

TOWARD A NEW PARADIGM

DEVELOPING A TRUSTED FRAMEWORK
FOR DATA DRIVEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE INNOVATION

RESULTS OF SURVEYS ON DATA SHARING AND DATA READINESS

CJCC SURVEY

GOAL

To better understand:

- the role of data-driven decision making in the criminal justice system today
- the availability of and access to data for reform
- the Barriers and impediments to using data

The GovLab in collaboration with the Arnold Foundation and the Justice Management Institute surveyed members of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils (CJCC), university researchers, and representatives from criminal justice associations. This 16-question survey focused how jurisdictions currently collect, use, store, and share data. The results were presented during the Data Driven Justice Meeting held at the White House on October 28, 2015.

TAKE AWAY

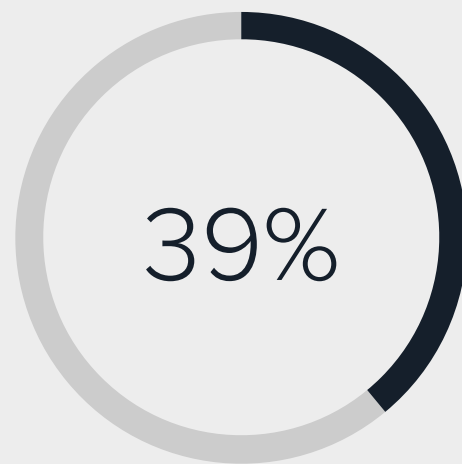
Initial results from 34 respondents demonstrated a diverse array of data practices. Information is collected on paper and digitally. In some cases, it is anonymized and, in other cases, simply stored securely. There's a significant diversity around data analytics as well. Some analyze the data within the agency, some outsource, and some do not perform data analytics at all. Some jurisdictions can use data to trace someone in the system; others cannot. Governance policies and mechanisms differ. In short, there is diversity of experience. In common is only the fact that almost no one posts open data for the public, including researchers, to study and analyze.

See Appendix A for the complete survey

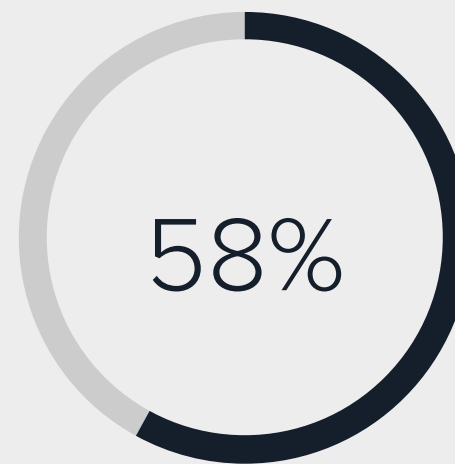
IMPEDIMENTS TO DATA SHARING

A Wide Variety of Data Collection Practices - Data collection continues to include both paper and digital formats

