and advocates to understand the use of DD and how it has evolved over time. For the Assessing Sex Offender Recidivism project, the ME SAC will collaborate with the Massachusetts SAC to study recidivism rates of sex offenders who were released from supervision in 2005 or later. Both SACs will have access to criminal history records from their states to track any type of arrest or conviction for any member of the cohort. The cohort data will be obtained from the Department of Corrections from each state. The information from each state will be shared between the SACs to identify cohort members who recidivate in the neighboring state. Analyses will focus on whether cohort members, categorized by offender type, were arrested or convicted of a subsequent sex offense, violent offense, or any other offense. Survival analysis will be used to determine recidivism rates for each offender type as well as each type of recidivism. The study also includes examining each state's risk assessment tool and the ability to predict recidivism. The analysis will be conducted for the cohort as a whole and will include recidivism on one-, five-, and ten-year timeframes. Further analysis will be repeated for each offender type and for each type of recidivism. The joint study will

enhance both SACs' capacity to analyze criminal history records and corrections data and integrate two datasets along with risk assessment data into one dataset that can be queried to assess trends in re-offending behavior for those individuals originally convicted of a sex offense.

Maryland (\$212,927) The Maryland SAC (MDSAC), located within the Governor's Office of Crime Control & Prevention (GOCCP), will conduct two projects: One Core Capacity and One Special Emphasis project. Under the Core Capacity project, the MSAC will partner with and receive NIBRS data from the Montgomery County Police Department and the Prince George's County Police Department (representing the two largest counties in Maryland) for the period from 2016 – 2018. The project will be the first ever analysis of Maryland incident based crime data. The goals of the project include seeing how the process of collecting incident-based data compares to the traditional process of collecting data through the UCR program on the number of crimes reported. Under the Special Emphasis project, the MDSAC will continue the efforts from their SJS FY16 Special Emphasis project to study Pre-trial Supervision. In year one, the MDSAC focused specifically on one of Maryland's largest counties (Montgomery) to conduct the first phase of the study. With the issue of overcrowding and other systemic issues that have impacted the court system, the issue of pre-trial detention has become more prominent over the last several years. In year two of the project, the MDSAC will remain focused on understanding the circumstances related to Montgomery County's pre-trial service but, have decided to expand their efforts to other counties within the state. The base as well as expansions projects aim to answer three hypotheses to help them better understand the effects of pre-trial services on other criminal justice outcomes: 1) Among those released pre-trial, people who are supervised are less likely to recidivate than those who were not supervised. 2) Among those released pre-trial, people who are supervised have lower Failure to Appear (FTA) rates than those not supervised. 3) Those detained pre-trial are more likely to recidivate than those who were released pre-trial.

Massachusetts (\$199,647) The Massachusetts SAC, located within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (EOPSS), will continue the efforts of their SJS FY17 project. In year one, the MA EOPSS contracted with a vendor (Beyond 20/20) to support EOPSS' NIBRS and Summary Reporting System (SRS) crime data collection and reporting needs. This collaborative effort entailed developing custom reports and dimensional data cubes that allow for sophisticated dissemination of NIBRS data as well as state specific variants. Beyond 20/20 developed a user-friendly public website – Theme Oriented Public Site (TOPS) – to promote public engagement and share knowledge and information relevant to the people of Massachusetts. This added an additional layer to the reporting site specifically designed for public access. 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 have the option to choose topics to explore. The items completed for this phase of the project were enhancing the infrastructure and designing the website, as well as highlighting the most pressing topics in the Commonwealth; violent crime, hate crime and crimes associated with illegal drugs. In year two, the SAC will study property crime as well as leverage NIBRS and SRS data to do two things: 1) take an in-depth look at arrest data in Massachusetts; and 2) use combined, statewide

data. For the in-depth look at arrest data, the SAC plans to display a combined dataset from both NIBRS and SRS reporting agencies.

