

Government Management, Accountability and Performance Forum



State of Washington
Department of Corrections

A RE-ENTRY FOCUSED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

Harold W. Clarke, Secretary

November 1, 2006



Does Washington need a re-entry focused correctional system?

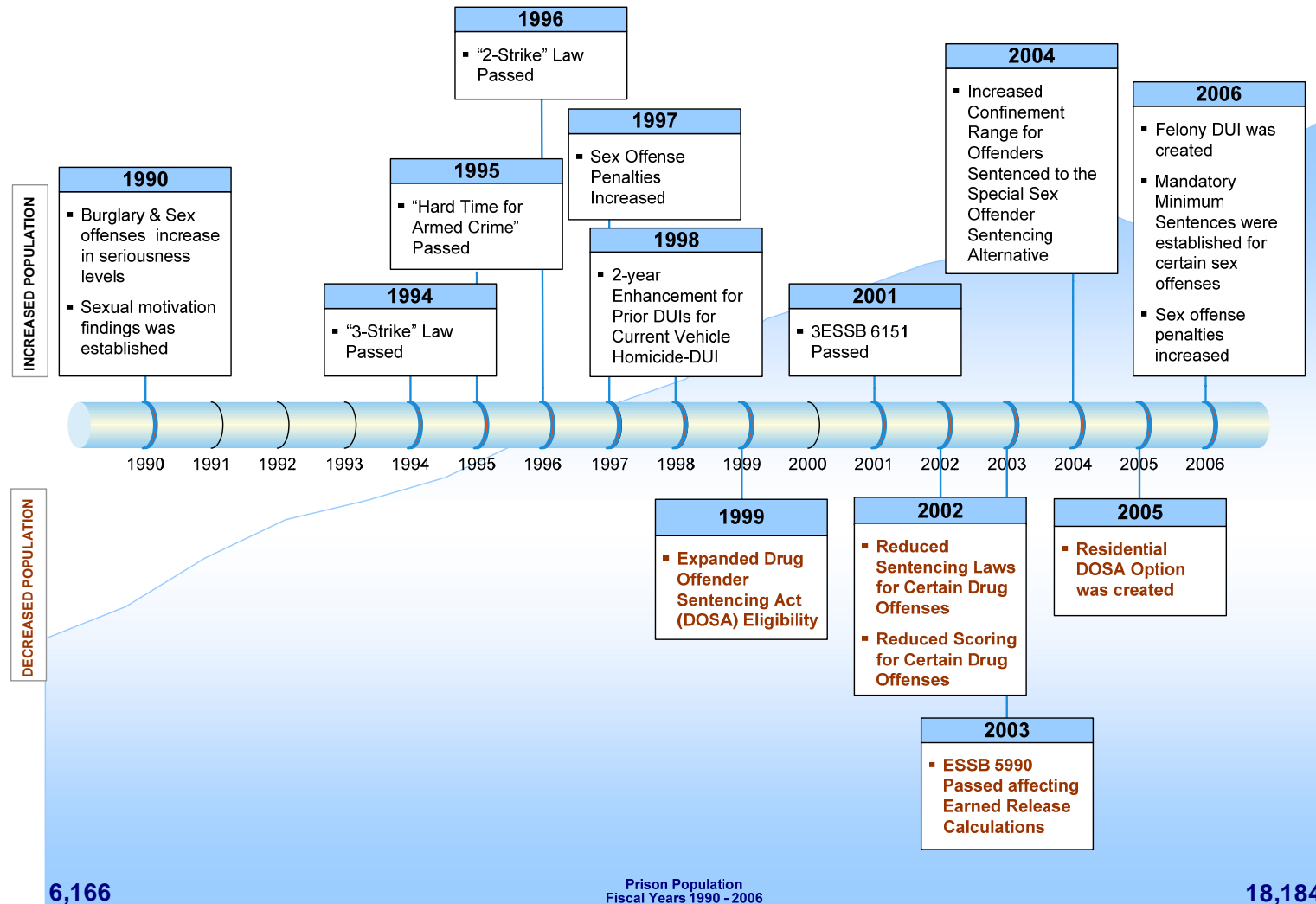
A re-entry focused correctional system is designed to :

- **Reduce offender deficits correlating to criminal behavior**
 - 83% of females and 71% of males enter DOC with less than a 9th grade level education
 - 75% of prison offenders have previously been in a county juvenile system
 - 50% of male children whose parents have been incarcerated will end up incarcerated
 - 73% of females and 55% of males in prison have mental health problems
 - 62% of females and 56% of males in prison reported using drugs the month before their offense
- **Increase community participation in supporting offender re-entry**
 - 97% of prison inmates re-enter communities
 - DOC has on average only 21 months to work with each offender
 - Offenders are community members before and after they are with DOC
- **Reduce recidivism**
 - Washington's rate has climbed from 31% to 37% over the last 10 years
 - Estimating over 3,500 offenders releasing in 2006 will commit new crimes by 2011
- **Reduce demand for prison beds**
 - 2006 demand exceeds supply by about 1,600 beds
 - 2017 demand is estimated to exceed supply by about 4,000 beds

A public safety focused Washington needs:

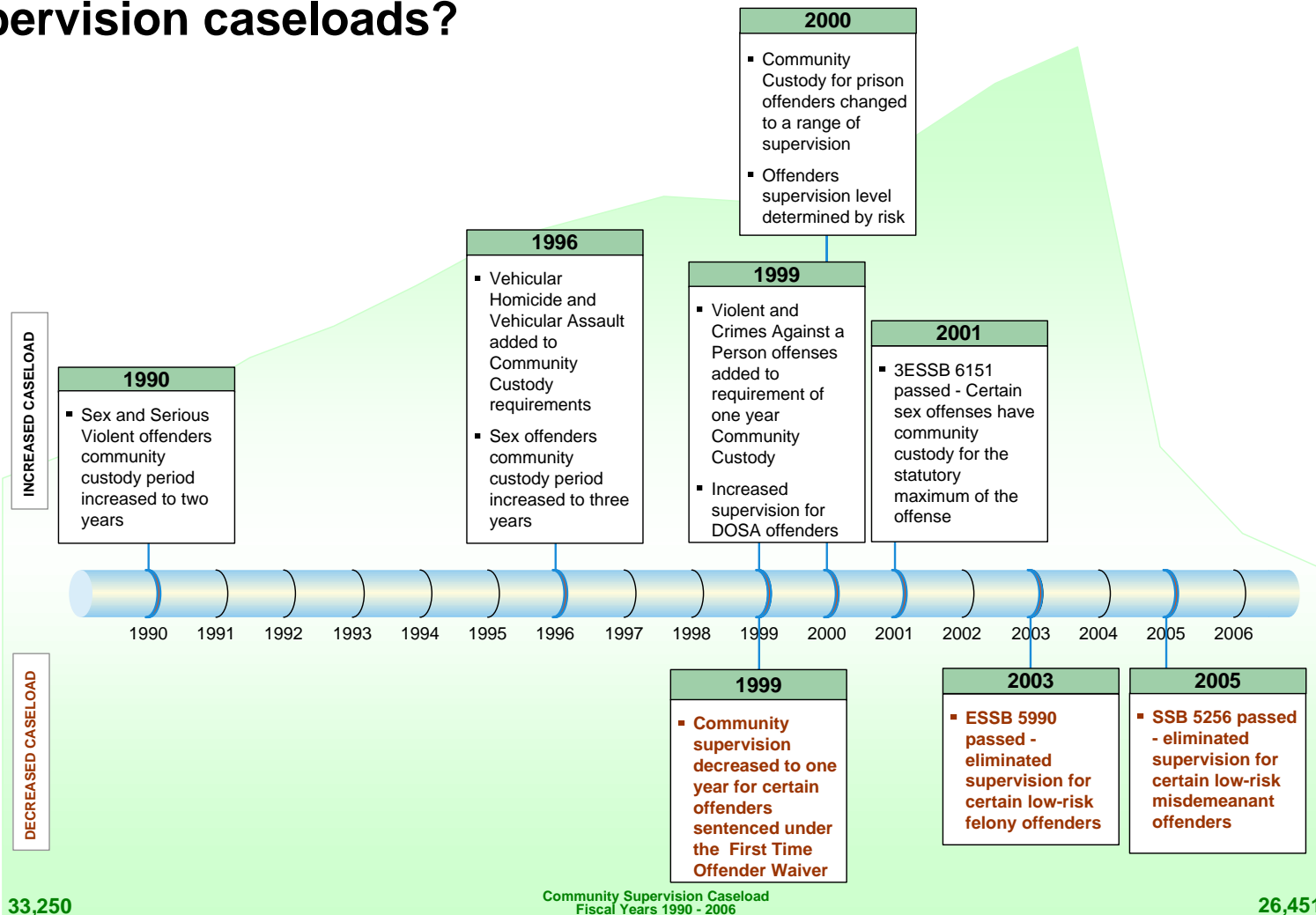
- DOC's re-entry focused correctional system
- AND**
- A systemic and collaborative approach from state and local agencies
 - to reduce deficits that precede crime
 - to increase community capacity for successful offender re-entry

What are the major sentencing changes impacting prison population?



Definitions: **3-Strike Law**, Initiative 593=Required life sentence for certain offenders who had two previous convictions for certain offenses, defined persistent offenders. **Hard time for Armed Crime**, Initiative 159=Increased confinement for offenses when a weapon was present. **2-Strike**=Persistent offender to include certain sex offenses. **3ESSB6151**=Indeterminate sentencing for certain sex offenses. **ESSB 5990**=Earned time calculations revised allowing certain low-risk offenders to receive 50% earned time (was previously 33%).

What are the major sentencing changes impacting community supervision caseloads?



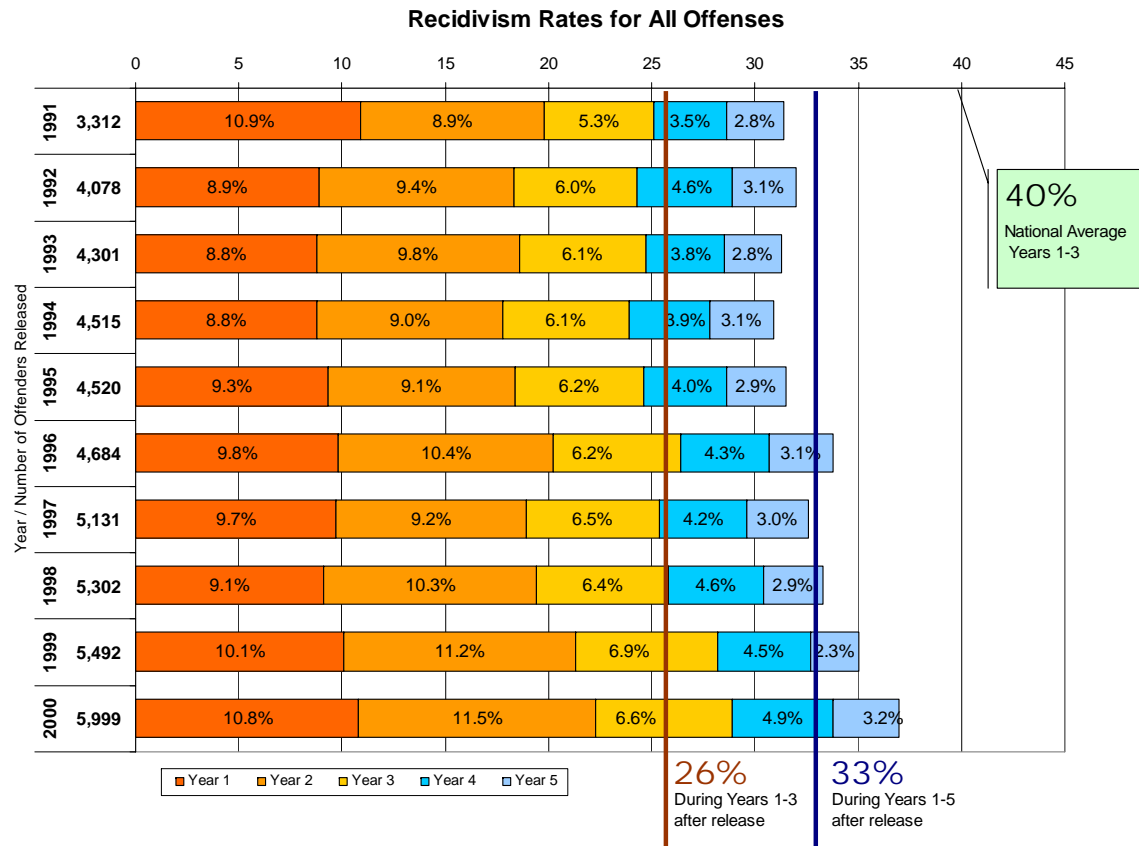
Definitions: 3ESSB6151=Indeterminate sentencing for certain sex offenses, under Indeterminate Sentencing Review Board. ESSB 5990=eliminated the requirement of community custody for certain low-risk felony property offenders. Also eliminated the requirement for DOC supervision for monetary purposes only. SSB 5256=Eliminated the requirement of community custody for certain low-risk misdemeanor offenders.

