



**UTAH JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE
“JRI”**

2016 ANNUAL REPORT

presented by

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

October 2016

JRI Strategy

- Focus Prison Beds on Serious and Violent Offenders
- Strengthen Probation and Parole Supervision
- Improve and Expand Re-Entry and Treatment Services
- Support Local Corrections Systems
- Ensure Oversight and Accountability

Overview/Notes about Data Interpretation

The purpose of the annual report is to provide information showing changes in CJ system performance over time, in light of JRI reforms

- Baseline and JRI data
- Quarterly vs. annual data
 - volatility and seasonal effects
- Descriptive statistics vs. causal relationships

Defining Performance Measures

Implementation Measures

(shown in grey background throughout the presentation)

- Prison earned time credits
- New supervision guidelines (use of sanctions and incentives)
- Statutory changes (i.e., severity level)
- Risk and needs screening in the county jails
- Treatment provider standards and certification

Direct Measures

- Prison population and admissions
- Supervision population
- Sentencing guideline recommendations
- Justice involved treatment admissions and clients served

Indirect Measures

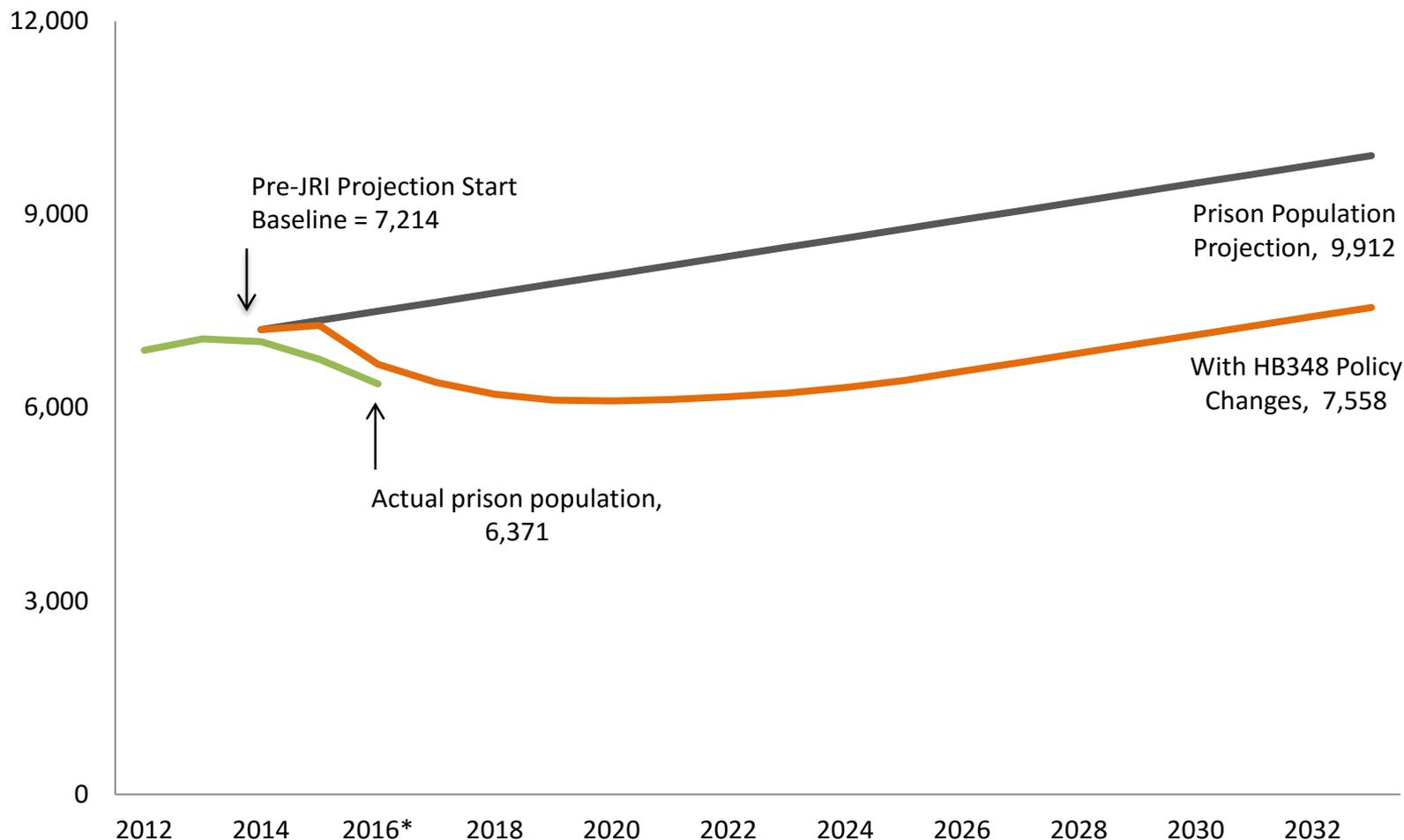
- Court case filings
- Arrests
- Drug court admissions and clients served

Key Findings

- Overall prison population has continued to decrease
- Probation-focused policies are progressing as expected
- Criminal history scoring revisions have resulted in fewer prison recommendations
- Reclassifying of drug possession only penalties reduced the percent of felony drug offenses
- Treatment numbers pre- and post-reform remain fairly constant

