

Justice Reinvestment in Ohio

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Presentation overview

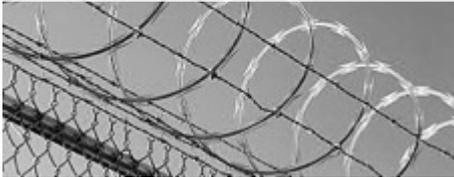
CSG & Justice Reinvestment

Ohio Criminal Justice Trends

Ohio Policy Directions

Introduction to the CSG Justice Center

Corrections



Justice Reinvestment



Mental Health



Reentry



Substance Abuse



Youth



Courts



Law Enforcement



National membership association of state government officials that engages members of **all three branches** of state government.

JUSTICE ★ **CENTER**
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

- Justice Center provides **practical, nonpartisan advice** informed by the best available evidence.

What is Justice Reinvestment?

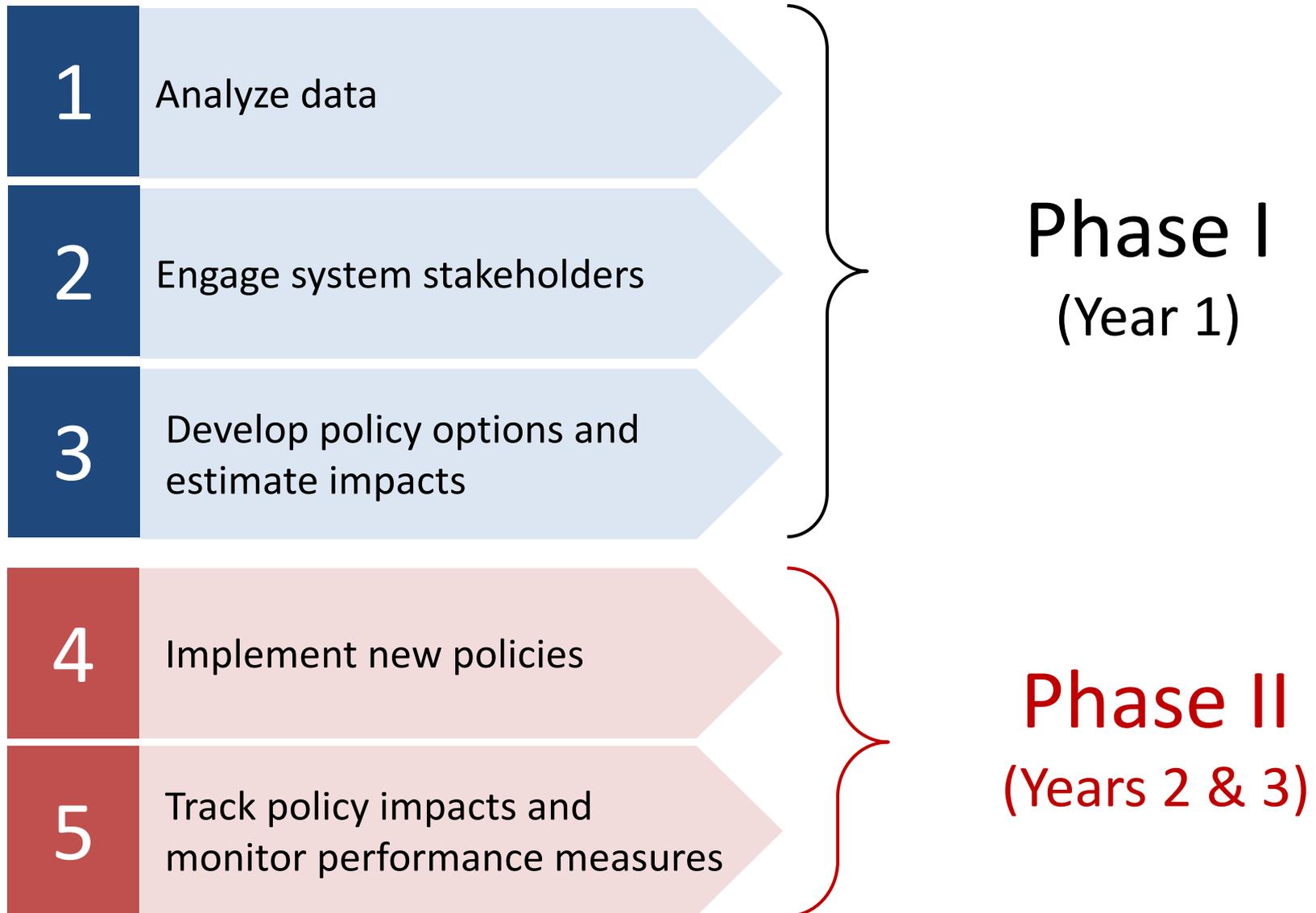


JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

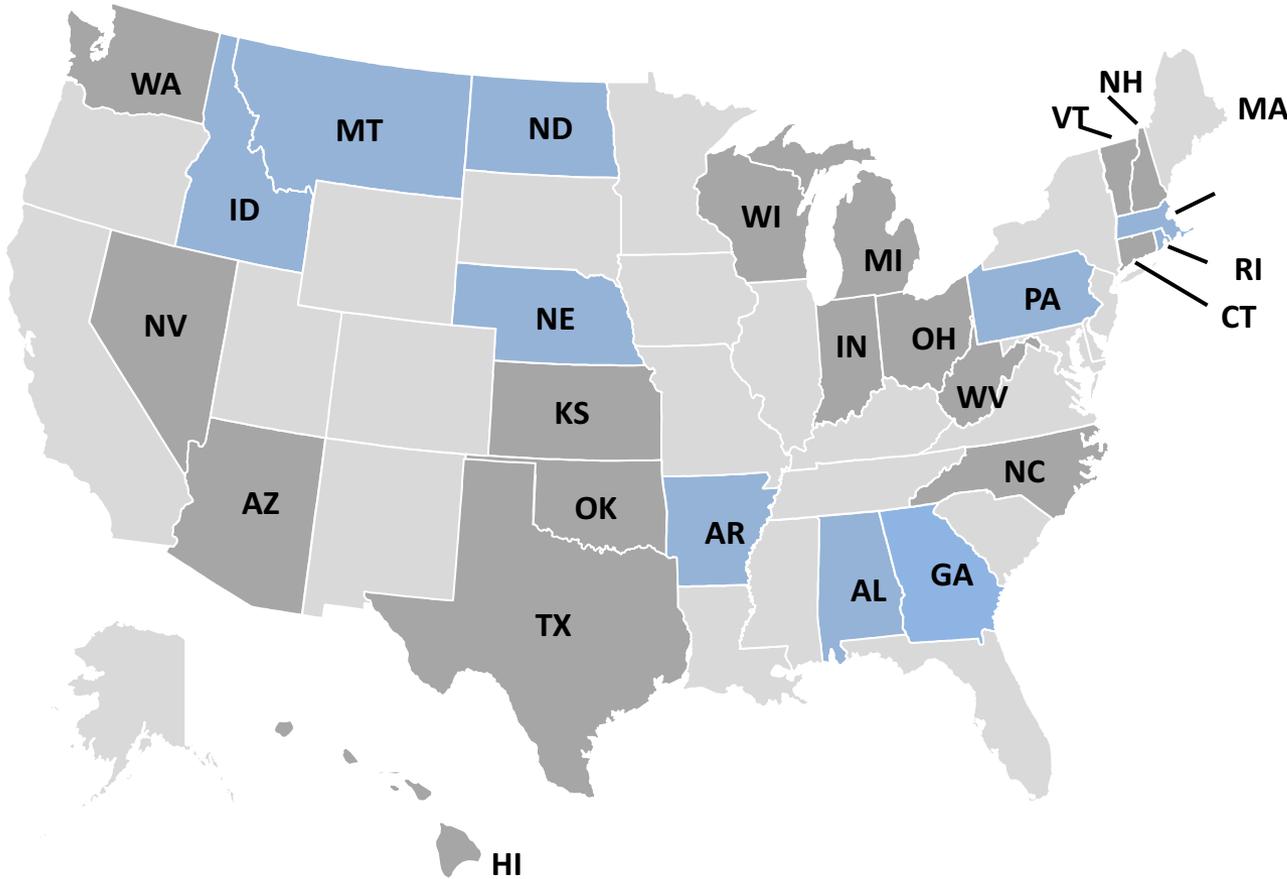
A data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease recidivism and increase public safety

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative is supported by funding from the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and The Pew Charitable Trusts

States are eligible to receive two phases of justice reinvestment assistance.



