

Examples of Statewide Criminal Justice Data Repositories

Mirroring the relative dearth of criminal justice data, there is little accounting of statewide initiatives to move toward a centralized criminal justice data repository. Complicating this issue is a lack of standards and definitions in determining what a centralized data repository looks like, and what its capabilities should be. There are states who have undergone efforts to improve the exchange of criminal justice information between agencies but have not established the collection of aggregate criminal justice data that can be used for the purposes of high-level analysis. Hawaii, Vermont, Maine, and Colorado are good examples of these efforts.¹ Further, there are states such as Illinois that have electronic, automated disposition reporting systems which has the ability to collect aggregated sentencing data, which are not reported here.² Also note, states can collect and report aggregate statewide criminal justice data without a centralized data repository. Measures for Justice offers a comprehensive national scan of each state's data reporting infrastructure for a variety of metrics.³

The states profiled below represent a broad but not exhaustive list of government initiatives to fully integrate criminal justice data, with focus on the best state models that may have similarities to the data infrastructure in Ohio. Keep in mind, however, these states often have very different challenges and opportunities compared to Ohio.

¹ <https://www.ojbc.org/files/VermontOJBCspotlight.pdf>; <https://www.ojbc.org/files/HawaiiOJBCspotlight.pdf>; <http://www.ojbc.org/files/MaineOJBCspotlight.pdf>; <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cicjis/about-cicjis>

² <https://www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/criminaljustice/pdfs/Illinois%20Criminal%20Justice%20Data%20Guide.pdf>

³ <https://measuresforjustice.org/state-of-the-data>

State Repository	Description	Development	Cost/Funding	Notes
Iowa Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)	<p>A “system of systems” that integrates and shares criminal justice information among Iowa’s criminal justice agencies in a seamless, real-time, and secure manner. ⁴ It connects law enforcement, attorneys, state agencies, courts, and criminal histories. The Justice Data Warehouse holds data on all case filings and dispositions in adult criminal court and juvenile delinquency court.</p>	<p>The project began receiving grants in 2002 and launched in 2007. Major updates continue to be made and project completion is slated for 2022.</p>	<p>Total project cost from initiation in 2001 through 2017 is ~\$15 million dollars, or less than \$1 million a year. The expected cost for 2018 is \$1.55 million. Initially a mix of 10 state and federal grants were used for the development, but now annual funding is done through state appropriation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection orders available to law enforcement 12-36 hours sooner than previously ▪ Exchange used 18,000 times a day by law enforcement increasing safety ▪ Elimination of information errors and redundant data entry, allowing for improved and more immediate decision-making ▪ Statewide Consolidated Charge Code Table – exchange sends information from a centralized table that manages all criminal charge codes to the Judicial Branch DPS, DOC, DOT, county attorneys, and local

⁴ <https://humanrights.iowa.gov/cjip/criminal-justice-information-systems-integration>

State Repository	Description	Development	Cost/Funding	Notes
				law enforcement, ensuring all entities are using the same charge codes.
North Carolina Criminal Justice Law Enforcement Automated Data Services (CJLEADS)⁵	Database of comprehensive information about criminals that can be accessed via an online portal. It integrates data including warrants; prison and jail records; court records; probation and parole status; sex offender registration; driver records; and concealed handgun permits. It provides up-to-date information about offenders in a centralized location via a secure connection for use by state and local government criminal justice professionals.	Launched in 2010 as a joint effort managed by the Department of Information Technology and various state agencies.	The initial development cost was \$25.5 million, with an annual cost of \$9 million thereafter. The North Carolina State Government estimates time savings and increased productivity saves \$19.5 million annually.	Usage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28,000 federal, state, and local CJ professionals ▪ 12,407 users access CJLEADS in an average week ▪ 19.9 million searches in an average year

⁵ <https://files.nc.gov/ncdit/documents/files/GBICC-Legislative-Report-June-2013.pdf>

