



Justice Reinvestment Interim Committee

Fourth Meeting

January 15, 2014

Council of State Governments Justice Center

Marc Pelka, Program Director
Carl Reynolds, Senior Legal and Policy Advisor
Anne Bettesworth, Policy Analyst
Chenise Bonilla, Program Associate

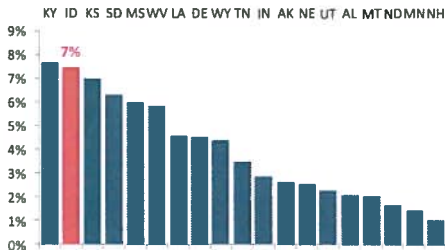


Idaho's incarceration rate is among the highest and growing faster than all but one state

Between 2010 and 2012, Idaho had the second-largest growth in prison population nationally

Idaho's adult prison incarceration rate rose to eighth highest in the country

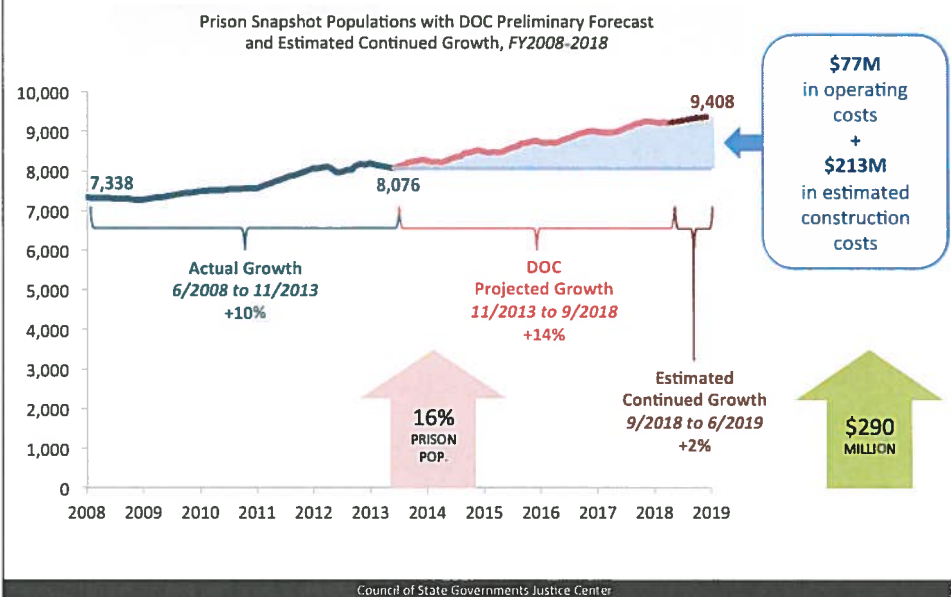
Prison Population Percentage Change, 2010-2012



28 other states saw decreases in their prison population

Rank	Adult Prison Incarceration Rate			
	2011		2012	
1	Louisiana	1,144	Louisiana	1,179
2	Mississippi	921	Mississippi	954
3	Texas	866	Oklahoma	858
4	Alabama	848	Alabama	847
5	Oklahoma	838	Texas	820
6	Arizona	784	Arizona	773
7	Georgia	731	Georgia	723
8	Arkansas	718	Idaho	680
9	Florida	678	Missouri	674
10	Missouri	669	Florida	661
11	Idaho	666	Arkansas	651

**Status quo trajectory is unsustainable;
additional costs to taxpayers would reach \$290 million by 2019**



Three Criminal Justice System Challenges

- **A revolving door.** The state's supervision and diversion programs are not reducing recidivism
- **Inefficient use of prison space.** Majority of prison population comprises people whose supervision was revoked, people sentenced to a "Rider," and people convicted of a nonviolent crime who are eligible for parole but have not yet been released
- **Insufficient oversight** to track outcomes, measure quality, and assure reliability of recidivism-reduction strategies

Current 6-Year Trajectory (2013-2019)

16%
PRISON
POP.

\$290
MILLION

No Change in Recidivism

Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

Goal: Reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and lower costs

STRATEGY

- 1 Strengthen supervision & programs to reduce recidivism
- 2 Tailor sanctions for supervision violations, provide recidivism outcomes at sentencing, and structure parole to make more productive use of prison.
- 3 Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies

13 policies designed to achieve the following outcomes

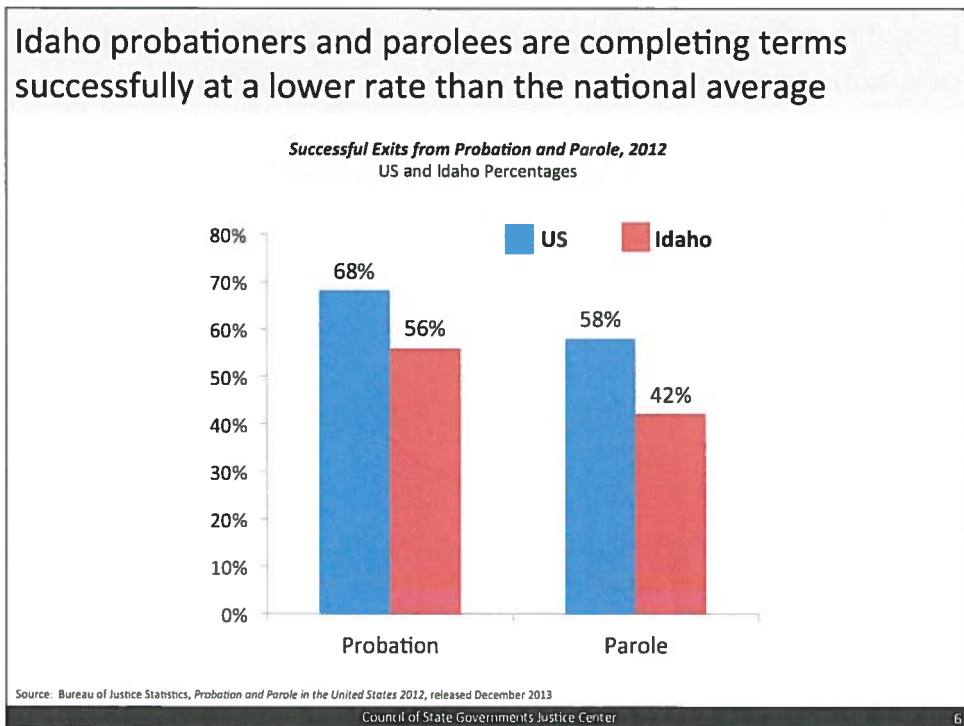
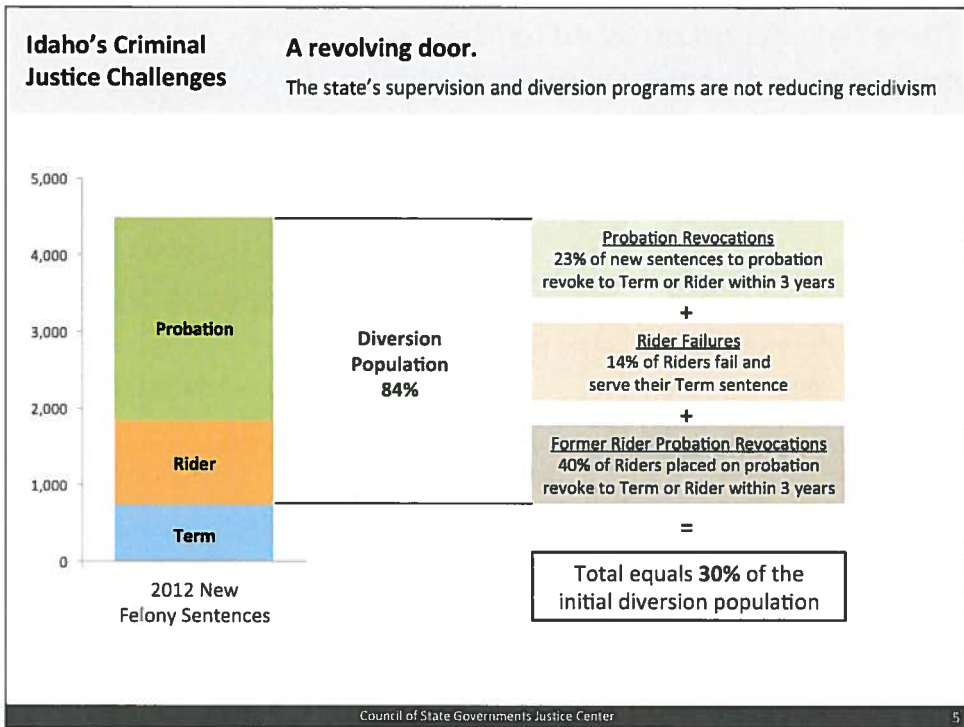
5-Year Projected Outcomes (2015-2019)

↓ Reduce recidivism 15%

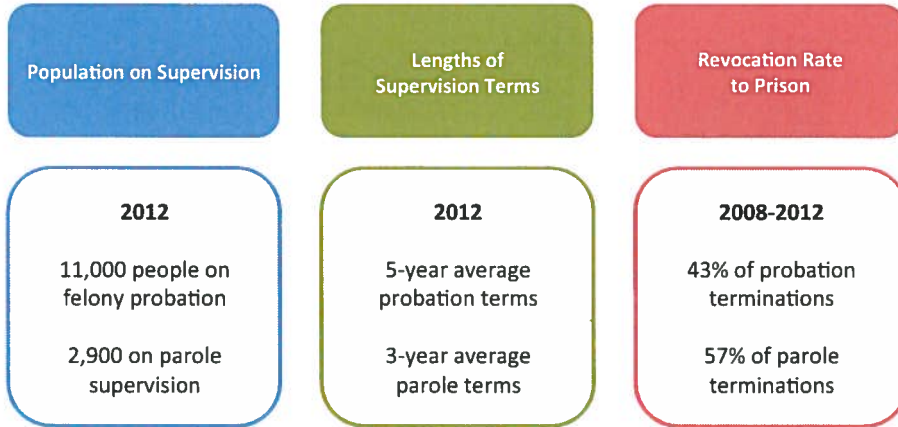
↓ Reduce prison pop. 1%
Avoid \$288 million in costs