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What are Washington's recidivism rates and trends?



Analysis:

- Washington recidivism rates are impacted by re-offense behavior **and** law changes.
- 37% or 2,220 offenders released in FY 2000 returned to prison within 5-years
- 41% or 3,576 offenders released in FY 2006 are expected to return to prison by FY 2011
- Returns to prison vary by crime type
 - 48% Property
 - 32% Crimes Against Persons
 - 27% Drug
 - 14% Sex

Definition: Recidivism defined as "A return to a Washington State adult correctional facility as the result of a new conviction or parole violation by an offender who either had been paroled or been discharged from such a facility".

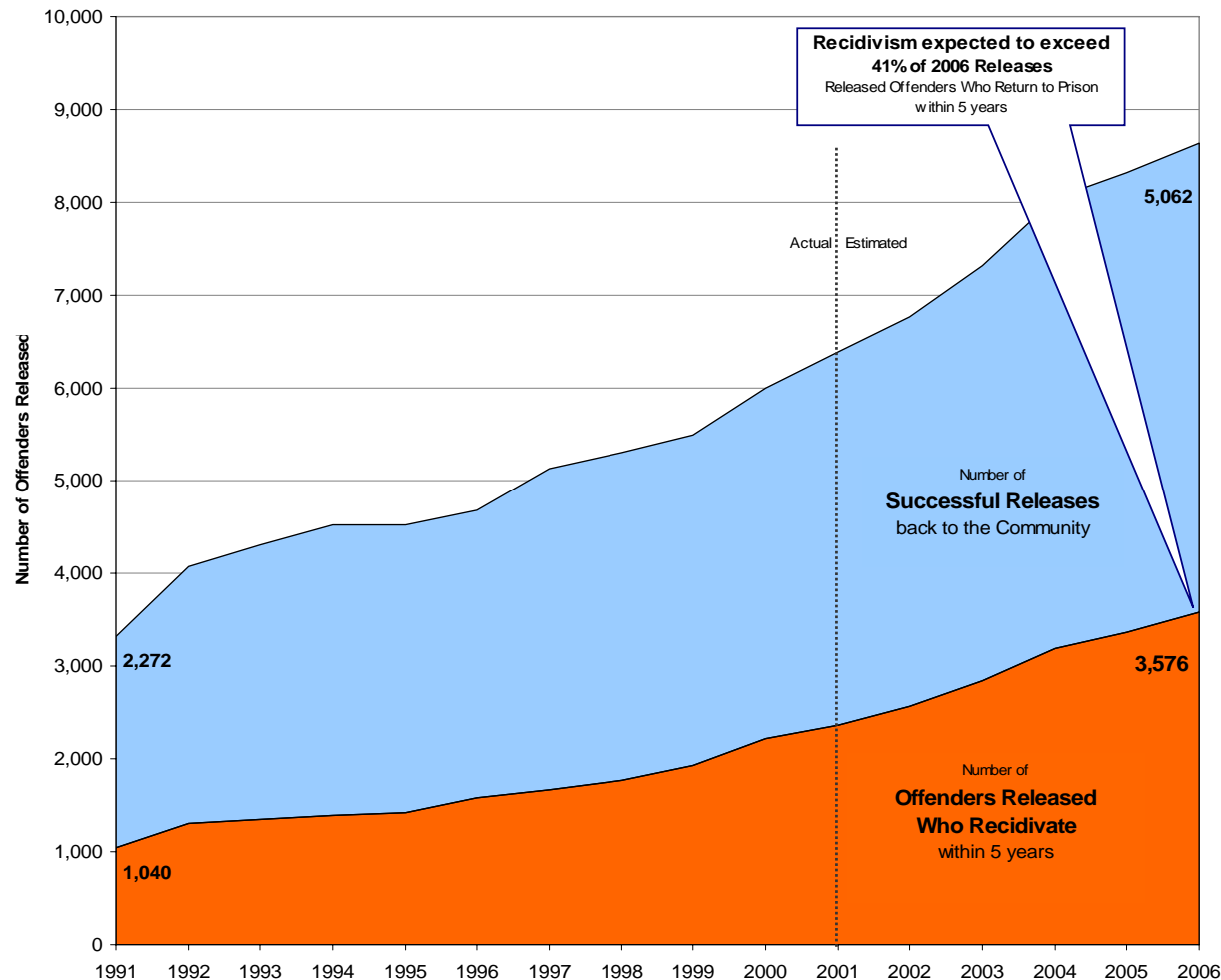
Source: Data for returns to prison is presented for offenders releasing from the Washington State prison system between the years 1991 through 2000, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). 40% represents 3-year national measure by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994."

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How many offenders will successfully re-enter communities based on current program levels?



Source: Actual represents data for returns to prison is presented for offenders releasing from the Washington State prison system between the years 1991 through 2000, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTs). Estimated based on 1996 through 2000 recidivism trend.

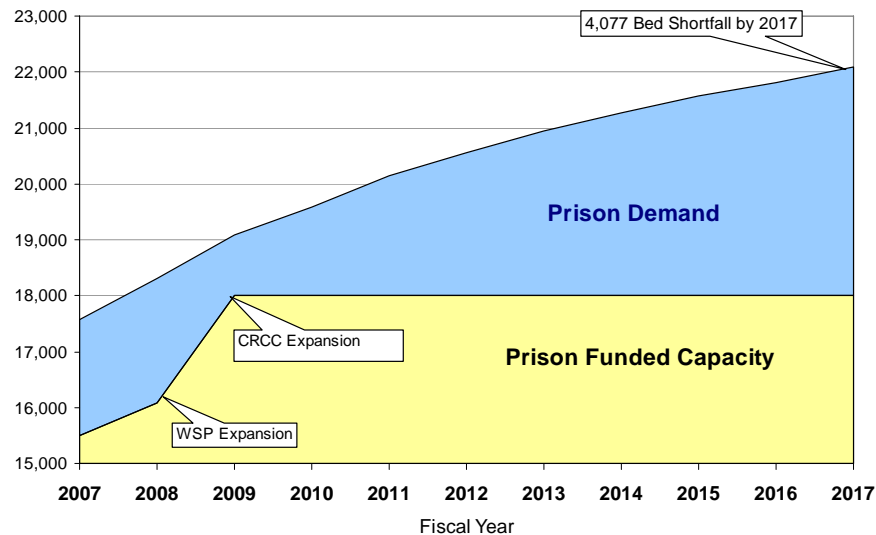
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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY

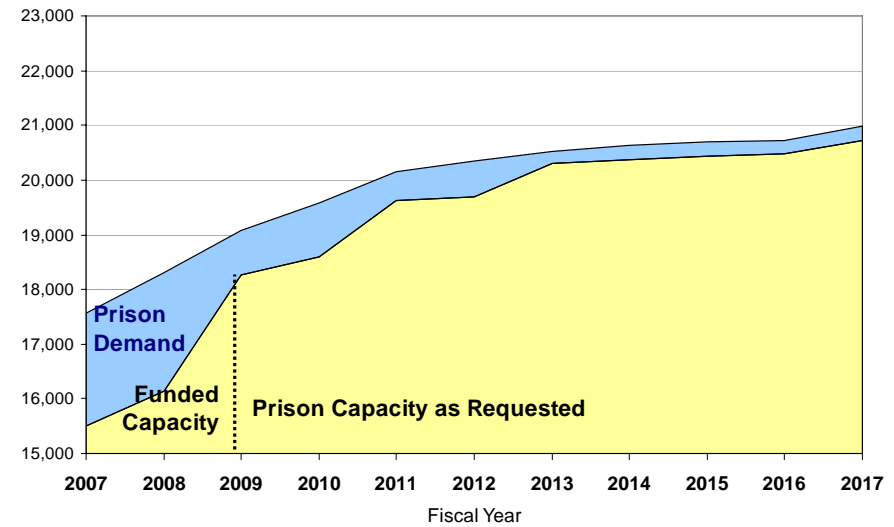


How will expanded re-entry programs impact an offender's criminal behavior?

BEFORE



AFTER



Analysis:

- Current out-of-state rental beds are approaching 1,000
- Projected shortfall of over 4,000 beds expected in FY 2017, driving the need for future prisons.
- With the DOCs limited re-entry programs the Department will lose ground in impacting an offender's criminal behavior as populations increase.
- The Department contributes to reducing recidivism by increased participation in evidenced-based programming for offenders while they are under our jurisdiction.

Source: Population estimates based on the June 2006 adopted Inmate Forecast provided by the Caseload Forecast Council. Reduction of prisons forecast, and increase of bed capacity based on the Departments budget request submitted on September 2006.

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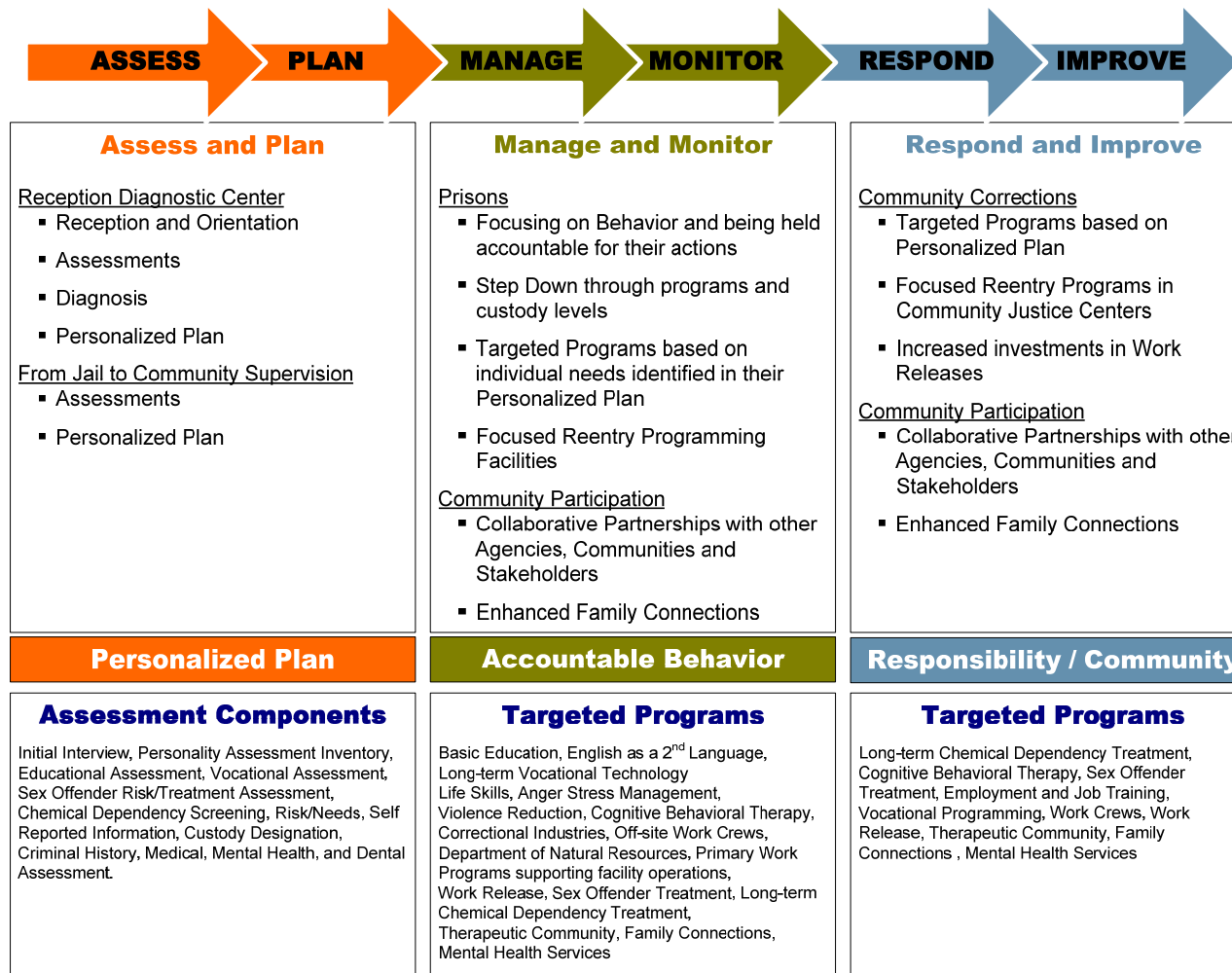
THE RE-ENTRY VISION