Michigan (\$224,043) The Michigan SAC, located in the Michigan State University, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity areas: Measuring criminal justice system performance and Increasing access to statistical data, as well as Special Emphasis areas: Using administrative or operational criminal justice data for research; and, Conducting targeted analysis that use the state's criminal history records. Under the Core Capacity area, two research projects will be conducted. The first project represents a new collaboration between the SAC and MDOC. The SAC plans to assist MDOC in enhancing their prisoner reentry data system's capacity through the linking of numerous disparate data sources into a more centralized, clearinghouse model. The final deliverable will be the creation of a database linking various sources of institutional and community corrections data to be used by community corrections field agents and community-based treatment providers to perform comprehensive reentry planning and service delivery. The second project is a continuation of research on Byrne/JAG multi-jurisdictional enforcement activities, specifically focusing on the heroin and opioid crisis. This project involves research to align performance measures with the strategic plan of the SAA. Under the Special Emphasis projects, two project will be conducted. The first project builds on the database being constructed under the Core Capacity program area. The SAC will use the integrated data system to describe patterns of parole admissions across Michigan jurisdictions. A dataset will be created, structured at the parolee-level, matching geographic unit identifiers to their release locations. In addition, the SAC plans to study the patterns of employment during the reentry process to show the correlation between employment and wage growth during the process, and determine whether such patterns have an effect on recidivism. This information will aid the MDOC research unit in gathering data concerning rates of parole release for planning and grant application purposes. The second project involves a targeted analysis of criminal history records to conduct a long-term sex offender recidivism study. Findings will be produced in a dataset, a technical report, and a scholarly manuscript describing long-term recidivism estimates.

Minnesota (\$71,516) The Minnesota SAC (MNSAC), housed within the MN Department of Public Safety (MNDPS), will use SJS funds to support one Core Capacity project (Website Enhancement) and one Special Emphasis project (Recidivism Study). For the Website Enhancement project, the MNSAC, in collaboration with the Office of Communications (OOC) and MN's IT Services (MN.IT) will redesign the public-facing website by reorganizing the navigation, reorganizing and expanding content, and creating a web environment that makes it easier for users to find and access content through the purchase of the Tableau platform. Currently, the website is based on plain text-based hyperlinks with navigation bars and the new design will implement more graphical displays and text boxes that highlight content areas throughout the website. The enhancements will make publications and interactive data more accessible as well as build additional sources of information through expanding the variety of data offered in the Tableau dashboards. For the Recidivism Study project, the MNSAC will research and analyze long-term sex offender recidivism by using data from the MN Department of Corrections (MNDOC) and the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) which maintains MN's criminal history records. The MNDOC will provide a dataset that includes all sex offenders released from MN state prisons from 1990 to 2003. The fourteen-year time

span will allow MNSAC to capture an abundant sample of sex offenders to include in the analyses as well as involve a period of consistent administrative record keeping practices. Once the offender data is collected from MNDOC, inmate records will be sent to BCA to collect arrest and reconviction data for any matches. Recidivism will be measured in many ways, including arrests, convictions, admissions to prison for new offenses, and supervision violation. Survival analysis will be used since key dates are available which maximizes time-dependent data in determining if an offender recidivates and how soon recidivism occurs. Recidivism data will be tracked through the end of calendar year 2017.

Mississippi (\$74,772) The Mississippi SAC (MSSAC), located in the University of Southern Mississippi, will conduct one Core Capacity project. The MSSAC will create an electronic repository of juvenile arrest data for the state of Mississippi. Currently, there is no comprehensive data collection site to store Mississippi's juvenile criminal justice activity. An internal management system for juvenile court systems exists, but this system is restricted to court personnel use. The need for a central database of juvenile arrest data serves two specific needs. First, there is continual focus on "Raise the Age" legislation which would monitor the ages of individuals who enter the criminal justice system in an effort to reform criminal justice system approaches to youth and juvenile crime in the state. Without comprehensive data on the landscape of juvenile arrests and crime patterns, efforts to research potential reformative solutions are stunted. Second, at the county level, reporting of juvenile crimes to the UCR apparatus is inconsistent. Without any knowledge of the current state of county-level UCR reporting, the state's efforts to comprehensively address juvenile criminal activity is restricted. Using juvenile arrest data to improve upon existing data sets made available to practitioners and researchers can increase the understanding of trends regarding juvenile crimes in Mississippi.

Missouri (\$66,000) The Missouri SAC (MOSAC) was established and operates under authority vested in the Missouri Department of Public Safety. The MOSAC is organizationally placed in the Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) Research and Development Division. The MOSAC will use SJS funds to build a new data reporting system that will consolidate and standardize agency reports to increase statistical reporting accuracy and decrease confusion on data among stakeholders. The MOSAC has identified a need that will improve the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information on crime and criminal justice at the state and local levels. Due to the MOSAC being located within the state's central repository for crime data, they have access to large amounts of data. The MOSAC maintains a website with crime statistics which provides research, technical, and statistical analytical support to federal, state and local authorities, policymakers, and the public of MO. Access to the website and the data within the website has reduced the number of requests received from the public for crime-based statistical information. The reduction in requests has allowed the MOSAC to concentrate on analyzing available data and increasing the amount of information and reports on the website rather than fulfilling the requests. Through the data analysis process, the MOSAC has identified within the agency that there are numerous reports, both external and internal, providing inconsistent and inaccurate information within the reports. The new data reporting system project will consist of hiring a consultant to assist in consolidating reports and developing a public and internal web-portal to display the data. The consultant currently works on several other MOSAC and Highway Patrol

projects and is familiar with the agency's data systems. The project plan will be conducted in three phases: 1) evaluating and surveying all data reports within the agency to identify any duplication or coding errors among the reports; 2) consolidating and enhancing existing reports to develop a central location for patrol employees as well as the public and stakeholders to obtain the requested data; 3) developing the public interface and publication of the new reports.

