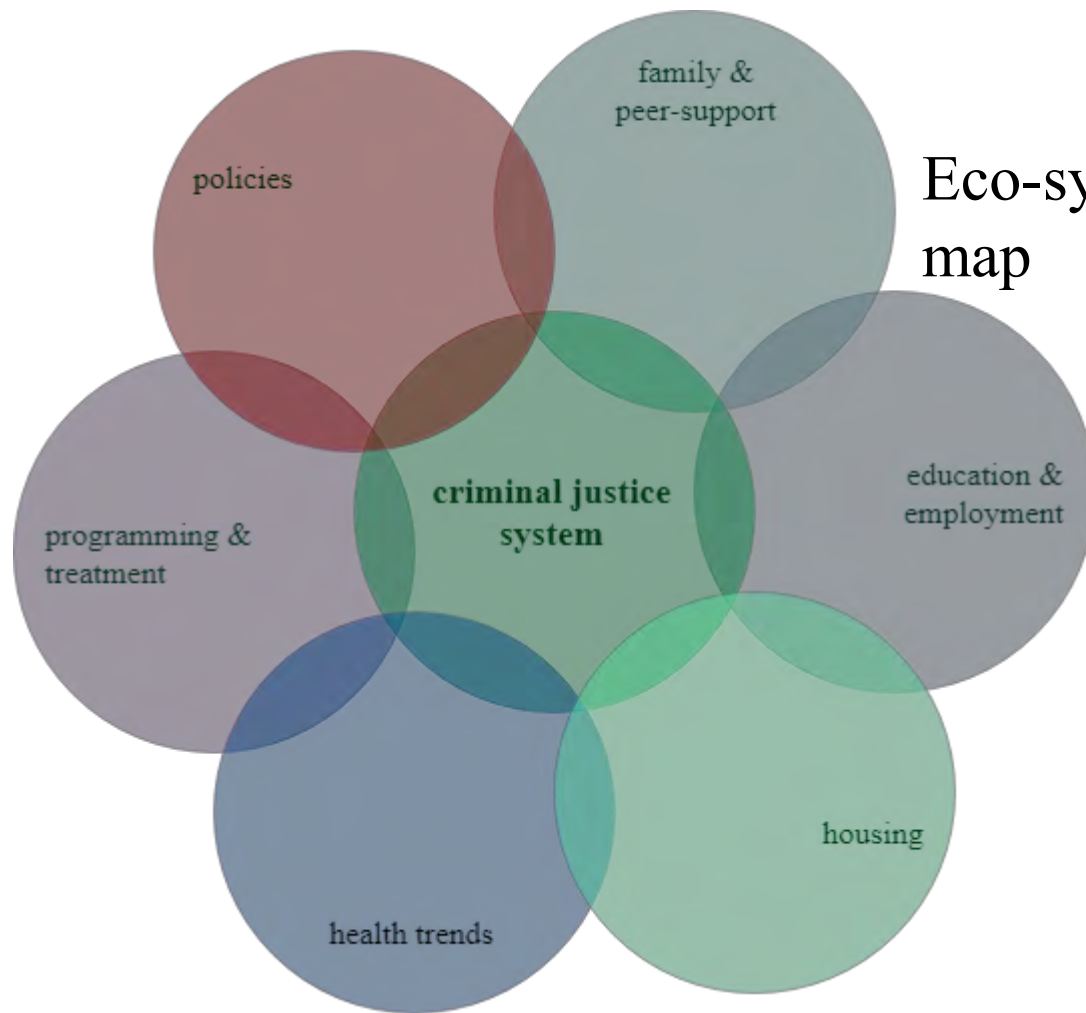


Current Criminal Justice Policies in Utah

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

October 17, 2018



Eco-system map

policies

family &
peer-support

**criminal justice
system**

education &
employment

programming &
treatment

housing

health trends

In 2013..