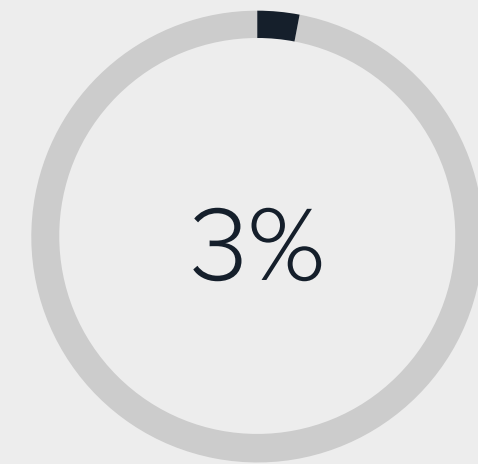
DATA COLLECTION BY CJCC AGENCIES



DIGITALLY



SOME DIGITAL,
SOME PAPER
FOR BOTH COLLECTION
AND STORAGE

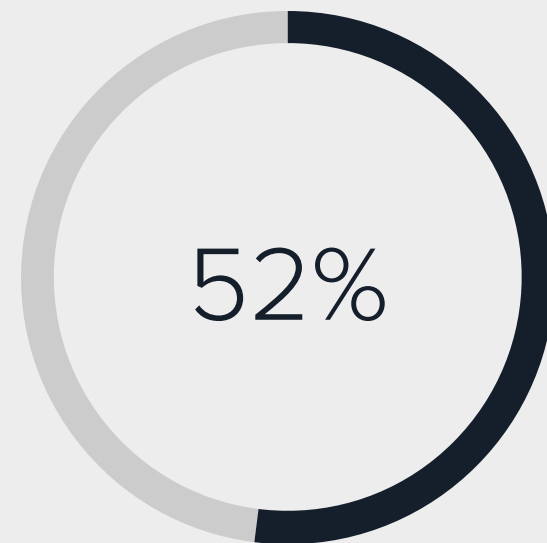


COLLECTED ON PAPER,
STORED DIGITALLY

IMPEDIMENTS TO DATA SHARING

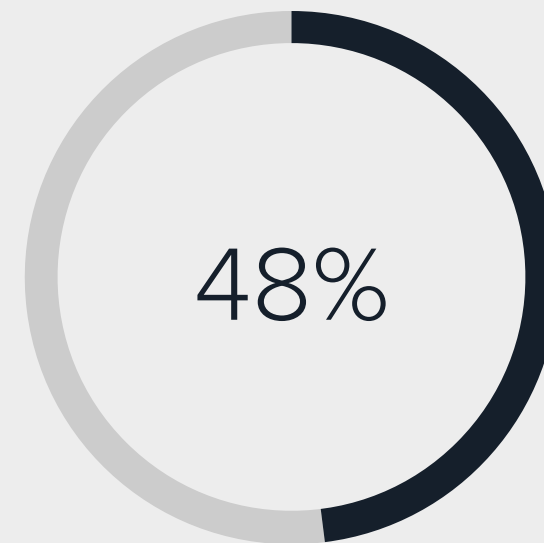
A Wide Variety of Data Storage Practices - Data anonymization practices by CJCC agencies

DATA ANONYMIZATION PRACTICES BY CJCC AGENCIES



ANONYMIZE DATA

VIA TOOLS OR BY REMOVING IDENTIFIERS

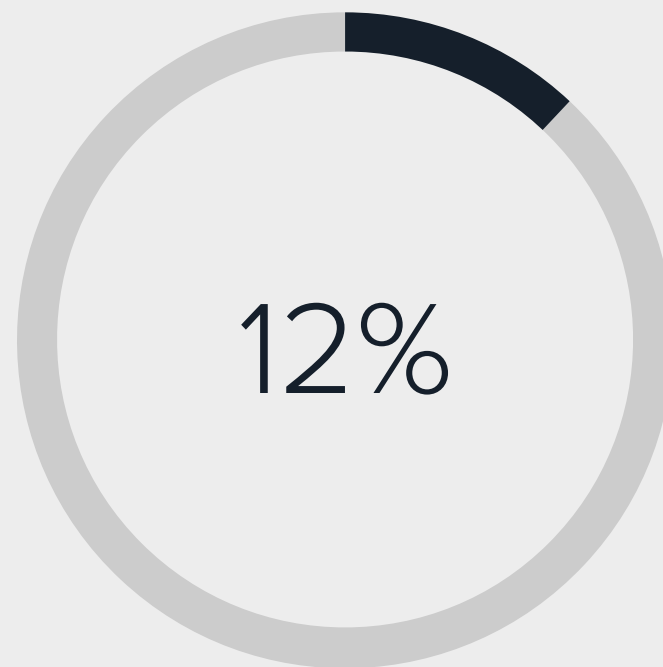


DO NOT ANONYMIZE DATA

DATA IS "STORED SECURELY"

