

Prison Population

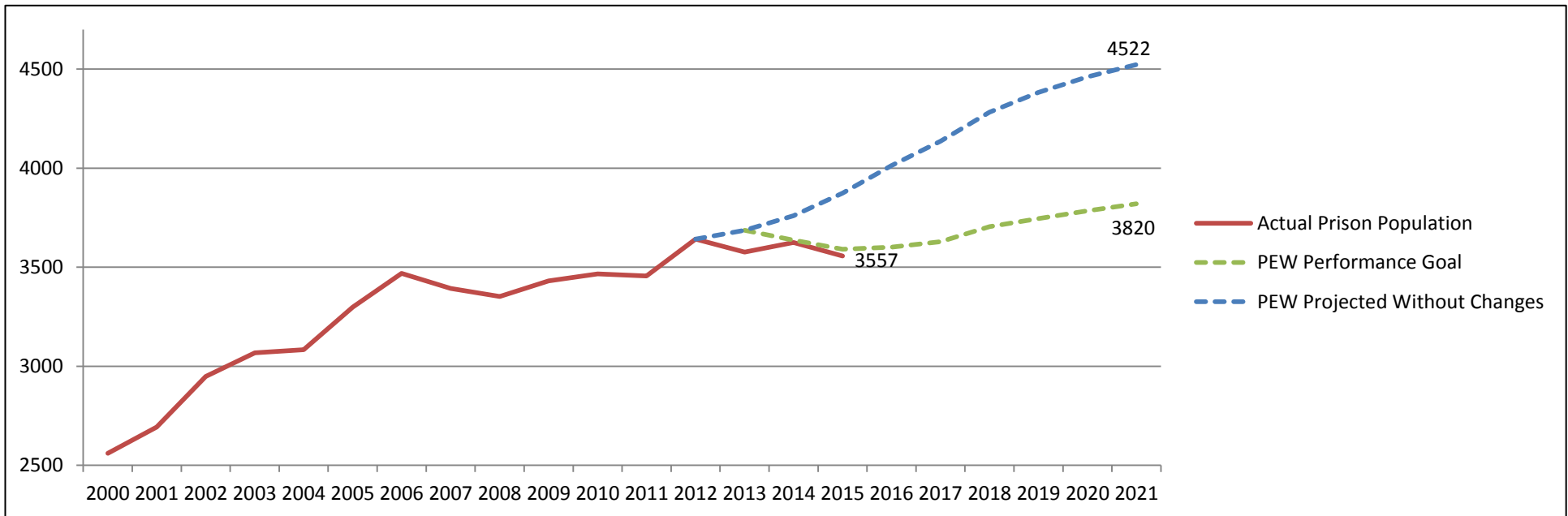
Date of Population	Total Population		Actual Population	PEW Performance Goal	PEW Projected Without Changes
	Male	Female			
6/30/2009	3,037	394	3,431		
6/30/2010	3,079	387	3,466		
6/30/2011	3,039	416	3,455		
6/30/2012	3,222	419	3,641		
6/30/2013	3,158	418	3,576	3,686	3,686
6/30/2014	3,195	429	3,624	3,636	3,760
6/30/2015	3,163	394	3,557	3,591	3,874
12/31/2015	3,121	413	3,534	3,591	3,942
3/31/2016	3,238	448	3,686	3,608	3,988
6/30/2016				3,601	4,013
6/30/2017				3,628	4,136
6/30/2018				3,704	4,282

PSIA Goal

- Reduce corrections spending by focusing prison space on violent, chronic, and career criminals.

Key Takeaways

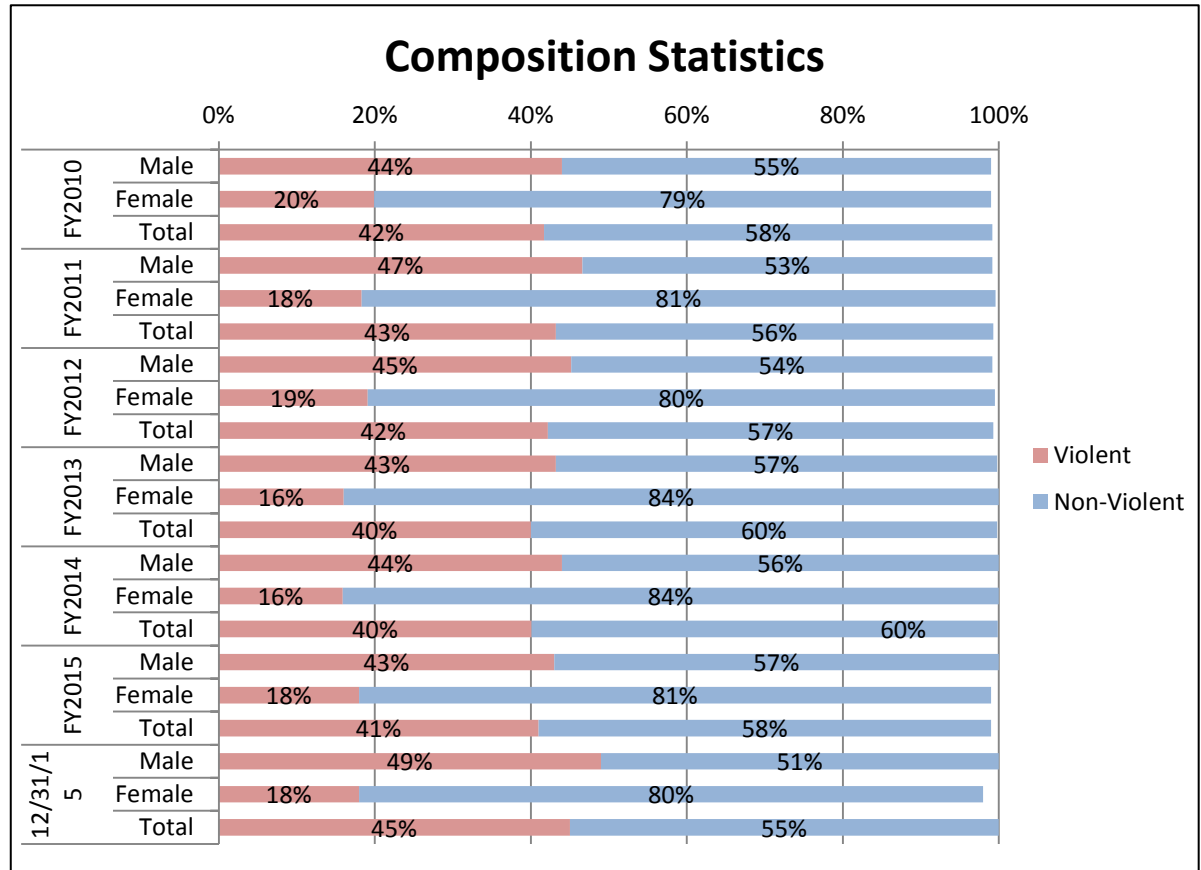
- The overall prison population reduction exceeded beyond the projected impact of the PSIA.