Nebraska (\$201,717) The Nebraska SAC, located in the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Commission), will conduct two projects: a Core Capacity and Special Emphasis project. Under the Core Capacity project, the Commission will establish standard capabilities for collecting, analyzing and disseminating jail admissions statistics to the public. As the Commission has developed both operational and statistical partnerships, they have obtained more access to core data and plan to expand the efforts of their state capacity in conjunction with the state's justice reinvestment initiatives. In this project, the Commission will use the data distributed to them from the Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) program to process and extract information for statistical purposes. Once analyzed, the data will then be used to develop information to be disseminated via the Commission website. Once complete, the public will be able to review, in the aggregate, where offenders are being booked from or to. Under the Special Emphasis Project, the Commission will integrate Commission and other agency data through the linking of data sources across agencies and develop a Justice Data Transformation System (JDTS). The project will entail the SAC merging, matching, and de-duplication through data cleaning and standardization to achieve the goals. Due to the complexity of data matching, the challenge of finding records from two different sources that match, and by implementing a data transformation system, the data warehouse will perform deterministic matching, followed by a probabilistic matching algorithm and ultimately, a clerical review and evaluation of records that fall outside of the realm of standard linkage techniques. This process will entail the Commission programming the JDTS to map, establish, and maintain a population table that provides a unique observation for each person instead of just linking one database to the other. Specifically, once a population table is established, a database, in collection or singular, can be matched and scheduled for updating matching to the population table. The development of the data exchange system will afford the SAC an opportunity to expand its research capabilities.

New Hampshire (\$90,978) The New Hampshire SAC (NHSAC) is located within the New Hampshire Department of Justice. The NHSAC will be conducting one Core Capacity project (Baseline Data Collection Pilot) to increase access to statistical data and one Special Emphasis project (Jail Population Analysis) to conduct targeted analyses using the state's criminal history records. For the Baseline Data Collection Pilot project, NHSAC will use SJS funds to establish baseline data and develop a data dashboard to monitor the progress of the pilot pretrial initiative in Lebanon Circuit Court. The NHSAC will collect case-level data on felony and misdemeanor cases coming into the system from the year prior to the pilot project beginning. The project will work in collaboration with court officials to set up a collection of the data in addition to pretrial assessment and supervision data coming out of the pilot project on an on-going basis to develop a useful data dashboard. Tasks for the project include: conducting a site visit and meet with court officials and IT staff to determine how to collect the data; develop a data request plan; submit the data request to the court; obtain and collect the court data

and input the information into statistical software; clean and analyze the court data; and prepare a final report which includes recommendations for the dashboard and presenting the findings to policy-makers and stakeholders. For the Jail Population Analysis project, NHSAC will use SJS funds to examine the jail utilization of the pretrial population in all ten New Hampshire county jails. For each county, NHSAC will collect and analyze aggregate trend data over the past five years on the number of reported crimes, number of arrests, and number of criminal case filings which will be broken down by charge type. Over the same five-year period, NHSAC will also collect and analyze jail use trend data, including number of bookings, average daily populations, and average length of stay. Tasks for the project include: developing a data request plan; submitting the request to each of the ten jails; obtaining and collecting the jail data and inputting the information into statistical software; cleaning and analyzing the jail data; and preparing a final report and present the findings to key stakeholders. The NHSAC will work with the Pretrial Justice Institute for both projects who will conduct the collecting, analyzing and dissemination of county and court data while also developing and validating pretrial risk assessment.

