Leveraging Technology For Research

An overview of a centralized data collection process

American Probation Parole Association ~ Presentation
Topics

- Maine Dept. of Corrections – A Centralized Structure
- CORIS Offender Management System – Background
- Current Functionality
- Data Collection Process - Overview
- Informed Decision Making and Other Benefits
- Challenges & Next Steps
A Centralized Structure

- Commissioner
  - Adult Correctional Facilities
  - Assoc. Commr for Legis & Policy Svcs
  - Assoc. Commr for Adult Svcs
  - Assoc. Commr Juv Svcs
Adult Community Services
Staffing Structure

- Associate Commissioner for Adult Community Services
- 4 Regional Administrators
- 4 Assistant Regional Administrators
- 2 Resource Coordinators
- 74 Probation Officers

~Specialized Caseloads in Sex Offenders and Domestic Violence
Supervision Types

- **Parole:** “Has nearly been phased out. Represents a very small number of Inmates”

- **Supervised Community Confinement:** “Generally low risk inmates meeting requirements are allowed to serve the remainder of a sentence under community supervision”

- **Probation:** “A term of supervision ordered as a disposition by a sentencing Court. Is the majority of the Adult Community population”
Client Supervision Statuses

- Active
  - Interstate Compact IN
  - Parole
  - Pending Violation
  - Pending Violation – Incarcerated
  - Probation
  - SCCP
Supervision Statuses Cont…

• Passive
  County Jail
  Inactive
  Incarcerated
  Interstate Compact OUT
  Partial Revocation – County Jail
  Warrant Absconded
Client Supervision Status

Active 83%
Passive 17%

1,327 clients
6,467 clients
CORIS Offender Management System and Current Functionality
CORIS • CORrections Information System

- A fully integrated, web based MIS system designed to manage all aspects of MDOC data.

- In production since 2003 with detailed records for over 60,000 clients

- Extensive operational and reporting functionality including:
  - Adult and Juvenile Facility Corrections
  - Adult and Juvenile Community Services
  - Central Office Administration
Current Functionality

**Community**
- Intake
- Alerts & Concerns
- Education
- Case Load
- Sentence Calculation
- Charges
- Detentions
- Conditional Release
- Conditions
- Informal Resolution
- Interstate Compact
- Supervised Community
- Confinement
- Case Plan
- Programs
- Assessment
- LSI / YOLSI
- Probation Statistics
- Road Notes
- Case Load Report
- Form Letters
- Civilian Contacts
- Message Board
- Sex Offender Assessment
- Unassigned Cases
- Restitution and Fees

**Institution**
- Intake and Admit
- Release Date Calculations
- Charges
- Sentences/Dispositions
- Classification
- Housing Assignments
- Institutional Jobs
- Good Time Sentence Adjustment
- Institutional Incidents
- Escapes
- Keep Separates
- Special Management
- Programs and Treatment
- Transport and Transfer
- Victim Notification
- Prisoner Property
- Civilian Contacts
- Message Board
- Batch Count Reports
- Medicaid / MaineCare
- Furlough
- Classification Rating
- State Property
- Restitution

January, 2006
The Data Collection Process
## Subcommittee Members and Responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Representative(s)</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MDOC</td>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>▪ Chair &amp; staff research subcommittee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIC Project Manager</td>
<td>▪ Liaison and ensure ongoing communication between research subcommittee, internal policy committee, and other DOC staff, RCAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business Analyst</td>
<td>▪ Identify intersection issues between implementation and research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management Analyst</td>
<td>▪ Review and provide comment on research reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAC</td>
<td>Director’s Office</td>
<td>▪ SAC / Cooperative agreement management &amp; reporting with NIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research Associates</td>
<td>▪ Lead the research, working in collaboration with DOC to guide the work of the research subcommittee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Data collection, compilation, analysis, and reporting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- MDOC – Maine Department of Corrections
- SAC – University of Southern Maine, Statistical Analysis Center
Prospective Cohort Sampling