*As of March 31, 2016 there were 65 parole detainees and 155 parolees in the Community Transition Program (CTP) included in the 3,686 count.

Prison Composition

Data As Of		Violent	Non-Violent
FY2010	Male	44%	55%
	Female	20%	79%
	Total	42%	58%
FY2011	Male	47%	53%
	Female	18%	81%
	Total	43%	56%
FY2012	Male	45%	54%
	Female	19%	80%
	Total	42%	57%
FY2013	Male	43%	57%
	Female	16%	84%
	Total	40%	60%
FY2014	Male	44%	56%
	Female	16%	84%
	Total	40%	60%
FY2015	Male	43%	57%
	Female	18%	81%
	Total	41%	58%
12/31/15	Male	49%	51%
	Female	18%	80%
	Total	45%	55%



PSIA Goal

- Reduce corrections spending by focusing prison space on violent, chronic, and career criminals.

Key Takeaways

The percentage of nonviolent offenders in prison declined by two percentage points during FY 15.

**This slide shows overall prison population at the end of the fiscal year, not admissions.*

***In FY16 a modification was made to select the most serious crime versus the first crime.*

Prison Admission Composition

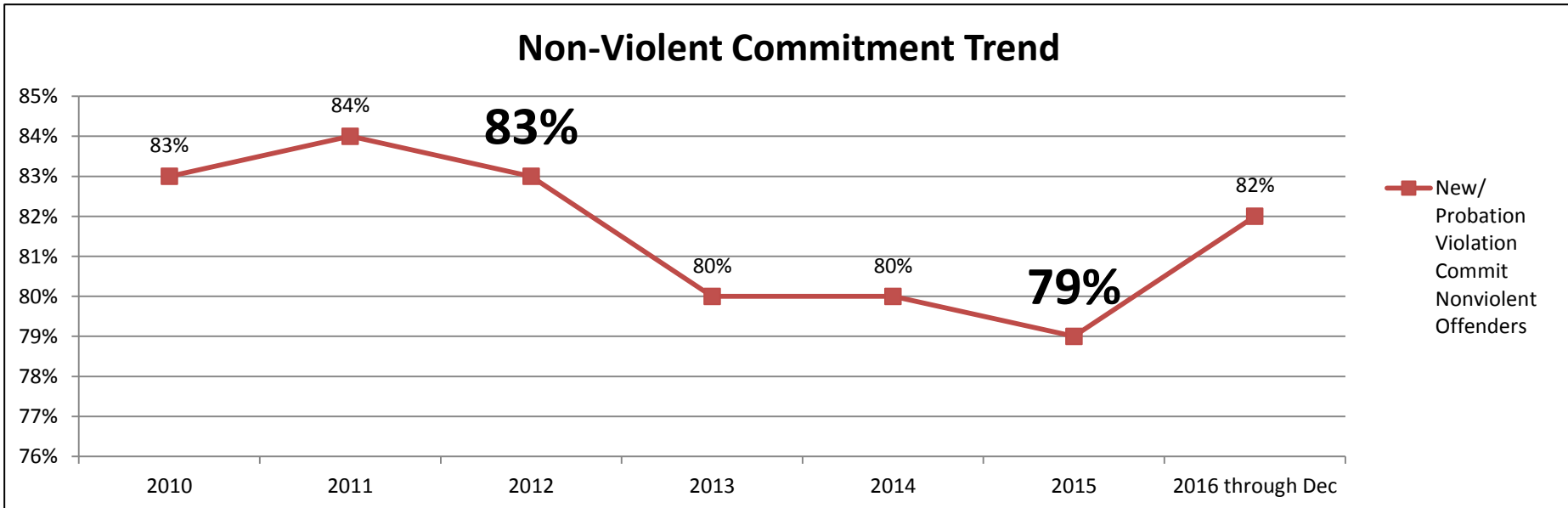
Date (FY)	Male New Commits/ Probation Violaters	Male Parole Violaters	Female New Commits/ Probation Violaters	Female Parole Violaters	Total New Commits/ Probation Violaters	Total Parole Violaters
2010	35%	24%	53%	26%	37%	24%
2011	37%	20%	57%	19%	39%	20%
2012	33%	26%	54%	28%	36%	26%
2013	35%	24%	47%	32%	37%	25%
2014	36%	23%	47%	28%	38%	24%
2015	33%	16%	42%	21%	35%	17%
2016 through Dec	37%	15%	52%	18%	39%	15%

PSIA Goal

- Reduce corrections spending by focusing prison space on violent, chronic, and career criminals.

Key Takeaway

- The percentage of prison admissions for new commitments or probation violations decreased in FY 15.
- The percentage of prison admissions for parole violations went down nine percentage points from FY 11 to FY 15.



