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# National Reentry Resource Center

## SECOND CHANCE ACT GRANTEE CONFERENCE

Washington , DC  
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# South Dakota Recidivism Reduction Initiative

- Public safety - #1
- Sound reentry practices contribute to lower recidivism
- Preventing recidivism benefits the entire community
- Almost half of the state's prison population are recidivists
- There are things that can be done to reduce recidivism
  - Change offender thinking patterns and behaviors
  - Improve the system to support successful reentry
  - Modify policies to reduce recidivism
- DOC goal – 50% reduction in 5 years
- Second Chance Act grant funds to assist with initiative

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# Second Chance Act Grant

- **Goal 1: Establish and maintain interagency collaborative teams to address recidivism.**

- Governor's Reentry Council
- Reentry Policy Workgroup
- Local Reentry Task Forces in Sioux Falls and Rapid City

- **Goal 2: Evaluate current institutional and community program processes to determine impact on recidivism.**

- Evaluate institutional case planning and assessment
- Evaluate institutional programming to determine impact on criminogenic risk and needs.
- Evaluate community case planning and assessment
- Evaluate community programs and services

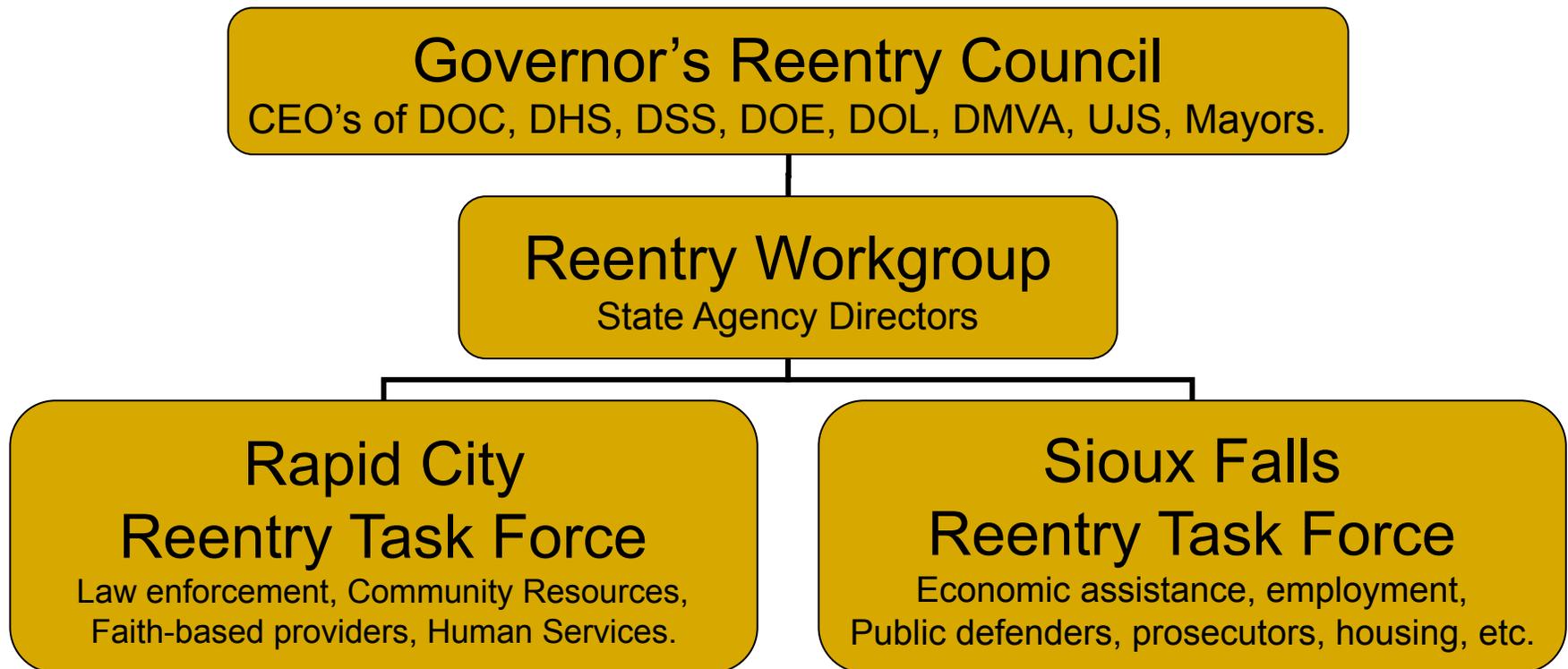
- **Goal 3: Reduce the recidivism rate of state adult offenders by 50% in five years**

- **Based on assessment outcomes**, revise institutional assessment, case planning and programming to improve alignment with recidivism reduction strategies.
  - **Based on assessment outcomes**, revise community assessment, case planning and programming to improve alignment with recidivism reduction strategies.
  - Address known service gaps
  - Establish additional responses to technical parole violations
  - Address statutory, legal and policy hurdles and barriers to reentry
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# Governor's Reentry Council