↑ Reinvest \$33 million in treatment, supervision & victim restitution

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Three factors add pressure to Idaho's probation and parole supervision system

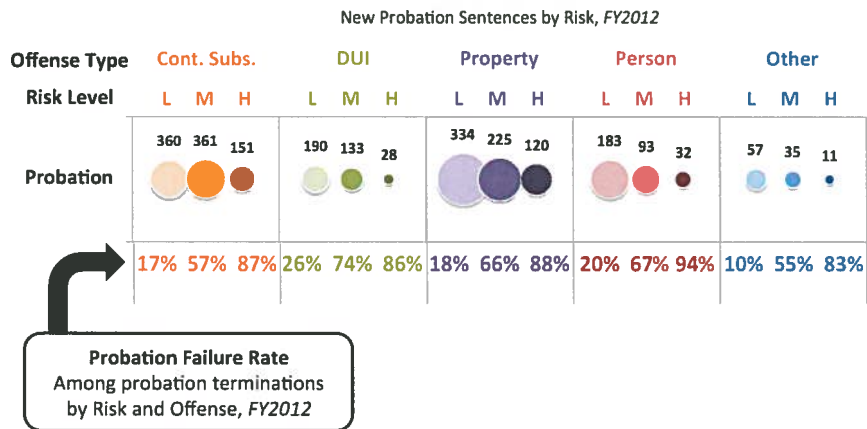


Source: IDOC standard monthly reports, and IDOC snapshot, admissions and releases data.

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Low-risk offenders usually succeed on probation, but high risk offenders are more often revoked from supervision



Source: IDOC admissions and release data

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Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

Goal: Reduce recidivism, increase public safety, and lower costs

STRATEGY

1

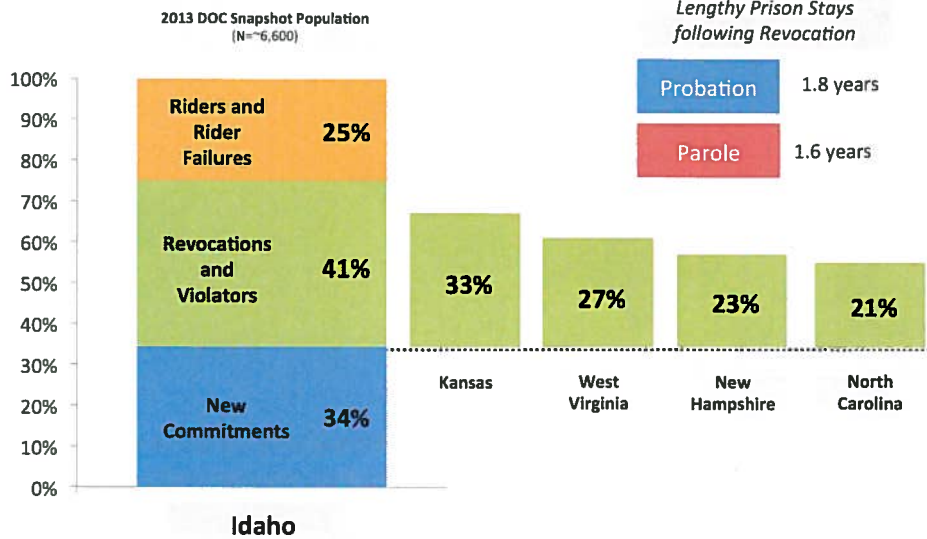
Strengthen supervision practices & programs to reduce recidivism

- a) Respond to supervision violations with swiftness & certainty
- b) Increase community-based treatment and programming
- c) Prioritize supervision resources based on risk of recidivism
- d) Train probation and parole officers in evidence-based strategies to change offender behavior
- e) Improve the management of victim restitution and other legal financial obligations