26 states have used a justice reinvestment approach with CSG Justice Center assistance.



8 of these states have used a “justice reinvestment” approach twice:

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Georgia
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Oklahoma
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island

In 2011, House Bill 86 was signed into law following a sweeping bipartisan vote.



Gov. Kasich enacts HB 86, which consisted of justice reinvestment policies authored by Sen. Seitz. The legislation followed an 18-month intensive process of data analysis and stakeholder engagement.

csgjusticecenter.org/jr/oh/

Notable HB 86 Policies

F4/F5 First-time prop/drug to probation

F1 & F3 Sentencing range modifications

CBCF admission criteria

80% Judicial release & risk reduction sentences

Reinvestment

Probation grants to reduce revocations

Ohio is spearheading numerous state and local initiatives to improve public safety.

Initiatives aimed at the opioid and heroin epidemic

Statewide Stepping Up

Franklin County Justice and Behavioral Health Systems

Justice reinvestment Phase II, and Maximizing State Reforms

Measures to improve employment outcomes for people with records

ODRC initiatives to increase access to educational attainment

Other?

Current proposals aim to ease prison overcrowding and shift resources to the community to lower recidivism.

ODRC budget — Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (TCAP)

Senate Bill 66

The Resurrection of Ohio's Justice Reinvestment Act

by Daniel J. Dew Feb 22, 2017



Senators John Eklund (R-Munson Township) and Charleta Tavares (D-Columbus) along with DRC Director Gary Mohr introduce criminal justice reform policies at the Ohio Statehouse.

Justice Reinvestment may finally be coming to Ohio. On February 22, 2017, Senators John Eklund (R-Munson Township) and Charleta Tavares (D-Columbus) introduced policies that take a huge step towards fulfilling the promises of [Ohio's 2011 Justice Reinvestment Act](#) known as House Bill 86.

Ohio Criminal Justice Recodification Committee

Additional initiatives and proposals to note?

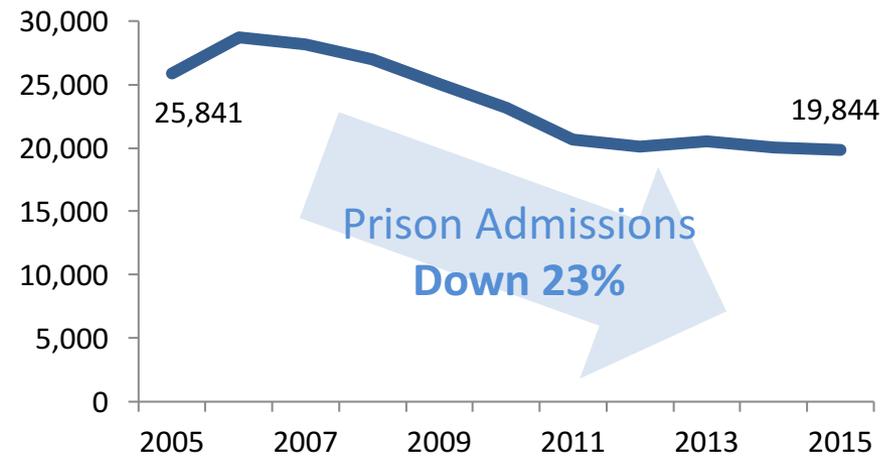
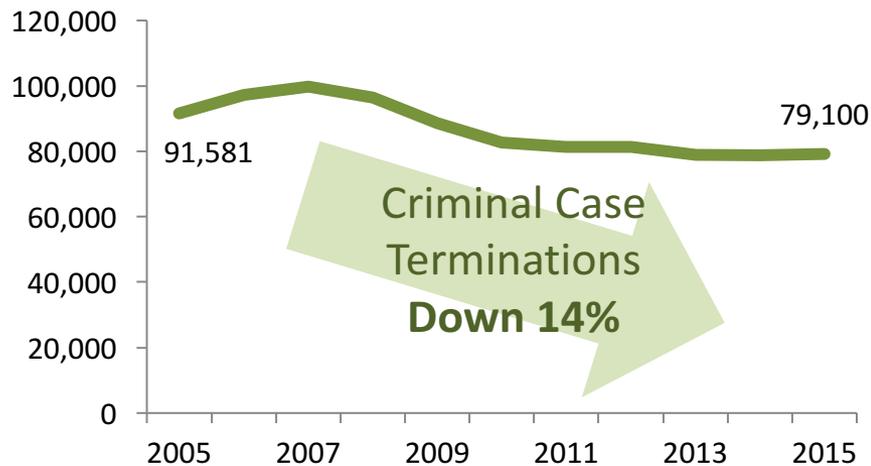
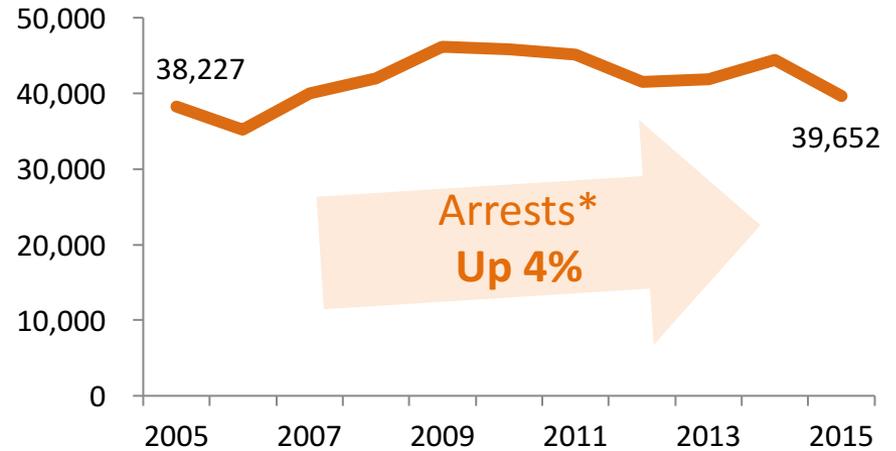
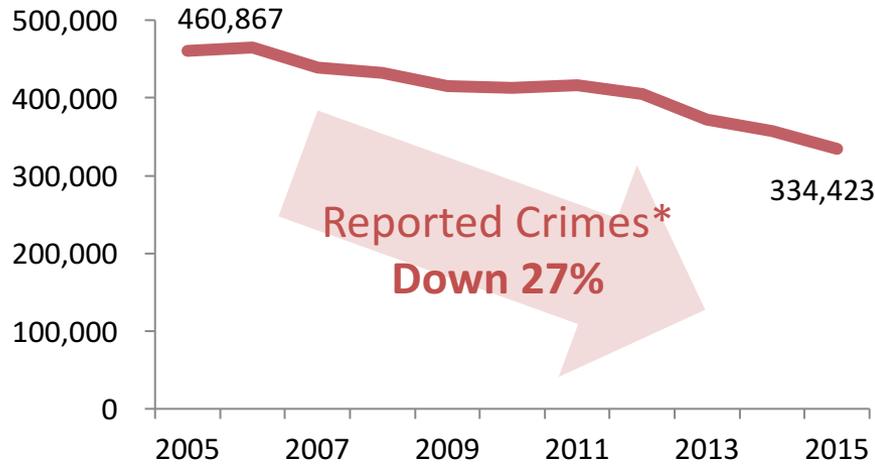
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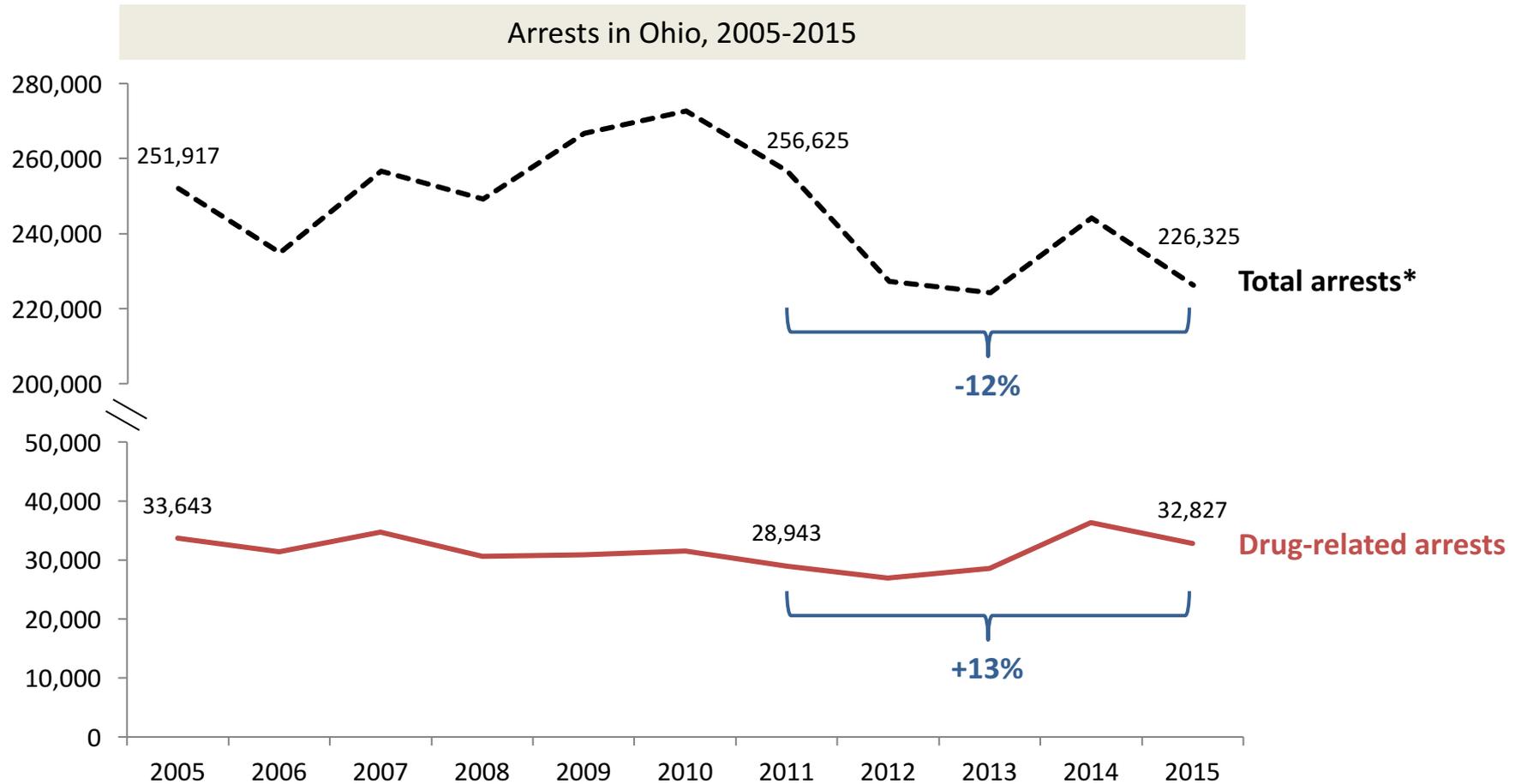
Crime, court cases and prison admissions decreased in the last decade.



