Association of State Statistical Analysis Center Directors

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS ASSOCIATION, INC.

STATE OF THE STATES:

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTERS

JULY, 1982

December, 1982

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10/15/1982

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WEST VIRGINIA:	No representative
WISCONSIN:	Michael R. Moskoff, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice
WYOMING:	David J. Roberts, Director, Center for Criminal Justice Research

*State does not have a SAC. Person listed is typically a contact within the state criminal justice planning agency.

Underlined names denote Executive Committee

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

LIST OF EXHIBITS Cont'd.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an up-to-date picture of the organizational status and statistical and analytic capabilities of the SACs. The Criminal Justice Statistics Association (CJSA) last published a report on the status of the SACs based on a survey administered in April, 1980. In an effort to obtain more recent information on the status of the SACs, a survey was administered in July, 1982. The information contained in this report represents a compilation of the data obtained via the 1982 survey.

Surveys were sent to SAC directors or SAC representative in 47 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Of this group, six states have no SAC* and six states did not return a survey (see Exhibit 1). The data included in this report are based on the responses from the thirty-eight SACs that returned the questionnaire (86% of 44 applicable states and territories).

Exhibit 2 highlights the current organizational and operational status of the SACs, based on the survey responses.

*Florida and North Carolina were included in the survey results, although by the strictest definition they do not have a SAC. Please note that they will be included when referring to SACs throughout the remainder of this report.

EXHIBIT 1

STATES NOT INCLUDED IN SURVEY RESULTS

NO SAC IN STATE

1. Georgia
2. Indiana**
3. Kentucky
4. Nevada**
5. South Dakota**
6. Tennessee
7. West Virginia**
8. Vermont
9. Texas

SURVEY NOT RETURNED

10. District of Columbia***
11. Idaho
12. Louisiana
13. New Jersey
14. New Mexico
15. South Carolina

53 - 15 = 35 surveys included in results (or 86% of the SACs*)

*Includes Florida and North Carolina
**No SAC Representative - were not sent a survey
***Survey was completed but lost in mail

EXHIBIT 2

SAC SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS*

ORGANIZATION/LOCATION

- 47% of the SACs are located in Criminal Justice Councils
- 87% are not expected to change location this year
- 5 SACs have been in operation less than one year
- 7.5 years is mean length of operation (for SACs older than one year)
- 50% describe themselves as coordinative agencies, 39% as working inter-dependently with other criminal justice agencies in their state
- 68% work with the Department of Corrections, 53% with the courts, 50% with Departments of Public Safety or the state police

STAFFING

- Average full-time staff size is 4.4 (range 1-26)
- 69% of SACs have had only one director since 1980
- Of SACs with only one director in the past two years, the average length of time the current SAC Director has been in that position is 3.5 years (range 2-9)
- 13% of SACs expecting staff cutbacks next year
- 45% report unmet staffing needs

FUNDING

- 11% of SACs have remaining Comprehensive Data System (CDS) funds
- 76% receive funds from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
- 71% receive state funding
- Average total funding per SAC was $170K (range of $25K-$780K)
- 40% anticipated increases in funding
- 28% anticipated decreases in funding
- 8% reported survival unlikely
- 21% reported survival possible
- 71% reported survival likely to very likely

RESPONSIBILITY FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

- 45% of the SACs reported involvement with Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) system operation in their state
- 39% of the SACs reported involvement with Offender Based Transaction Statistics system operation in their state
- 21% of the SACs reported involvement with Computerized Criminal History system operation in their state

*Most percentages are based on responses from the 38 SACs (includes Florida and North Carolina) who returned the survey. However, some are based on fewer surveys due to incomplete data. See main text for details.

**Refers to those SACs who have primary or shared "operational" responsibility for the system noted. The exact level of responsibility could vary from state to state.

I. ORGANIZATION

SAC Location. The locations of the existing SACs (38 included in the survey) are as follows:

No.	Percent*	Location
18	47%	Criminal Justice Council
5	13%	Dept. of Public Safety, Law Enforcement Dept., or ID Bureau
5	13%	Attorney General's Office
4	11%	Planning/Programming Dept.
2	5%	Community/Local Affairs Dept.
2	5%	Bureau of Investigation
1	3%	Corrections Dept.
1	3%	Crime Information Center

SAC Relocation. Three SACs (8%) indicated that relocation plans were definite and another two (5%) indicated relocation plans were proposed. Of these five SACs, three are currently located in CJCs, and two are located within departments of Local/Community Affairs. Two of these SACs do not know where they would move to; for the other three, one would be relocated to a Public Safety Department, one to a Governor's Office, and one to a Criminal Justice Information Authority. If these relocations occur, the proportion of SACs located in CJCs will be reduced from 47% to 39%.

At the time of the 1980 survey, 76% of SACs were located in CJCs, and it was predicted that 38% of SACs would be located in CJCs if anticipated changes were to be implemented. Thus, the trend of moving out of CJCs as LEAA funds expire has continued but most have found places in other state executive branch agencies. Furthermore, twenty-seven (71%) reported in our current survey that the likelihood their SAC would be continued is very likely or likely. (See section on funding for more details.)

*Unless otherwise specified, all percentages (throughout the report) are rounded to the nearest 1%.

Agencies SACs Work With. The agencies SACs most often report working with (see Exhibit 3) for purposes of justice information system development, justice information and data access, justice analysis, and statistics generation in their state, are Corrections Departments (68%), Courts/Sentencing Commissions (53%), Public Safety Departments, State Police Departments, or Bureaus of Investigation (50%), and Local Police and Sheriffs (42%).

In general, SACs described their relationship vis-a-vis other agencies as coordinative (50%) and/or interdependent (39%). Fourteen SACs (37%) used different descriptions to categorize their relationships with the various agencies in their state (e.g. coordinative with some, interdependent with others).

EXHIBIT 3

AGENCIES SACS WORK WITH

	PERCENT OF TOTAL SACS	NUMBER OF SACS
Corrections Department	68%	26
Courts/Sentencing Commission	53%	20
Dept. of Public Safety/State Police/Bureau of Investigation	50%	19
Local Police/Sheriffs	42%	16
Juvenile Services/Family Court/ Social Services	24%	9
Parole/Probation	24%	9
Attorney General/District Attorney/ Dept. of Justice	21%	8
State Planning/State Data Center	13%	5
State Legislature	8%	3
Governor's Office	8%	3
Jails	5%	2
Criminal Justice Council/Regional Planning Unit	3%	1
Other	11%	4

II. FUNDING

Length of Operation. The average length of operation for SACs nationally is 6.5 years. If we include only those SACs that have been in operation over one year, and exclude the one SAC that has been around for 30 years, the average becomes 6.8 years (based on 31 SACs). Exhibit 4 shows a frequency distribution of length of operation for the 38 SACs included in the survey.

Current Funding. Very few (4) SACs have remaining CDS money. Most (29) receive funds from BJS (an average of $64,000, with a range of $18,000-$150,000). Twenty-six states receive state funds, averaging $146,000 per SAC. Six SACs receive other federal funds averaging $76,000. Total SAC funding averages $175,000, with a range of $25,000 to $780,000. (See Exhibit 5 for frequency distribution of total SAC funding.)

Nine states reported only one source of funds. Five of these receive only BJS funds ($25,000 to $150,000), the remaining four receive only state funds ($34,000 to $750,000).

Anticipated Source of Funding. Eleven state were unsure of the expected amount of their future funding. Of the 27 SACs that could estimate their total future funding, eleven reported an expected increase and seven reported expected decreases in funding. The expected percent increases range from 5% to 61% (with an average of 22%) and the expected decreases range from 3% to 100% (one SAC definitely sees no future funding source and anticipates closing). Eliminating the one SAC with no future results in an expected average decrease of 10% in SAC funding.

These calculations did not include SACs unsure of the amount of their funding sources. If we assume that those SACs unsure of funding actually receive some reduction, our tally of SACs expecting reduction becomes 17 (37 states included in this calculation) or 46%. (Five of the eleven SACs unsure of funding rated likelihood of SAC survival as "unlikely" or "possible".)

