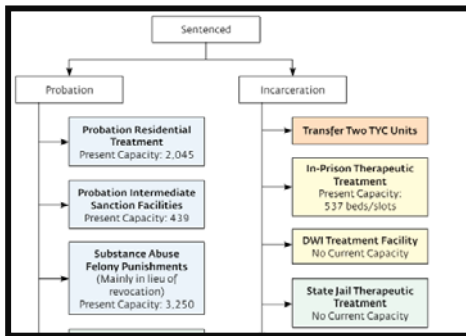
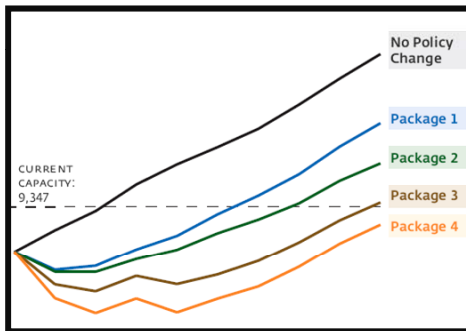


JUSTICE ★ **CENTER**
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Justice Reinvestment

Data-driven approach to increase public safety & reduce spending on corrections



Marshall Clement
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JUSTICE★CENTER
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

- **National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials**
- **Represents all three branches of state government**
- **Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence**

**Criminal Justice /
Mental Health
Consensus Project**

**National Reentry
Resource Center**

**Justice
Reinvestment**

Presentation Outline

Part One

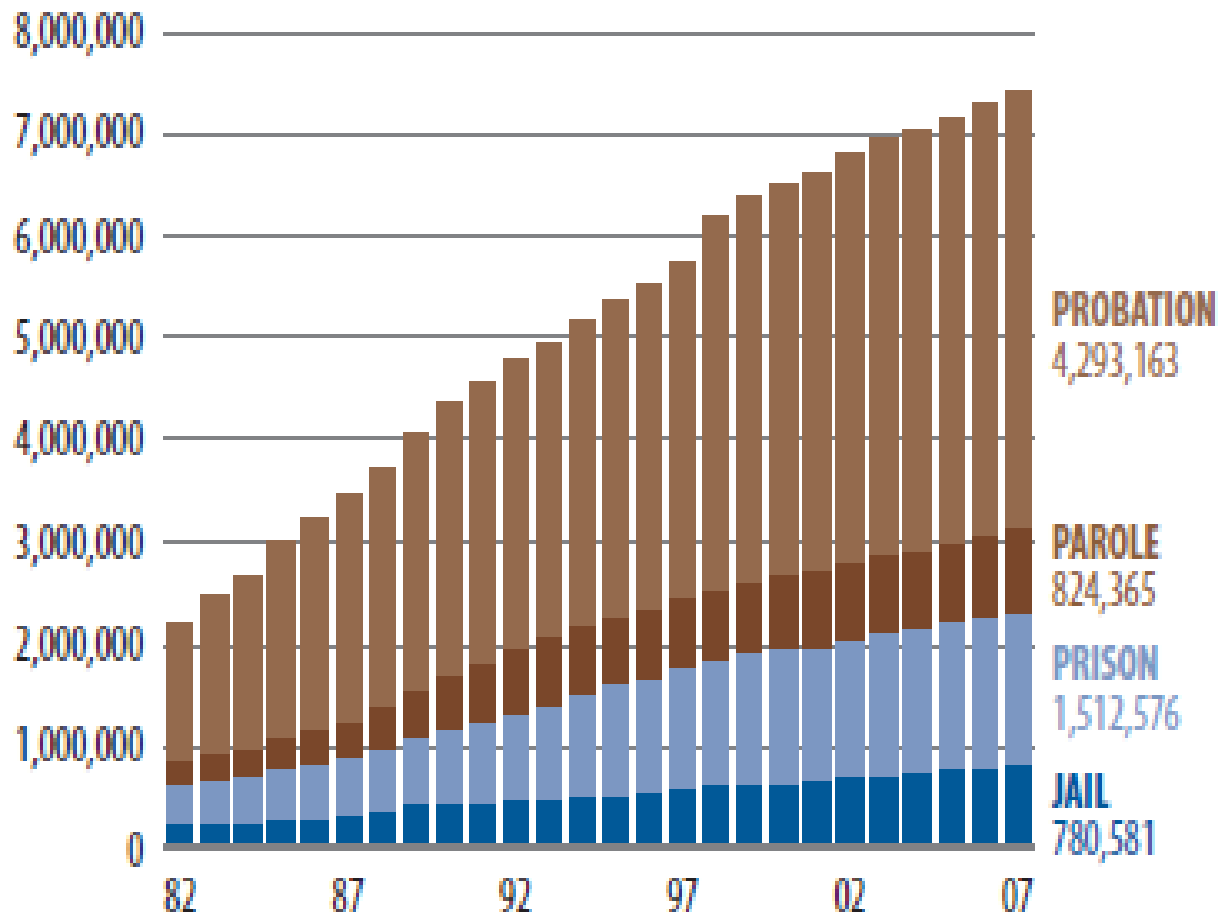
Corrections pressures being
faced in states across the country

What works to reduce recidivism?

State Experiences with
Justice Reinvestment

US Corrections Population

The US Correctional Population Has Tripled in 25 years



One in every 100 Adults in the US is in Jail or Prison

Accounting for Probation and Parole, 1 in every 31 Adults Is under Correctional Control

SOURCE: Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Surveys available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/tables/corr2tab.htm>.
NOTE: Due to offenders with dual status, the sum of these four correctional categories slightly overstates the total correctional population.



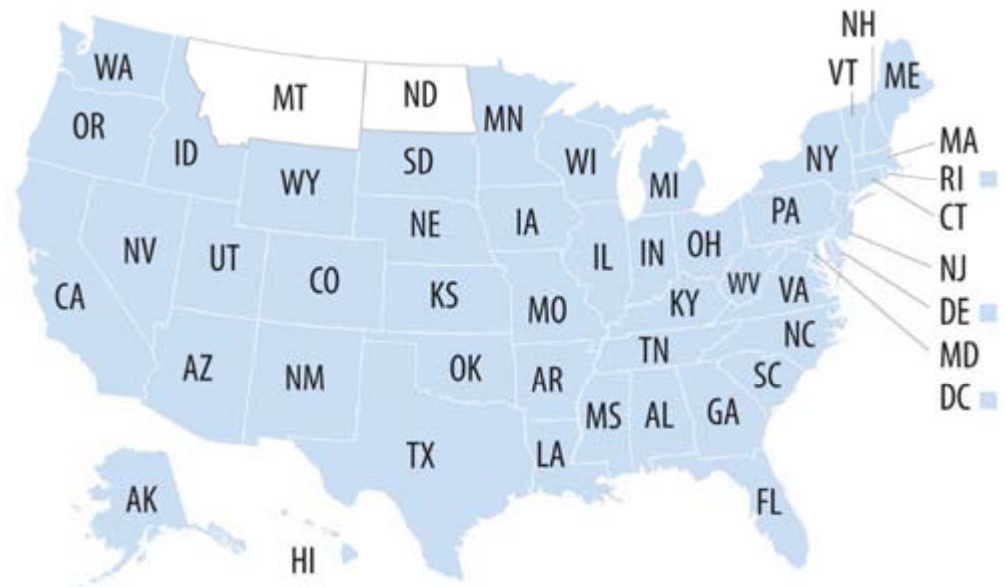
Hawaii's Incarceration Rate Has Increased Significantly

	Incarceration Rate 2007	Percent Change 1982-2007
Hawaii	1 in 108	314%
Washington	1 in 155	101%
Arizona	1 in 83	173%
California	1 in 102	137%
Oregon	1 in 132	130%
Rhode Island	1 in 187	254%
Vermont	1 in 204	188%

Fiscal Crisis Forcing Examination of Policy Effectiveness



48 States Face Budget Shortfalls



Note: Includes states with shortfalls in fiscal 2010.