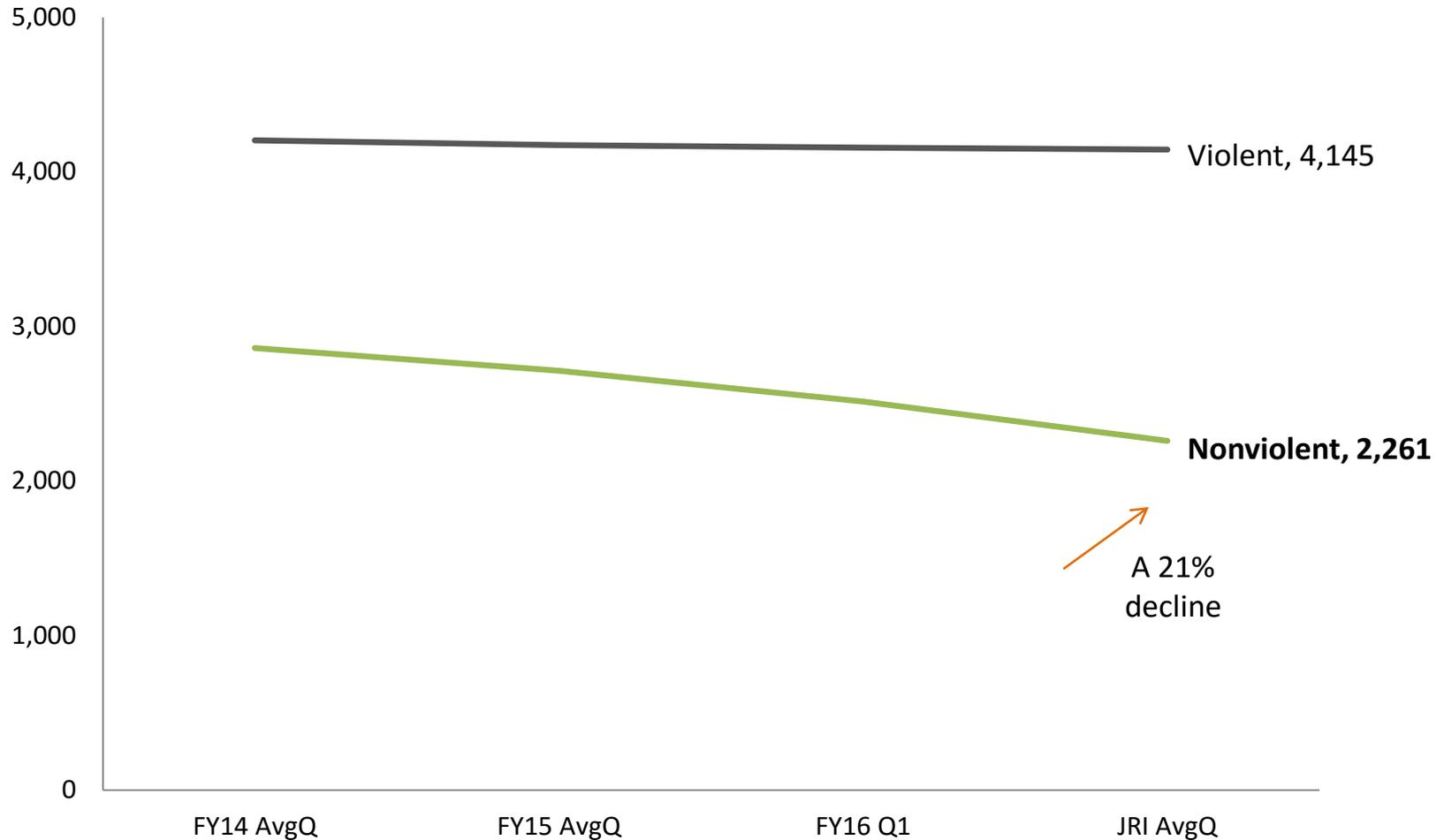
Utah's Prison Population is below its initial projections

Utah's actual prison population is 15 percent less than projected without reforms and 4.5 percent less than projected with changes.



Prison population decline almost fully accounted for by the decrease in nonviolent offenders

The percent of the prison population that are nonviolent has reduced from 40 to 34 percent.



Earned Time Credits Program is reducing imprisonment days

The earned time credits program has reduced the average offender's incarceration period, with the largest percentage of total days cuts being given to non-violent offenders.

- The reforms directed the Board of Pardons and Parole to establish an earned time program that reduces incarceration periods for offenders who successfully complete specified recidivism-reduction programs
 - significant future cost savings

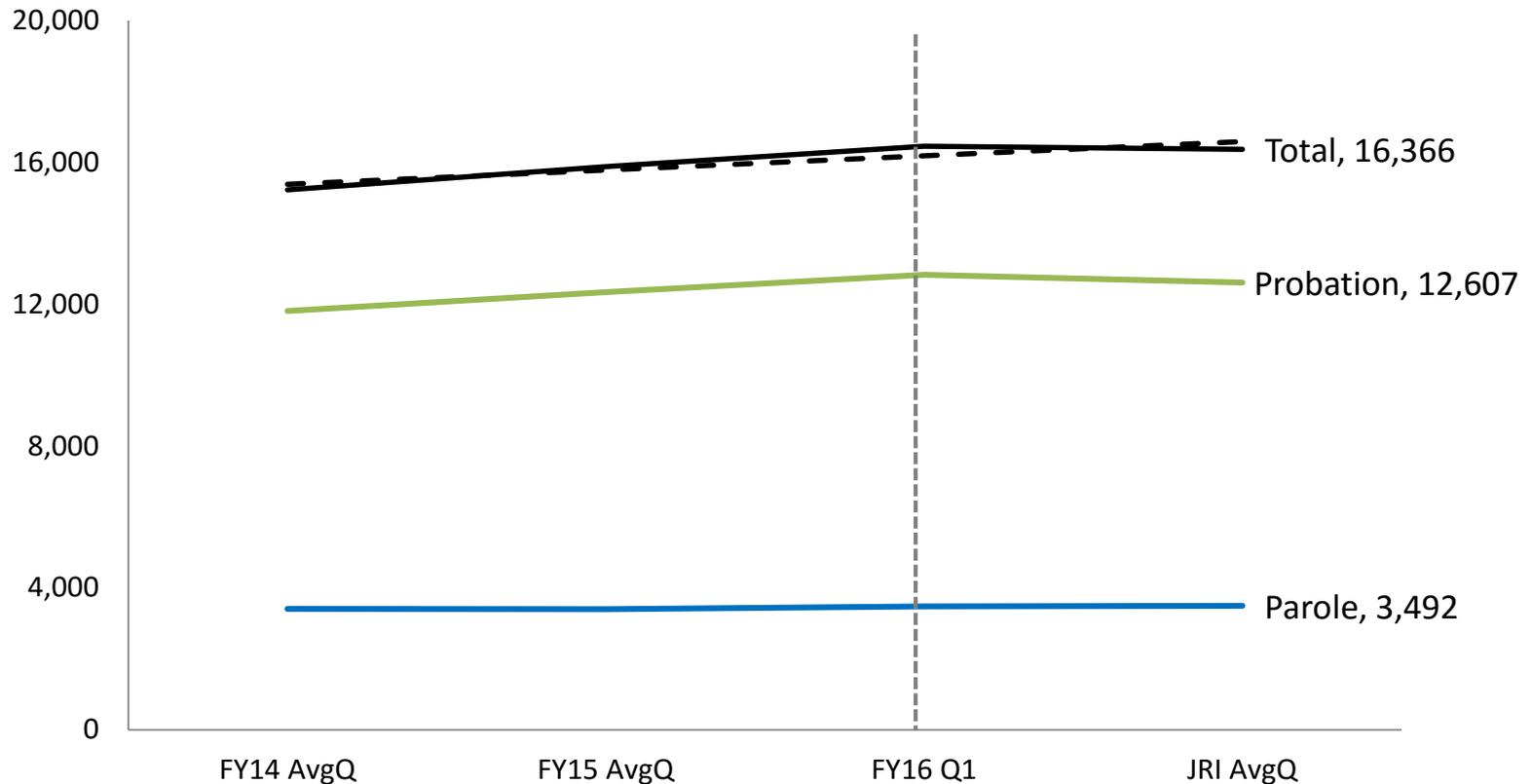
Total Days Cut (less forfeitures) post-JRI