**This chart is based on court committals, which is both probation violations and new commits. The number of probation violation admits was 423 in FY 14, 426 in FY 15, and 572 annualized for FY 16.*

Parole Population

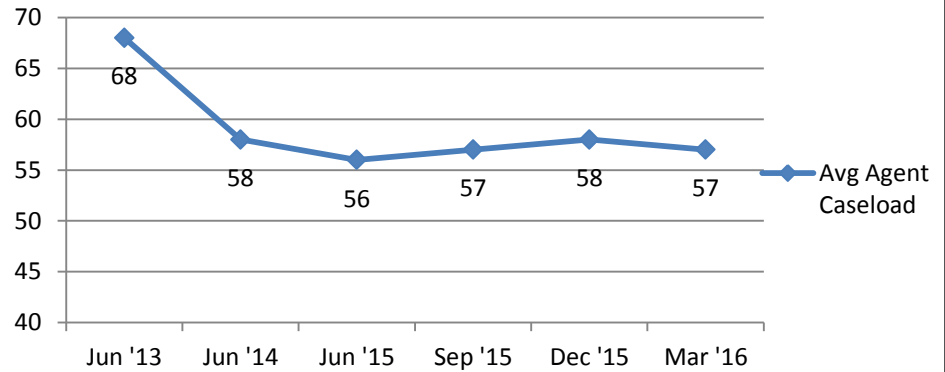
PSIA Goal

- Hold offenders more accountable by strengthening community supervision.

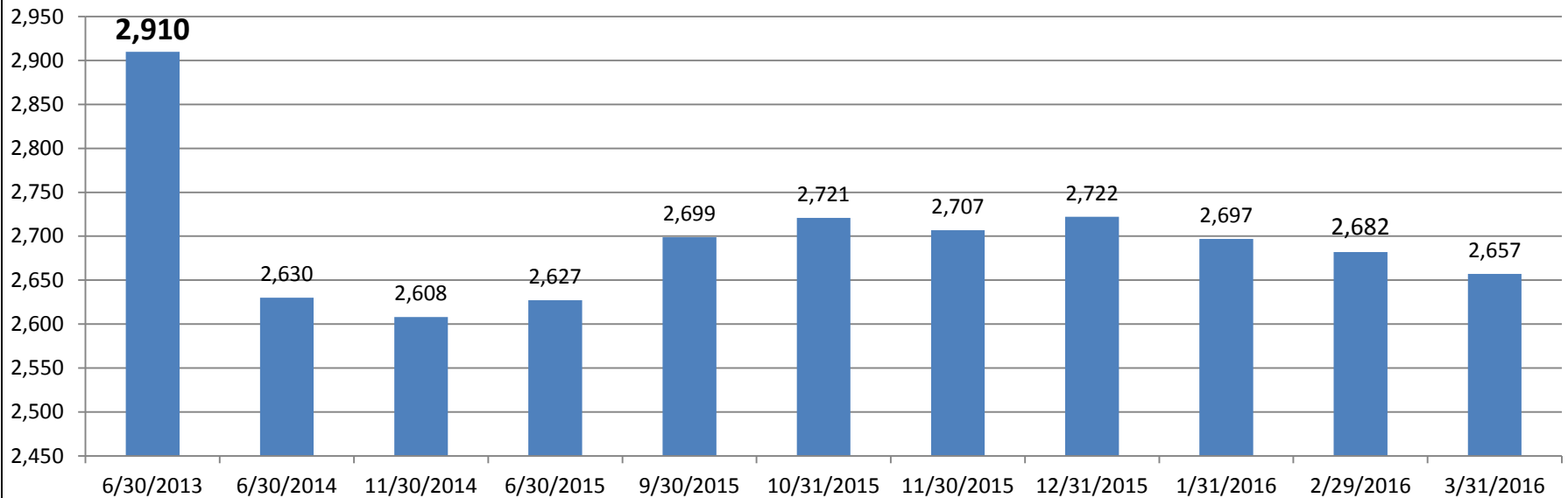
Key Takeaways

- Agent caseloads sustained lower numbers through FY 15, allowing agents to focus on more high risk offenders.
- Parole sustained lower population through FY 15.

Average Agent Caseload



End of Month Parole Population



EDC Parole

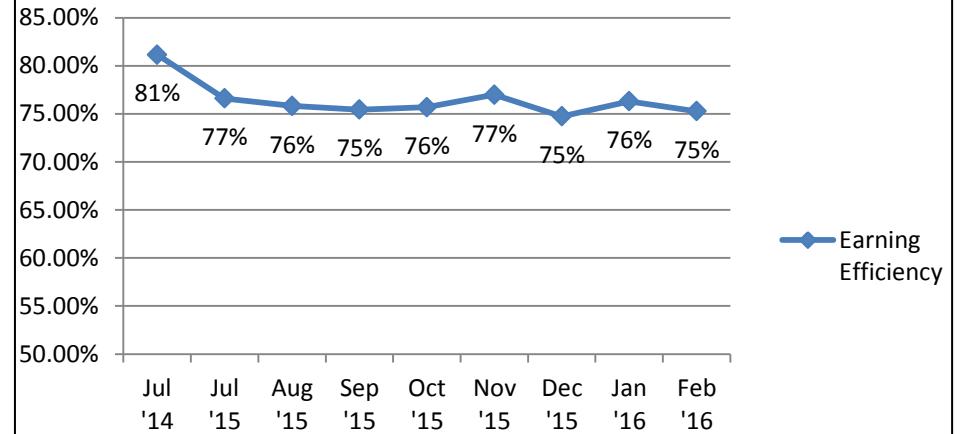
PSIA Goal

- Reduce corrections spending and focus prison space on violent, chronic, and career criminals.
- Hold offenders more accountable by strengthening community supervision.