IMPEDIMENTS TO DATA SHARING

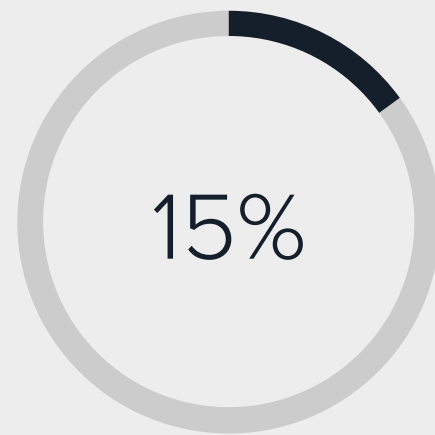
DATA ANONYMIZATION PRACTICES BY CJCC AGENCIES



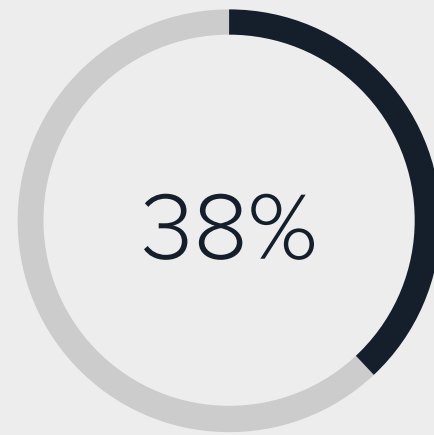
Only 12% of CJCC respondents reported that all member agencies use a common platform for collecting and storing data

IMPEDIMENTS TO DATA SHARING

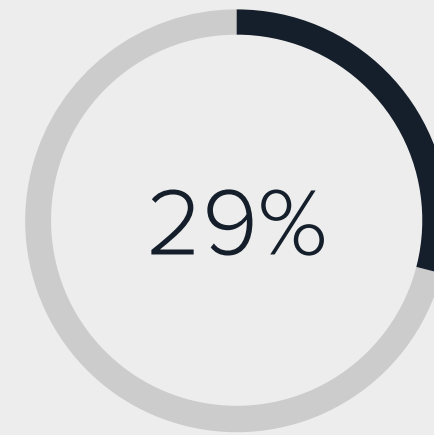
CJCC ABILITY TO TRACK INDIVIDUALS THROUGH THE PARTICIPATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