82,919



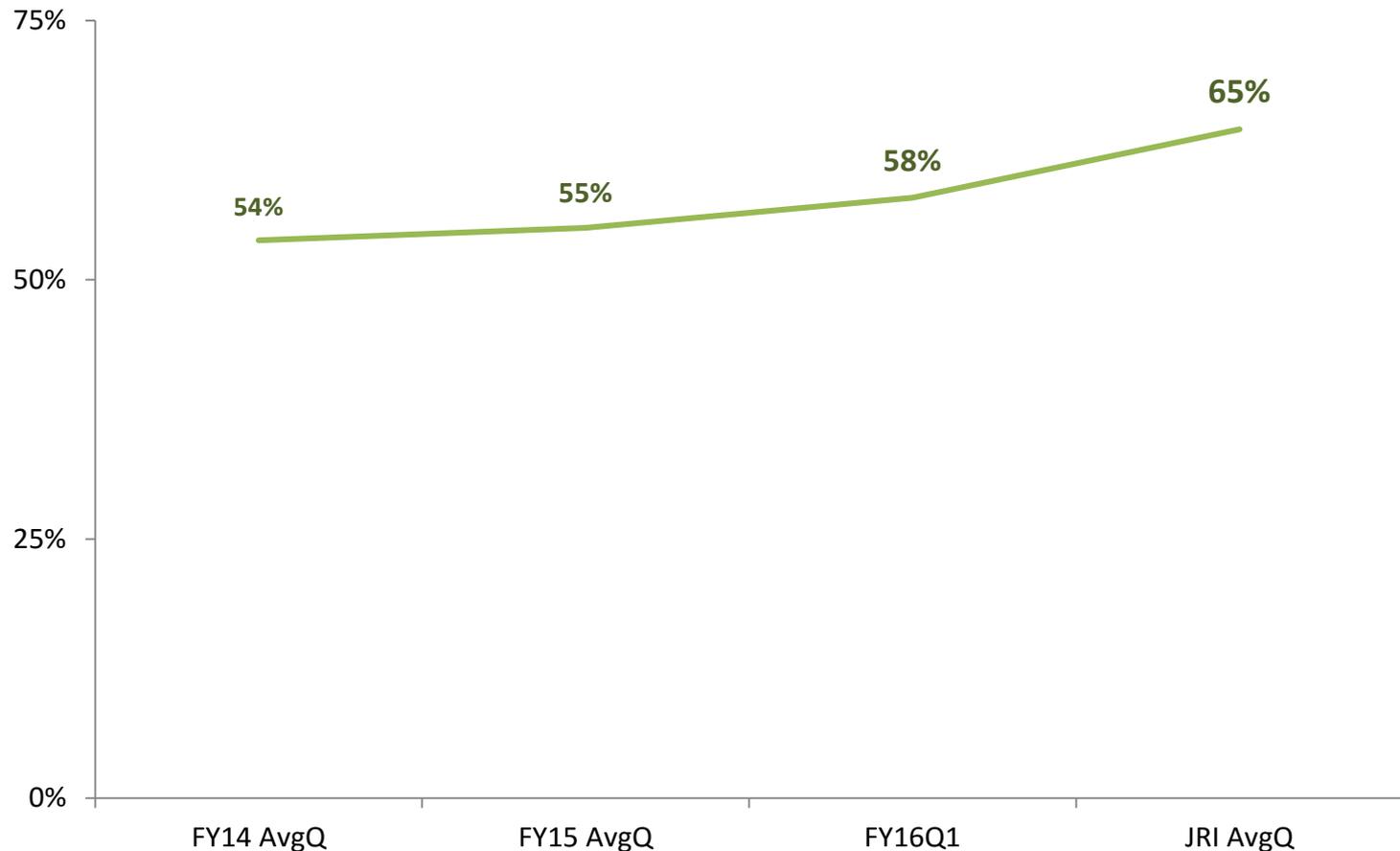
Supervision population increased at a slower rate post-JRI

Overall, the supervision population had been growing steadily prior to the reforms, but has since leveled off. This is mostly due to a decreased growth in the probation population. The parole population has experienced a slight increase (3%).