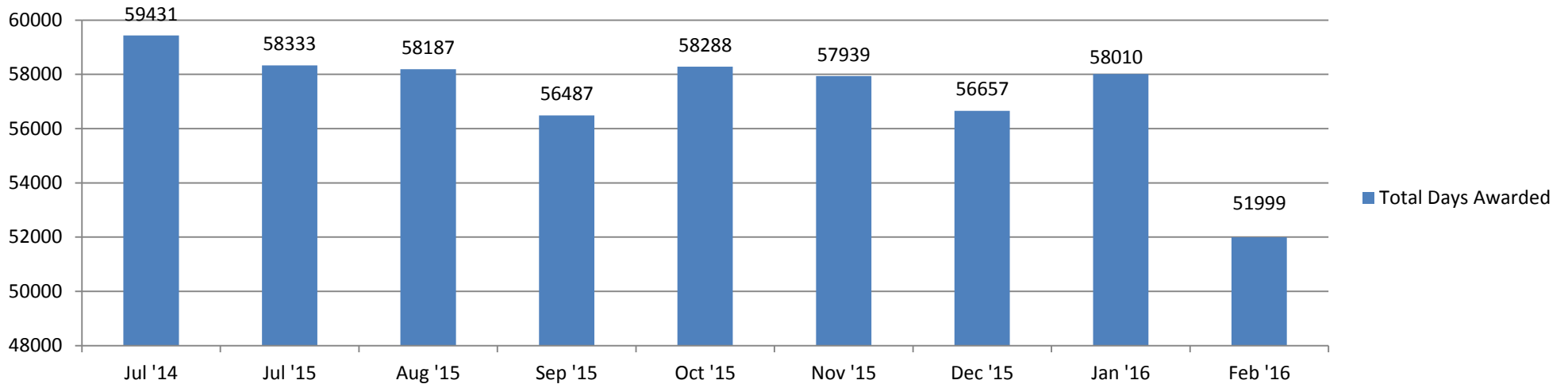
Key Takeaways

- More than three in four parolees earned discharge credits through compliant supervision.
- A total of 1,917 years--700,305 days--of unnecessary supervision were discharged just last year.

Earning Efficiency



Total Days Awarded



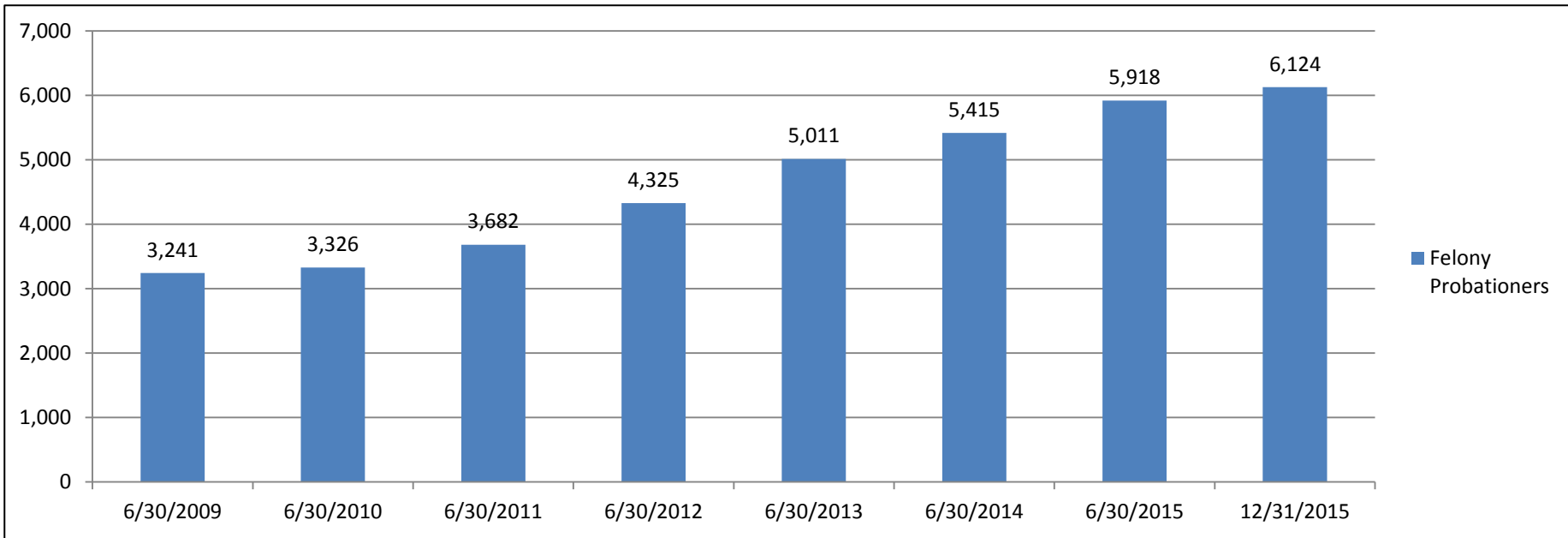
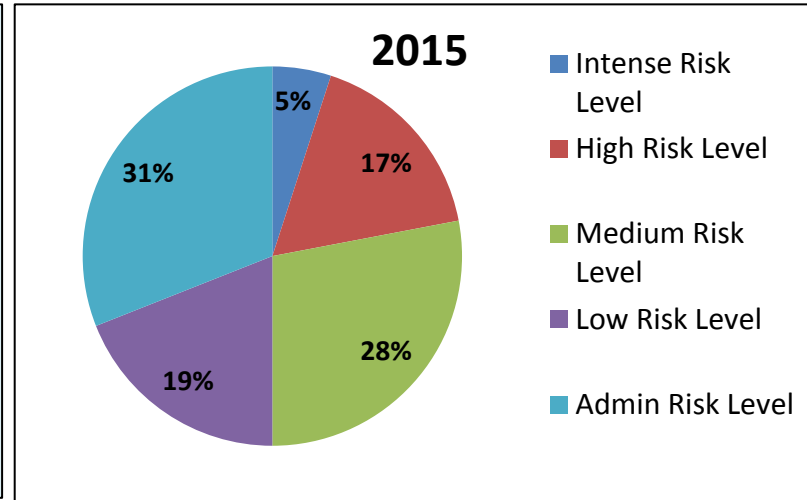
Probation Population

PSIA Goal

- Focus supervision on high-risk offenders and provide specialized programs and services to improve outcomes.

Key Takeaways

- Felony probation in the community increased 18 percent. South Dakota's local residents who are nonviolent were held accountable in their own communities through increased use of drug and DUI courts, HOPE probation, and evidence informed probation supervision.



* PSIA became effective July 1, 2013.