*Reported crimes and arrests include only UCR index crimes (murder/manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft)

Source: FBI UCR Online Data Tool and *Crime in the U.S.* reports; Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections *Monthly Fact Sheets*; Supreme Court of Ohio, *Ohio Courts Statistical Reports* by year

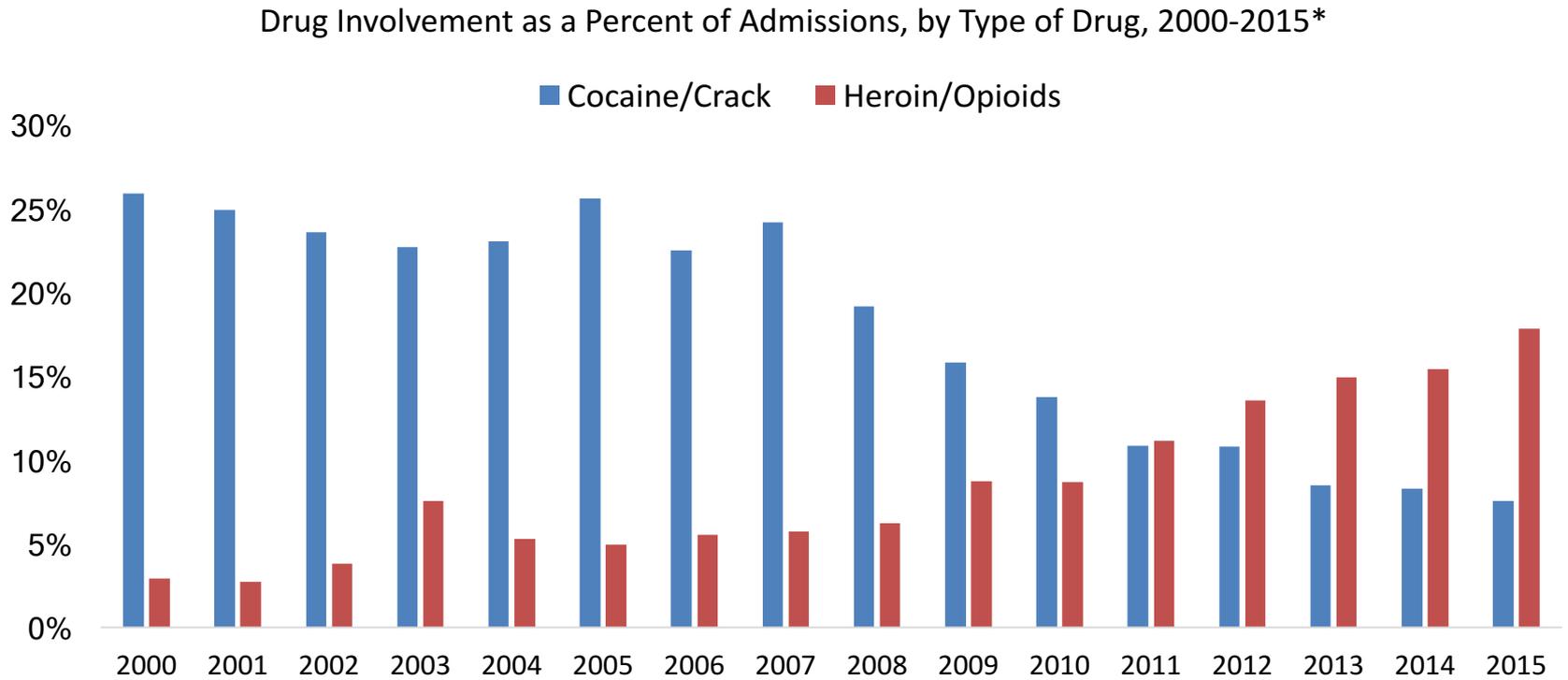
Although total arrests fell, drug arrests increased.



*Total arrests include all Part I and Part II offenses specified by the FBI UCR

Source: FBI UCR *Crime in the U.S.* reports

Recent ODRC analysis shows heroin and opioid use are becoming more prevalent among people admitted to prison.

