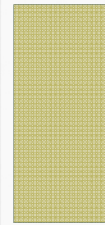


JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE

NORTHERN UTAH ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTANTS
MAY 19, 2015



2014 STATE OF THE STATE



"I have asked for a full review of our current system to develop a plan to reduce recidivism, maximize offenders' success in becoming law-abiding citizens, and provide judges with the tools they need to accomplish these goals. The prison gates through which people re-enter society must be a permanent exit, and not just a revolving door. "



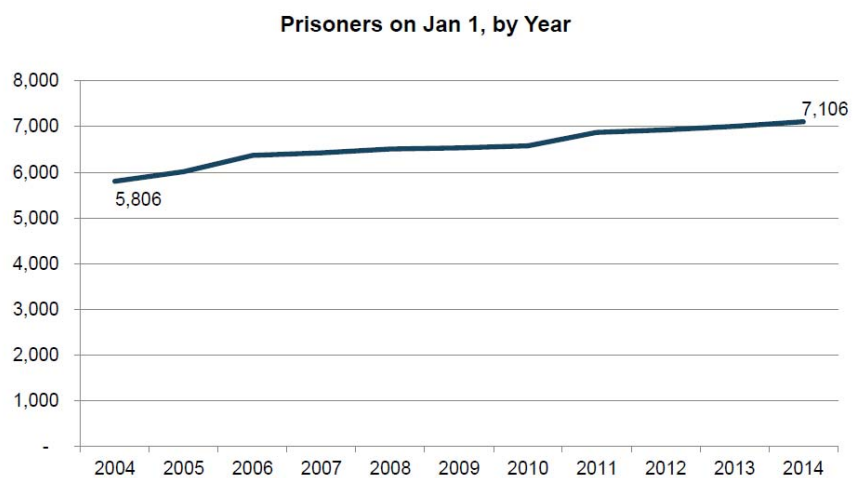


THREE-PART ANALYSIS

- Data Analysis
 - Sentencing trends
 - Length of stay trends
 - Prison population trends
- Research Analysis
- Policy Analysis
 - Are the trends purposeful?
 - Are the outcomes meaningful and productive?

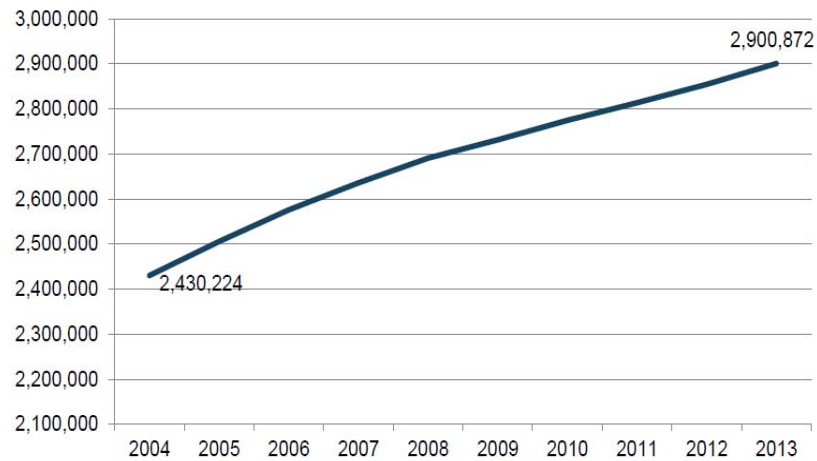
DATA ANALYSIS

Utah Prison Population Grew 22% in Last Decade



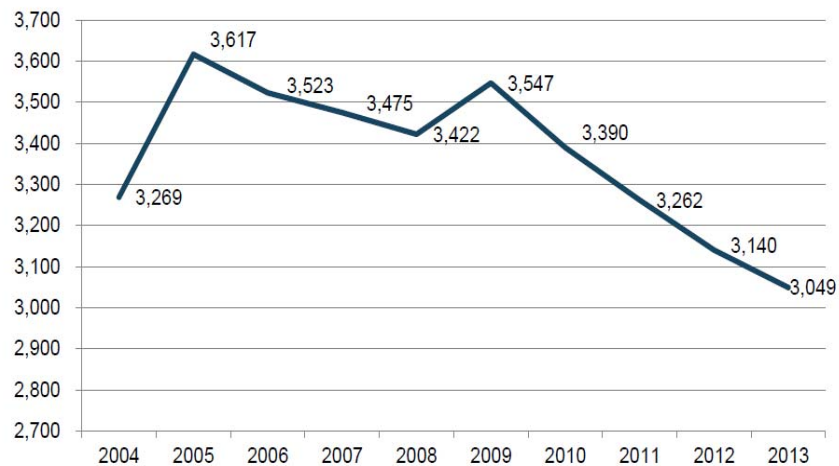
Utah State Population Grew 19% Over Last Decade

