

Missouri's Justice Reinvestment Initiative

A Collaborative Partnership
between the
Department of Mental Health
and the
Department of Corrections

November 2018

Missouri's Justice Reinvestment Phase I process revealed a multifaceted and interconnected set of public safety challenges that state stakeholders confronted head-on.



RISING PRISON ADMISSIONS



LACK OF ACCESS TO COMMUNITY TREATMENT RESOURCES



HIGH REVOCATION RATES



RISING VIOLENT CRIME & DECREASING ARREST RATES

Violent crime in Missouri is just as much a rural problem as it is an urban problem.

City	Homicide Rate per 100,000 Population	# of Times the National Average
Nationwide	5.3	--
St. Louis, MO	59.8	11.3
Baltimore, MD	51.4	9.7
Detroit, MI	45.2	8.5
New Orleans, LA	43.8	8.3
Newark, NJ	35.5	6.7
Cleveland, OH	35.0	6.6
Jackson, MS	34.1	6.4
Orlando, FL	30.2	5.7
Memphis, TN	29.9	5.6
North Charleston, SC	29.0	5.5
San Bernardino, CA	28.5	5.4
Chicago, IL	28.1	5.3
Kansas City, MO	27.0	5.1
Dayton, OH	25.7	4.8
Milwaukee, WI	23.5	4.4
Atlanta, GA	23.5	4.4
Salinas, CA	22.1	4.2
Shreveport, LA	21.4	4.0
Little Rock, AR	21.1	4.0

Percent change in violent crimes 2013-16:
Top 10 Counties in Population

County	% Change
Statewide	+ 20%
St. Louis (county)	+ 34%
Jackson	+ 32%
St. Charles	+ 7%
St. Louis (city)	+ 18%
Greene	+ 18%
Clay	+ 43%
Jefferson	- 18%
Boone	+ 19%
Jasper	+ 20%
Cass	+ 29%

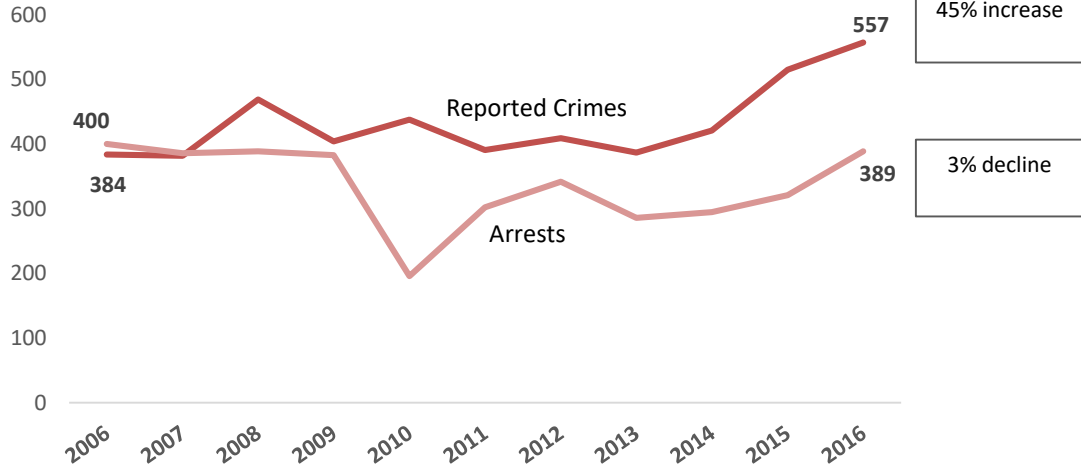
Percent change in violent crimes 2013-16:
Top 10 Counties in % Change

County	Pop. Rank	% Change
Statewide	---	+ 20%
Carter	106	+ 363%
Scotland	109	+ 350%
Gentry	103	+ 250%
Perry	56	+ 144%
Ray	51	+ 142%
Daviess	98	+ 133%
Washington	46	+ 131%
Montgomery	83	+ 130%
Bollinger	81	+ 128%
Ralls	85	+ 118%