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



A Re-entry Focused Correctional System



Increased Public Safety

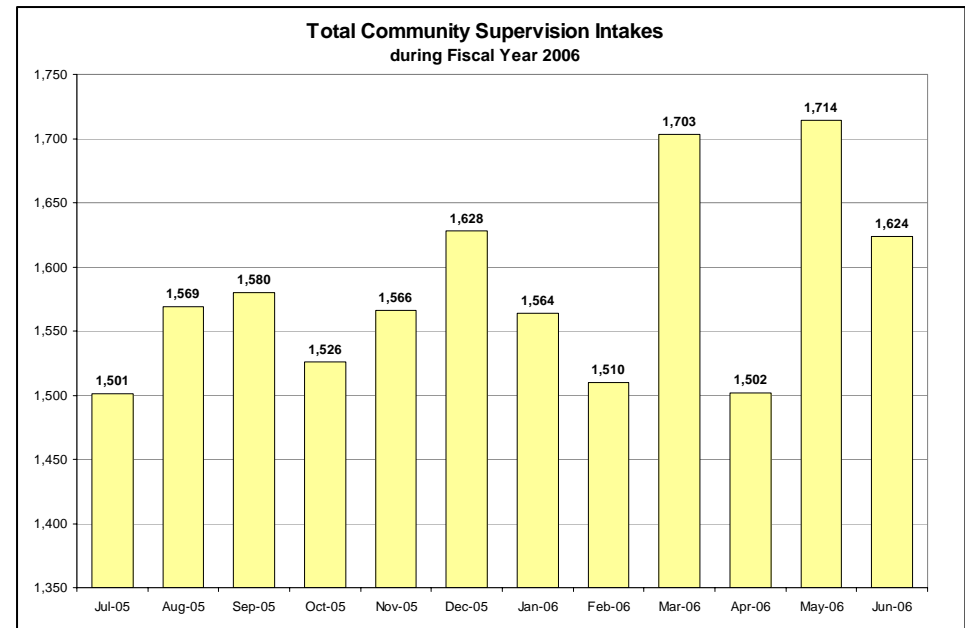
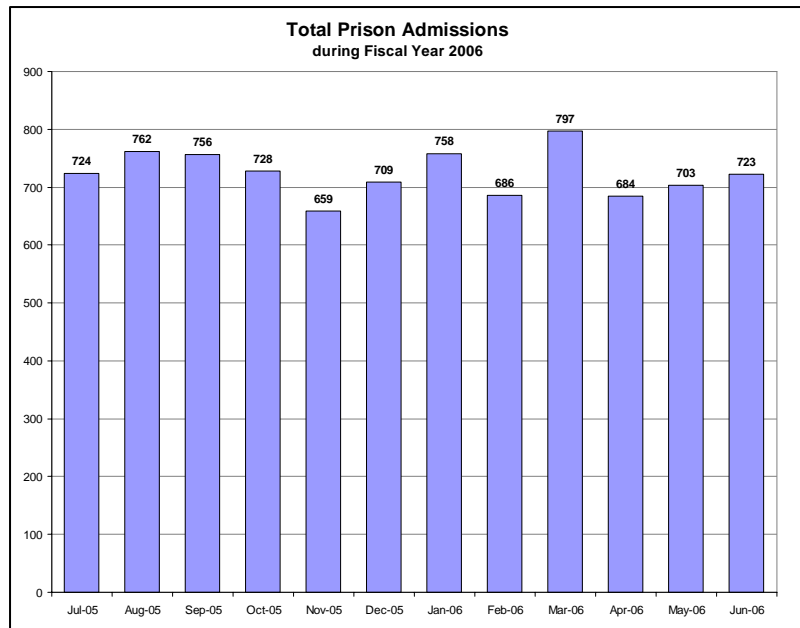
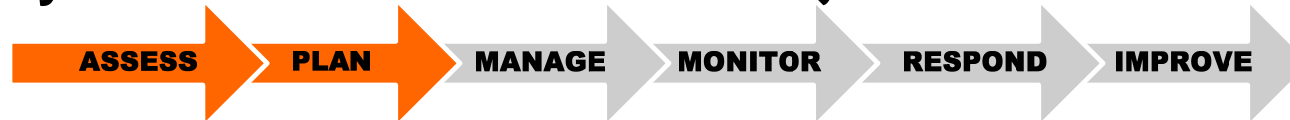
DOC's Contribution to Reducing Re-Offense Behavior

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How many offenders do we receive every month?



Analysis:

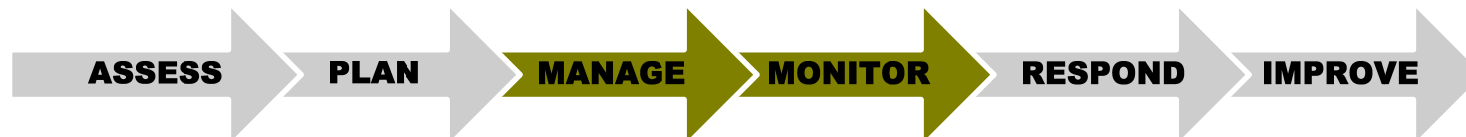
- Over 7,500 male and 1,100 female admissions were received at the Washington Corrections Center and the Washington Corrections Center for Women in Fiscal Year 2006.
- Over 19,000 intakes were completed in Fiscal Year 2006 for offenders under Community Supervision.
- Full risk assessments, offender orientation, information gathering, and custody designation are completed for each offender at the Reception Diagnostic Centers.
- Historically, offender transfers from Reception Facilities took 3 to 6 months. Now transfers are completed in about 45 days.
- Implementing the personalized plan for offenders will ensure commitment between DOC and the offender towards positive offender behavior and program completion.
- The personalized plan for offenders will outline which deficits the offender should focus on and will be utilized from admission/intake to release to the community.

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



How will we increase re-entry program participation in prisons?



Prison Programs	WSIPP - Effect on Crime Outcomes (Overall Recidivism)	Return on Investment (per participant)	# of Offenders Released who would benefit from programs	Program Participation Targets							
				Current Participation		Cabinet Strategic Action Plan Target By December 2007		Budget Request Proposal Target By June 2008		Budget Request Proposal Target By June 2009	
Chemical Dependency	-5.7%	\$7,835	4,770	2,385	50%	2,671	56%	2,957	62%	3,816	80%
Correctional Industries	-5.9%	\$9,439	3,035	1,646	54%	1,700	56%	1,821	60%	1,821	60%
Vocational Programming	-9.0%	\$13,738	4,162	1,960	47%	1,960	47%	2,248	54%	2,497	60%
Adult Basic Education	-7.0%	\$10,669	6,243	3,876	62%	3,876	62%	4,370	70%	4,557	73%
Sex Offender Cognitive Behavior Treatment	-7.0%	(\$3,258)	581	142	24%	198	34%	300	52%	400	69%
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy / Mental Health	-6.3%	\$10,299	8,324	663	8%	832	10%	5,411	65%	6,659	80%

ACTION PLAN			WHO	DUE
1	Increase CD treatment provider treatment time with offenders by transferring administrative duties to Correctional Specialist at SCCC.		Patty Noble-Desy	10/23/2006
2	Increase CD treatment provider treatment time with offenders by transferring technical duties of educational lectures and running meetings to technical job class being piloted at SCCC.		Patty Noble-Desy	10/23/2006
3	Complete ongoing research of reasons for CD contractor staff turnover of 18%. Complete a proposal for replacing some contract state with staff staff.		Patty Noble-Desy	12/30/2006
4	Conduct quarterly compliance review with State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, to redistribute underutilized program hours to programs and locations of higher demand.		Michael Paris	1/31/2007
5	Conduct analysis on family centered connections/programs, and develop a proposal for wrap-around services for families preparing for offender releases.		Alice Payne	2/28/2007

Source: Effects on crime outcomes and the benefits based on the 2006 October Published Report #06-10-1201 by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. # of offenders released based on FY 2006 releases, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).

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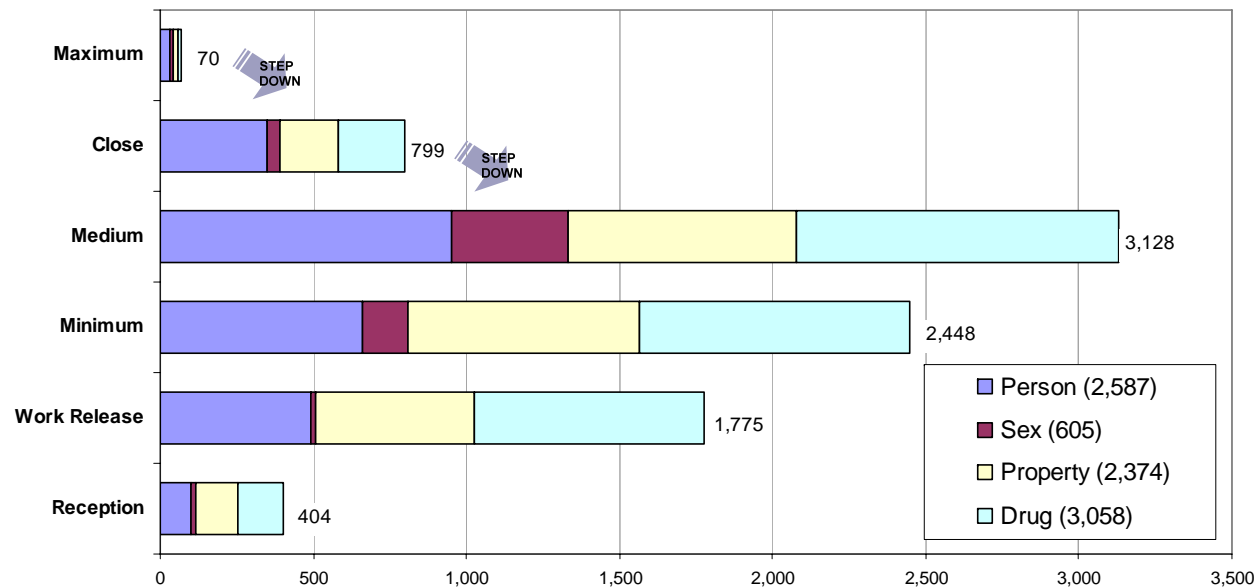
OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



How will we increase releases from re-entry focused facilities?



Prison Releases
by Crime Type by Custody Level
Fiscal Year 2006



Long-Term Target:

- Zero releases from maximum and close facilities.
- Phase down releases from medium facilities as programming resources are shifted and increased to minimum facilities and work releases.

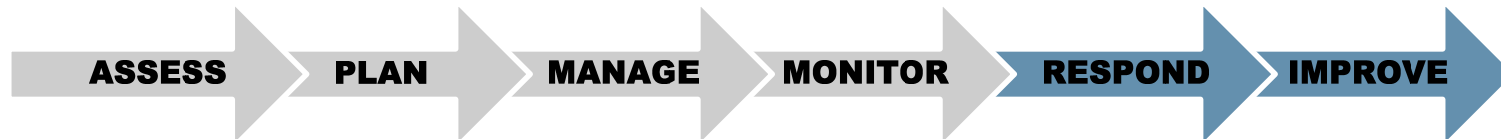
		WHO	DUE
1	Increase re-entry program participants at Clallam Bay Correctional Center (CBCC) and Washington State Penitentiary (WSP); increase step-down programs delivered to maximum security level offenders whose behavior causes recurring assignment to intensive management unit (IMU).	Dick Morgan Mike Kenney	3/31/2007
2	Begin quarterly review of reasons for return to IMU after programming at CBCC and WSP.	Dick Morgan Mike Kenney	12/31/2006
3	Decrease releases from maximum security level facilities by 10% between 2006 and 2007.	Dick Morgan Mike Kenney	12/31/2007

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



How will we increase re-entry program participation during community supervision?

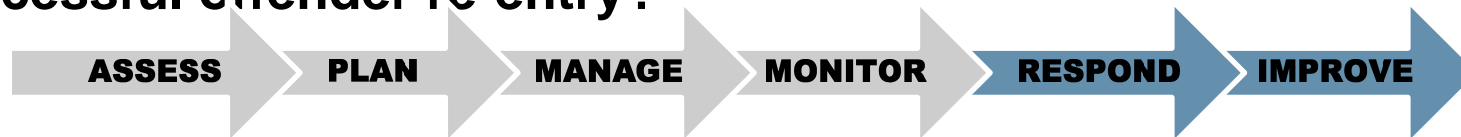


Community Programs	WSIPP - Effect on Crime Outcomes (Overall Recidivism)	Return on Investment (per participant)	# of Avg. Monthly Community Supervision Caseload in FY 2006 who would benefit from Programs	Program Participation Targets							
				Current Participation		Cabinet Strategic Action Plan Target By December 2007		Budget Request Proposal Target By June 2008		Budget Request Proposal Target By June 2009	
Chemical Dependency	-9.3%	\$10,054	9,390	3,051	32%	3,051	32%	6,573	70%	7,512	80%
Sex Offender Cognitive Behavior Treatment	-30.1%	Not Available	2,805	1,192	42%	1,487	53%	1,487	53%	1,487	53%
Employment and Job Training	-4.3%	\$4,359	5,290	0	0%	0	0%	899	17%	1,799	34%
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy / Mental Health	-6.3%	\$10,299	25,393	0	0%	0	0%	541	2%	541	2%

ACTION PLAN			WHO	DUE
1	Increase CD treatment provider treatment time with offenders by transferring technical duties of educational lectures and running meetings to technical job class in the field.		Patty Noble-Desy	11/30/2006
2	Through an internal GMAP analyze barriers to program participation and develop action plans to increase participation.		Donna Cayer	12/31/2006

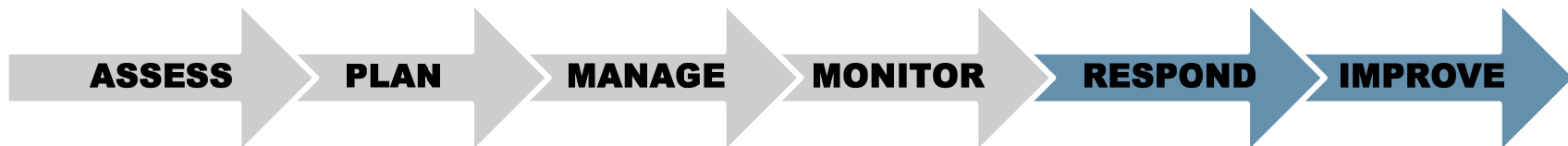
Source: Effects on crime outcomes and the benefits based on the 2006 October Published Report #06-10-1201 by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

How have we been collaborating with stakeholders to support successful offender re-entry?