Utah Population, 2004-2013



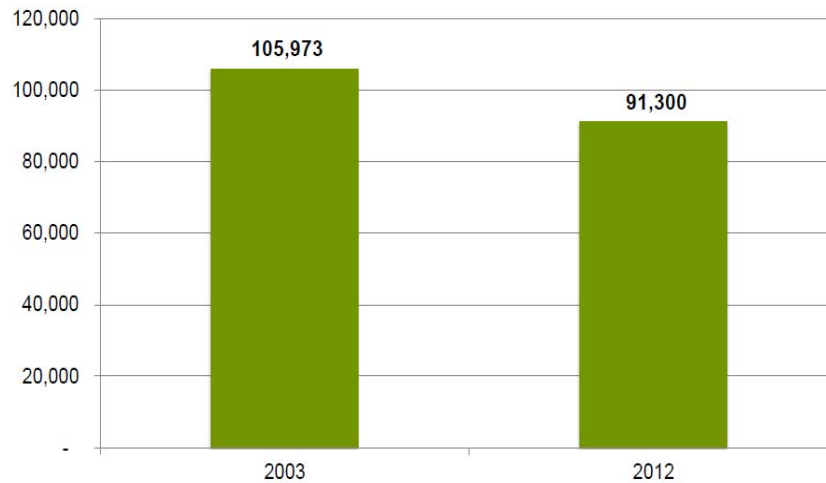
Admissions in Decline, Falling Eight Out of Ten Years in Prior Decade

Prison Admissions (2004-2013)



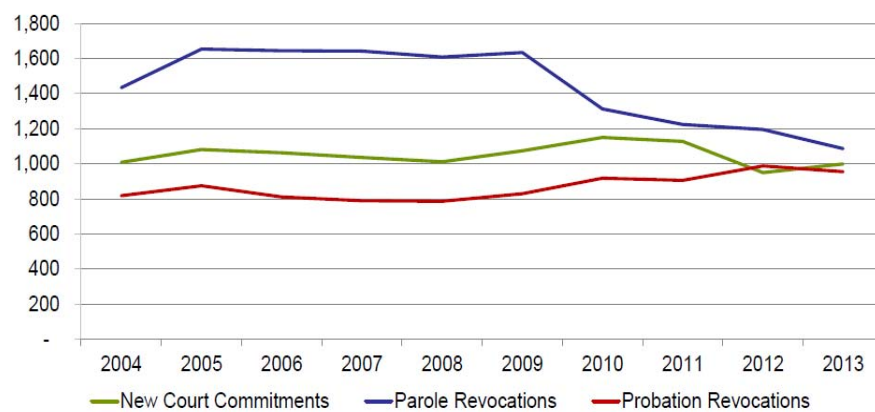
14% Fewer Crimes Reported in Utah Than a Decade Ago

Number of Reported Index Crimes in Utah
(2003 and 2012)



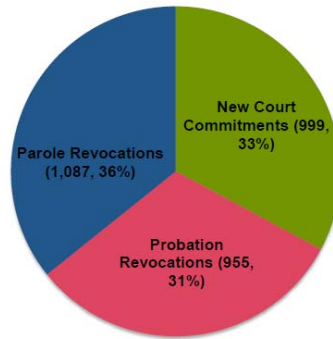
Admissions Decline Driven by Decrease in Parole Revocations; Probation Revocations Up

Admissions to Prison, by Admit Type, by Year (2004-2013)