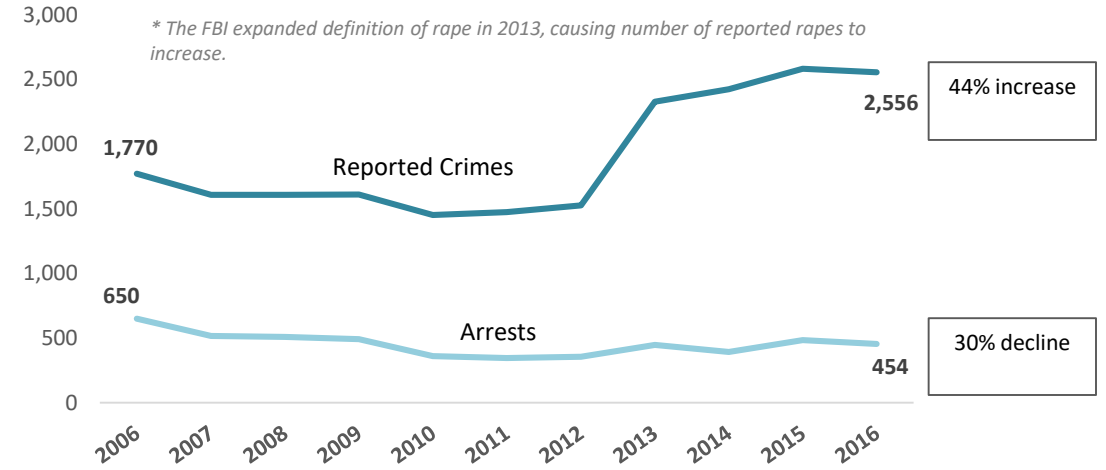
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2016. Major cities defined as having population of at least 100,000

With the exception of robberies, fewer violent crimes are resulting in arrests.

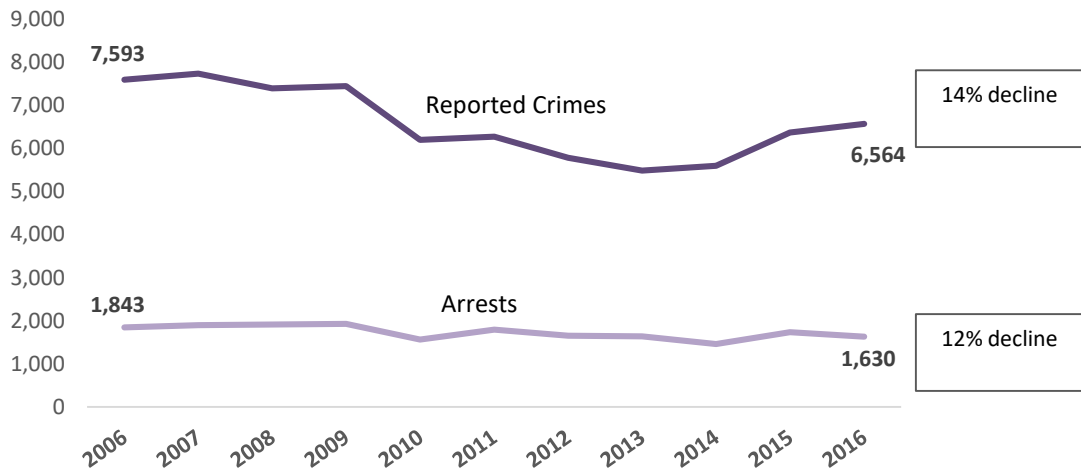
Murder – Reported Crimes and Adult Arrests: 2006 - 2016



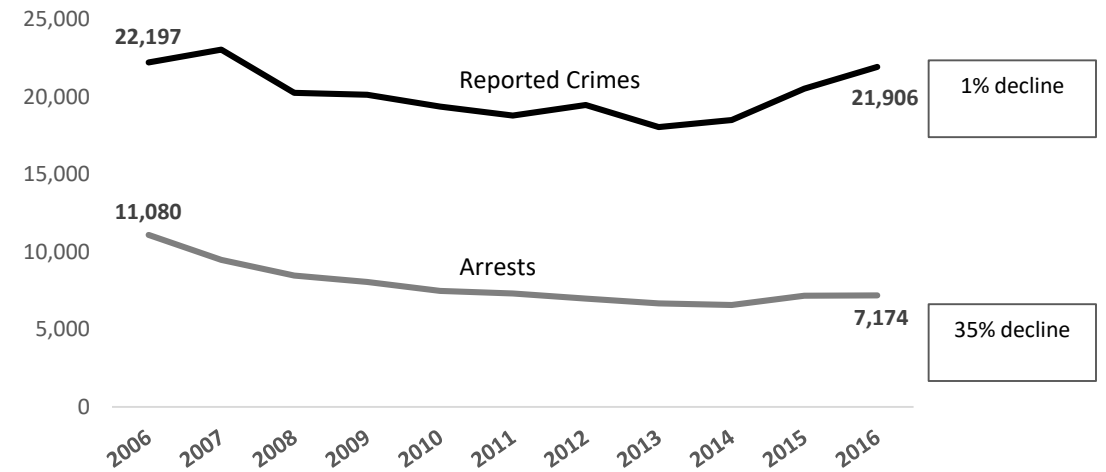
Rape* – Reported Crimes and Adult Arrests: 2006 - 2016