New Mexico (\$152,364) The New Mexico SAC (NMSAC) located within the University of New Mexico will conduct one Core Capacity project: Measuring criminal justice system performance, and one Special Emphasis project: Conducting targeted analyses that use the state's criminal history records. In the Core Capacity area, the NMSAC will continue to examine the impact of New Mexico's constitutional amendment on bail, passed in 2016. During the first year, the NMSAC focused on gathering baseline data and constructing performance measures to assess pre-amendment practices. This year, the focus will be on implementing the bail reform efforts and gathering data to assess two outcomes: release decisions and pretrial compliance. NMSAC will begin by collecting qualitative data to determine whether officials are implementing bail practices as intended and identifying challenges to implementation. In addition, NMSAC will assess pretrial release information for changes during the implementation phase of the bail reform. Study findings will be published in online reports. Results are expected to assist the state as they begin to implement the new constitutional amendment. In the Special Emphasis area, the NMSAC will continue to partner with the New Mexico Sentencing Commission to explore the completeness, validity, duplication, accuracy, and consistency of disposition and sentencing data in the state's criminal justice and administrative datasets. This year, the NMSAC will use the data collected to examine case processing outcomes for a sample of defendants charged with aggravated assault and sexual assault. A final report will be delivered to each participating agency to describe the results of the assessment and recommendations for improvement.

New York (\$33,276) The New York SAC (NYSAC), located within the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), will conduct a Core Capacity building project to explore how to fully leverage available court and sentencing data to examine felony case processing in partnership with the district attorneys (DAs). Currently over 60 DAs receive statistics concerning the processing and dispositions of felony cases in NYS superior courts through an outdated reporting system. The antiquated reporting system does not present the information in a meaningful way. This project will overhaul the existing system and develop a reporting process to allow DAs to better understand the decision-making within their offices and how their case processing compares to other DA offices in the state. The project includes the analysis and reports of criminal case processing

times, charges and plea-bargaining practices, case outcomes and rates of imprisonment. The first phase of the project will involve developing and rolling out newly designed quarterly report tables by working with the DAs across the state. The tables in the new quarterly report will be easy to interpret and display critical information on criminal justice system trends, criminal case processing and help the DAs better understand the data provided in their individual county based reports as well as other data available to them through DCJS. The second phase will focus on the analyses of criminal history records to shed light on the more complex aspects of felony case processing; such as the review of sentencing and incarceration rates. The project will fund a Graduate Research Assistant who will manage data on felony cases, compile case-specific information from processed felony cases, help create quarterly reports to DA's, assist in the development of a webcast for report training, and obtain and document input from users for DCJS recommendations and feedback to users.

Ohio (\$177,020) The Ohio SAC (OSAC), located in the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS), will conduct three projects: Two Core Capacity and one Special Emphasis project. Under the first Core Capacity project, OCJS will conduct a project that 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). Specifically, examining differences within local law enforcement agency reporting of simple and aggravated assaults to the OIBRS. The intent of this project is to inform the quality of data submitted to the state's IBR system and identify technical assistance/training needs for law enforcement agencies. Under the second Core Capacity project, OCJS will increase law enforcement access to statistical data by developing monthly crime reports for law enforcement. OCJS will develop sample monthly crime reports with hot spot maps, crime forecasts and data about total monthly crime counts, weapon usage, and other relevant information. Once complete, the OCJS will recruit law enforcement agencies to provide feedback about the sample reports. Upon completion of the automation process, the OSAC will begin distributing monthly crime reports to agencies in Ohio that provide monthly data submissions to OIBRS. Feedback from these agencies will be used to further improve the quality of the monthly crime reports. Under the Special Emphasis project, OCJS will collaborate with the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, an Affiliated Office of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to move Ohio municipal and common pleas courts toward better and more comprehensive data collection on bail and pretrial services. The OSAC will carry out the following activities: 1) Assess the quality of local court data and examine the extent to which these records can support analysis of bail and pretrial services; 2) Make recommendations regarding data collection based on local needs and the standards identified as most critical in assessing outcome and performance measures for the bail and pretrial services field, and their related court functions; and 3) To work with identified courts on early implementation of these recommendations. OCJS will provide BJS with a report detailing recommendations and implementation plans based on the work to be conducted.

Oklahoma (\$51,301) The Oklahoma 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 use funds to 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. For this project, staff will analyze robberies

reported in SIBRS. There are three objectives for this project. First, staff will examine how law enforcement has reported robberies in SIBRS from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. Staff are interested in identifying changes over time in robbery patterns, as well as differences in reporting practices among jurisdictions. Second, staff will examine trends and characteristics associated with robberies in Oklahoma. Staff are interested in identifying the dynamics of robberies during a calendar year and their impact on violent crime reporting. Statistical analysis will include type of weapon used, location type, day of week, time of day, and other types of offenses associated with robbery. Staff will also conduct a qualitative analysis of incident report narratives associated with robberies. Third, this project will include a victim and offender analysis based on demographics and the highest number of reported robberies associated with other related crimes. It will also include victim to offender relationship data and the types of victim injuries reported into SIBRS. Finally, staff will provide recommendations to FSU for the improvement of training modules that address the quality and completeness of incident-based reporting. As part of the analysis, staff will assess and review the quality of SIBRS data.

