

Smarter Sentencing

- Several meetings to set guidelines, who was eligible, disciplinary grid, sanctions
- Began implementing Jan. 1, 2011
- The goal is to reduce recidivism by 25%
- Why do we think this will work better than the old way?
- Evidence based/Science based/criminogenic needs

Criminogenic needs

- 1. Anti-social behavior
- 2. Companions
- 3. Temperment
- 4. Family issues/support

Criminogenic needs

- 5. Substance abuse
- 6. Employment
- 7. Education
- 8. Leisure time

Criminogenic needs

- 9. Mental illness
- 10. Low self esteem
- 11. Personal distress
- 12. Health
- 13. Intelligence

SSP Eligibility

- Tier IA, IB, II, III
- Veto/risk needs test
- Exclude serious violent felonies, sex crimes, violence against children, the elderly and the handicapped.

Sanctions

- Must be swift, sure and certain
- Graduated scale, may begin with community service, then a day in jail, then more jail, then possible kicked out all together

Two year SSP results

- 2.7% recidivism rate through first 18 months.
- 477 graduates out of 531 participants. 89% have graduated after entry.
- 43% reduction in criminogenic risk upon re-testing.

Two year SSP results

- Union and Columbia Counties averaged 223 ADC and CCC placements per year in FY 08-10.
- There were 126 placements in FY 11 and 106 in FY 12.
- This reduction saved the state \$4,617,862 in correctional costs.

Results through mid-2012

- 49% employment rate entering SSP
- 76% employment rate for participants after six months
- A 23% increase in adult education (GED), work force certificates and career readiness certificates

Results through 2013

- 3.8% recidivism rate
- Millions saved in correctional costs
- Fully funded through existing system
- 25% decrease in felony filings district wide
- 37% decrease in felony filings in Union County (largest county)