Robbery – Reported Crimes and Adult Arrests: 2006 - 2016



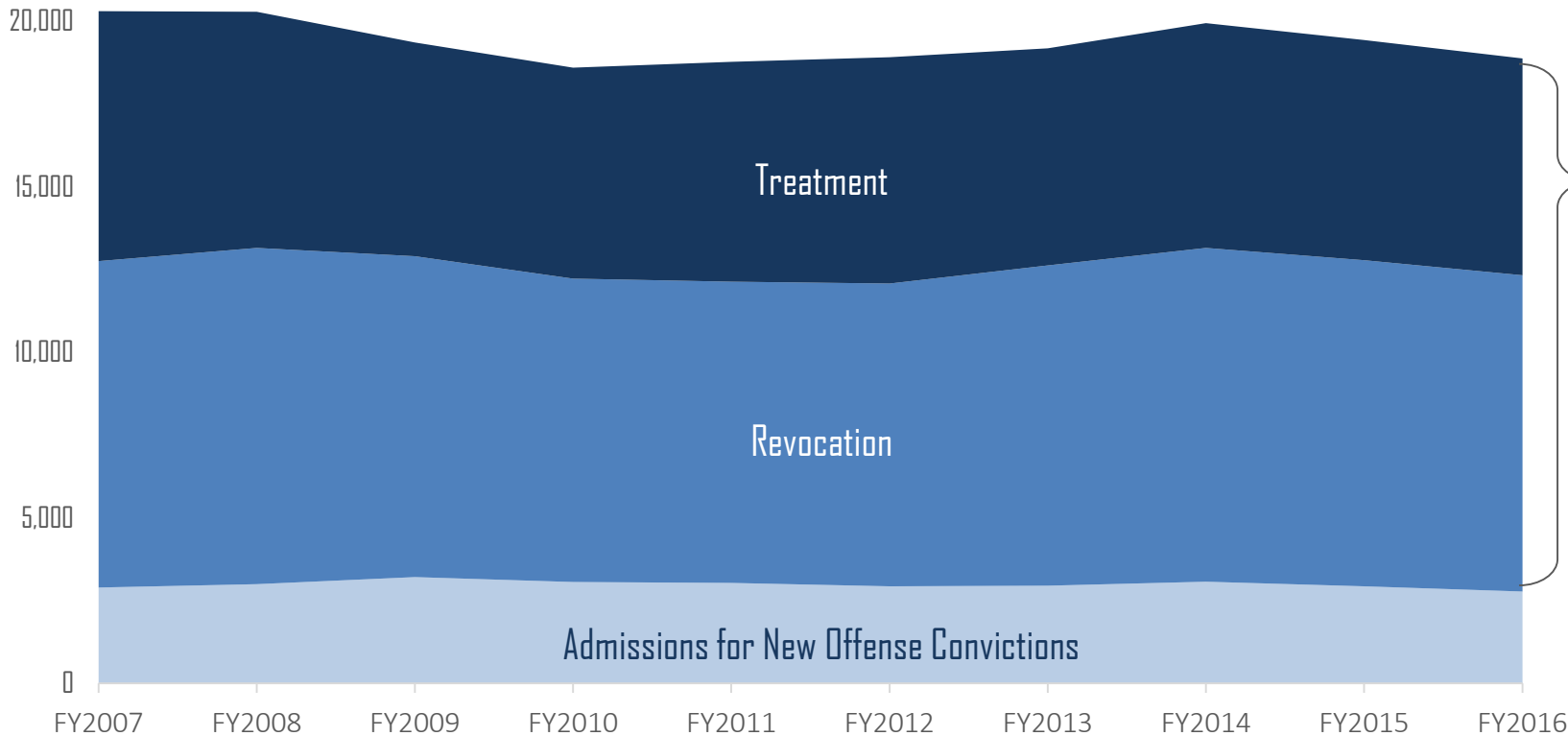
Aggravated Assault – Reported Crimes and Adult Arrests: 2006 - 2016



Source: Crime in Missouri, 2006-16, Missouri State Highway Patrol.