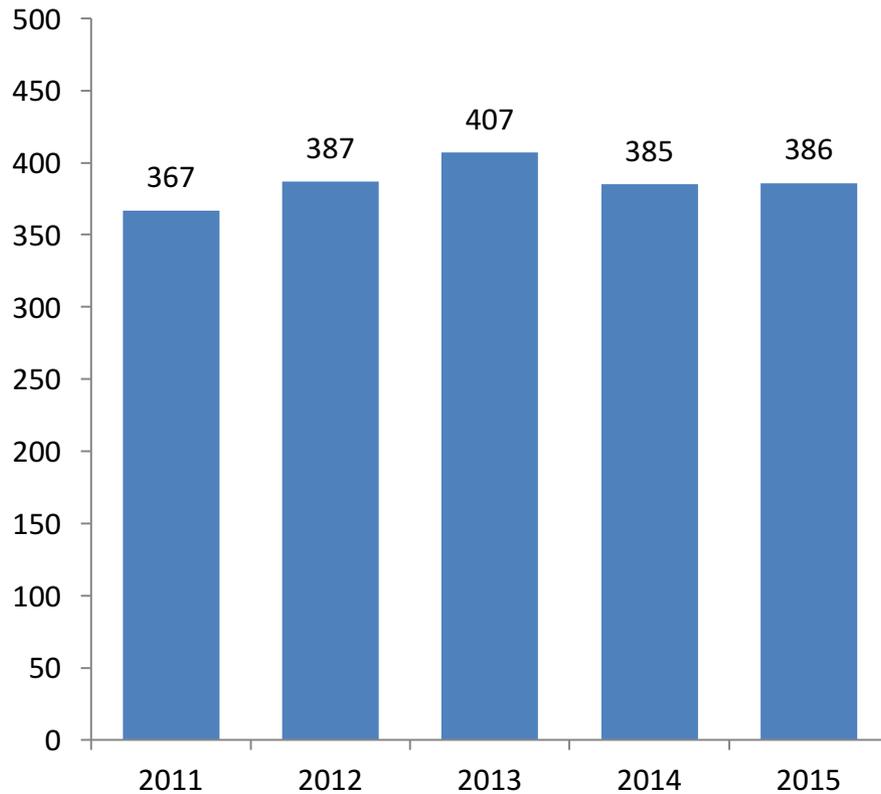


*Percentages reflect drugs used alone or in combination with other drugs.

Source: ODRC Intake Sample Series.

Community control violators are 23 percent of prison admissions.

Community Control Violators (Monthly Average)



23 percent of admissions
are community control
violators

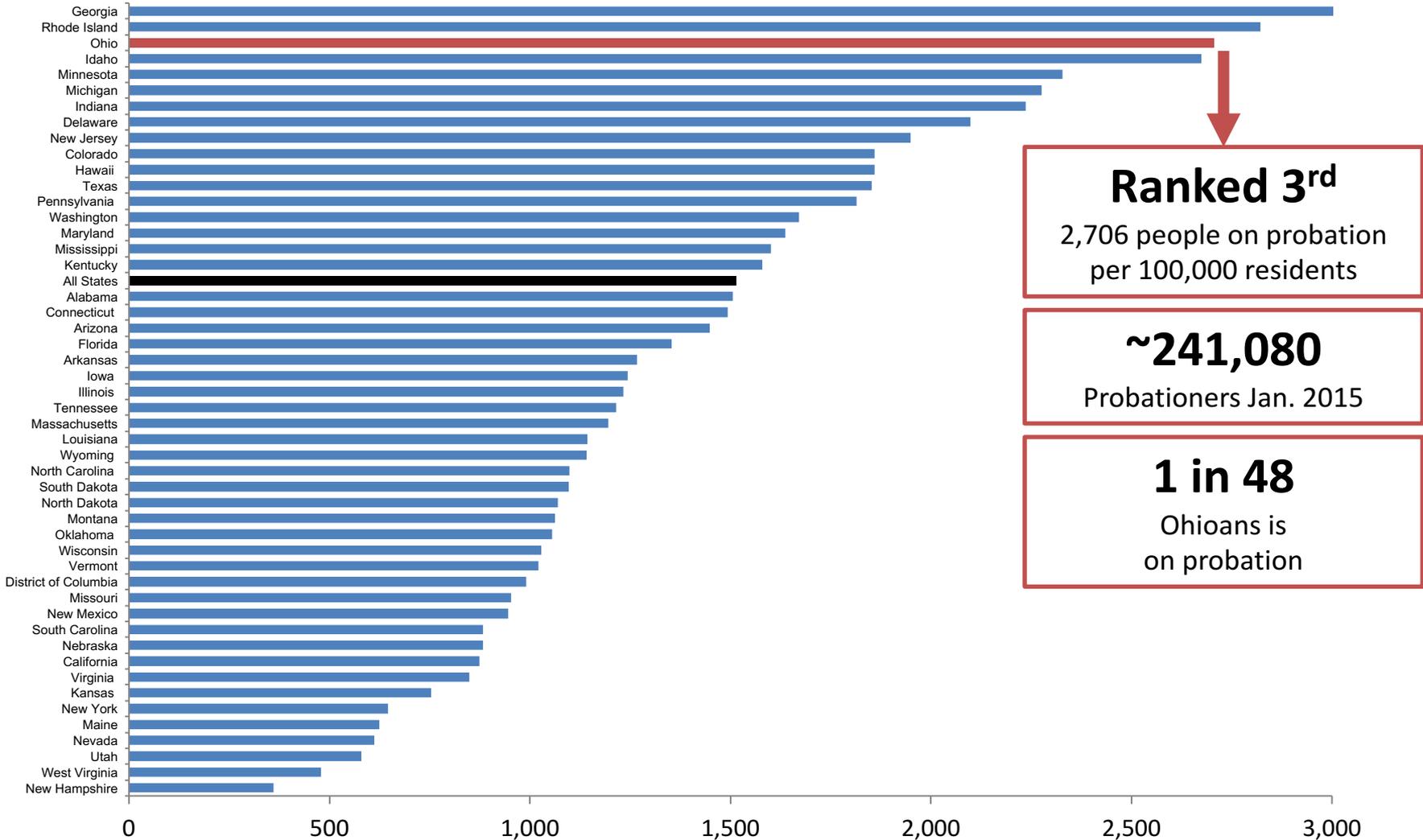
4,632
average annual
community control
violators

/

19,844
total Admissions

Ohio has the third-highest rate of adults on probation.