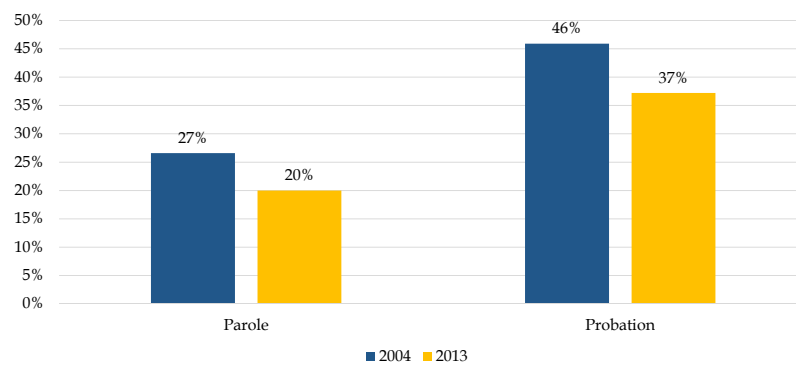
Parole and Probation Revocations Make Up Two-Thirds of Admissions

Prison Admissions by Type (2013)



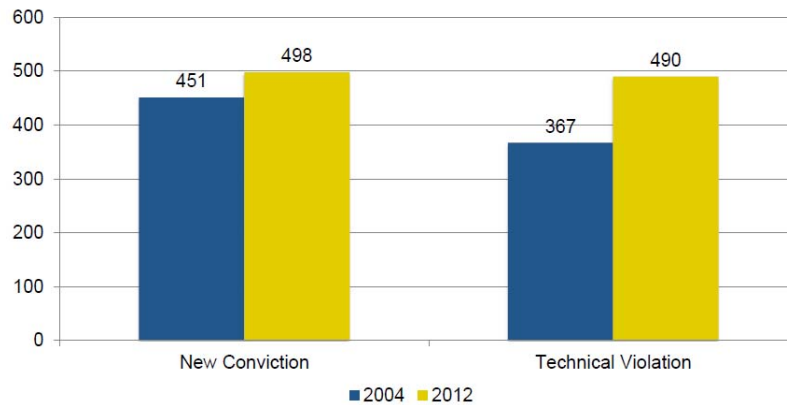
Declining Rates of Success for Probationers and Parolees

Parole and Probation Successful Discharge Rates, 2004 vs. 2013



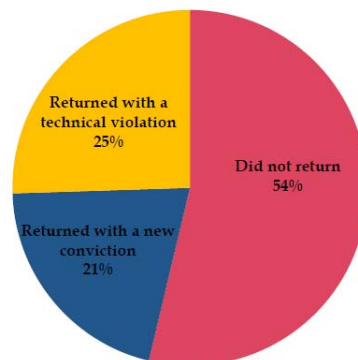
Probation Revocations with New Convictions Rose 10%, Technical Violations Up 34%

Probation Revocation Admissions (2004 and 2012)



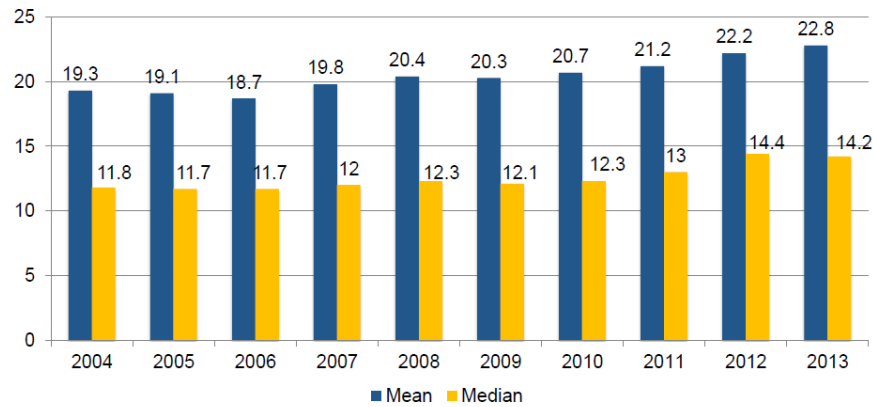
46% of Released Prisoners Return Within 3 Years, and Majority of Returns are for Technical Violations