Historically, people who have failed on community supervision have driven admissions to prison.

ADMISSIONS TO PRISON BY REASON: FY2007-FY2016



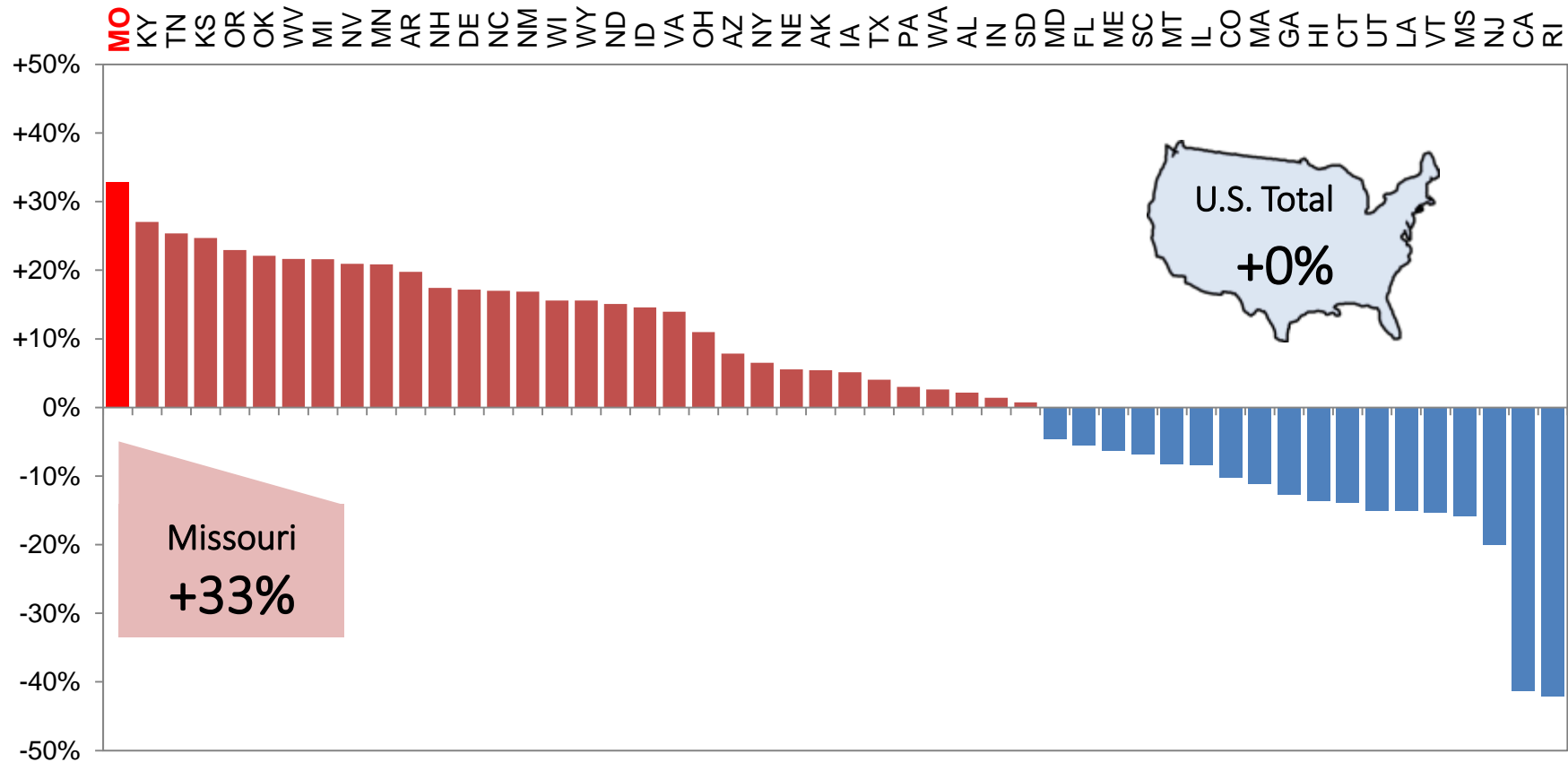
These admissions include:

- People revoked from probation and parole
- People awaiting a parole revocation hearing
- People who received incarceration sanctions while on community supervision
- People sentenced to a treatment period in state prison

Source: Missouri Department of Corrections, 2017.

