

Joint Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice Oversight

November 8, 2012

Secretary Ray Roberts
Kansas Department of Corrections

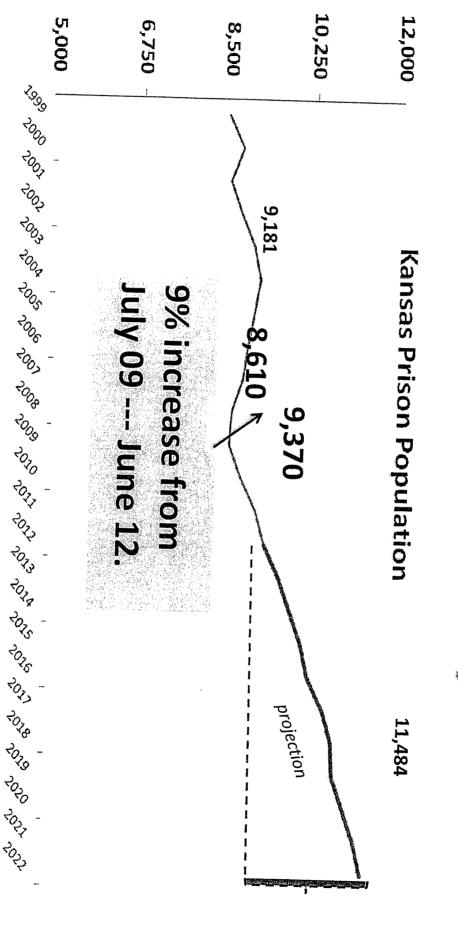
C&JJ Oversight Attachment 2

11-849-12

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- > Protect public safety through reduced recidivism, offender success, and sound security practices
- and develop efficient management strategies Videntify the driving cost of corrections
- developing expansion options and increasing Manage the rising prison population by the provision of evidence-based programs
- > Promote collaborative relationships

increase 23% over 10 years KDOC Prison robulation to



Source: Kansas Sentencing Commission, 2013 Prison Population Projection, Aug. 2012.

Council of State Governments Justice Center 3

ROOG PISON POPULATION

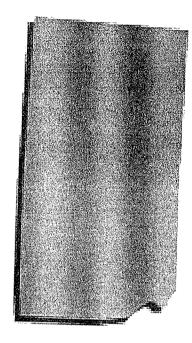
- \gt On 11-1-12, the prison population was 9,540 with a capacity of 9,332.
- Female population is currently 739 and ➤ Male population is 264 over capacity
- Kansas has a higher % of incarcerated violent offenders, and a slightly higher number of offenders, a lower percentage of property by the end of FY 14 will grow to 811 drug offenders.
- Projected 10 year population increase of ZIIA

TY 2012 Releases

- >4,839 released
- > Four counties accounted for 59.5% of all 319: Wyandotte County 309 Johnson County 327: Shawnee County in-state releases: Sedgwick County 1,110:
- >71% released to supervision
- >49% released to supervision with nonnon-person felonies) violent convictions (property, drug, other

State Incarceration Rates

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Working Group to study criminal justice policies Justice Reinvestment HB 2684 created a

increase public safety

legislative changes to

and recommend

reduce recidivism and

curb spending.



MacArthur Foundation

Results First

Helping states assess the costs and benefits of policy options and use that data to make decisions based on results

The choices states make today about how to invest their limited resources will dramatically shape our nation's future.

Results for your state

Results First is working with states to implement cutting-edge cost-benefit analysis tools to help identify options that provide the best outcomes for citizens while improving states' fiscal health. These partnership efforts include:

- Providing intensive assistance to states to help them adopt and apply the Washington State Institute for Public Policy cost-benefit analysis model to their own policies and programs.
- Creating opportunities for states participating in Results First to share information and lessons learned.
- Releasing a 50-state review of current efforts to make policy decisions based on comparisons of costs and benefits.

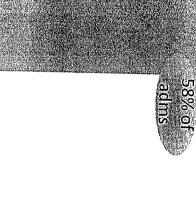
Taderstanding Key Problems

- > 75% of all inmates are moderate or high risk in education and employment
- 33% have a dependence/abuse > 66% abuse drugs and alcohol
- diagnosis
- > 66% of revocations on parole are largely driven by drug or alcohol
- >38% of the population is mentally ill

Most Probationers Revoked to Prison Have Behavioral Health Needs



1,000



291 adms

200

0

400

8

800

SA Score 4+

- substance abuse domain assessment. within the LSI-R risk (A score of 4 means that four of and are based on nine SA Scores range from 0 to 9 questions within the
- the nine questions were
- and Inmate Assessment Case Data Sources: Kansas Dept. of Corrections, Prison Admissions answered in the affirmative.)