State Repository	Description	Development	Cost/Funding	Notes
<p>Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET)⁶</p>	<p>It began with a 1995 report from the Pennsylvania Improved Management Performance and Cost Control Task Force as a means to reduce cost, increase accountability, and improve service. JNET currently has the best ability to use aggregate criminal justice data for the purposes of research and analysis. Its users include 38 state organizations, 44 federal agencies, 8 business partners, 67 counties, and 1,692 local agencies including police. The system collects and reports information on offenders from law enforcement all the way through post-sentence supervision.</p>	<p>It began in 1995 as a collective project among several state agencies and grew to include counties, municipalities, and local PDs.</p>	<p>The cost in FY 2018 was \$4.9 million.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is housed in the Public Safety IT Delivery Center and staffed by JNET, Pennsylvania State Police, Corrections, Probation/Parole, and the Commission on Crime and Delinquency. • The Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing has developed an interactive data portal to display sentencing data.⁷
<p>Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission Data Dashboard</p>	<p>Enacted in March of 2021, VA SB1391 requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to collect and disseminate, on an annual basis, statewide</p>	<p>In July of 2021, the Commission released a Case Details Worksheet that was meant to supplement data from presentence investigations.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia’s sentencing dashboard is an interactive excel-based spreadsheet which includes Sentence Length,

⁶ https://www.pajnet.pa.gov/Documents/jnet_annual_report.pdf

⁷ <https://pcs.la.psu.edu/research-data/interactive-data-portal/>

State Repository	Description	Development	Cost/Funding	Notes
	and locality-level data related to adults charged with criminal offenses punishable by confinement in jail or a term of imprisonment. ⁸ The Virginia Sentencing Commission has developed an excel based dashboard with key sentencing information that is available to download on their website. There is also a Tableau-based sentencing dashboard. ⁹	Sentencing data is pulled from the worksheet, which can be completed in an electronic, automated system. ¹⁰		Fiscal Year, Primary Offense Group, Primary VCC, Circuit Court Number, and Locality.

Recent State Legislative Efforts

State	Description	Funding	Status
New Mexico	In 2019 the New Mexico Legislature authorized the Crime Reduction Grant Act under HB0267. This legislation directed local Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils to "facilitate sharing of criminal justice information between agencies" and	A \$125,000 Local Criminal Justice Coordinating Council grant funded the development and launch of the data exchange. The New Mexico State Legislature Finance Committee and Department of	The data exchange is currently being piloted among New Mexico's criminal justice partners. In FY22, the project will share performance measure targets on criminal justice agency websites; and in

⁸ <https://www.billtrack50.com/billdetail/1307866>

⁹ <http://www.vcsc.virginia.gov/datadashboard.html>

¹⁰ <http://www.vcsc.virginia.gov/Sentencing%20Guidelines%20Re-Analysis%20-%20Preliminary%20Report%2010-01-2022%20Final.pdf>

State	Description	Funding	Status
	<p>directed the New Mexico Sentencing Commission to create and maintain a data-sharing network for information sharing among criminal justice agencies.¹¹ The data exchange will include notice of hearing information, warrants, release orders, domestic violence restraining orders, and disposition/sentencing data. In the next three years, the project hopes to build toward publicly accessible bulk datasets on criminal justice agency websites.</p>	<p>Finance and Administration have recommended providing \$500,000 in FY 2021 to continue the project.¹²</p>	<p>FY23 the project will present publicly-accessible bulk datasets on criminal justice agency websites.¹³</p>
<p>Connecticut</p>	<p>Connecticut’s Senate Bill 880, An Act Increasing Fairness and Transparency in the Criminal Justice System, establishes new data collection reporting requirements for prosecutorial agencies. The act requires the Division of Criminal Justice to collect disaggregated, case-level data on adult defendants and annually provide it to the Office of Policy and Management. Data covers arrests, citations, arraignments, continuances, diversion programs,</p>	<p>The fiscal notes specify the cost of collecting data for the Division of Criminal Justice at \$976,085 in FY 2020 and \$1,028,384 in FY 2021.¹⁵</p>	<p>This bill was signed into law in 2019, and reporting requirements began on February 1, 2021. The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy, and Planning Division, reports annually on the data collected.¹⁶ This data is not made available publicly in any format.</p>

¹¹ <https://www.nmcourts.gov/Self-Help/nm-dataexchange.aspx>

¹² https://www.santafenewmexican.com/news/local_news/new-mexico-courts-to-launch-criminal-justice-data-sharing-network/article_99e2a510-438f-11ea-a702-8318c5a0422f.html

¹³ <https://www.nmcourts.gov/nm-dataexchange/>

¹⁵ <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2019/FN/pdf/2019SB-00880-R000836-FN.pdf>

¹⁶ https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/CJPPD/CjResearch/Prosecutor-Data-Analysis/2022_Prosecutor_Data_FINAL.pdf

State	Description	Funding	Status
	contact between victims and prosecutorial officials, dispositions, non-judicial sanctions, demographic data, cases going to trial, fines and fees, and restitution ordered. ¹⁴		

¹⁴ <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2019/BA/pdf/2019SB-00880-R01-BA.pdf>