** Average CSO Caseload for FY 14 was 73.65 probationers and FY 15 was 77.73 probationers.

EDC Probation

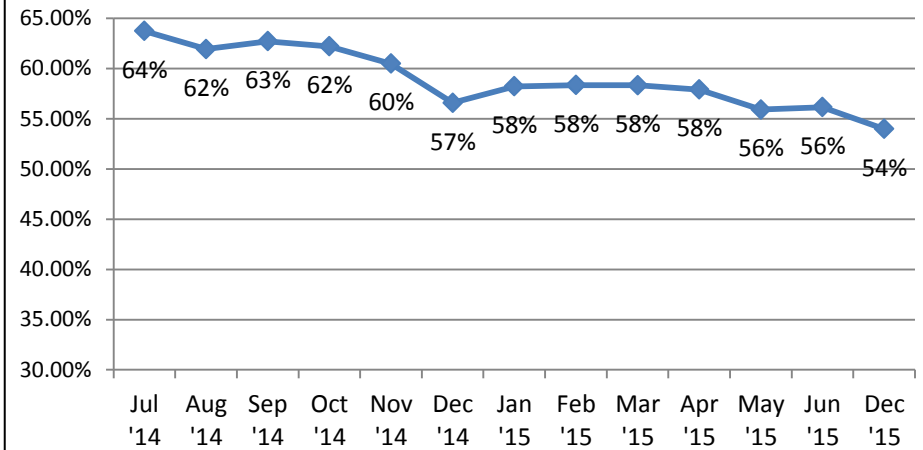
PSIA Goal

- Focus supervision on high-risk offenders.
- Hold offenders more accountable by strengthening community supervision.

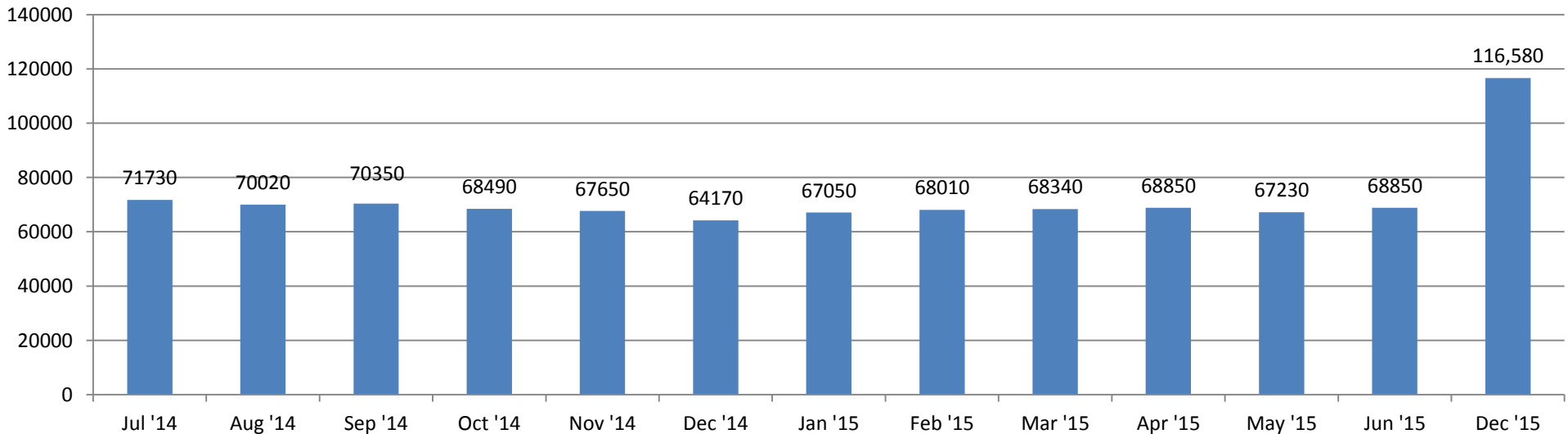
Key Takeaways

- A total of 2,247 years --820,740 days--of unnecessary supervision were discharged in FY 15.
- Since the implementation of the PSIA, 4,164 years were earned through EDC credits, allowing Court Service Officers to focus more attention on those offenders more likely to reoffend.

Earning Efficiency



Days Awarded



**Earning efficiency measures the effectiveness of the program based on those eligible for participation.*

Presumptive Probation

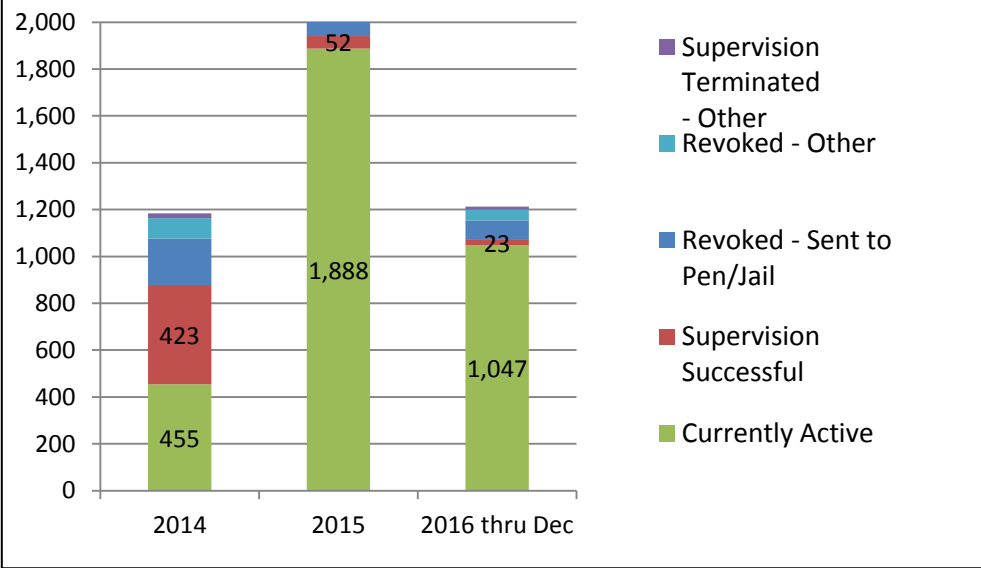
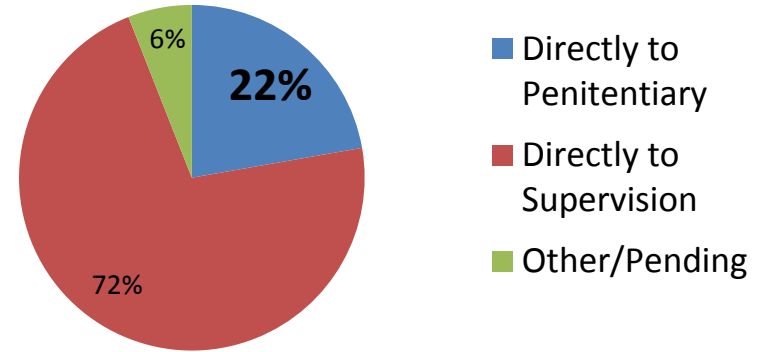
Class 5/6 Felony Population Through December 2015