Missouri had the fastest growing female prison population in the nation from 2010 to 2015.

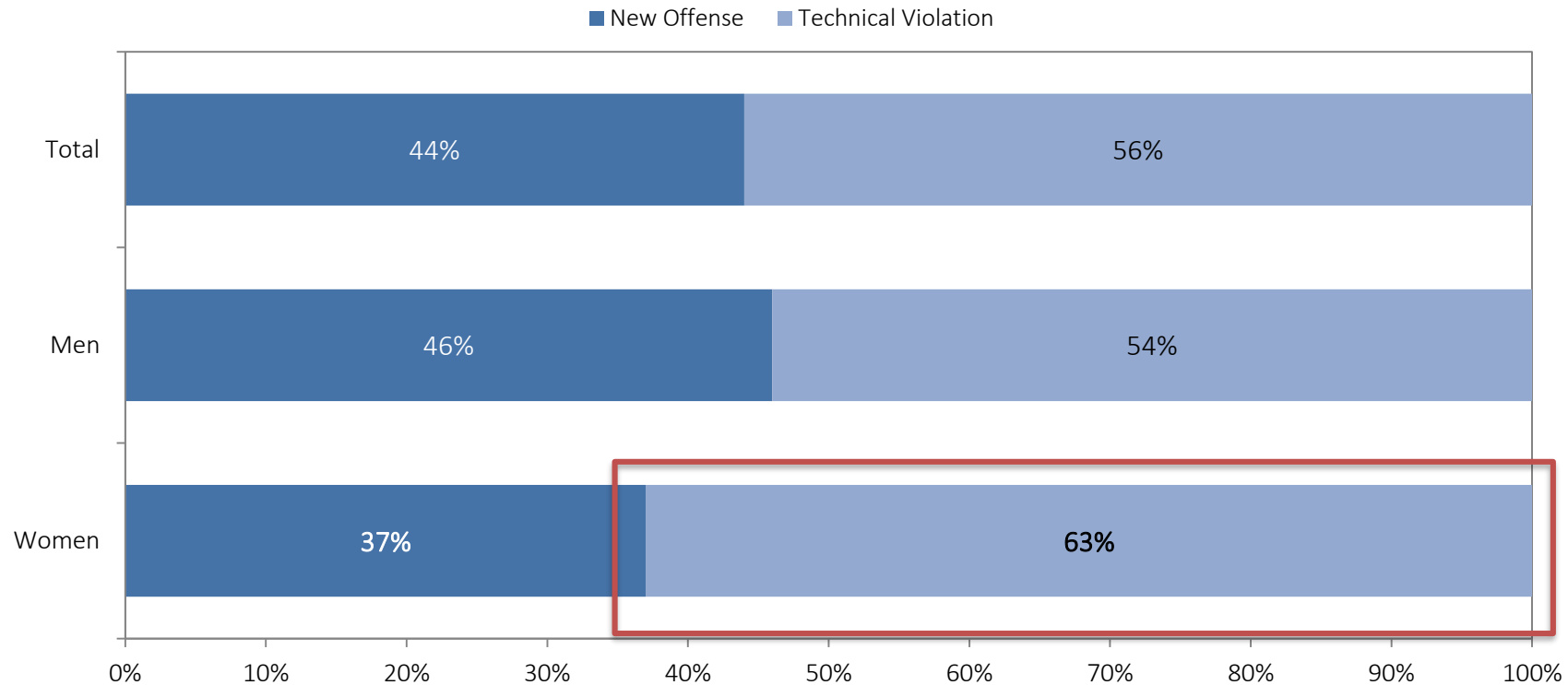
Percentage Change in Female Prison Population, 2010–2015



Source: Missouri Department of Corrections, 2017.

In FY2016, two-thirds of women were returned to prison due to technical violations, compared to 50 percent of men.