Probationers per 100,000 Adult Residents, 2015



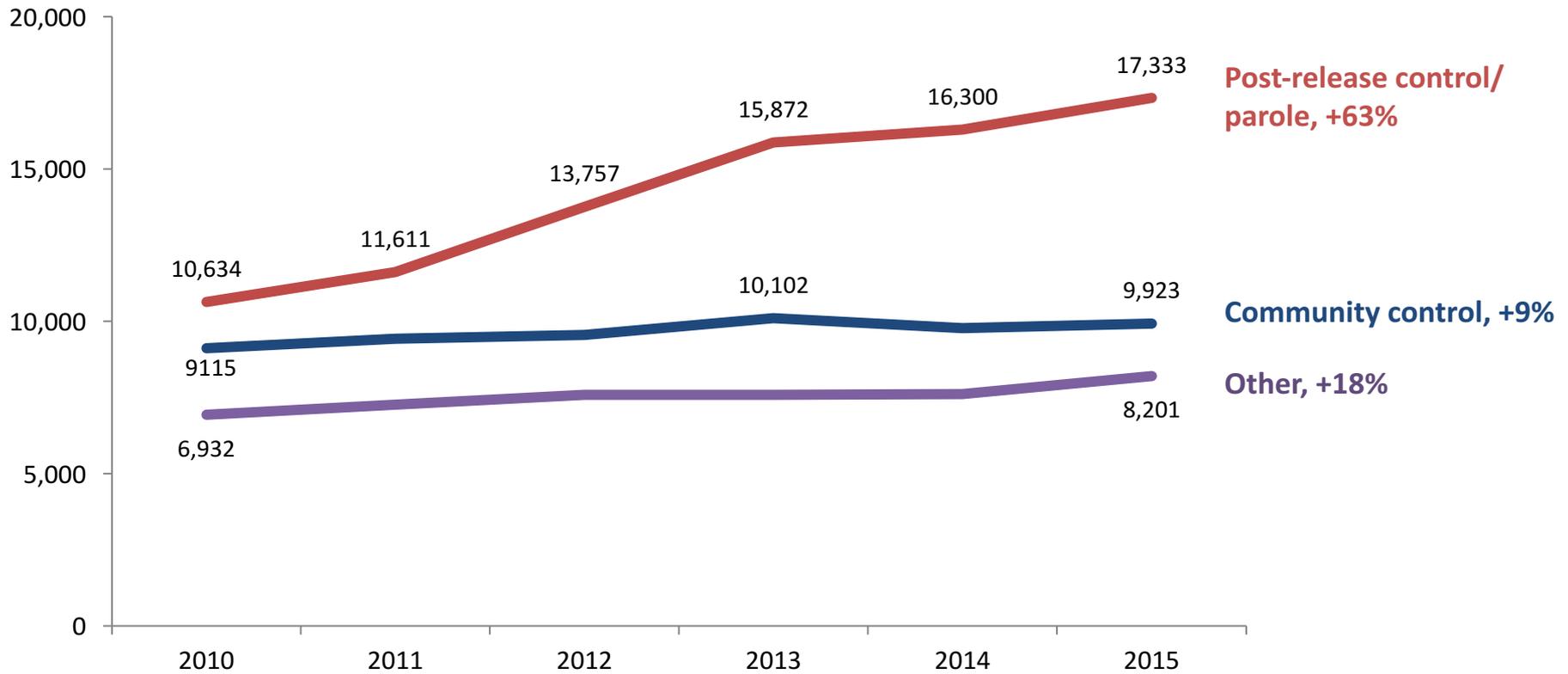
Ranked 3rd
 2,706 people on probation
 per 100,000 residents

~241,080
 Probationers Jan. 2015

1 in 48
 Ohioans is
 on probation

ODRC's supervision population is up, driven largely by post-release control.

ODRC Supervision Population*, 2010-2015

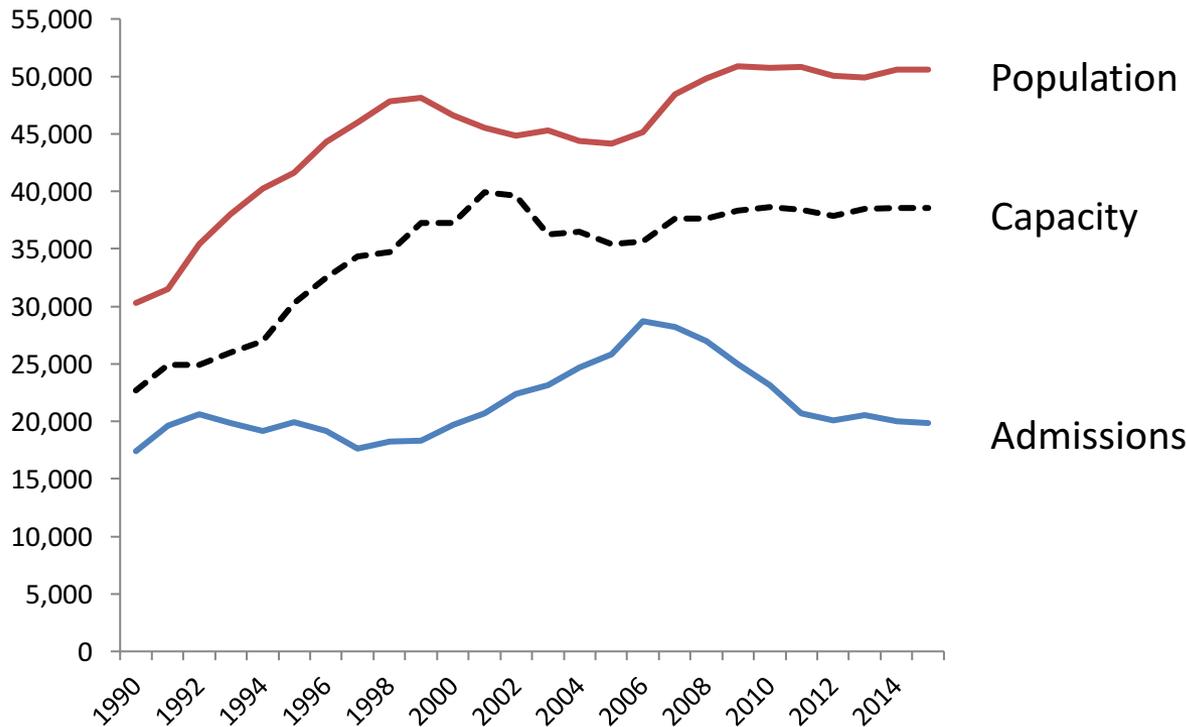


*As of December of each calendar year

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections *Monthly Fact Sheets*

Ohio's prison population is growing while admissions decline, especially since 2006, pointing to longer lengths of stay.

Ohio Prison Population, Capacity, and Admissions



Percent Change in Population, Capacity, and Admissions

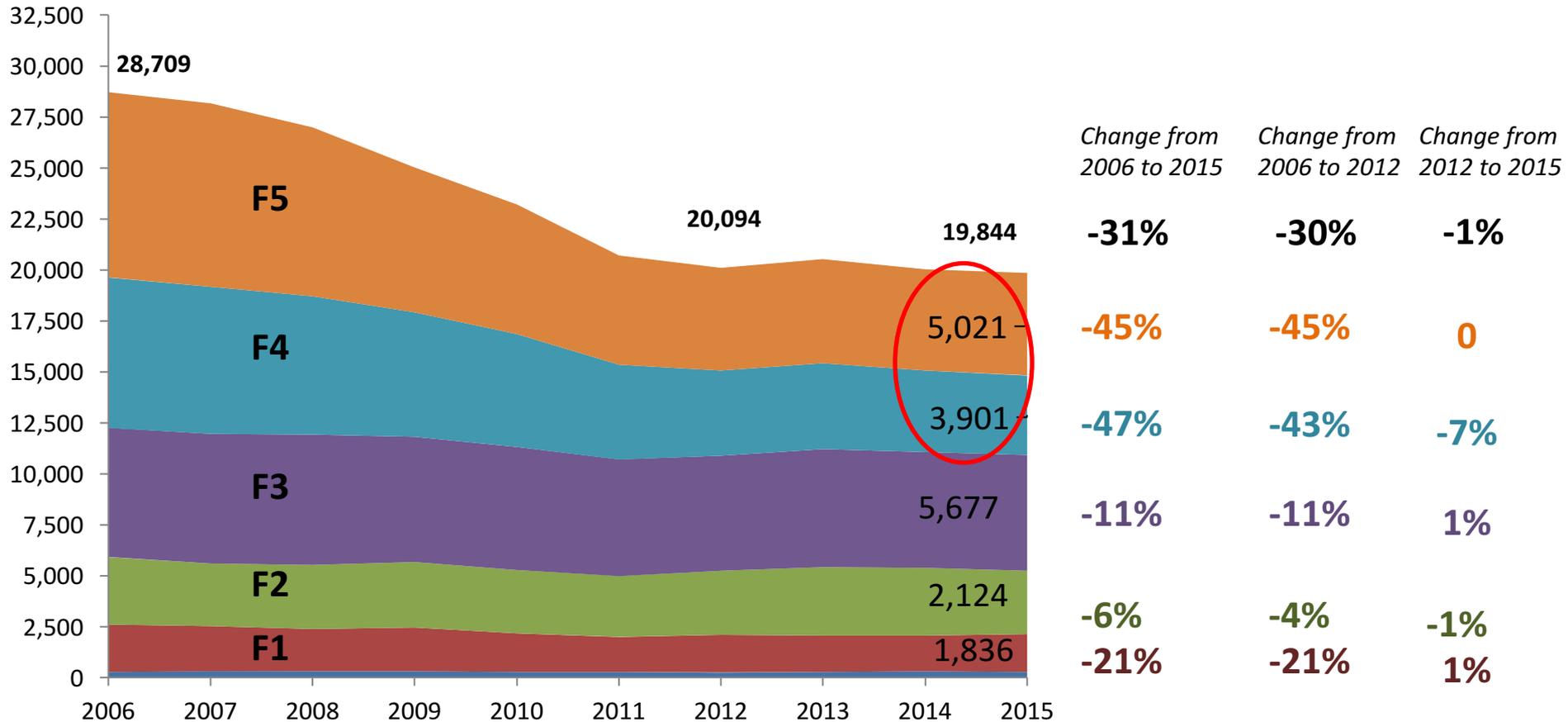
	1990 - 2015	1990 - 2006	2006 - 2015
Pop.	67%	49%	+12%
Capacity	70%	57%	+8%
Admiss.	14%	65%	-31%