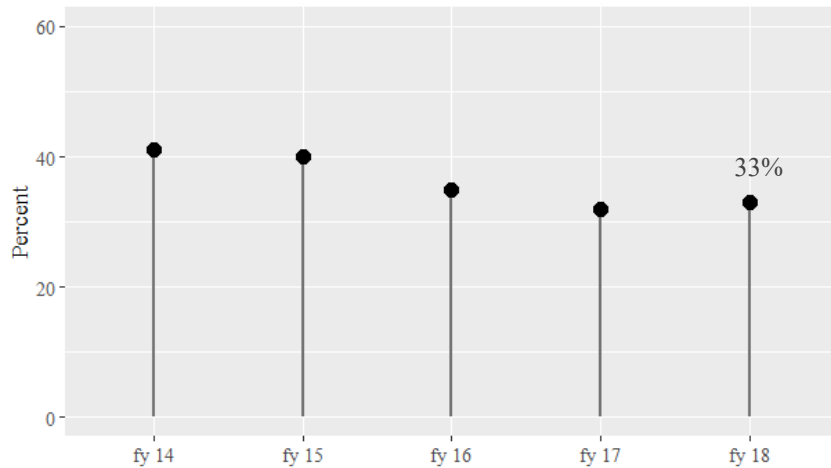
- Utah spent \$270 million on corrections
- 40 percent of prison inmates were serving time for a non-violent offense
- 2/3 of inmates released from prison to parole returned to prison within 3 years, and
- There was a significant gap in the availability of substance use and mental health treatment for those offenders in need

Philosophy

- Focus prison beds on serious and violent offenders
- Strengthen probation and parole supervision
- Improve and expand re-entry and treatment services
- Match resources to offender's needs
- Support local corrections systems, &
- Ensure oversight and accountability

**Policy recommendation:
Focus prison beds on serious and violent
offenders**

Figure 1. The percent of the prison population that is non-violent



The share of the prison population that is non-violent declined the first years of implementation, numbers remain similar between 2017 and 2018.

Revocation caps continues to reduce parole and probation revocation prison length of stay.



Figure 2. Prison length of stay by type

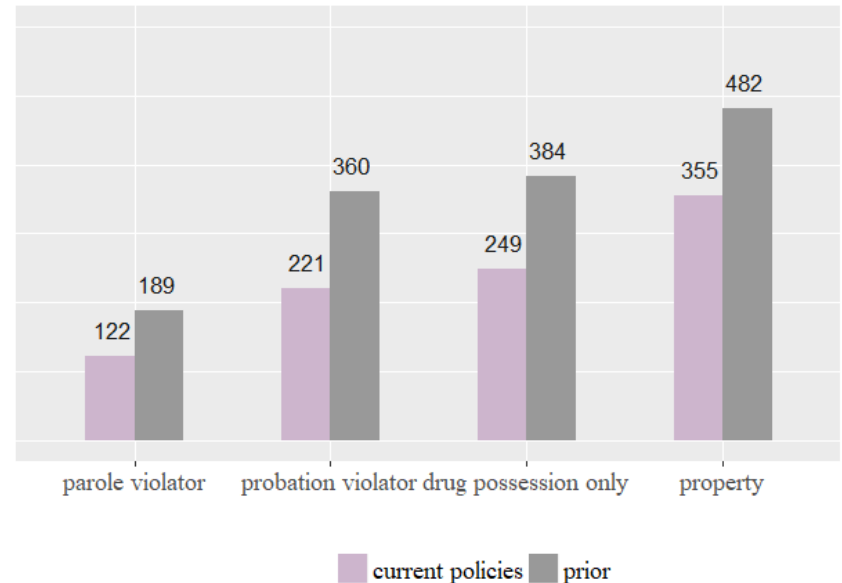
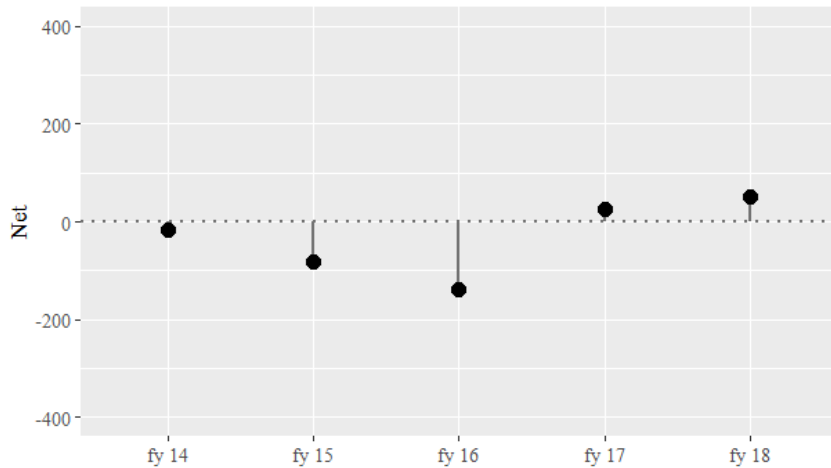