SOURCE: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Growth in Spending on Corrections in MI

Michigan Department of Corrections
Budget, 1998–2008



Spending on corrections increased 57 percent over the past 10 years

As a share of general fund expenditures, corrections grew from 16.2 to 22.6 percent

One out of every three state workers is employed by the Michigan Department of Corrections

Prison Population Growth Unsustainable



Florida's prison problem could find a solution in Texas

By Jamal Thalji, Times Staff Writer

If only Florida's economy could grow like its prisons.

The state has more than 100,000 prisoners for the first time in its history. It's expected to add 14,000 in the next five years, according to the Department of Corrections. Every 1,500 new inmates need a new prison. It costs \$100 million to build one and \$20 million a year to run. How can a state in a perpetual budget crisis pay for all that?

"It's currently unsustainable given our fiscal situation," said Florida Tax Watch general counsel Robert Weissert.

Incarceration & Crime Trends

Incarceration Rate

2000-2007

NY	TX	FL	CA
-16%	-8%	+16%	No Change



Violent Crime Rate

2000-2007

NY	TX	FL	CA
-25%	-6%	-11%	-16%



Presentation Outline

Corrections pressures being
faced in states across the country

Part Two

What works to reduce recidivism?

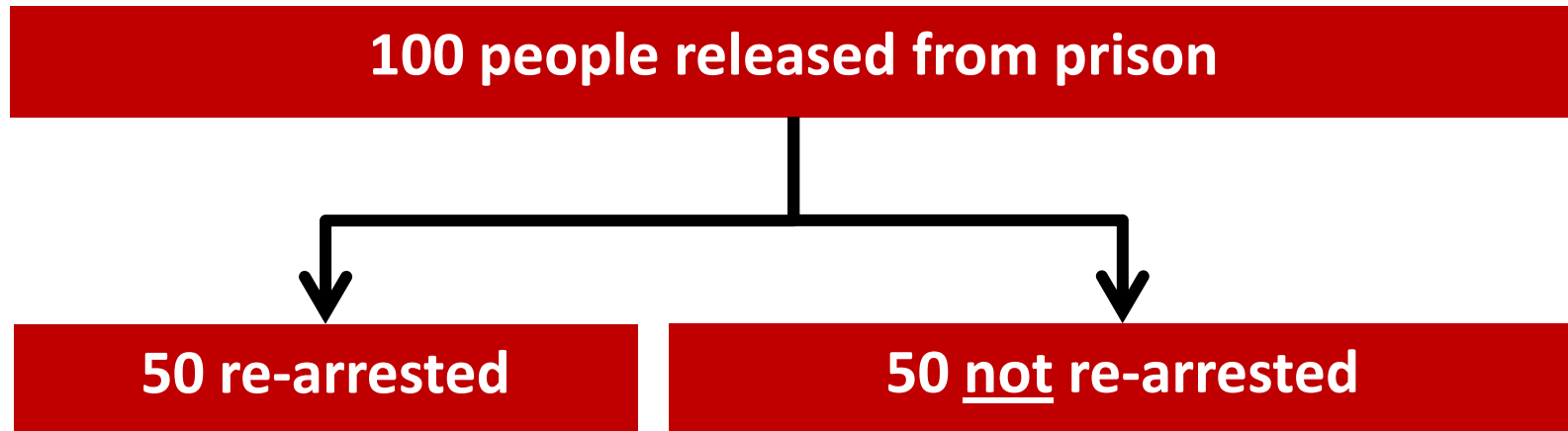
State Experiences with
Justice Reinvestment

What works to reduce recidivism

When someone is released matters little to their re-offense rate.

- 1. Focus on the offenders most likely to commit crime**
Who
they are
- 2. Invest in programs that work, & ensure they are working well**
What
they do
- 3. Strengthen supervision and deploy swift & certain sanctions**
How
they are supervised
- 4. Use place-based strategies**
Where
they return

1. Focus on offenders most likely to re-offend

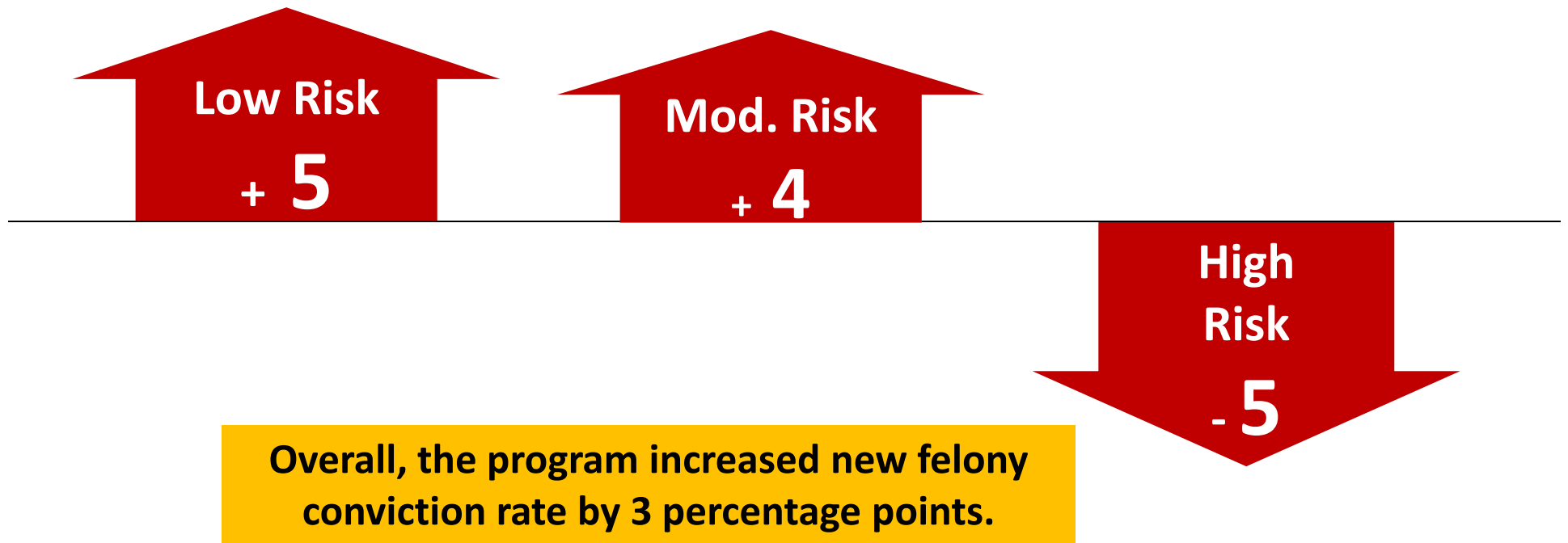


?