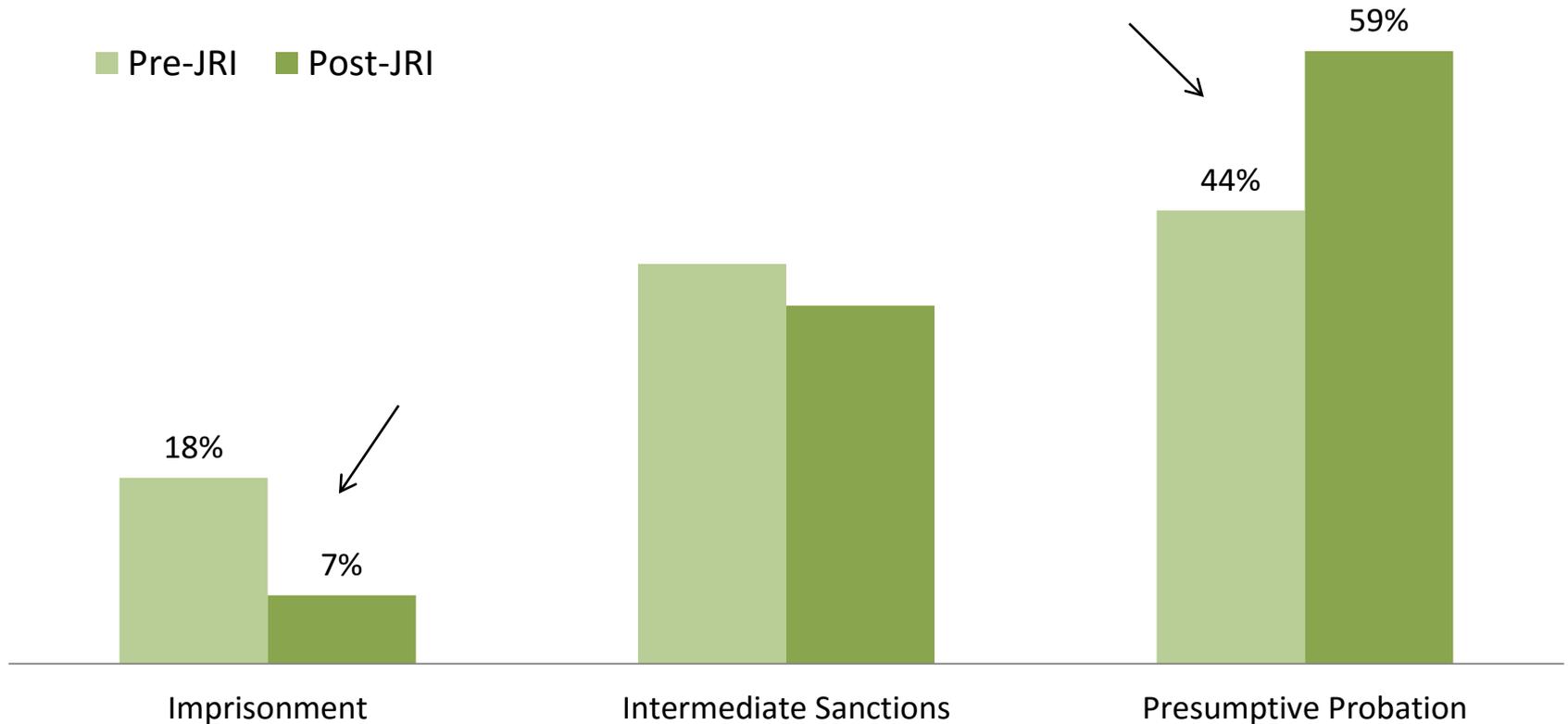
Successful discharges from probation have increased

The rate of successful discharges from probation has increased at a higher rate post-implementation, with 65 percent of probationers being discharged successfully.



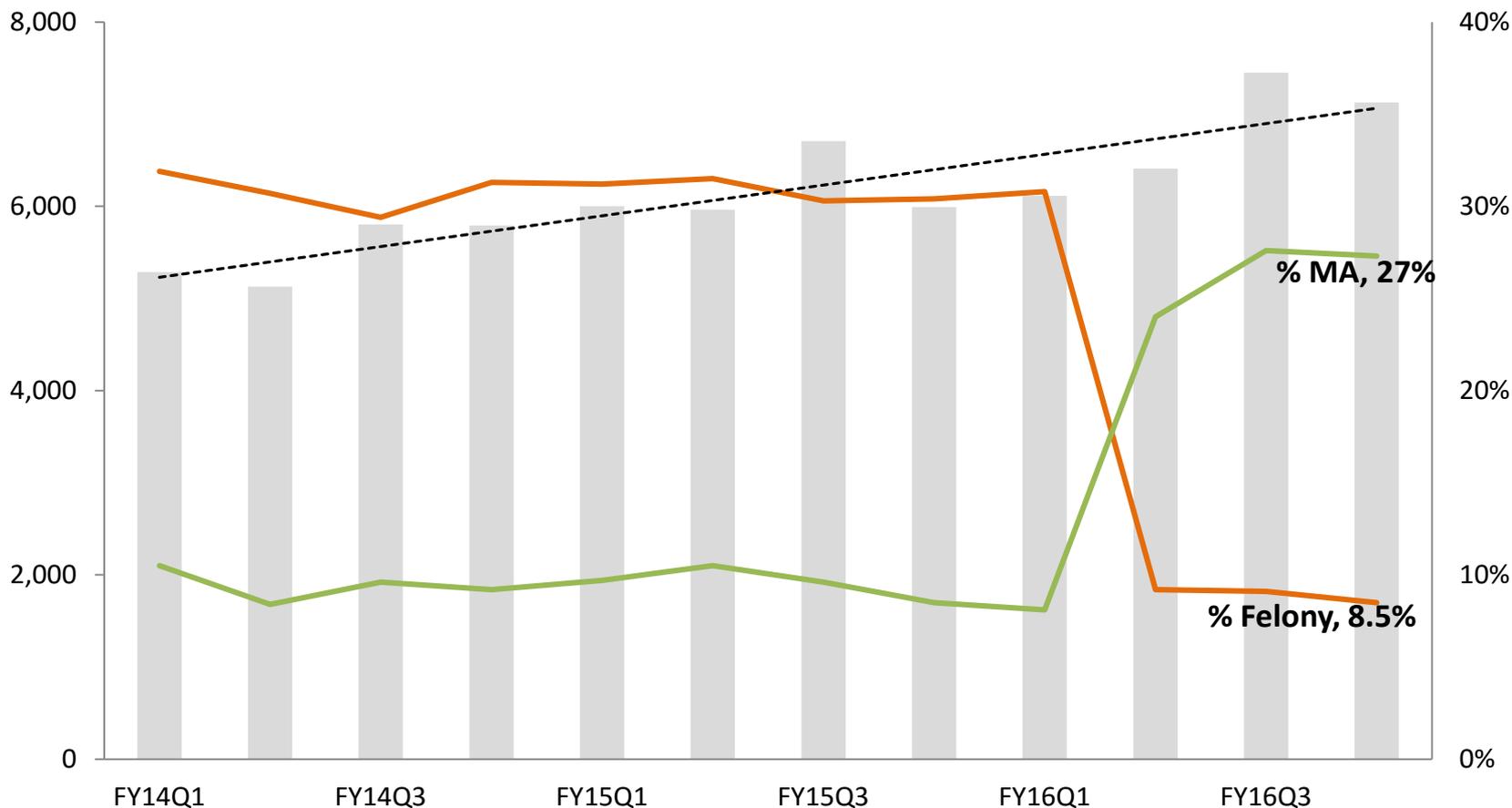
Changes to Sentencing Guidelines reduced the % of felony offenders recommended for prison