Figure 3. Net prison admissions



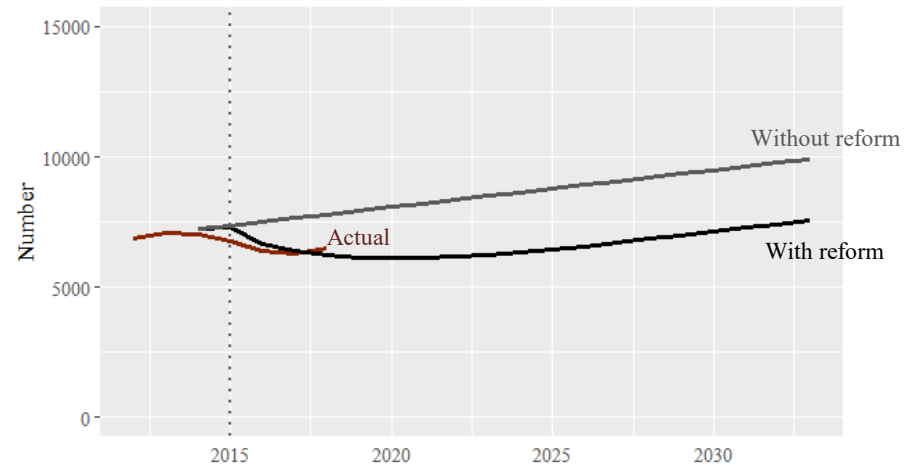
Admissions to prison is exceeding prison releases, causing an increase in the prison population.



While remaining below pre-reform levels, the prison population can be seen trending above the “with reform” line.