Focusing on low risk offenders can actually increase crime

Impact of Ohio Community Based Correctional Facility Program on New Felony Conviction Rate Compared with Probation Supervision

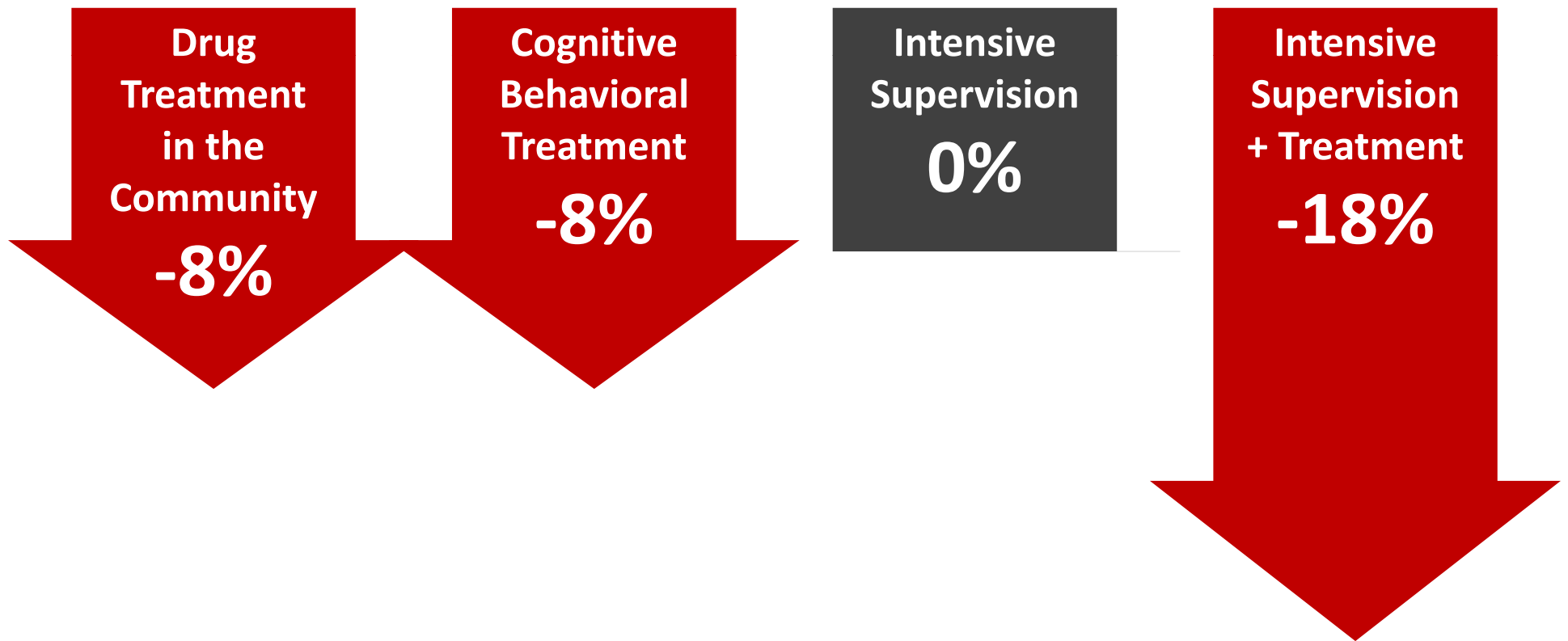


*2010 Evaluation of Ohio Community Based Correctional Facilities & Halfway Houses. University of Cincinnati

2. Invest in programs that work

Adult Corrections: What Works?

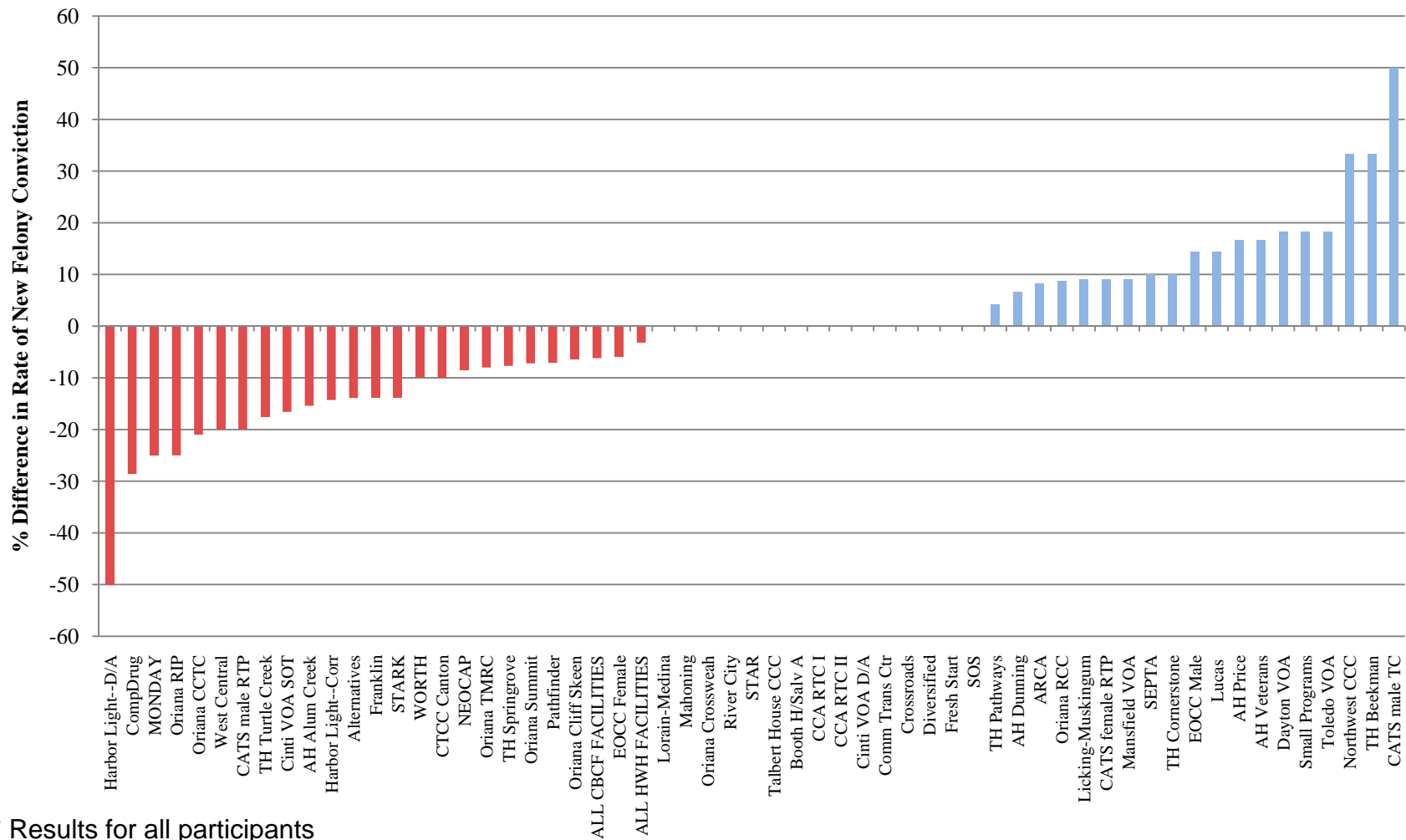
Estimated Percentage Change in Recidivism Rates



Elizabeth Drake, Steve Aos, and Marna Miller (2009). Evidence-Based Public Policy Options to Reduce Crime and Criminal Justice Costs: Implications in Washington State. *Victims and Offenders*, 4:170-196.

...and ensure those programs are working well.