Fiscal Year of Admission	Convictions	Directly to Penitentiary	Directly to Supervision
2014	1,734	495	1,184
2015	3,109	531	2,148
2016 thru Dec	1,675	372	1,201

Fiscal Year of Admission	Currently Active	Supervision Successful	Supervision Terminated - Other	Revoked - Sent to Pen/Jail	Revoked - Other
2014	455	423	21	198	87
2015	1,888	52	7	134	67
2016 thru Dec	1,047	23	13	84	46

This dataset does not represent final outcomes.

FY2015



PSIA Goal

- Focus supervision on high-risk offenders and provide specialized programs and services to improve outcomes.

Key Takeaways

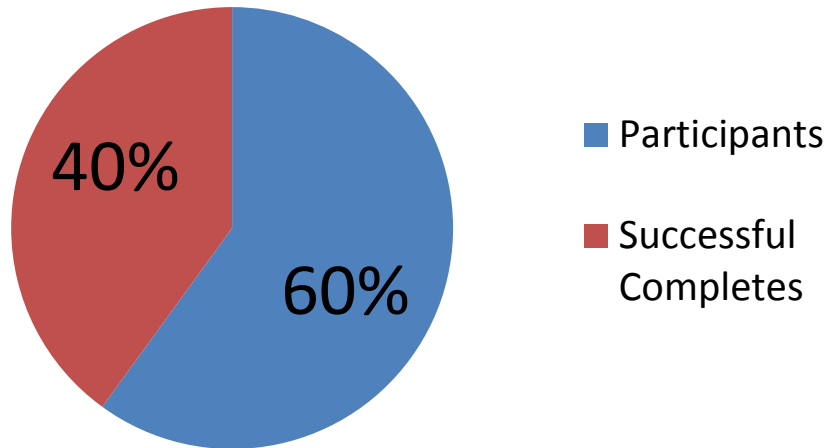
- Judges deviated from presumptive probation only 22 percent of the time in FY 16. This exceeded the projection of a 20 percent departure rate.

**The PSIA created a presumptive probation sentence for nonviolent class 5 and class 6 felonies. Courts may overcome the sentence despite the presumption. The deviation rate was projected to be 20%.*

HOPE Probation

Location and Date Range(FY)	Participants	1-2 Non-Jail Sanctions	3+ Non-Jail Sanctions	Jail Sanctions	Total Jail Days	Missed Appts	Positive UA's	Successful Completes	Recidivism
5th Circuit FY14	10	4	3	9	13	0	22	1	1
5th Circuit FY15	32	14	10	29	41	4	47	10	1
1st Circuit FY15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6th Circuit FY15	7	3	1	6	6	0	8	0	0
1st Circuit FY16 thru Dec	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd Circuit FY16 thru Dec	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5th Circuit FY16 thru Dec	50	20	3	18	27	1	25	7	8
6th Circuit FY16 thru Dec	8	1	4	7	9	0	1	5	2
7th Circuit FY16 thru Dec	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Totals	118	42	21	69	96	5	103	23	12

7/1/15 through 12/31/15



PSIA Goal

- Hold offenders more accountable by strengthening community supervision.

Key Takeaways

- People have been held accountable on probation in the community, rather than prison, with frequent, random urine analysis, testing, and probation supervision.
- Early pilot data shows use of few county jail bed days and a high success rate.

**Being as there are still active participants in the program, the actual success rate may be higher than 40 percent.*

Sanctions

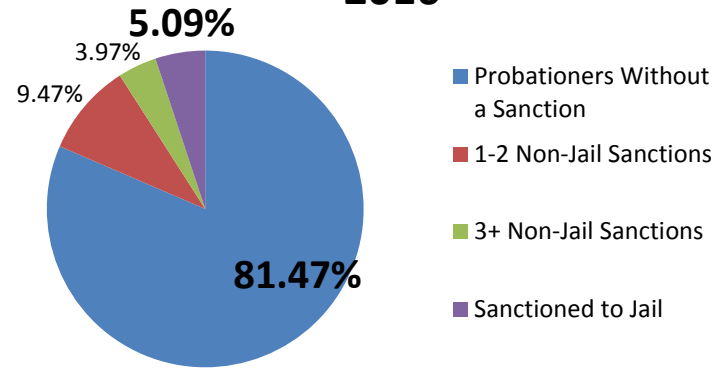
PSIA Goal

- Focus supervision on high-risk offenders and provide specialized programs and services to improve outcomes.