Level of Financial Support Needed. The level of support needed to continue the current level of SAC staff and services averages $174,000 with a range of $35,000 to $750,000. Of the 26 SACs that could estimate future funding and sources,

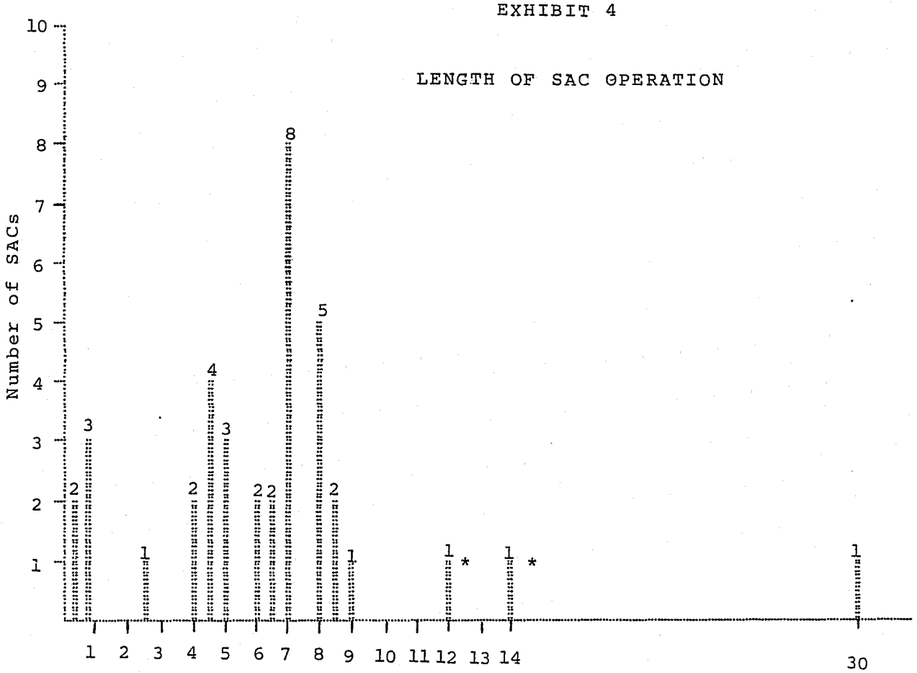
four SACs anticipated receiving more money than is necessary to continue their current level of operation, seven SACs anticipated receiving less money (mean of 16% less; range of 5% - 30% less)* than is necessary to continue their current level of operation.

Likelihood of Survival. Twenty-seven SACs (71%) reported that it is "very likely" or "likely" that the SAC will be continued after current funds run out, eight (21%) reported that it is "possible" and three (8%) reported it is "unlikely" the SAC will be continued.

*This calculation based on six SACs - the one SAC expecting to receive no funds was excluded from this calculation.

EXHIBIT 4

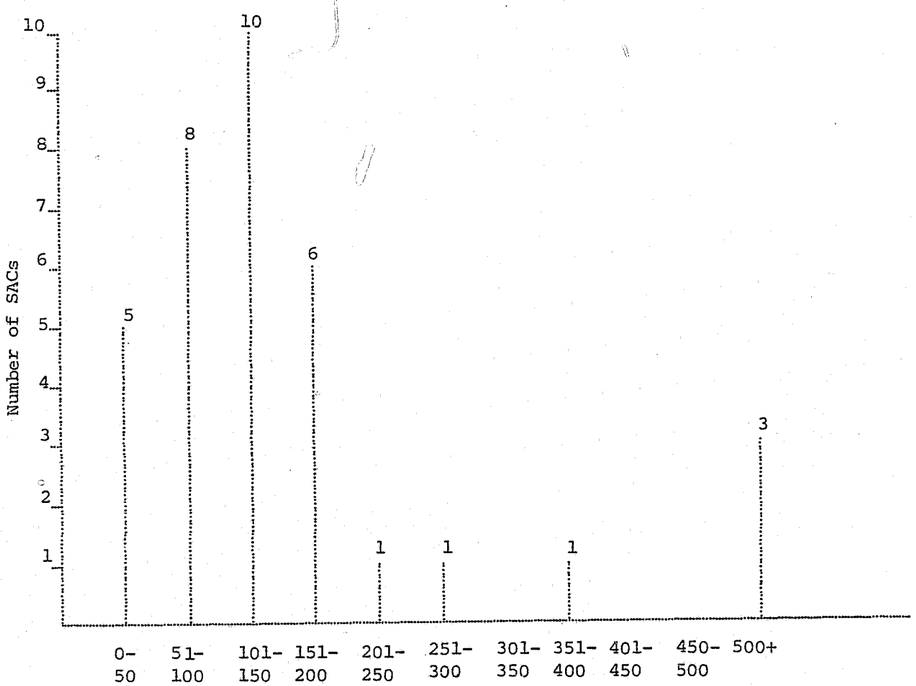
LENGTH OF SAC OPERATION



* Had comparable SAC functions before CDS program began in 1972

EXHIBIT 5

TOTAL CURRENT YEARLY SAC FUNDING



III. STAFFING

Number of Positions, Authorized and Filled. Exhibit 6 shows the number of authorized full-time SAC staff per state as well as the number of those SACs with all authorized positions filled as of July 1, 1982. Over half (55%) of the SACs have an authorized staff of 2-4 positions, 32% have a staff size of five or more, and 11% have only one full-time authorized position. Sixteen (42%) have at least one vacancy in the staff. Sixteen SACs have authorized part-time employees*, most (69%) with one or two (see Exhibit 7 for a frequency distribution of staff size). One state has only part-time employees working for the SAC; all of the staff members also work for the parent agency. Thirty-eight percent of the SACs with authorized part-time staff have at least one vacancy.

Exhibit 8 shows the number of SACs by actual (filled) full-time staff size. Only 26% have a full-time staff size of five or more, while 24% have less than two full-time staff.**

Actual Total Staff Size. Exhibit 9 shows actual total staff size (full-time plus part-time staff) by number of SACs. Most SACs (68%) have four or fewer staff members, with 47% having either three or four staff members.

SAC Positions by Position Type. Exhibit 10 shows SAC positions by position type, full and part-time, authorized and filled. Statistician/analysts comprise 38% of the authorized staffing, clerical workers 19%, SAC directors 17%, programmers

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*Part-time includes staff shared with a parent agency.

**Includes two SACs with no full-time staff (one SAC was just recently formed and had no staff at the time of the survey; one SAC has only part-time staff), one with 1¼, and one with 1½ full-time staff.

11%, planners 3%, and others 12%. Exhibit 11 lists the unfilled position types by percentage of authorized positions. Percentages range from 5% for SAC director to 29% for planners.

Filling Vacancies. Of the 18 states with unfilled authorized positions, 11 (61%)expect to fill all of them, two expect to leave one-half a position unfilled, three expect to leave one position unfilled, and two SACs will leave more than one of their authorized positions unfilled (i.e. one will not fill 2 3/4 of four positions open; one will not fill two of three open positions). This is a total of 8 3/4 open positions not expected to be filled or 4% of the total national authorized SAC staffing.

Anticipated Cutbacks. Five SACs (13%) anticipated staffing cutbacks in the immediate future.

Staff Turnover - SAC Directors. Ten (26%)* SACs have had more than one director since July 1, 1980. For this group, the current director has been in place for an average of ten months. (Exhibit 12 shows a distribution of length of SAC director employment). Of the SACs which have been in existence since 1980, 22 (58% of total sample) have had only one director since July 1, 1980, with an average length of employment of 3½ years (range of 2-9 years). Five (13%) newer SACs have had directors for nine months or less. If we include new SACs, there are 12 directors with one year or less of employment, and eight with four or more years of employment.

Previous Positions of SAC Director. Of the 36 SAC directors who responded to the inquiry about their former positions, 36% (13) reported that they previously worked within the SAC, 33% (12) reported that they worked within the SAC's "parent" agency, and one was a SAC director elsewhere (see Exhibit 13). The other 28% (10) were formerly employed outside of the SAC or parent agency environment.

*Percentages based on 38 SACs, although one SAC does not have a director.

Directors who previously worked within the SAC averaged 3.3 years in their former position (range of one-half to eight years) while directors formerly working in their parent agencies but not in the SAC averaged 7.5 years in their former position (range of two to fifteen years).

Staff Turnover - General. Exhibit 14 outlines the staff changes (excluding the SAC director) that have occurred to our survey sample* since July 1, 1980. There have been a total of 83 departures, 13 promotions to directors, 12 staff members have been hired from within and 36 staff have been hired from outside of the SAC. This is a net reduction of 47 staff positions or an average of 1.4 staff positions per SAC. This amounts to an overall 18% staff reduction in two years.

Are Specific Staffing Needs Being Met? SAC directors were asked to respond to the question "Are there specific staffing needs which you believe are vital to the SAC's functioning that are not currently being met?" Of the 37 that responded to this question, 41% (15) reported having unmet staffing needs. Ten SACs reported needing analysts/statisticians, six SACs reported needing programmers (see Exhibit 15 for more details). In general, these SACs reported being overextended and/or unable to provide some requested services without additional staff.

*Based on 33 SACs. Five SACs are excluded because they were recently started.