MH Score 3+

- MH Scores range from 1 to 7 and are programming intensity. based on a continuum of MH
- Not currently requiring MH
- 2. Receives time-limited mental health
- Receives on-going mental health services that may include medication management
- Receives special needs treatment monitoring
- Placed in intensive mental health Placed in mental health structured reintegration program at LCF-TRU

9

Hospitalization at LSSH placement at LCMHF or TCF-MHU

> Revocations

- √ 17% had MH score √ 58% had SA score of of 3 or higher 4 or higher
- ✓ 12% had both

For comparison, only 16% of the successfully terminated CC probationers had an SA score of 4 or higher.

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS



September 2012

States Report Reductions in Recidivism

n many jurisdictions, state and local government officials have intensified their efforts to reduce recidivism. As policymakers are under tremendous pressure to cut spending wherever possible, Republican and Democratic elected officials alike have made the case that improved efforts to reduce reoffense rates among people released from prison would save money and increase public safety. Their position is backed by an extensive and compelling body of research that demonstrates the impact that policies, practices, and programs can have in reducing the likelihood that someone released from prison or jail will reoffend.

Reductions in Statewide Recidivism Rates for 2005 and 2007 Prison Releases

This brief highlights significant statewide recidivism reductions achieved in Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont. For each state, this brief compares three-year post-release recidivism rates for two cohorts: people exiting prison in 2005 and those released in 2007. This data is among the most current available for statewide three-year recidivism rates.

Ohio -11% 1,278 Oregon -8% 138	Michigan –18% 862 Mississippi –9% 235		% Change # Fewer In Recidivism Returned to Rate for 2005 & Prison: 2007 2007 Releases Release Group
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Recidivism Rates (2008 Releases)

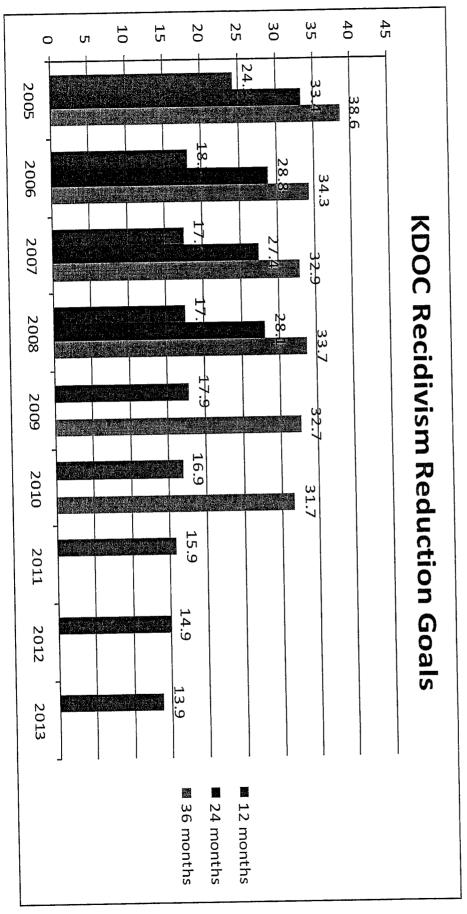
- > Sex offenders -41.8% overall -38.4% for conditional violations & 3.5% for new offenses
- ➤ Males **31.1%** vs. Females **20.3%**
- > High risk offenders 39%
- > Moderate risk offenders 28.4%
- >Low risk offenders 15.8%
- > Mental health level (4-7) offenders 35.8%

returns to prison after 36 months for both Recidivism rates are calculated based on conditional violations and new offenses.

awarded to Kansas and 6 other states 10-1-12 Statewide Recidivism Reduction Program DOJ Grant Second Chance Act Adult Offender Comprehensive

- \triangleright Provides services for **80** mentally offenders in prisons & 50 high-or-moderate-risk offenders in community.
- Supports KDOC's recidivism-reduction plan, providing:
- ❖ Fidelity audits of all skills-building classes/groups (cognitive, job readiness, parenting, substance abuse, sex offender)
- Cognitive services for SPMI offenders in three prisons (recent research shows 2/3 rds. of MIOs are high risk on anti-social thinking)
- Demonstration project in Saline County with parole/community (employment, substance abuse, case management, with MH partners corrections working together to target high risk/need offenders
- Support for the Kansas Reentry Policy Council
- * Mentoring coordinators with 3-4 Lead Organization
- * Evaluation of recidivism-reduction programs

months by 1% per year, for offenders released offenders released in 2011, 2012, and 2013. in 2009 and 2010; and after 12 months for Kansas seeks to reduce recidivism after 36