2012 to 2015 population and capacity statistics are as reported in the January Monthly Fact Sheet of each year, intake statistics are as reported in the December Monthly Fact Sheet of each year.

Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections *Monthly Fact Sheets*; Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, *Prison Crowding: The Long View, With Suggestions* (2011)

After a steep decline in prison commitments, they have remained flat since 2012 — with F4 and F5 accounting for 45 percent of commitments.

Commitments to Prison by Offense Degree

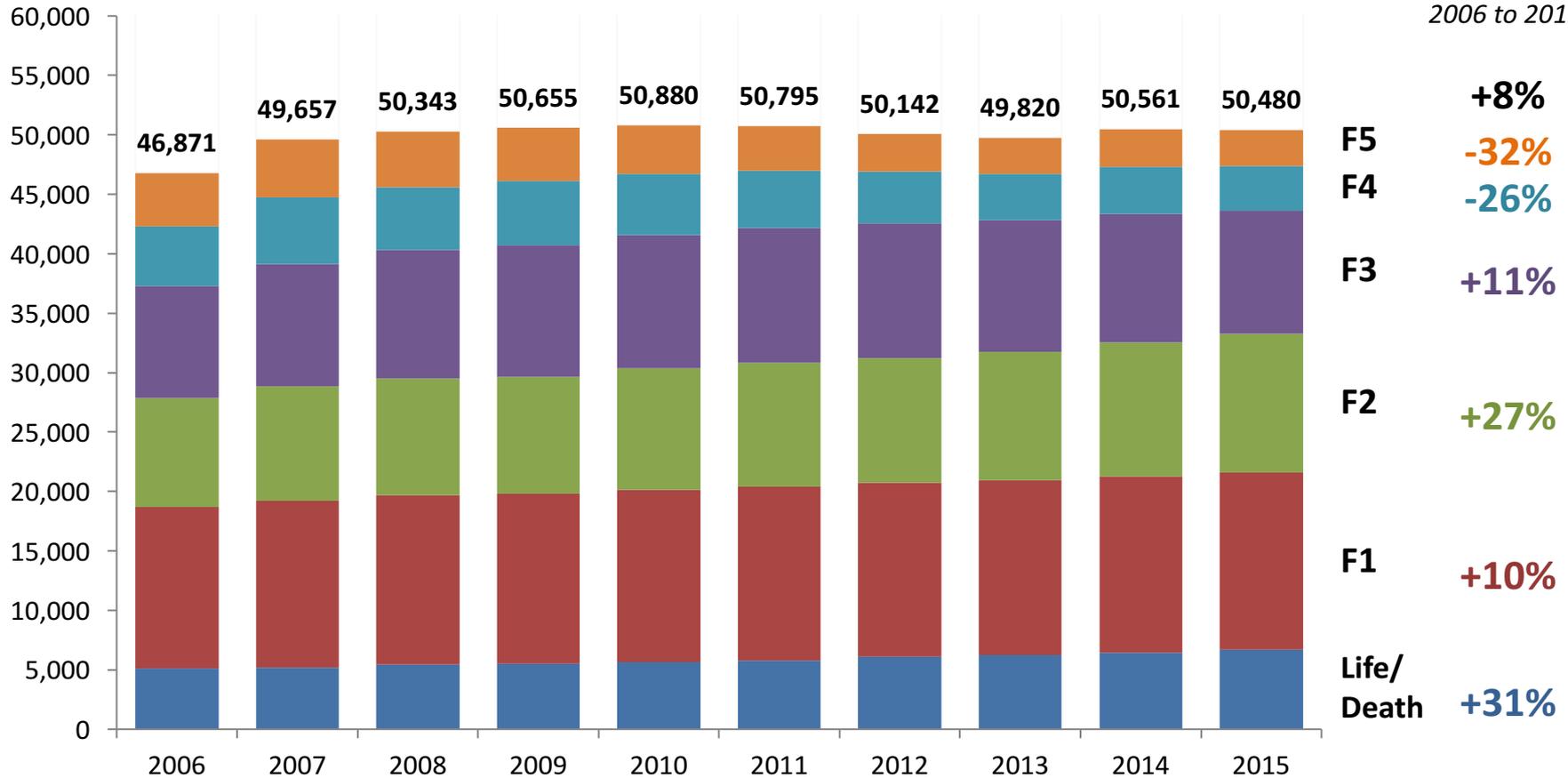


Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections *Commitment Reports* by calendar year

Reduction in people with lower-level felonies in prison is offset by increases in those with F3, F2, and F1 offenses

Standing Prison Population* by Offense Degree

Change from 2006 to 2015



+8%
-32%
-26%
+11%
+27%
+10%
+31%

*2006 – 2008 population is as of July of each calendar year.
 2009 – 2015 population is as of January of each calendar year.