EXHIBIT 6

TOTAL FULL-TIME STAFF POSITIONS
BY NUMBER OF SACS

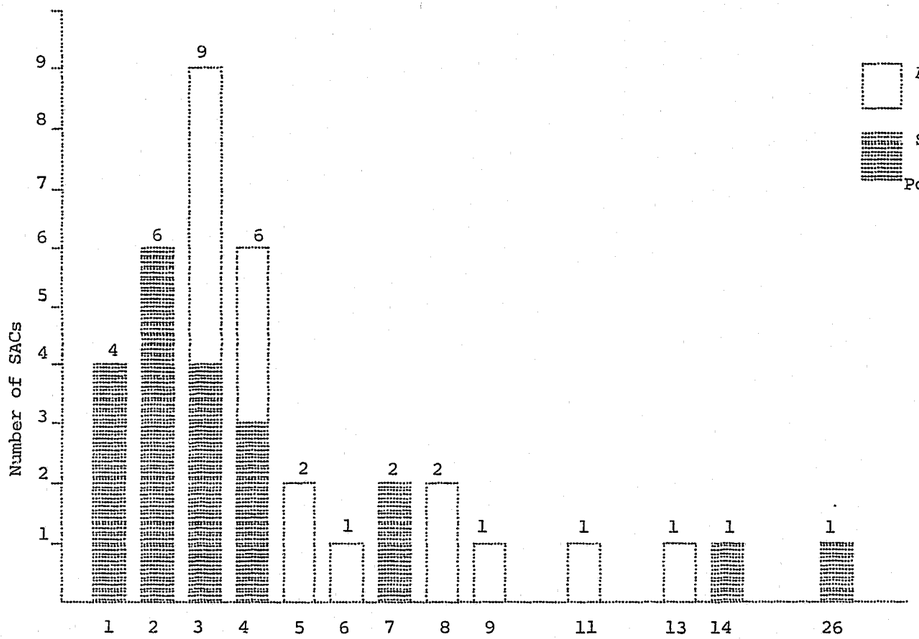


EXHIBIT 7

NUMBER OF SACS BY PART-TIME STAFF SIZE

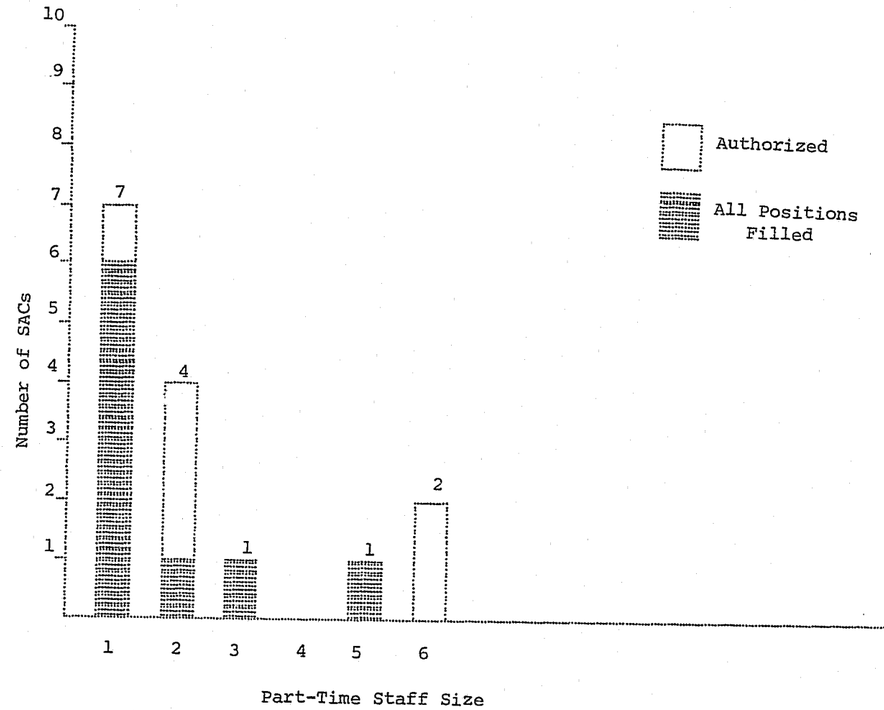
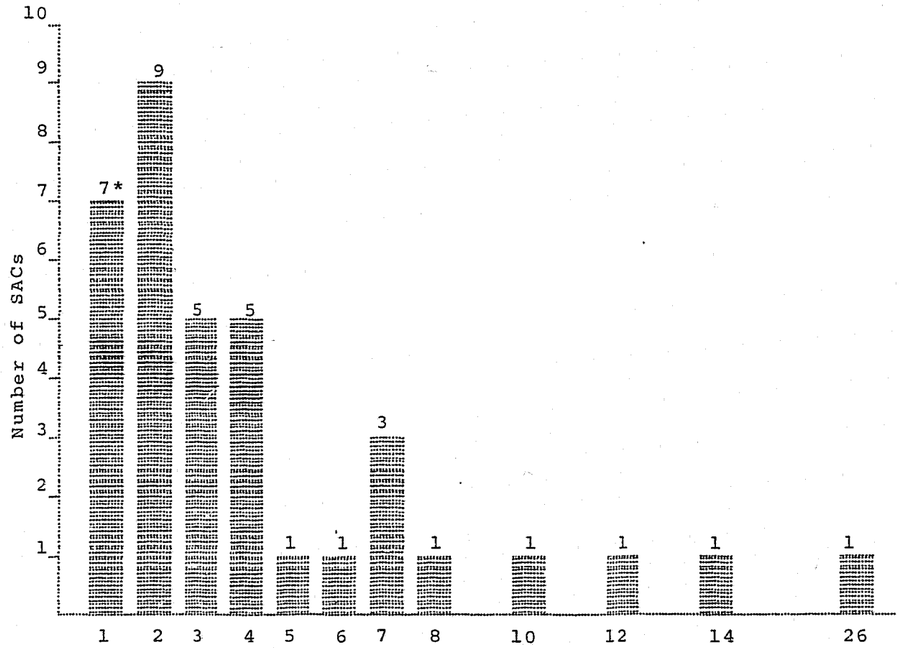


EXHIBIT 8

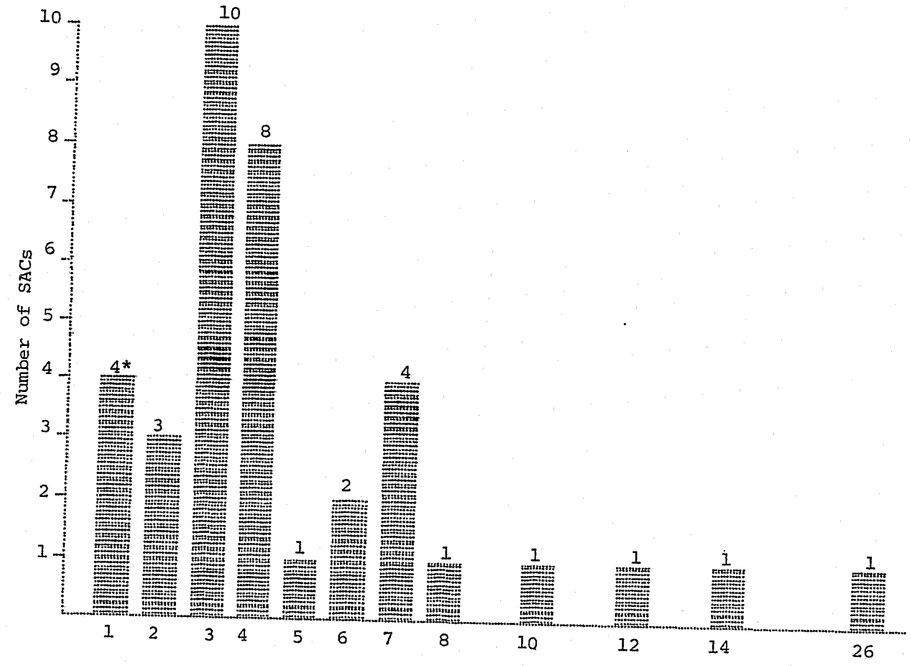
NUMBER OF SACS BY ACTUAL FULL-TIME STAFF SIZE



*Includes one SAC with 1¼ full-time staff members and one SAC with 1½ full-time staff members.