Goal #1: Interagency Collaborative Teams

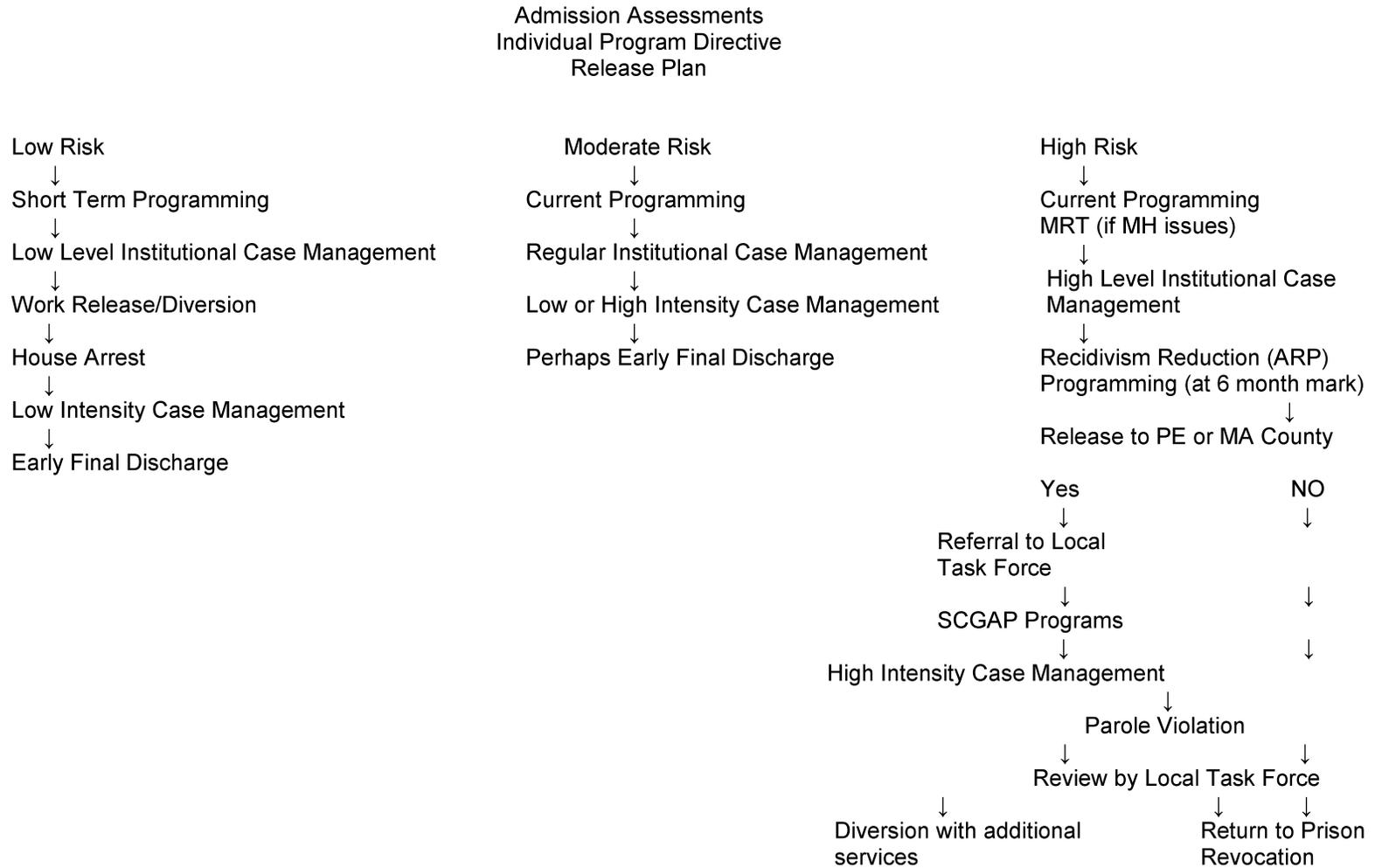


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# Admission & Orientation Unit

- LSI-R Assessment
  - Trailer Assessments
- Level of Risk/Needs
  - High (30/30 or 23) Low (22) Moderate (all others)
- Responsivity
  - IPD, Program Assignment, Release Plans
- Length of Time
  - Dynamic, Based on Risk/Needs of Offenders

# Program Diagram



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# Programming

- **Institutional based** (focus on recidivism reduction)
    - JSAP (Job Search Assistance Program)
    - Thinking for a Change
    - LSS – Consumer Credit Course
  
  - **Electives** (eliminate)
  
  - **EBP/CPAI**
  
  - **Other agencies (DSS, DOL, Vets)**
  
  - **Community Transition Program** (revisions)
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# Parole Board

- Provision of objective assessment information
    - LSI- R, community risk, MAPS, SOMP. Parole internal assessment
  - Increase verbal communication with TCM
    - Better plans for higher risk inmates, risk assessment & containment
  - “Alerts” for very high risk offenders
    - 2 or more “all laws’ or “absconding” violations, violent crime or assaultive disciplinary in DOC, gang activity, extensive criminal history, high LSI–R score, intensive supervision, refusing STOP
  - Partial early final discharge
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# Community Case Management

- Proactive Community Supervision
- PDR changes
  - Violation severity scale
  - Positive reinforcement – awards and early discharge
- Community risk – increase indirect supervision
- Extended detainment (revocation centers)
- Staff training
  - EPICS – MI/practice/accountability
  - Just-deserts model to utility model

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# Intensive Case Management

(Institution, Transition & Community - Handoff)

- **Admissions Case Managers** – assess, develop IPD, release plans, program assignments-hand off to institution case managers.
- **Institution Case Managers** - periodic contacts based on risk/needs, document/track progress, response, motivation.
- **Transition Case Managers** - 6 months prior to release for high risk, change in responsibilities, focus, staff intensive.
- **Task force** – referral packets, facilitate offender involvement – more global information-hand off to community.
- **Parole Agents - Community Case Managers** - periodic contacts based on risk/needs, document/track progress, response, motivation.