Idaho's Criminal Justice Challenges

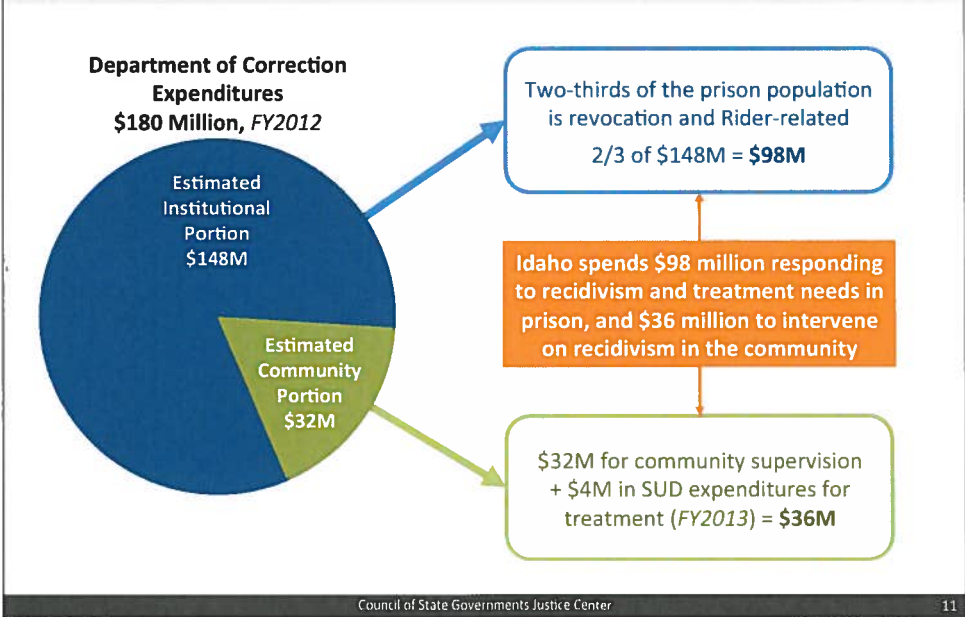
Inefficient use of prison space.