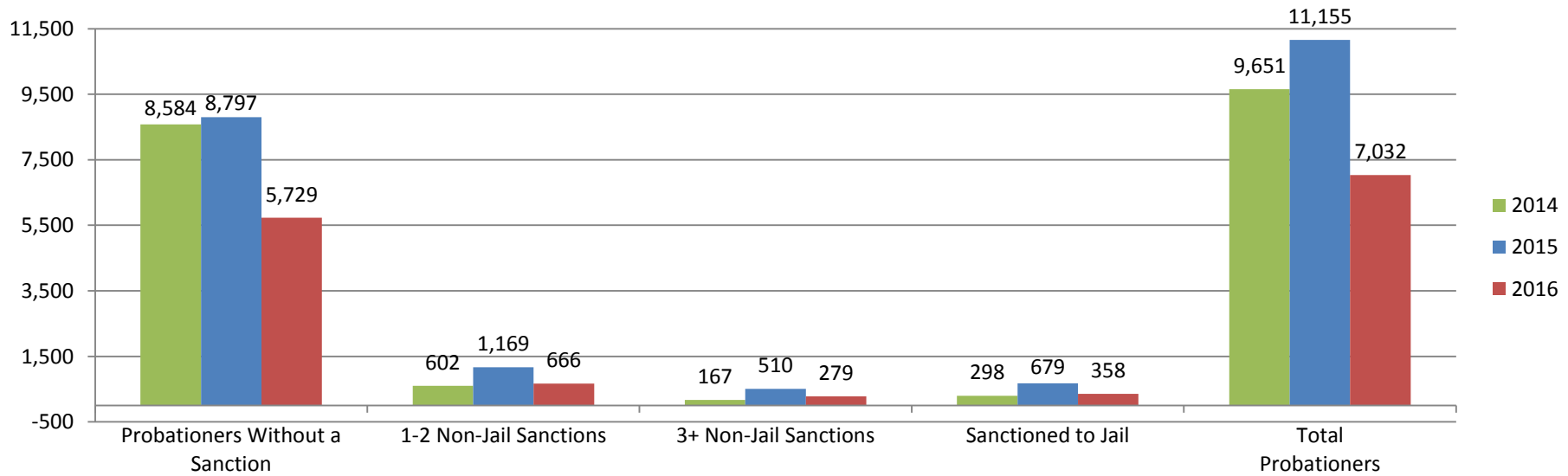
Key Takeaways

- 79% of probationers received no sanctions during FY 15.
- Just 6% of probationers received a jail sanction in FY 15.

2016



Sanctions Data



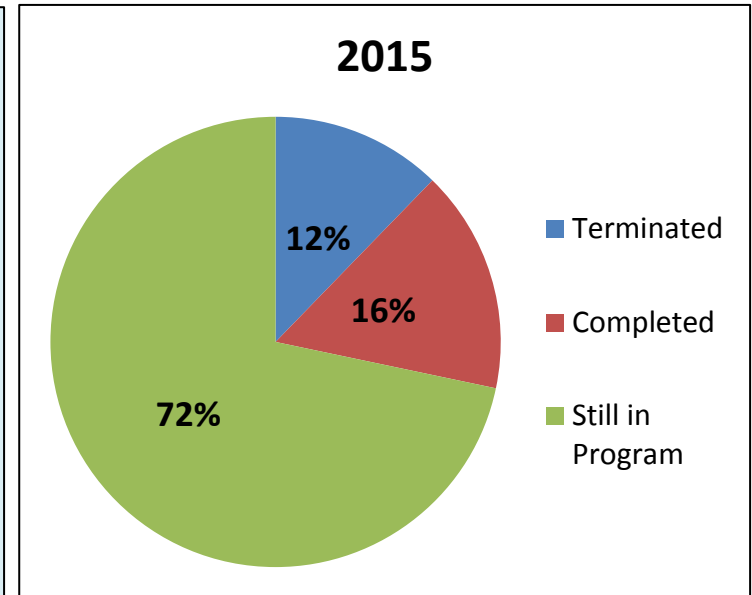
Drug and DUI Courts

PSIA Goal

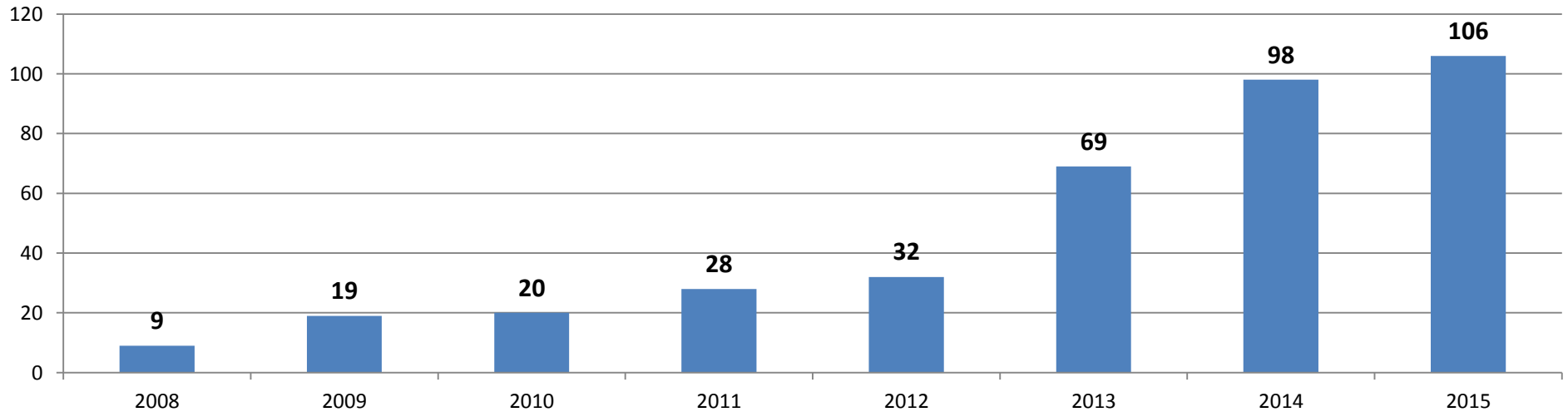
- Focus supervision on high-risk offenders and provide specialized programs and services to improve outcomes.
- Increase drug court capacity to 445 in FY 17.

Key Takeaways

- Participants continue to increase, but data from recent years is incomplete as most participants continue to work through the program.

