



UTAH JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE “JRI”

2016 ANNUAL REPORT

presented by

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

October 2016

Background



I have asked for a full review of our current system to develop a plan to reduce recidivism, maximize offenders’ success in becoming law-abiding citizens, and provide judges with the tools they need to accomplish these goals. The prison gates through which people re-enter society must be a permanent exit, and not just a revolving door.

--Governor Gary R. Herbert (Jan. 2014)

In April 2014, at the charge of the Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney General, and legislative leaders, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) began a seven-month policy development process, beginning with a comprehensive review of the state’s sentencing and corrections data. The findings included:

- Parole and probation revocations made up two-thirds of prison admissions – offenders were failing on probation and parole.
- **Utah’s prison population had grown 18 percent since 2004, and was increasing at a rate over 6 times the national average.**
- Eight of the top ten offenses at time of admission to prison over the past decade were for **non-violent** crimes; 62 percent of offenders sent directly to prison from court in 2013 were for non-violent crimes.
- Length of stay was increasing for all offenders.

<i>RESEARCH ANALYSIS</i>	
▪ Incarceration alone does not reduce recidivism.	
▪ When low-risk offenders go to prison, their risk level increases. They leave more likely to commit future crime than when they entered prison.	
▪ Supervision should be focused on the risk level of the individual offender.	
▪ Treatment should be focused on the needs of the individual offender.	
▪ Treatment is more effective in the community.	

<i>POLICY CHANGES</i>	
✚ Focus Prison Beds on Serious and Violent Offenders	✚ Strengthen Probation and Parole Supervision
✚ Improve and Expand Reentry and Treatment Services	✚ Support Local Corrections Systems
✚ Match Resources to Offenders’ Needs	✚ Ensure Oversight and Accountability

JRI PHILOSOPHY



Timeline and Implementation Milestones

2015 General Legislative Session

PASSED House Bill 348, Criminal Justice Programs and Amendments

“This package will enhance public safety and put the brakes on the revolving prison door. H.B. 348 will establish better treatment resources and alternatives for nonviolent offenders, ensuring our citizens get the best possible return on their tax dollars.”

- Governor Gary Herbert, April 9, 2015

May 12, 2015

280 Traffic Type Misdemeanors reduced – most to Infractions.

July 1, 2015

County Performance Incentive Program (CPIP) Grants

October 1, 2015

- Possession of Controlled Substance: 1st and 2nd conviction – class A misdemeanor; 3rd and subsequently charged as 3rd degree felony.
- Acquiring a Controlled Substance by Deception: 1st and 2nd conviction – class A misdemeanor; 3rd and subsequent charged as 3rd degree felony.
 - Removed Tier Structure for Marijuana Possession
 - Restructured Drug Free Zones
 - Credit for Time Served in Jail – Revocation or Sanction
 - Earned Time Credit
 - Treatment Standards Defined in Administrative Rule
- Drug Court Admissions based on Risk and Need, no longer based on criminal offense.
- Sentencing Guidelines Updated – Criminal History Scoring; Sanctions and Incentives
 - Earned Compliance Credit

July 1, 2016

Certification of Treatment Providers

AUGUST: Report Annually to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Department of Corrections
 Board of Pardons and Parole
 Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health

Other Implementation Successes from State Partners

Sentencing Commission

- Conducted close to 50 trainings locally and nationally, including: corrections, probation, judges, attorneys, law enforcement, and human services.
- First Sentencing Guidelines nationwide to incorporate a comprehensive, structured decision-making process for probation and parole violations.
- Completely updated website with presentations, a link to a “User Guide” for the RIM, interactive e-forms, and electronic links to the underlying research.

Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health

- Developed a process for screening, assessment, prevention, treatment, and recovery support standards for adults as amended in Administrative Rules.
- Trained private and public treatment providers on the certification process, as well as MRT; certified 123 sites, 13 Local Area Authorities, 6 prison programs, and 12 jail programs.
- Developed a link to the Department of Human Services/Office of Licensing to provide online information on programs/agencies that are certified.

Board of Pardons and Parole

- Collaborated with DOC to identify programs qualifying for mandatory earned time cuts and adjusted schedules of original hearings to implement fully.
- Increased calendar time available to hold parole violation hearings in a timely manner.
- Trained hearing officers, board members, and support services staff on the updated Sentencing Guidelines, JRI, and the earned time credit program.
- Identified need for an electronic case management system.

Department of Corrections

- Developed a program for newly hired transition agents to work with offenders prior to and immediately after they exit prison, including overseeing treatment needs and case action plan priorities.
- Adopted and trained staff on new assessment tool (LS/RNR) to better address the criminogenic risk and needs of probationers and parolees.
- Significantly impacted the nature and intensity of AP&P agents’ workload, including: implementation of the RIM, earned compliance credits, earned time credits, and readjustment of offenders’ case action plans and priorities.

Administrative Office of the Courts

- Provided training for judges and court staff on Sentencing Guideline changes and JRI principles.
- Revised rules for Drug Court eligibility; acceptance based on validated risk and needs assessment regardless of the level of offense or nature of crime.
- Established a Judicial Council Standing Committee to review pre-trial risk screening instruments and other issues surrounding pre-trial release.

Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

- Created JRI Implementation Task Force to oversee JRI challenges, meet monthly to address agency implementation issues, and provide timely response.
- Research Team identified and tracked over 80 performance measures throughout the year regarding the impact of JRI, and worked with various agencies to begin to build an infrastructure and process for more efficiently receiving, analyzing, and displaying data.
- Developed and implemented risk and needs screening capabilities in all 26 county jails, including the provision of equipment, training, and personnel.

Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council

- Amended the DORA statute to make eligibility criteria consistent with JRI principles.

Tracking the Reforms – Performance Measures

The purpose of this annual report is to provide information showing changes in criminal justice system performance over time, in light of the JRI reforms implemented starting October 2015. Tracking the performance of large-scale reforms like Utah’s involves accounting for many different types of data, some that measure the outcomes of reforms (“impact” – both direct and indirect), and others that measure the process of implementing new or revised procedures (“implementation” – including mandated requirements from HB348). CCJJ, with input from our partners, developed a comprehensive list of over 80 performance measures that span these categories (see Appendix A for a summary of the key performance measures, and Appendix B for a tracking table of the performance measures that have been collected to date).

In some cases, it was not possible to provide data in this initial annual report for a given performance measure, either because it is too early (e.g., recidivism outcomes) or because the data are not yet available (e.g., supervision earned compliance credits) or are not yet of good enough quality (e.g., sanctions and incentives under the new supervision guidelines). For purposes of this initial report, CCJJ set up a temporary data sharing process with the Department of Corrections (DOC), the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) in the Department of Public Safety, and the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (DSAMH), among other partners, to obtain necessary data on a quarterly basis. CCJJ, along with the Department of Technology Services (DTS), is exploring ways to integrate data systems to track and evaluate system performance more efficiently in the future. This effort includes potential access to other sources of data not available (e.g., county jails, local law enforcement calls for service).

In most cases, baselines for comparison were identified as the two fiscal years prior to implementation (FY 2014 and 2015). The “JRI period” for this initial report starts in October 2015 and includes the last three quarters of FY 2016 (the first quarter of FY 2016 serves as a third baseline immediately prior to full implementation).

Direct Impact Performance Measures

- Prison population and admissions
- Supervision population and starts, successful discharges
- Sentencing guideline recommendations
- Justice involved treatment admissions and clients served

Indirect/General Indicators

- Court case filings
- Arrests
- Drug court admissions and clients served
- County jail contracting beds
- County jail reimbursement beds

Implementation Performance Measures

(Note: See “Spotlight” boxes throughout report)

- 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

Impact of Reforms to Date – Summary

Key Takeaways:

1. As anticipated and intended, the overall prison population has continued to decrease and the number of nonviolent, low-level offenders being sent to prison has been reduced significantly (see pages 7-9).
2. Probation-focused policies are progressing as expected, with fewer probation revocations, an increase in the number and rate of successful discharges, and slowed growth of the probation population overall (see page 13).
3. Reclassifying drug possession only penalties from a 3rd degree felony to a class A misdemeanor on the first or second offense has significantly reduced the overall percentage of felony drug offenses (see page 22).
4. Criminal history scoring revisions to the Sentencing Guidelines, recalibrated to better reflect the seriousness of offenders, have resulted in fewer recommendations to prison for 3rd degree felonies (see pages 14-16).
5. Substance use treatment numbers pre-and post-reform remain fairly constant, with treatment for both substance use and mental health being an ongoing area in need of expansion (see page 18, 21).

Important Note about Data Interpretation

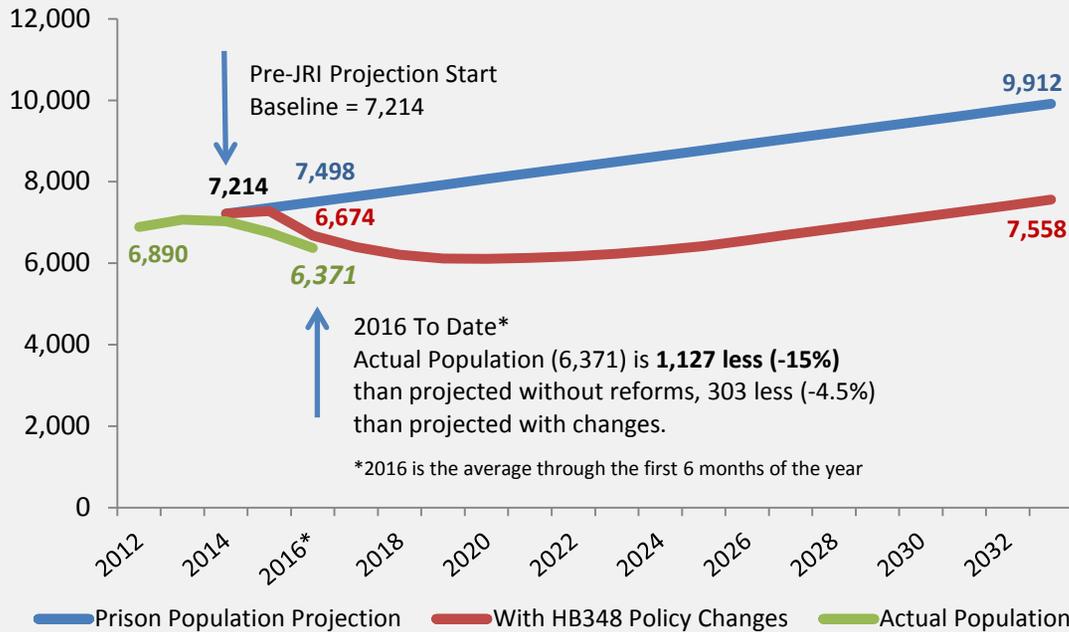
- As of this report, these reforms are still relatively new (9 months).
- Major reforms will not show immediate effects (positive or negative) in all areas, and implementation with fidelity of major changes takes time.
- Quarterly data tends to be somewhat volatile overall, and particularly for certain data (i.e., arrests, court case filings) – a few data points do not necessarily indicate a trend.
- While quarterly data are provided in some cases, in most cases we rely on quarterly averages (AvgQ) and fiscal year annual numbers, as well as rates based on the population census estimates when possible.
- The statistics computed and presented below are descriptive statistics, and do not reflect causal relationships.

Other Findings of Note:

- Since enactment of the earned time credit program, the Board has approved a total of 82,919 total days cut, mostly for nonviolent offenders (p.10).
- Parole and class A probation starts are up, while felony probation starts are down. The percentage of low-risk offenders on probation has also significantly decreased (p.12-13).
- The percentage of cases filed with a drug-free zone enhancement are significantly down, and a much greater number of traffic cases are now being filed as infractions instead of misdemeanor B's and C's (p.17).
- Close to 25,000 risk and needs screenings have been completed at booking in the county jails, providing a profile of offender treatment needs (p.19).
- Some counties have seen reductions in the number of jail reimbursement days between FY 2014-16 (p.20). Jail contracting has remained stable. The reduction in jail reimbursement beds does not appear to be solely due to changes in drug possession statutes (p.24).
- Trends in arrest rates and court case filing rates have not changed markedly from their pre-implementation course (p.25).

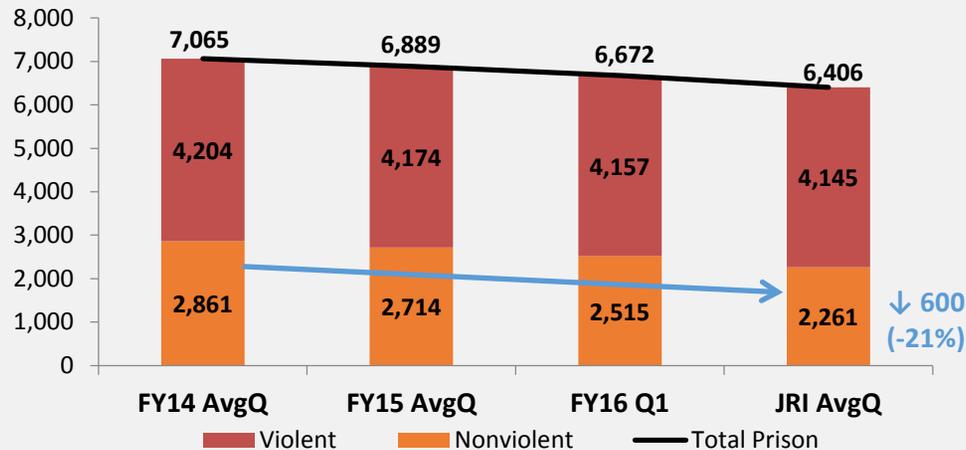
Prison Impact Measures Population Snapshots

Utah Prison Population Actual vs. Projected



- The prison population began to decrease prior to the reforms, and has continued decreasing at a larger than expected rate.
- Without reform, the prison population was expected to grow from 7,214 to 9,912 (+37%, 2,712 beds) over the next 20-year period (2014-2033).
- Projections with the adopted policy changes were expected to reduce this growth by 2,344 and avert over \$500 million in future corrections spending.
- Halfway through 2016, Utah prison population numbers (green line in the figure at left) are well below the original projections (blue line), and already below projections that incorporated the reforms (red line).