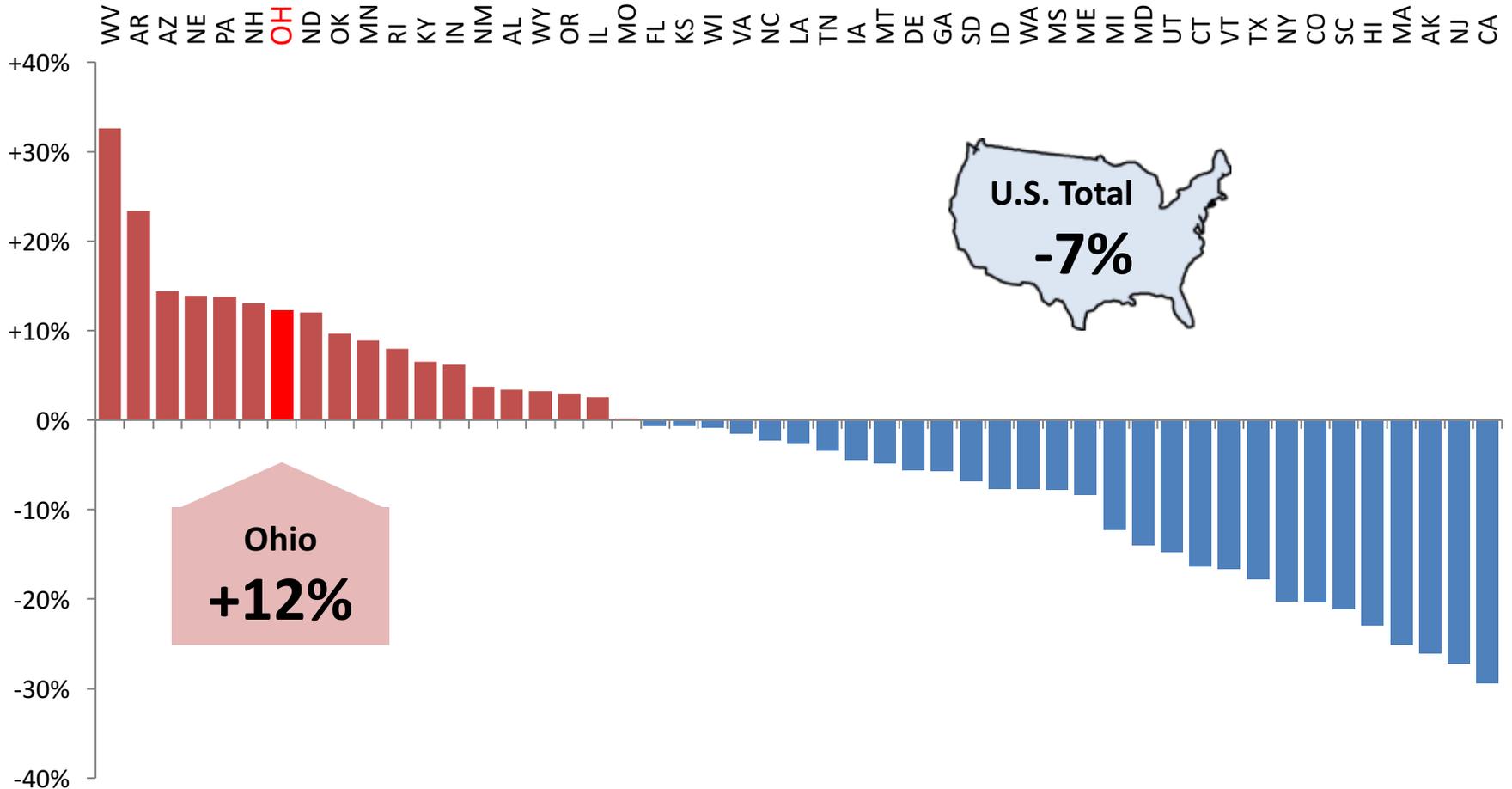
Although lengths of stay for people with the highest felony levels were stable, lengths increased for F3s, F4s, and F5s.



Source: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections *Time Served Reports* by calendar year.
 A report for 2015 was not posted as of March 2017.
 Reports prior to 2009 did not contain a breakout of length of stay by offense degree.

Ohio had the 7th-fastest-growing prison population in the nation between 2005 and 2015

Prison Population Percentage Change, 2005-2015



Source: US Census Bureau; Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2005* and *Prisoners in 2015*.

Ohio ranks 13th among states in incarceration rate.

Incarceration Rate by State, 2015*

State	Incarceration Rate	Rank
Louisiana	776	1
Oklahoma	715	2
Alabama	611	3
Mississippi	609	4
Arizona	596	5
Arkansas	591	6
Texas	568	7
Missouri	530	8
Georgia	503	9
Florida	496	10
Kentucky	489	11
Virginia	457	12
Ohio	449	13
Delaware	441	14
Idaho	436	15
Michigan	429	16
Tennessee	425	17
South Carolina	414	18
South Dakota	413	19
Wyoming	413	20
Indiana	412	21
Pennsylvania	387	22
West Virginia	386	23
Wisconsin	377	24
Oregon	376	25



State (cont'd)	Incarceration Rate (cont'd)	Rank (cont'd)
Colorado	364	26
Illinois	360	27
Montana	355	28
North Carolina	352	29
Maryland	339	30
New Mexico	335	31
California	329	32
Kansas	328	33
Connecticut	312	34
Alaska	306	35
Iowa	281	36
Nebraska	279	37
Hawaii	262	38
New York	260	39
Washington	252	40
North Dakota	233	41
New Jersey	228	42
New Hampshire	217	43
Utah	215	44
Vermont	206	45
Rhode Island	204	46
Minnesota	196	47
Massachusetts	179	48
Maine	132	49

*Rate is per 100,000 residents; Nevada is unreported

Takeaways from criminal justice trends section

Front-end system volumes are down, and prison admissions also falling

Drug arrests are up — and people admitted to prison are increasingly reporting heroin and opioid use

Ohio has the third-highest rate of adults on probation in the US

The post-release control population increased 63percent

People with F4 and F5 offenses account for 45 percent of prison admissions despite reductions in recent years

People with higher felony level offenses occupy a larger number of prison beds

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Next Steps to Consider

Ease pressure on corrections populations and cost

Increase access to high-quality community behavioral health treatment

Support county innovations to lower recidivism

Support law enforcement efforts to deter crime



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT: ALABAMA

Act 2015–185 Implementation Highlights

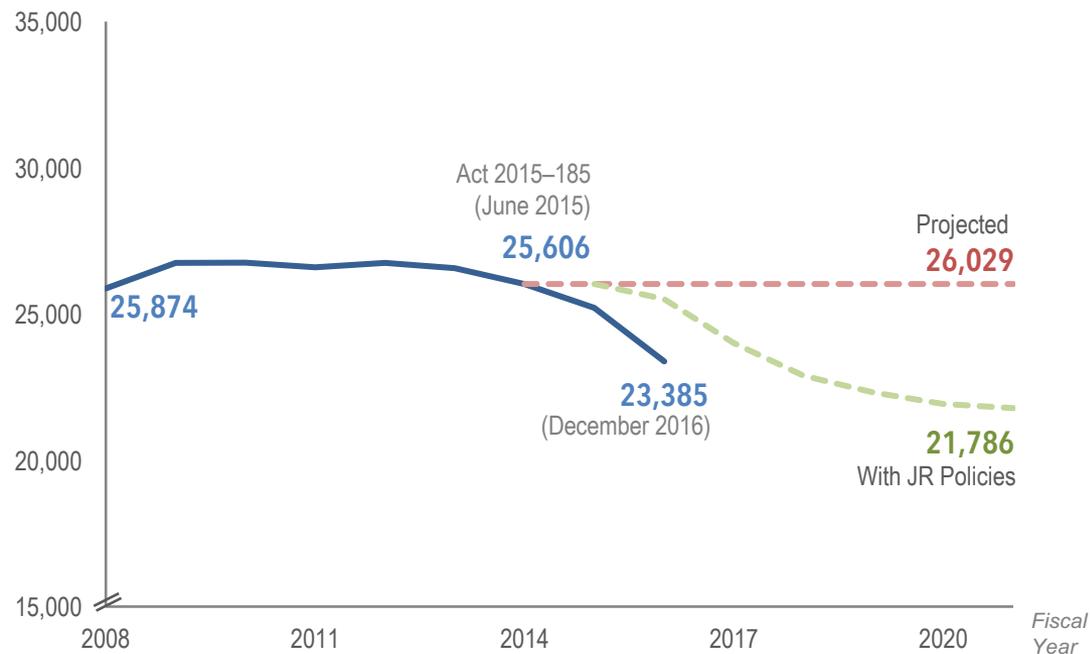
- \$42.6 million invested between FY2016 and FY2017 to improve community supervision, expand treatment, and enhance victim notification.
- 106 new supervision officers and specialists hired, and average caseload size dropped from a high of nearly 200 down to 128 active cases per officer.
- Access to substance use and mental health treatment expanded through the opening of three Day Reporting Centers and contracts awarded to community-based providers starting in March 2017.
- People convicted of the lowest level of property and drug crimes are receiving intensive supervision and treatment in the community to reduce recidivism, saving prison beds for the most violent individuals.

Looking Ahead

- Ongoing inter-branch, inter-agency collaboration to complete implementation of justice reinvestment policies and incorporate what works to reduce recidivism into supervision practices.
- Maintaining increased staffing levels and expanded access to treatment to sustain efforts to reduce crime and improve public safety.
- Closely monitoring and communicating trends and impacts on corrections spending and public safety and engaging stakeholder groups on implementation.