Impact of Ohio Residential Correctional Programs on Recidivism (Annual State Funding: \$104m)



* Results for all participants

3. Strengthen supervision

Ensure that the offenders most likely to reoffend receive the most intensive supervision

Higher risk offenders

Initial period of supervision

Develop a supervision plan that balances monitoring compliance with mandating participation in programs that can reduce their risk to public safety

Respond to violations with swift, certain, and proportional sanctions

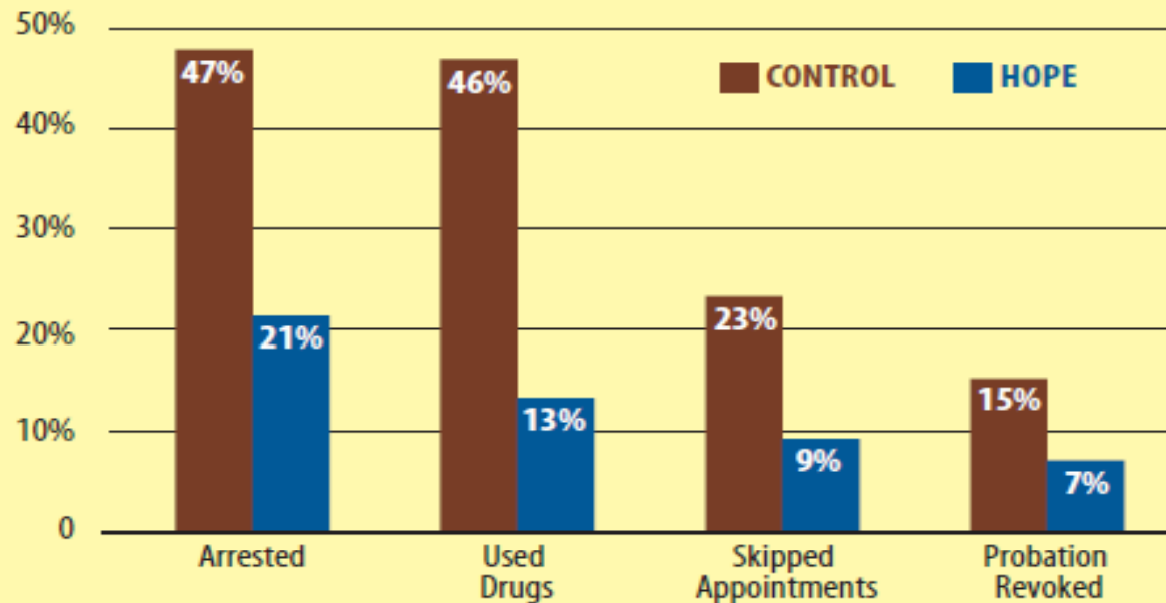
Research Suggests Short, Swift & Certain Sanctions Work Best to Reduce Recidivism

Georgia POM

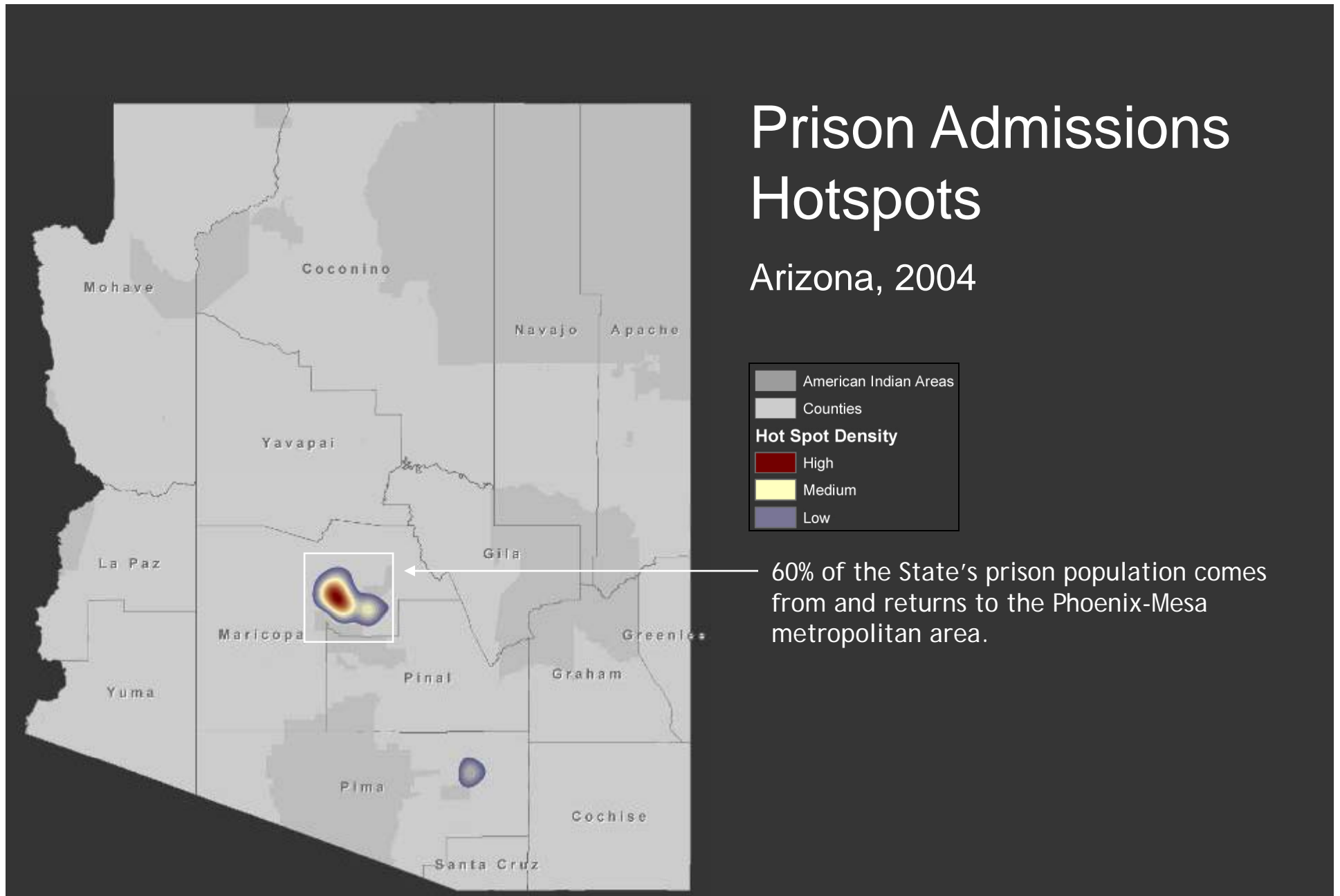
Enabling probation officers to employ administrative sanctions & probationers to waive violation hearings reduced jail time three-fold, reduced time spent in court, and increased swiftness of responses to violations.

Hawaii HOPE

Court-run intensive, random drug testing with swift, certain, and brief jail sanctions.