Prison Population Comparison - Violent vs. Nonviolent, FY14-16

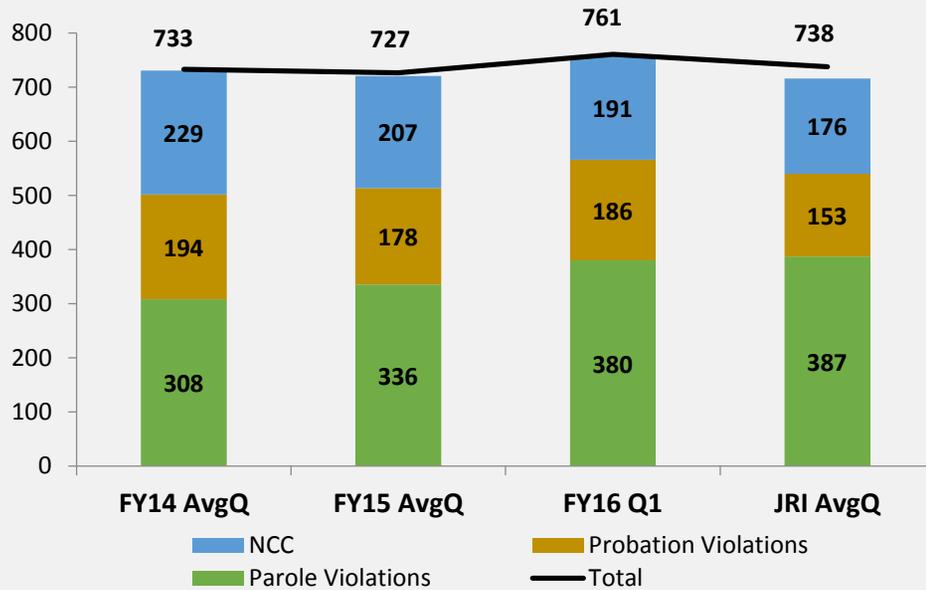


- The decrease in the average prison population from FY 2014 (7,065) to the post-JRI implementation period (6,406) is almost fully accounted for by the decrease in **nonviolent** offenders within the population (-600, or a 21% decrease in nonviolent offenders).
- **Nonviolent offenders now make up just over a third of the population in the most recent quarter (33.8%) when they used to be over 40% of the population.**

Source: Department of Corrections

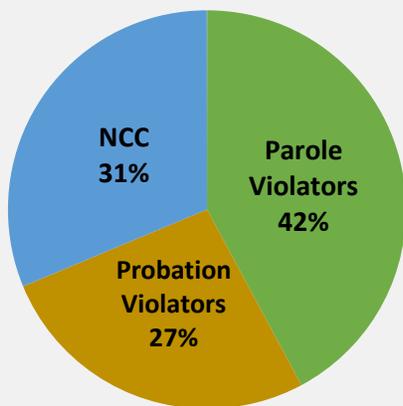
Admissions

Prison Admissions by Type

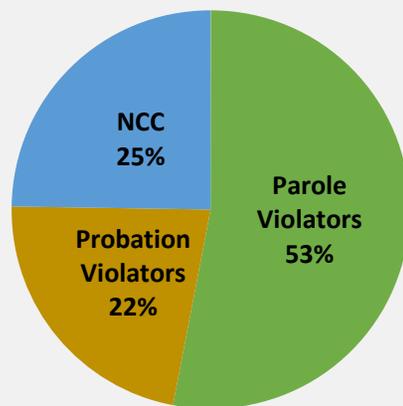


- Overall prison admissions over the 3-year period have stayed fairly steady, though the distribution of the admission types has changed.
- New court commitments (NCCs) have steadily decreased from 229 in an average quarter in FY 2014 to 176 on average during the JRI quarters.
- Likewise, average admissions from probation violations have decreased 21% since FY 2014, with a slight bump up in Q1 of FY 2016 just prior to full implementation.
- One exception is admissions from parole violations, which began to increase prior to the reforms (up 26% since FY 2014, 15% since FY 2015).
- Parole violators now make up more than half of all admissions (53%), due to both an increase in their numbers and a decrease in the other two groups.
- Minorities as a percentage of the NCC admissions have increased as the number of overall NCCs have decreased. While the number of minority NCC admissions has not changed much, these have jumped to 41.5% of the total after holding fairly stable at around 34% of these admissions prior to the reforms.

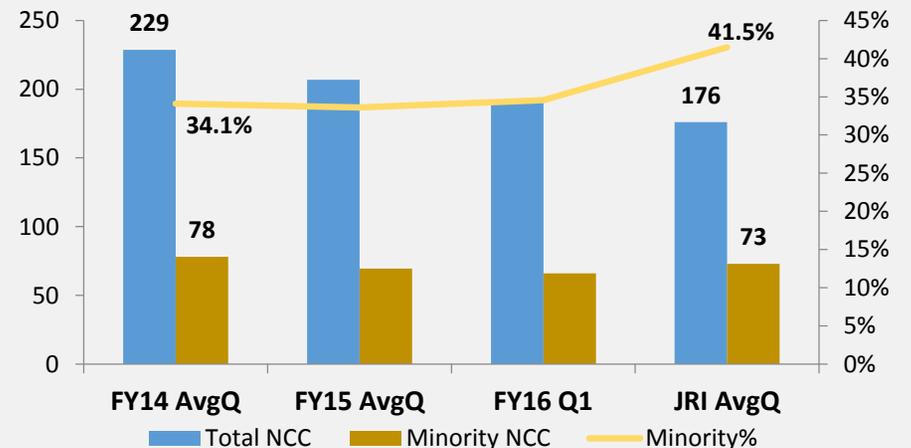
FY14



FY16



New Court Commitments - Minority #/%



Source: Department of Corrections

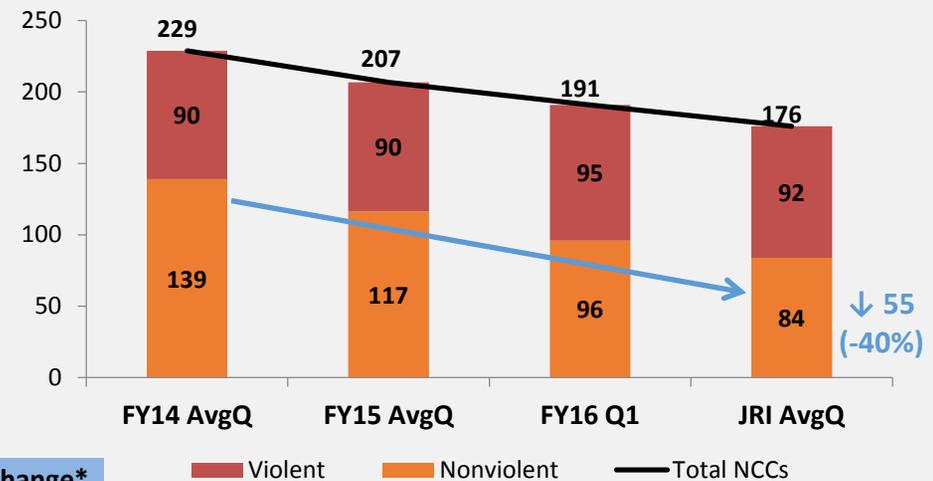
Admissions (continued) – New Court Commitment (NCC) Detail

- Focusing more closely on NCCs, admissions for nonviolent crimes have decreased by an average of 55 per quarter since FY 2014 (decrease of 40%).
- As with the prison population overall, this decrease in nonviolent NCCs accounts for almost the entire decrease in NCC admissions, with violent admissions holding steady.
- NCCs for drug possession only crimes have decreased drastically (69%) over the comparison period.

- In the first three quarters since JRI implementation, only 15 drug possession only offenders were sentenced by the courts directly to prison, compared to an average of 24 per quarter in FY 2016.
- Additionally, other nonviolent crimes like theft and retail theft make up a much smaller percentage of admissions than they did in FY 2014.
- This is important, as much of the focus of the reforms was targeted at these types of nonviolent crimes, especially drug possession only.

Offense Categories – New Court Commitment	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	%Change*
PROPERTY	252	206	182	-27.8%
SEX/REGISTERABLE	171	161	162	-5.3%
PERSON	153	147	142	-7.2%
DRUG DISTRIBUTION/INTENT	103	109	87	-15.5%
MURDER	32	49	46	43.8%
DRIVING/DUI	57	39	38	-33.3%
DRUG POSSESSION ONLY	97	77	30	-69.1%
WEAPONS	22	9	17	-22.7%
OTHER	25	26	14	-44.0%
SEX/NON-REGISTERABLE	2	2	1	-50.0%

New Court Commitments - Nonviolent Offenses



Top Offenses - New Court Commitment	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	%Change*
POSS W/ INTENT TO DIST CONT SUBSTANCE	53	62	53	0.0%
AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD	41	40	52	26.8%
THEFT BY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	36	36	35	-2.8%
DISTRIB/ARRANGE DIST CONT SUBSTANCE	38	39	32	-15.8%
THEFT	59	54	31	-47.5%
POSS/USE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE	96	76	30	-68.8%
BURGLARY	38	22	28	-26.3%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	31	36	28	-9.7%
RETAIL THEFT (SHOPLIFTING)	58	39	26	-55.2%
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALC/DRUGS	43	26	12	-72.1%

* %Change is FY2016 compared to FY2014 numbers ((FY2016-FY2014)/FY2014)

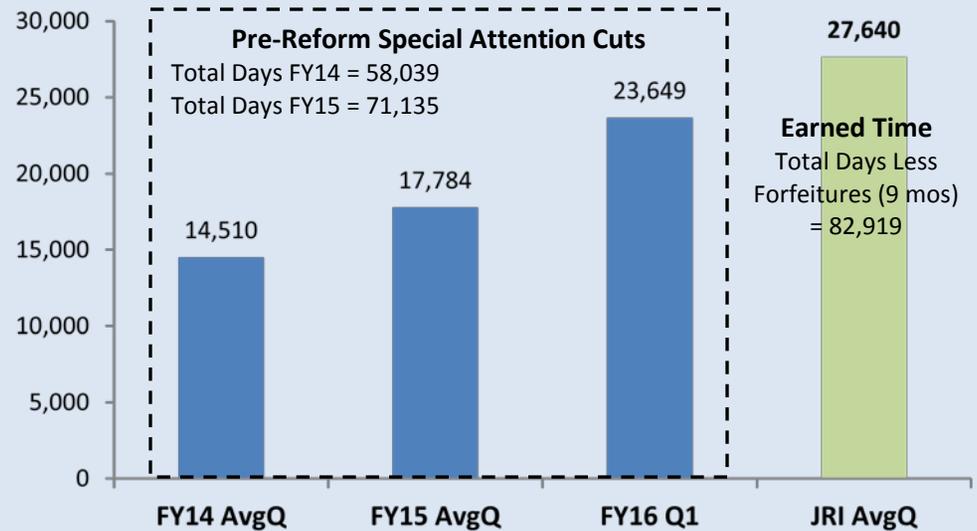
Source: Department of Corrections

SPOTLIGHT: *Earned Time Credits*

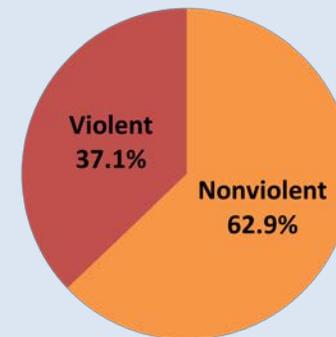
- The reforms directed the Board of Pardons & Parole (BOPP) to establish an earned time program that reduces incarceration periods for offenders who successfully complete specified recidivism reduction programs related to the following:
 - Highest ranked priority in offender’s case action plan
 - Recommended program in case action plan
 - At the discretion of the Board (above two being mandatory)
- The number of special attention time cuts prior to the implementation of JRI is not analogous to the number of mandatory time cuts post-JRI implementation.
- Pre-JRI special attention time cuts were received for multiple reasons and all relevant factors (e.g., sentencing guidelines, participation and progress in treatment, institutional behavior) were considered when deciding on a time cut.
- In contrast, JRI earned time cuts are specific to a subset of programs and are mandatory based upon successful program completion.
- There was a total of **82,919 days of time cuts earned** though the end of FY 2016, less days forfeited by offenders (i.e., for negative behavior subsequent to earning the time cut).
 - Mandatory: 646 offenders, 70,401 days, average = 109 days
 - Discretionary: 165 offenders, 13,491 days, average = 82 days
- To date, nonviolent offenders have earned a much greater percentage (63%) of the total days cut than violent offenders (37%).