Oregon (\$208,069) The Oregon SAC (ORSAC), located in the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), will use funds to support one Core Capacity project (Website Expansion for Police Stop and Drug Reclassification Data) and one Special Emphasis project (Recidivism Measures). For the website expansion project, the ORSAC will revamp the existing online data dashboards related to Justice Reinvestment as well as expand the online data dashboards to include information gathered and analyze from recently passed House Bills. The new House Bills implemented two major public safety related programs: mandating the collection of data regarding law enforcement stops of motorists and pedestrians, and the reclassification of possession of certain controlled substances. The passing of these bills allows the ORSAC an opportunity to increase access across the state and the US to additional sources and types of public safety and criminal justice system data and analyses. The ORSAC anticipates it will receive approximately 1.4 million traffic and pedestrian stop records annually which will be rolled out and available in three stages beginning with the larger law enforcement agencies in 2018 through the smaller law enforcement agencies in 2020. The ORSAC also anticipates the data for the substantial changes to the classification of drug possession crimes in the state will be available for analysis by December 2018. Possession of certain controlled substances were reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor which will be included in the dashboards created by the ORSAC. The Special Emphasis project will assess short, medium, and long-term recidivism rates from inmates released from prison. Building on previous research findings, the ORSAC will examine and compare recidivism rates for drug, property, person, sex, and "other" crimes using the standard 3-year interval, along with 5, 10, and 15 year intervals. In 2015, the definition of recidivism in the state was modified which defined recidivism as an arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within three years of release from incarceration or imposition of probation. With this new definition of recidivism, the ORSAC will investigate the use of the new definition, with a specific focus on the use of longer follow-up intervals. Specifically, the project will examine recidivism patterns for a wide variety of crimes, ranging from property and drug crimes to violent crime and sex offenses, using the existing three-year interval but also including five-, ten-, and fifteen-year observation periods. The ORSAC will use the data management and statistical techniques it previously developed for its semi-annual recidivism analyses which includes merging data across multiple criminal justice system data systems to compile the rates of a new

arrest, conviction, or incarceration for a new crime within a certain time following the release from prison or imposition of probation. Methodologically, the ORSAC will conduct analyses using survival analysis techniques which provides both measures of how many ex-offenders reoffend along with precise, individual measurements of the time between their entry into the risk period after imposition of probation or release from custody and the re-offense event.

Pennsylvania (\$224,960) The Pennsylvania SAC (PASAC), located within the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), will use SJS funds for two projects: one Core Capacity building project (GIS-Mapping Enhancement) and one Special Emphasis project (Developing a Recidivism Tool). For the GIS-Mapping Enhancement project, PASAC will use SJS funds to 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). PASAC 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 in addition to finding it is a valuable tool for detailed data analysis. For 2018, the PASAC will build on the GIS-mapping with three projects: 1) mapping areas in regions throughout PA with statistically higher high school dropout rates, incarceration rates, and/or high crime rates for policy decision making; 2) mapping analysis to develop a formula for counties which support probation sentences that are alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders with substance abuse and/or mental illness; and 3) using the Alteryx analytic software for mapping analysis in Philadelphia school districts to show the locations where police department resources are dispatched to in order to investigate criminal incidents which will provide the frequency and types of crimes occurring within public school areas. For the Recidivism Tool project, PASAC will use SJS funds to develop a recidivism tool, accessible through the Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET), which will be a single, statewide integrated data system for criminal justice data that will enable researchers and criminal justice practitioners to calculate recidivism rates. The project has two objectives: 1) to improve the ability of researchers to explore the impact policies and programs have on criminal justice involved individuals; and 2) to improve the ability of practitioners to ascertain the immediate or long-range effectiveness of programs and make resource-based decisions. The project includes three separate data requests that includes the records being matched to the PCCD/DOC records: 1) offender's court and sentencing records from the Administrative Office of PA Courts (AOPC); 2) offender information from the PA Commission on Sentencing (PCS) to gain an understanding of the sentence (treatment, seriousness of crime, etc.); and 3) requesting information from PA State Police (PSP) for criminal history information and RAP sheets to determine if offenders were rearrested.