EXHIBIT 9

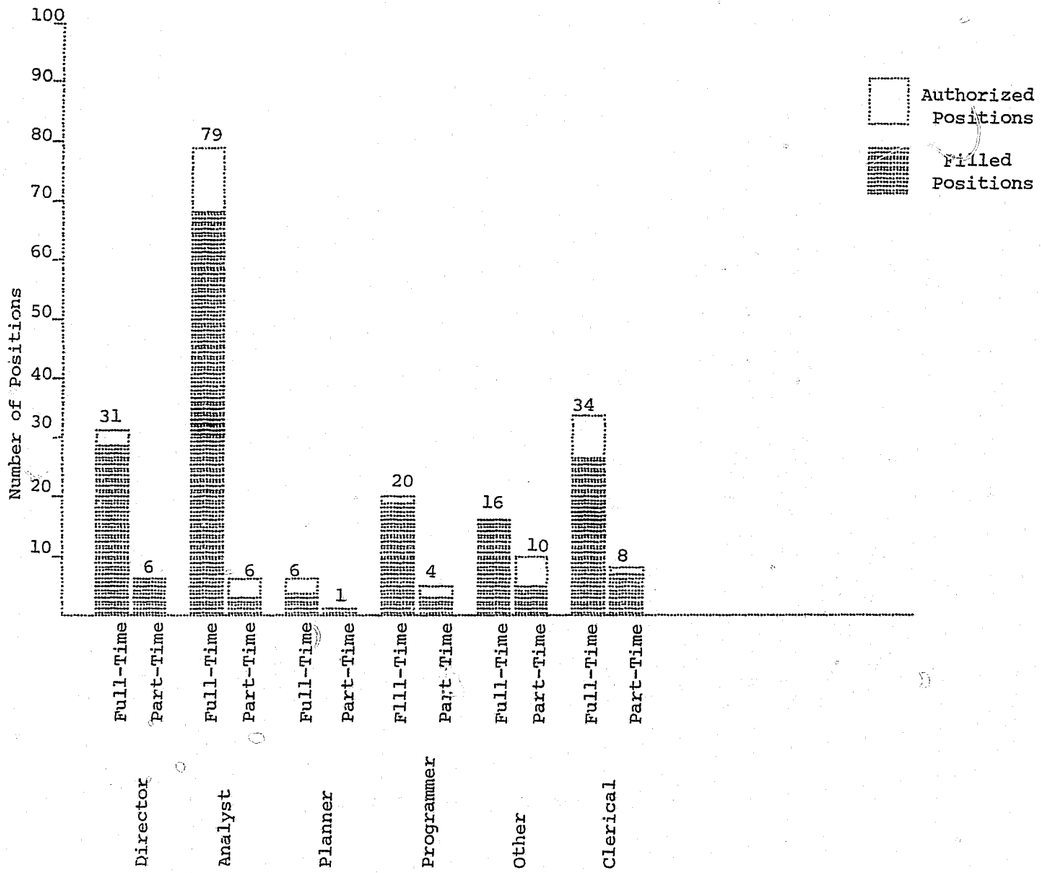
NUMBER OF SACS BY ACTUAL TOTAL STAFF SIZE



*Includes one SAC with 1½ staff and one with 1¼ staff

EXHIBIT 10

SAC STAFF POSITIONS BY TYPE, AUTHORIZED AND FILLED,
FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME



TOTALS:

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Authorized	186	35	221
Filled	163	25	188

EXHIBIT 11

UNFILLED POSITIONS BY POSITION TYPE

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	Authorized	% Of Authorized Positions Unfilled
Director	2	0	2	37*	5%
Analyst	11	3	14	85	16%
Planner	2	0	2	7	29%
Programmer	1	1	2	24	8%
Other	0	5	5	26	19%
Clerical	7	1	8	42	19%
TOTAL	23	10	33	221	15%

	% of Total Unfilled Positions
Director	6%
Analyst	42%
Planner	6%
Programmer	8%
Other	15%
Clerical	24%
TOTAL	101%

*One SAC has no authorized director position

**Totals may not add up correctly because values are rounded to nearest one percent

EXHIBIT 12

LENGTH OF SAC DIRECTOR EMPLOYMENT

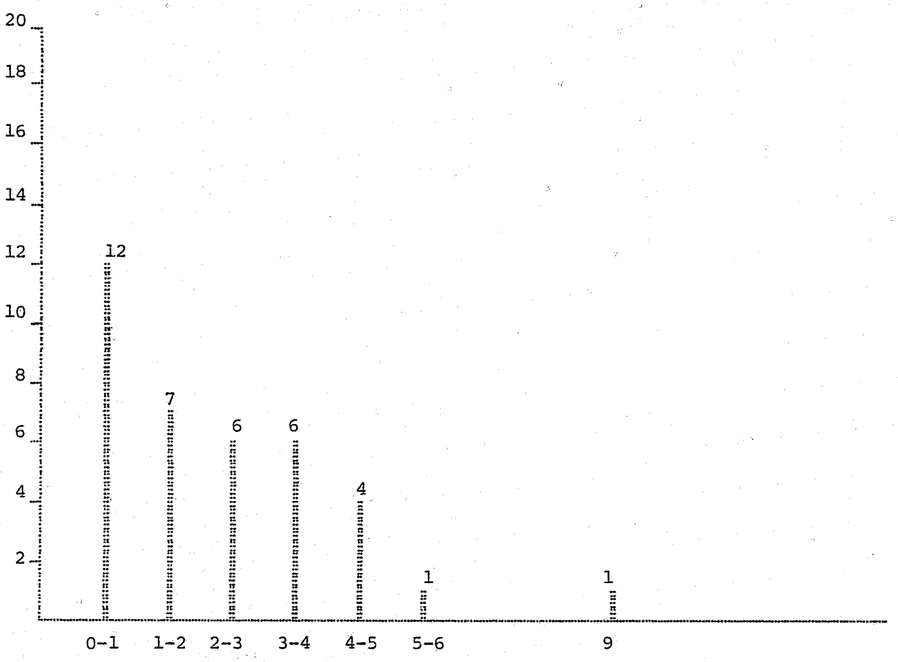
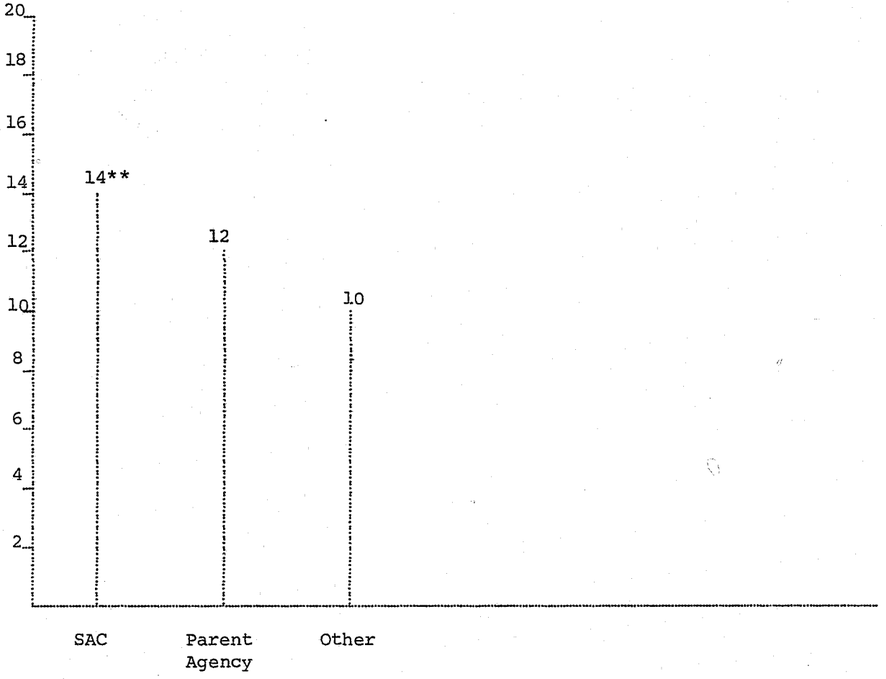


EXHIBIT 13

PREVIOUS POSITION OF CURRENT SAC DIRECTORS*



*Based on responses of 36 SAC Directors

**Includes one SAC Director who had previously served as director in a different SAC.

EXHIBIT 14

STAFF CHANGES SINCE JULY 1, 1980*

	Total	Average Per SAC
Number of Staff as of 6/30/80**	222	6.7***
Departures	83	2.5
Promotions to Director	13	.4
Hired From Within	12	.4
Hired from Outside	36	1.1
Number of Staff as of 6/30/82*	175	5.3
Net Reduction in Staff	47	1.4
Percent Reduction in Staff	21%	21%

*Based on responses from 33 SACs - five SACs are excluded because they have been in operation for a short time.

**This is an estimated figure calculated by adding Total Filled Positions for the 33 SACs (175) to the Net Reduction in Staff (47).

***Rounded to nearest .1 percent.

EXHIBIT 15

UNMET STAFFING NEEDS*

Type of Position	Need One Position	Need More Than One	Total
Analyst/Statistician	5	5	10
Programmer	4	2	6
Systems Analyst	1	-	1
Data Collection/Input Clerks	1	2	3
Secretary	1	-	1

(Five SACs reported needing more than one type.)