4. Use place-based strategies



Prison Admissions, 2006

Maricopa County

1/2 Mile Grid Map

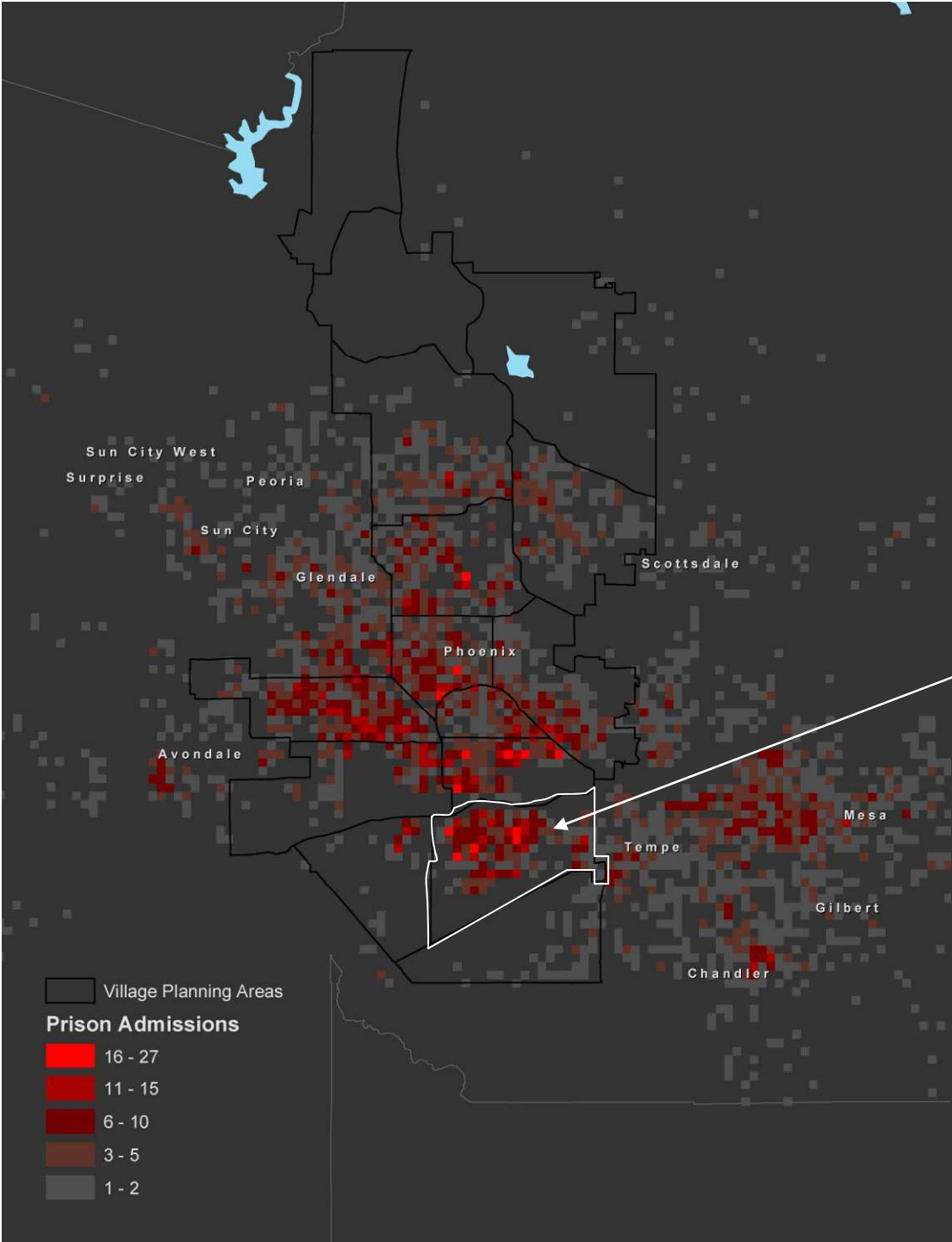
A single neighborhood in Phoenix is home to 1% of the state's total population but 6.5% of the state's prison population