Re-entry success factors	Collaborations
Offender education	State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, individual Community Colleges
Offender job readiness	Community Colleges, Employment Security Department--Work Source
Offender stable housing needs	Washington Associations of Counties, Washington Associations of Cities, Neighborhood Readiness Teams, King County Executive's office of Re-entry Administration, local community groups, Department of Veteran's Affairs
Offender risk/needs assessments	Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Washington State Institute for Public Policy
Offender mental health	Department of Social and Health Services, Department of Health
Sex offender treatment	Department of Personnel, (<i>assignment pay</i>)
Community capacity	Town hall meetings, Big Brothers and Big Sisters, Girl and Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, faith-based community groups, family-centered volunteer groups, families of offenders, Good-Will Industries, Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, People of Color Against AIDS

How will we increase community participation in supporting successful offender re-entry?



ACTION PLAN		WHO	DUE
1	Participate with King, Pierce and Spokane counties to hold community-based symposiums on re-entry.	Candy Curl	12/31/2006
2	Create a statewide re-entry task force with broad membership from criminal justice and community partners, to participate in implementing strategic plan objectives of re-entry.	Mary Leftridge Byrd	2/1/2007
3	Co-sponsor with criminal justice and community partners a statewide forum on re-entry to educate communities on research-based strategies for successful re-entry.	Mary Leftridge Byrd	10/31/2007
4	Collaborate with jails to analyze their inmates' risk factors and reasons for return to jails compared to our inmates' risk factors and returns to prison.	Earl Wright	3/31/2007
5	Collaborate with DSHS Children's Administration and Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration to conduct research and analysis of offenders who have received social services from DSHS.	Randi Warick	3/31/2007

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



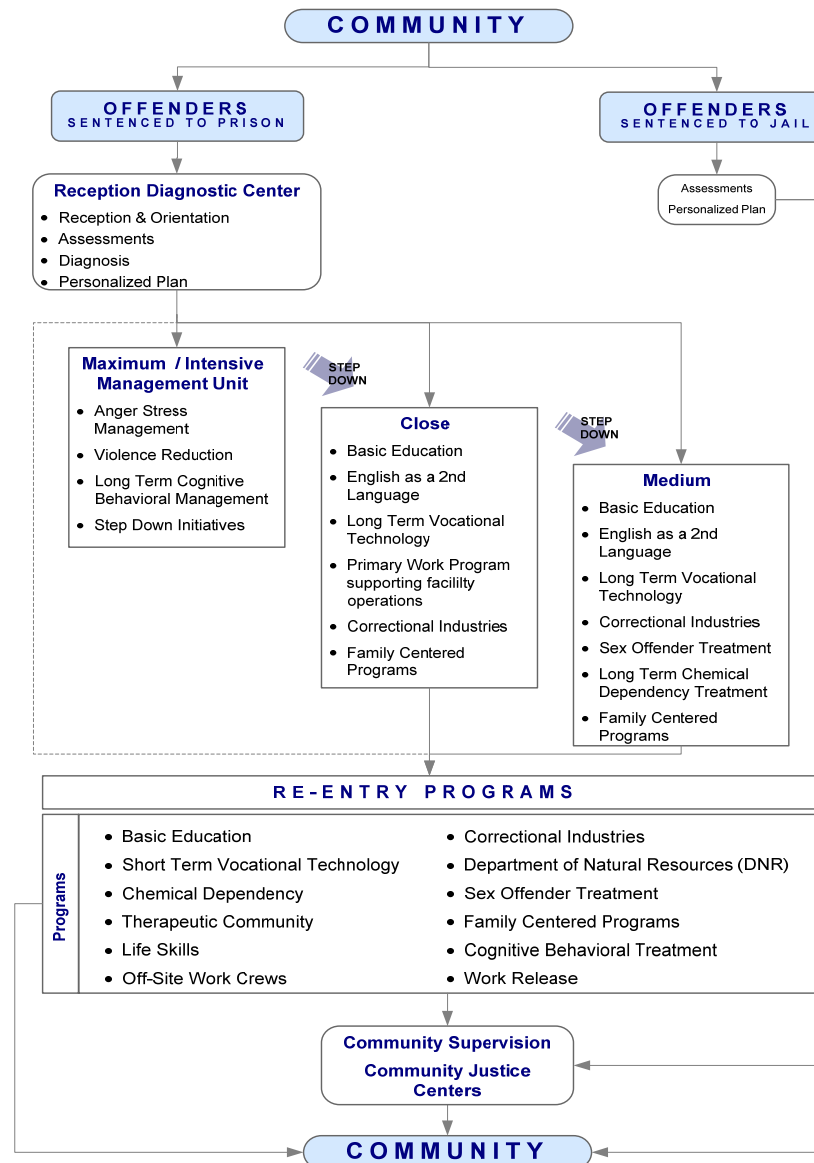
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Supplemental Slides

Harold W. Clarke, Department of Corrections Secretary

A re-entry focused correctional system

OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



Does evidence-based programming impact an offender's criminal behavior?

Washington State
Institute for
Public Policy

Reducing Crime With Evidence-Based Options: What Works, and Benefits & Costs

Washington State Institute for Public Policy Estimates as of October, 2006	Effect on Crime Outcomes Percent change in crime outcomes, & the number of evidence-based studies on which the estimate is based (in parentheses) (1)	Benefits and Costs (Per Participant, Net Present Value, 2006 Dollars)			
		Benefits to Crime Victims (of the reduction in crime) (2)	Benefits to Taxpayers (of the reduction in crime) (3)	Costs (marginal program cost, compared to the cost of alternative) (4)	Benefits (total) Minus Costs (per participant) (5)
Notes: "n/e" means not estimated at this time. Prevention program costs are partial program costs, pro-rated to match crime outcomes.					
<u>Programs for People in the Adult Offender System</u>					
Vocational education in prison	-9.0% (4)	\$8,114	\$6,806	\$1,182	\$13,738
Intensive supervision: treatment-oriented programs	-16.7% (11)	\$9,318	\$9,369	\$7,124	\$11,563
General education in prison (basic education or post-secondary)	-7.0% (17)	\$6,325	\$5,306	\$962	\$10,669
Cognitive-behavioral therapy in prison or community	-6.3% (25)	\$5,658	\$4,746	\$105	\$10,299
Drug treatment in community	-9.3% (6)	\$5,133	\$5,495	\$574	\$10,054
Correctional industries in prison	-5.9% (4)	\$5,360	\$4,496	\$417	\$9,439
Drug treatment in prison (therapeutic communities or outpatient)	-5.7% (20)	\$5,133	\$4,306	\$1,604	\$7,835
Adult drug courts	-8.0% (57)	\$4,395	\$4,705	\$4,333	\$4,767
Employment and job training in the community	-4.3% (16)	\$2,373	\$2,386	\$400	\$4,359
Electronic monitoring to offset jail time	0% (9)	\$0	\$0	-\$870	\$870
Sex offender treatment in prison with aftercare	-7.0% (6)	\$6,442	\$2,885	\$12,585	-\$3,258
Intensive supervision: surveillance-oriented programs	0% (23)	\$0	\$0	\$3,747	-\$3,747
Washington's Dangerously Mentally Ill Offender program	-20.0% (1)	\$18,020	\$15,116	n/e	n/e
Drug treatment in jail	-4.5% (9)	\$2,481	\$2,656	n/e	n/e
Adult boot camps	0% (22)	\$0	\$0	n/e	n/e
Domestic violence education/cognitive-behavioral treatment	0% (9)	\$0	\$0	n/e	n/e
Jail diversion for mentally ill offenders	0% (11)	\$0	\$0	n/e	n/e
Life Skills education programs for adults	0% (4)	\$0	\$0	n/e	n/e

Source: 2006 October Published Report #06-10-1201 by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



Definitions:

Recidivism: A return to a Washington State adult correctional facility resulting from a new conviction or parole violation by an offender who has either been discharged or paroled from such a facility.

Re-admissions (Reception Center): A prior sentence with a length of “a year and one day”.

Re-offense (Community Supervision): Any felony/misdemeanor that returns the offender to the Department’s jurisdiction.

Reception Diagnostic Centers: DOC centers that use a comprehensive set of diagnostic assessment and classification tools which identify offender deficits. All offenders entering the prison system, with the exception of death row offenders, enter through these centers.

Offender Personalized Plan: Offender management plan that is personalized for each offender to allow for the progression of an offender through the prison system and re-entry into the community.

Custody Levels: Level of security as determined by offender behavior, history, and programming. There are six levels; Maximum, Close, Medium, Long-Term Minimum, Minimum, and Work Release

Maximum Security: Prison custody level that houses offenders who have unruly behavior, or offenders requiring specific protection.

Close Security: Offenders initial entry level and offenders with poor behavior.

Medium Security: Prison custody level for close custody offenders who have earned less supervision than close and minimum offenders with poor behavior

Long-Term Minimum Security: Prison custody level for long-term offenders with good behavior to promote to less restrictive housing.

Intensive Management Unit: DOC housing unit with the highest security and supervision. Offenders housed in this unit receive minimal programming and are confined in a one-person cell 23 hours a day.

Minimum Security: Prison custody level for offenders with 4 years or less remaining of their sentence who have demonstrated good behavior.

Work Release: Facility with programming focused on employment for offenders who have a custody level appropriate for a community setting.

Risk Levels: The level of risk an offender is to themselves, the community, staff, other offenders, facility guests and visitors, and the orderly operation of the facility as determined by an objective scoring system.

Cognitive Behavioral Treatment: Programming designed to address the criminogenic needs of offenders including; anti-social attitudes, reducing peer associations, increasing self control, developing self management and problem solving skills, reducing substance use and abuse, developing awareness of risky situations, and developing a well rehearsed plan for dealing with those situations.

Mental Health: Treatment of screened offenders exhibiting mental illness.

Therapeutic Community: A progressive, phased based level of care nine to twelve months in length providing a separate living area and a highly structured treatment environment consisting of traditional chemical dependency interventions, “right living,” work, education, community and personal accountability.

Community Supervision: Active Community Supervision includes offenders who are reporting to their community corrections officer, have a pending warrant or are serving sanction time in jail or prison.

Community Justice Centers: Facility where offenders serving a sentence on community supervision report for comprehensive services and monitoring.

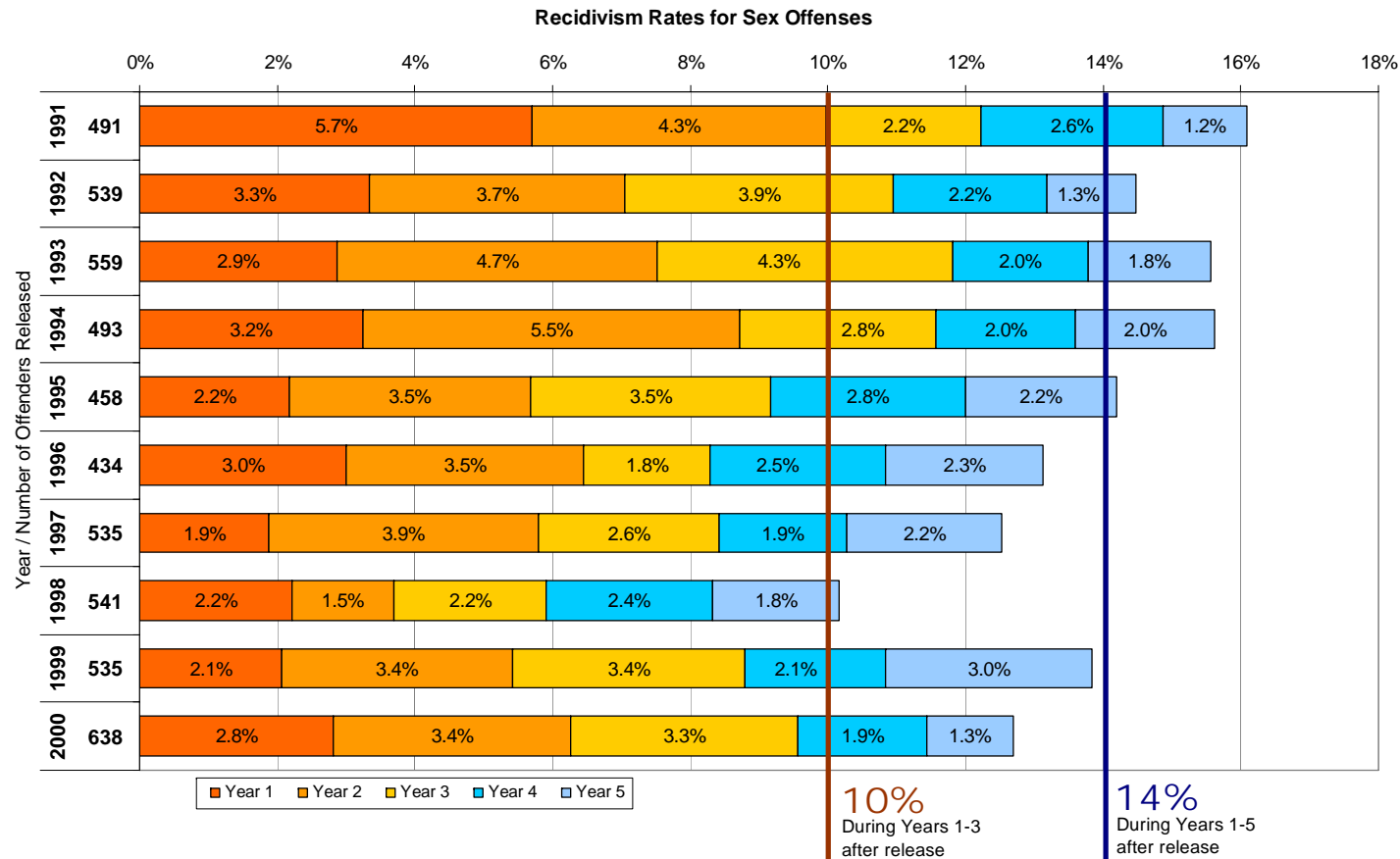
Step-Down Program: Programming delivered to offenders housed in Intensive Management Units to transition the offender back into the general population utilizing therapeutic techniques such as cognitive behavioral programming, education, employment, and therapy.