Supervision revocations, Riders, and sentences for nonviolent sentences

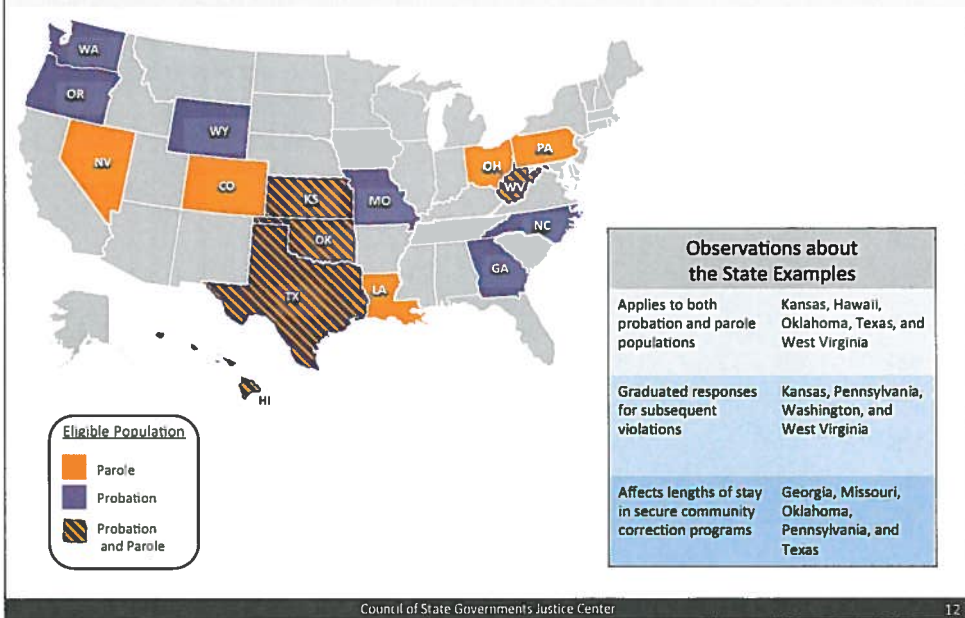


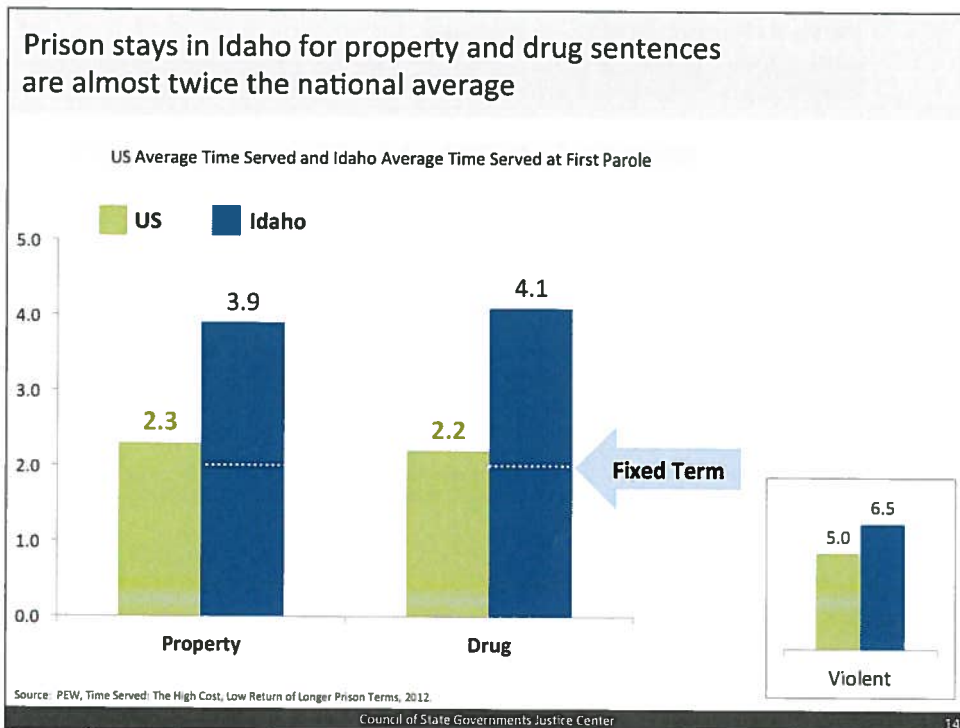
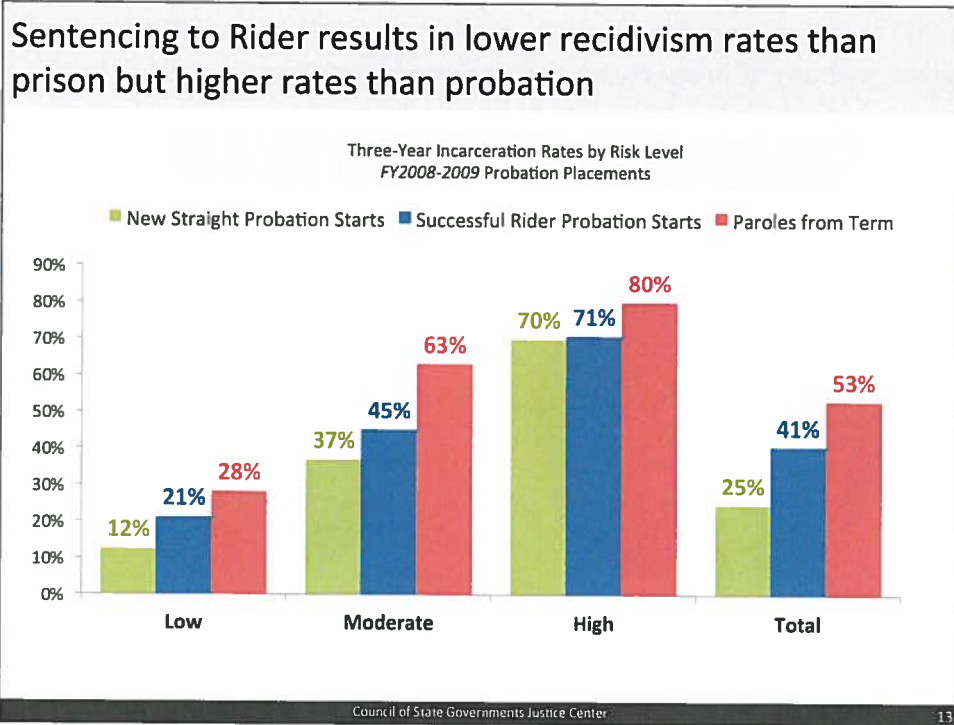
Source: IDOC standard monthly reports and snapshot data. CSG Justice Center data from past Justice Reinvestment states.

Spending is concentrated on responding to recidivism instead of preventing it from occurring

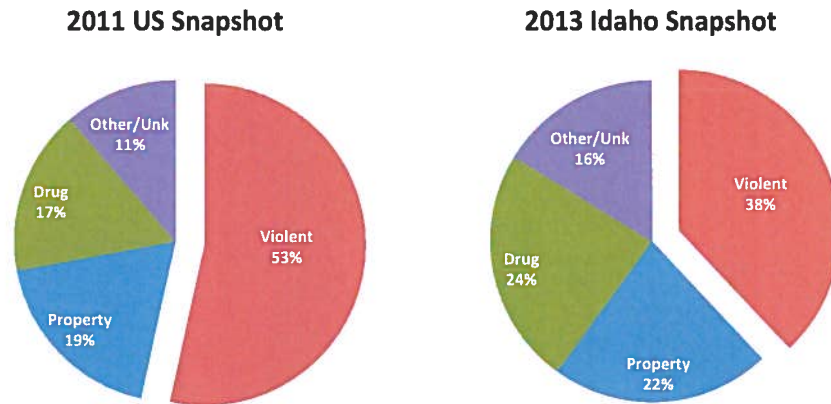


States are using tailored revocation terms to respond to supervision violations





Idaho's prison population has a smaller share of violent offenses and greater share of property/drug/other offenses than the US



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2012*, released December 2013

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Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

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Strengthen supervision practices & programs to reduce recidivism

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2

Tailor sanctions for supervision violations, provide recidivism outcomes at sentencing, and structure parole to improve cost-effectiveness