South Mountain Zip Code 85041

Prison Admissions = 31.8 per 1000 adults

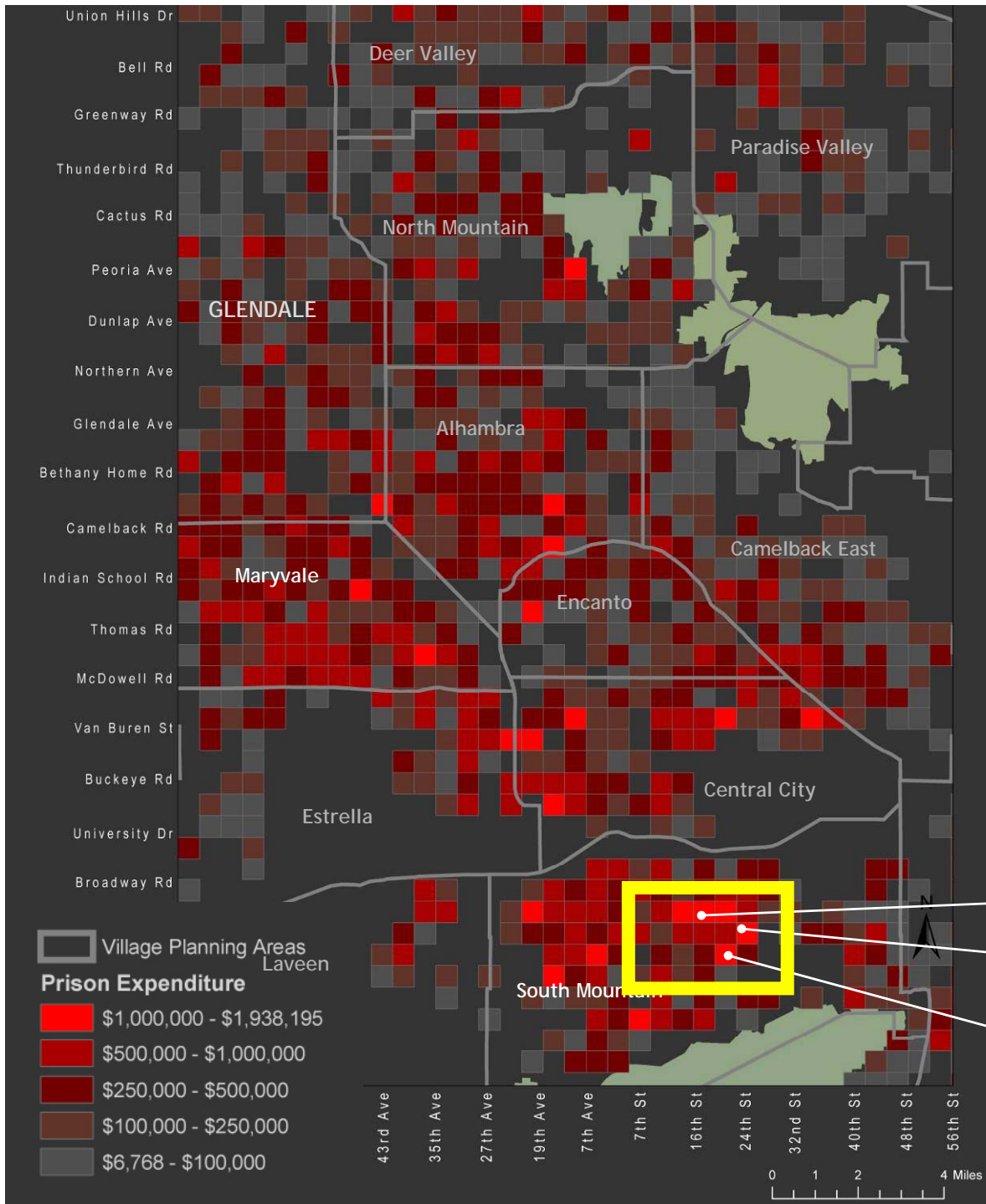
Jail Bookings = 96.5 per 1000 adults

Probation = 25.1 per 1000 adults



Prison Expenditures Dollars, 2004

Maricopa County 1/2 Mile Grid Map



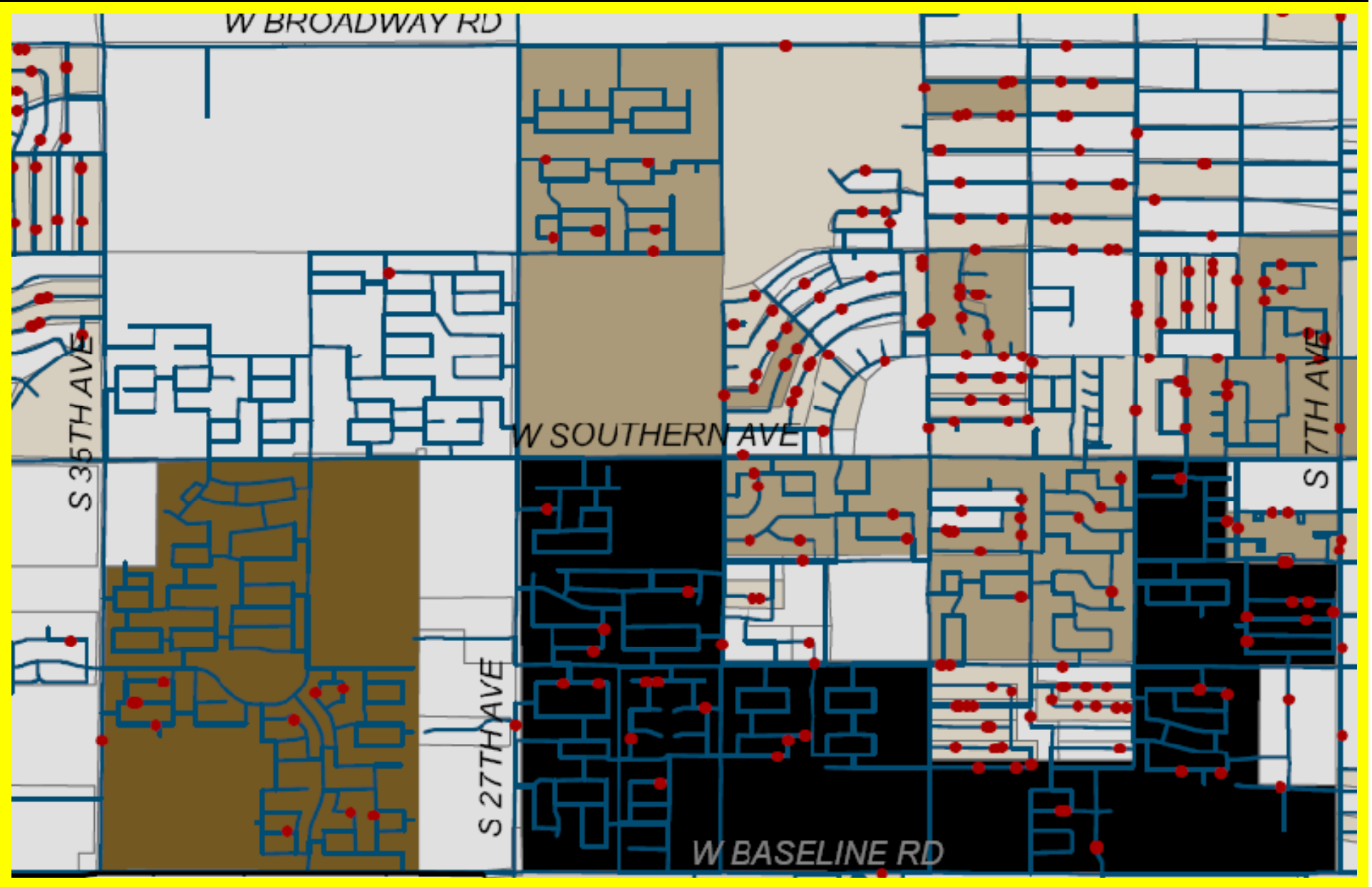
\$1.1 Million

\$1.8 Million

\$1.6 Million

Within high expenditure neighborhoods there are numerous, smaller area, million dollar block groups

High Density of Probationers in South Phoenix



Presentation Outline

Corrections pressures being
faced in states across the country

What works to reduce recidivism?

Part Three

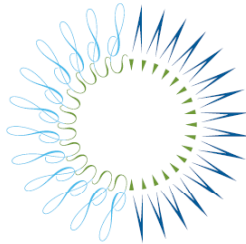
State Experiences with
Justice Reinvestment

Justice Reinvestment

a data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods.



BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice



THE
PEW
CENTER ON THE STATES

Public Safety
Performance
Project

Justice Reinvestment Strategy

Bipartisan, inter-branch, bicameral structure

1

Analyze Data & Develop Policy Options

- Analyze data to look at crime, court, corrections, and supervision trends
- Solicit input from stakeholders
- Map allocation of resources
- Develop policy options & estimate cost savings

2

Adopt New Policies

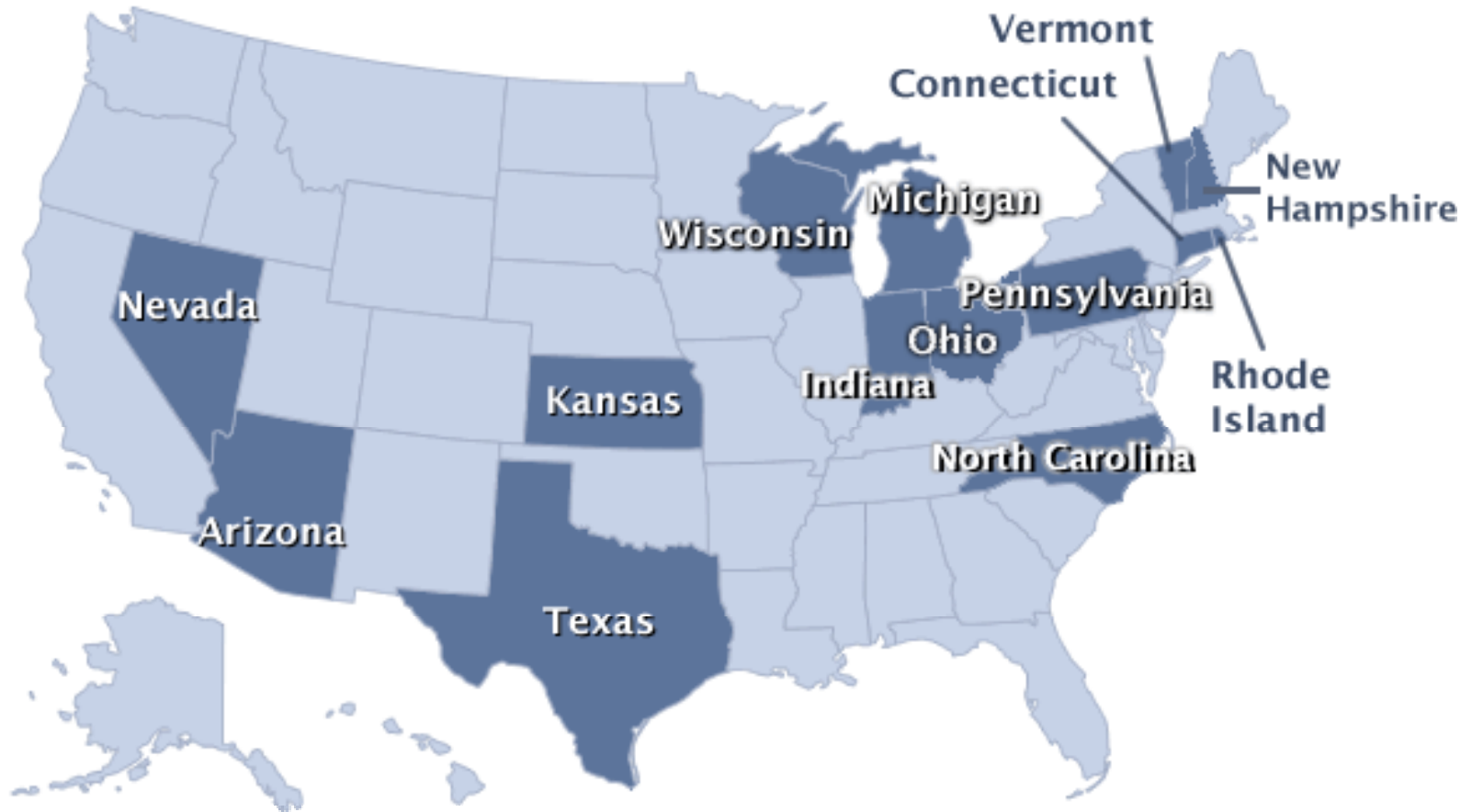
- Identify assistance needed to implement policies effectively
- Deploy targeted reinvestment strategies to increase public safety
- Review implementation progress