Rhode Island (\$140,912) The Rhode Island SAC, located within the Public Safety Grant Administration Office ("PSGAO"), will conduct one Special Emphasis project to establish a data exchange to provide the SAC access to information such as admissions, exits, and stock populations for jail, probation, and/or parole and state court or prosecutor statistics including criminal case initiations, pre-trial activities, bail, bond, plea bargains, dispositions, and sentences. This data will help the SAC monitor the implementation of

justice reinvestment policies as well as provide stock data from which the SAC or other researchers may perform targeted analyses of the state's criminal history records. Three years ago, Rhode Island launched a statewide initiative to modernize and reform the state's criminal justice system. On July 7, 2015, the Governor issued an Executive Order establishing a Justice Reinvestment Working Group (the "Working Group"). The Working Group spent months analyzing local and statewide data to identify the most pressing issues plaguing the state's criminal justice system, and to strategize both legislative and non-legislative solutions to these issues. The Working Group's research culminated in a report entitled "Justice Reinvestment in Rhode Island: Analysis and Policy Framework." The Report made three principal findings. First, Rhode Island's antiquated probation laws and policies contribute significantly to the number of people incarcerated in the state. Second, the probation system is overwhelmed, and officers are unable to provide the meaningful supervision that reduces recidivism and upholds public safety. Third, judges are not given the information they need to make pretrial release decisions, identify appropriate pretrial diversion options, and connect people to treatment. In direct response to this report, the SAC prepared and planned for this project for the data exchange to provide access to information from multiple state agencies.

South Carolina (\$78,945) The South Carolina SAC (SCSAC), located within the Department of Public Safety (SC DPS), will use funds for the third year of its three-year project SCIBRS Data Integrity: An Investigation from the Perspective of Intimate-Partner Victimization. The first and second years of this project were awarded through the 2016 and 2017 SJS Programs, respectively. This project addresses BJS Program Area IA (Core Capacity-building projects—carrying out research using incident-based crime data that are compatible with NIBRS). Further, this project addresses BJS Program Area ID (other capacity-building project identified by the SAC) due to its study of a subject that is a top priority for the governor of South Carolina. In year 3, the SCSAC will complete the data quality issues they encountered that created delays in the second year of the project. The SCSAC believes that the resolution of these issues will consist of outreach and targeted training. Additionally, during this phase, Stonewall Analytics will be estimating the magnitude of the relationship between unemployment and SCIBRS intimate-partner victimization over the fifteen years from 2001–2015, which covers the period before, during, and after the recession. The SCSAC will produce a final policy brief, a written report about the economic factors surrounding domestic violence, a written report detailing the entirety of the three-year project, and a written report detailing the agency-intervention of the SLED SCIBRS Unit as it relates to BJS and National Crime Statistics Exchange (NCS-X) interests.

Tennessee (\$59,757) The Tennessee SAC, located in the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, will conduct activities under the following Core Capacity area: Increasing access to statistical data. The two main goals of the project are to: 1) Build capacity of TnCrimeonline system to process, analyze and disseminate crime data to positively impact statewide policing, legislation, and education, and 2) Build the capacity of the Tennessee Incident-Based Reporting System (TIBRS) to process, analyze and comply with the NIBRS data reporting requirements and improve the quality of data reported on CrimeInsight. Three key projects will be implemented to address the state's needs. The first project involves enhancing TBI's new crime website, the Theme Oriented Public Site (TOPS), by providing additional online analytic capabilities for new data topics collected through CrimeInsight, the new TIBRS repository. The second project will involve

improving the quality and usage of data available and easing the burden of local law enforcement when multiple Group B incident arrests are made. To ensure continuity and the on-going success of TBI's statistical work, the SAC plans to conduct in-depth collaborative trainings for its leaders under the third project. Anticipated deliverables include three new themes (hate crimes, LEOKA, and use of force) being added to the TOPS website and adding the capability to report multiple Group B incidences on the TnCOP portal.

Utah (\$75,000) The Utah SAC located in the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ), will conduct a project under the following Core Capacity area: 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 will build off Utah's 2017 SJS grant project, which is 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. CCJJ and the Utah SAC will focus mainly on juvenile court data, to 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. Most of the 2017 efforts have been focused on the JJS side of the juvenile justice system (deeper end), which was subject to an audit and required to engage in activities consistent with this project (i.e., dashboards). In the coming year, the SAC hopes to replicate the current efforts with the Juvenile Court side of the system (front end, diversion and probation services), while continuing the recidivism work that has begun, integrating Court data into these tools, and extending outcomes into the adult system.