Criminal history scoring revisions, recalibrated to better reflect the seriousness of offenders, have resulted in fewer recommendations to prison and increased recommendations to presumptive probation.



Drug possession only cases filed as felonies has significantly declined

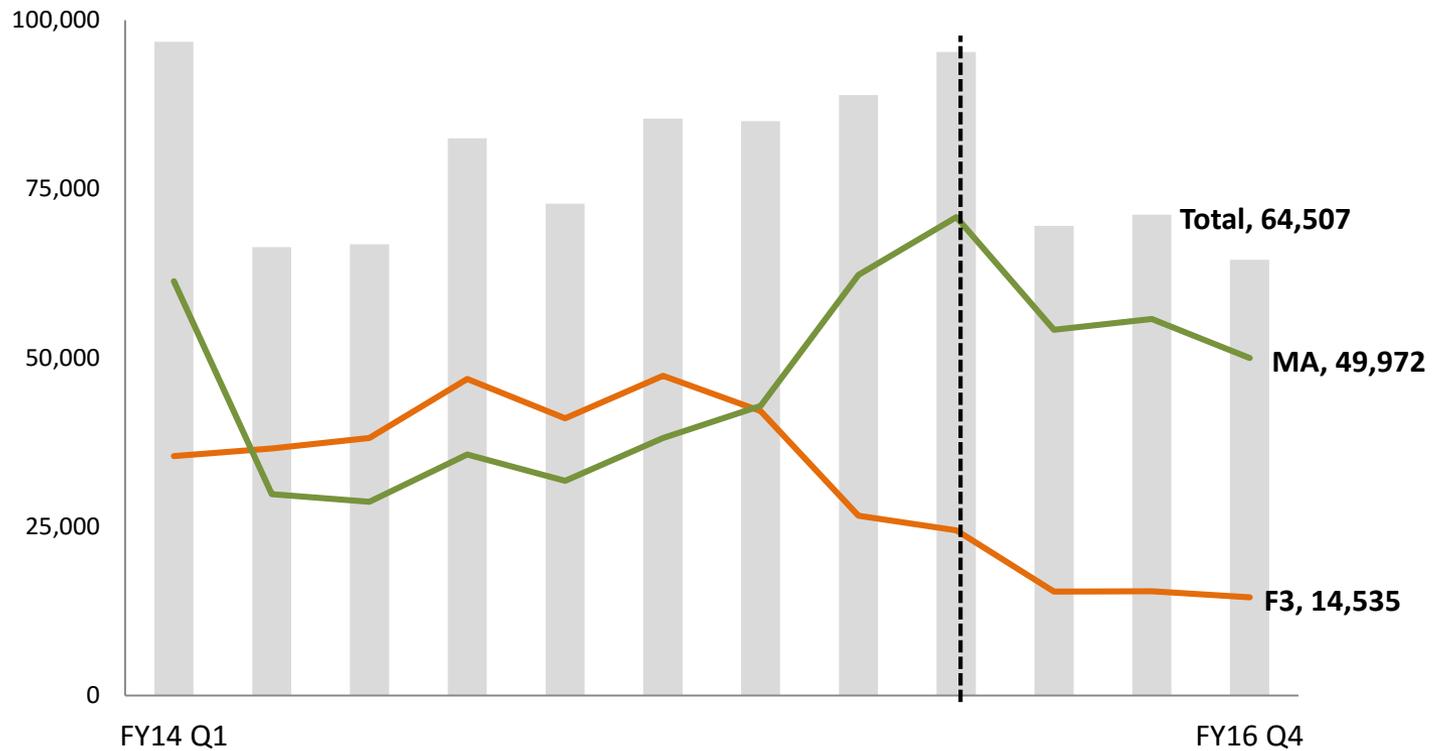
As a result of HB348 and as expected, the percent of drug possession only cases filed as a felony has significantly declined while the percent filed as an MA has significantly increased. The total number of drug possession cases filed has continued to depict a slight upward trend.