Source: Board of Pardons & Parole

New Earned Time Credit Program vs. Prior Special Attention Cuts, Days Earned/Cut



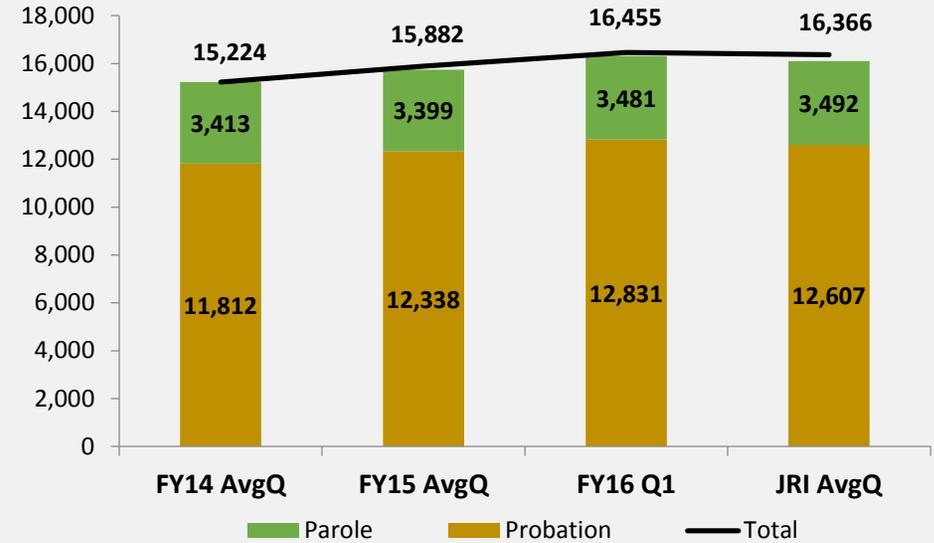
Nonviolent vs. Violent Offenders Receiving Earned Time Credits - October 2015-June 2016



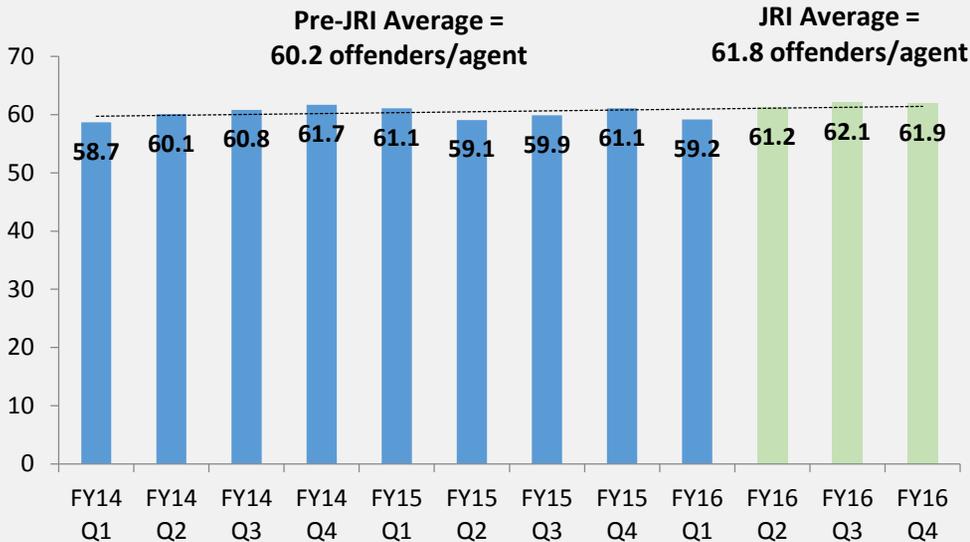
Community Supervision Impact Measures

- Overall, the supervision population had been growing steadily prior to the reforms, but has since leveled off.
- The leveling off is mostly due to a slowing in the growth of the probation population; the parole population is still up slightly (+3%).
- Supervision starts have also remained fairly steady overall, mostly due to the fact that a substantial decrease (-15%) in probation starts has been offset by an equally substantial increase (+18%) in parole starts.
- Average caseloads for AP&P agents have increased slightly over the monitored time period (average of 1-2 offenders more per agent).

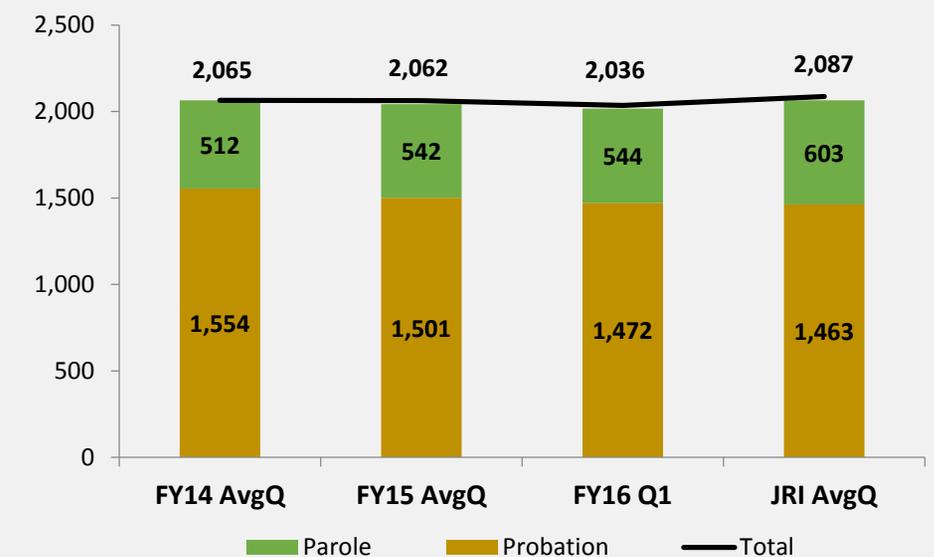
Supervision Population (End of Quarter), FY14-16



AP&P Agent Average Caseloads, FY14-16



Supervision Starts, FY14-16

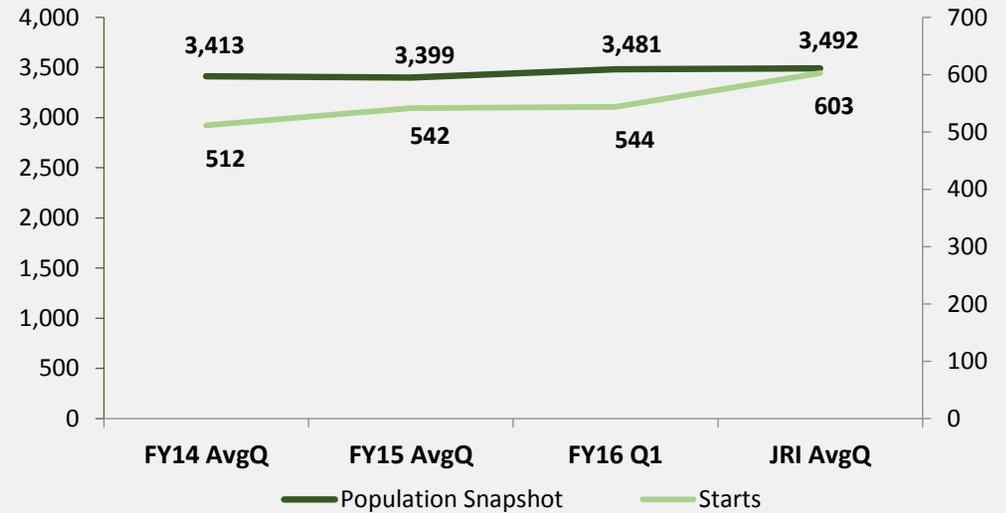


Source: Department of Corrections

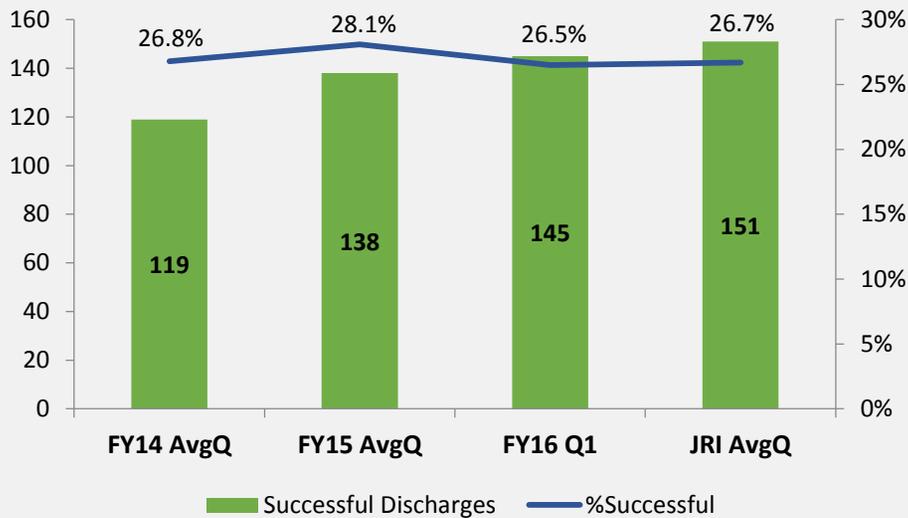
Parole

- While the overall parole population has remained fairly stable, new parole starts have increased 11% since FY 2015.
- The increase in prison admissions from parole discussed earlier can be seen reflected in a similar increase in warrants issued for parole violations.
- The number of parolees discharged successfully has increased over the period, though the rate of successful discharge has been relatively flat.

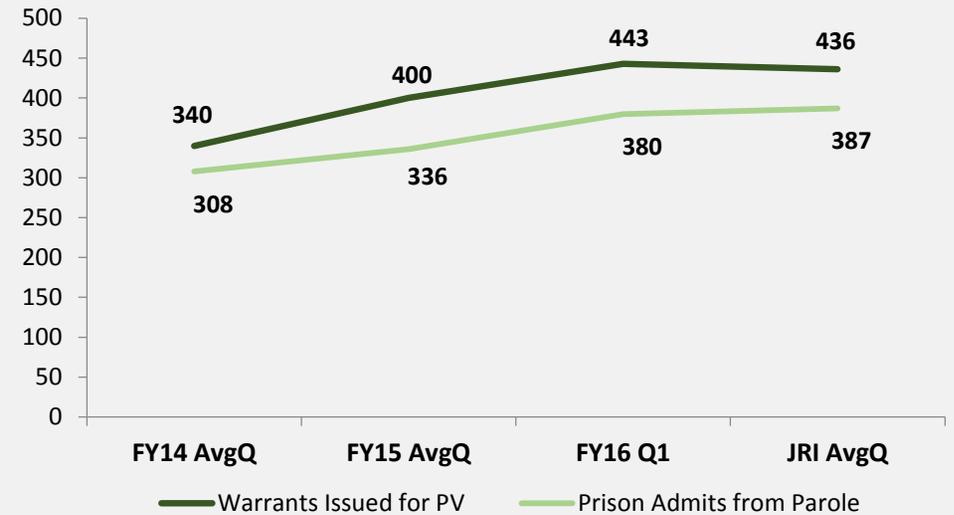
Parole Population and Starts, FY14-16



Parole Successful Discharges and Rate



Parole Violation Warrants vs. Prison Admits from Parole

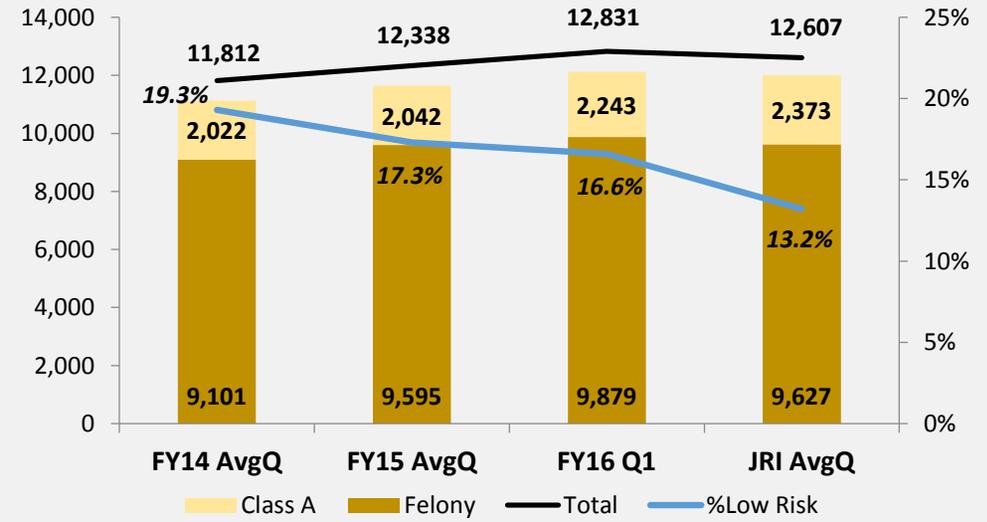


Source: Department of Corrections

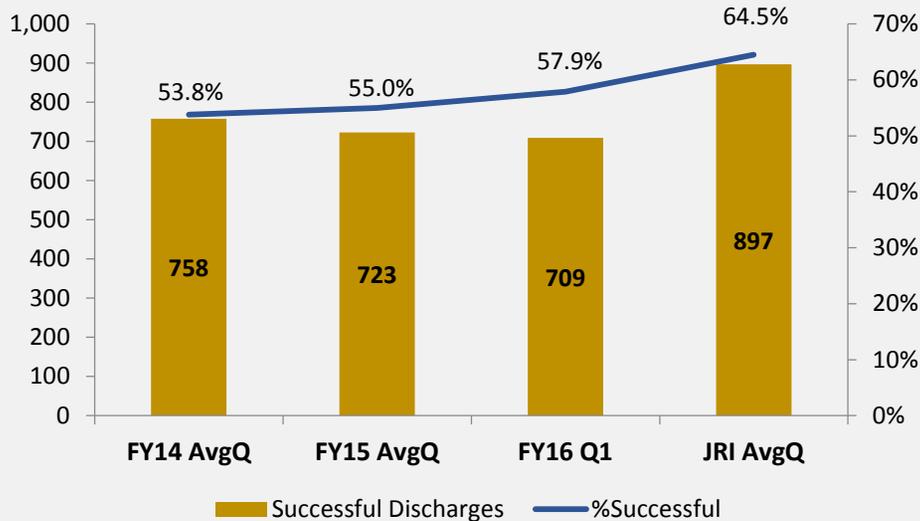
Probation

- Taking a closer look at the probation population and starts by type, we see steady growth in the class A probation population and starts.
- On the other hand, the felony probation average population has dropped off slightly (3%) since just before implementation, while felony starts have decreased 13% since FY 2015 (1,031 in an average quarter to 895).
- The above two trends are likely influenced by changes in the drug possession severity levels in statute, which shifted a significant amount of cases from felonies to MAs (this will be discussed later in the report).
- The proportion of low risk offenders on probation has been reduced from almost 20% in FY2014 to only 13% during the JRI period thus far.
- The number and rate of successful discharges from probation are both up substantially; 64.5% of probationers were successfully discharged on average during the JRI period, compared to 53.8% in FY 2014 and 57.9% in the first quarter of FY 2016 immediately prior to implementation.