Supplemental Slides

PRISON MEASURES

- RECIDIVISM BY CRIME TYPE
- RE-ADMISSIONS TO PRISONS

What are Washington's recidivism rates and trends for offenders who commit sex crimes?



Definition: Recidivism defined as “A return to a Washington State adult correctional facility as the result of a new conviction or parole violation by an offender who either had been paroled or been discharged from such a facility”.

Source: Data for returns to prison is presented for offenders releasing from the Washington State prison system between the years 1991 through 2000, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). 21

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What are Washington's recidivism rates and trends for offenders who commit crimes against persons?



Definition: Recidivism defined as “A return to a Washington State adult correctional facility as the result of a new conviction or parole violation by an offender who either had been paroled or been discharged from such a facility”.

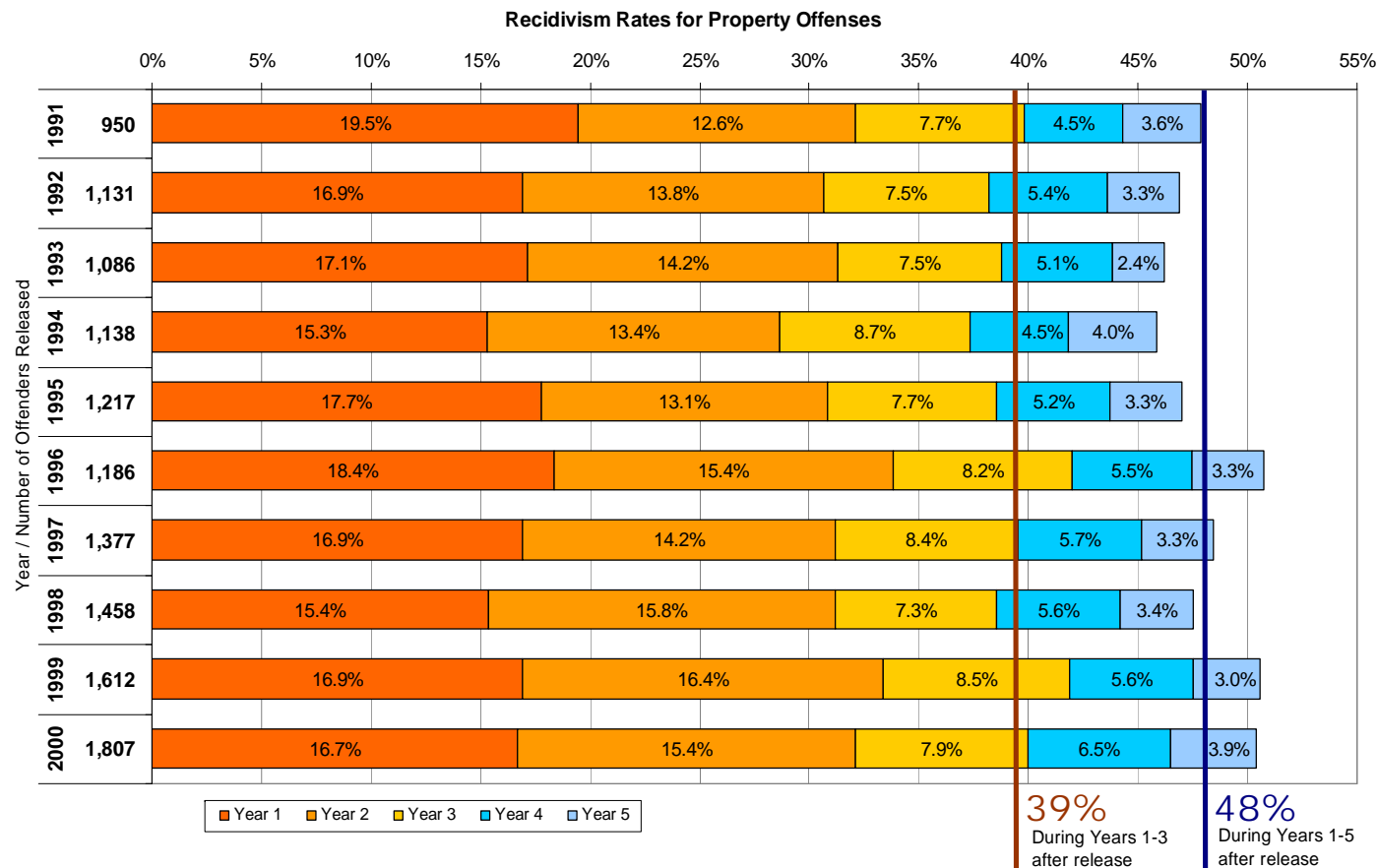
Source: Data for returns to prison is presented for offenders releasing from the Washington State prison system between the years 1991 through 2000, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). 22

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What are Washington's recidivism rates and trends for offenders who commit property crimes?



Definition: Recidivism defined as “A return to a Washington State adult correctional facility as the result of a new conviction or parole violation by an offender who either had been paroled or been discharged from such a facility”.

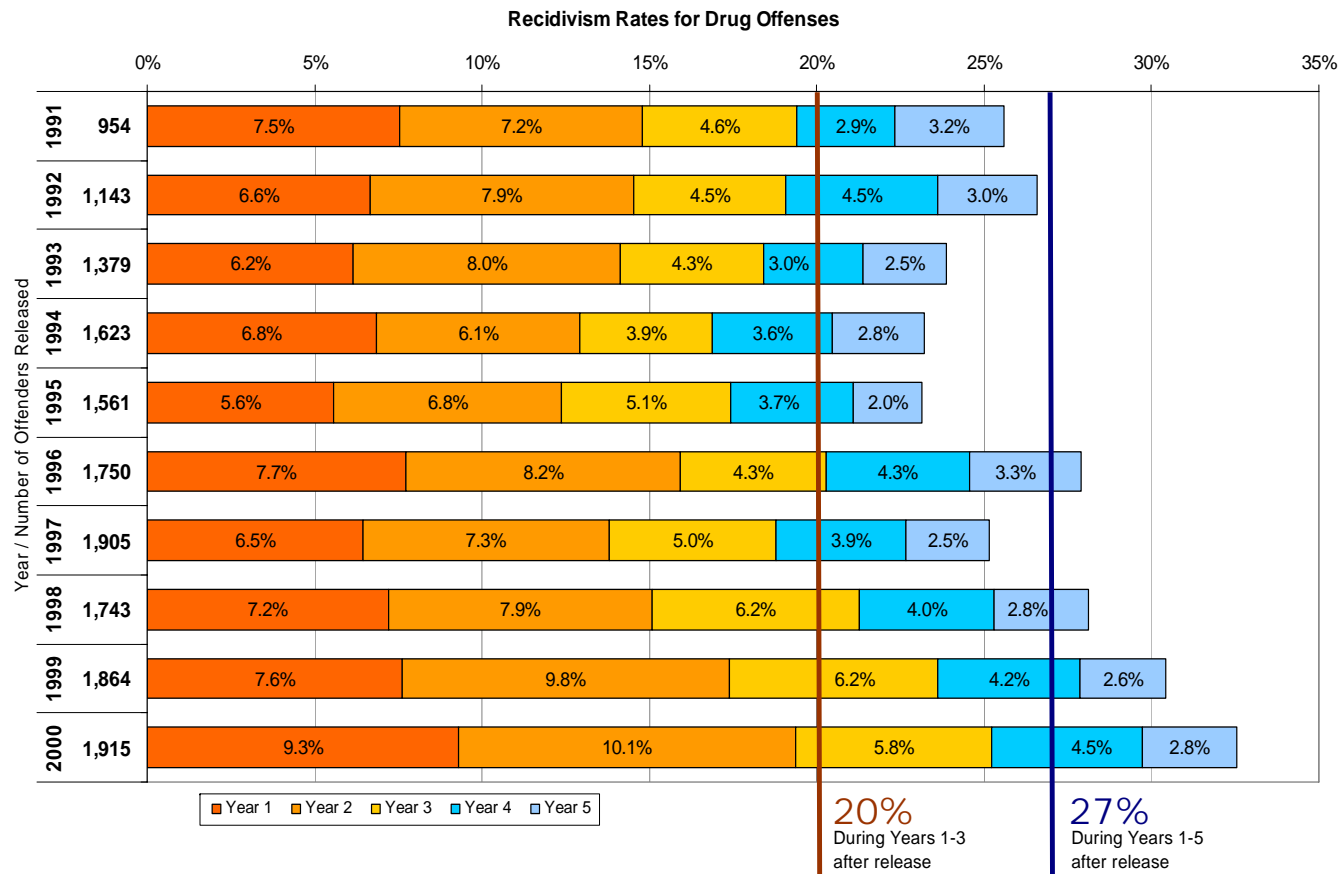
Source: Data for returns to prison is presented for offenders releasing from the Washington State prison system between the years 1991 through 2000, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). 23

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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What are Washington's recidivism rates and trends for offenders who commit drug crimes?



Definition: Recidivism defined as “A return to a Washington State adult correctional facility as the result of a new conviction or parole violation by an offender who either had been paroled or been discharged from such a facility”.

Source: Data for returns to prison is presented for offenders releasing from the Washington State prison system between the years 1991 through 2000, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). 24

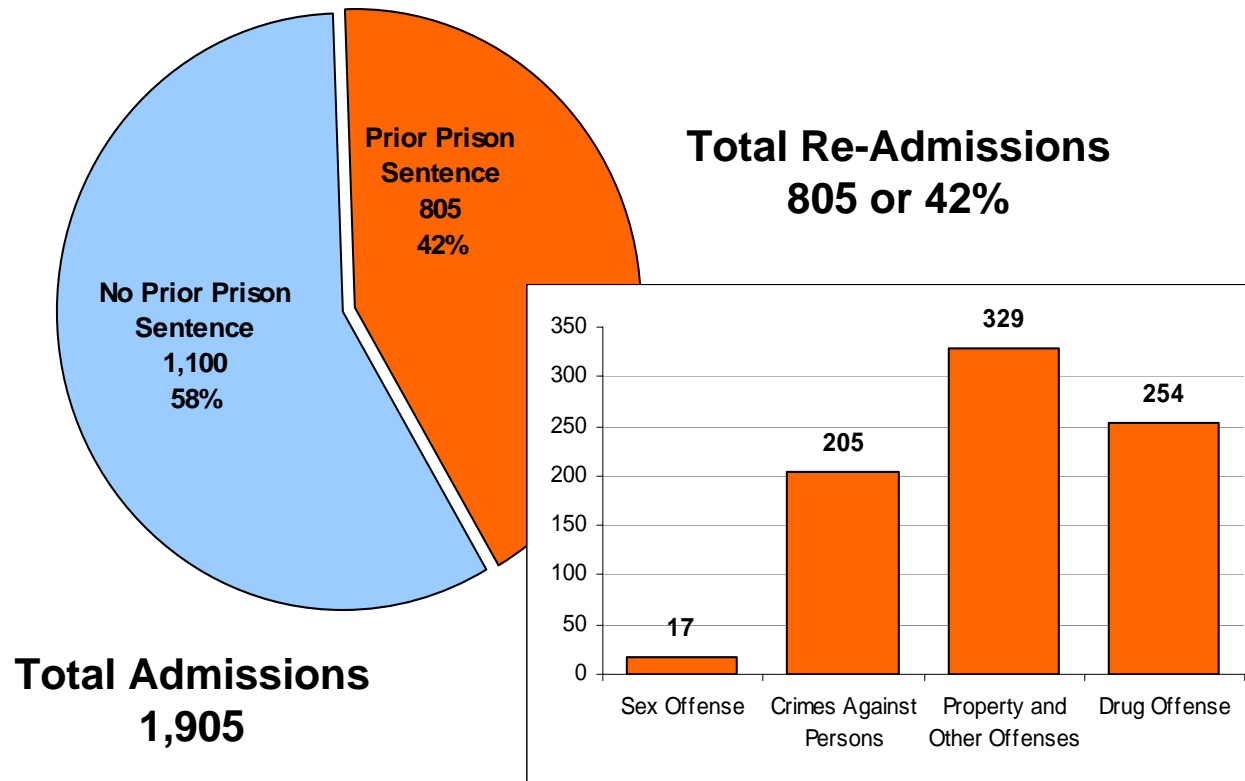
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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What is the criminal behavior for offenders entering the Reception Diagnostic Centers

Re-admissions through Reception Diagnostic Centers June-August 2006



Analysis:

- 58% of offenders admitting have not been in a Washington state prison
- 42% have returned
- Of the offenders who have returned:
 - 58% DID NOT receive any type of treatment
 - 85% were unemployed
 - 34% DID NOT have stable housing

	Actions	Who	Date
1	Monitor, hand audit risk factors, and produce a quarterly report on re-admission behavior.	Randi Warick	11/15/2006

Data Source: Total offenders in Reception Diagnostic Centers between June and August 2006 for prison admission in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). Hand Audits completed for 179 of the 805 offenders who were re-admitted, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing.