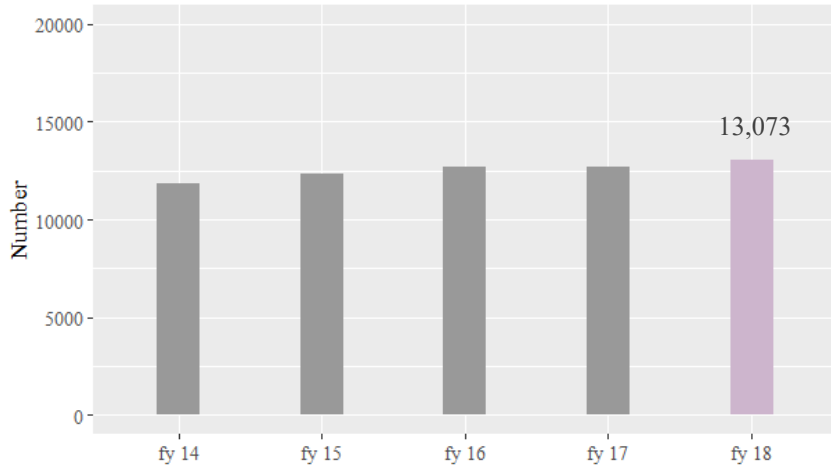


Figure 4. Actual prison population versus projected with and without reform



**Policy recommendation:
Strengthen probation and parole supervision**

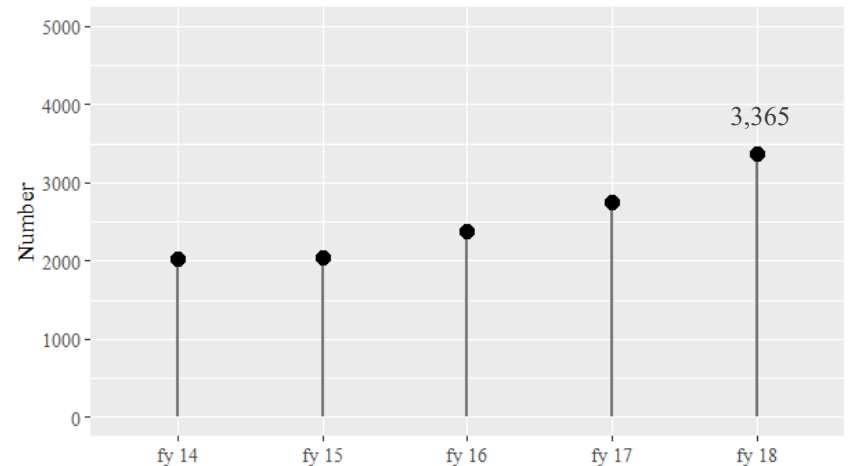
Figure 5. Overall probation population



Class A probationers make up a larger percent of the probation population, implying that the system is focusing its resources on those who are of high risk to reoffend.