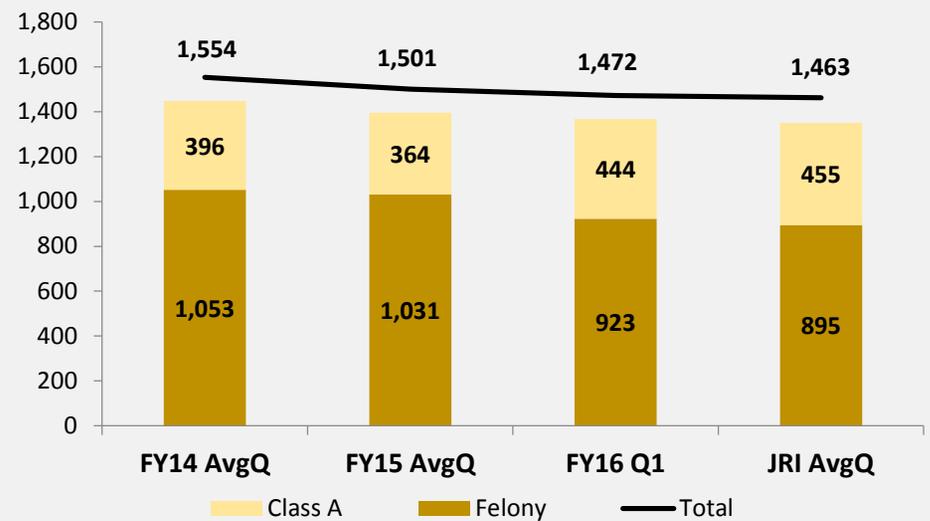
Probation Population by Type and Low Risk, FY14-16



Probation Successful Discharges and Rate



Probation Starts by Type, FY14-16

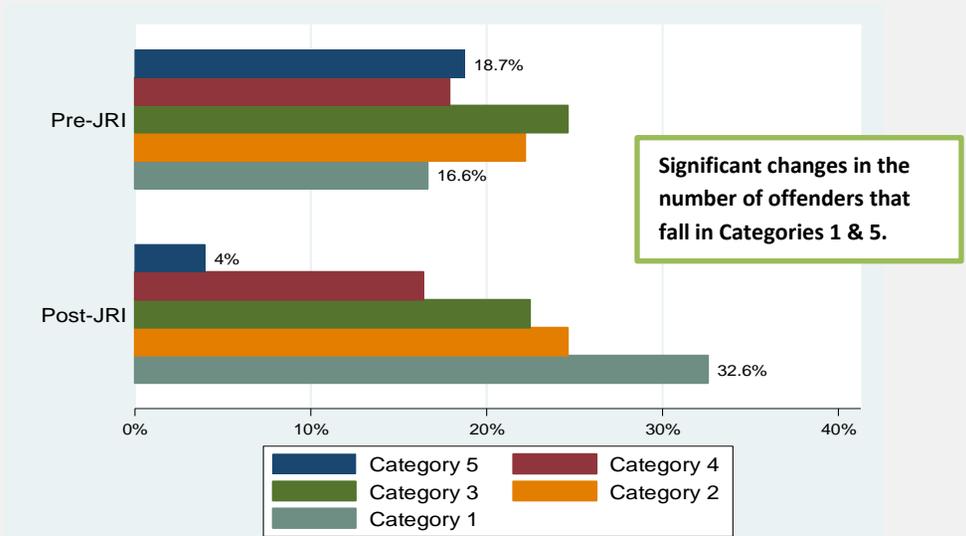


Source: Department of Corrections

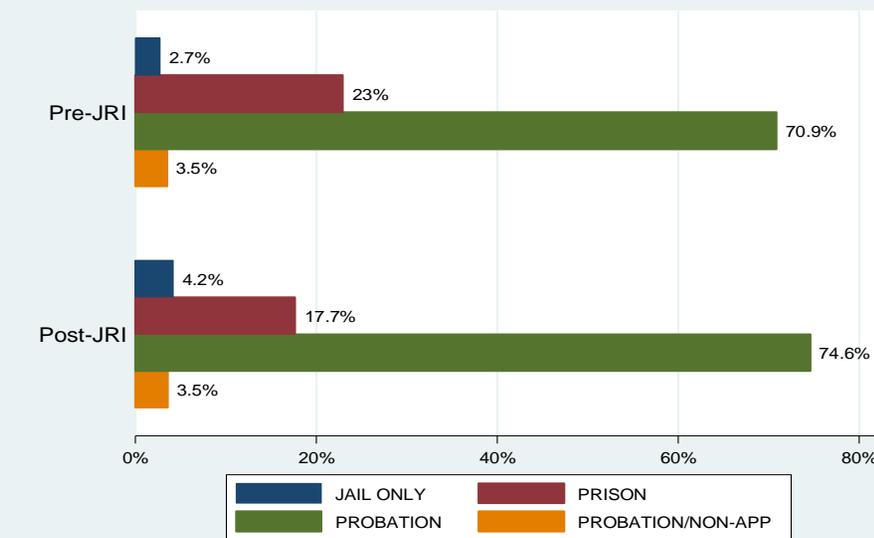
Changes to Sentencing Guidelines

- The most significant changes involved modifying criminal history scoring to eliminate double counting that lead to criminal history inflation.
- The elimination of certain factors that had previously been double counted in the criminal history scoring resulted in significant changes to the number of offenders that fall into Categories 1 (lowest) and 5 (highest). Before the Sentencing Guidelines (Guidelines) changes, around 17% of offenders who received a pre-sentence investigation (PSI) fell into Category 1; after, this has increased to 33%. In contrast, the number of offenders falling into Category 5 declined significantly (4% under the new Guidelines).
- The number of offenders being recommended for prison has changed as well. Prior to the changes, around 23% of offenders receiving a PSI were recommended for prison, which has now reduced to around 18%.
- The changes in prison recommendations by AP&P have occurred primarily among the offenders with 3rd degree felonies (F3s).

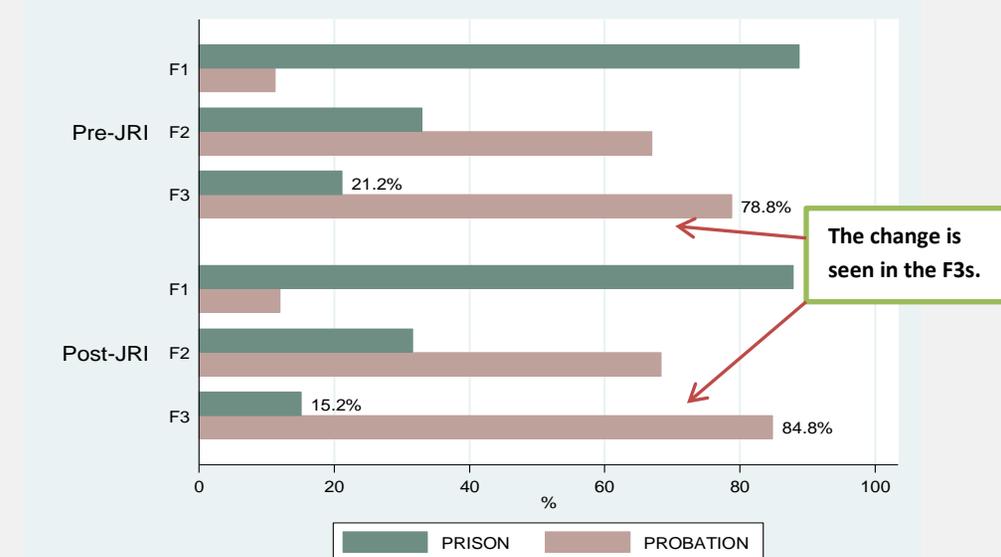
% Change in Criminal History Category , Felonies



% Change in PSI Recommendations, Felonies



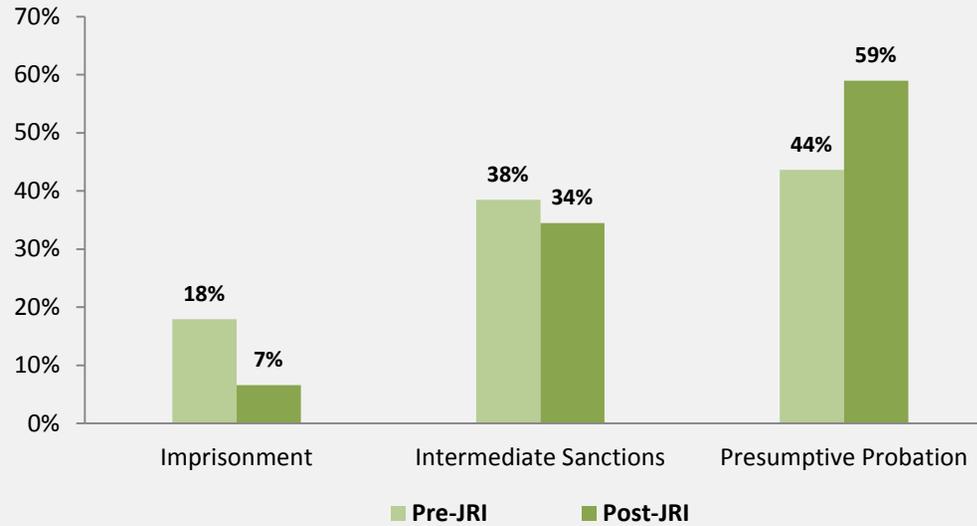
% Change by Severity, Felonies



Source: Department of Corrections

Sentencing Guidelines (continued)

Changes in Sentencing Matrix Placement, Pre- vs. Post-JRI



The percent of offenders who fall into the three shaded areas of the matrix changed, with the most significant changes occurring among the imprisonment (dark) and presumptive probation (white) areas.

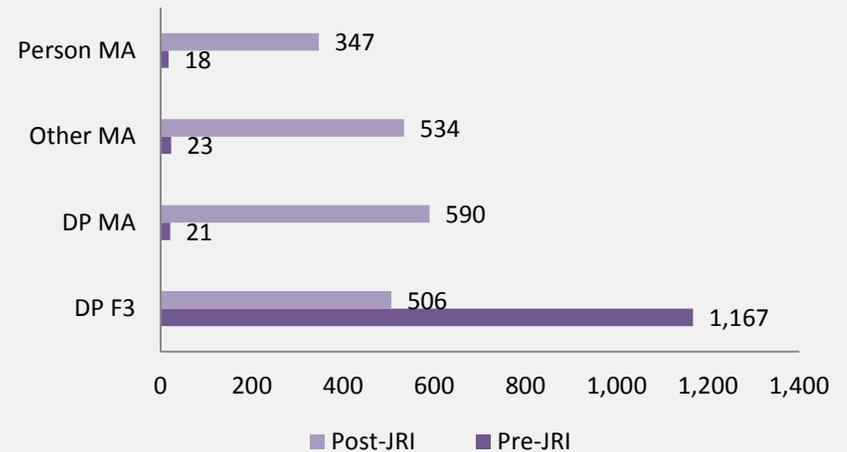
Source: Department of Corrections

PRE-JRI													POST-JRI												
Criminal History	MURDER F1	DEATH F1	DEATH F2*	PERSON F1	DEATH F3	OTHER F1	PERSON F2	PERSON F3	OTHER F2	DP F2	OTHER F3	DP F3	Criminal History	MURDER F1	DEATH F1	DEATH F2*	PERSON F1	DEATH F3	OTHER F1	PERSON F2	PERSON F3	OTHER F2	DP F2	OTHER F3	DP F3
Category 5 %	10	0	4	6	1	4	34	97	122	24	483	208	Category 5 %	0	0	0	4	0	1	8	15	26	0	98	22
	31.25	0	18.18	18.75	33.33	22.22	21.52	20.08	19.09	20	18.5	17.82		0	0	0	13.79	0	10	4.79	3.13	4.69	0	3.85	4.35
Category 4 %	4	0	2	2	0	6	27	70	103	28	473	222	Category 4 %	1	0	1	4	1	2	24	61	103	3	407	108
	12.5	0	9.09	6.25	0	33.33	17.09	14.49	16.12	23.33	18.12	19.02		5.56	0	8.33	13.79	11.11	20	14.37	12.73	18.59	8.33	16	21.34
Category 3 %	2	0	9	7	0	2	36	108	141	28	637	326	Category 3 %	2	0	4	2	0	1	32	103	120	10	547	155
	6.25	0	40.91	21.88	0	11.11	22.78	22.36	22.07	23.33	24.4	27.93		11.11	0	33.33	6.9	0	10	19.16	21.5	21.66	27.78	21.5	30.63
Category 2 %	6	0	3	7	2	5	33	120	147	27	562	261	Category 2 %	5	0	3	10	2	2	30	117	126	9	643	127
	18.75	0	13.64	21.88	66.67	27.78	20.89	24.84	23	22.5	21.52	22.37		27.78	0	25	34.48	22.22	20	17.96	24.43	22.74	25	25.28	25.1
Category 1 %	10	0	4	10	0	1	28	88	126	13	456	150	Category 1 %	10	1	4	9	6	4	73	183	179	14	849	94
	31.25	0	18.18	31.25	0	5.56	17.72	18.22	19.72	10.83	17.46	12.85		55.56	100	33.33	31.03	66.67	40	43.71	38.2	32.31	38.89	33.37	18.58
Total	32	0	22	32	3	18	158	483	639	120	2,611	1,167	Total	18	1	12	29	9	10	167	479	554	36	2,544	506

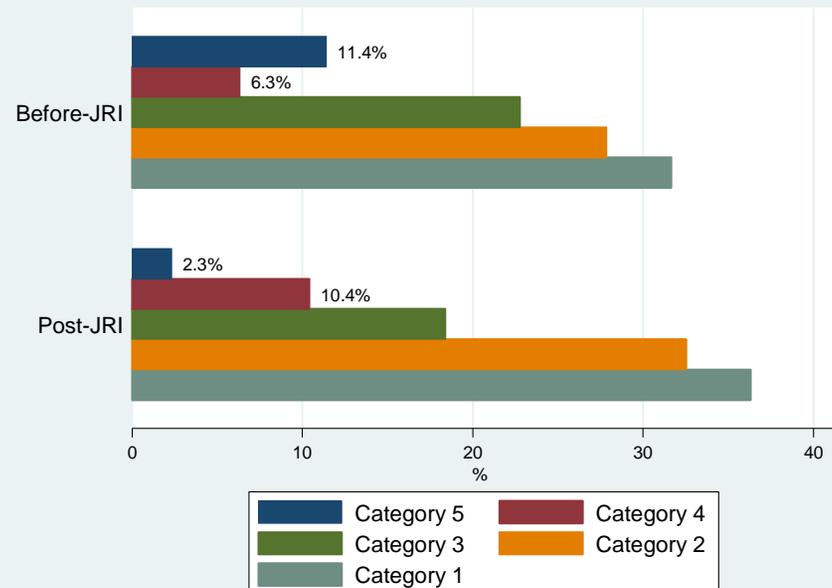
Sentencing Guidelines (continued)

- The large shift in the number of offenders being convicted of a 3rd degree drug possession (DP) to a class A misdemeanor is seen in the figure to the right. These changes were expected as a result of HB348. Prior to the reforms, almost all (>98%) of these drug possession convictions were 3rd degree felonies. After implementation of JRI, this percentage declined by roughly half.
- In addition to the MA drug possession offenders, AP&P conducted 840 more PSIs than it did in the previous year on offenders with MA person and other (e.g., property, DUI) offenses.
- As expected, the changes in the criminal history scoring also altered the percent of MA offenders that fall into each of the five different categories, with the highest percent change in Category 5. Before the guideline changes, around 11% of offenders fell into Category 5, compared to 2% under the revised criminal history scoring.
- Recommendations from AP&P did not change substantially for the MA offenders, though the sample size in the pre-JRI period was small.