Supplemental Slides

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION MEASURES

- CRIME TYPE TRENDS
- RE-OFFENSES BY CRIME TYPE

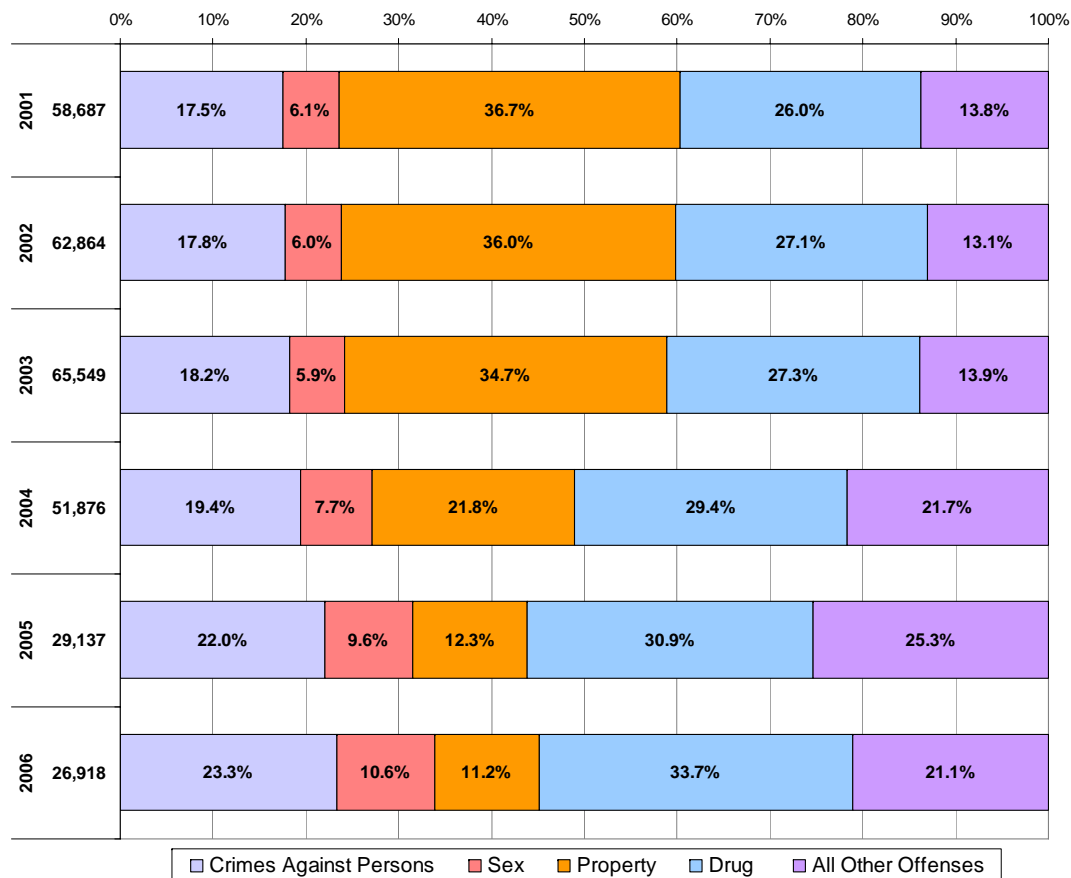
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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What are type of offenders are under the Department's supervision in the community?

Community supervision crime type trends FY 2001 through FY 2006



Analysis:

- Reduction of property offenders under supervision is directly related to the implementation of ESSB 5990 and SSB 5256, which eliminates community custody for certain low-risk offenders.
- Other offenses includes Attempting to Elude, Harassment, Escape, and Bail Jump.

Data Source: Total offenders on active community supervision for Fiscal Year 2001 through Fiscal Year 2006, as reported in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).

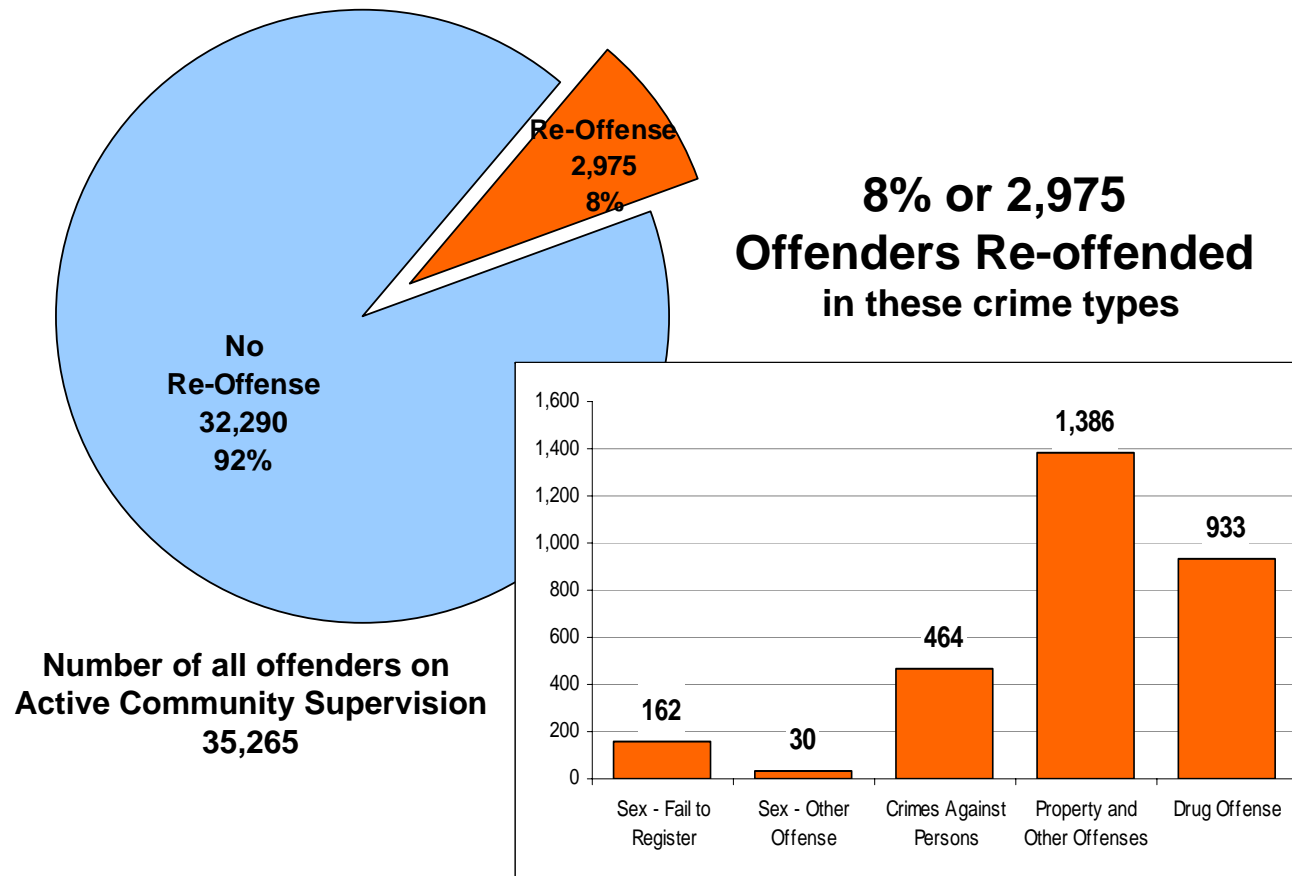
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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What is the re-offense behavior for all offenders under supervision in the community?

All Offenders on Active Community Supervision January – June 2006



Analysis:

- 92% of offenders committed NO new offense while on supervision
- 8% committed an offense while on supervision
- Of the offenders who committed a re-offense:
 - 83% DID NOT receive any type of treatment
 - 80% were unemployed
 - 49% DID NOT have stable housing

Data Source: Total offenders who were on active community supervision between January - June 2006 as reported in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). Hand audits completed for 581 of the 2,975 offenders who re-offended, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing.

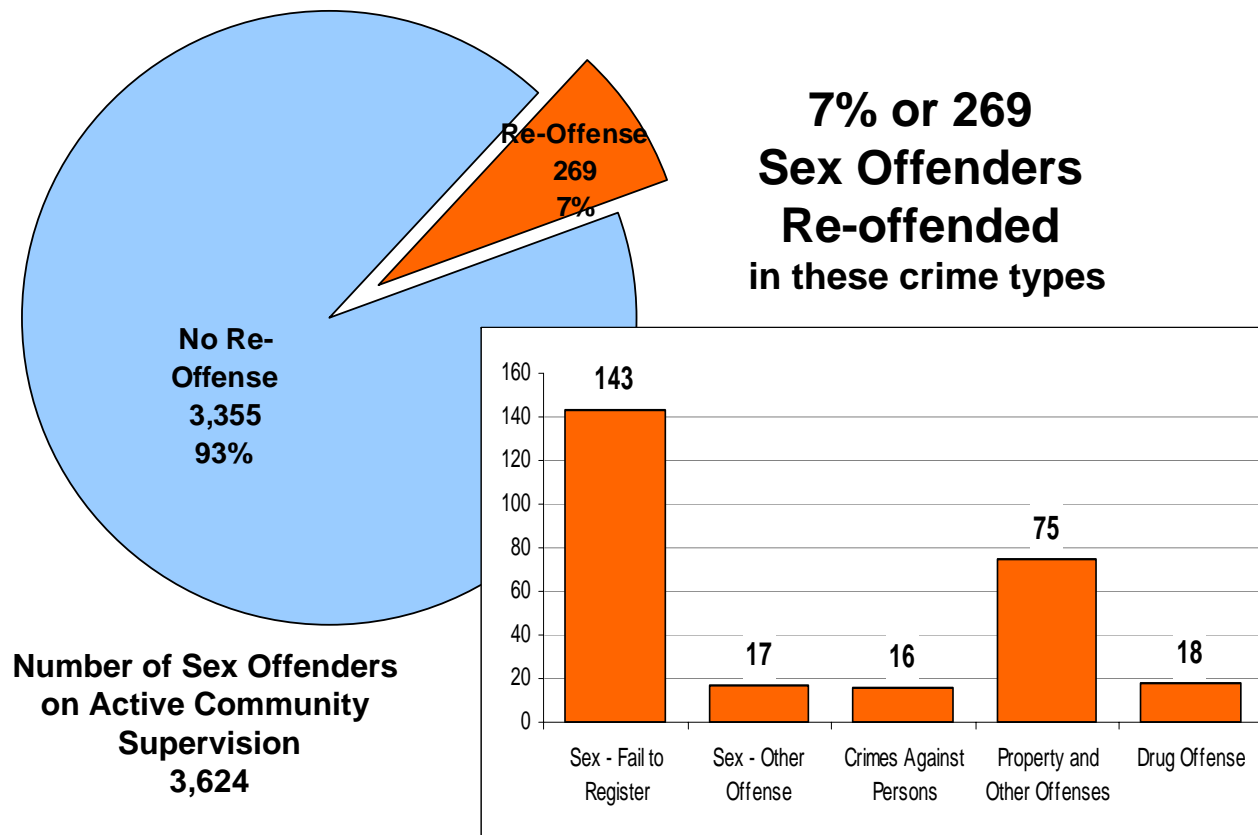
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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What is the re-offense behavior for sex offenders under supervision in the community?