## Recidivism 2003-2009 Releases

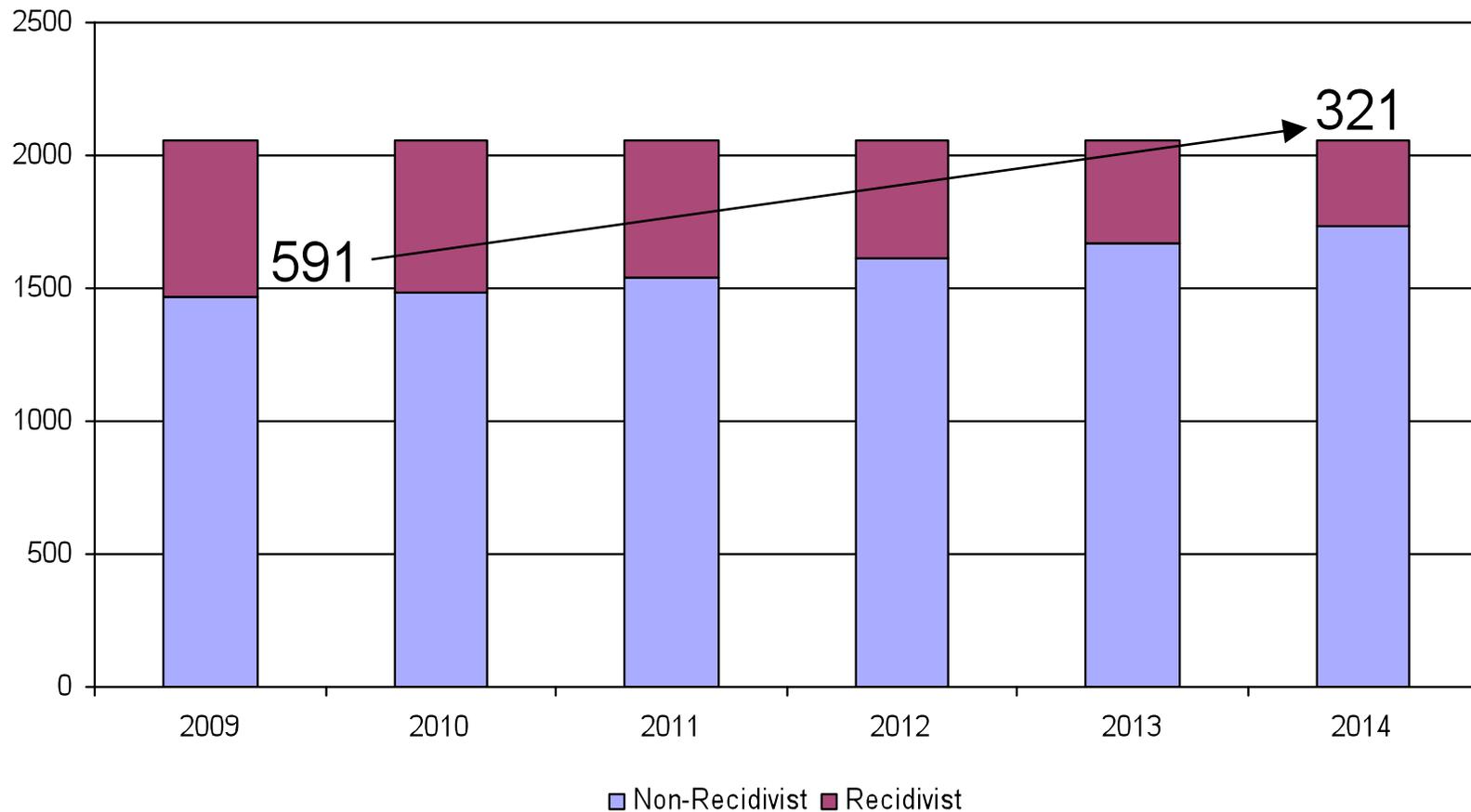
Release Year:	Number of Releases	12 months	24 months	36 months
2003	1,657			43.0%
2004	2,034		40.9%	45.4%
2005	1,932	29.9%	40.6%	44.8%
2006	2,164	29.3%	39.3%	44.1%
2007	2,072	29.9%	41.0%	Analysis Underway
2008	2,012	31.2%	Analysis Underway	N/A
2009	2,058	28.7%*	N/A	N/A

## OUTCOME:

50% Recidivism Reduction in 5 years

Data Look	Releases	12 Month Recidivism Rate
2009	2007	29.9%
2010	2008	31.2%
2011	2009	28.7*
2012	2010	28.1% (target)
2013	2011	25.0% (target)
2014	2012	21.8% (target)
2015	2013	18.8% (target)
2016	2014	15.6% (goal)

- To reach the goal of 50% reduction in recidivism, we need to successfully release 270 more inmates in 2014 than we did in 2009.





To reach our goal, we need to target our recidivists.

Who?  
Characteristics?  
Why?  
Risks?  
Needs?