Total number of drug possession only cases (grey bars) read from the left-axis

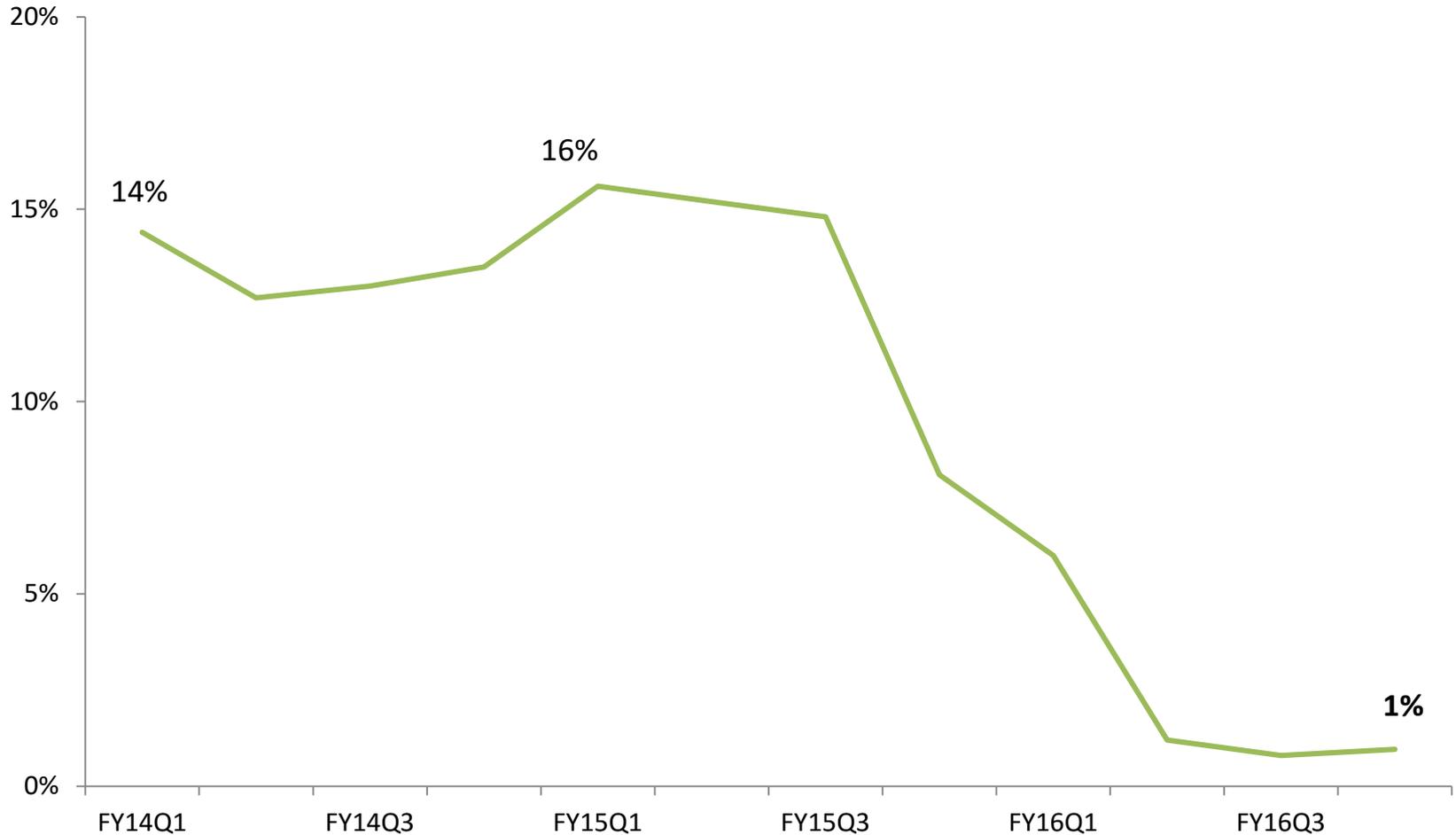
Served jail days for drug possession only offenders have declined

Served jail days for felony 3/misdemeanor A drug possession only offenders started to decline/increase prior to the reform, with the total number of jail days served declining since the implementation of JRI.



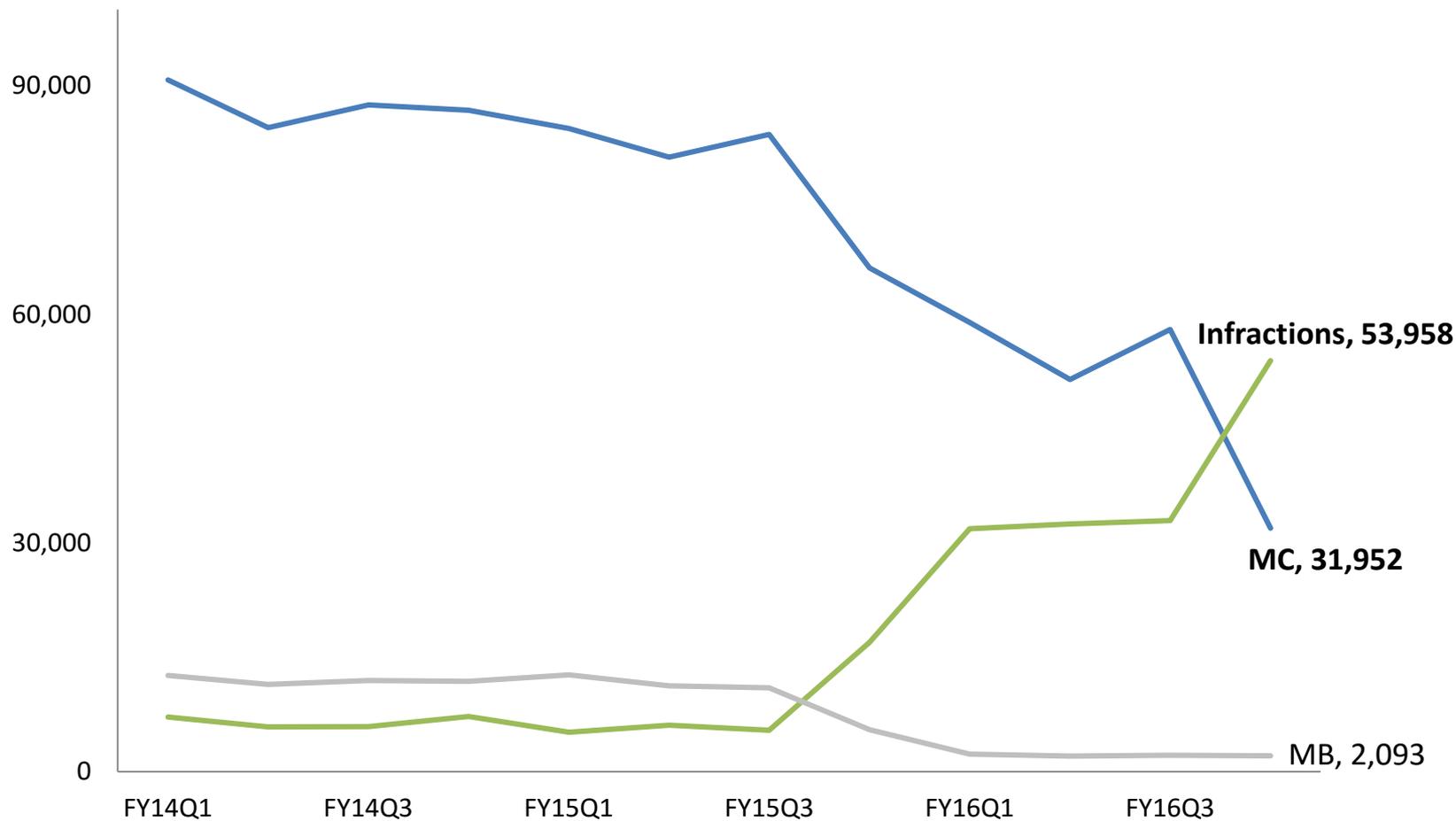
Drug cases filed with a Drug Free Zone Enhancement have significantly declined

HB 348 restricted the use of drug free zone enhancement to only include places where children are present. Today, one percent of all drug cases are filed with a drug free zone enhancement.