Change in the # of MA's receiving a PSI Report



% Change in Criminal History Category, MAs



Source: Department of Corrections

SPOTLIGHT: Drug-Free Zone (DFZ) Enhancement and Traffic Offense Severity Changes

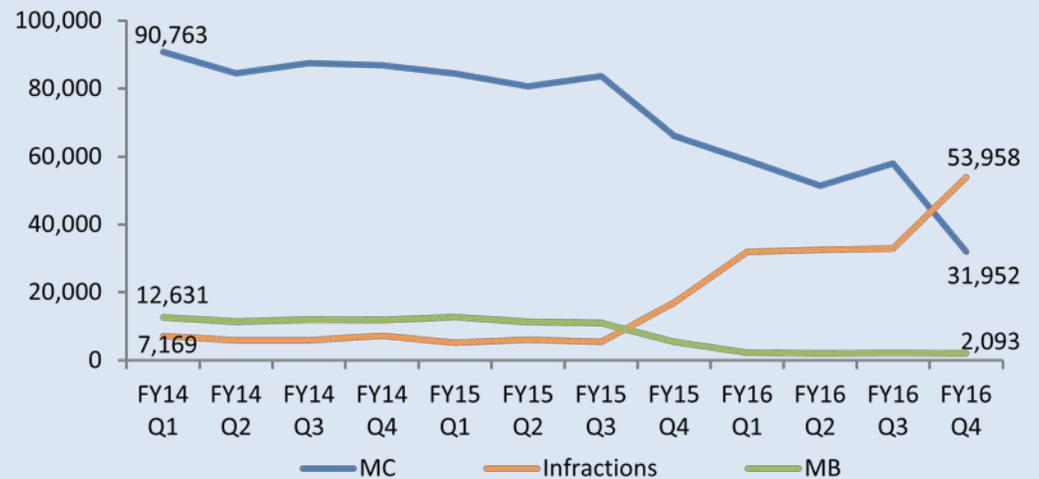
- HB 348 restricted the use of drug-free zone (DFZ) enhancements. The reason behind this was to restrict the additional penalty placed on drug offenders to include only places where children are present. As expected, this significantly reduced the percent of drug cases filed with the enhancement. Today, one percent of all drug cases are filed with a drug-free zone enhancement.

% Drug Cases Filed with DFZ Enhancement, FY14-16 (Quarterly)



- The legislation also made significant changes to certain traffic offenses, including reducing many MC traffic offenses to infractions. As expected, these changes resulted in a large decline (almost half on average) in the number of traffic offenses that are MCs to a large increase (3-5 times the number in FY 2014 and FY 2015 respectively) in the number of traffic offenses that are infractions. The legislation also reduced the number of traffic offenses that are MBs (decrease of around 80%).

Filing Severity Levels for Traffic Cases, FY14-16 (Quarterly)



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

Treatment Impact Measures

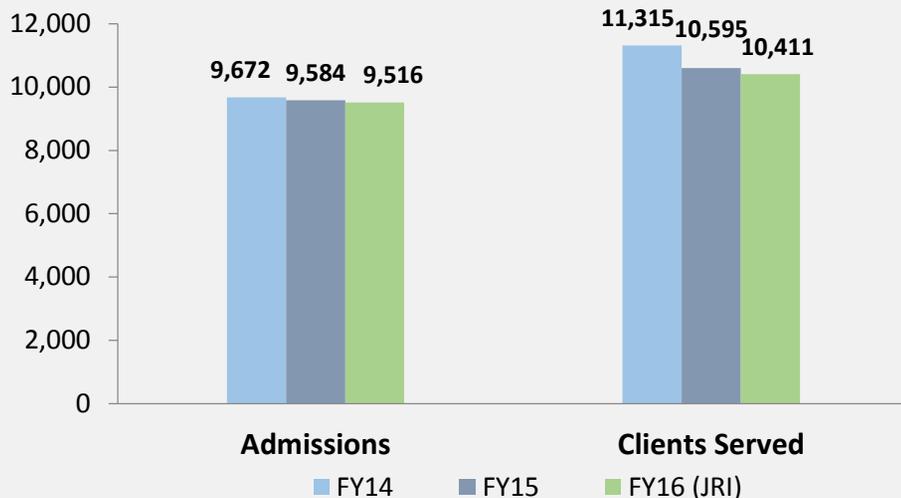
- Increasing the availability and quality of treatment lies at the heart of ensuring the success of JRI. Treatment of substance use and mental health disorders among justice-involved individuals can produce positive outcomes as measured by reductions in recidivism and drug use, and an increase in public safety (these outcomes will be evaluated in future reports).
- Though the number of clients served saw a slight decline between FY2015 and FY2016, the admissions to substance use treatment for all justice-involved individuals remained fairly stable. This does not include mental health treatment numbers.
- Admissions to drug court in particular experienced a slight increase. While this was not a direct goal of the reforms, it is important to show that there has not been an indirect negative impact due to any of the statutory changes that were made.
- The decrease in clients served overall may reflect ongoing trends, and may also be related to JRI’s strong focus on evidence-based services.
- Increasing access to and improving success rates of both substance use and mental health treatment remain ongoing goals of JRI.

SPOTLIGHT: Treatment Provider Standards and Certification

HB 348 requires all treatment providers receiving state funding to adhere to a specific set of standards, including the certification of treatment providers. The new treatment standards and the certification process ensures that the treatment provided aligns with evidence-based practices. This is expected to improve recidivism outcomes for offenders receiving treatment.

As of July 1, 2016, 35 private providers in the State of Utah (covering 66 treatment sites) were *provisionally* certified. In addition, all of Utah’s 13 Local Area Authorities in the public treatment system (covering 27 treatment sites) were *provisionally* certified. Follow-up will continue to determine that these providers and program sites are meeting the standards for full certification.

All Justice-Involved (JRI Pop) - Substance Use Treatment



Drug Court

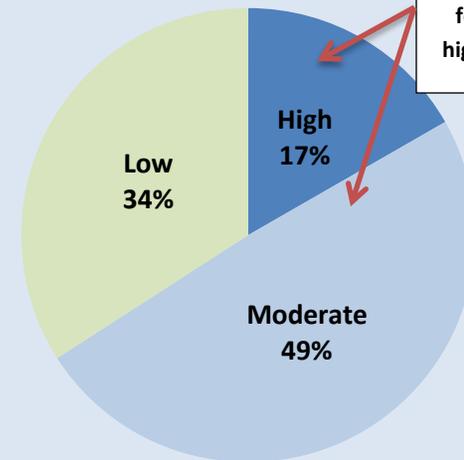


Source: Division of Substance Abuse & Mental Health

SPOTLIGHT: Risk & Needs Screening at Booking in the County Jails

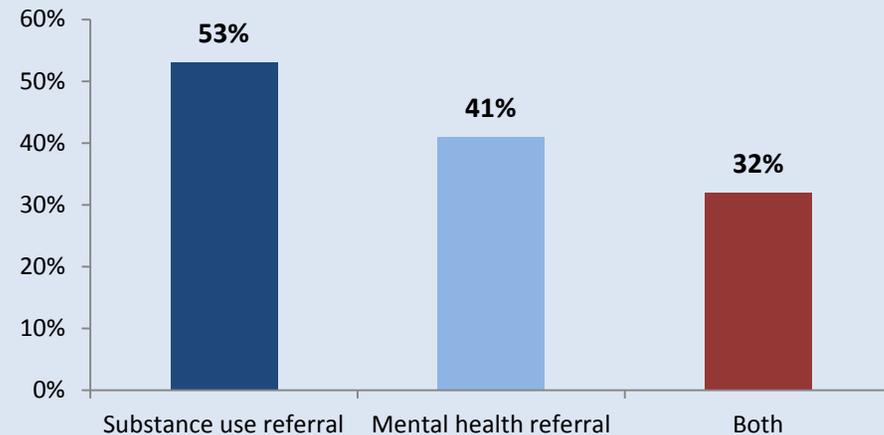
- A statewide database intended to:
 - Assist jails with offender management
 - Screen out low risk offenders
 - Give an estimate of the substance use and mental health treatment needs for Utah’s criminal justice population at booking
- Screens are performed on class B misdemeanors and above
 - Screening is voluntary
 - About 25,000 screens performed to date
- Results to Date:
 - About one-third (34%) of offenders screened as low risk at booking, while less than one-fifth (17%) screened as high risk; almost half (49%) are considered moderate risk.
 - 53% of the screened offenders should be referred for a full substance use assessment and 41% for a full mental health assessment, with 32% presenting with a potential need for both types of resources.
- CCJJ is currently working on a process that would allow limited screening information (i.e., scores) to be shared with other interested parties.

Risk Level Breakdown



Reserve scarce supervision resources primarily for moderate to high risk offenders

Need Breakdown



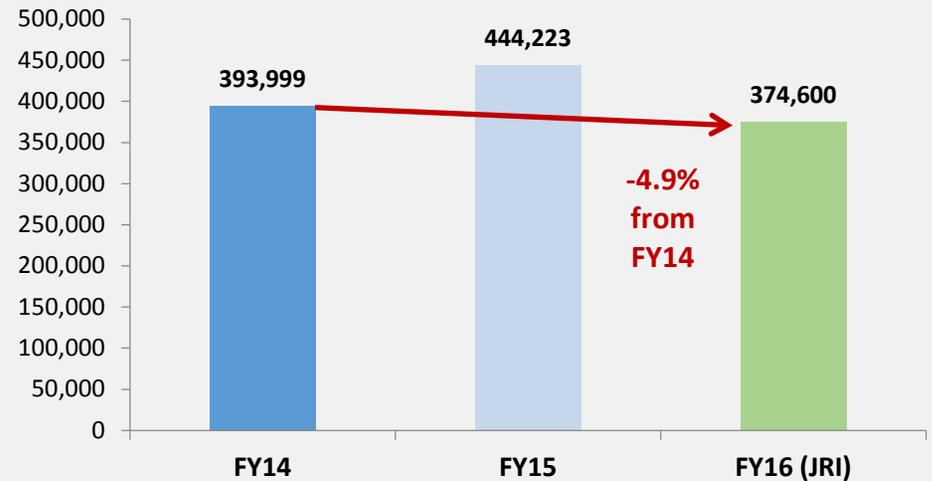
Source: Jail Screening Database, CCJJ

Risk and need level breakdowns are from start through June 30th, 2016

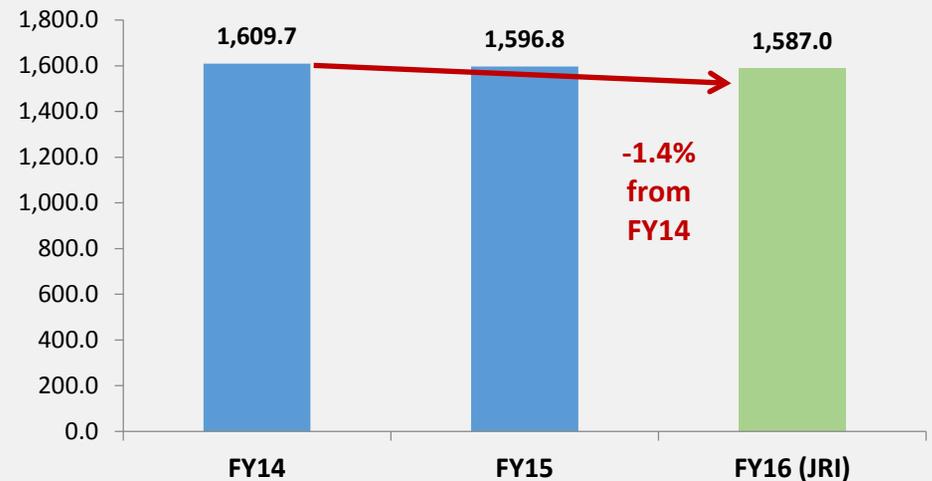
County Impact Measures

- The *jail reimbursement program* is operated by CCJJ and is designed to reimburse county jails for housing inmates that meet a certain definition. This program includes felony offenders that are placed on probation and given jail time as a condition of their probation (COP).
- In part due to the reduced penalty for drug possession only offenders (from F3 to MA), the number of reimbursable jail days has declined. This decline in bed days averaged at just below 5 percent between FY 2014 and FY 2016. **It should be noted that FY 2015 is an outlier, and is likely not an appropriate comparison year.** A further discussion of the drug possession statute changes and potential effects on jail sentences is provided in the final section of this report.
- The *jail contracting program*, which is different from jail reimbursement, is a contract between the Department of Corrections and a county sheriff where the sheriff agrees to house a certain number of state inmates in the county jail. This program does not appear to have been significantly affected by the reform.
- Though aggregate treatment (for the criminal justice involved) admissions and clients served numbers, as well as those for drug court in particular, have remained relatively steady pre and post-implementation, there has been some variation across the different local areas (see tables on the next page). There are many factors that may have contributed to this (which is beyond the scope of this report).