3

Measure Performance

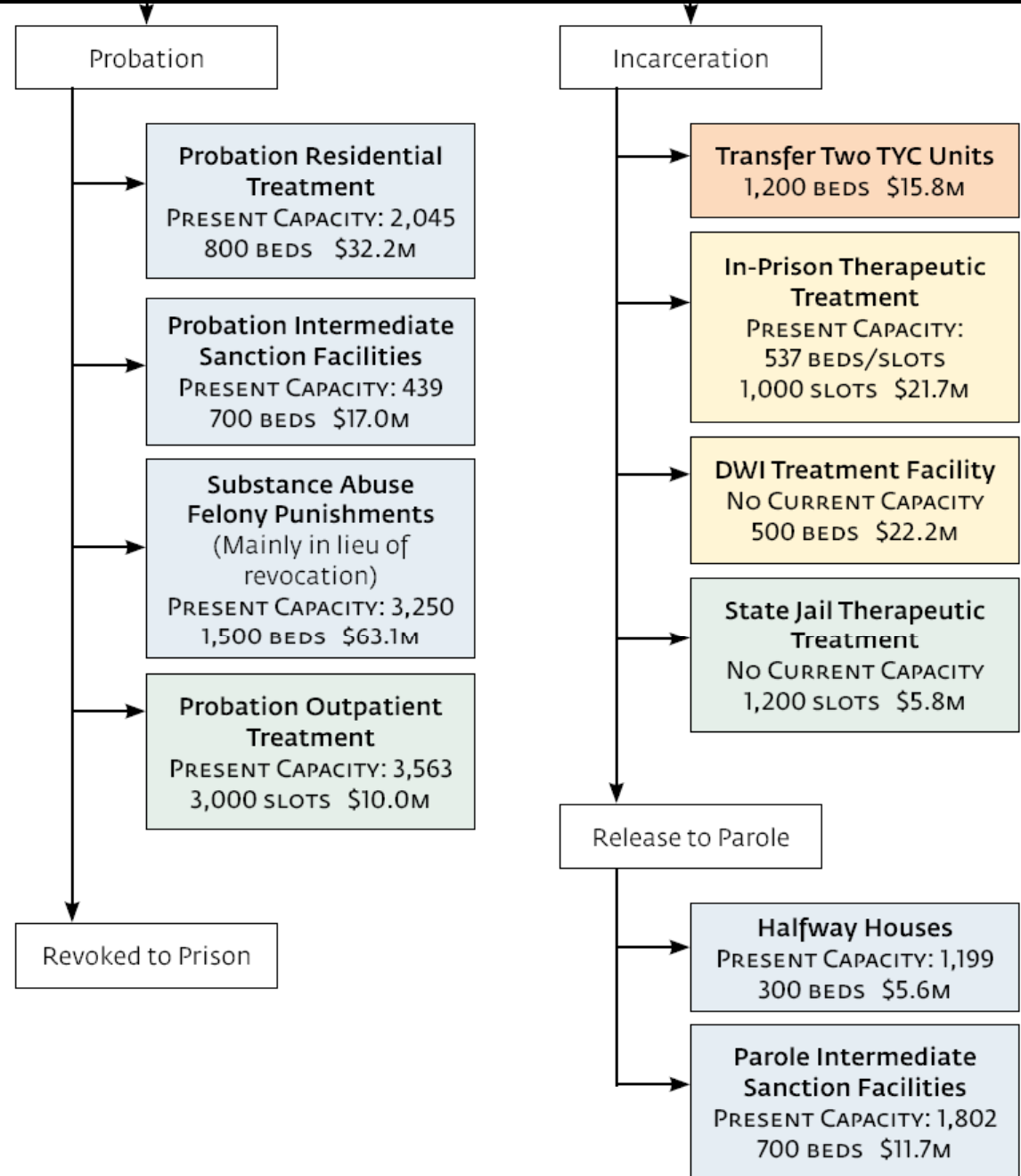
- Track the impact of enacted policies/programs
- Monitor recidivism rates & other key measures