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Evaluation Goal: Evaluate current institutional and community program processes to determine impact on recidivism

Objective 1: Evaluate institutional case planning and assessment

Objective 2: Evaluate Institutional programming to determine impact on criminogenic risk and needs

Objective 3: Evaluate Community case planning and assessment

Objective 4: Evaluate Community programs and services

Objective 5: Identify Primary root causes of recidivism

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Evaluation Goal: Evaluate current institutional and community program processes to determine impact on recidivism

- Objective 1: Evaluate institutional case planning and assessment
    - Is risk to reoffend being accurately identified?
    - Is criminogenic needs being identified?
    - Do programs and services match risk and needs?
    - Are referrals to program and services risk and need based?
    - Do inmate needs and program priorities match?
  - Objective 2: Evaluate Institutional programming to determine impact on criminogenic risk and needs
    - Does program capacity and focus match need?
    - What are the short term outcomes?
    - What are the long term outcomes?
    - Are programs evidence based practices?
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- ❑ Objective 3: Evaluate Community case planning and assessment
    - Is case planning based on risk and need?
    - Are criminogenic needs identified and reassessed as necessary
    - Do programs and services match needs?
    - Are referrals to programs needs based?
  - ❑ Objective 4: Evaluate Community programs and services
    - Do community program capacity and focus match need?
    - What are the short term outcomes?
    - What are the long term outcomes?
    - Are programs evidence based practices?
  - ❑ Objective 5: Identify Primary root causes of recidivism
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# Summary of Recidivism Analysis Findings

- Release data for calendar 2007 and 2008 was analyzed to examine recidivism trends
- The following slides summarize the findings for key factors examined in relation to recidivism



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# Recidivism by Gender

- The percentage of males that recidivate is higher than females

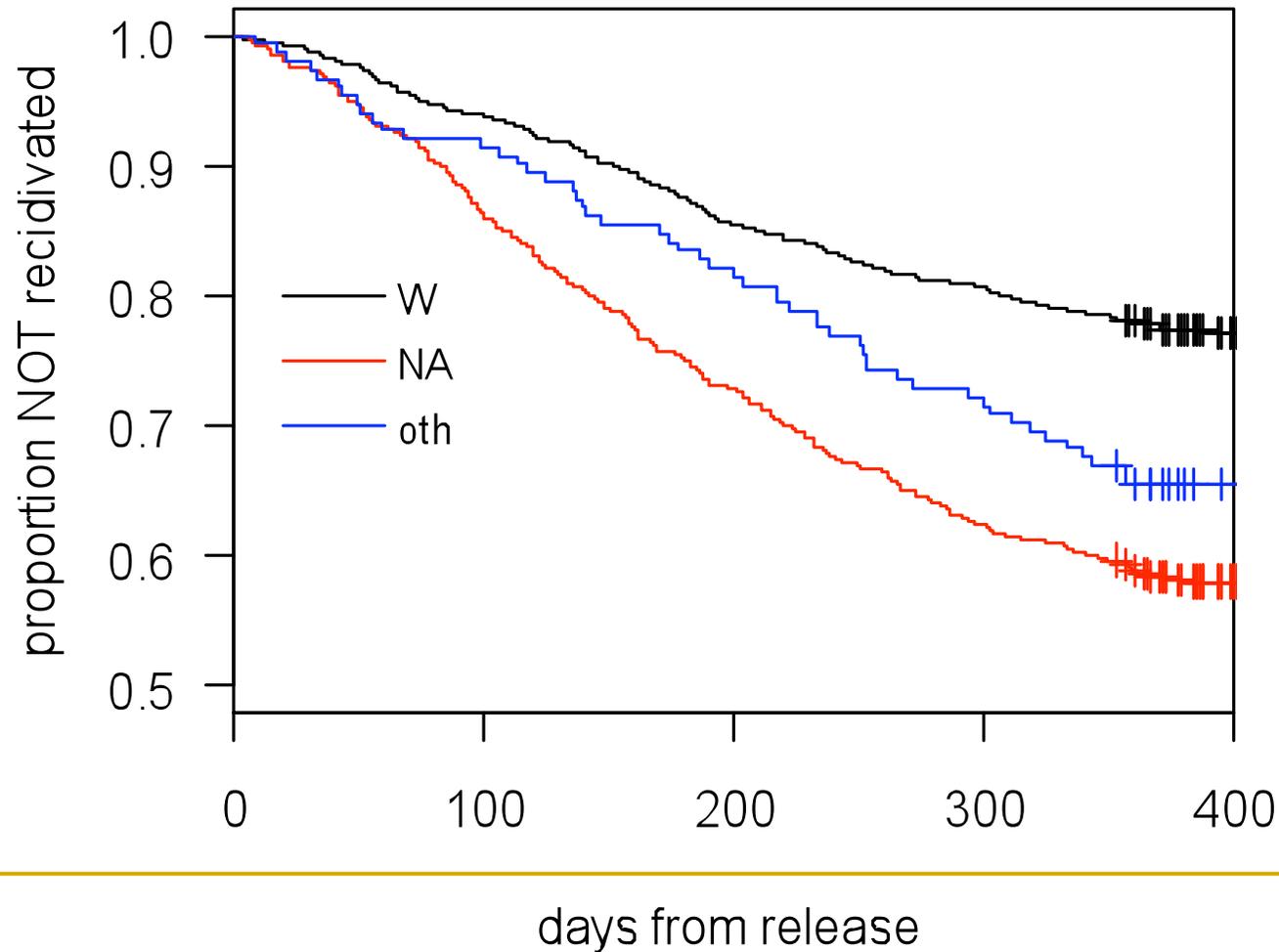
% within gender

		recidivist		Total
		no	yes	
gender	male	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
	female	74.2%	25.8%	100.0%