Jail Reimbursement (COP Bed Days)



Jail Contracting (Average Daily Population)



Source: Jail Reimbursement Annual Report, CCJJ
Department of Corrections (Jail Contracting)

Drug Court by Local Area							
Provider	Effect	Clients Served			Admissions		
		FY15	FY16	%Change	FY15	FY16	%Change
Bear River	↔	88	81	-8.0%	41	40	-2.4%
Central	↔	83	80	-3.6%	34	33	-2.9%
Davis	↔	263	271	3.0%	230	209	-9.1%
Four Corners	↓	40	16	-60.0%	6	0	-100.0%
Northeastern	↑	25	39	56.0%	13	20	53.8%
Salt Lake County	↑	828	745	-10.0%	594	793	33.5%
San Juan	↔	15	18	20.0%	15	7	-53.3%
Southwest	↔	222	234	5.4%	249	243	-2.4%
Summit	↓	27	21	-22.2%	13	8	-38.5%
Tooele	↔	77	72	-6.5%	33	41	24.2%
Utah County	↑	160	186	16.3%	243	230	-5.3%
Wasatch	↓	26	19	-26.9%	20	19	-5.0%
Weber	↔	299	320	7.0%	239	216	-9.6%
Statewide	↑	2,154	2,084	-3.2%	1,730	1,859	7.5%

Source: Division of Substance Abuse & Mental Health

Justice-Involved Clients – Substance Use Treatment by Local Area							
Provider	Effect	Clients Served			Admissions		
		FY15	FY16	%Change	FY15	FY16	%Change
Bear River	↑	823	834	1.3%	449	485	8.0%
Central	↔	345	325	-5.8%	176	204	15.9%
Davis	↓	905	912	0.8%	936	870	-7.1%
Four Corners	↔	422	472	11.8%	313	277	-11.5%
Northeastern	↑	255	301	18.0%	182	202	11.0%
Salt Lake County	↓	4,849	4,539	-6.4%	4,830	4,706	-2.6%
San Juan	↓	61	55	-9.8%	54	31	-42.6%
Southwest	↓	530	491	-7.4%	502	451	-10.2%
Summit	↓	228	196	-14.0%	130	99	-23.8%
Tooele	↓	366	251	-31.4%	172	147	-14.5%
Utah County	↑	626	765	22.2%	866	974	12.5%
Wasatch	↑	87	95	9.2%	60	79	31.7%
Weber	↑	1,117	1,272	13.9%	903	991	9.7%
Statewide	↔	10,595	10,411	-1.7%	9,584	9,516	-0.7%

SPOTLIGHT: County Performance Incentive Program (CPIP) Grants

The County Performance Incentive Program (CPIP) is a grant based program intended to enhance services and identify treatment needs in the jails. These grants are divided into three priority areas with the second and third priorities being contingent on the first (Priority A), the implementation of a statewide risk and needs screening process (see previous Spotlight box on p.22). These screenings, which serve multiple purposes, are intended to:

- Assist jails with offender management
- Screen out low risk offenders
- Provide an estimate of the substance use and mental health assessment needs for Utah’s criminal justice population

The second priority area (Priority B) concerns the implementation of a pre-trial risk tool. This tool (which is not yet implemented) will enhance and guide judges in deciding what offenders can safely be released while awaiting trial.

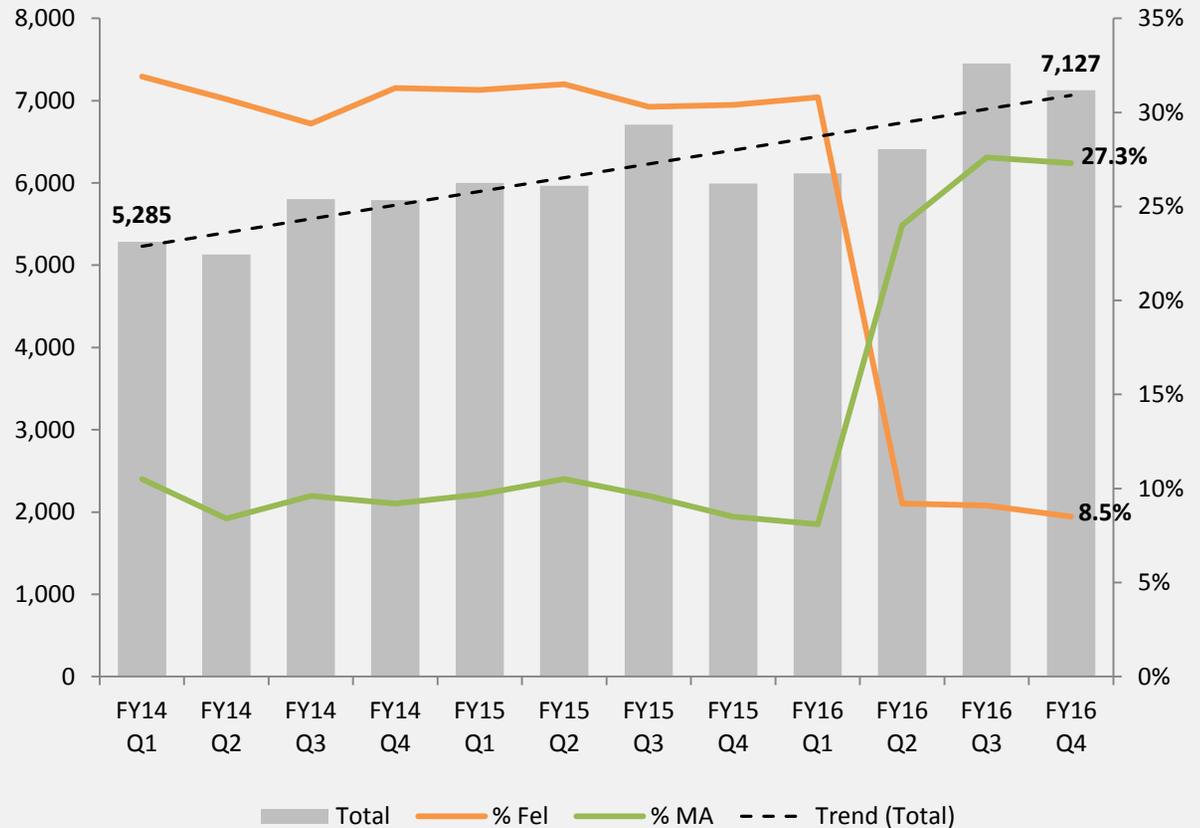
The third priority area (Priority C) provides funding to enhance existing and/or add new program capabilities. These programs must adhere to evidence-based practices. CCJJ directed \$1 million to counties through a competitive application process – 11 applications were received, with 10 approved and 8 awarded. Projects include: assessments for moderate and high risk, county misdemeanor probation officers, pre-trial and mental health court trackers, and UA testing.

Closer Look at Statute Changes for Drug Possession Only Offenses

Drug Possession Only Case Filing Trends

- As a result of HB 348 and as expected, the percent of drug possession only cases filed as felonies has significantly declined while the percent filed as MAs has significantly increased. The percentage point decrease/increase was similar across the two offense severities.
- Though the total number of drug possession only cases filed has increased slightly since the start of JRI, the total number of drug possession filings has demonstrated an upward trend over the past two fiscal years. Because of this trend, the slight increase was not unexpected. The goal of JRI is to reverse this trend by providing evidence-based treatment to offenders in need, as determined by a validated risk and needs assessment tool.

Number of Drug Possession Only Cases Filed and % Felony/MA, FY14-16



Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

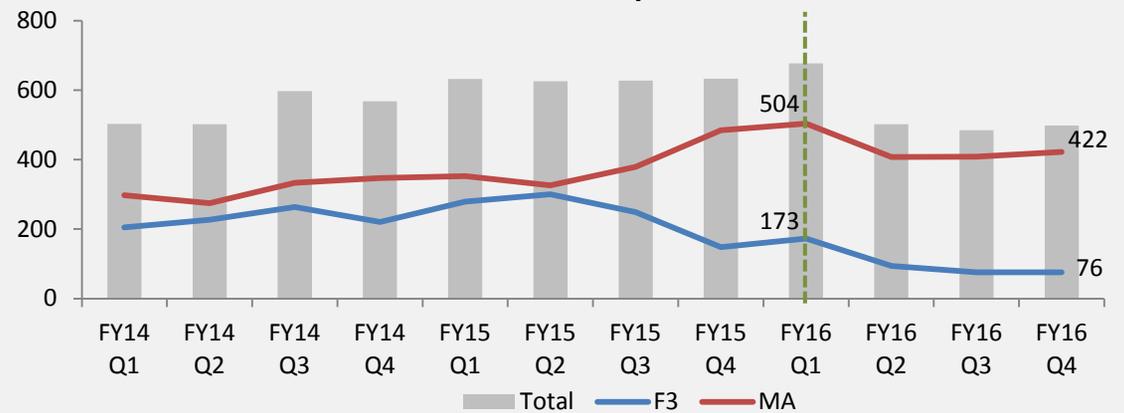
Drug Statute Changes (Continued)

Drug Possession Only Disposition/Sentencing Trends

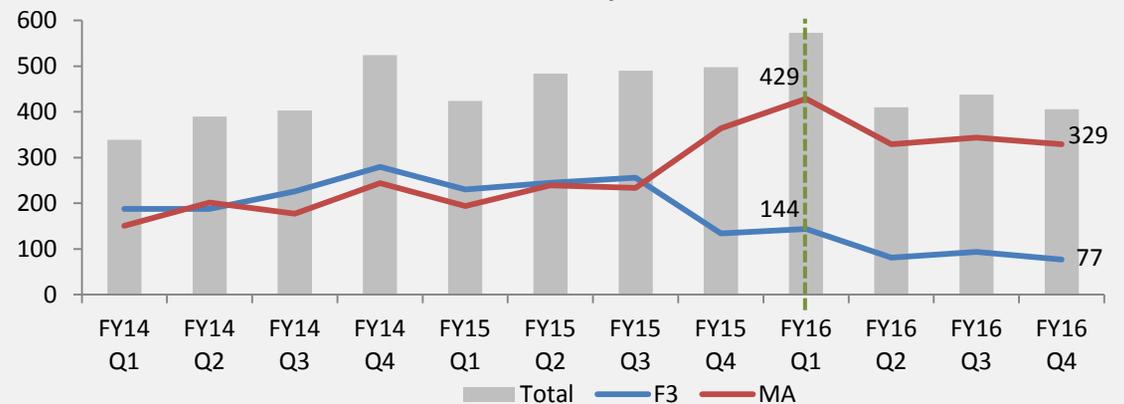
- While sentences for drug possession only convictions at the F3 vs. MA levels have varied over the past three fiscal years, much of this variability does not correspond to the implementation of JRI and drug statute changes.
- As seen in the top two figures at the right, sentences to both probation only and probation with jail for both F3 and MA drug possession offenders have followed similar trends.
- In both cases, there has been a decline in F3 offenders and an increase in MA offenders receiving these sentences (at the charge level), starting between the third and fourth quarters of FY 2015 – *prior to the official implementation of the JRI reforms. Since implementation, there has been a decline for both MA and F3 offenders.*
- The trends for served jail days (bottom figure) mostly follow those of the offenders in the middle figure. This demonstrates that there has not been a significant increase in jail days due to the shifting of many drug possession cases from a felony to an MA (previous page).
- The number of F3 drug possession offenders with a non-suspended prison sentence has decreased from 124 in an average quarter during FY 2014 to 50 on average during FY 2016 (the first quarter, with 59 served sentences, was similar to the three JRI quarters). This is a decrease of almost 60%.
- There has also been an increase in sentences for MB drug possession offenders, with the most common outcomes being probation only or jail only (served).

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

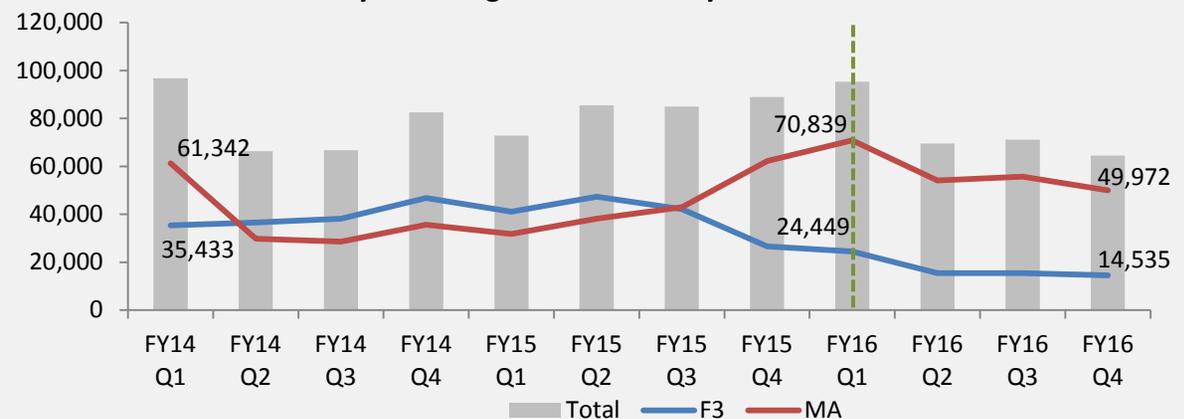
F3 vs. MA Offenders Sentenced to Probation Only



F3 vs. MA Offenders Sentenced to Probation w/Jail Served



F3 vs. MA Served Jail Days for Drug Possession Only Offenders



Drug Statute Changes (Continued)

Potential Effect on Jail Reimbursement Bed Days

- To test the effect of the drug possession statute changes on jail reimbursement bed days, sentencing information was obtained specifically for offenders in jail as a condition of probation (COP) in both FY2015 and FY2016.
- As the table below shows, the number of offenders with a drug possession only conviction was down 20% between the two fiscal years, and bed days were clearly down for these types of offenders.
- It is also clear that bed days are down for both other drug offenses not affected by statutory changes and all other offenses (including violent, sex, and property offenses), even as the number of offenders with convictions in these categories has remained fairly stable.
- Some of this may involve a correction from the atypically high reimbursable bed days in FY2015 (see p.23), while it may also reflect a change in both judicial and prosecutorial practice.