Prison Admissions for Supervision Revocation by Type, FY2016

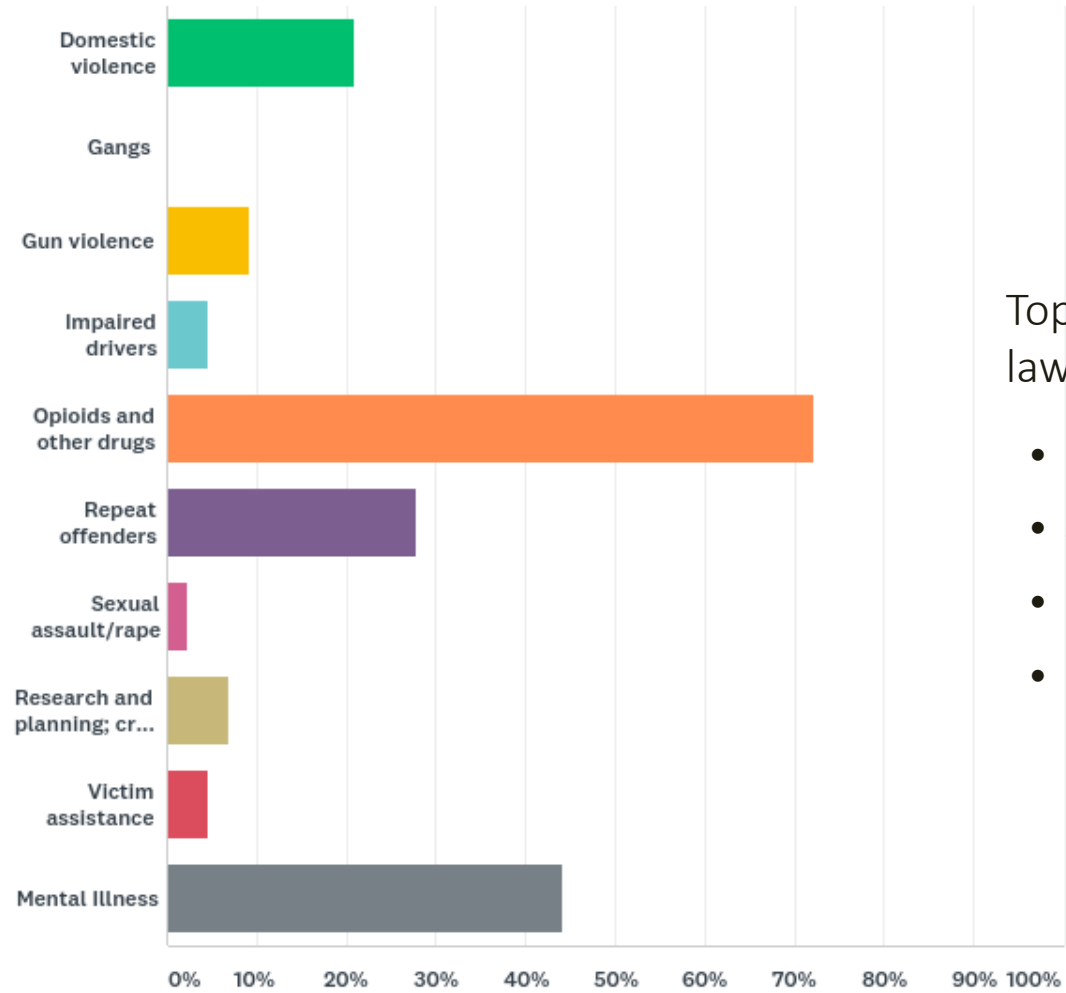


Source: Missouri Department of Corrections, 2017.

Substance addictions and mental health conditions are key concerns of Missouri law enforcement officials.

Q: What are most pressing challenges in your jurisdiction?

Responses received from 25 sheriffs and 22 chiefs of police



Top 4 challenges identified by law enforcement:

- 72% - opioids/drugs
- 44% - mental illness
- 28% - repeat offenders
- 21% - domestic violence

Source: Statewide survey administered by CSG to Missouri law enforcement officials.

Confronting Missouri's public safety challenges in Phase I meant exploring them through data and through the experiences of Missourians.

#8

Missouri's **incarceration rate is the eighth highest in the nation**, and the rate has increased 4 percent since 2010, while the national incarceration rate has declined 8 percent.

Missouri has the **fastest-growing female prison population in the U.S.**, with an increase of 33 percent in the female prison population between 2010 and 2015.

#1

20%

Rates of violent and property crime in Missouri are well above the national average. From 2013 to 2016, the state's **violent crime rate increased 20 percent**.

Revocations from Missouri's probation and parole system drive prison admissions. Nearly half of admissions to prison are due to failures on community supervision.

49%

MAJOR POLICY AREAS: HB 1355



BEHAVIORAL HEALTH



PUBLIC SAFETY



RECIDIVISM REDUCTION



INFRASTRUCTURE

COMMUNITY TREATMENT

- ✓ Build an effective infrastructure of community-based substance addiction treatment and support services to improve access for people on parole and probation who have substance addictions.