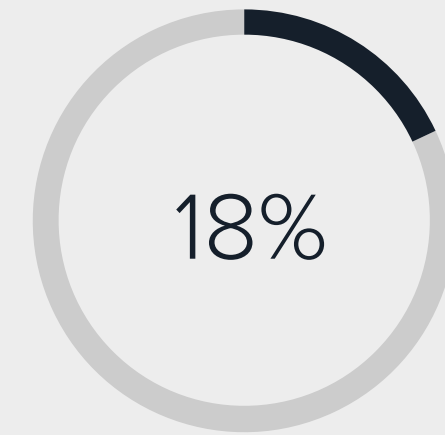
YES
IN REAL TIME



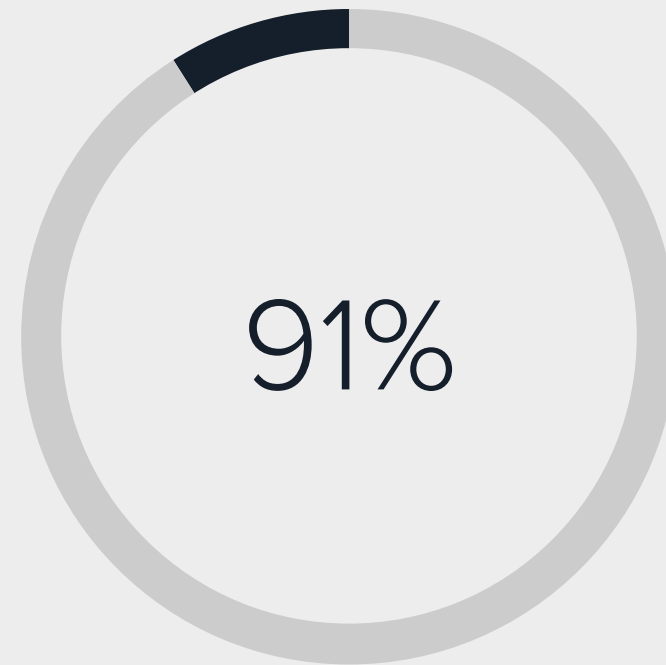
YES
NOT IN REAL TIME



YES
AS PART OF A SPECIFIC STUDY
OR EVALUATION EFFORT

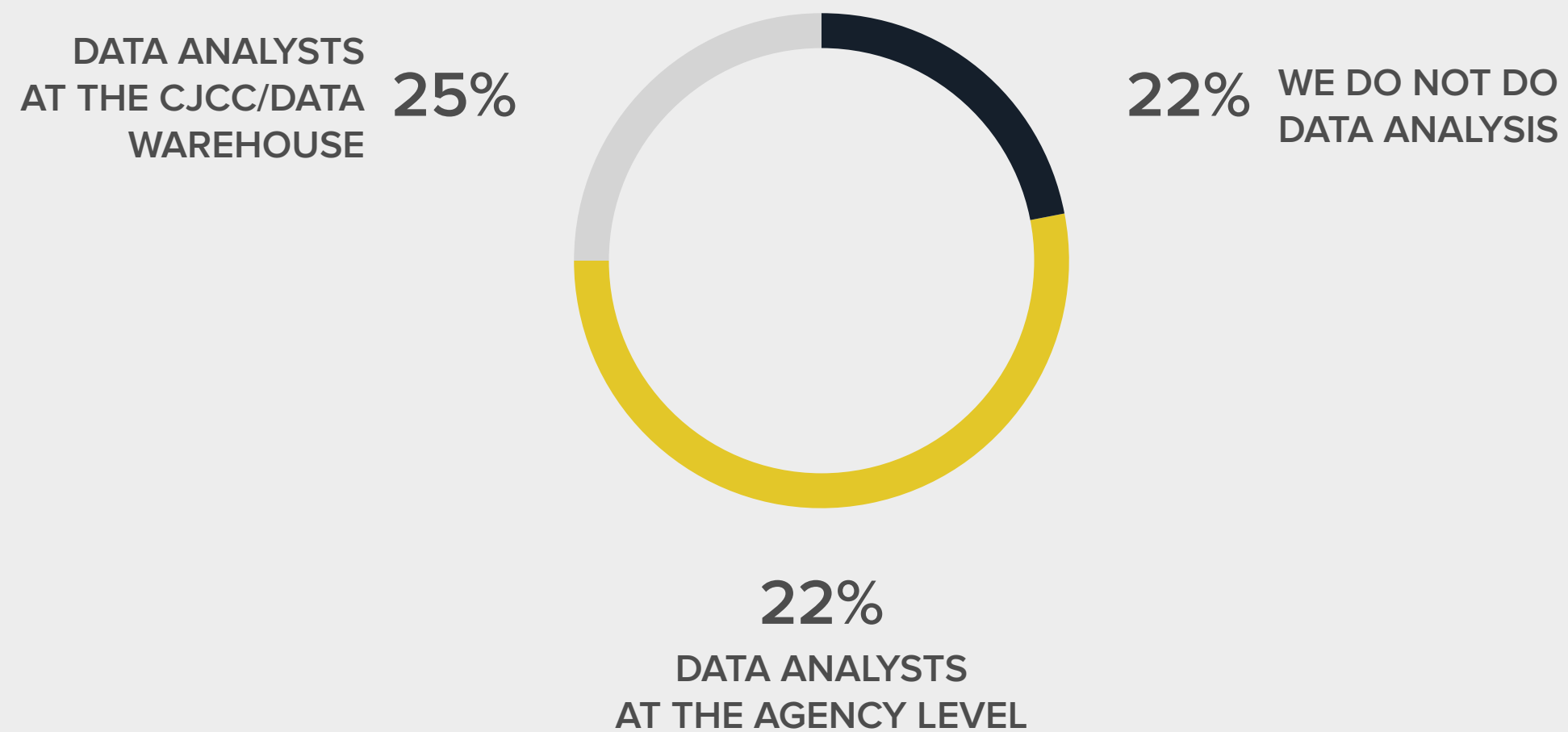


NO



91% of CJCC Respondents Reported
they do not post anonymized data for analysis and use by third-parties such as researchers

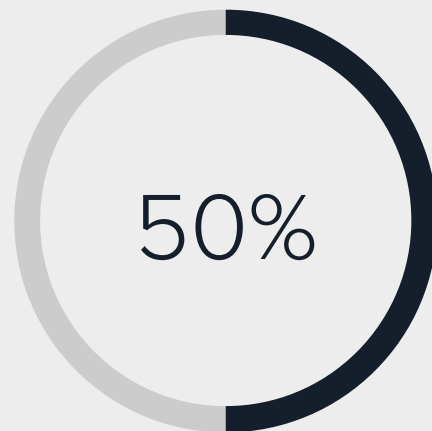
WHO ANALYZES DATA FOR YOU?



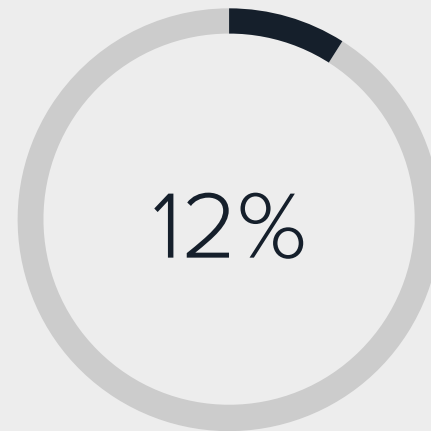