*Based on responses from 37 SACs. Fifteen SACs reported some unmet staffing needs.

IV. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Type and Size of Advisory Committee. Less than half (42%) of the SACs responding to the survey have advisory committees. Exhibit 16 displays the types of SAC advisory committees and the sizes of the committees. The CJC* Board or some subcommittee of the CJC Board acts as the advisory committee for 38% (6) of the SACs with advisory committees (16). These committees range in size from 18 to 35 members. In six (36%) states the CJIS** Advisory Board functions as the SAC Advisory Committee. These boards range in size from five to sixteen members.

Areas of Responsibility. The four major areas of responsibility for the SAC Advisory Committees are, in order of importance: 1) providing general review and comments on SAC work products (88%); 2) reviewing development plans for new statistics systems (56%); 3) general reviewing and commenting on SAC work plans (56%); and 4) reviewing development plans for new information systems (44%). Exhibit 17 summarizes these results.

Future of Advisory Committee. All of the SACs who responded to this question (i.e. 15) anticipated retaining their Advisory Committee even though the CDS guidelines are no longer in effect, and as such they are no longer under obligation to retain it.

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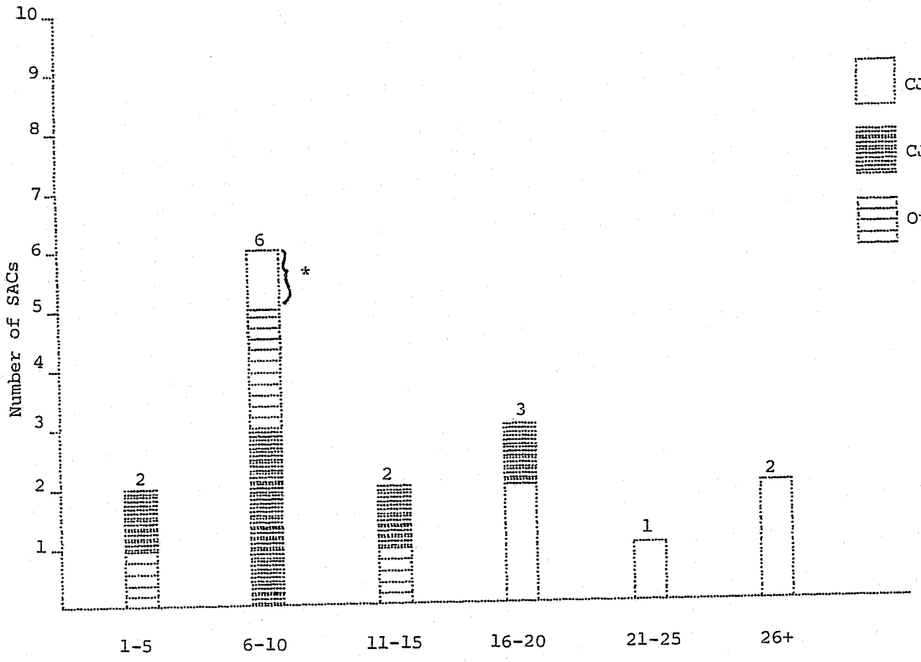
* Criminal Justice Council
** Criminal Justice Information System

EXHIBIT 16

SIZE AND TYPE OF SAC ADVISORY COMMITTEES



*Actually a subcommittee of a CJC Board

EXHIBIT 17

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

WITH RESPECT TO THE SAC

Area of Responsibility	Number of Committees With This Responsibility
Advise in the Appointment/Selection of the SAC Director	2(13%)
Intensive Review and Specific Approval of SAC Work Plan	2(13%)
General Review and Comment on SAC Work Plan	9(56%)
Intensive Review and Specific Approval of SAC Work Products	0(0%)
General Review and Comment on SAC Work Products	14(88%)
Review Development Plans for New Information Systems	7(44%)
Review Development Plans for New Statistics Systems	9(56%)
Other	3(19%)

V. AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

SAC Activities. Exhibit 18 summarizes the priority (current and future) given by the SACs to selected major areas of responsibility. Of the six areas surveyed, SACs have, in general, given highest priority to the areas of "statistical information and services in response to inquiries" and "analysis of incidence of crime and criminal justice processing" (see Exhibit 19 for rank ordering of areas of responsibility). Thirty-four SACs currently give high priority and three give medium priority* to "statistical information and services", while 24 SACs give high priority and 12 give medium priority to "analysis of incidence of crime and criminal justice processing". Additionally, the number of SACs giving high priority to these two areas is expected to increase to 36 and 28, respectively.

Expected Changes in Emphasis. Exhibit 20 illustrates the reported changes in emphasis regarding areas of responsibility. The area with the greatest change toward increased priority is "management and administrative statistics relevant to resource and expenditures," with ten states reporting anticipated increases in the priority given to it for the next year, and only two states reporting decreases. Although this area is expected to have the greatest increase in priority given to it, it will still be ranked fifth in overall importance. While four states will increase the priority given to "monitoring and coordination," and only one will decrease the priority given to it, the overall "average"** for this area will decrease from 2.2 to 2.0. All other areas of responsibility will increase slightly (a tenth of a point or so - see Exhibit 19).

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*37 SACs included in "current areas"

**A weighted average for each area of responsibility was computed by assigning a weight of three to high, two to medium, 1 to low, and 0 to none or no response priorities respectively; summing the weights over all the state responses; and then dividing by the total number of responses.

Criminal Justice Information Systems. Exhibit 21 summarizes the extent of SAC responsibility for criminal justice information system operation. Altogether, 26 (68%) of the 38 SACs reported having responsibility, either primary or shared, for at least one information system, and 16 (42%) have some responsibility for more than one system. The two systems with most SAC involvement are Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) with 17 SACs and Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) with 15 SACs (see Exhibit 22). This Exhibit also describes type of responsibility, including data collection, maintenance, analysis/report writing*, and system design and development. On the average, "maintenance" and "analysis and report writing" are the two types of system responsibility most often reported, followed closely by "data collection" (see Exhibit 22).

Twelve SACs reported involvement with information systems not listed in the survey. These range from juvenile court reporting systems to correctional information systems (see Exhibit 22 for a complete listing.

Major Topics Analyzed Since July 1, 1980. Exhibit 22 summarizes the major subject areas investigated by SACs since July 1, 1980. Specific topics analyzed were grouped into the following eight major areas: 1) victimization/crime surveys/citizen/attitudes; 2) crime and arrest trends; 3) prosecution/courts, judiciary/sentencing; 4) local jails, prisons/parole and probation/alternatives to incarceration/recidivism; 5) offender processing statistics/trends in system processing; 6) juvenile justice; 7) management and administrative statistics/task analysis/budgeting; and 8) special studies/response to requests. A complete listing of the actual topics analyzed by each state as well as more detailed summary. Statistics are included in the supplemental

* It should be noted that the question asked SACs to specify the information systems for which they had primary or shared operational responsibility. Interpretation of operational may have varied from state to state. In particular, it is likely that some SACs did not indicate they have responsibility for analysis of the data for a particular system even though they may.

report "State of the States: Statistical Analysis Centers: July 1982; Supplemental Report on Individual Activities."

As noted in Exhibit 23, it would appear that most SACs investigate crime and arrest trends (30 of 38 SACs who responded). Besides this, they would appear to respond to pressing state issues or needs, e.g. the emphasis on corrections processing (21 SACs) and respond to special requests or special studies (17 SACs). There appears in general to be more emphasis on investigating topics dealing with some aspect of the justice system, rather than investigating victimization or citizen attitudes towards crime and justice. Only four SACs have analyzed victimization or citizen attitudes; a minimum of nine SACs have analyzed a topic under each of the other subject areas which deal with crime reported and the justice system response.

Significant or Unusual Tasks Performed Since July 1, 1980. The types of significant or unusual tasks which SACs have performed since July 1, 1980 were grouped into several broad mutually exclusive categories: analytic which includes serving as a data resource to state and local agencies, providing research assistance, assistance in state and local information system development, and computer programming; assistance to the legislature, governor, or task forces which includes serving as staff to task forces or commissions, providing legislative reviews, testifying before the legislature. drafting legislation, and revising the juvenile code; press releases and media interviews; and other. Exhibit 24 summarizes the extent of SAC activity under each of these areas. A detailed listing of the actual tasks performed by state is included in the supplemental report referenced above.

As noted in Exhibit 24, almost half of the SACs who responded to the survey (18 out of 38) indicated that they have provided some type of legislative assistance: served as staff to a state task force or commission (10 SACs); assisted in drafting legislation or the revision of their state juvenile code (4 SACs); and reviewed legislation or provided testimony (4 SACs). Similarly, almost half of the SACs (17 out of 38 respondents) indicated they

have provided technical assistance to state and local agencies: eight SACs have served as a data resource; five SACs have provided research assistance; and nine SACs have assisted in information system development or computer programming tasks in their state.