3-Year Return to Prison Rate for 2010 Prison Releases, by Return Type



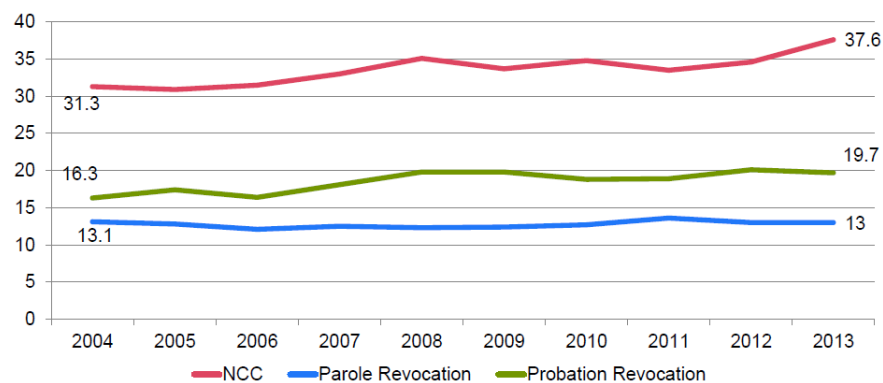
Time Served in Prison Up 20% Over Last Decade

Mean and Median Time Served by Release Year
(Months)



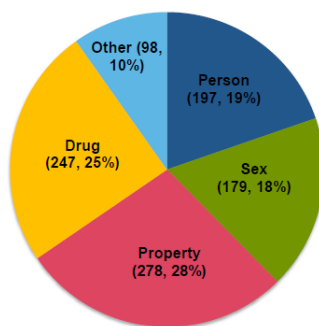
20% Growth in Time Served for New Court Commitments and Probation Revocations

Mean Time Served by Admit Type
(Months)



63% of New Court Commitments Admitted to Prison for Nonviolent Crimes

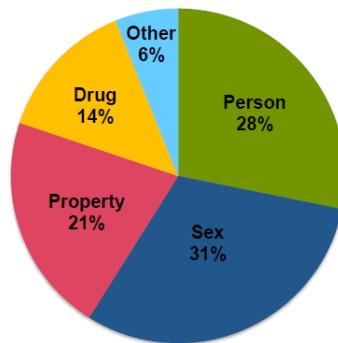
Prison Admissions by Offense Type
(NCC Only, 2013)



8 of the top 10 offenses at the time of admission to prison over the last decade were for **non-violent** crimes.

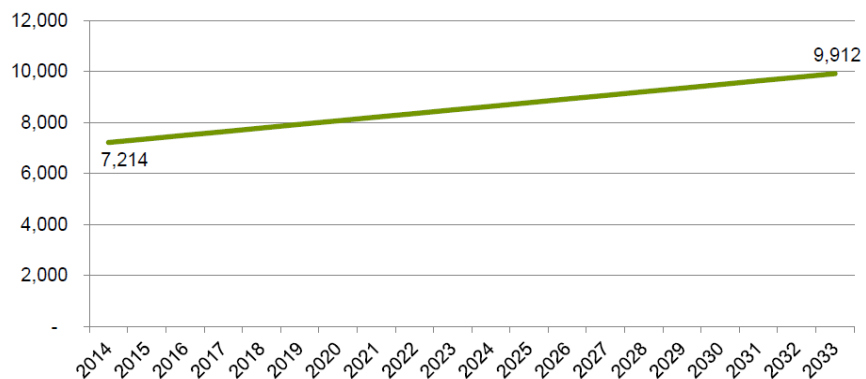
Nonviolent Offenders Make Up 41% of Current Prison Population

Prison Population on Jan 1, 2014, by Offense Type



Prison Population Projected to Grow 37% in Next 20 Years

MGT Prison Population Forecast, 2014-2033
(Average Daily Population)



RESEARCH ANALYSIS

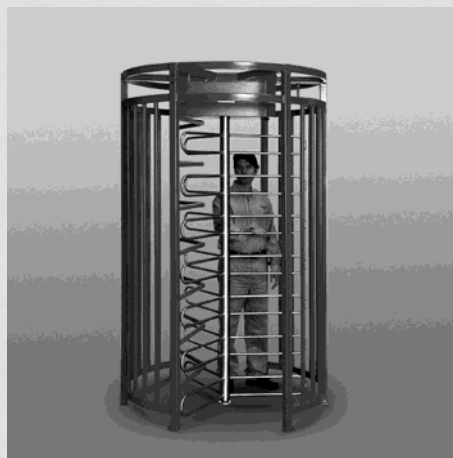
RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

RESEARCH ANALYSIS

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

Incarceration alone does not reduce recidivism.