# Recidivism Analysis by Race

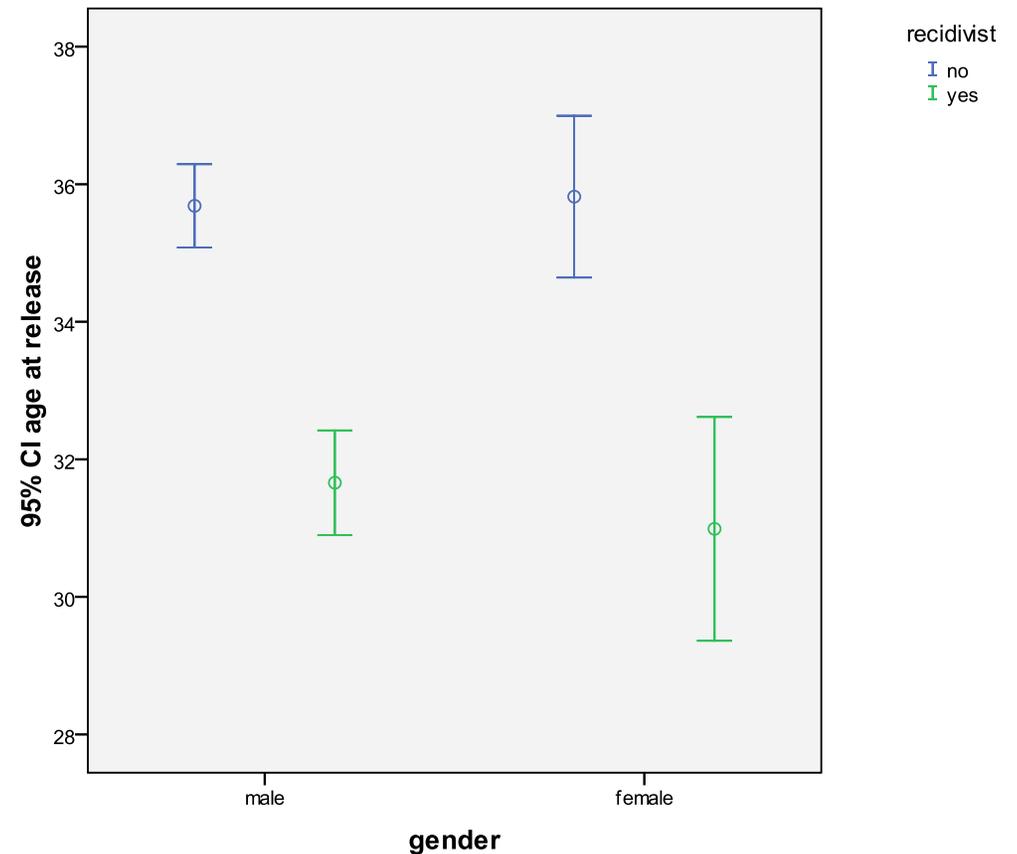
- Native Americans and other races had higher recidivism rates than Whites



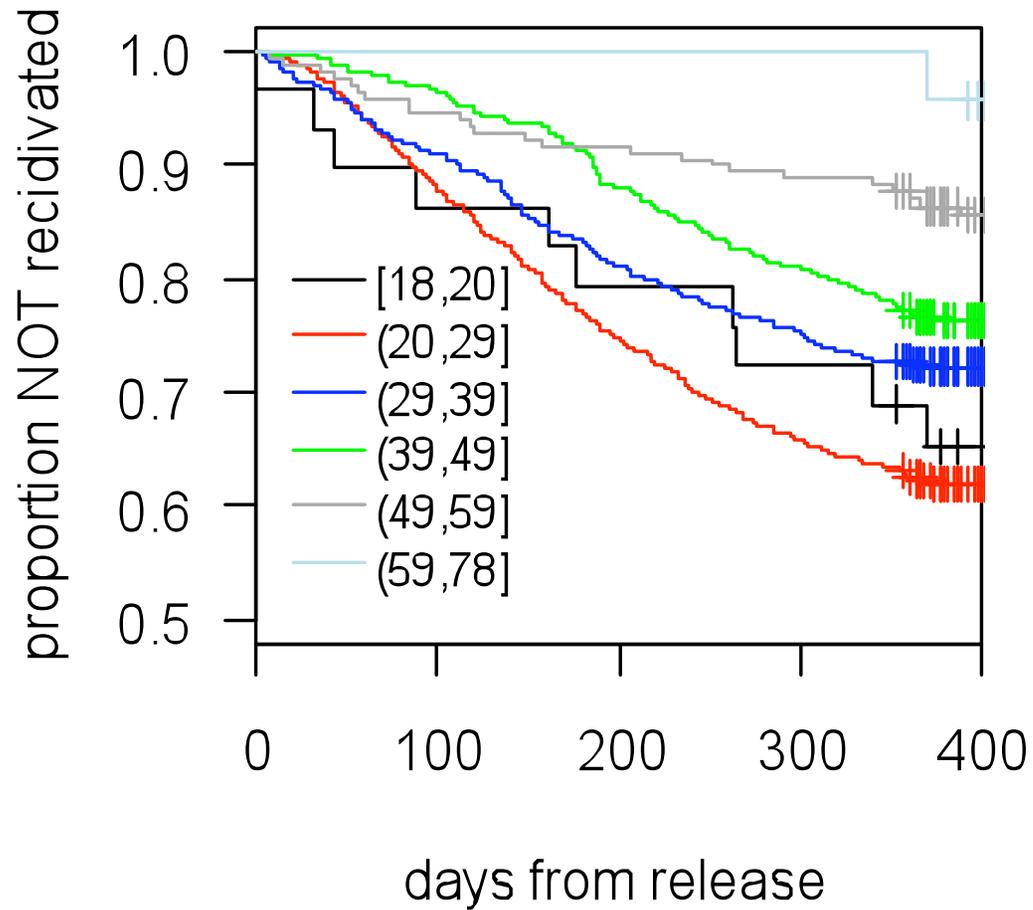
# Recidivism by Age

- Individuals that recidivate are younger than non-recidivist

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Average Age at Release</u>	
	<u>Recidivist</u>	<u>Non-Recidivists</u>
Male	31.7	35.7
Female	31.0	35.8