IMPEDIMENTS TO DATA SHARING

Lack of Systematic Governance Structures and Policies

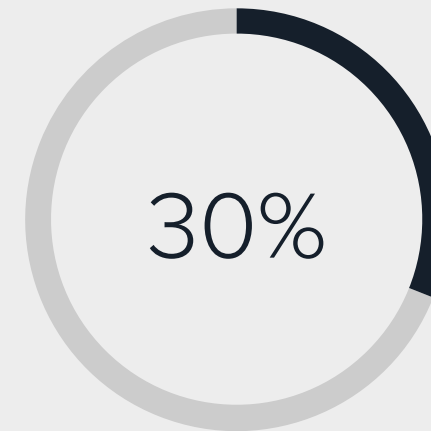
STEERING COMMITTEE OR GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AT CJCC IN PLACE TO ADDRESS HOW DATA IS COLLECTED



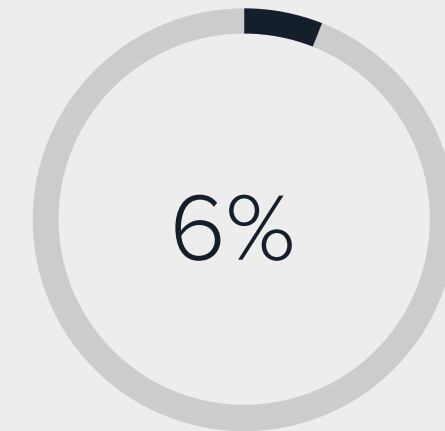
YES
AND AT LEAST
SOME AGENCIES
HAVE THEIR OWN



YES
BUT INDIVIDUAL
AGENCIES DO NOT



YES
BUT AT LEAST SOME
INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES DO



