

Reentry Workgroup

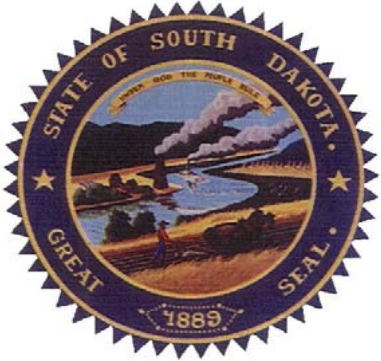
Organizational Meeting

4/1/09

Solem Public Safety Center

Multi-Purpose Room

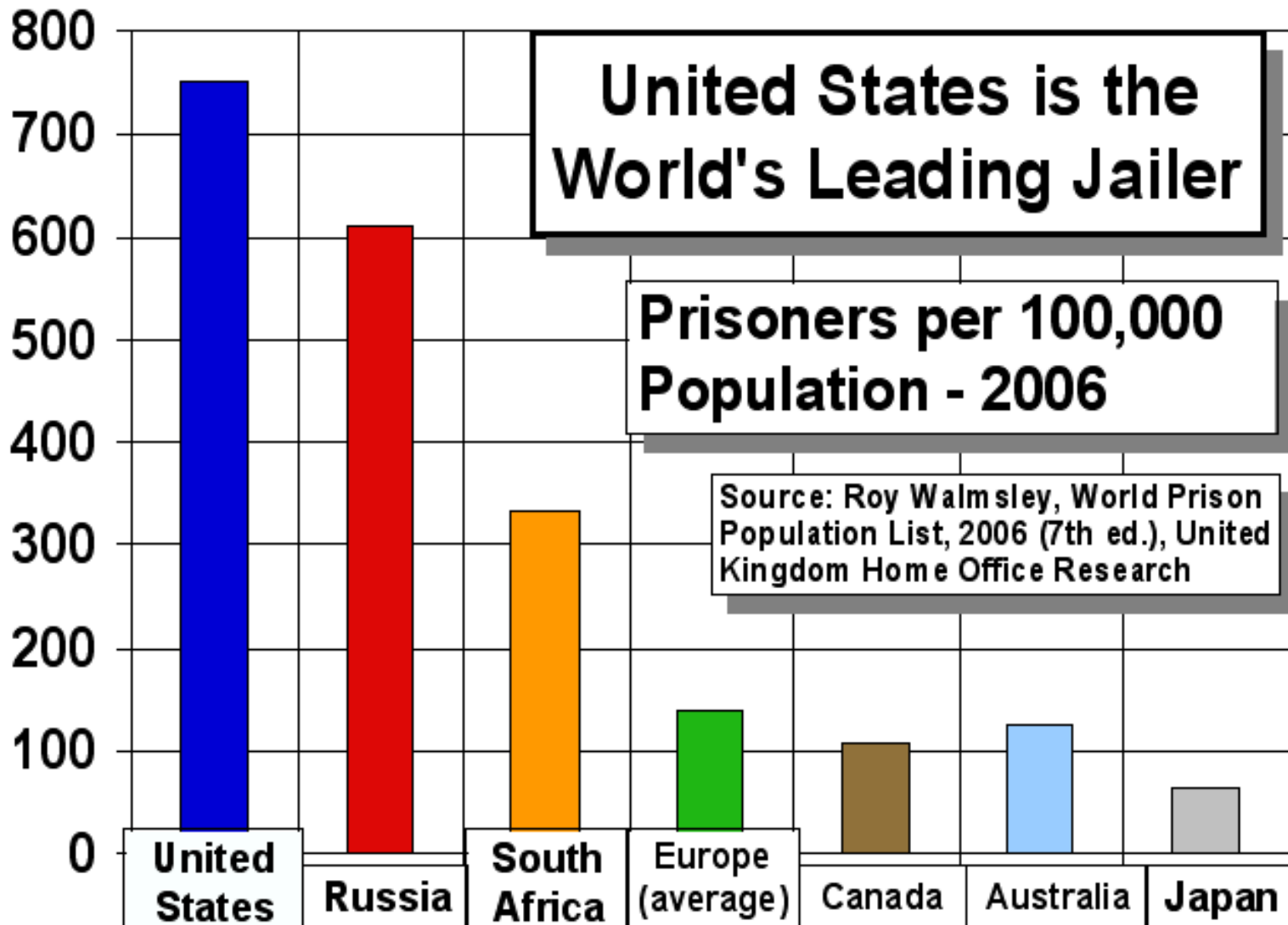
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Governor's Reentry Council

- Executive Order signed 3/11/09
- South Dakota Reentry Council Members
 - Cabinet, heads of other state agencies, local government, organizations & associations
- Purpose
 - Volume of inmates/costs/impact: opportunities for collaboration, coordinate resources and address recidivism
 - Premise is to reduce recidivism (reduce prison usage and improve public safety) by concentrating on needs – the things that can be addressed/mitigated through programs and services.

The US Leads the World





One in 31 US Citizens are Under Correctional Control

PRISON POPULATION	1,512,576
JAIL POPULATION	780,581
PROBATION POPULATION	4,293,163
PAROLE POPULATION	<u>824,365</u>
CORRECTIONAL POPULATION	7,328,200

ADULT US POPULATION 229,030,637 divided by 7,328,200 = 31



Correctional Population Rates and Ranks

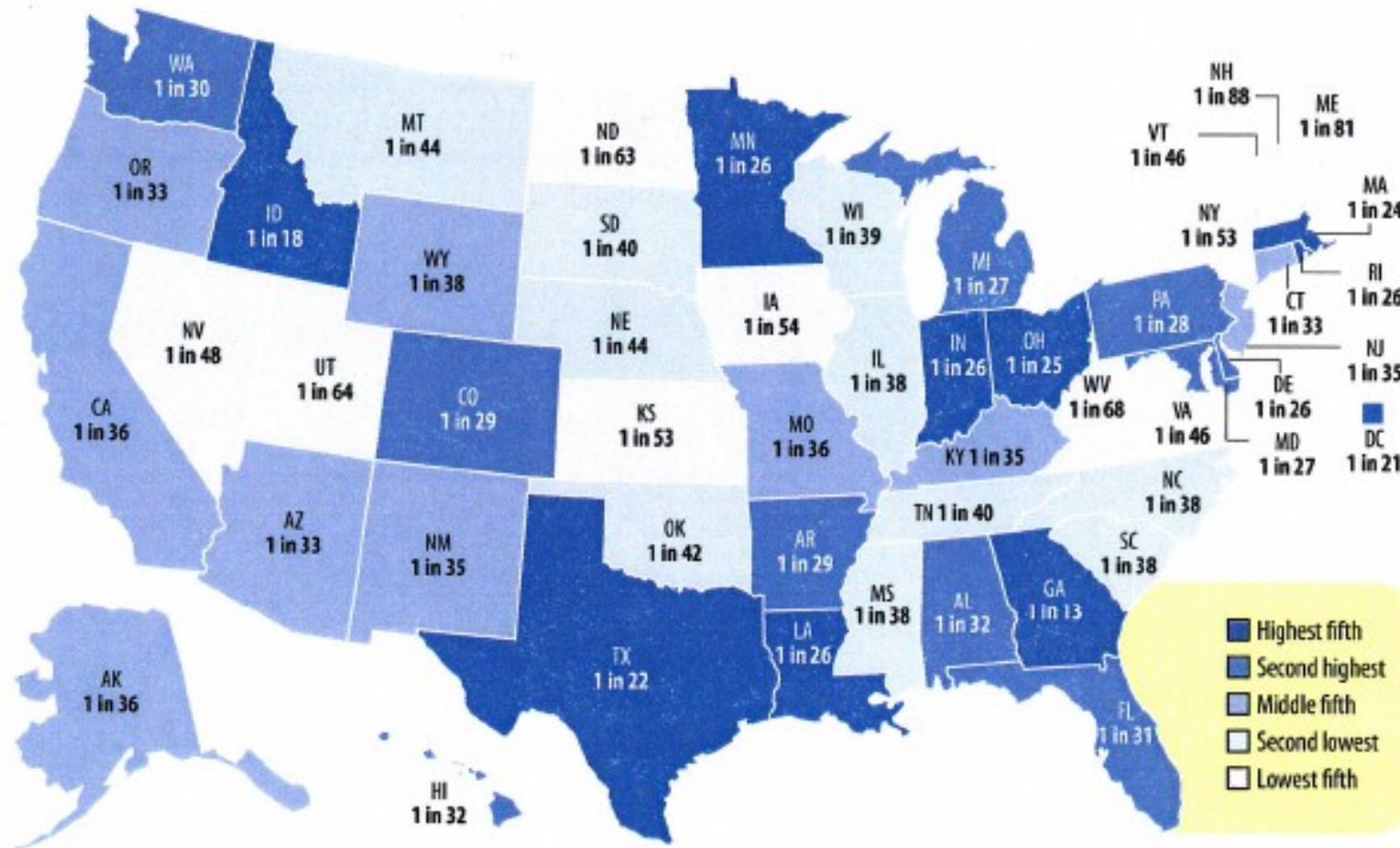
(Year End 2007)

- **Adult Incarceration Rates (Jail and Prison)**
 - 1 in 104 adults in SD were in Jail or Prison
 - SD ranked 25th out of the 50 states and DC in incarceration rate
 - 5,787 adults in prison or jails
 - 1,456 in Jail
 - 1,075 in Federal Prison
 - 3,256 in State Prison

- **Adult Community Supervision Rates (Probation and Parole)**
 - 1 in 64 adults in SD were on probation or parole
 - SD ranked 36th out of the 50 states and DC in community rate
 - 9,424 adults on probation or parole
 - 5,870 on State probation
 - 239 on Federal probation
 - 2,812 on State parole
 - 503 on Federal parole

WIDE VARIANCE IN CORRECTIONAL CONTROL

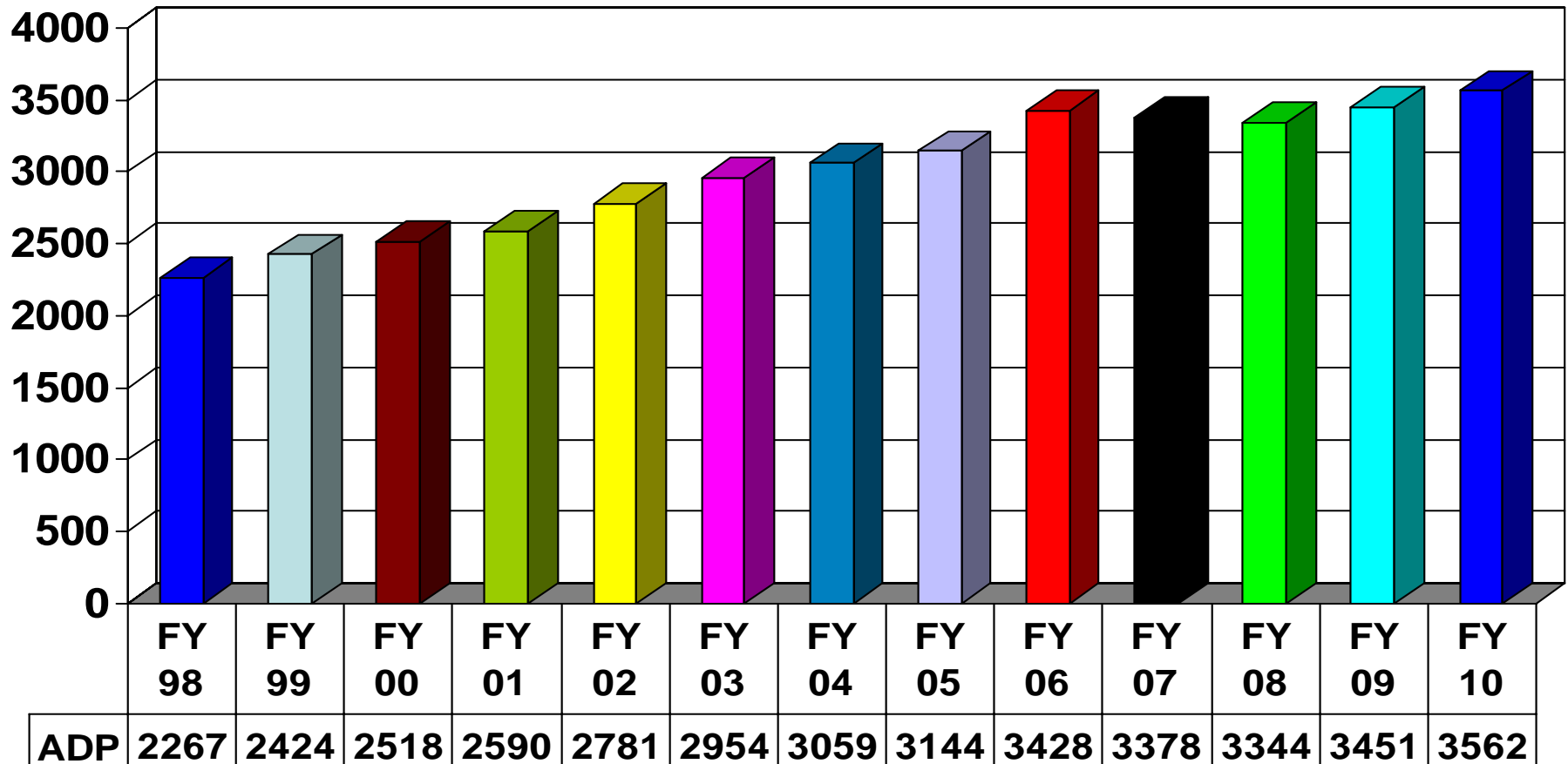
Share of adults under correctional control, year end 2007.



SOURCE: Calculation includes offenders in state and federal jail, prison and community supervision and is based on data from the U.S. Census State Population Estimates, the Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Surveys available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance/tables/corr2tab.htm>, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts and the Pew Public Safety Performance Project.



Actual Average Daily Population and Projected Average Daily Population of Adult Inmates



FY 98 - 08 are Actual. FY 09 & 10 are Projected.



South Dakota Department of Corrections Percentage of Budget/FTE Change

Fiscal Year	Total Budget	% Change from Prior Year	FTE	% Change from Prior Year
1999	\$49,373,864	10.48%	836.9	8.59%
2000	\$53,428,318	8.21%	827.4	-1.14%
2001	\$60,832,477	13.86%	853.7	3.18%
2002	\$68,251,836	12.20%	843.3	-1.22%
2003	\$70,924,741	3.92%	789.8	-6.34%
2004	\$77,210,524	8.86%	797.1	0.92%
2005	\$82,718,618	7.13%	814.4	2.17%
2006	\$91,238,712	10.30%	855.0	4.99%
2007	\$93,047,394	1.98%	884.4	3.44%
2008	\$102,442,779	10.10%	906.5	2.50%
2009	\$108,609,644	6.02%	910.5	0.44%



Costs per Individual per Day

(FY 2007 and 2008 Actual, FY 2009 and 2010 Projected)

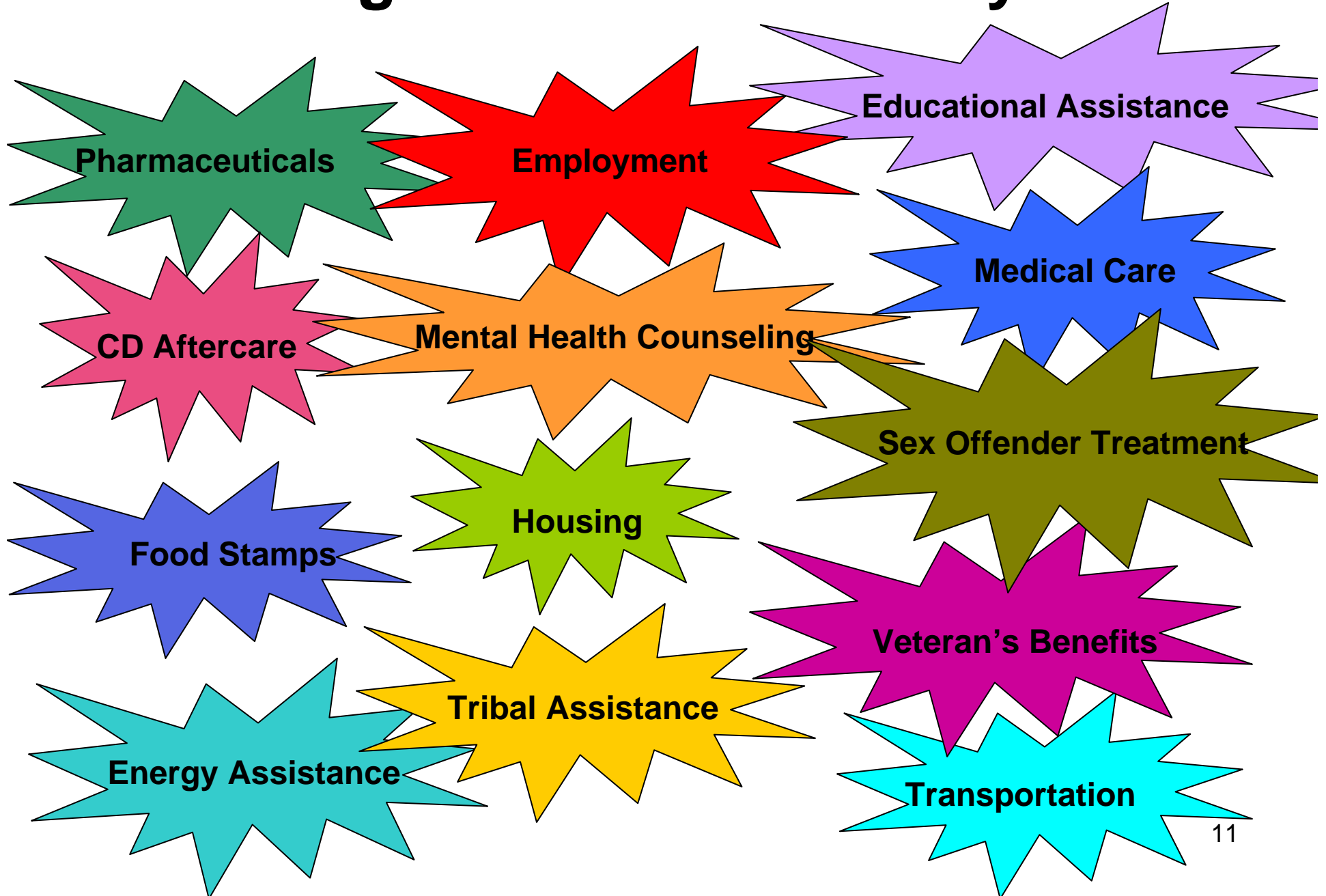
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Springfield	\$44.22	\$44.26	\$43.20	\$43.28
Penitentiary	\$56.06	\$63.69	\$68.86	\$67.86
Women's Prison	\$67.08	\$69.09	\$73.08	\$69.57
Yankton	\$19.35	\$19.98	\$17.94	\$16.90
Sioux Falls Unit C	\$14.18	\$15.74	\$16.27	\$15.50
Rapid City	\$36.69	\$38.14	\$44.71	\$53.08
Pierre Unit H	\$45.65	\$52.37	\$44.71	\$41.74
Pierre Unit E	\$22.42	\$28.94	\$26.90	\$25.22
Parole	\$4.29	\$3.69	\$3.65	\$3.15



Descriptors of Releasing Inmates

- Average Length of Stay to first release: 15.3 months
- 91% had Chemical Dependency Diagnosis
 - Average number of prior treatments: 2.29 (current population)
- 27% had an Identified Mental Health issue
- 9% had a Sexual Behavior Problem
- 11% had temporary housing
- Almost all had HS diploma or GED
- Average number of felony convictions: 2.4 (current population)
- Average number of prison admission: 2.5
 - Just 1,598 (46.8%) of the 3,414 inmates currently in prison on serving their first admission
- Gender:
 - 1,735 Male (84%)
 - 337 Female (16%)
- Release Type:
 - 1,722 on Parole (83%)
 - 316 due to Expiration of Sentence (15%)
 - 34 released to Suspended Sentence (2%)

Releasing Inmates Have Many Needs





Primary Offense of Releasing Inmates

(2,072 inmates – released in 2007)

– Alcohol (Felony DUI):	549	26.5%
– Drugs (Possession or Distribution):	588	28.4%
– Property (Burglary, Grand Theft, Arson, Checks):	546	26.3%
– Public Order (Failure to Appear, Firearms, Escape, Perjury):	101	4.9%
– Violent (Rape, Aggravated Assault, Manslaughter, Robbery):	288	13.9%

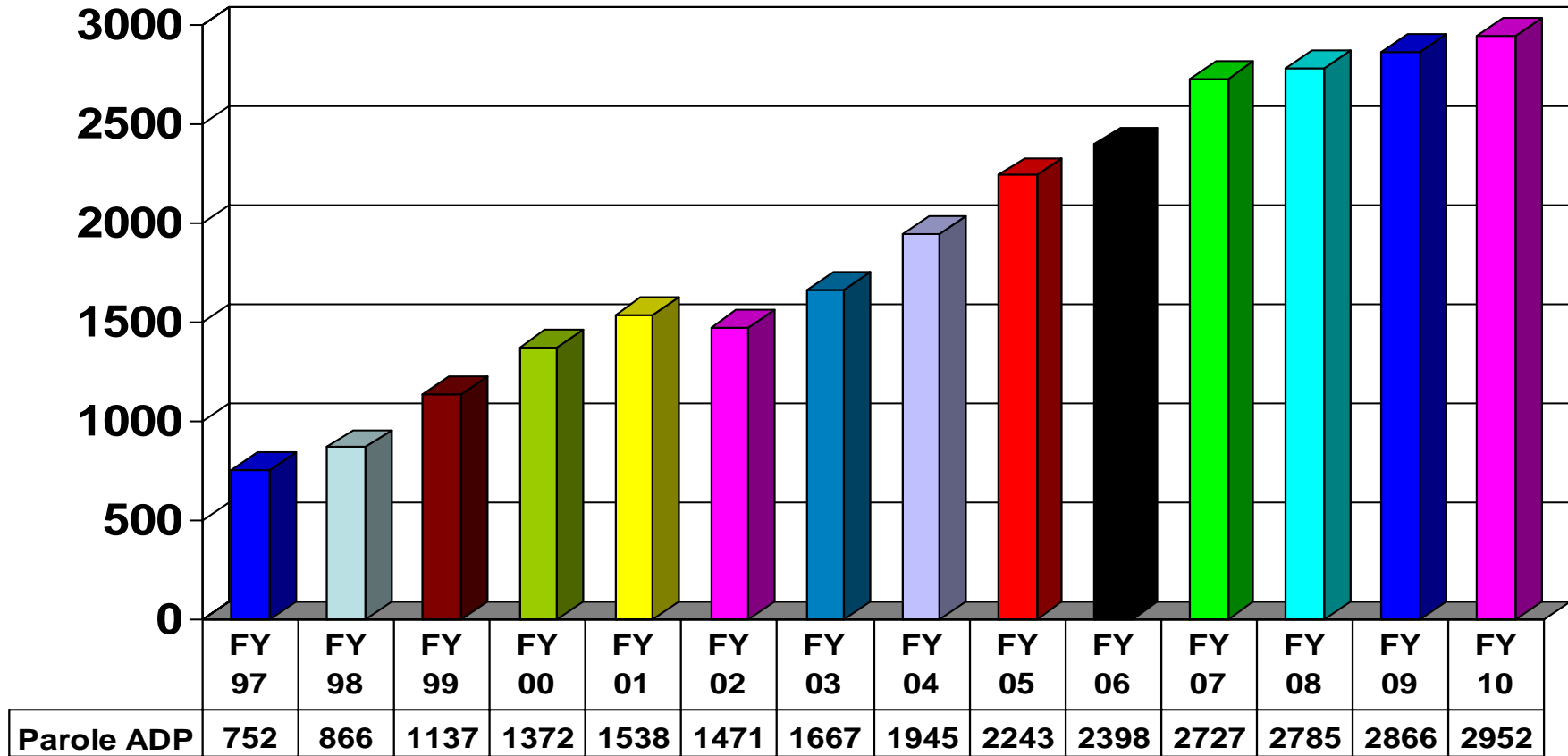


Transition Programs/Services

- Transition Provisions:
 - Programming based on Assessed Needs
 - Transition Planning starting in Admission and Orientation
 - Release Plan
 - Community Risk Assessment
 - Case Management (Transition Case Managers)
 - Parole School
 - Assistance in Securing Identification Credentials
 - Community Transition Program



Parole Services Average Month End Population



FY 97- FY 08 are actual. FY 09 and FY 10 are projected.



Prison Releases Recidivism Overview

- Recidivism
 - Arrest
 - Conviction
 - Return to Prison
- Performance Based Measures System
 - Standard definitions and measurements
 - 12, 24 and 36 months from release
 - Any return to prison
- SD's Rate:
 - 12 months: 29.9%
 - 24 months: 39.3%
 - 36 months: 44.8%



12 Month Recidivism 2007 Releases

2007	Expiration		Parole		Suspended		Total	
Released	316		1722		34		2072	
Recidivists (12 months)	33	10.4%	566	32.9%	21	61.8%	620	29.9%
New Commit	33	10.4%	2	4.2%	0	11.8%	35	5.3%
Violation w/New Sentence	0		70		4		74	
Violation Only	0	0.0%	494	28.7%	17	50.0%	511	24.7%



Releases and Recidivism by County

(Returns within 12 months – 2007 Releases)

	Releases:	Returns:
All:	2,072	29.9%
Pennington County:	464	32.8%
Minnehaha County:	366	27.9%
Brown County:	108	37.0%
Davison County:	99	36.4%
Lawrence County:	87	23.0%
Meade County:	81	17.3%
Codington County:	79	26.6%
Yankton County:	73	41.1%
Brookings County:	70	21.4%
Roberts County:	70	40.0%



Releases and Recidivism by Race

(Return within 12 months – 2007 Releases)

	<u>Released</u>	<u>Return</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Asian:	8	3	37.5%
Black:	91	34	37.4%
Hispanic:	52	15	28.8%
Native American:	642	272	42.4%
White:	1,279	296	23.1%



Recidivism by Release Type and Gender

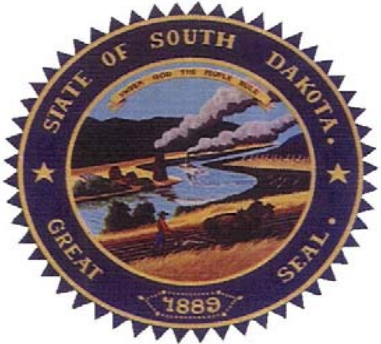
(12 months from release – 2007 Releases)

Male:	Released:	1,735	Returned:	533	(30.7%)
	Supervision:	1,461		507	(34.7%)
	Expiration:	274		26	(9.5%)
Female:	Released:	337	Returned:	87	(25.8%)
	Supervision	295		80	(27.1%)
	Expiration:	42		7	(16.7%)



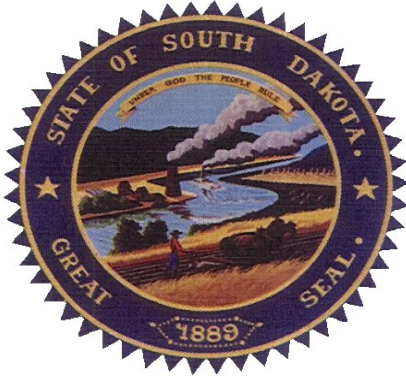
Supervision Conditions Violated

- **Survey of 190 parole violators during months of 12/08, 01/09 and 02/09:** (multiple conditions are often violated)
 - **50% - Keeping agent informed of whereabouts/activities**
 - **48% - Purchase, possession, consume alcoholic beverages**
 - **44% - Obey municipal, county, state and Federal laws**
 - **23% - Purchase, possession, use of drugs**
 - **18% - Comply with instructions of agent, cooperate and truthfully answer questions**
 - **12% - Assaultive, abusive or violent behavior**
 - **3% - Weapons violation**



Governor's Reentry Council

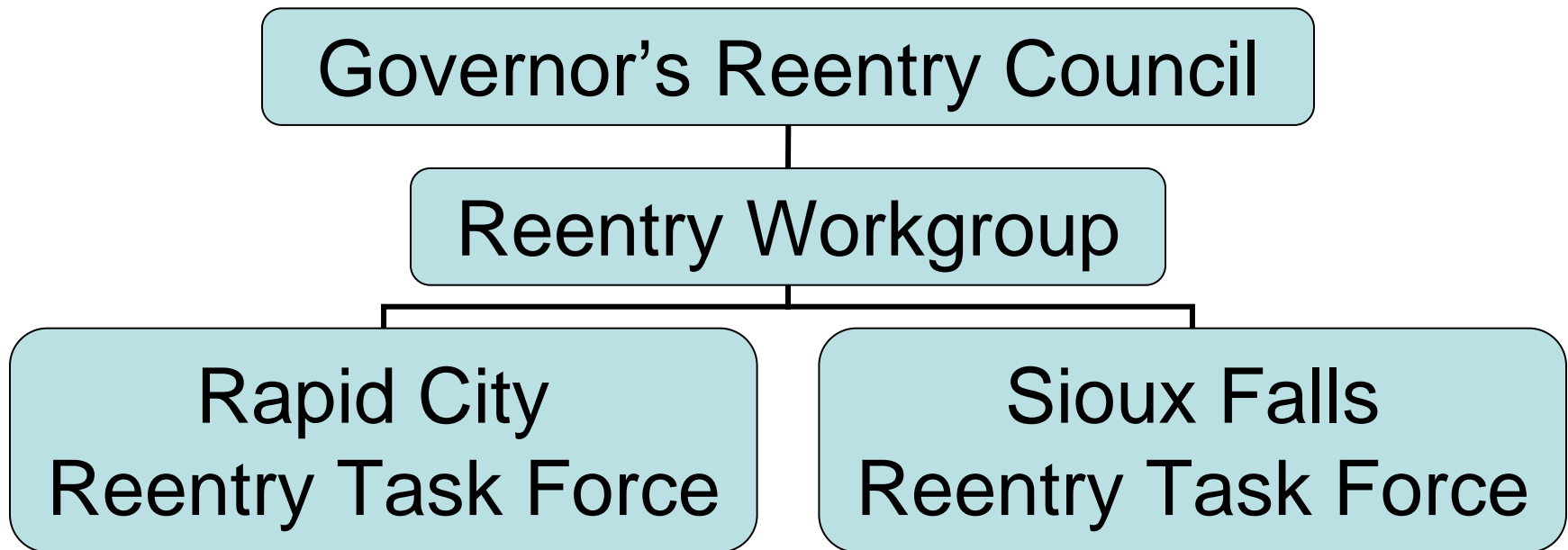
- Responsibilities:
 - Coordinate state policy and working relationships – state and local, on issues affecting releasing inmates
 - Collaborative strategies and best practices to prevent recidivism
 - Examine ways to pool resources and funding streams
 - Minimize harmful effects of offender's time in prison on families and communities
 - Recommend changes regarding resources and access to services to alleviate recidivism
 - Provide information to the public on recidivism factors and appropriate responses
 - Solicit input from stakeholders- comprehensive/collaborative strategy

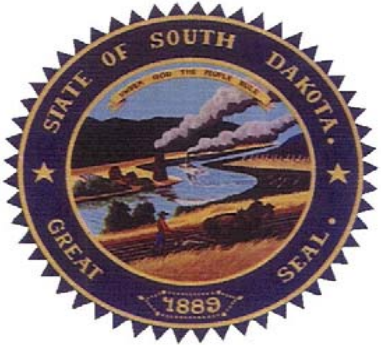


Governor's Reentry Council

- **Meet at least once a year**
- **Provide helpful input**
 - **Be candid – Tell us how we can improve**
 - **Provide the assistance of your staff**
 - **Support the Reentry Workgroup**
 - **Be unselfish with your resources**
- **Help to educate others**
- **Council annual report to the governor**
 - Progress on addressing issues transitioning offenders face
 - Progress on addressing recidivism rate
 - Recommendations for executive and legislative action

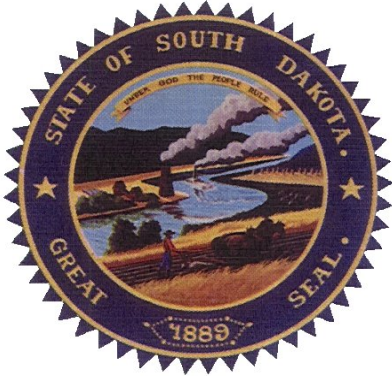
Governor's Reentry Council





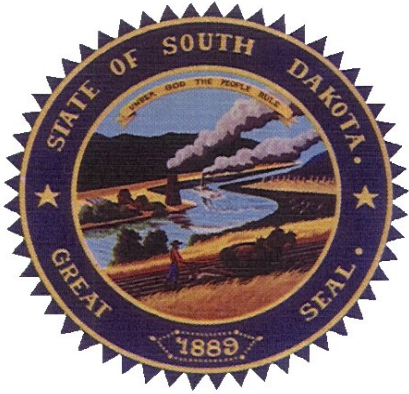
Second Chance Act

- **The Second Chance Act was passed by Congress with broad bipartisan support and signed into law on April 9, 2008, to help states and communities to reduce recidivism.**
- **Authorizes grants for demonstration projects designed to reduce recidivism.**



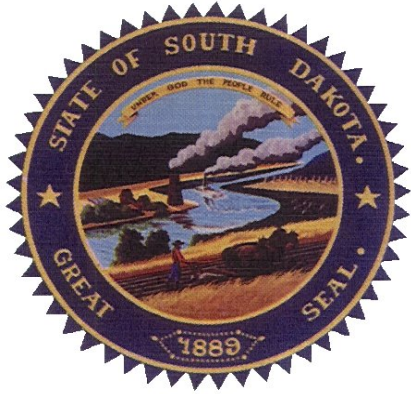
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Demonstration Grant

- **Requires the establishment of a Reentry Task Force to examine ways to pool resources and funding streams to promote lower recidivism.**
- **Requires applicants to identify:**
 - **The role state agencies, local government and nonprofit organizations in ensuring successful reentry of offenders; and**
 - **Evidence of collaboration including state and local agencies overseeing health, mental health, housing, child welfare, education, substance abuse, victims services, employment services and local law enforcement.**



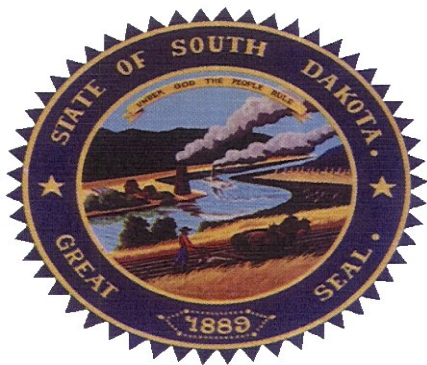
Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Demonstration Grant

- **Up to \$750,000/year for three years is available.**
- **\$1 for \$1 match required of which half of the match can be in-kind and at least half must be cash.**
- **South Dakota's application will be sent on April 16, 2009.**



Reentry Grant Target Population

- **Minnehaha County** which comprises **22.6%** of those being released and **27.9%** of those recidivating in one-year.
- **Pennington County** which comprises **20.4%** of those being released and **32.8%** of those recidivating in one-year.
- **Releasing inmates** who are identified as high risk to recidivate.
- **Data analysis** is under way to identify those at highest risk and their needs.



Rentry Grant Specific Items Needed

- **Identify agency programs and resources, including source of funds, that releasing inmates can access.**
 - Existing services providing for transitioning inmates/family
 - Costs and funding sources
 - Volume of utilization
 - Ideas for enhancement
- **Agency specific letters of support**
- **Identification of hurdles/barriers to reintegration**

“We won’t get true public safety and protection for crime victims until we invest in community corrections – because most offenders are not behind bars, but living as our neighbors.”

Anne Seymour, National Crime Victim Advocate

2009