WORKFORCE

- ✓ Expand and train Missouri's behavioral health treatment provider network to work more effectively with people in the criminal justice system.

TREATMENT COURTS

- ✓ Support the use of treatment courts and create standards to ensure consistency, quality, and adherence to proven models.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

- ✓ Standardize the use of risk and needs assessments to focus probation and parole supervision on those most likely to reoffend.
- ✓ Require officers to receive training in recidivism-reduction strategies.
- ✓ Effectively use Community Supervision Centers as a resource for responding to violations.

VIOLENT CRIME

- ✓ Create a grant program for local law enforcement to use to combat violent crime with state support and data-driven crime-reduction implementation teams.

VICTIMS

- ✓ Improve access to and quality of services available to victims of crime.

REVOCATIONS

- ✓ Improve supervision policy and practice to reduce reoffending and stem the flow of people admitted to prison only to receive treatment or due to technical violations.

PAROLE DECISIONS

- ✓ Modernize the parole decision-making process and ensure that people are prepared to return to the community after incarceration.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

- ✓ Ensure that staff is sufficiently trained in the implementation of risk and needs assessment and core correctional practices to effectively change behavior.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS

- ✓ Increase the effectiveness of prison-based programming to reduce the number of people returning.

DATA SHARING

- ✓ Update IT systems and interagency agreements to improve sharing of criminal justice data between criminal justice agencies.

OUTCOMES TRACKING

- ✓ Fund updates to MDOC's IT systems to enhance the agency's efficiency and effectiveness.
- ✓ Monitor supervision outcomes and make necessary adjustments to policy to enhance the effectiveness of crime- and recidivism-reduction efforts.

CASE PROCESSING

- ✓ Amend standards related to felony case processing times to reduce average processing time.

CSG Justice Center staff will assist Missouri with implementation intensively for one year, then transition to a monitoring role.



Deliver targeted support to specific projects informed by research and lessons learned from other states;



Help the state establish performance measures, improve data collection, and monitor outcomes to ensure implementation is data driven; and



Engage stakeholders in a collaborative and consensus-based process that strengthens agency cooperation and the sustainability of JR policies.

CSG Justice Center staff are providing technical assistance to Missouri in six key areas during Phase 2.

Implement Evidence-Based Practices at MDOC

- Implement evidence-based practices in adult institutions and community supervision in Missouri to reduce prison admissions due to revocations and to improve public safety.

Repurpose Community Supervision Centers (CSCs)

- Reduce reliance on incarceration as a probation and parole non-compliance sanction by repurposing the CSCs into day and residential revocation centers as part of a system of graduated interventions and incentives.

Modernize Parole Decision-Making

- Improve parole decision-making and release process by implementing national paroling evidence-based practices incorporating risk-need assessment into decision-making.

Build a Community-Based Behavioral Health Treatment Network

- Decrease recidivism by targeting highest risk/highest need parolees and probationers for substance addiction and mental health treatment through a collaborative, team-based approach to supervision between P&P and community-based treatment providers.