# Recidivism by Age



# LSI-R Score

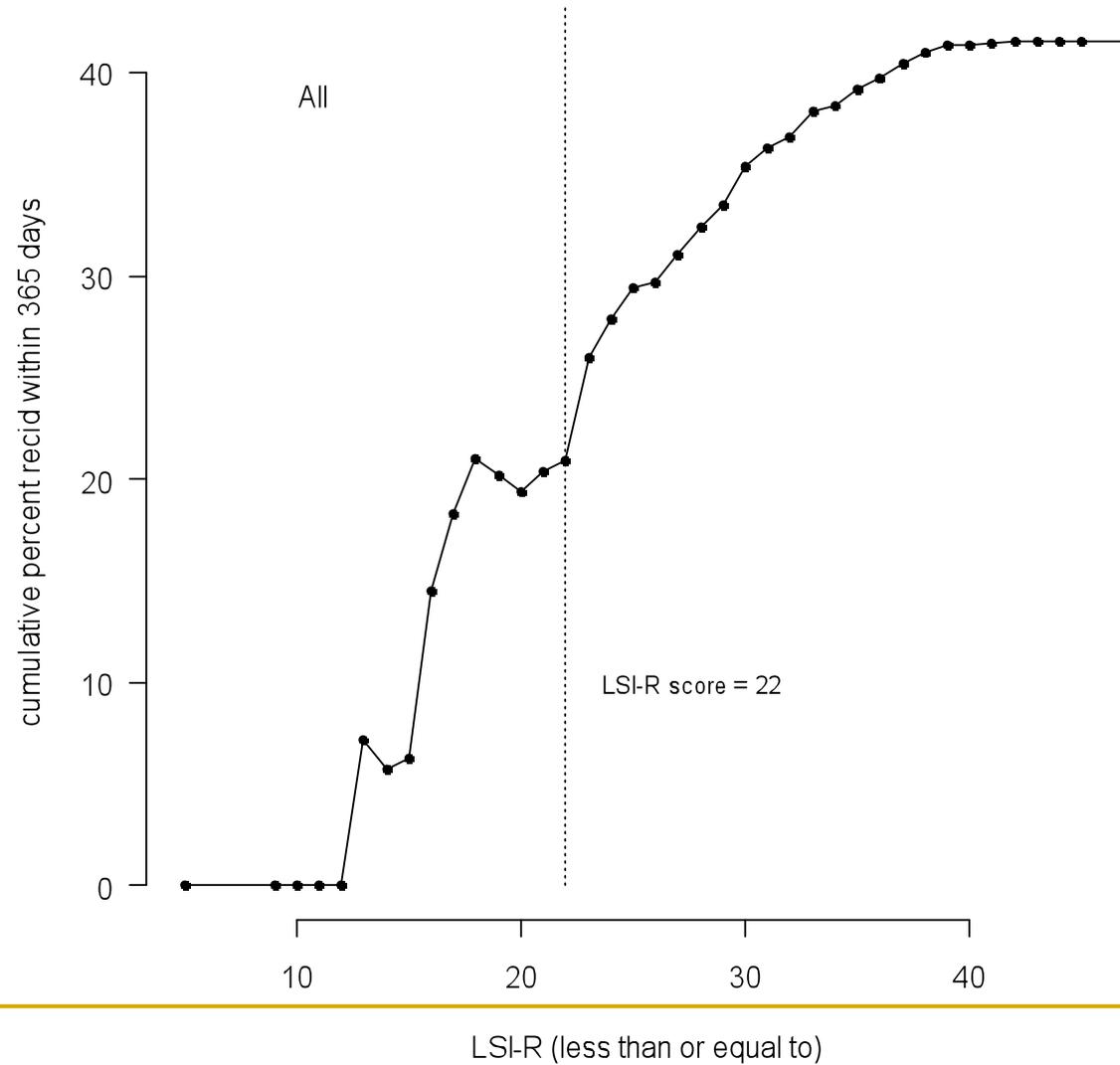
- Individual with higher LSI-R scores recidivate more often than individuals with lower LSI-R Scores

