Thanks, Robert. As Robert said, we used Tableau to analyze our data and show the predictive modeling we did. So, let me first start by reiterating that recidivism analysis is important because we all want to have safer and more productive communities and states can also reduce costs if they can reduce the prison population. So, some of the questions that are asked are:

* 1. What are the common features of those who return to prison?
  2. What are the chances that a current prisoner will return?
  3. Where can our efforts be focused to reduce or eliminate recidivism?

We realize that there are key factors to consider which aren’t represented in the data we have such as family life, physical and mental health, educational opportunities and socio-economic conditions for each individual, but for this purpose, we are looking at some basic features in the data.

This graph shows the **overall recidivism** rate per year in Iowa. The blue reflects those that did not return. It has an upward trend in 2013-2015 – which is great, but a downward trend after that, unfortunately. Looking at the yellow line, we see that recidivism has increased each year with the biggest jump between 2014-2015 – which parallels the blue line.

1. We’ve graphed some of the different features we looked at. The 1st one is the 10 ‘main supervising districts’. The top chart shows the #’s of individuals that returned - year to year for each district with the 1 district standing out a little bit. The lower chart shows the total percentage increase for our 6-year study. As you can see, the 5JD district is leading the pack and is almost twice as much as the 2nd place district.
2. This chart shows the cumulative recidivism numbers and leads us strongly consider investigating what might be going on the 5JD supervising district since it’s rates are so much higher than the others.
3. Looking at gender, we see that males are returning at a slightly higher rate than females – 33.97% versus 29.26%. There are obviously a lot more males than females in prison in Iowa.

Looking at race, we see that there are a lot more whites in Iowa prisons but that isn’t surprising since they do make up 90% of the population. The percentages for returning is pretty much the same for whites and African Americans – slightly over 33% for each.

James will take it from here and show you some of the other features that we analyzed and show you a little bit about the predictive modeling we did.