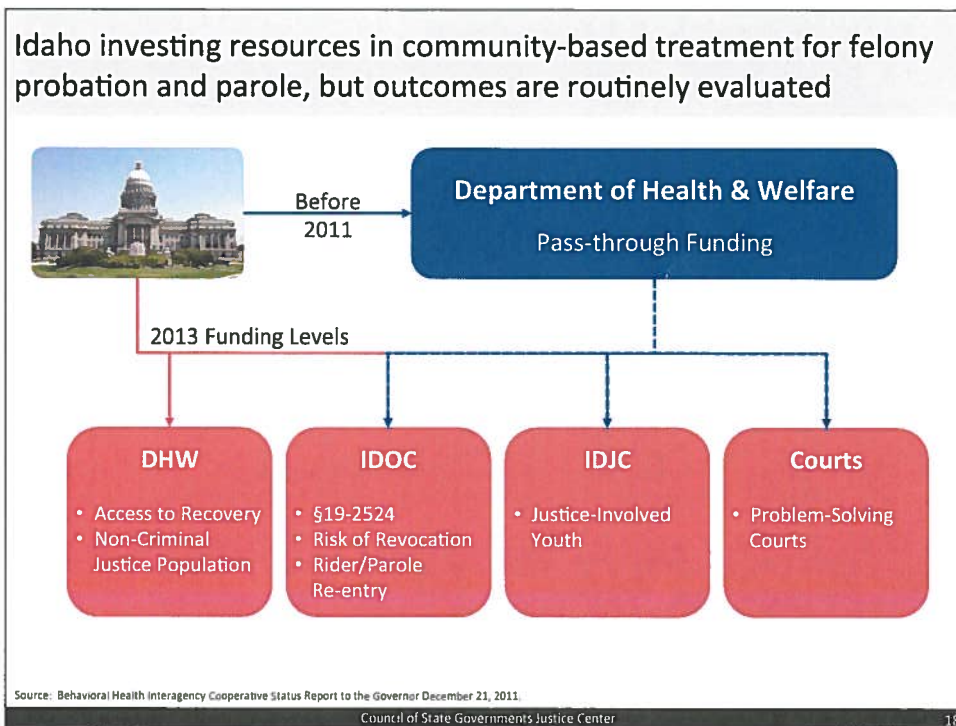
- a) Tailor confinement responses for probation and parole violations
- b) Provide judges with Rider participant recidivism rates at sentencing
- c) Use risk assessment to drive the parole decision-making process
- d) Reserve prison space for people convicted of violent offenses by regulating the percent of time people convicted of nonviolent offenses may serve above the fixed term

Idaho's Criminal Justice Challenges

Insufficient Oversight.
Idaho lacks a system to track outcomes, measure quality, and assure reliability of recidivism-reduction strategies

	Decision-Making			Program / Supervision Intensity		
	PRETRIAL	SENTENCING	PAROLE RELEASE	PROBATION/ PAROLE	RIDER TRIO OF OPTIONS	PRISON
PURPOSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to appear Recidivism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of recidivism Program, Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of recidivism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision Intensity Program, Treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program needs
USED IN IDAHO?	At least 5 Counties	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GUIDANCE IN STATUTE OR POLICY	No	Treatment - Yes Admission Criteria - No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
TOOL(S) USED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPRAI Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSI GAIN Core TCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSI and other assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSI RDU Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LSI

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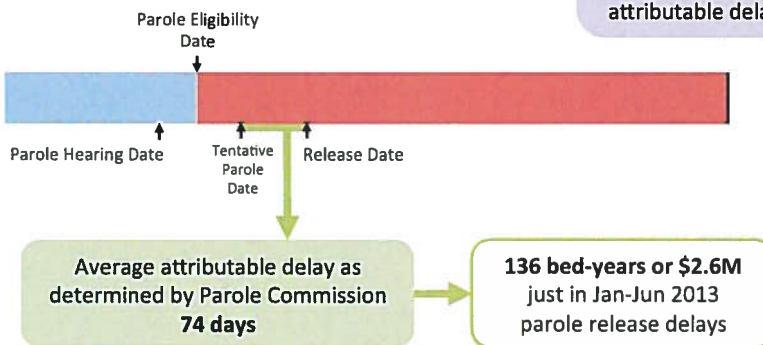


Delays in release following a parole approval may cost \$5 million in 2013 alone

Jan-Jun 2013 Commission of Pardons and Paroles Log of Releases and Delays

673 total parole releases
 475 with releases past Tentative Parole Date
 389 with attributable days of delay

Delay in Program Entry or Completion affected 64% of those with attributable delays



Source: Parole Commission release delay data.

