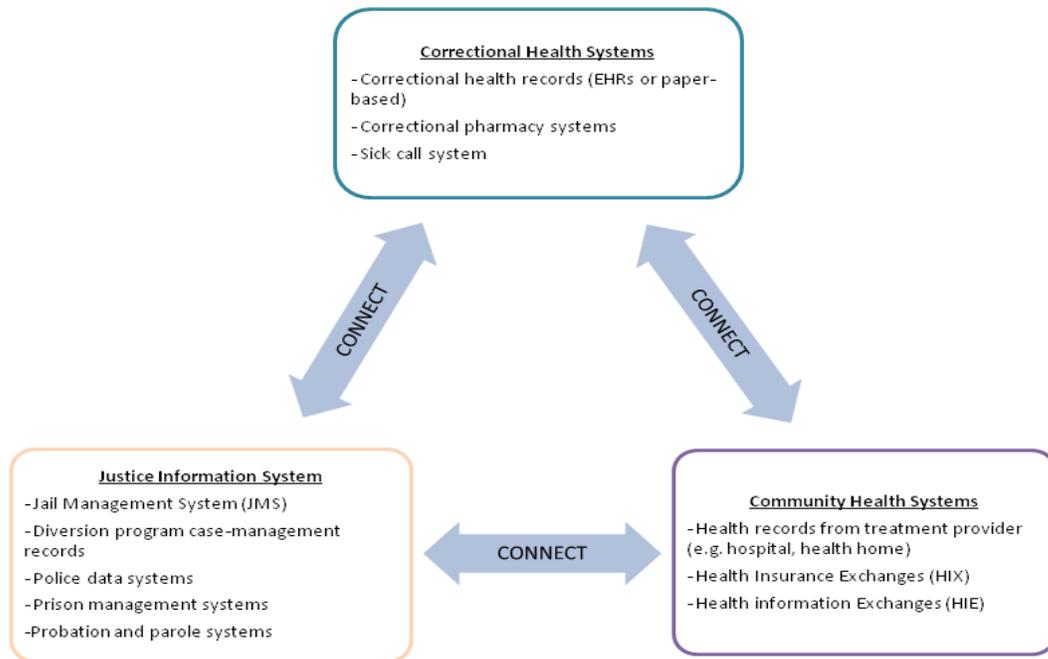


## IDENTIFY EXISTING INFORMATION SOURCES



### Correctional Health Systems

Correctional health data refers to any health data related to treatment of an individual while in custody. There are various places within a correctional agency where health data-- diagnosis, current and past treatment regimen, medications, and allergies-- is collected, generated, or stored.

- **Health Records**—a small, but growing number of jails and prisons have an electronic health record (EHR), although most still rely on paper-based file system. Contains information on diagnosis, treatment history, allergies, etc.
- **Pharmacy**--correctional facilities commonly have separate pharmacy systems to manage prescription drug distribution.
- **Sick call systems** that manage requests for care from patients while incarcerated represent another potential data source.

### Justice Information Systems

In this context, refers to the data systems used by police, courts, jails and prisons, or community corrections agencies to manage people as they pass through the justice system and to inform sentencing, diversion, reentry and other procedures.

- **Jail management systems**-- jails (and prisons) maintain data management systems that document and store important information as people proceed from booking through release. Data generally includes demographics, charge information, sentencing, security issues, and discharge plans. It can also include health information that may impact housing arrangements while a person is in custody.
- **Probation/Parole and diversion programs**—community supervision agencies, as well as diversion programs that operate treatment alternatives to incarceration, often maintain valuable information about a person's social history and prior relationships with treatment providers.

### Community Health Systems

Community health systems broadly refer to any health information maintained by clinic, hospital, laboratory, and health agency in the community.

- **Health Records:** any information maintained by community clinic, hospital or treatment provider.
- **HIEs:** can provide information on diagnosis, prescriptions, chronic health conditions, treatment history from a network of treatment providers participating in the HIE.
- **Medicaid/Health insurance exchanges:** also contain diagnosis, prescriptions, treatment history, and any information that is used to apply for health plans and process claims.
- **Public health registries:** contain data on rates of some diseases in a population; maintained by health department.