Sex Offenders on Active Community Supervision January – June 2006



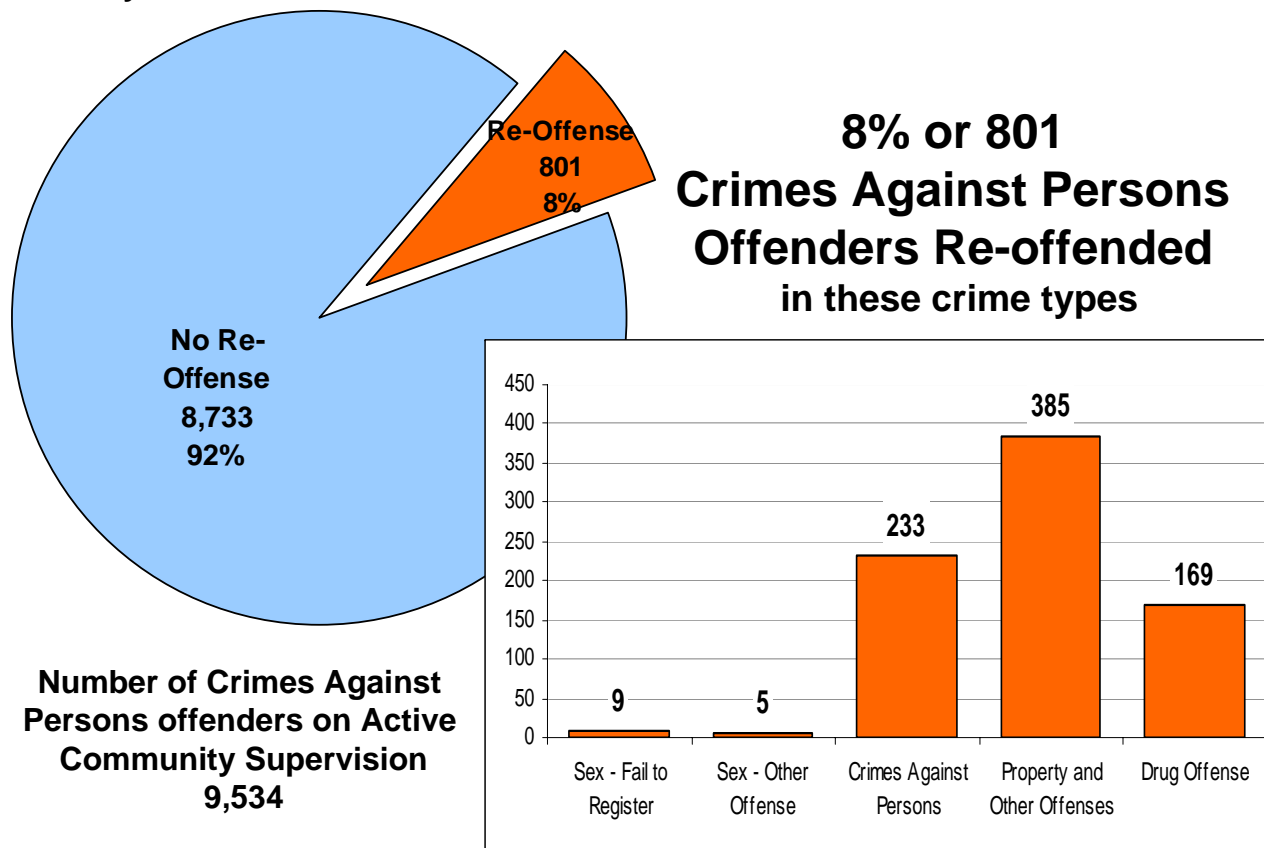
Analysis:

- 93% of offenders committed NO new offense while on supervision
- 5% committed an offense within the first year of supervision
- 1% committed an offense within the second year
- 1% committed an offense within the third year
- Of the offenders who committed a re-offense:
 - 94% or 254 DID NOT receive sex offender treatment
 - 77% or 207 were unemployed
 - 72% or 194 DID NOT have stable housing

Data Source: Sex Offenders who were on active community supervision between January - June 2006 as reported in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). Hand audits completed for all 269 offenders who re-offended, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing.

What is the re-offense behavior for crimes against a persons offenders under supervision in the community?

Crimes Against Persons Offenders on Active Community Supervision
January – June 2006



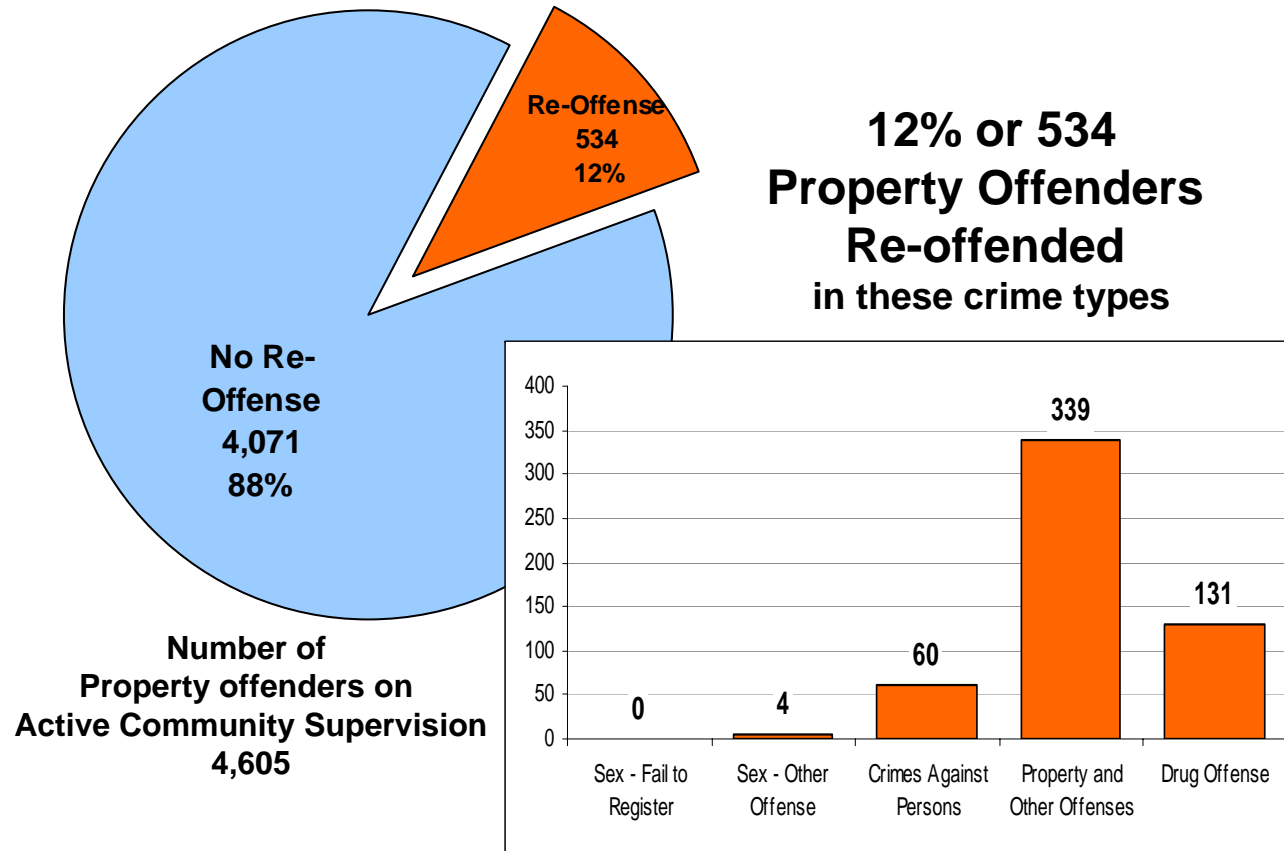
Analysis:

- 92% of offenders committed NO new offense while on supervision
- 8% committed an offense while on supervision
- Of the offenders who committed a re-offense:
 - 78% DID NOT receive any type of treatment
 - 78% were unemployed
 - 71% DID NOT have stable housing

Data Source: Crimes Against Persons Offenders who were on active community supervision between January - June 2006 in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTs). Hand audits completed for 100 of the 801 offenders who re-offended, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing.

What is the re-offense behavior for property offenders under supervision in the community?

Property Offenders on Active Community Supervision January – June 2006



Analysis:

- 88% of offenders committed NO new offense while on supervision
- 12% committed an offense while on supervision
- Of the offenders who committed a re-offense:
 - 71% DID NOT receive any type of treatment
 - 83% were unemployed
 - 60% DID NOT have stable housing

Data Source: Property Crime Offenders who were on active community supervision between January - June 2006 in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). Hand audits completed for 58 of the 534 offenders who re-offended, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing.

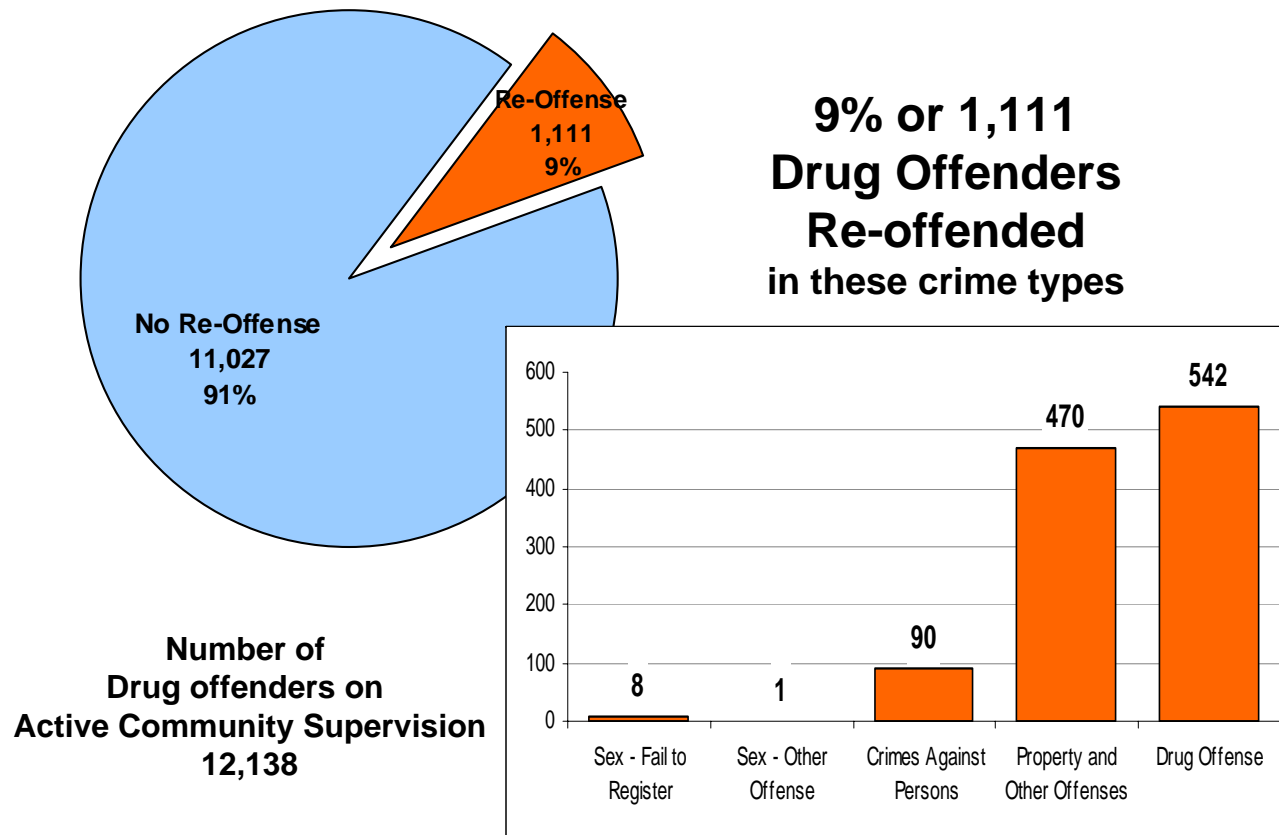
Department of Corrections

OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



What is the re-offense behavior for drug offenders under supervision in the community?