Sample of 1,200 clients

- 2004 – new intakes for 04’ (3 year tracking)
- 2005 – new intakes for 05’ (2 year tracking)
- 2006 – new intakes for 06’ (1 year tracking)
- 2002 – baseline
Data Dictionary

Making Sense of It All

Review of Variables

• Data Availability
• Policy / Practice Issues

Divide and Conquer

• Demographic Information
• Individual Case Level \((\text{supervision / assessment})\)
• Case Level Variables \((\text{treatment / programs})\)
• Case Level Outcomes \((\text{arrest and revocation})\)
Data Extraction

Step 1 - Interpret and Identify Variables
- What are the data dictionary requirements?
- Matching of the requirement with corresponding data in CORIS
- Working through definition barriers

Step 2 - Analyze
- Location in CORIS database
- Special considerations and filters to be applied
Data Extraction Cont…

Step 3 – Extract
• Queries written to extract data from CORIS
• Exported to Excel

Step 4 – Quality Assurance
• Spot checking ~ Extraction vs. CORIS
• Validity and Consistency
Data Extraction Cont…

Step 5 – Reporting

• Excel file sent to S.A.C. for analysis and conversion to SPSS format.

• Queries for each module converted to a single report
  -Reports accessible via intranet site
  -Date parameter allows for flexibility
Sample Results

Cohort demographics: Age as of 6/30/2005

The sample population ranged in age from 18-80. Only 2 cases did not report age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 25</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 65</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cohort demographics: Gender and Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>83.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results Cont...
Cohort demographics: LSI Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LSI Rating</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average score was 17.5.
### Status of 2004 Probation cohort as of 6/30/2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status as of 6/30/2005</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probation</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharged (Inactive)</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Violation - Incarcerated</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Violation</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarcerated</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant Absconded</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Compact Out</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Revocation - County Jail</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Compact In</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Jail</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Revocation - incarcerated</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCCP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results Cont…
Where we are in this process?

• Two modules completed (2004 cohort)
  – Demographic Information
  – Individual Case levels

• Two modules to go
  – Case Level Variables (treatment / programs)
  – Case Level Outcomes (arrest and revocation)

• It is still early
Informed Decision Making and Other Benefits
Informed Decision Making and Benefits

- Has provided us with a real “first look” at many areas; Assessments / populations / caseloads / violations etc..

- Distinction of Active and Passive Client Status Groups. Has helped to distinguish workload vs. caseload

- Policy makers reviewing data on “Administrative” (low risk) cases for possible case bank.

- Monitoring of “case planning” implementation.
Informed Decision Making and Benefits

• Elimination of “paper” LSI-R assessment. Has resulted in higher quality data and simplifies collection.

• Added “age of first arrest” field to CORIS. Recommended variable for “proxy” assessments.

• Trend and activity identification…. violations handling

• Data entry discrepancies and issues become evident. Can be addressed appropriately with practice, policy or functionality changes.

• Designed with a capacity to continue research beyond the scope of the project.
Challenges

• Time consuming process with limited resources.

• External data sources, (criminal history records)

• Learning and understanding effective methods of analyzing all the data.

The good news…….

Once it’s done, it’s done
Next Steps

Over the next 6 months…….

• Complete and automate all 4 modules (2004 cohort)

• Determine the 2005 cohort

• Extract the 2002 baseline cohort

• Implement and automate intermediate measure reports
Key Contacts

• Dave Packard - CORIS Project Manager
dave.packard@maine.gov

• Chris Oberg – CORIS Business Analyst
christopher.r.oberg@maine.gov

• Lisa Nash – MDOC Project Manager
lisa.k.nash@maine.gov

• Mark Rubin – Research Associate
• mrubin@usm.maine.edu

• Maine Statistical Analysis Center
http://muskie.usm.maine.edu/justiceresearch