Reports Produced Since July 1, 1980. A listing or reports produced by each SAC since July 1, 1980 is included in the supplemental report "State of the States: Statistical Analysis Centers: July, 1982; Supplemental Report on Individual Activities." Exhibit 25 summarizes the major subject areas addressed in the reports. (The subject areas are the same eight areas used to summarize topics analyzed.) As can be seen, the majority of SACs (24 out of 38 respondents) produced reports describing crime and arrest trends. Additionally, over 40% of the SACs that responded produced reports dealing with a special topic such as an assessment of a lowered drinking age law or on mental illness and violence, while 34% produced reports dealing with some aspect of the correction/supervision component. Twenty-six percent of the respondents produced some type of management and administrative statistics report; 24% produced report(s) describing offender processing in their state; 16% produced reports on some aspect of juvenile justice, and 11% produced report(s) dealing with victimization or citizen attitudes towards crime and justice. Only 8% of the respondents (3 SACs) produced reports dealing specifically with the courts or sentencing.

EXHIBIT 18

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY*

Analysis of Incidence of Crime and Criminal Justice Processing

Current \ Future	H	M	L	N	Total
H	23	1			24
M	3	9			12
L	1				1
N	1				1
Total	28	10	0	0	38

Management of Administrative Statistic Relevant to Resource and Expenditures

Current \ Future	H	M	L	N	Total
H	4		1		5
M	2	7	1		10
L	1	6	10		17
N	1			5	6
	8	13	12	5	38

Statistical Information and Services

Current \ Future	H	M	L	N	Total
H	34				34
M	1	2			3
L					0
N	1				1
Total	36	2	0	0	38

Monitoring and Coordination of Systems Implementation

Current \ Future	H	M	L	N	Total
H	15				15
M		6	1		7
L	3	1	5		9
N	1			6	7
	19	7	6	6	38

Technical Assistance in Coordinating System Implementation - State and Local

Current \ Future	H	M	L	N	Total
H	6	1			7
M		8	1		9
L	1	2	7		10
N	1			11	12
Total	8	11	8	11	38

Technical Assistance In Increasing the Statistical and Analytical Capabilities of the State

Current \ Future	H	M	L	N	Total
H	5				5
M	1	17			18
L	1	1	9		11
N	1			3	4
	8	18	9	3	38

* H = High
M = Medium
L = Low
N = None

EXHIBIT 19

RANK ORDERING OF AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY*

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	CURRENT	FUTURE
1. Statistical Information and Services	2.9	3.0
2. Analysis of Incidence of Crime and Criminal Justice Processing	2.6	2.7
3. Monitoring and Coordination of Systems Implementation	2.2	2.0
4. Technical Assistance in Increasing the Statistical and Analytical Capabilities in the State	1.7	1.8
5. Technical Assistance in Coordinating System Implementation	1.3	1.4
6. Management and Administrative Statistics Relevant to Resource and Expenditures	1.3	1.6

* A weighted average for each area of responsibility was computed by assigning a weight of 3 to high, 2 to medium, 1 to low, and 0 to none or no response priorities respectively, summing the weights over all the state responses, and then dividing by the total number of responses.

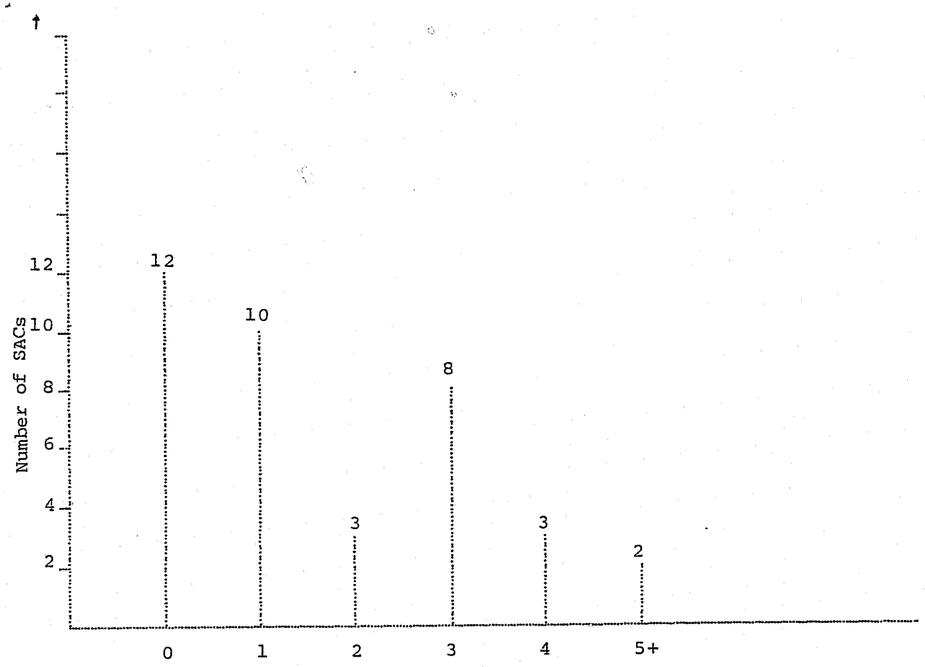
EXHIBIT 20

SAC AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY - EXPECTED CHANGES IN EMPHASIS

AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	# OF SACs EXPECTING TO: INCREASE EMPHASIS	DECREASE EMPHASIS
Management and Administrative Statistics Relevant to Resource and Expenditures	10	2
Analysis of Incidence of Crime and Criminal Justice Processing	4	1
Monitoring and Coordination of Systems Implementation	4	1
Technical Assistance in Increasing the Statistical and Analytical Capabilities in the State	3	-
Technical Assistance to Coordinating System Implementation	3	2
Statistical Information and Services	1	-

EXHIBIT 21

NUMBER OF SACS BY NUMBER OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS



Number of Information Systems for which the SAC has operational responsibility*

*Includes both primary and shared operational responsibility. The type of "operational" responsibility could vary from state to state.

EXHIBIT 22

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

TYPE OF SYSTEM	AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY* COLLECTION	MAINTENANCE	ANALYSIS/ REPORT	DESIGN/ DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL** COUNT
UCR	11	10	11	2	17
OBTS	6	9	7	2	15
CCH	4	5	4	1	8
JAIL MIS	3	4	3	1	4
OBSCIS	-	1	3	-	3
SJIS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER***	5	7	7	2	12
	29	36	35	8	58

*Each SAC may have more than one area of responsibility per system, with responsibility including both primary and shared. Additionally, it should be noted that the question asked SACs to specify the information systems for which they had primary or shared operational responsibility. Interpretation of operational may have varied from state to state. In particular it is likely that some SACs did not indicate responsibility for analysis of the data from a system.

**Includes those with unknown type of responsibility; that is, a SAC may have indicated they have responsibility for a particular system, but did not specify the type of responsibility.

***Actual list includes (four SACs reported more than one):

Juvenile Court Reporting/Information System (3 SACs)
Attorney General Management Information System
Jail Monitoring Survey (data on juveniles held in jails)
PROMIS
Correction Information System (other than OBSCIS) (2 SACs)
Parole/Probation Information System (3 SACs)
Localities Data Base
Manpower and Training Information System
Arrest Citation Register
Fire Marshal's Management Information System

EXHIBIT 23

MAJOR SUBJECT AREAS INVESTIGATED BY SACs

SINCE JULY 1, 1980

SUBJECT AREA	# OF SACs INVESTIGATI
Crime and Arrest Trends	30
Local Jails, Prison; Parole and Probation; Alternatives to Incarceration; Recidivism	21
Special Studies; Response to Requests	17
Offender Processing Statistics; Trends in System Processing	11
Prosecution; Courts, Judiciary; Sentencing	11
Management and Administrative Statistics; Task Analysis; Budgeting	11
Juvenile Justice	9
Victimization: Crime Surveys; Citizens Attitudes	4

EXHIBIT 24

TYPES OF SIGNIFICANT OR UNUSUAL TASKS
PERFORMED BY SACS SINCE JULY 1, 1980

TASKS	# OF SACS
Analytic	17*
Data Resource	8
Providing Research Assistance	5
Information System Development Assistance; Computer Programming	9
Legislative	18*
Staff to Task Forces or Governor's Commission	10
Legislative Review; Testimony	10
Drafting Legislation; Revising Juvenile Code	4
Press Releases; Media Interviews	3
Other**	6

*Some SACs may have performed more than one type of task, e.g. provided research assistance and computer programming support

**Other tasks include; putting on a conference on prison overcrowding; holding an annual CJIS conference; writing an article; assisting in budget preparation; assistance in court cases; jury selection

EXHIBIT 25

SUBJECT AREAS ADDRESSED IN REPORTS PRODUCED

BY SACs SINCE JULY 1, 1980

AREAS	OF SACs PRODUCING REPORT(S) ON THE AREA
Crime and Arrest Trends	24
Special Studies; Response to Requests	16
Local Jails, Prison; Parole and Probation; Alternatives to Incarceration; Recidivism	13
Management and Administrative Statistics; Task Analysis; Budgeting	10
Offender Processing Statistics; Trends in System Processing	9
Juvenile Justice	6
Victimization; Crime Surveys; Ciitzen Attitudes	4
Prosecution; Courts, Judiciary, Sentencing	3

VI. ACCESS AND USE OF COMPUTER RESOURCES

Computer Resources Used. Exhibit 26 displays the number of states using various computer resources. The primary computer resource is the state data center; 27 SACs (71%) have access to a state data center; 19 SACs (50%) have access to a state university computer center; and 17 SACs (45%) have access to a microcomputer or minicomputer (three SACs have both). Three SACs have access to other time sharing systems (see Exhibit 26), and five (13%) SACs reported having access to the Michigan Terminal System (MTS).