Alabama Prison Population Trends

As of December 2016, Alabama's prison population has declined by 8% (or 2,223 beds) since Act 2015–185 was enacted in June 2015. Prison system overcrowding declined from operating at 195% of capacity in FY2013 to 176% in December 2016.



Source: ADOC data and CSG prison population projections.



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT: GEORGIA

2011–2016 Reforms Highlights

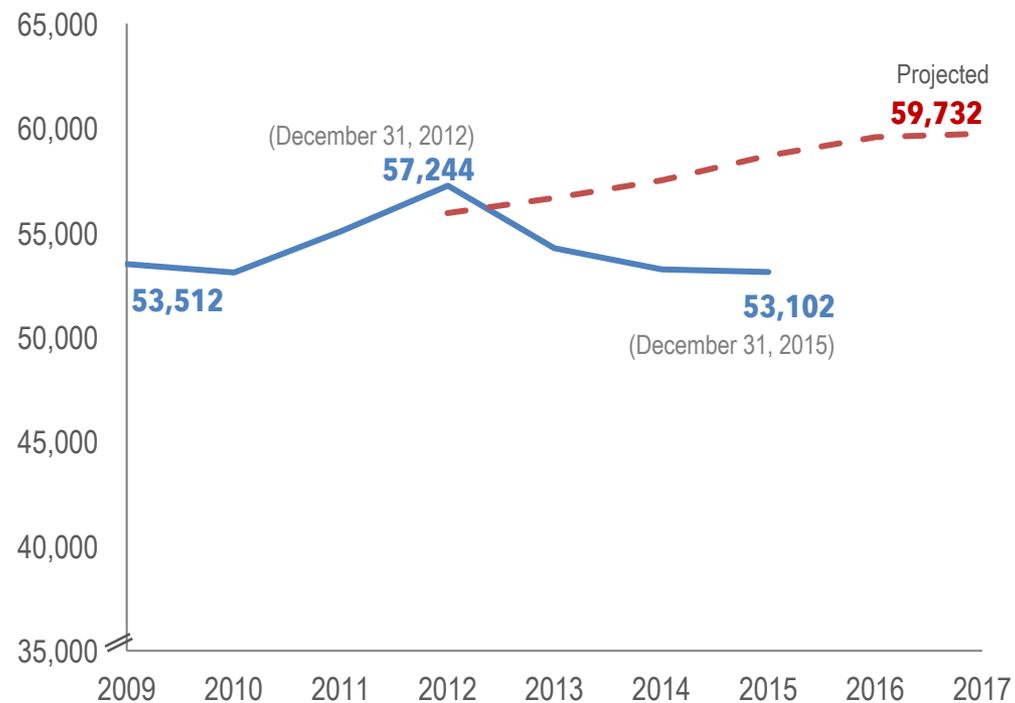
- Modernized adult sentencing, juvenile justice, adult reentry, and misdemeanor probation.
- Averted \$264 million in corrections costs between 2012 and 2015 and reinvested \$65 million in strategies to reduce recidivism, including accountability courts, programming, and reentry.
- Reduced overall prison commitments by 15.5% between 2009 and 2016 and reduced the number of African American commitments by 25%.
- Reduced jail backlog and associated housing costs from \$25 million per year in FY2012 to less than \$5,000 in FY2016.
- Increased the number of accountability courts from 12 in 2012 to 139 in 2017, and now serving nearly 7,000 participants.

2017 Reforms

- Reduce caseloads for probation officers to hold people on probation more accountable and increase public safety by reducing recidivism.
- Generate continued savings by reducing prison admissions and averting projected growth in the prison population.
- Avert a projected \$7.3 million in probation costs and up to \$245 million that would otherwise be needed to accommodate projected prison growth.

Georgia Prison Population Trends

Georgia’s prison population decreased 6% between 2012 and 2015, but is now projected to grow by 2% (or 1,140 people) by FY2022. Georgia’s latest reform legislation, SB 174, is projected to reduce the forecasted prison population by 5% (or 2,627 beds). Between 2012 and 2015, Georgia’s property crime rate fell 12% and its violent crime rate remained flat.



Source: The Urban Institute Justice Reinvestment Initiative State Data Tracker



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT: NORTH CAROLINA

S.L. 2011–192 Highlights

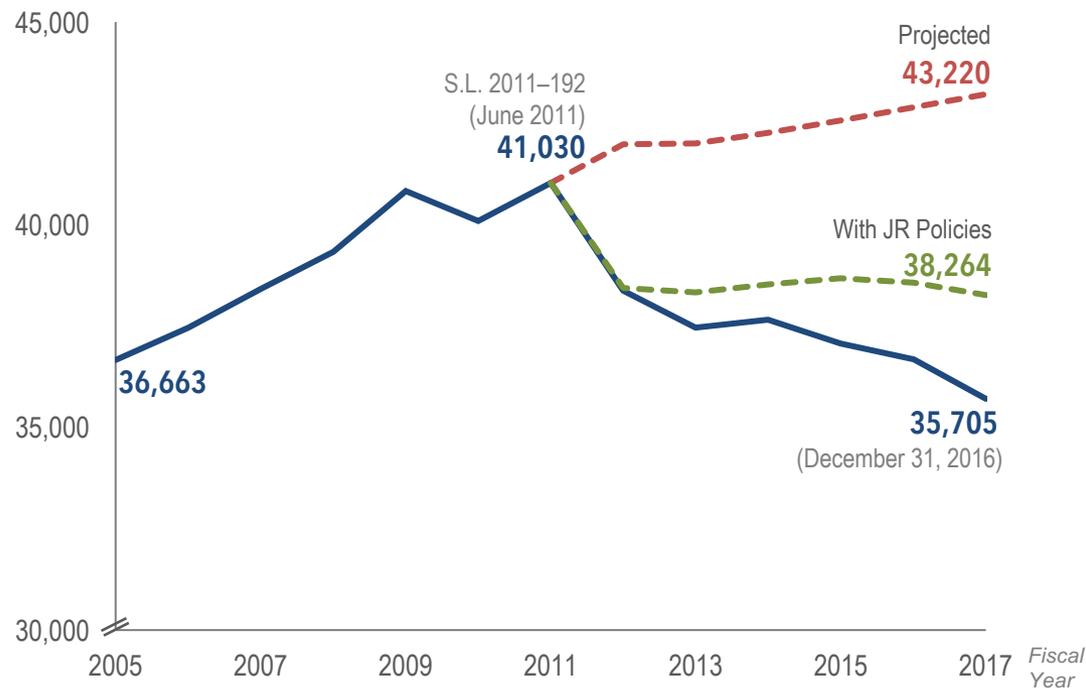
- Transform probation to focus supervision resources on people most likely to reoffend and empower probation officers to employ swift and certain sanctions to respond to violations.
- Require every person convicted of a felony who leaves prison to receive supervision.
- Overhaul system for providing substance use treatment to people on supervision and prioritize treatment for people with the greatest need and highest risk of reoffending.
- Create a fund to compensate counties for housing people convicted of misdemeanors who previously would have gone to prison.

Impacts

- Reduced probation revocations by 65% between FY2011 and FY2015.
- Required supervision upon release from prison and increased the number of people leaving prison with supervision by 450% between FY2011 and FY2015.
- Closed 11 small prisons and averted almost \$462 million in construction and operations costs.
- Reinvested more than \$30 million to improve supervision practices, including hiring 175 probation and parole officers.

North Carolina Prison Population Trends

As of December 31, 2016, North Carolina’s prisons held 5,458 fewer people than projected. The prison population fell 13% between June 2011 and December 2016. Between 2011 and 2015, North Carolina’s property crime rate declined 21% while its violent crime rate remained flat.



Source: North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission actual and baseline data and CSG Justice Center prison population projections.

Thank You

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