Note: While the most serious drug conviction was chosen for analysis, there may be overlap between the two drug categories and other offenses (i.e., bed days may have been double counted).

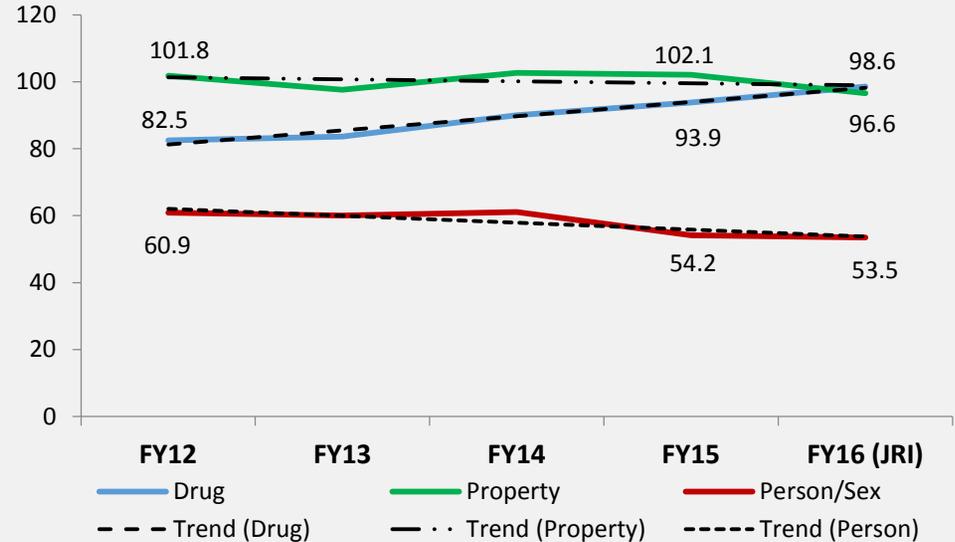
Jail Reimbursement Offenses & Bed Days (FY15-16)						
Drug and Other Crimes Comparison						
Category	Number of Felonies			Number of Bed Days		
	FY15	FY16	%Change	FY15	FY16	%Change
Drug Possession Only	1,980	1,583	-20.1%	134,796	92,329	-31.5%
Drug Distribution/Possession with Intent	1,050	1,073	2.2%	71,800	51,965	-27.6%
All Other Offenses	3,770	4,028	6.8%	284,446	211,789	-25.5%

General Trends – Arrests & Court Case Filings

- Quarterly rates tend to be volatile in nature. These rates have a seasonal effect with the summer (violent) and winter (drug) months generally experiencing spikes in the number of arrests. Since the start of JRI, these seasonal trends have remained consistent across categories for both arrests and case filings. When these rates are aggregated by year, they become less “noisy” and more reliable.
- While property arrest rates have been relatively flat over the past 5 years, violent arrest rates have been declining starting in FY 2014 and this decline has remained relatively stable since the implementation of JRI. In contrast, drug arrests have been increasing in recent years and this increase has continued after the implementation of JRI.
- The total number of non-traffic cases filed has declined in recent years. Though the total number of non-traffic cases has declined, the percent of cases handled in Utah’s District Courts has experienced a small increase. This decline in the overall numbers has continued with the implementation of JRI.
- The trends in property and violent case filings have been relatively flat in recent years, and this trend remained stable after the implementation of JRI. As with drug arrests, overall drug filings have been increasing in recent years, and this trend continued after JRI became effective.

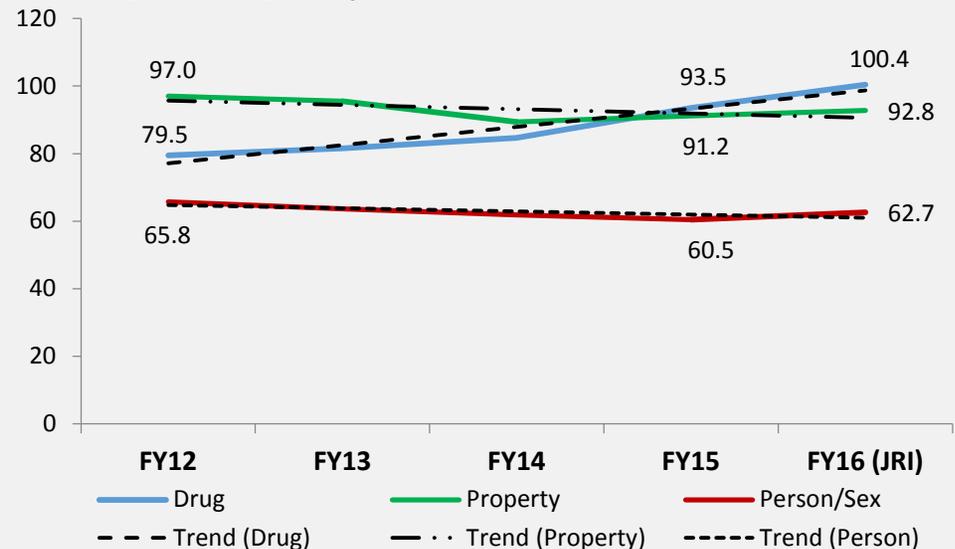
Law Enforcement Arrests by Crime Category

5-Year Trend, Rate Per 10,000 Population



Court Case Filings by Crime Category

5-Year Trend, Rate Per 10,000 Population



Source: Bureau of Criminal Identification (Arrests)
Administrative Office of the Courts (Filings)

Conclusions and Future Reports

Conclusions

Although the criminal justice reforms are only nine months into full implementation, some are progressing as expected while others will require more time or additional data to evaluate.

Specific milestones include:

- 1) Implementation of a statewide risk and needs screening process intended to identify specific risk factors and unmet treatment needs among Utah's offender population at the booking stage;
- 2) Revisions to the Sentencing Guidelines that better categorize the seriousness of offenders;
- 3) New earned time credits for prisoners and earned compliance credits for probationers and parolees that incentivize completion of programs that address priority areas in offenders' case action plans and compliance with the conditions of supervision; and
- 4) The creation of more effective supervision guidelines that provide swift, certain, and proportionate responses and incentives, with the goal of improving compliance and behavior in the supervised populations.

To date, the policies have combined to move Utah's criminal justice system toward the main objectives of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): **Focusing prison space on more serious and violent offenders; improving supervision outcomes; and reducing the overall correctional population while protecting public safety.** The number of low-level, nonviolent offenders being admitted to prison has decreased significantly and the supervision population has increased at a slower pace post-implementation, even while the number of parole starts has increased. While not directly connected to the reforms, trends in arrest rates and court case filings have remained similar to their pre-reform rates. More accurate public safety measures for the reforms, such as recidivism rates of the affected populations, will take additional time to unfold and evaluate.

As expected, the reduction in drug possession only penalties from F3 to MA significantly shifted the corresponding case filings (decreased felony filings, increased MA filings). This penalty change, along with revised criminal history scoring, is designed to more accurately reflect the seriousness of offenders and have resulted in fewer prison recommendations and more recommendations for probation, although judges still continue to retain ultimate discretion. The outcomes of these changes to Sentencing Guideline recommendations will take more time to evaluate, and will be reviewed in future reports.

Overall justice-involved substance use treatment and drug court numbers have remained similar pre- and post-reform. There is clearly a strong need for expansion of current substance use and mental health treatment capabilities for justice-involved offenders and this remains a central mission of JRI.

Future Reports

One of the primary goals of HB 348 is to reduce recidivism by changing offender behaviors. Recidivism studies take time and will be provided in future reports. These reports will evaluate the relative success of the new treatment standards as well as evaluate general one-, two-, and three-year recidivism rates for those on probation and parole. Cohorts of offenders who began probation/parole both before and after JRI implementation will be compared.

Other measures in reports to come include: earned compliance credits for those on probation and parole; the use of sanctions and incentives by AP&P agents according to the new RIM and supervision guidelines (including an evaluation of the effectiveness of the 2-3 day jail sanctions); length of stay for prison releases (compared to Sentencing Guidelines); and county jail populations, admissions, and releases. The effect of the expansion of victim services remains an important part of JRI's mission and will be discussed in future reports as well.

Appendix A

HB 348 Key Performance Measures*

Agency/Source	Broad Measures
DOC-DIO	Annual prison population (PN)
DOC-DIO	% of prison population that are non-violent offenders
DOC-DIO	% of prison population made up of offenders whose primary offense was a drug possession offense
DOC-DIO	Prison admissions by admission type and offense category (for new commitments)
DOC-AP&P	Annual rate of successful discharge from supervision (PN)
DOC-AP&P	Annual 3-year return to prison for parolees (general)
DOC-AP&P	Annual 3-year return to prison for parolees with substance use issues (PN)
DOC-AP&P	Annual 3-year revoke to prison for probationers with substance use issues (PN)
CCJJ/DSAMH	3-year recidivism rates for a cohort of offenders who received substance use treatment from certified providers <i>(starts July 2016)</i>
Courts	General processing statistics (case filings/dispositions by offense category, district)
Courts	Drug possession only cases handled in district vs. justice courts (#/% felony/MA/MB convictions, prison/COP/jail sentences)
Courts	% of drug possession only/PWID/sale offenders with drug zone enhancement (charges)
DOC-AP&P/Courts	New Supervision Guidelines/Graduated Sanctions & Incentives
	Annual supervision guidelines analysis (use of incentives, sanctions, brief jail sanctions)
DOC/BOPP	Earned Time (Prison)
	Total offenders receiving earned time credits; total/average time credit earned
DOC-AP&P	Earned Compliance Credits
	Total offenders discharged from supervision early; total/average supervision time saved
DOC-AP&P	Revocation Caps on Probation/Parole
	Mean length of first probation/parole revocation sentence (compared to cap of 30/60 days and historic/pre-cap average)
DOC/Courts	Sentencing Guideline Matrix/Criminal History Changes
	Annual sentencing matrix analysis (felony convictions/prison/COP by criminal history category and offense column, LOS)
CCJJ/County Jails	County Performance Incentive Program (CPIP)
	Annual #/% of offenders screened/not screened
	Risk and need breakdowns for those screened (% low/mod/high risk, SA/MH need)
County Jails	COP Offenders/ MA/MB Drug Possession Offenders in Jail
	Admissions, Population Breakdowns (snapshot), releases/LOS (days)
BCI	Arrests Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies
	Summary of #/rate of arrests overall and by offense category (drug/violent/property)
DSAMH	Offenders in Community Receiving Treatment
	Number/% of providers certified, CJ-compelled clients served by certified providers; short-term outcomes for CJ-compelled clients
DOC/CCJJ	Evaluate Cost Savings
	Cost saving associated with recidivism reduction, reduction in the number of inmates

*This list is subject to change and additional measures may be added

PN = Performance Note measure

Appendix B

Key JRI Quarterly Performance Measures - Annual Report/Third Quarter Post-Implementation Update (Oct 2015-Jun 2016)