Vermont (\$224,750) The Vermont SAC (VSAC), located in the Vermont Department of Public Safety (DPS) and in partnership with the Crime Research Group (CRG), will conduct three projects: One Core Capacity and Two Special Emphasis projects. Under the Core Capacity project, the VTSAC, in conjunction with CRG, will develop crime analysis reports on issues of interest using incident-based crime data. Specifically, the VTSAC will identify crime data compatible with NIBRS that will allow them to generate six incident-based crime analysis reports on issues that the Working Group has selected. The topics currently proposed are drugs, drug-related crime, driving under the influence (DUI), domestic violence, property crimes and weapons related crimes. The VTSAC believes that once complete, the reports will provide the VTSAC and the state better capability to analyze and interpret law enforcement data. Ultimately, the objective of the project is to provide criminal justice partners in Vermont data driven crime analysis reports, improve data collection, improve data quality and publicly disseminate new analyzable datasets and reports of specific crimes on the VTSAC website. Under project one of the Special Emphasis project, the VTSAC, in conjunction with CRG, will establish data exchanges that will provide the VTSAC with data on crimes against vulnerable adults and the elderly. Additionally, and once the data exchange is complete, the VTSAC will conduct a study using state criminal histories and court data on crimes against vulnerable adults and the elderly, including arrests, prosecutions and sentencing. Under

project two, the VTSAC and CRG, will use administrative and operational criminal justice data to research rural and domestic violence in Vermont. Due to the geographical makeup of the state, the VTSAC will research the prevalence of and exposure to domestic violence in rural areas of the state. Due to the higher rates of substance abuse, unemployment in rural areas, transportation challenges and longer distances to domestic violence and health-related services, isolation in rural areas creates a challenging barrier and reporting issue of domestic violence.

Virginia (\$150,556) The Virginia SAC (VASAC), located within the Department of Criminal Justice Services, Criminal Justice Research Center, will conduct one Core Capacity project (Analyze NIBRS Data) and one Special Emphasis project (Analyze Criminal History Records (CHR)). The Core Capacity project will contain three sub-projects to 1) produce detailed reports examining the extent and nature of school and college/university criminal incident in VA; 2) use NIBRS data to examine the use of firearms in domestic violence incidents; and 3) use NIBRS data to examining the reporting of misdemeanor and felony offenses. 1) NIBRS-Based Examination of Incidents at Schools and Colleges: The VASAC will produce detailed reports examining the extent and nature of school and college criminal incidents in VA. In addition, the SAC will conduct a review of the quality and completeness of NIBRS variables in these school incidents, including issues with reporting incidents and differences in reporting from K-12 schools and college/universities. 2) Examine the use of Firearms in Domestic Violence Incidents: The VASAC will use NIBRS data to examine domestic incidents involving firearms and determine if new state laws are associated with a reduction in these incidents. The NIBRS data elements will allow for identification of domestic incidents, the type of offense, the type of weapon involved, as well as other characteristics of the incident. 3) Examine Reporting of Misdemeanor and Felony Offenses to NIBRS: The SAC will use NIBRS data to assess the potential effects misdemeanor and felony crimes have had as a result of raising the felony-theft threshold. The felony-theft threshold was recently raised from \$200 to \$500. The assessment will provide insight to the following: 1) Did the incidence of felony-theft offenses reported change after the threshold was raised? 2) Was the threshold change associated with any change in the dollar amount taken in property crimes reported in NIBRS?; and 3) What specific location types (retail and non-retail sites) were impacted? The Special Emphasis project is a two-year project to develop a capacity to obtain and analyze electronic CHR data from the Virginia State Police. The 1st year of the project will be to establish, test and refine the VASAC's ability to securely receive and maintain these records, do the necessary data quality and completeness checks to determine their utility for research, and structure the records in the database format that is suitable for research purposes. The 2nd year of the project will have the VASAC use the records to conduct targeted analyses to examine offender recidivism and better characterize criminal offending patterns, and assess whether CHR data can be matched to data in other criminal justice databases, especially VA's NIBRS data.

Washington (\$464,852) The Washington State SAC (WASAC), located within the Human Services Section of the Washington State Office of Financial Management's (OFM) Forecasting and Research Division, will conduct five projects: One Core Capacity and four Special Emphasis. Under the Core Capacity project, the WASAC will conduct the first of a three-year effort to expand the state's Justice Research Database and expand the functionality of the linking database tool, Criminal Justice Star. This project