Justice Reinvestment States



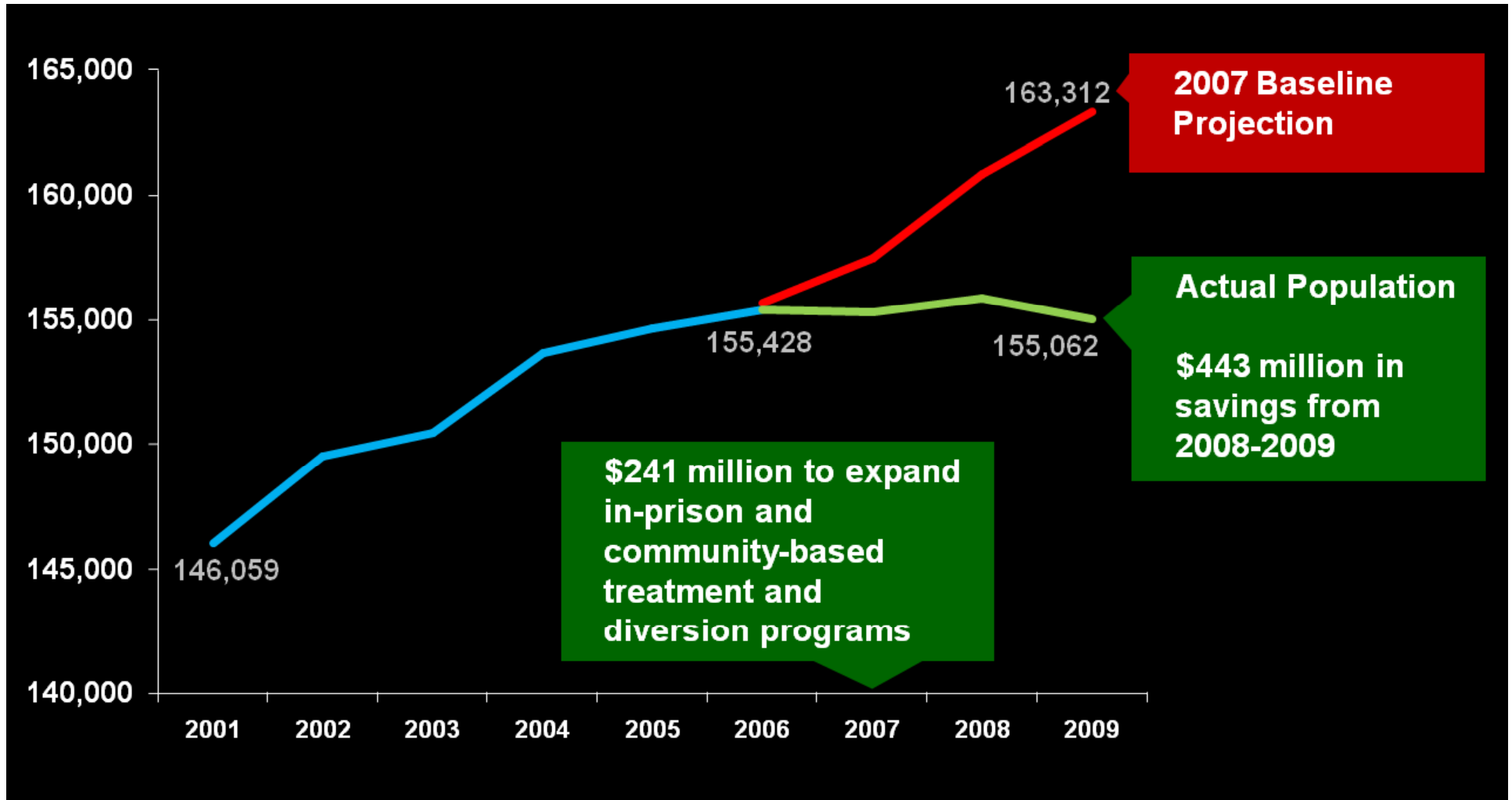


Expanding Capacity of Treatment & Diversion Programs





Texas



**PAROLE REVOCATIONS TO PRISON:
DOWN 25% FROM 2006**

**PROBATION REVOCATIONS TO PRISON:
DOWN 4% FROM 2006**



Arizona

Performance Driven Funding Incentive

Legislative Budget Staff
Calculates Probation Failures
by County

Crime Up?
No Funding Incentive

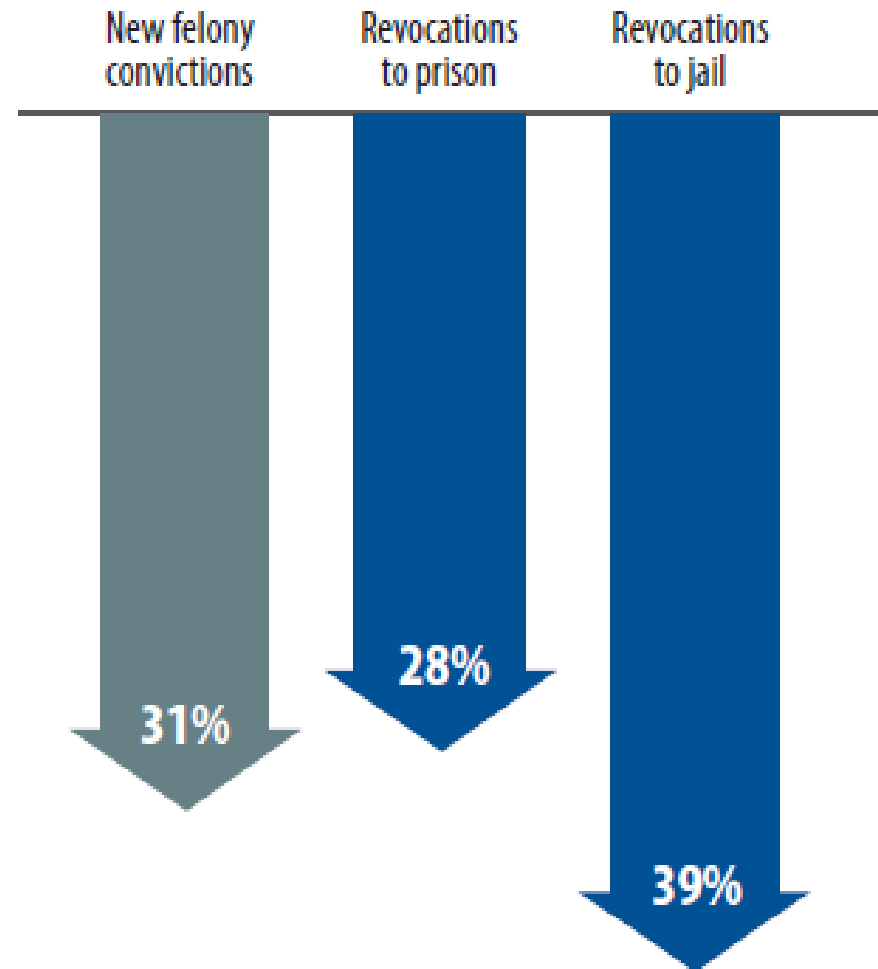
Crime Down & Revocation Rate Down?
Legislature Provides the County with
40%
of Averted Costs

Drug and Mental
Health Treatment
& Interventions

Victim
Services

Arizona Probation Outcomes 2008-2010

A wide array of reforms has reduced new crimes by probationers and saved taxpayers up to \$36 million.



Pew Center on the States Public Safety Performance Project, *The Impact of Arizona's Probation Reforms* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, March 2011).

SOURCE: Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts, Adult Probation Services Division.

Next Steps to Pursue Justice Reinvestment

- Governor, legislative leaders & chief justice jointly requested assistance from USDOJ/BJA & Pew Center on the States.
- CSG Justice Center is gathering information to assist funders in selecting which sites they will support
- Upon approval from funders, next steps would include:
 - Gathering data from across the CJ system for analysis
 - Establishing a leadership work group to guide the process
 - Convening the group to set overarching goals and timeline for the process

Justice Reinvestment Phase I Process

1

Analysis

Collect & examine quantitative data

- ✓ Reported crime & arrests
- ✓ Court disposition & sentencing
- ✓ Jail populations
- ✓ Community supervision (probation & post-release control)
- ✓ Prison admissions, population, and releases

2

Implementation

Engage input from stakeholders

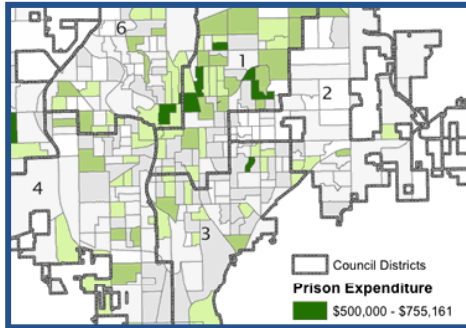
- Behavioral Health Officials and Treatment Providers
- Law Enforcement
- Judges
- District Attorneys
- Defense Bar
- Victims
- Probation

3

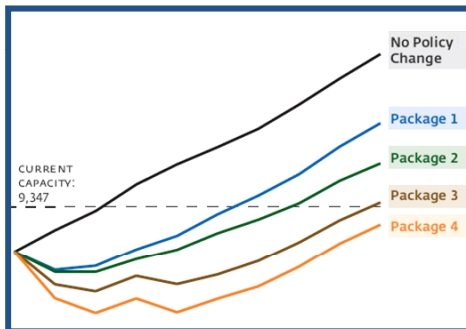
Accountability

Develop & present a comprehensive analysis of the state's criminal justice system

Develop a framework of policy options that together would increase public safety and reduce/avert taxpayer spending



Thank You

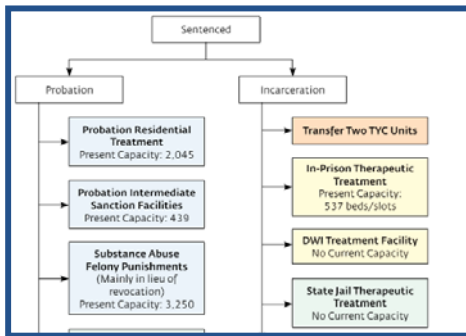


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Develop Tracking Systems to Monitor Impact of New Policies