Filing severity for many traffic cases has been reduced

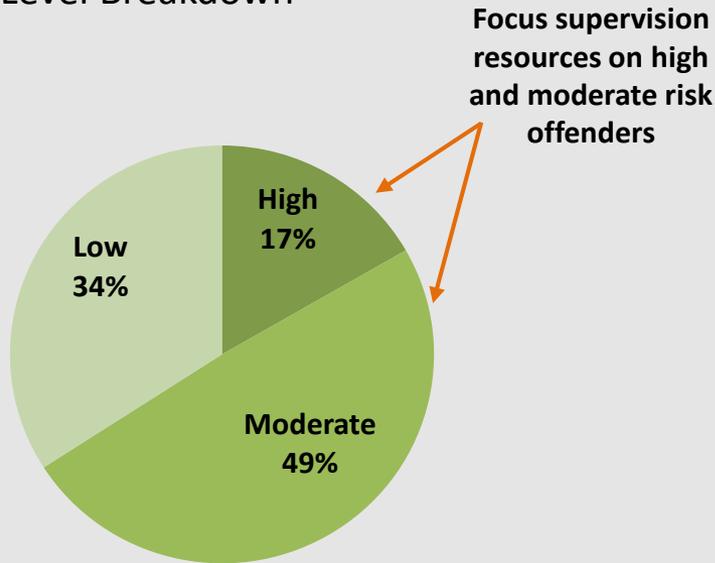
HB348 made significant changes to certain traffic offenses, including reducing many Misdemeanor C traffic offenses down to infractions. The legislation also reduced the number of Misdemeanor B traffic offenses.



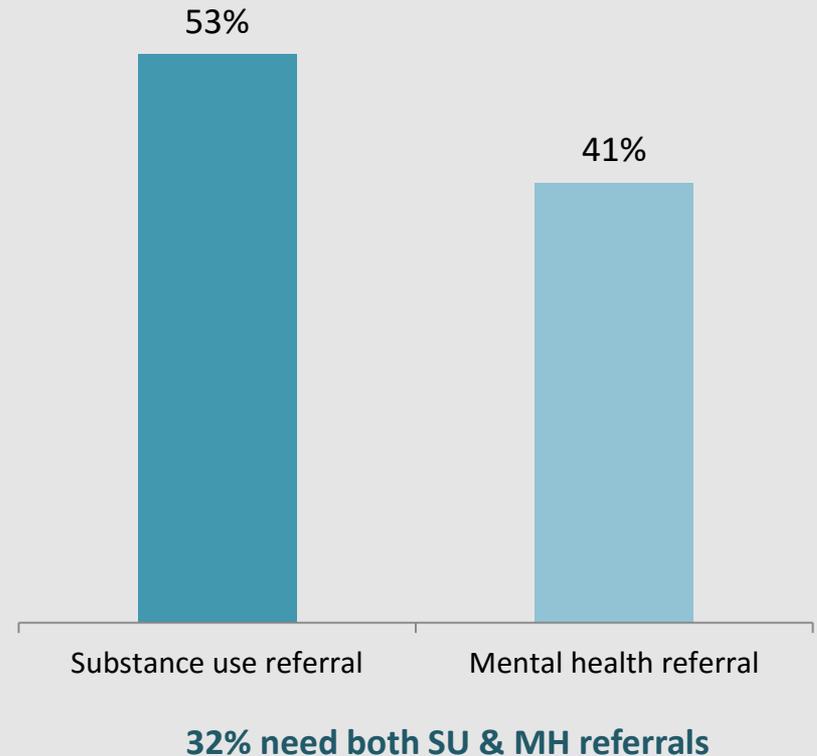
County Jail Risk and Needs Screening Program is operational

The statewide risk and needs screening instrument assists jail staff with offender management; screens out low risk offenders; and provides information on referrals for substance use and mental health treatment. To date, 25,000 screenings have been performed.

Risk Level Breakdown



Needs Breakdown



Data period is between Dec. 18, 2015 through July 31, 2016.

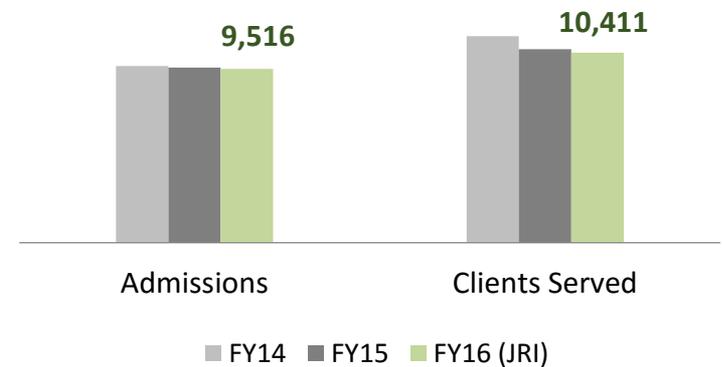
Treatment numbers pre- and post-reform remain fairly constant

The number of clients served slightly declined between FY2015 and FY2016. The admissions to treatment for all justice-involved individuals remained fairly stable, with drug court numbers following a similar trend.