% within LSIR level

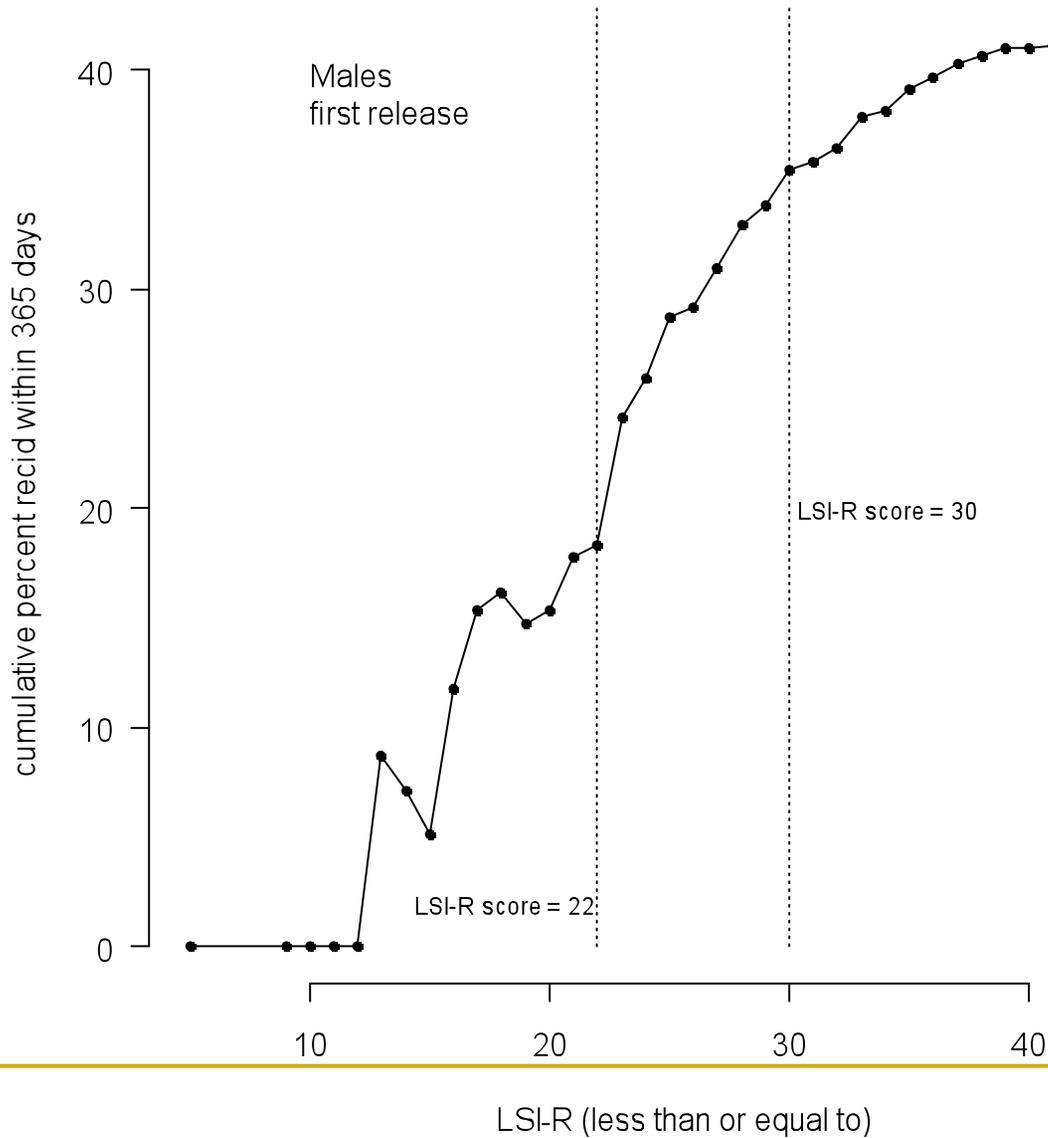
		recidivist		Total
		no	yes	
LSIR level	lowest	89.8%	10.2%	100.0%
	moderate	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
	medium	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
	high	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%

<u>Gender</u>	Average LSI-R Score	
	<u>Recidivist</u>	<u>Non-Recidivists</u>
Male	30.4	28.4
Female	30.3	27.7

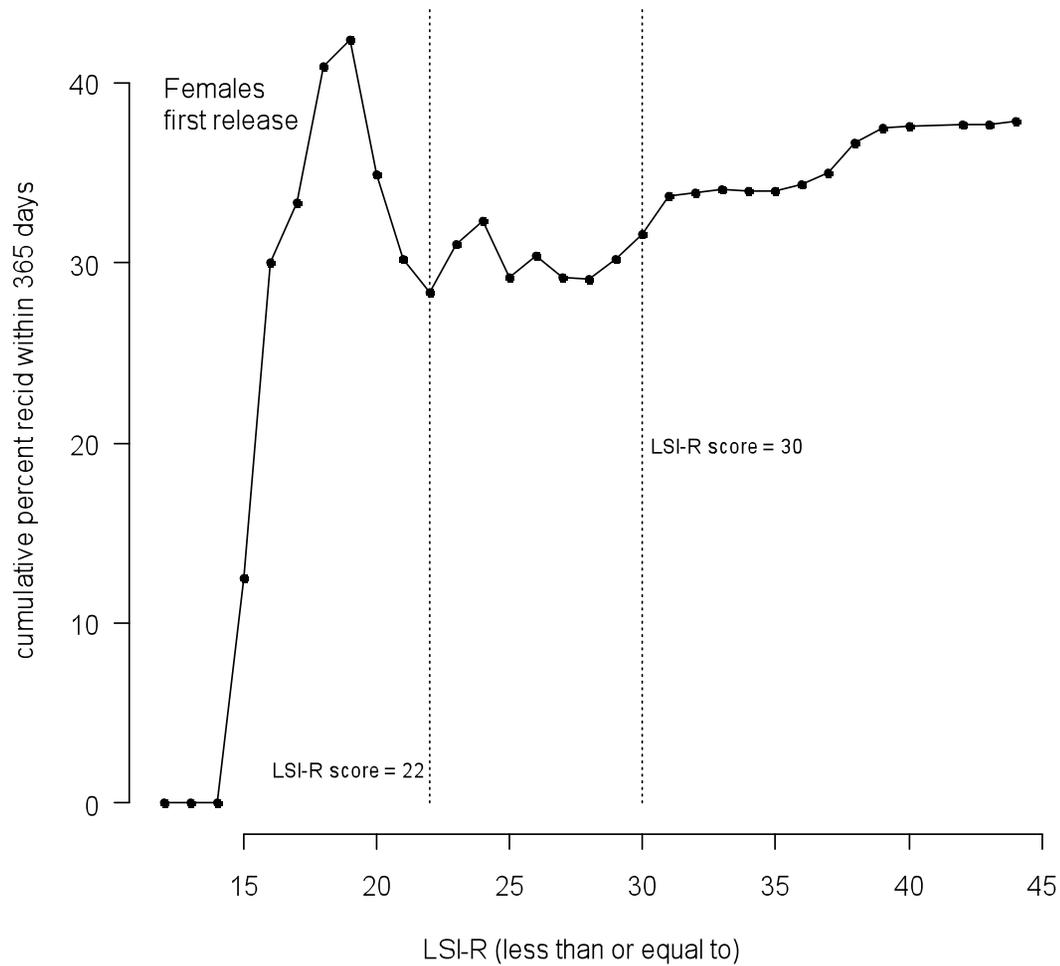
# Cumulative Percent of Recidivist by LSI-R score