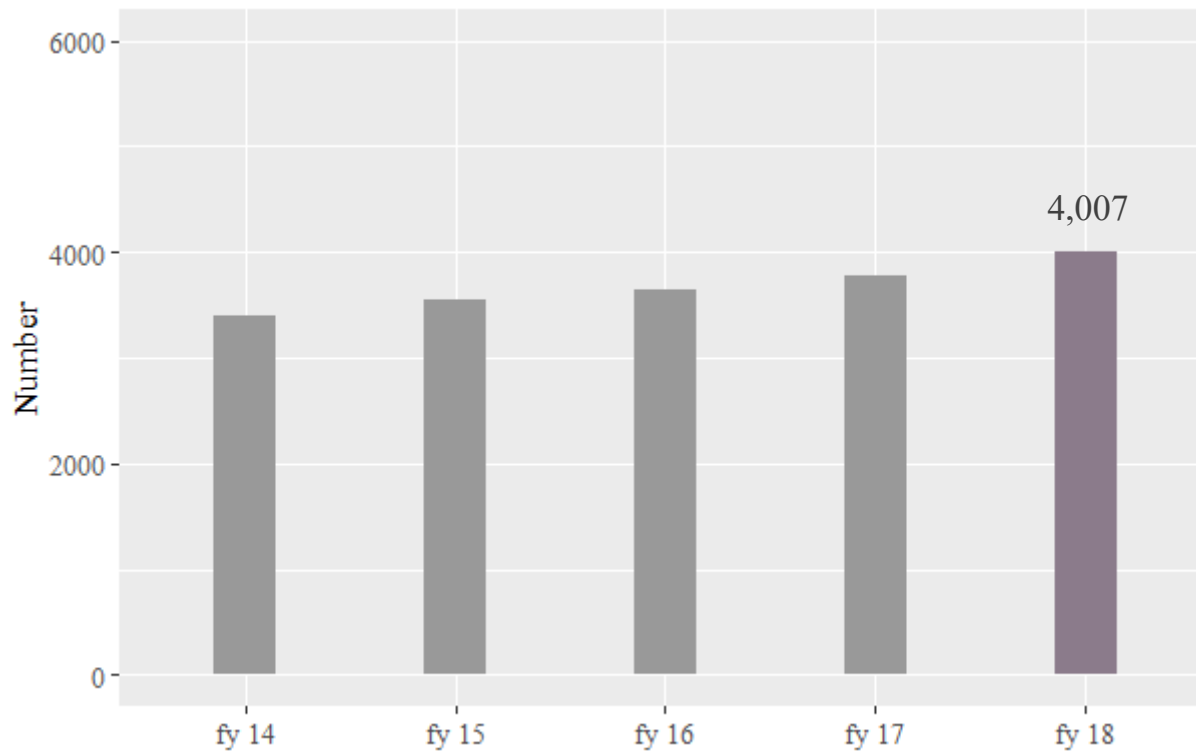


Figure 6. Class A probationers



The overall probation population increased similarly before and after current criminal justice policies.

Figure 7. Parole population

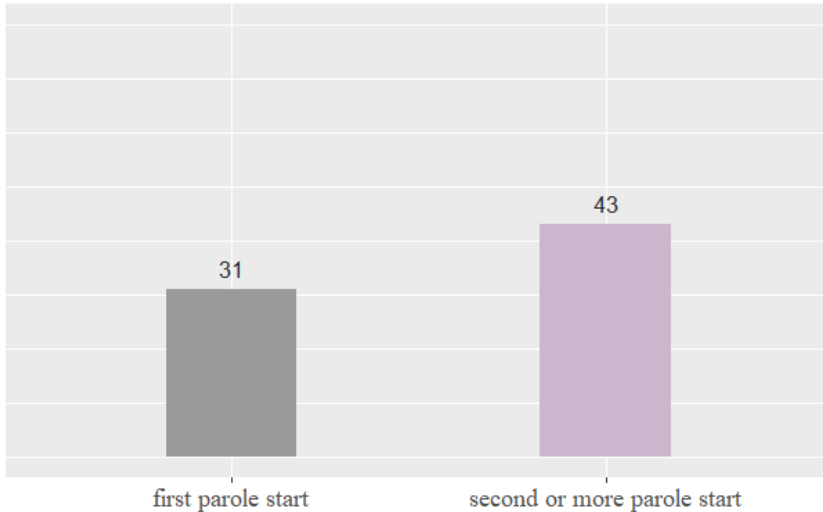


1-year Parole Outcomes

- Outcome variables
 - technical violation
 - new conviction
- Control variables
 - age
 - gender
 - race/ethnicity
 - marital status
 - violent offense
 - offense severity
 - first parole start
 - risk to re-offend

Technical Violations

Figure 8. Percent expected to be revoked on a technical violation by parole type

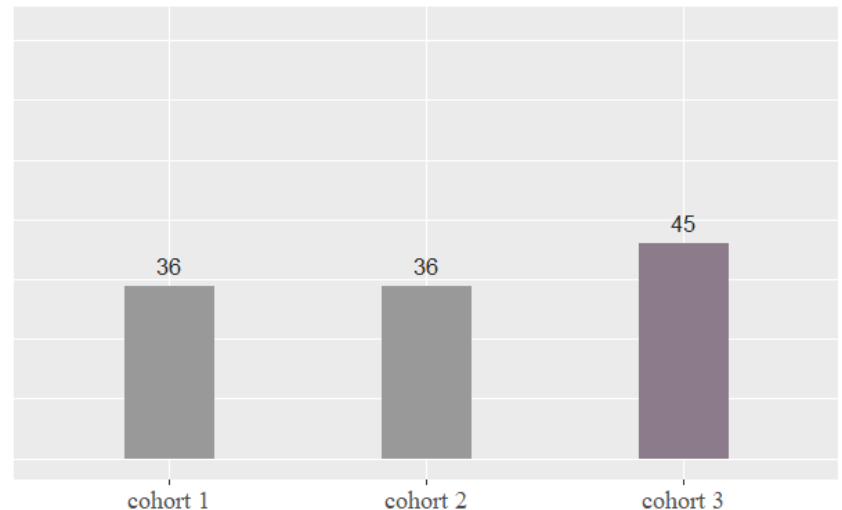


Overall, parolees on their first parole start are less likely to be revoked than those serving their second or more start.