When low-risk offenders go to prison, their risk level increases. They leave more likely to commit future crimes than when they entered prison.



RESEARCH ANALYSIS

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

Supervision should be focused on the risk level of the individual offender.



RESEARCH ANALYSIS

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

Treatment should be focused on the needs of the individual offender. Treatment is most effective in the community.



ODYSSEY HOUSE
A NON-PROFIT

RESEARCH ANALYSIS

RECIDIVISM REDUCTION PRINCIPLES

- Use both sanctions and rewards.
- Frontload resources.
- Balance supervision and treatment.
- Use swift, certain and proportionate sanctions.
- Longer lengths of stay in prison do not correlate with reduction in recidivism.

POLICY ANALYSIS

POLICY ANALYSIS

- Utah's prison population is increasing at a rate over 6 times the national average.
- A large percentage of inmates are incarcerated for non-violent offenses.
- Offenders are failing on probation and going to prison.
- Offenders are failing on parole and returning to prison.
- Length of stay is increasing for all offenders due to recidivism, not increasing crime.

POLICY ANALYSIS

- Incarceration costs \$27,000 annually. Offenders who are incarcerated are more likely to commit future crimes regardless of their initial risk level.
- Treatment costs vary, but average \$3,500 annually. Offenders who complete treatment and other programming addressing risks are less likely to commit future crimes.

POLICY ANALYSIS CCJJ RECOMMENDATIONS

CCJJ made a series of policy recommendations in the following areas which resulted in HB 348.

- Focus prison beds on serious and violent offenders
- Strengthen probation and parole supervision
- Improve and expand reentry and treatment services
- Support local corrections systems
- Ensure oversight and accountability

HB 348

- Reduces possession of a controlled substance from a third degree felony to a class A misdemeanor.
- Restructures drug-free zones.
- Reduces penalty for traffic offenses by one degree.
- Requires Department of Corrections to prepare a case action plan for every offender.
- Bases supervision and treatment on case action plan.
- Revises sentencing guidelines to focus on risk of recidivism.

HB 348

- Establishes a graduated system of sanctions and rewards for offenders on probation and parole that use swift, certain and proportionate responses.
- Establishes a system that allows offenders to earn their way off probation by complying with the terms of probation.
- Establishes a system that allows inmates to earn an earlier release by completing programs that reduce their risk level (based on the case action plan).
- Assists inmates transitioning back to community.

HB 348

- Requires the establishment of standards of substance use disorder treatment and sex offender treatment.
- Requires the establishment of a certification program for treatment programs funded with state dollars.
- Provides grants to assist counties in reducing recidivism.
- Requires ongoing accountability and research.

HB 348

Appropriated \$14 million for treatment and supervision.



AGENCY	GEN FUND ONGOING	GEN FUND ONE-TIME	TOTAL FUNDS
Board of Pardons and Parole - BOPP			
Research/Data Collection	\$120,800		\$120,800
Department of Corrections - DOC			
Access to Recovery	\$500,000		\$500,000
Clinical Therapists	\$1,805,900		\$1,805,900
Mental Health Services	\$1,045,100		\$1,045,100
Office Specialists	\$604,000		\$604,000
Training for APP Agents/BOPP/Jails	\$200,000		\$200,000
Transition Specialists	\$893,000		\$893,000
APP Treatment Agents	\$988,000		\$988,000
Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice - CCJJ			
Researcher	\$120,000		\$120,000
Program Manager	\$129,500		\$129,500
County Incentive Grant Program	\$2,218,700		\$2,218,700
IT Upgrades to County Jail IT Systems		\$380,000	\$380,000
Social Services			
DSAMH Training Provider Treatment Staff	\$150,000		\$150,000
DSAMH 2 FTEs and Develop Web System	\$225,000		\$225,000
DSAMH Substance Abuse/Mental Health Treatment	<u>\$2,980,000</u>	<u>\$1,520,000</u>	<u>\$4,500,000</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$11,980,000	\$2,000,000	\$13,980,000

HB 348

- Averts 95% of the need for new prison beds while reducing recidivism and improving public safety.
- Saves the state \$500,000,000 over the next 20 years.