Drug Offenders on Active Community Supervision January – June 2006



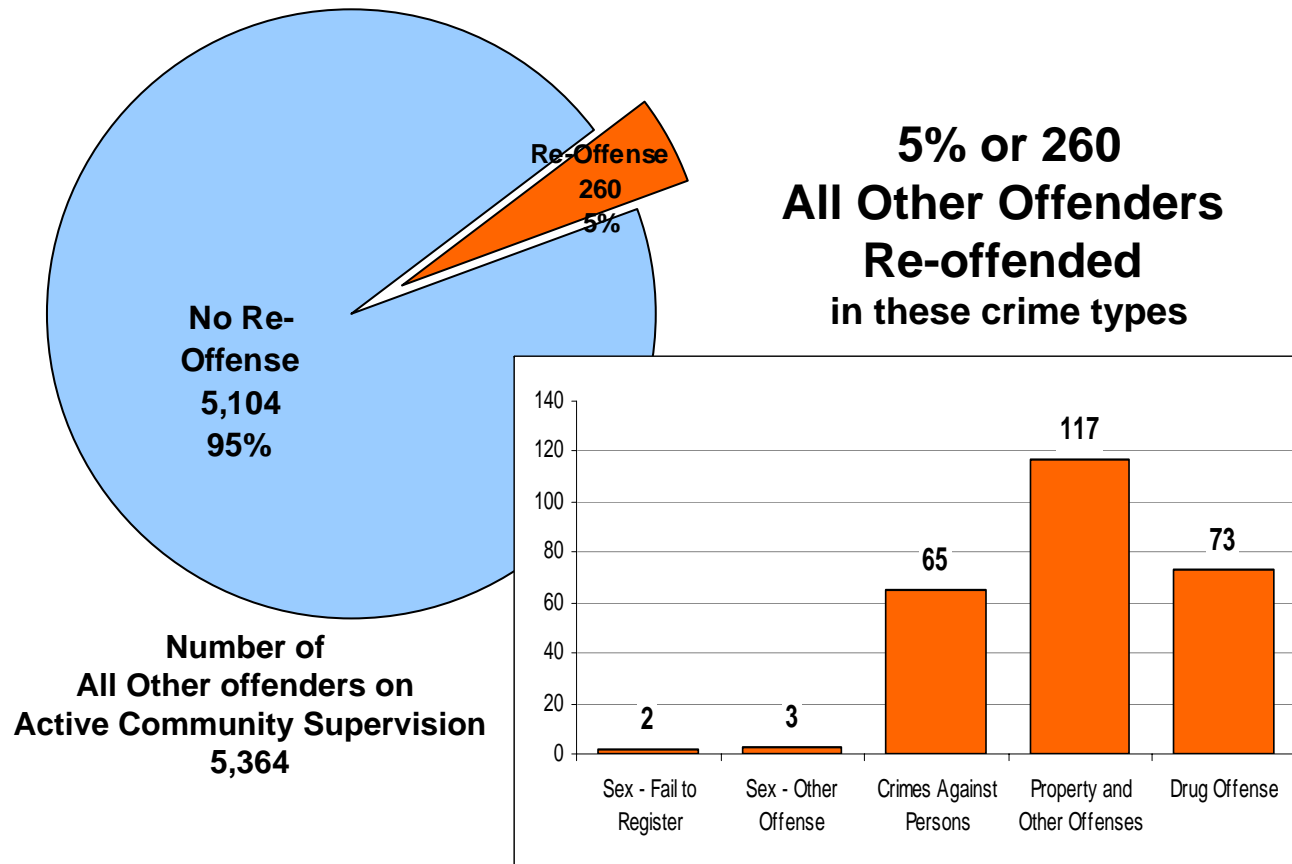
Analysis:

- 92% of offenders committed NO new offense while on supervision
- 8% committed an offense while on supervision
- Of the offenders who committed a re-offense:
 - 83% DID NOT receive any type of treatment
 - 80% were unemployed
 - 49% DID NOT have stable housing

Data Source: Drug Offenders who were on active community supervision between January - June 2006 in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS). Hand audits completed for 121 of the 1,111 offenders who re-offended, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing.

What is the re-offense behavior for all other offenders under supervision in the community?

Property Offenders on Active Community Supervision January – June 2006



Analysis:

- 95% of offenders committed NO new offense while on supervision
- 5% committed an offense while on supervision
- Of the offenders who committed a re-offense:
 - 79% DID NOT receive any type of treatment
 - 88% were unemployed
 - 70% DID NOT have stable housing

Data Source: All Other Offenders who were on active community supervision between January - June 2006 in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTs). Hand audits completed for 33 of the 260 offenders who re-offended, to identify risk factors, treatment, employment status, stable housing. "All Other Offenders" includes Attempting to Elude, Harassment, Escape, and Bail Jump.

Supplemental Slides

UPDATES FROM PRIOR GMAP FORUMS

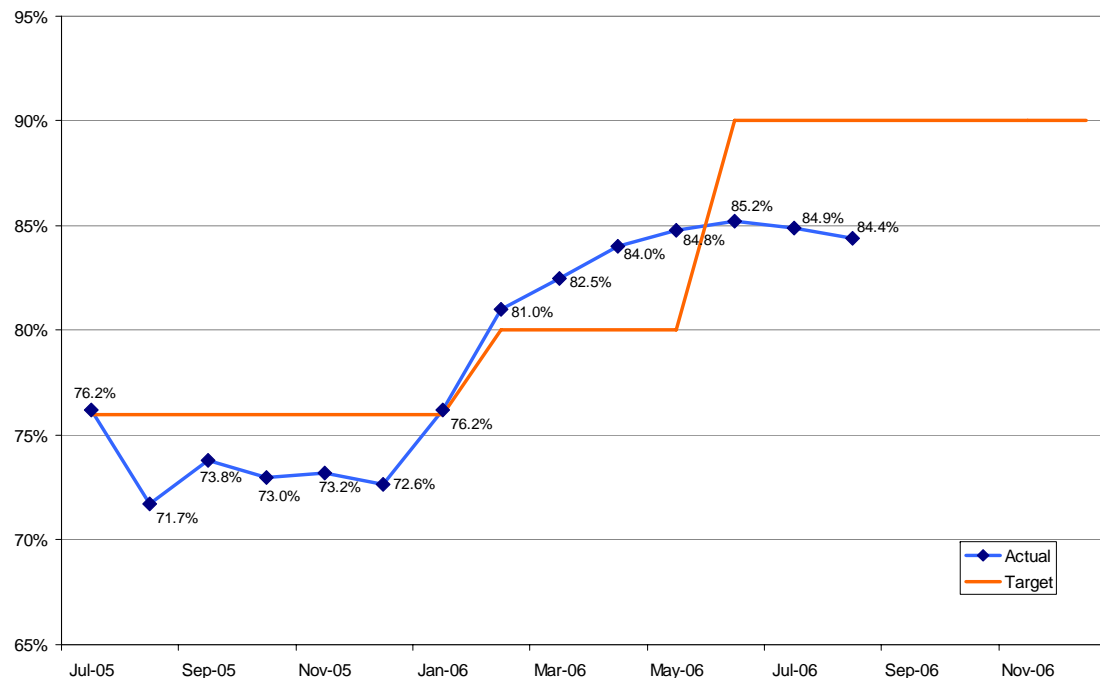
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OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



Are we continuing to improve timeliness of intakes for offenders in the community?

Percent of Intakes Completed Within 30 Days
As of August 2006



Source: Includes all intake assignments through 8/30/2006 and completion dates through 9/30/2006, as identified in the Department's Offender Based Tracking System (OBTS).

Action Plan Update:

1. Update intake policy and field instructions to support adjustments in processes

Status: *Policy modified 8-28-2006, pending final*

2. Pilot process of completing intakes in prison, prior to offender leaving facility.

Status: *Pilots continuing at Monroe Correctional Complex and Larch Corrections Center (LCC). Pilot at LCC initially focused on intakes for offenders releasing to Clark County only, however pilot now expanded to statewide releases. Data is being gathered on number of intakes completed, process issues, etc from the pilot sites, prior to implementing statewide.*

3. Increase options to incarceration for violators and require a 30-day review process to monitor use violator beds.

Status: *Field staff have changed behaviors relating to immediately incarcerating violators, utilizing incarceration as the final deterrent towards changing behavior. As a result the average sanction time has been reduced from 69 days to 50 days. (50-days measured from 6/06 - 10/06)*

What is the status on the Department's recruitment and retention action plans?

Action Plan Update:

1. Partner with DOP to develop a recruitment plan for expansions at Washington State Penitentiary (WSP) and Coyote Ridge Corrections Center (CRCC).
Status: Recruitment Plan Completed 10/2006. Hired recruitment staff on East and West side of state who are dedicated to Regional Recruitment. Completed a Recruitment Activity Calendar for October 2006 – August 2007.
2. Partner with Employment Security Department (ESD), and the Department of Personnel (DOP) to implement marketing and recruitment plan.
Status: Melanie Roberts working with DOP and ESD-Work Source partnerships directly and pursuing WorkSource locations.
3. Establish transition positions in all existing institutions to create a trained workforce to deploy to WSP and CRCC.
Status: Concept delivered to facility Superintendents, requires further development—transition position concept on hold.
4. Implement statewide Interview Process and Panel to develop correctional staff pool, and make hiring decisions.
Status: Recruiters hired October 1, 2006. Hiring process now includes one-stop pre-employment process complete with psychological assessment and drug-testing.
5. Pursue alternate scheduling and salary strategies with the Union.
Status: Alternate scheduling is a consideration and meetings have occurred with the Governor's Labor Relations Office. The Department has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Teamsters to move all Correctional Officers that are below Step G to Step G effective 11/1/2006.
6. Conduct face to face exit interviews.
Status: Interviews taking place, and data is being collected. Quarterly reports will be compiled, cumulating into one report at the end of Fiscal Year 2007.
7. Request the DOP approve assignment pay for Correctional Officers.
Status: Addressed through contract negotiations. 5% increase approved for MCC, WSP, and CRCC.
8. Forecast retirements to predict vacancy rates.
Status: Completed 10/2006. Data demonstrates that the aging workforce is a large part of turnover. Over 800 employees are eligible for retirement in 2006. It is possible that as many as 1/4 of this workforce may retire in 2006.

Department of Corrections

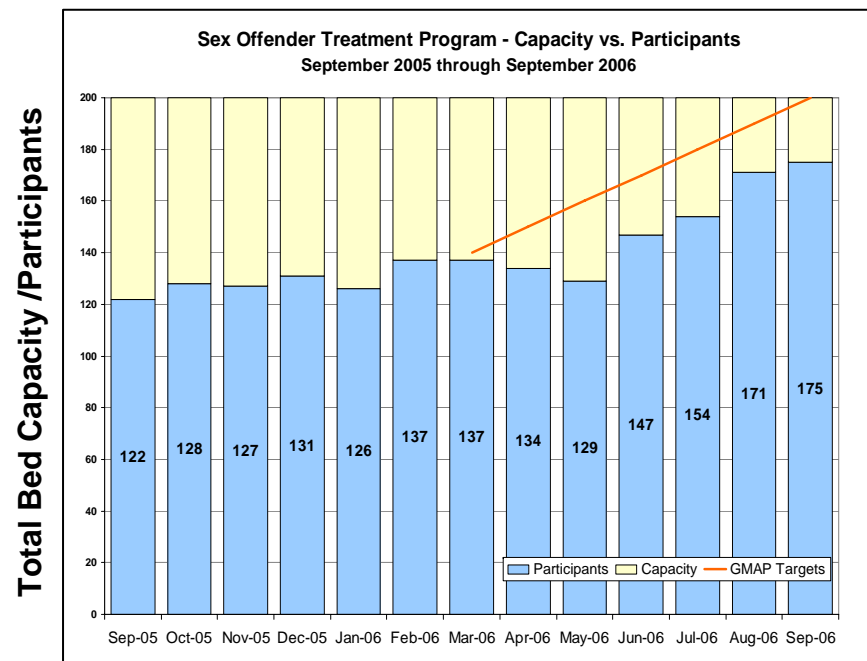
OFFENDER RE-ENTRY



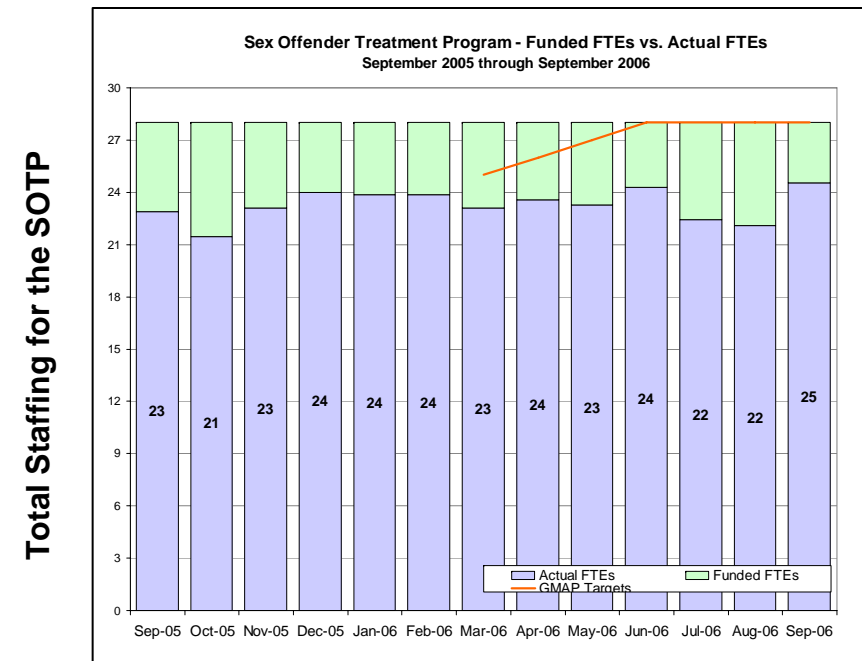
What is the treatment capacity in the prison system?

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM

Bed Capacity vs. Participants



Funded Staffing vs. Actual FTE



Source: Actual population through September 2006, as identified in the end of month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) participation list. Actual staffing based on the Agency Financial Reporting System (AFRS) Full Time Equivalent (FTE) counts through September 2006.