Governor's Reentry Council

Governor's Large Conference Room State Capitol January 8, 2010 10:00 AM – 12:00 noon

Factors

- Volume of offenders/costs
 - 1 in 31 nationally; 1 in 40 South Dakota
 - 40% increase in prison population over last decade
 - 140% increase in parole population in last decade
 - State DOC budget more than doubled in last decade
- Recidivism has a significant impact on prison population
 - Most inmates are not first felons many have prior admissions
 - Recidivism Rates:
 - 29.9% 12 months
 - 39.3% 24 months
 - 44.8% 36 month
- Numbers and negative impact can be reduced
 - Research supports that recidivism can be reduced through specific practices
 - Focus on Reentry as a means to reduce recidivism
- Federal Second Chance Act grant opportunity

Key Precepts of Reentry Focus

- Public Safety recidivism reduction serves public safety and sound reentry provisions reduce recidivism
- Evidence Based Practices there are practices that are proven to reduce recidivism that can be applied to how we do reentry
- Collaboration state department level, state and local level, government and private sector, institutional and community corrections

Second Chance Act Grant

- \$749,749 federal funds; \$374,986 cash match; \$374,860 in-kind match per year
- Renewable for an additional two years
- 75% of the grant is budgeted for contractual services
- Staff supported by the grant include a Project Manager; two Local Site Coordinators and a Transition Case Manager
- Program sites are Sioux Falls and Rapid City
- Goal is to reduce recidivism by 50% over 5 years

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Reentry Workgroup

Rapid City
Reentry Task Force

Sioux Falls
Reentry Task Force

Reentry Issues

- Recidivism rates are too high & collaboration is required to address
- Recidivism is higher for minority offenders
- Use of alcohol is significant in recidivism
- There are not sufficient community based CD service slots
- Stable housing is a critical need
- Employment at living wage is critical for success
- Additional case management services are needed
- Offenders have basic needs of identification, medical care, transportation, food, clothing and hygiene supplies
- There is a need for additional community based mental health services
- Transitioning offenders have needs in areas of relationships, family reintegration and developing positive social connections
- Attitudes in support of criminal behavior and negative toward conventional society are widely held by offenders at highest risk to recidivate
- Additional alternatives to parole violation should be considered

Goals of Adult Reentry Program/Second Chance Act

Collaborative Teams

- Team structure, membership & roles
- Team meetings
- Provide information on recidivism reduction and ARP
- Solicit information
- Implement system change to positively impact recidivism

Fidelity

- Evaluate institutional assessment and case planning
- Evaluate institutional programs
- Evaluate community assessment and case planning
- Evaluate community programs and services

Recidivism Reduction

- Revise based on evaluation outcomes
- Address known gaps
- Additional responses to technical violations
- Address statutory, legal and policy hurdles and barriers to reentry
- Integrate recidivism reduction as part of culture

Reentry

- Isn't just community, isn't just once eligible for release – isn't a "program" it is a consistent process and focus throughout most correctional stays
- It is an inevitable consequence of incarceration.
 - Reentry is not an option.
- Mind-set starting at admission that successful return of offenders to the community is our job

Collaborative Teams

- Reentry Workgroup
- Rapid City Local Task Force
- Sioux Falls Local Task Force

Management Team

How are we going to meet the goal of 50% reduction in recidivism?

- Offender Behavior Change
- Policy/Operations Change
- Identify/track outcomes

Contractual Services Under SD's Adult Reentry Program

- Institutional Based Services
 - Cognitive Behavioral Groups
 - Employability Classes
- Community Based Services
 - Housing
 - Mental Health
 - CD Services
 - Employability
 - Mentorship
 - Local Flexible Funds
- Evaluation

Operational/policy considerations

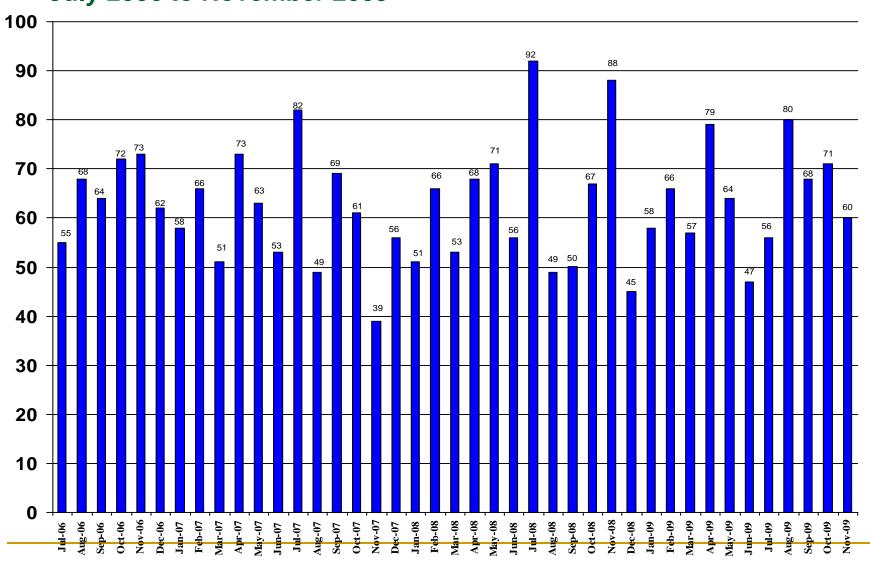
- Policy Driven Response to Violations
- Detainment policies
- Case management provisions
- Positive Reinforcements
- CTP violation reviews

50% Recidivism Reduction in 5 years

Data Look	Releases	12 Month Recidivism Rate
2009	2007	29.9% (baseline)
2010	2008	
2011	2009	26.9% (target)
2012	2010	23.9% (target)
2013	2011	20.9% (target)
2014	2012	17.9% (target)
2015	2013	14.95% (goal)
2016	2014	14.95%

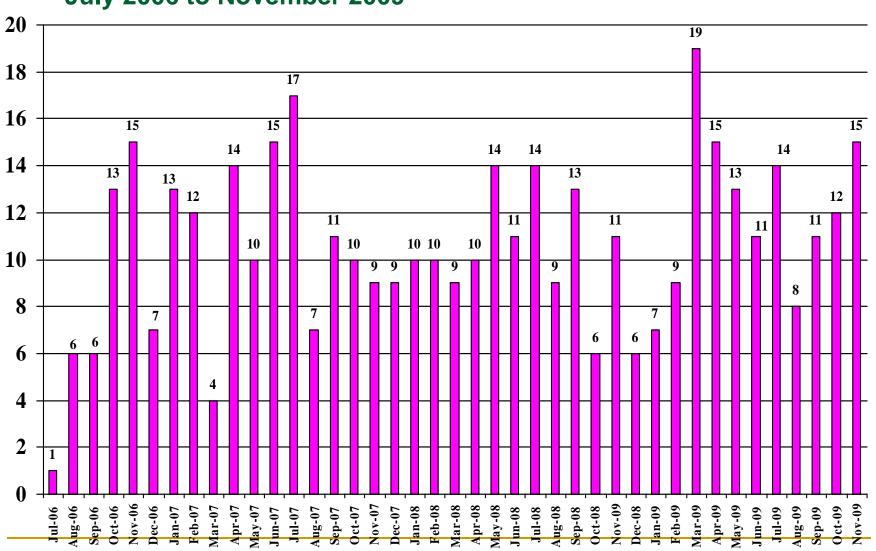
Male Parole Revocations by Month

July 2006 to November 2009



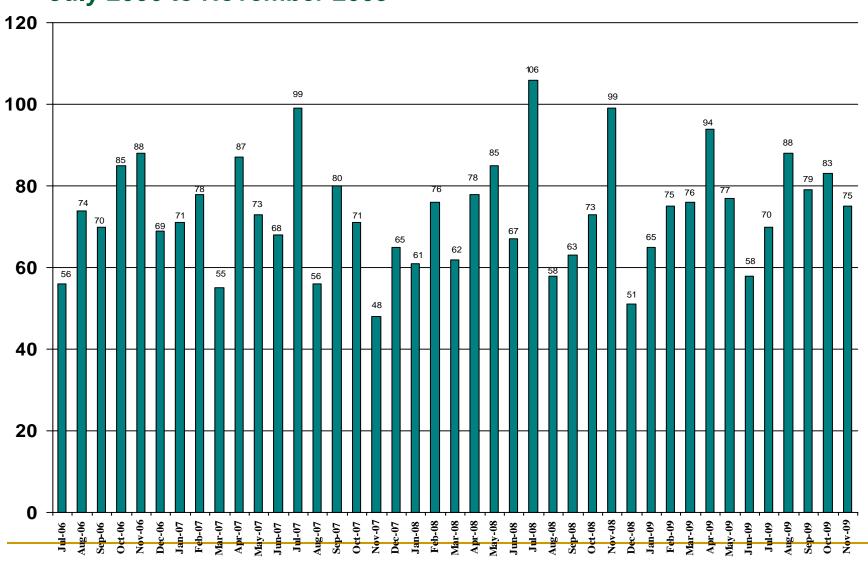
Female Parole Revocations by Month

July 2006 to November 2009

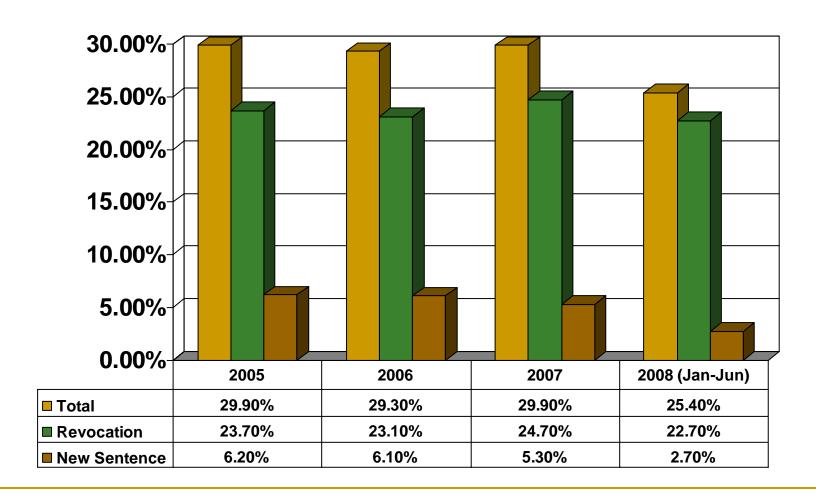


Total Parole Revocations by Month

July 2006 to November 2009



Recidivism – 12 Months Post Release



Status/Next Steps

- Target Population
- Program Model
- Case Management
- Offender information provision to Local Task Force
 - Target referrals
 - Informationals
- Data systems
- Report on hurdles and barriers
- Implementation of workgroup suggestions