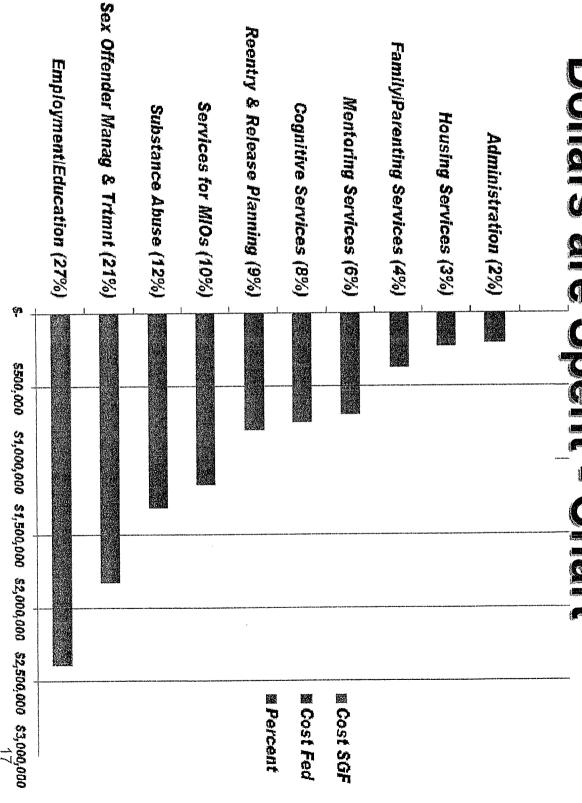
Increase in offenders we anticipate serving in FY 2013 (compared to FY 2012) with skills-building recidivism-reduction services

regular of the second control of the second	The state of the s	
		# we anticipate will be served in FY 2013 (NOTE: These are units of service; one
	# served in	inmate/one program; appx. one-third will
Program	71.07 4.4	lecelve at least two dillip of service)
Cognitive (Thinking for a		
Change)	942	1250
Job Readiness (OWDS)	991	1250
Parenting	432	500
Education (GED, Spec		
Education)	470	700
Vocational Training (includes		
NCCER Basic, Manufacturing		
Skills Certification & Kansas		
WorkReady Certification)	483	700
Chemical Dependency		
Recovery Program (CDRP) -		
LCMHF	118	120
Substance Abuse Recovery		
Program (SARP) - TCF	57	60
Substance Abuse Program		
(SAP) - EDCF, HCF, LCF &	•) 1
WWRF	0	315
Sex Offender Treatment)
(SOTP) - LCF, HCF, TCF	48	236
Pre-Release - WCF	233	240
TOTAL	3774	5371

HOW PROGRAM (RECIDIVISM-REDUCTION) DOLLARS ARE SPENT

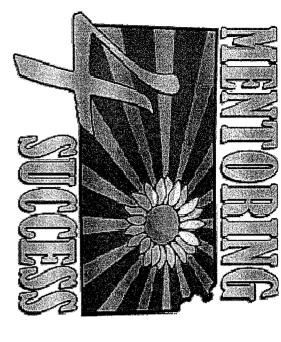
Service	Cost State General Fund	d Cost Fed Grants	COSTION	Rercent
Employment/Education (27%)	\$2,389,793		\$ 2,389,793	25%
Sex Offender Management & Treatment (21%)	\$1,828,534		\$ 1,828,534	19%
Substance Abuse (12%)	\$1,015,150	\$ 299,172	\$ 1,314,322	14%
Services for MIOs (10%)	\$ 901,481	\$ 262,800°	\$ 1,164,281	12%
Reentry & Release Planning (9%)	\$ 795,430		\$ 795,430	9%
Cognitive Services (8%)	\$ 741,261	\$	\$ 741,261	8%
Mentoring Services (6%)	\$ 533,043	\$ 160,000	\$ 693,043 ·	7%
Family/Parenting-Services (4%)	\$ 372,132	: ()	\$ 372, <u>1</u> 32	4%
Housing Services (3%)	\$ 228,848		\$ 228,848	2%
Administration (2%)	\$ 206,073	Ş	\$ 206,073	2%
TOTAL	\$9,011,745	\$ 721,972	\$ 9,733,717	

How Program (Recidivism-Reduction) FamilyiParenting Services (4%) Dollars are Spent - Chart Housing Services (3%) Administration (2%)



Second Chance Act Family-Based Adult families served per year DOJ Grant 10-1-12 Program - 20 Jemale offenders & their Offender Substance Abuse Treatment

- > This 2-year grant provides funds for intense case treatment, parenting and other services for female offenders and their minor children pre-and-post-release. management, peer mentoring, substance
- > 100% of their children will have case plans
- > 20 families will be placed at Ashby House in Salina for 6 months post-release to assist transition



➤ Mentors provide a pro-936 mentors matched prison since July 2011 with offenders leaving

social model and

accountability

helped offenders get jobs >47% of mentors have and 45% have helped obtain housing

Prison Rape Elimination Act

Developed to eliminate sexual abuse in

confinement

➤ Became effective 8-20-12

Provides for external audits beginning 8-20-13,

requiring 1/3 of KDOC Facilities be compliant

each year

Cost – estimated \$55,000 per facility