Source	Measure	FY2014		FY2015						FY2016						Trend			
		AvgQ	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	AvgQ	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	AvgQ*	Annual		%ΔB1*	%ΔB2*	%ΔB3*
DOC-DIO	Prison Population (Snapshot)	7,065.3		6,989	7,064	6,765	6,736	6,888.5		6,672	6,529	6,421	6,268	6,406.0		-9.3%	-7.0%	-4.0%	
	% Nonviolent	40.5%		40.0%	40.4%	38.8%	38.4%	39.4%		37.7%	36.8%	35.3%	33.8%	35.3%		-12.8%	-10.4%	-6.3%	
	% Drug Possession Only	5.1%		4.8%	4.9%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%		4.2%	4.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%		-32.6%	-25.7%	-18.6%	
DOC-DIO	Prison Admissions	733.3	2,933	773	691	707	735	726.5	2,906	761	611	829	773	737.7	2,974	0.6%	1.5%	-3.1%	
	New Court Commitments (NCC)	228.8	915	229	190	197	211	206.8	827	191	173	163	192	176.0	719	-23.1%	-14.9%	-7.9%	
	From Parole	308.0	1,232	339	321	342	340	335.5	1,342	380	310	503	348	387.0	1,541	25.6%	15.4%	1.8%	
	From Probation	194.0	776	202	172	161	178	178.3	713	186	120	146	194	153.3	646	-21.0%	-14.0%	-17.6%	
	NCC Only - Most Serious Offense:																		
	All Drug Offenses	50.0	200	55	33	46	52	46.5	186	33	28	31	25	28.0	117	-44.0%	-39.8%	-15.2%	
	Drug Possession Only	24.3	97	27	14	16	20	19.3	77	15	2	5	8	5.0	30	-79.4%	-74.0%	-66.7%	
	Other Drug	25.8	103	28	19	30	32	27.3	109	18	26	26	17	23.0	87	-10.7%	-15.6%	27.8%	
	Property	63.0	252	67	45	49	45	51.5	206	46	40	32	44	38.7	162	-38.6%	-24.9%	-15.9%	
	Nonviolent	139.0	556	139	102	110	115	116.5	466	96	87	75	90	84.0	348	-39.6%	-27.9%	-12.5%	
	Violent	89.5	358	89	88	86	96	89.8	359	95	86	88	102	92.0	371	2.8%	2.5%	-3.2%	
	DOC/BOPP	Earned Time Credits (Prison)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**								
	Total Offenders Receiving Mandatory Time Cuts										248	192	206	215.3	646				
	Mandatory Credit (Total Days)										26,700	21,123	22,578	23,467.0	70,401				
	Mandatory Credit (Mean Days)										107.7	110.0	109.6	109.0	109.0				
	Total Offenders Receiving Discretionary Time Cuts										38	61	66	55.0	165				
	Discretionary Credit (Total Days)										3,049	4,231	6,211	4,497.0	13,491				
	Discretionary Credit (Mean Days)										80.2	69.4	94.1	81.8	81.8				
	Offenders Receiving Forfeitures										2	1	6	3.0	9				
	Total Incarceration Days Cut Less Forfeitures	14,509.8	58,039					17,783.8	71,135	23,649	29,623	25,228	28,068	27,639.7	82,919	90.5%	55.4%	16.9%	
DOC-AP&P	Supervision Population (Snapshot)	15,224.0		15,503	15,747	16,025	16,253	15,882.0		16,455	16,365	16,324	16,409	16,366.0		7.5%	3.0%	-0.5%	
	% Low Risk	19.0%		17.7%	17.7%	17.6%	17.1%	17.5%		16.8%	15.2%	14.0%	13.2%	14.1%		-25.6%	-19.2%	-15.9%	
	Probation	11,811.5		12,016	12,302	12,405	12,629	12,338.0		12,831	12,538	12,603	12,679	12,606.7		6.7%	2.2%	-1.7%	
	% Low Risk	19.3%		17.5%	17.3%	17.4%	17.0%	17.3%		16.6%	14.5%	13.0%	12.1%	13.2%		-31.6%	-23.7%	-20.5%	
	Felony	9,100.5		9,300	9,554	9,697	9,828	9,594.8		9,879	9,709	9,657	9,514	9,626.7		5.8%	0.3%	-2.6%	
	Class A	2,022.3		2,036	2,035	1,999	2,096	2,041.5		2,243	2,283	2,379	2,458	2,373.3		17.4%	16.3%	5.8%	
	Parole	3,412.5		3,347	3,301	3,476	3,472	3,399.0		3,481	3,504	3,413	3,558	3,491.7		2.3%	2.7%	0.3%	
	% Low Risk	17.7%		18.5%	19.1%	18.3%	17.6%	18.4%		17.6%	17.6%	17.8%	16.9%	17.4%		-1.5%	-5.1%	-0.9%	
	DOC-AP&P	AP&P Agent Average Caseload	60.4		61.1	59.1	59.9	61.1	60.3		59.2	61.2	62.1	61.9	61.7		2.2%	2.4%	4.3%
	DOC-AP&P	Supervision Starts	2,065.3	8,261	2,099	1,889	2,182	2,079	2,062.3	8,249	2,036	1,939	2,167	2,155	2,087.0	8,297	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%
Probation		1,553.8	6,215	1,526	1,462	1,475	1,539	1,500.5	6,002	1,472	1,410	1,514	1,464	1,462.7	5,860	-5.9%	-2.5%	-0.6%	
Felony		1,052.5	4,210	1,068	1,009	1,024	1,024	1,031.3	4,125	923	901	918	865	894.7	3,607	-15.0%	-13.2%	-3.1%	
Class A		396.0	1,584	349	351	349	408	364.3	1,457	444	401	481	484	455.3	1,810	15.0%	25.0%	2.6%	
Parole		511.5	2,046	558	401	690	517	541.5	2,166	544	512	630	666	602.7	2,352	17.8%	11.3%	10.8%	
DOC-AP&P	Successful Supervision Discharges																		
	Probation	758.3	3,033	790	603	741	756	722.5	2,890	709	995	863	834	897.3	3,401	18.3%	24.2%	26.6%	
	Rate	53.8%	53.8%	49.6%	53.2%	55.8%	60.3%	55.0%	55.0%	57.9%	72.0%	64.9%	56.7%	64.5%	62.9%	20.0%	17.3%	11.4%	
	Parole	119.0	476	144	105	144	158	137.8	551	145	156	177	119	150.7	597	26.6%	9.3%	3.9%	
	Rate	26.8%	26.8%	29.2%	23.8%	28.1%	30.5%	28.1%	28.1%	26.5%	31.7%	25.5%	22.9%	26.7%	26.7%	-0.3%	-4.9%	0.8%	
DOC-AP&P	Supervision Matrix Incentives (RIM)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**									
	Total Offenders Receiving >= 1 Incentive										1,057	1,676	1,172	1,301.7	2,894				
	Total Incentives Awarded										1,555	2,998	2,186	2,246.3	6,739				
	Mean Incentives/Offender Receiving										1.47	1.79	1.87	1.7	2.33				
	Offenders Receiving Incentive-No Sanction										844	1,331	944	1,039.7	1,685				
	DOC-AP&P	Supervision Matrix Sanctions (RIM)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**								
Total Offenders Receiving >= 1 Sanction											1,743	2,417	2,418	2,192.7	5,248				
Total Sanction Responses											2,421	3,389	3,449	3,086.3	9,259				
Mean Sanctions/Offender Receiving											1.39	1.40	1.43	1.4	1.76				
Offenders Receiving Sanction-No Incentive											1,530	2,072	2,190	1,930.7	4,039				
Total Offenders with Incentives and/or Sanctions											2,587	3,748	3,362	3,232.3	6,933				
Offenders Receiving Mix of Incentives AND Sanctions											213	345	228	262.0	1,209				
DOC-AP&P	Total Warrants Issued for Parole Violations	340.0	1,360	400	384	371	445	400.0	1,600	443	414	503	392	436.3	1,752	28.3%	9.1%	-1.5%	
	% of parole population (snapshot)	10.0%		12.0%	11.6%	10.7%	12.8%	11.8%		12.7%	11.8%	14.7%	11.0%	12.5%	12.5%	25.4%	6.2%	-1.8%	

*Comparisons to the three baselines use the quarterly average for JRI quarters (AvgQ). Exceptions to this include measures where only annual numbers are available (e.g., arrest rates).

**Numbers are not available prior to JRI implementation (new data/program). For prison earned time credits, the pre-JRI numbers are for special attention time cuts (not equivalent to JRI mandatory time cut requirements).

B1

B2

B3

JRI

Key JRI Quarterly Performance Measures - Annual Report/Third Quarter Post-Implementation Update (Oct 2015-Jun 2016)

Source	Measure	FY2014		FY2015					FY2016					%ΔB1*	%ΔB2*	%ΔB3*	Trend			
		AvgQ	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	AvgQ	Annual	Q1	Q2	Q3*	Q4					AvgQ*	Annual	
Courts	Case Filings	Total Non-Traffic	27,170.8	108,683	30,241	26,384	27,222	26,301	27,537.0	110,148	28,132	25,111	26,679	27,187	26,325.7	107,109	-3.1%	-4.4%	-6.4%	
		District Court	8,857.3	35,429	9,484	9,180	9,759	9,144	9,391.8	37,567	9,723	8,941	10,136	9,814	9,630.3	38,614	8.7%	2.5%	-1.0%	
		Justice Court	18,313.5	73,254	20,757	17,204	17,463	17,157	18,145.3	72,581	18,409	16,170	16,543	17,373	16,695.3	68,495	-8.8%	-8.0%	-9.3%	
		Overall Drug	6,149.8	24,599	6,669	6,616	7,602	6,667	6,888.5	27,554	6,757	7,093	8,335	7,914	7,780.7	30,099	26.5%	13.0%	15.1%	
		Felony	2,313.0	9,252	2,511	2,496	2,890	2,474	2,592.8	10,371	2,503	1,253	1,526	1,357	1,378.7	6,639	-40.4%	-46.8%	-44.9%	
		Drug-Free Zone	783.3	3,133	987	956	1,059	519	880.3	3,521	387	81	65	76	74.0	609	-90.6%	-91.6%	-80.9%	
		Drug Possession Only	5,501.8	22,007	6,000	5,964	6,707	5,992	6,165.8	24,663	6,115	6,409	7,451	7,127	6,995.7	27,102	27.2%	13.5%	14.4%	
		Felony	1,694.0	6,776	1,871	1,880	2,032	1,819	1,900.5	7,602	1,884	590	681	608	626.3	3,763	-63.0%	-67.0%	-66.8%	
		%Felony	30.8%	30.8%	31.2%	31.5%	30.3%	30.4%	30.8%	30.8%	30.8%	9.2%	9.1%	8.5%	9.0%	13.9%				
		MA	519.5	2,078	582	624	644	509	589.8	2,359	493	1,537	2,053	1,944	1,844.7	6,027	255.1%	212.8%	274.2%	
		%MA	9.4%	9.4%	9.7%	10.5%	9.6%	8.5%	9.6%	9.4%	9.6%	24.0%	27.6%	27.3%	26.4%	22.2%				
		MB	3,271.3	13,085	3,530	3,444	4,008	3,639	3,655.3	14,621	3,717	4,264	4,677	4,519	4,486.7	17,177	37.2%	22.7%	20.7%	
		Drug Possession w/Intent	395.5	1,582	392	390	514	447	435.8	1,743	378	441	530	494	488.3	1,843	23.5%	12.1%	29.2%	
		Drug Distribution/Manufacturing	248.3	993	271	251	375	225	280.5	1,122	258	239	347	288	291.3	1,132	17.4%	3.9%	12.9%	
		Person/Sex	4,490.8	17,963	4,706	4,252	4,281	4,561	4,450.0	17,800	4,984	4,375	4,605	4,808	4,596.0	18,772	2.3%	3.3%	-7.8%	
		Felony	917.8	3,671	956	947	1,048	1,041	998.0	3,992	1,160	1,102	1,202	1,226	1,176.7	4,690	28.2%	17.9%	1.4%	
		Property	6,490.8	25,963	6,545	6,673	6,971	6,653	6,710.5	26,842	6,855	6,380	7,545	7,020	6,981.7	27,800	7.6%	4.0%	1.8%	
		Felony	1,974.8	7,899	2,000	1,983	2,145	1,941	2,017.3	8,069	1,953	1,857	2,184	2,186	2,075.7	8,180	5.1%	2.9%	6.3%	
		Traffic-General	106,159.0	424,636	102,521	98,239	100,293	88,832	97,471.3	389,885	93,432	86,262	93,325	88,212	89,266.3	361,231	-15.9%	-8.4%	-4.5%	
		MB	11,981.3	47,925	12,701	11,271	11,012	5,514	10,124.5	40,498	2,325	2,064	2,148	2,093	2,101.7	8,630	-82.5%	-79.2%	-9.6%	
		MC	87,391.8	349,567	84,397	80,631	83,615	66,105	78,687.0	314,748	58,947	51,463	58,032	31,952	47,149.0	200,394	-46.0%	-40.1%	-20.0%	
IN	6,561.3	26,245	5,193	6,116	5,452	16,973	8,433.5	33,734	31,888	32,500	32,956	53,958	39,804.7	151,302	506.7%	372.0%	24.8%			
DPS-BCI	Arrests	Total	24,236.8	96,947	25,047	22,366	23,658	23,680	23,687.8	94,751	24,520	19,696	22,297	22,709	21,567.3	89,222	-11.0%	-9.0%	-12.0%	
		Rate (per 10,000 pop)		333.9						321.8						297.8	-10.8%	-7.5%		
		Drug	6,534.0	26,136	6,829	6,366	7,285	7,155	6,908.8	27,635	7,624	6,817	7,811	7,290	7,306.0	29,542	11.8%	5.7%	-4.2%	
		Rate		90.0					93.9							98.6	9.6%	5.1%		
		Property	7,452.8	29,811	7,760	7,047	7,382	7,875	7,516.0	30,064	8,437	6,622	7,106	6,771	6,833.0	28,936	-8.3%	-9.1%	-19.0%	
		Rate		102.7					102.1							96.6	-5.9%	-5.4%		
Person/Sex	4,433.8	17,735	4,355	3,615	3,615	4,361	3,986.5	15,946	4,396	3,642	3,738	4,242	3,874.0	16,018	-12.6%	-2.8%	-11.9%			
Rate		61.1					54.2							53.5	-12.5%	-1.3%				
DSAMH	Admissions	Justice-Involved Total	2,418.0	9,672					2,396.0	9,584	2,448	2,315	2,433	2,320	2,356.0	9,516	-2.6%	-1.7%	-3.8%	
		Drug Court	509.8	2,039					432.5	1,730	483	486	471	419	458.7	1,859	-10.0%	6.1%	-5.0%	
		Clients Served		11,315					10,595	4,890	4,992	5,859	6,712		10,411					
		Justice-Involved Total		2,196					2,154	1,114	1,131	1,298	1,471		2,102					
		Drug Court																		
		Successful Completion of Treatment Episode (%)																		
Justice-Involved Total	54.0%	54.0%					53.0%	53.0%						51.1%	51.1%	-5.4%	-3.6%			
Drug Court	57.8%	57.8%					56.3%	56.3%						54.0%	54.0%	-6.6%	-4.1%			
Number of Certified Treatment Sites (N)			**					**												
	Public														27					
	Private														66					
	Justice-Involved Served by Certified Providers																			
	% of Justice-Involved Total																			
Counties/DOC	County Jail Reimbursement Days (COP)	98,499.8	393,999	107,634	112,784	111,711	112,094	111,055.8	444,223	104,574	90,968	88,334	90,724	90,008.7	374,600	-8.6%	-19.0%	-13.9%		
	County Jail MA Days (Non-Reimbursed)																			
	County Jail Contracting (Average Daily Pop)	1,609.7		1,580	1,627	1,589	1,591	1,596.8		1,599	1,599	1,576	1,576	1,583.5		-1.6%	-0.8%	-0.9%		
CCJ/Counties	County Jail Offender Screening (CPIP)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**										
		Total Completed Screens										466	7,227	8,365	5,352.7	16,058				
		%Low Risk (LSIR-SV)										26.3%	31.9%	36.2%	34.1%	34.1%				
		%Mod Risk (LSIR-SV)										53.4%	50.0%	48.3%	49.2%	49.2%				
		%High Risk (LSIR-SV)										20.3%	18.1%	15.5%	16.7%	16.7%				
		%Substance Use Referral (TCUD)										87.5%	64.7%	44.2%	53.0%	53.0%				
%Psych Assessment Referral (CMHS)										51.1%	44.7%	37.5%	41.0%	41.0%						

*Comparisons to the three baselines use the quarterly average for JRI quarters (AvgQ). Exceptions to this include measures where only annual numbers are available (e.g., arrest rates).

**Numbers are not available prior to JRI implementation (new data/program)



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