Legislative Data Requirements

April 19, 2024

Outcome Reportability and Recommendations by the CSTS Standards Sub-Committee

Presenters

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Focus of Statewide Data Committee

- Identify Statewide Outcomes
- Work towards a standardized method of pulling recidivism data
- Exploring methods of assembling data for analysis.
- Working towards defining statutory elements of existing data across counties and jurisdictions

Standards Sub-Committee

Established by the CSTS Executive Committee to operationalize data collection methods in CSTS for statewide outcome reporting

Comprised of county & DOC data analysts, members of the Statewide Data Committee, chairs of the Standards and Enhancements Committee, members of the Standards Committee, and county corrections directors.

CSTS Background

- Agencies began using CSTS in the 1990s
  - 5th generation
- Information management system used by all community corrections agencies in Minnesota
  - All but one juvenile correctional facility
- Capable of maintaining all aspects of supervision including pre-trial services, probation and supervised release
- Statutorily governed by the Corrections User Group under the Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative.

CSTS Purpose & Functionality

- Developed as a case management system for individual agencies.
- Majority of information contained by individual agencies with permission to modify, design, and require data fields based on need.
- Data is stored on local servers
  - Limited information is uploaded nightly to the Statewide Supervision System (S3)
- Standardization began 2010 with the development of the interstate transfer module.

Standardization can mean…

Full Standardization - required data field – values defined by the Standards Committee – standards for usage and business process for entry is defined

Strong Standardization – Values are defined, but not required, and there may or may not be defined standards for usage and business process for entry (strong standardization)

Mapped Values – individual values – mapped to standard codes for consumption nightly by S3

High Level definition

Reportability

Considerations for reportability

Definitions and Recommendations for Reporting Legislative Outcomes

(1) The Number of Individuals Sentenced to Supervision Each Year

- Definition
  - The number of probation cases or unique individuals with a case start date in the given year
- Reportability
  - Available statewide and reportable
- Considerations
  - Two Approaches Available:
    - Report all new *cases* sentenced to probation in the given year
    - Report all new *individuals* with at least one new case sentenced to probation in the given year
      - Individuals may or may not be on currently open on supervision for a case that started years prior

(2) The **Offense Levels**, Offense Types, and Assessed Risk Levels for which Individuals are Sentenced to Supervision

- Definition
  - Highest offense level for all probation *cases* starting in the given year
- Reportability
  - Available statewide and reportable
- Considerations
  - Current field uploaded – charge level
  - Preferred field not uploaded – sentenced level

(2) The Offense Levels, **Offense Types**, and Assessed Risk Levels for which Individuals are Sentenced to Supervision

- Definition
  - Most serious offense type for each *case* based on the highest offense level
- Reportability
  - Available statewide and reportable
- Considerations
  - None

(2) The Offense Levels, Offense Types, and **Assessed Risk Levels** for which Individuals are Sentenced to Supervision

- Definition
  - The risk level for each individual sentenced to probation in the given year
- Reportability
  - Not available statewide nor reportable
- Considerations
  - Risk level – not reported to S3
  - Supervision level – reported to S3

(3)Violation and revocation rates and the identified grounds for the violations and revocations, including final disposition of the violation action such as execution of the sentence, imposition of new conditions or a custodial sanction

- Definition
  - # of probation violations, violation types and violation outcome for probation *cases*
- Reportability
  - Not available statewide nor reportable
- Considerations
  - All elements for this outcome are available in the CSTS violation module
  - Strong standardization
  - Used differently by individual agencies
  - Requires modification to the M-load and S3 structure

(4)The number of individuals granted early discharge from probation

- Definition
  - Probation *cases* successfully closed in the given year at least 90 days prior to case expiration
- Reportability
  - Available statewide and reportable
- Considerations
  - Case closed reasons are mapped to standard codes in S3
  - Additional oversight by agencies to ensure they are mapping their codes correctly

(5)The number of individuals restructured on supervision, including imposition of new conditions of release

- Definition
  - Total number of restructures for each SR/ISR violation in a given year OR number of unique SR/ISR individuals with at least one violation with a reported restructure
- Reportability
  - Not available statewide nor reportable
- Considerations
  - All elements are available in the CSTS SR/ISR violations module
  - Strong standardization
  - Requires modification to the M-load and S3 structure

(6) Number of Individuals Revoked from Supervision and the Identified Grounds for Revocation

- Definition
  - Number of unique clients in a given year with an SR/ISR violation with a revocation outcome
- Definition
  - SR/ISR violation types associated with violations with the outcomes as defined above
- Reportability
  - Not available statewide nor reportable
- Considerations
  - All elements are available in the CSTS SR/ISR violations module
  - Strong standardization
  - Requires modification to the M-load and S3 structure

Data Takes Resources

CSTS contains extensive, complicated data about people and our work

Resources & varied skills are needed to:

Enter that data	Oversight the quality of that data	Extract and analyze the data	Understand and report on the findings