Previous parole violators are continuing to cycle through the system.

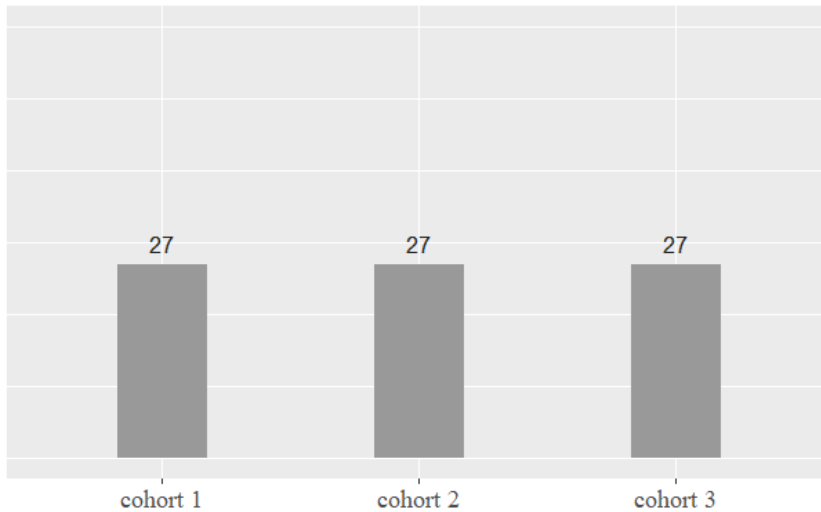


Figure 9. Percent expected to be revoked on a technical violation by cohort



Technical Violations Cont.

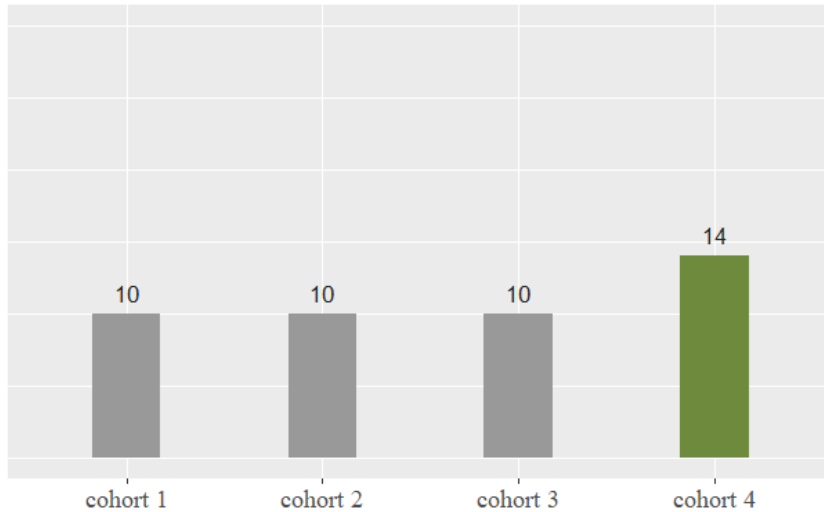
Figure 10. Percent expected to be revoked on a technical violation: First parole starts only



When restricting the analysis to those serving their first parole start, there is no difference in the likelihood of being revoked on a technical violation across groups.