Only one SAC reported not having access to any computer resources, nine (24%) have access to one resource, 15 (39%) have access to two resources, and 13 (34%) have access to three or more computer resources.

Extent of Computer Use. Exhibit 27 displays each type of computer resource by its extent of use (frequent, occasional, never). From this figure it can be seen that although many (19) SACs have access to state university computer centers, only seven use them frequently. In contrast, microcomputers and minicomputers are used frequently by at least 70% of the SACs that have access to them.

Exhibit 28 outlines the changes in reported access to computer resources since April, 1980. The computer resource with the largest decrease in SAC use is the Michigan Terminal System. There has been a slight decrease in use of state data centers, with a large increase in access to state universities and mini/microcomputers.

Minicomputers*. Seven of the eleven minicomputers are Datapoint machines originally installed under the MIS project**.

---

* The differences between microcomputers and minicomputers have been blurring over the last few years. We assume (except for Datapoint) minis have at least 16 bit bytes.

** The acquisition of Datapoint machines to assist in the management of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) state grant funds was funded as part of the MIS project.

The four others are Wang, Data General, Honeywell and Hewlett-Packard. Three of these, the Honeywell, Wang and Hewlett-Packard more closely resemble "main-frames," having ½ to 2 megabytes of main memory and several hundred megabytes of hard disk storage. The Datapoints are closer to the definition of a "microcomputer," having from 48K to 64K bytes of main memory, although most have approximately 20 megabytes of hard disk storage. (There were no details available concerning the Data General machine.)

All of the minicomputer types have their own specific operating system. Eight of the SACs use BASIC on their minis, three use FORTRAN, four use COBOL, one uses Assembler, and one uses PASCAL. Three of the Datapoint users report using Databus, a COBOL-like language designed specifically for the Datapoint. Four of the Minicomputer users reported programming with more than one language.

Finally, four of the minicomputers have communications capabilities, and one has graphics capabilities.

Microcomputers. Nine SACs report access to a microcomputer. Three of the nine microcomputers are Tektronix machines oriented toward graphics and plotting. The other are: Apple, Radio Shack TRS-80, Hewlett-Packard 125, Digiac CT-80, and Archives Model I. The make of one was not specified. All of them can run BASIC, although the major use of the Tektronics and HP-125 machines appears to be with their own statistical plotting/graphics software. The Archives is set up with a specific implementation of "dBASE II, " a powerful data base management system. The Digiac has several languages available including FORTRAN. COBOL is used with the TRS-80 in addition to BASIC. The Archives and Digiac machines presently run on the CP/M operating system. The others have their own operating systems, although most can run CP/M,* the "de facto" industry standard.

Maximum Random Access Memory (RAM) of the microcomputers ranges from 16K bytes to 64K, with the Tektronix computers having 16K to 32K, the Apple 48K, and the rest (with the exception of the HP-125, which was not specified) 64K.

*CP/M operating systems can be purchased for most microcomputers.

Only three of the SACs report their computers have communications devices that would allow them to send and receive data and programs over a telephone line.

Seven of the nine microcomputers have graphics capabilities, three with pen plotter.

Finally, the Digiac and Archives computers have hard disk storage of ten megabytes, the TRS-80 and one Tektronic have over a megabyte each of floppy disk storage. Other SACs either do not have disk storage with their computer or neglected to report it.

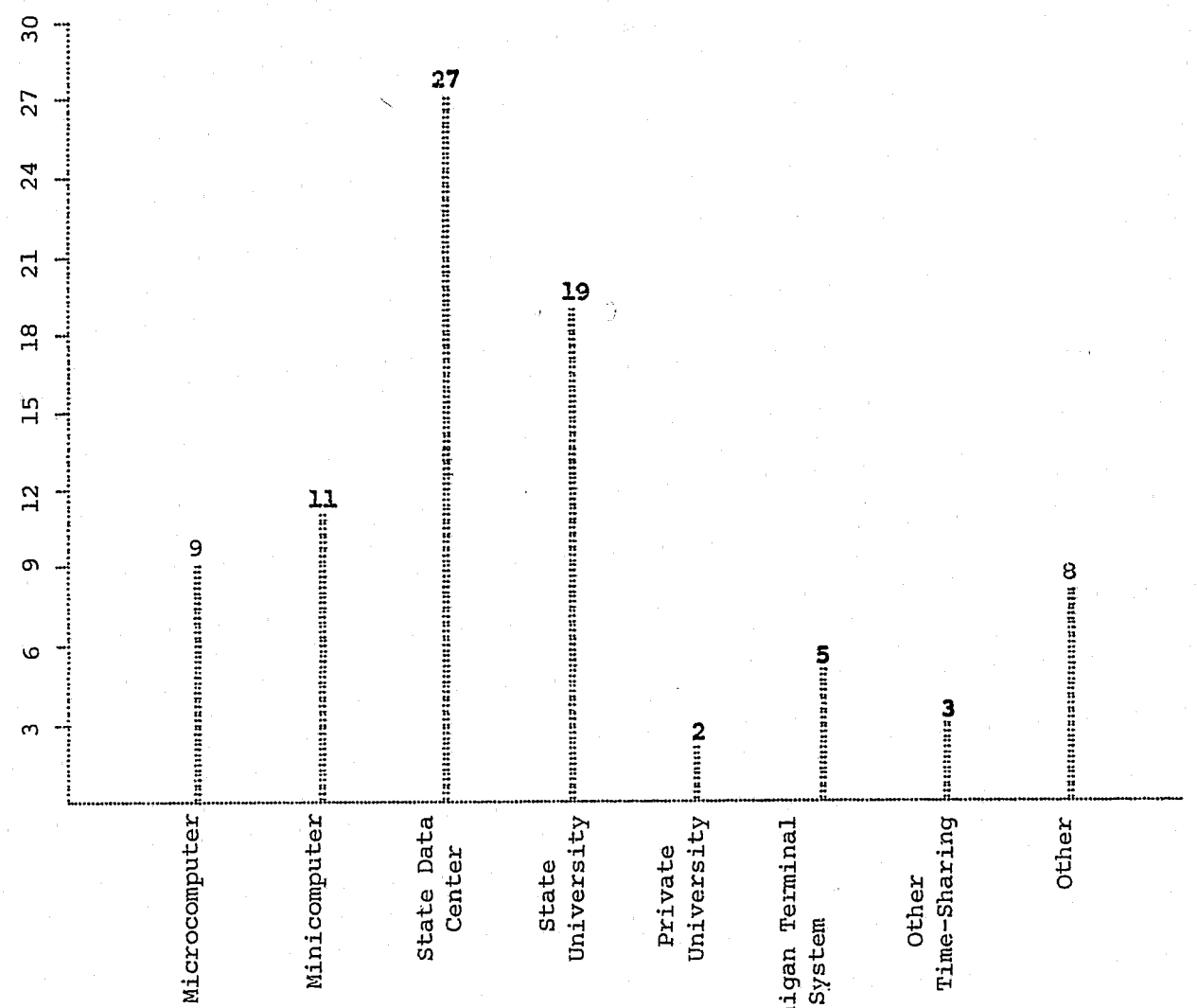
Programming by SAC Staff. Twenty-six (68%) SACs report doing some of their own programming (other than the use of standard statistical packages). Exhibit 29 outlines programming languages by number of staff who program these languages. COBOL is the language most often used, with 47% of the SACs having at least one COBOL programmer. BASIC is used by 39% of the SACs, followed by FORTRAN (32% of SACs). SACs are more likely to have more than one COBOL or FORTRAN programmer than any other type.