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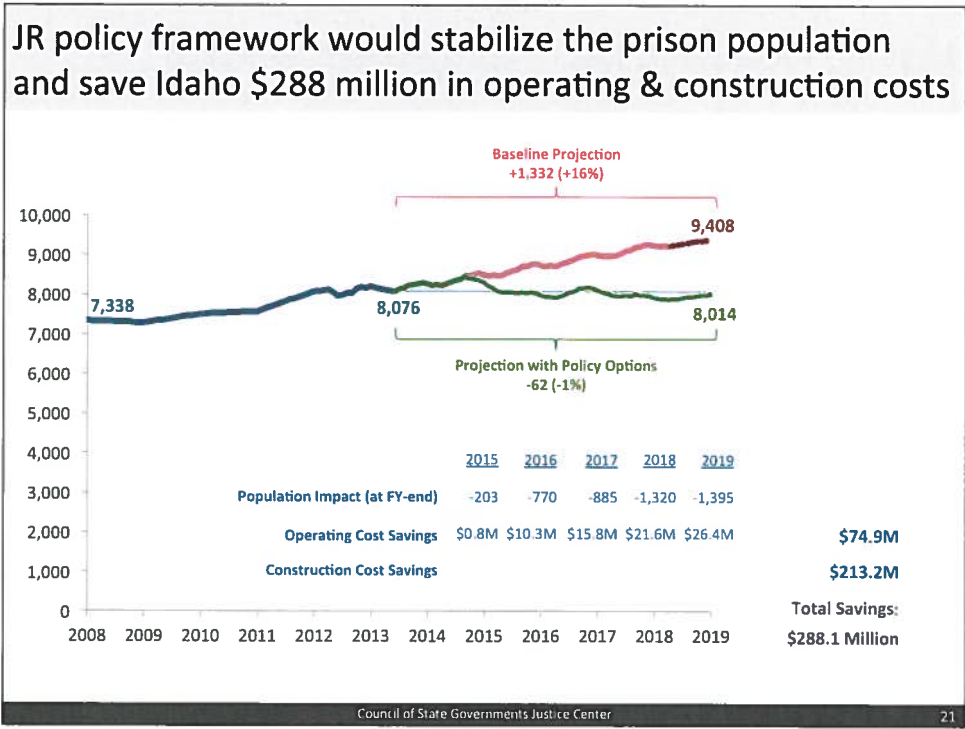
Tailor sanctions for supervision violations, provide recidivism outcomes at sentencing, and structure parole to improve cost-effectiveness

- a) Tailor confinement responses for probation and parole violations
- b) Provide judges with Rider participant recidivism rates at sentencing
- c) Use risk assessment to drive the parole decision-making process
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3

Assess, track & ensure impact of recidivism-reduction strategies

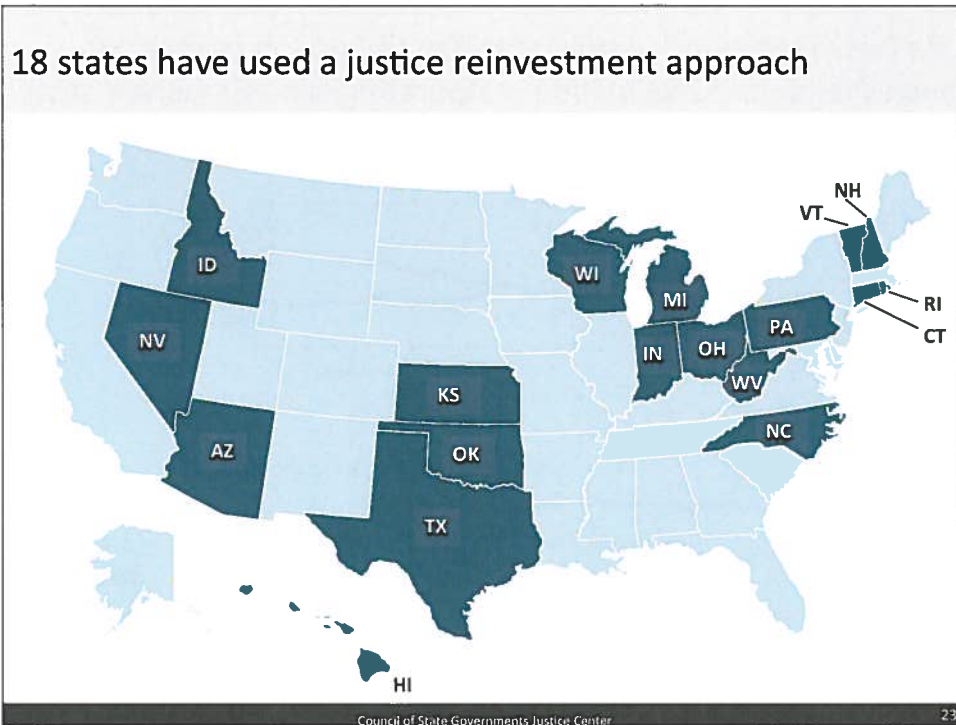
- a) Establish an oversight committee to measure and assess policy impacts
- b) Require that risk and needs assessments be routinely reviewed for quality
- c) Increase the capacity of state agencies to collect and analyze data in order to reduce inefficiencies
- d) Evaluate the quality of programs and use results to improve outcomes