New Convictions

Figure 11. Percent expected to be revoked on a new conviction

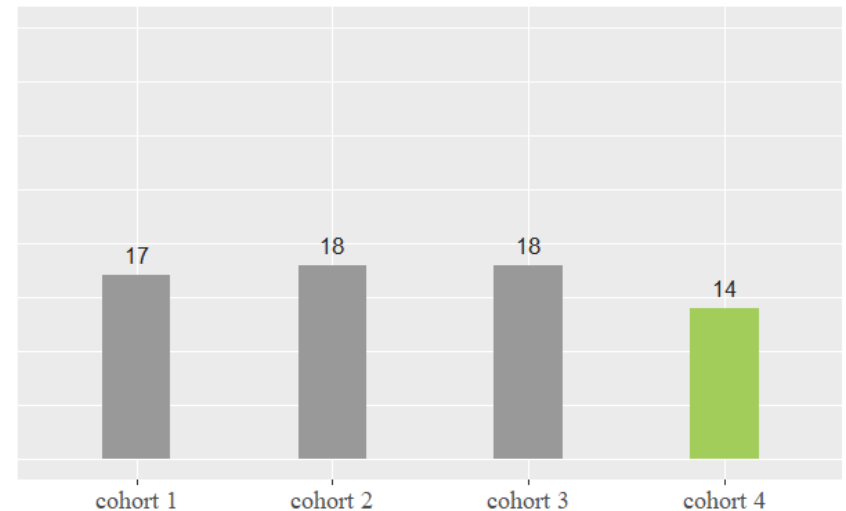


There is an increased likelihood of being revoked on a new conviction in the second post-reform period.

The percent of new convictions that are violent has declined post-reform.



Figure 12. Percent of new convictions that are violent

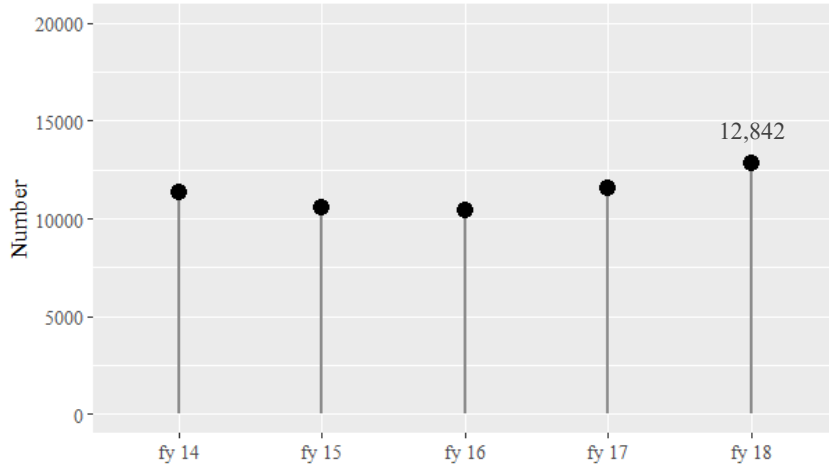


- Findings hint at;
 - Increased need of effective interventions for previous parole violators
 - Examining fidelity & current capacity to fully implement reform policies
 - Look at current enforcement practices

Policy recommendations: Match resources to offender's needs & Support local corrections systems

Policy recommendation: Improve and expand re-entry and treatment services

Figure 14. Number of justice involved clients served for substance use treatment



The number of clients served for substance use treatment in Utah's public behavioral health system is increasing.

Admissions to residential treatment alone increased 38 percent during this time-period.



Table 1. Admissions to substance use treatment by level

| Level of service | Pre-annual ave. | Post-annual ave. | % change |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| Residential | 964 | 1,328 | 38% |
| Intensive Outpatient | 3,108 | 3,224 | 4% |
| Outpatient | 8,155 | 8,222 | 1% |
| Detox | 841 | 1,126 | 34% |

Ongoing Efforts

- Promising initiatives
 - Women's improvement network initiative
 - Project freedom
 - Washington County pilot program
- Importance of implementation science
 - (e.g., assuring fidelity around new supervision policies)
 - quality of treatment

Policy recommendation: Ensure oversight and accountability

Next Steps

- For CCJJ
 - Closer look at parole revocations
 - Probation outcomes
 - Evaluation of current treatment standards

- For the system as a whole
 - Implementation with fidelity
 - Organizational capacity
 - Increased data sharing

Thank you

Questions about this presentation may be directed to: kimcordova@utah.gov or snystrom@utah.gov