Principal Uses of Computer Resources. Main-frames (we include in this definition the super-minis of Hewlett-Packett, Honeywell, and Wang) are typically used to support the large information systems for which SACs have operational responsibility and are used for statistical analysis on large data sets (using SPSS, SAS, etc.)*. The smaller minicomputers and microcomputers have diverse uses, such as remote data entry (e.g. creating data files for later transfer to a mainframe), statistical analysis of sample data sets, graphing and plotting, prison population forecasting, other specialized analytic tasks, word processing, and electronic mail.

*SPSS - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SAS - Statistical Analysis System

EXHIBIT 26

ACCESS TO COMPUTER RESOURCES



TOTAL STATES RESPONDING = 35

EXHIBIT 27

EXTENT OF COMPUTER RESOURCE USE

	Unknown*	Frequent	Occassionally	Never	Total	%Frequent**
Microcomputer	2	5	2		9	71%(n=7)
Minicomputer	1	7	2	1	11	70%(n=10)
State Data Center		18	7	1	26	69%
State University		7	11	1	19	37%
Private University		2			2	100%
Michigan Terminal System		1	4		5	20%
Other Time-Sharing		3			3	100%
Other	4	3	1		8	75%(n=4)

*Respondent indicated they have access to the type of computer referenced, but did not specify the extent of use.

**%Frequent = (#Frequent/(Total - Unknown)) x 100.

EXHIBIT 28

CHANGES IN COMPUTER RESOURCE ACCESS

COMPUTER RESOURCE	NUMBER OF STATES WITH ACCESS 1980	1982	% CHANGE (1982/1980)*
State Data Center	29(81%)	27(71%)	-12%
State Universities	13(36%)	19(50%)	+38%
Mini/Micro Computers	12(33%)	17(45%)	+34%
Michigan Terminal System	8(22%)	5(13%)	-41%

*Calculated from actual numbers, the effects may be somewhat exaggerated due to the low number of cases in each category.

( ) = % of total repondents(n). For 1980, n = 36; for 1982, n = 38. The % change calculations are first carried out by weighting 1982 data to fit the 1980 proportions, e.g., for mini/micro computing = $\frac{17}{38} \times 36 = 16.1$; then

$$\frac{16.1 - 12}{12} = 34\% \text{ change}$$

EXHIBIT 29

COMPUTER LANGUAGES USED BY SAC STAFF

LANGUAGE	NUMBER OF SACS USING: AT LEAST ONE STAFF MEMBER	MORE THAN ONE STAFF MEMBER
FORTRAN	12 (32%)	3 (8%)
COBOL	18 (47%)	4 (11%)
BASIC	15 (39%)	2 (5%)
DATABUS*	4 (11%)	-
DATABASE**	4 (11%)	2 (5%)
ASSEMBLER	2 (5%)	-
PL/1	1 (3%)	-
ALGOL	1 (3%)	1 (3%)

*Datapoint's COBOL-like language
**Includes RAMIS, ADABAS, EASYTRIEVE
() = % of the 38 respondents

VII. CJSA SERVICES AND SUPPORT

Techniques, Methods, and Topics. Exhibit 30 is a list of techniques, methods, and topics pertaining to justice statistics and analysis SACs reported they would like to learn more about. Time Series/Forecasting/Trend Analysis techniques were the most frequently listed, followed by graphics and mapping techniques and Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS). Risk assessment and classification techniques were listed by two SACs. Other methods and topics of interest to individual SACs are displayed in Exhibit 30.

Interstate Transfer of Techniques. SACs were asked to specify steps that CJSA staff should be taking to increase interstate transfer of techniques and mutual assistance. Exhibit 31 displays the responses of SACs to this question. Providing regional workshops appears to be of highest priority, followed by the clearinghouse function (disseminating reports, data, and new techniques). Annual meetings, local on-site technical assistance, and assistance in interstate cooperative efforts were also suggested by more than one SAC.

Other CJSA Activities. Other activities SACs suggested CJSA should be involved in include dissemination of statistical techniques and analytical developments (3 SACs) and data analysis training (2 SACs). Other additional activities suggested are listed in Exhibit 32, and range from training in the use of microcomputers to involvement with juvenile justice issues.

BJS Programs. Exhibit 33 is a compilation of the types of programs SACs would like to see the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) offer. Twenty-six of 30 respondents would like the cooperative agreement programs to continue. Other suggestions include support for Uniform Crime Reporting systems, and "money" in general. A complete list of suggestions is provided in Exhibit 33.

EXHIBIT 30

TECHNIQUES, METHODS, AND TOPICS SACs WOULD LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT IN ORDER TO MEET THEIR STATE'S NEEDS

TECHNIQUES/METHODS/TOPICS MENTIONED BY MORE THAN ONE SAC	NUMBER OF SACs REQUESTING
Time Series Analysis (Includes forecasting, trend analysis)	11
Graphics/Mapping	4
Offender Based Transaction Statistics (e.g. Uses of OBTS data)	4
Risk Assessment/Classification	2
Policy Impact Analysis/Program Evaluation Strategies	2

TECHNIQUES/METHODS/TOPICS MENTIONED BY ONE SAC
Lisrel
Log-Linear Analysis
Survial Analysis
Trend Analysis
Multivariate ANOVA
Interactive Analysis of Large Data Sets
Task/Management Analysis Methodologies
Statistical Modeling
Computer Modeling
System Analysis
State-of-the-Art Techniques used by other SACs
Use of Micro and Mini Computers
Population Projections using census data
Prison Overcrowding (techniques for analysis of)
Public Domain Automated Systems
Data Uniformity/Standards
Security and Privacy
CJIS State Coordination
Management Information Systems
White Collar Crime
Survival Strategies for SACs
Computer Hardware/Software Available

EXHIBIT 31

STEPS SACS REPORTED CJSA STAFF SHOULD BE TAKING TO INCREASE INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF TECHNIQUES AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

TYPE	# OF SACS REQUESTING
Sponsor Regional Workshops	9
Serve as a Clearinghouse for State Reports/Data	5
Be a Transfer Agent for Techniques	3
Continue Annual Meetings	3
Provide Local Technical Assistance	2
Assist in Interstate Cooperative Efforts	2
Include SAC Projects in Bulletin	1
Translate Software into Several Languages	1
Set up a Clearinghouse for Data and Software Through Michigan Terminal System (MTS)	1
Provide Projection Package Support**	1
BJS Sponsored ICPSR* Course	1
Keep SACs Informed	1
Publish a Newsletter	1
Dissemination of Surveys	1
Develop Special Interest Group's based on Surveys	1
Seek Money	1

*Inter-University Consortium for Political and Special Research of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. ICPSR has in the past sponsored courses on criminal justice analysis during their summer session.

**Refers to support for a criminal justice projection package compiled by the CJSA

EXHIBIT 32

OTHER ACTIVITIES/AREAS WITH WHICH SACs
WANT CJSA TO BE INVOLVED

ACTIVITIES/AREAS	# OF SACS REQUESTING
Dissemination of Statistical Techniques/Analytical Developments	3
Data Analysis Training/Statistics Courses	2
Use of Micro/Mini Computers	1
Review of "Crime Analysis" Programs	1
Onsite Technical Assistance	1
More Direct Contact with SACs	1
Visit SACs	1
Review of SAC Activities	1
Review and Award of Mini-grants	1
Professional Biographies of SAC Personnel	1
Coordinated Use of UCR Info	1
Critique of UCR Display and Publication Method	1
Program in Crime Data Needs Assessment for Special Enforcement	1
Broader Information and System Dissemination	1
Juvenile Justice	1

*List of activities/areas may overlap with list of steps the respondents felt CJSA staff should be taking to increase the interstate transfer of techniques and mutual assistance (Exhibit 31) as the way respondents answered the two questions varied.

EXHIBIT 33

TYPES OF PROGRAMS FOR THE STATES
SACs WOULD LIKE BJS TO OFFER*

Continuation of Cooperative Agreement Program (26 SACs)
Provide Support for Uniform Crime Reporting System (2 SACs)
Money (general) (2 SACs)

Applied Research in Theoretical Criminology
Information Systems Development Assistance
Technology Transfer (PROMIS, ICAP)
Assessment and Correction of CCH Data Systems
CJIS Maintenance and Improvement
Software Translation
More Money to Develop Data Sources
National Comparison of Criminal Justice Information
Local Participation in National Projects
Special Studies
Juvenile Issues
Probation, Parole
Drug Enforcement
Anti-Crime Program
Driving While Intoxicated
Fund SAC Support Services
Let State Write its Own Program

*Only one SAC requested the topic unless otherwise indicated. Based on responses from 30 states.

END