Summary of impact, savings, and reinvestment

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Operating Cost Savings	-\$0.8M	-\$10.3M	-\$15.8M	-\$21.6M	-\$26.4M	-\$74.9M
Construction Cost Savings					-\$213.2M	-\$213.2M
Total Savings	-\$0.8M	-\$10.3M	-\$15.8M	-\$21.6M	-\$239.6M	-\$288.1M
Treatment Supervision (1b)	\$2.5M	\$3.0M	\$3.0M	\$3.0M	\$3.0M	\$14.5M
Strengthen Supervision (1c and 1d)	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$2.0M	\$10.0M
Proactive Restitution Collection (1e)	\$0.5M	\$1.0M	\$1.5M	\$1.5M	\$1.5M	\$6.0M
Quality Assurance and Data / IT Capacity (3b, 3c, 3d)	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$2.5M
Total Reinvestment	\$5.5M	\$6.5M	\$7.0M	\$7.0M	\$7.0M	\$33.0M
Net Savings	\$4.7M	-\$3.8M	-\$8.8M	-\$14.6M	-\$232.6M	-\$255.1M

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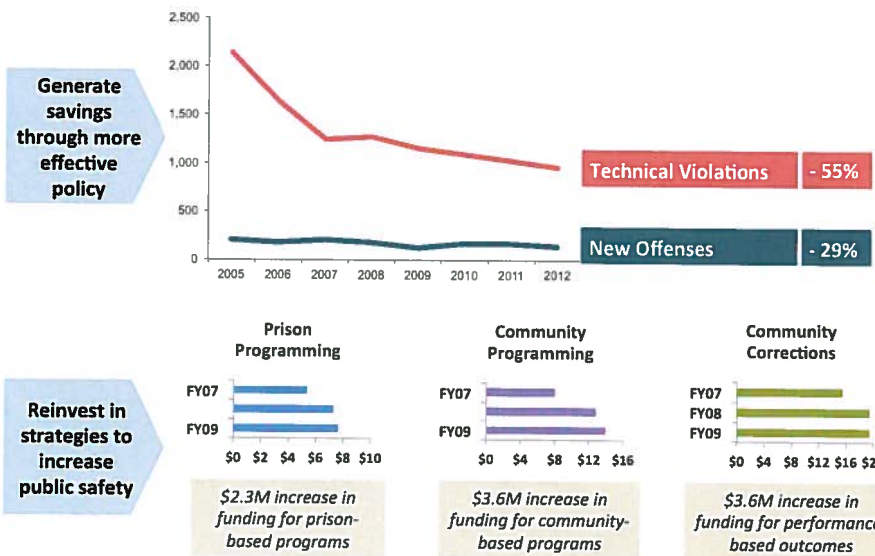
Change in crime rate among CSG Justice Reinvestment states

State	Implementation Year	Implementation Year Index Crime Rate	2012 Index Crime Rate	% Change
Connecticut	2004	2,973.9	2,423.0	-19%
Nevada	2007	4,539.8	3,417.0	-25%
Kansas	2007	4,150.5	3,497.8	-16%
Texas	2007	4,632.3	3,770.4	-19%
Arizona	2008	4,569.0	3,968.1	-13%
Vermont	2008	2,698.2	2,541.3	-6%
Rhode Island	2008	3,089.8	2,824.7	-9%
New Hampshire*	2010	2,353.3	2,511.8	+7%
North Carolina	2011	3,876.6	3,722.9	-4%
Ohio	2011	3,662.1	3,417.1	-7%

* New Hampshire parole violations are down, probation violations are flat, new crime committed by people not under supervision has increased.

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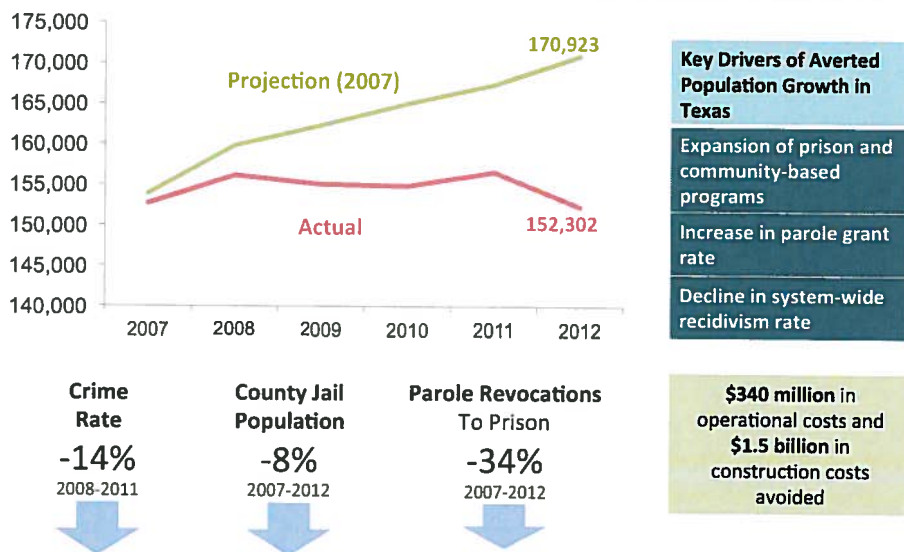
Kansas dropped technical violations in half and reinvested savings in programs to reduce recidivism



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Texas prison population trends post-justice reinvestment



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Thank You



Anne Bettesworth, Policy Analyst
abettesworth@csg.org

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