Justice Reinvestment in Oklahoma

Town Hall Meetings

October 17-18, 2011

Council of State Governments Justice Center

Marshall Clement, Project Director
Anne Bettesworth, Policy Analyst
Jessy Tyler, Senior Research Associate
Robert Coombs, Senior Policy Analyst
CSG Justice Center

- National non-profit, non-partisan membership association of state government officials
- Represents all three branches of state government
- Justice Center provides practical, nonpartisan advice informed by the best available evidence
Funders and Partners

Justice Reinvestment

*a data-driven approach to reduce corrections spending and reinvest savings in strategies that can decrease crime and strengthen neighborhoods.*
Oklahoma Justice Reinvestment Process

Analyse Data & Develop Policy Options

**Collect & examine quantitative data**
- Reported crime & arrests
- Court dispositions & sentencing
- DA supervision
- Probation and parole supervision
- Prison admissions, population & releases

**Engage stakeholders**
- Law enforcement
- Judges
- Prosecutors
- Defense bar
- Victim advocates/survivors
- County officials
- Supervision agencies
- Behavioral health & treatment providers

**June-October**
- Engage stakeholders

**July-October**
- Collect & examine quantitative data

**November-January**
- Develop & present a comprehensive analysis of the state’s criminal justice system
- Develop a framework of policy options that together would increase public safety and reduce/avert taxpayer spending
Preliminary Analysis

1. **Violent crime** is unacceptably high; the number of police per capita in three of the largest cities has declined.

2. **Supervision for felony offenders is declining**: fewer people are being supervised after release from prison.

3. **The prison population is growing**, and more spending will be required to increase capacity unless the population growth is managed.
Violent Index Crimes Reported to Police in Oklahoma Remained High


Council of State Governments Justice Center | 7
Violent Crime Rate & Law Enforcement Staffing Per Capita
2000-2010

Percent Change in Violent Crime Rate & Law Enforcement Staffing Per Capita

- Oklahoma City: 17%
- Tulsa: 11%
- Lawton: -28%
- Norman: -10%

Council of State Governments Justice Center | 8
1. **Violent crime** is unacceptably high; the number of police per capita in three of the largest cities has declined.

2. **Supervision for felony offenders is declining**: fewer people are being supervised after release from prison.

3. **The prison population is growing**, and more spending will be required to increase capacity unless the population growth is managed.
More and More People are Being Released Unsupervised

The number of offenders released to parole dropped in half

51% released unsupervised in 2010

Rearrests Within 36 Months of Release

7,693
Unique Releases from DOC Facilities during FY2007

4,087
Offenders Rearrested

3,606
Offenders Not Rearrested in 36 Months

1,999
1,298
790
Year 1
Year 2
Year 3

53%
Arrested within 3 years of release

47%
Not arrested within 3 years of release

OKDOC and OSBI raw data files of 2007 Prison Releases
1. Violent crime is unacceptably high; the number of police per capita in three of the largest cities has declined.

2. Supervision for felony offenders is declining: fewer people are being supervised after release from prison.

3. The prison population is growing, and more spending will be required to increase capacity unless the population growth is managed.
Oklahoma’s Prison Population is Growing

- 1996 - 2010: +34%
- 2000 - 2010: +15%

1,323 offenders were backlogged in jail

OK: OKDOC Annual Reports 2009 and 2010
National: Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics
Estimate of Growth in Prison Population
(Driven by accumulation of 85% offenders)

85% Population
Assumes 1% increase in annual admissions for 85% crimes, but population growth is driven by the accumulation of offenders serving much longer than they have historically.

Non-85% Population
Assumes the annual population of offenders incarcerated for non-85% offenses remains constant at 2011 levels.

This is not a projection of the non-85% population, but rather a static estimate. This share of the population may increase or decrease depending on any change in admissions or length of stay.

Oklahoma Department of Corrections, Entry and Exits, FY2005 to FY2011.
Top Nonviolent Prison Admissions (Cumulative FY05-FY10)

- 44% Drug Related
- 32% Distribution
- 8% Manufacture
- 7% Trafficking
- 52% Possession

- 9% Burglary II
- 8% DUI (Liquor or Drugs)
- 4% Possession of Stolen Property
- 3% Uttering Forged Instruments
- 3% Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle

DOC Admissions, FY05-FY10.
Most People Admitted to Prison in 2010 Had Many Prior Arrests, But Some Had Relatively Few

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>4-16</th>
<th>17 or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Statute Defined Violent Crimes</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Other Public Order Crimes</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>3,149</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Crimes</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>2,779</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lifetime Arrest Events (including current arrest)
1. Violent crime is unacceptably high; the number of police per capita in three of the largest cities has declined.

2. Supervision for felony offenders is declining: fewer people are being supervised after release from prison.

3. The prison population is growing, and more spending will be required to increase capacity unless the population growth is managed.
Thank You

John Estus
Press Secretary
Office of the Speaker
john.estus@okhouse.gov

www.jrioklahoma.com
This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-RR-BX-K071 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Department of Justice’s Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.