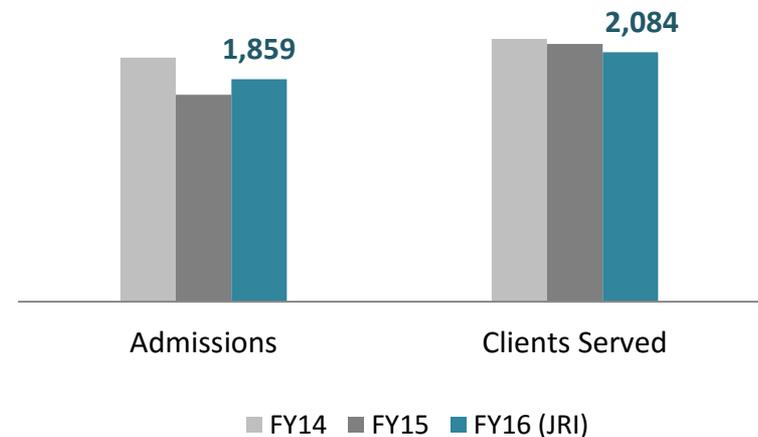
Treatment Certification

- Provisional certification effective July 1, 2016
 - 35 private providers (covering 66 treatment sites)
 - 13 local area authorities (covering 27 treatment sites)

All Justice Involved (JRI Pop) – Substance Use Treatment Only*



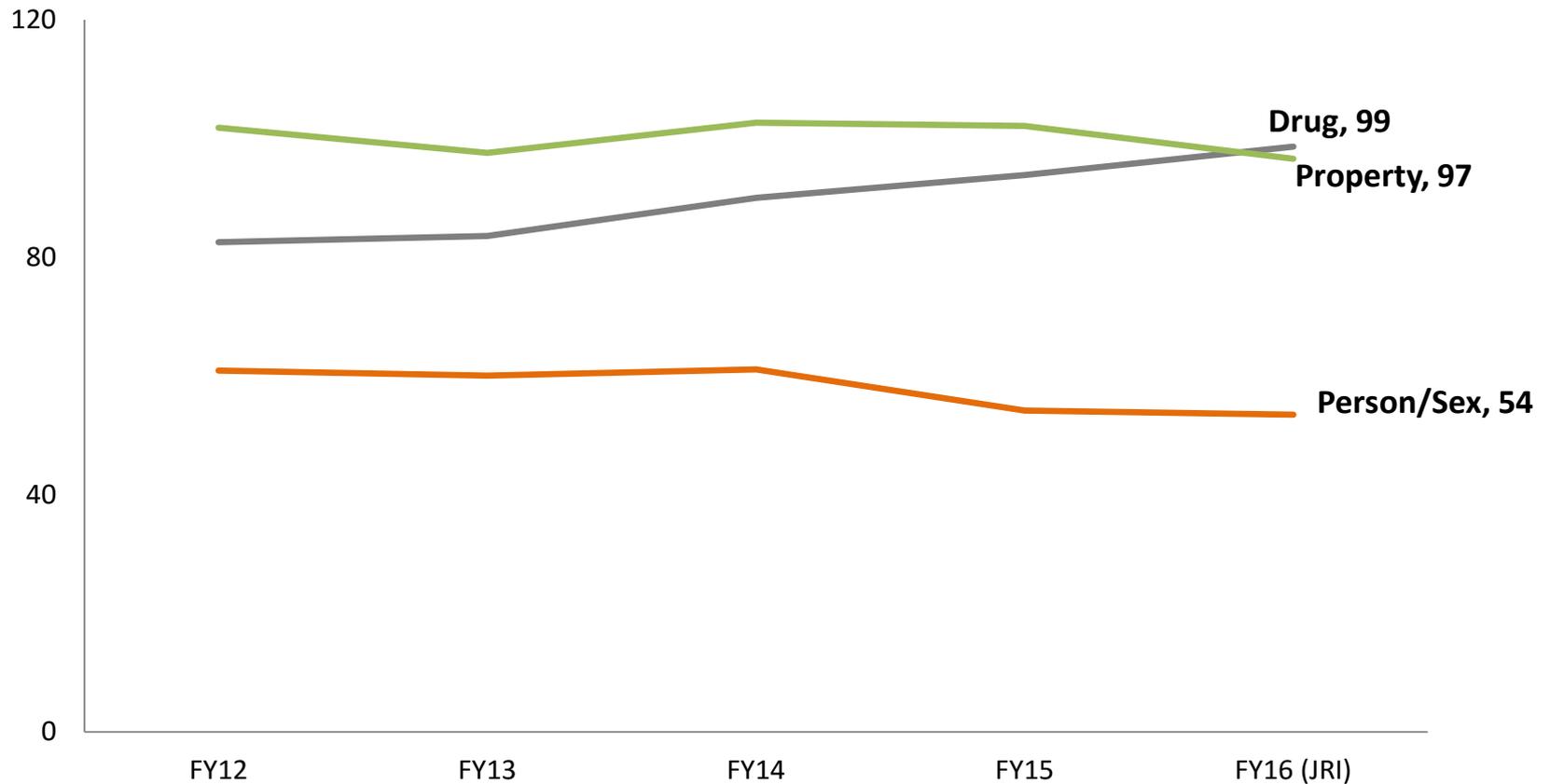
Drug Court



*It should be noted that 447 justice involved clients received mental health treatment in FY16.

5 year aggregate arrest rates* remain trendless

While property arrest rates have been relatively flat in the past five years, person/sex arrest rates have been declining starting in FY14. In contrast, drug arrests have been increasing in recent years and this increase has continued after the implementation of JRI.



*Arrest rates are per 10,000 population

Summary

- Policies have moved Utah's justice system toward the objectives of JRI:
 - focus prison space on more serious and violent offenders
 - improving supervision outcomes
 - reducing the overall correctional population
- Revisions to criminal history has led to fewer prison recommendations
- Reclassifying of drug possession only penalties reduced the percent of felony offenses
- Expanding treatment remains an important mission of JRI

Future Reports

- One of the main goals of HB348 is to reduce recidivism
 - evaluation of new treatment standards
 - general 1-, 2-, 3-year recidivism rates
- Other measures in reports to come include:
 - earned compliance credits
 - improved RIM data
 - county jail populations
 - expansion of victim services

Thank You

Questions or comments about this presentation may be directed to:
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