# Cumulative Percent of Recidivist by LSI-R score - Males



# Cumulative Percent of Recidivist by LSI-R score – Females



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# Identifying the Target Population

- Based on analysis of the 2007 and 2008 release data, the following criteria would capture the majority of the population with a high risk of recidivism

**Males:**            LSI-R > or = 30 and Age = or < 30

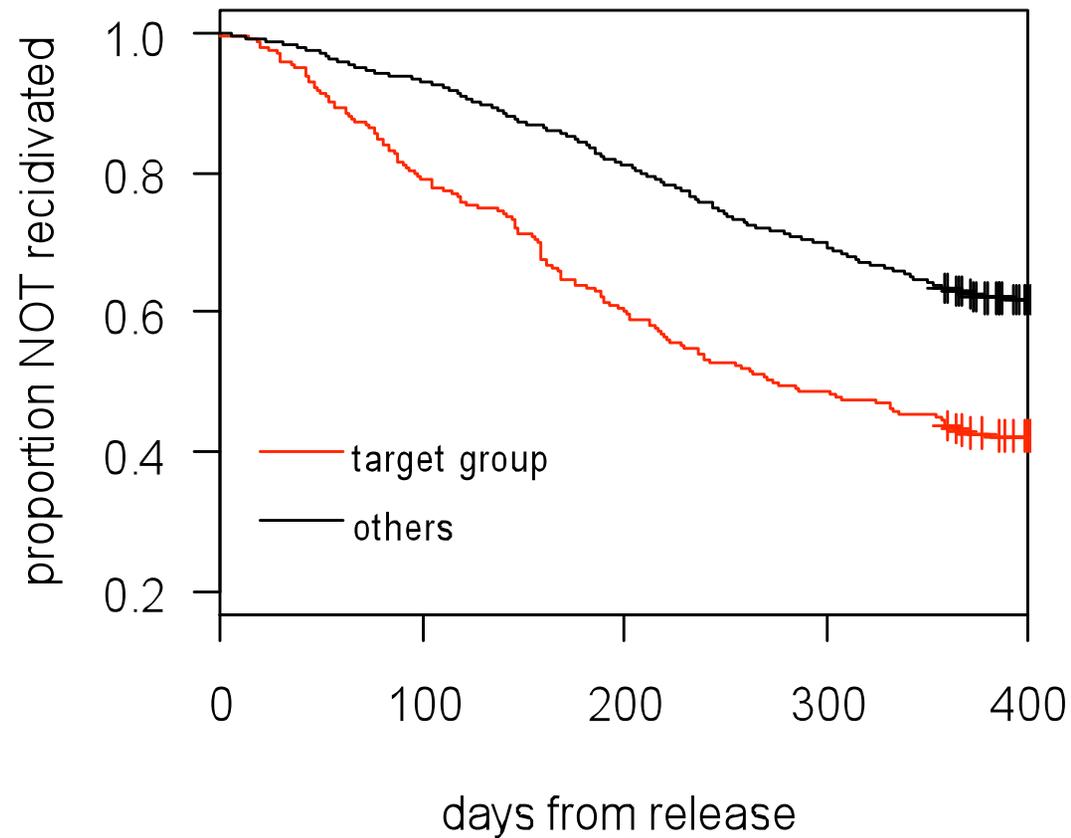
**Females:**        LSI-R > or = 23 and Age = or < 30

- Need / High Risk Areas Contributing to high LSI-R scores
    - Education/Employment
    - Living/Residential
    - Substance Abuse Services/Aftercare
    - Mental Health
    - Attitudes/Orientation
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# Confirmation of Target Criteria

## Target Group vs others



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# Comparison Group

- The target area for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Chance Act grant is Pennington and Minnehaha Counties
- Releases to other areas of the state meeting the criteria will be used as a comparison.
  - Males: LSI-R > or = 30 and Age = or < 30
  - Females: LSI-R > or = 23 and Age = or < 30



# Initial Recidivism Reduction Statistics

\*\*\*Does not include absconder violation

Parole Violation Trends FY07-FY11