Reduce Violent Crime

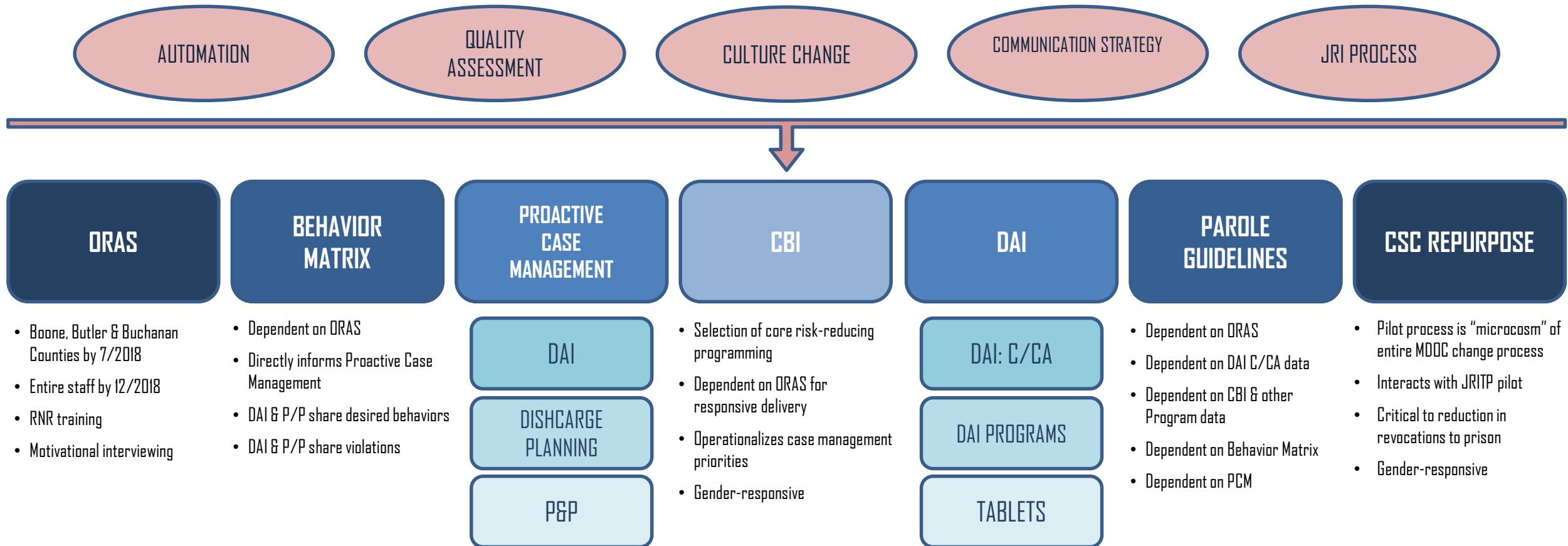
- Reduce violent crime offending and increase the likelihood of apprehension for violent crimes.
- Assist law enforcement with implementation of evidence-based practices for reducing violent crime.

Improve the Experience of Victims of Crime

- Improve access to, and quality of, services available to victims of crime.
- Improve eligibility, notification, participation, and compensation of victims of crime.

To avoid building new prison facilities, Missouri must increase the successful completion of community supervision; many initiatives are underway to build pathways to better supervision outcomes.

NEW PROGRAMS AND PRACTICE IMPROVEMENTS AT MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS: FY2018



The Justice Reinvestment Initiative Treatment Pilot (JRITP)

Using \$5 million in allocated funding, the JRITP will provide comprehensive community-based services to people under DOC supervision who have serious substance addictions.



JRITP is a collaborative program that requires the DOC and the DMH to work together to lower system costs, decrease crime, and create a safer and healthier Missouri.

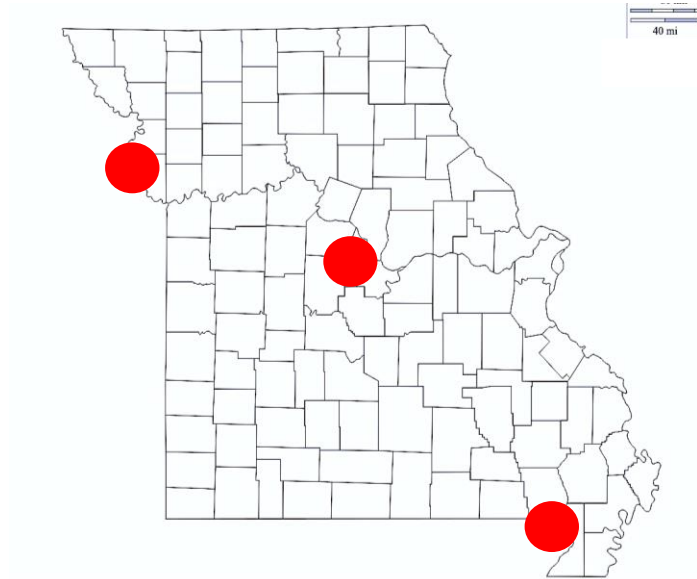


JRITP is a “pay-for-performance” model where treatment provider performance geared toward positive impact on desired outcomes is incentivized in five outcome areas (retention in treatment, housing stability, employment stability, no substance use resulting in a sanction, no technical violations of supervision)



JRITP is a coordinated-care approach that focuses the highest intensity substance addiction services on the highest risk/highest need people on probation or parole supervision.

The JRITP is currently operational in three counties across Missouri and may expand to six more in FY2019.



Three counties have been selected to pilot the JRITP:

Boone County (Columbia)

Buchanan County (St. Joseph)

Butler County (Poplar Bluff)

These counties were selected based on factors such as crime rates, sentencing trends, and existing corrections and behavioral health treatment resources.

Questions