will expand upon the collaborative efforts of the Washington State Education Research and Data Center (ERDC) and the WASAC between 2015 -2017 by now including the Washington State Patrol (WSP) to determine a process that will allow criminal history and arrest data to be added to the Criminal Justice Star. Under Project one of the Special Emphasis project, the WASAC will conduct a study on the long term recidivism of sex offenders. Specifically, the WASAC will answer questions on the near linear trend of sex offender recidivism over a period ten to fifteen years as compared to the “normal” recidivism trend of one to five years. The WASAC will use criminal history records and correctional information from the Criminal Justice Data Tool to assess sex offender recidivism patterns over a ten-year and a fifteen-year period, while noting the rates at lower year intervals as well. Criminal history data held by the WSP includes sex offenders whose registered offenses occurred within the state, as well as information on offenders moving in or out of the state and those who have died during the study period. Under Project two, the WASAC will evaluate the predictive efficacy of disciplinary records on later juvenile involvement with the criminal justice system. Essentially, answering the question as to whether school disciplinary records are an effective way to predict future offending, and if so what other covariates may aid in making that prediction accurate. Under Project three, the WASAC will create a statewide criminal justice profile with an emphasis on differences by location. The WASAC like some other states have used and relied on UCR over periods of time to understand patterns of criminal behavior and trends. The WASAC noted that statistics, such as the UCR, are often quoted as representative of entire regions, despite the fact that they aggregate areas that do not necessarily have a great deal in common. Doing such, they believe, is necessary but oversimplifies the data results. However, incident based data generates a research opportunity to address this issue and create a better platform from which to understand the local status of criminal justice matters. Under Project four, the WASAC will assess disparities in the criminal justice system by each decision point. The WASAC will conduct a study by collecting statistics for arrests, charges, convictions, sentences, and correctional terms from the WSP’s criminal history records and the Criminal Justice Star, from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2017 to measure the disparity.

Wisconsin (\$76,083) The Wisconsin SAC (WISAC), as part of the Bureau of Justice Information and Analysis, is located within the Division of Law Enforcement Services at the Department of Justice (WDOJ). The WISAC will use SJS funds to conduct a continuation Core Capacity project (Enhancing the Utility and Quality of Incident-Based Data). The WISAC will use SJS funds to continue to the development of data quality reports for law enforcement agencies related to IBR data, as well as making general UCR and IBR data more available to law enforcement agencies and the public. The project will enhance the ability to visualize, compare, and analyze details of incident-based data and further evaluate the quality and completeness of reported sexual assault data to support evidence-based decision making for law enforcement, policy makers and the community. The project is an eighteen-month project with a two phased approach: 1) The first phase will expand on previously SJS funded projects to develop more NIBRS-specific data dashboards that explore the depth of NIBRS data and allow for the potential to highlight and visually display crime data across agencies throughout the state. Steps for this phase includes development of dashboards, testing, finalizing and publishing the dashboards; 2) The second phase involves a detailed analysis of the connection between incident-level sexual assault data reported through the UCR program and sexual assault kits identified as part of the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI). Currently, incident level detail is collected through the state UCR program from

both IBR agencies as well as Summary-Based Reporting agencies for all types of sexual offenses. The information provided by SAKI may provide insight into the quality and accuracy of the sexual offense information reported through the UCR program and may identify areas in reporting gaps across agencies that collect and report information. Steps for the second phase includes collecting information from the agencies, conducting analysis of data from UCR, SAKI, and local agencies, and developing and producing a final report with findings and recommendations.

Wyoming (\$236,680) The Wyoming SAC (WYSAC) is located within the College of Arts and Science at the University of Wyoming. The WYSAC will be conducting one three-year Core Capacity project (Investigating the Success Rates of Felony Probationers and Parolees) to measure criminal justice system performance. The WYSAC will use SJS funds to collaborate with the Wyoming Department of Corrections (DOC) to analyze the DOC data to better understand why the felony probation and parole success rates have decreased in Wyoming in recent years. The DOC gathers data on the success rates of felony probationers and parolees to assess the primary functions of public safety, rehabilitation, and case management. From 2013-14 the success rate for parolees had a 6 percent decrease while over the last four years reviewed (FY11-FY14), the success rate for parolees decreased by 19.8 percent. Preliminary information indicates that the decrease may be attributed to fewer inmates receiving necessary treatment due to budget cuts in substance abuse programs in prison. The WYSAC will analyze the data collected to determine why the success rates have decreased in recent years. Additionally, the WYSAC will analyze the data to understand who fails on probation and parole and why; when they fail; what changes to services have had an impact on the failure rate; and the effectiveness of the services. Activities to complete the three-year project includes: Year 1) Meet with DOC to determine variables and merge the datasets, determine statistical model, then clean, manage, and analyze the data with the goal of providing a report with the methods, findings, and recommendations; Year 2 and Year 3) WYSAC will complete the study of the probation and parole programs which will assess the effectiveness of the probation and parole programs. The study will include a literature review and program evaluations to determine how well the programs are following the identified best practices. A final report with the findings and recommendations will be completed at the end of the third year. The goals and objectives of the project include enhancing the WY SAC's capabilities by expanding and analyzing information for the state's probation and parole programs.