NO
AND NEITHER DO
INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

BARRIERS TO DATA SHARING

NOT A
CHALLENGE

MOST
CHALLENGING

IT SYSTEMS THAT DON'T "TALK" TO EACH OTHER

COST

LEGAL/PRIVACY CONCERNS ABOUT SHARING DATA

LACK OF TECHNICAL CAPACITY

LACK OF ABILITY TO ANALYZE CROSS SYSTEM DATA

CONCERNS ABOUT WHO CAN ACCESS DATA

DATA SETS TOO BIG/UNWIELDY TO MANIPULATE

LEGAL/POLICY CONCERNS ABOUT HOW TO ANONYMIZE DATA

TAKE AWAY

In short, there is diversity of experience. In common is only the fact that data sharing and collaboration are limited and almost no one posts open data for the public, including researchers, to study and analyze.

See Appendix A for the complete survey

APPENDIX A

Questions of the Criminal Justice & Social Service Data Sharing Survey (Oct 2015, 34 Respondents)

1. Across partner agencies within the CJCC, data elements are:

Standardized or use of common data fields

Standardized within each agency but not across agencies

Not standardized

2. In terms of the platforms used by agencies within your CJCC to collect data

Each of our agencies uses its own platform for data collection

All of our agencies use a common platform for data collection

Some share a common platform, but not all

3. How is data anonymized in your system?

Data is anonymized when collected, but I do not know by what means

Data is anonymized using different tools such as hiding, hash, permutation, etc.

Data is anonymized just by removing identifiers such as names and social security numbers

Data is not anonymized but it is securely stored. People could be identified or re-identified

4. We post anonymized datasets publicly as downloadable open data

Yes

No

5. As a CJCC member agency, what type of agency do you represent?

6. In a few sentences, please describe the types of data your agency collects.

7. How is that data collected?

Digitally

Collected on paper and stored digitally

Some digital, some paper for both collection and storage

Entirely paper based

8. We have the ability to track individuals through all parts of the participating criminal justice system:

Yes, in real time

Yes, but not in real time

Yes, as part of a specific study or evaluation effort

No

9. We can track data on the progress of individuals receiving services from these types of entities (choose as many as you like):

Government agencies (real-time)

Government agencies (not real-time)

Non-Profits (real-time)

Non-Profits (not real-time)

Non-Government organizations (real-time)

Non-Government organizations (not real-time)

10. Asking questions or analyzing data across agencies is

Fast and easy

Possible but requires a lot of work, such as writing custom scripts to normalize data

We can run single lookups but data extraction is hard

We don't have the capacity to analyze data across agencies

11. Our data is analyzed by

Data analysts at the agency level

Data analysts at the CJCC/data warehouse

Data analysts at another government agency

We do not do data analysis

12. We allow accredited researchers to access and analyze our data

Yes, so long as they use the data within our firewall

Yes, and they can access the data remotely

Yes, and they can download the data

No

13. To protect against disclosure of personally identifiable information, we

Perform due diligence on those using our data

Ask accredited researchers to sign a non-disclosure agreement/ acceptable use policy or other policy

Ask accredited researchers to maintain certain levels of data security

APPENDIX A

Questions of the Criminal Justice & Social Service Data Sharing Survey (Oct 2015, 34 Respondents)

14. Our CJCC has a steering committee or governance structure in place to address how data is collected
Yes, we have a governance structure for the CJCC and at least some of our member agencies have their own governance structures
Yes, we have a governance structure for the CJCC, but individual agencies do not

15. No, the CJCC does not have a governance structure, but at least some member agencies do

16. No, neither the CJCC nor individual agencies have a governance structure

17. Rate the following barriers to data sharing from “not at all challenging” (1) to “most challenging” (10)

18. IT systems that don’t “talk” to each other

19. Data sets too big and unwieldy to manipulate

20. Lack of technical capacity to build and maintain a data sharing system

21. Lack of ability to analyze cross-system data

22. Cost

23. Legal/privacy concerns about sharing data

24. Legal/policy concerns about how to anonymize data

25. Concerns about who can access the data

26. If I could easily analyze the data held by member agencies of the CJCC, I would most like to use it to: