Assessing and Addressing Inmate Populations

Offender Population Issues: Reentry
Programming in Departments of
Corrections
and Juvenile Justice

House Appropriations Public Safety Subcommittee

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Prison Population Forecast

State responsible population = state inmates in prison + a number held in jails

Numbers shown are for end of fiscal year:

■ 2007 (actual) - 38,007

2008 - 39,347

2009 - 40,305

2010 - 41,292

2011 - 42,399

2012 - 43,559

2013 - 44,744

Growth is expected to average over 1,000 per year for next 6 years

New Prison Construction

- Forecast will require construction of one new prison each year for next 6 years
- New 1,000 bed medium security prison costs \$100 million to construct
- Once opened, it costs \$25 million per year to operate
- FY08 DOC operating appropriation is currently \$1.025 billion
- Proposed budget increases appropriation to \$1.1 billion in FY09

Jail Population Forecast

- 2007 local responsible population was 20,703
- In addition, jails held 5,980 state responsible offenders
- Approximately 2,500 of these were considered "out of compliance"
- (As of January 4, 2008, out of compliance numbers had dropped to 1,760)
- Local responsible population is expected to grow an average of 4.8% per year for the next 6 years
- Average growth projected at about 1,100 per year

Prison Releases FY07

- 12,800 inmates released last year
- Instant offenses for which committed:
 - 28.3% for violent offense
 - 22.7% for drug offense
 - 49% for non-violent offense

(Those committed for non-violent offenses may have a prior conviction for a violent offense)

New Commitments

- 13,077 new commitments in calendar 2006
- 42% had been in prison at some time in the past
- 46% were probation violators (9.5% technical; remainder committed new crime)

Recidivism

- Virginia DOC measures recidivism as the percentage of inmates released in a year who are recommitted to DOC within 3 years
- Virginia's rate is 29%
- 30 states measure recidivism this way
- Virginia had 8th lowest rate among those 30 states

New/Expanded Reentry Programs

- Expanded DCE Vocational and Life Skills
- Community Residential Programs
- Cognitive based pre-release (Southampton women; Powhatan – men)
- Dillwyn Transition Cooperative
- Jail based reentry
- PREPS (Buckingham)
- VASAVOR
- Transitional Therapeutic Community Beds

New/Expanded Reentry Programs (cont.)

- VCCW Prerelease program
- Wallens Ridge transitional unit
- DOC Community Mental Health positions
- Specialized transition coordinators DOC and DCE
- Career Readiness Certificate program (DCE)
- Community Based Pilot Programs Local DSS agencies lead
- And other efforts...

Improving Inmate Data

- Need up to date, accessible data to assess needs and monitor effectiveness
- DOC, DCJS, Sentencing Commission, DJJ working together to develop standard cross matches for earlier data on rearrest, reconviction and recommitment – for prisons and jails
- DOC developing new automated system to track inmates and probates/parolees

Prisoner Reentry Budget Amendments

- Transitional P&P Officers \$856K (09) + \$1.1 million (FY10) GF; 10 positions [Specialized probation officers to work with inmates near time of release to prepare them for going home to Tidewater and Richmond, assess service needs and plan for service delivery.]
- Prison Transition Centers \$596K (09) + \$761K (10); 12 positions [Establish three 100 bed units in existing prisons for inmates within 12 months of release for intensive cognitive, treatment, socialization, and life skills programming.]

Reentry Amendments (Continued)

- Develop Violator Center \$178K (09) + \$236K (10); 4 positions [establish, in existing facility, a 100 bed unit for housing technical violators. Judges could commit offenders to this program for 6-12 months; would include intensive cognitive and behavioral therapy. This option provides judges with a higher-end alternative sanction, with treatment, prior to revoking probation.]
- Language New prison in Charlotte County would include at least one dormitory housing unit for transition and/or technical violators
- Language DOC would be able to place violators, who volunteer, into underutilized detention and diversion centers as high-end sanction prior to returning him to court. Judge and Sentencing Commission would be notified of all such placements.

Reentry Amendments (Continued)

- Language Pilot program; work with Supreme Court to allow judges to impose sentence for non-violent offenses involving drug use, and stipulate that DOC place him/her into therapeutic community style substance abuse program. Upon satisfactory behavior and completion of 18 month program, judge may opt to suspend remainder of sentence and place offender into probation.
- Expand community based programs to divert individuals with mental health needs from jails (includes aftercare for those released from jails) - \$3 million per year (DMHMRSAS).
- Support for 5 local reentry pilot collaborative programs -\$500K per year (DSS).

Department of Juvenile Justice: Overview of Program Changes and Impact on Recidivism

Juvenile Correctional Center (JCC) Populations

- Current population is under 1,000 (Was 1,462 in October 1999)
- Forecast is for population size to remain about same
- Commitments have dropped from 1,463 in FY2000 to 863 in FY2007
- Since amendments made at 2000 General Assembly, to be committed a juvenile must have been found guilty of a felony, or of a class 1 misdemeanor (but only with 3 or more prior class 1 misdemeanors or a prior felony)
- Fewer commitments but longer average lengths of stay

JCC Populations (cont.)

- Current population is smaller but proportionately more difficult
- Almost 30% of current JCC population was committed from Circuit Court (juveniles transferred and convicted as adults)
- Over 60% require mental health treatment
- Over 1/3 are 18 years old or older (40% will be 18 by release date)
- Over 38% of commitments last year were for a UCR Part I violent (felonies against persons) offense - up from 25% in 2003

Decrease in Intake Cases From FY2006 to FY2007

- Total intakes for class 1 misdemeanors and felonies decreased by 3.0%
- Intakes for violent (person) felonies decreased 2.9%

Changing the Environment

- Focus on preparing residents to return home
- REACH new incentive based behavioral management system
- Unit management
- Improved coordination with Department of Correctional Education
- Assessment and revision to substance abuse treatment
- Increased socialization (intramural programming; cognitive based programming)

Preparing for Reentry

- Pilot reentry through local detention
- Creation of specialized transition parole officers
- MOU with Department of Rehabilitative Services
- Beaumont transitional housing and programming (opens this spring)
- Mental Health transition planning

Preparing for Reentry (cont.)

- Work release
- Additional parole assessment for major offenders
- Implementation of 'Phoenix' social and anti-gang educational program
- Additional coordination with local service providers (DSS, CSB, etc.)

Results

- Recidivism has declined over 8 percentage points in past 2 years: 41.7% to 33.5% (new offenses consist of approx. 2/3 felonies, 1/3 misdemeanors)
 - (Recidivism definition conviction for new class 1 misdemeanor or felony committed within 12 months following release)
- 33% reduction in reportable serious incidents in institutions between FY2006 and FY2007
- 26.7% reduction in workers' compensation claims related to contact with residents
 - (37.7% decrease in medical costs for WC claims)

Juvenile Sex Offender Recidivism

- 513 sex offenders were released from Juvenile Correctional Centers from FY2002 through FY2006
- Each sex offender was tracked from the date of release through FY2007
- A total of 13 releasees were arrested and convicted of a new sex offense
- Of the 13 new offenses, 10 were felonies and 3 were misdemeanors

Juvenile Sex Offenders Recidivism (Continued)

Release Year	# Released	# New Sex Offenses	Through FY2007
2002	115	3	
2003	92	1	
2004	98	6	
2005	101	1	
2006	<u>107</u>	<u>2</u>	
Totals	513	13	