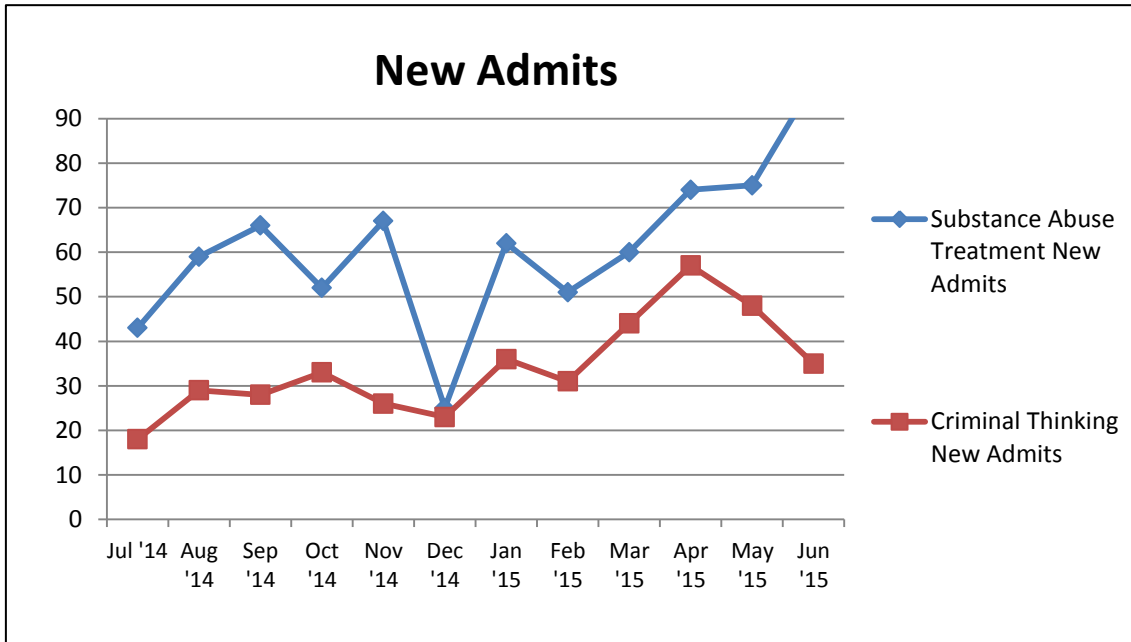


Accepted



Substance Abuse and Criminal Thinking

Month	Substance Abuse Treatment New Admits	Substance Abuse Treatment Completions	Criminal Thinking New Admits	Criminal Thinking Completions
Jul '14	43	16	18	2
Aug '14	59	7	29	3
Sep '14	66	30	28	4
Oct '14	52	22	33	4
Nov '14	67	17	26	9
Dec '14	25	22	23	7
Jan '15	62	28	36	5
Feb '15	51	35	31	10
Mar '15	60	26	44	9
Apr '15	74	33	57	11
May '15	75	16	48	11
Jun '15	98	50	35	11

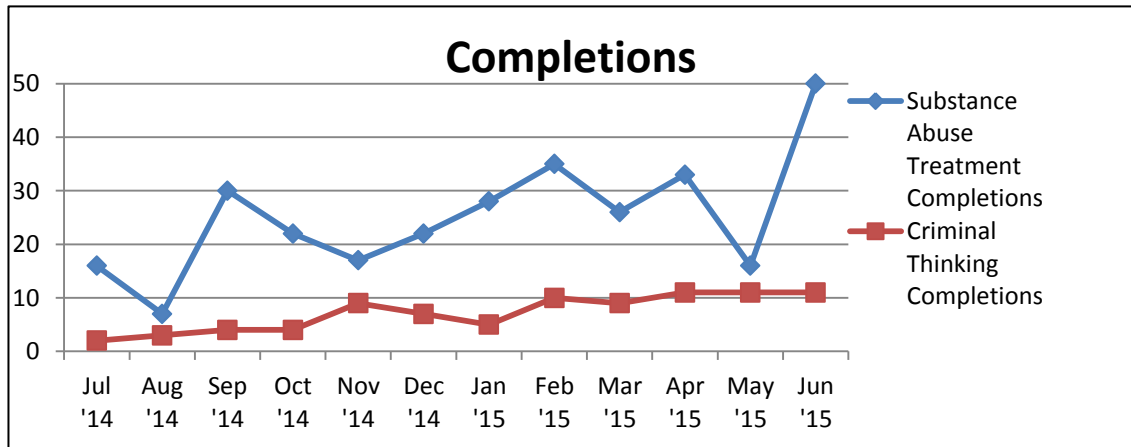


PSIA Goal

- Focus supervision on high-risk offenders and provide specialized programs and services to improve outcomes.

Key Takeaways

- Admissions to treatment programs continued to increase.
- 102 participants completed their program in FY15.



Substance Abuse Treatment and Criminal Thinking Starters- Number of new clients that start services each month.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Criminal Thinking Completions -Number of clients that complete services each month.

**Substance Abuse Treatment includes both treatment and aftercare services. The average treatment length is 8 months.*

***The average treatment length for Criminal Thinking Services is 6.5 months.*

Other Programs

Latest Numbers Reported

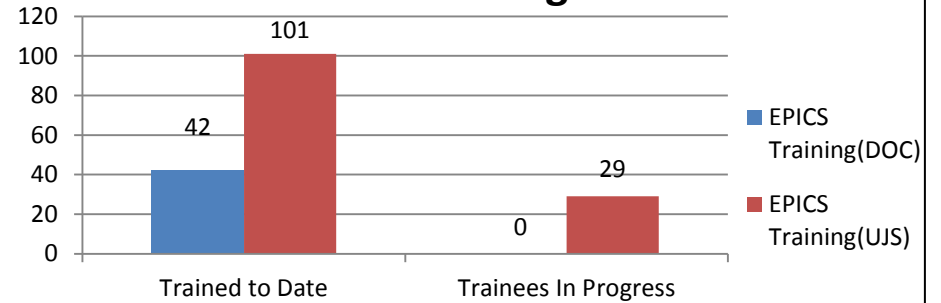
Clients through

12-31-15

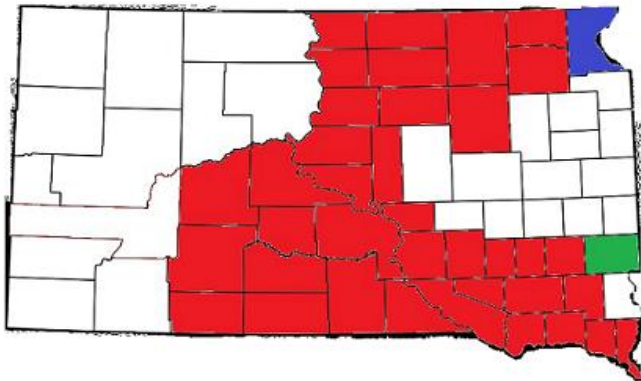
Program	Clients through 12-31-15
Rural Substance Abuse	49
Tribal Pilot	72
Community Housing Alt	113

Program	Trained to Date	Trainees In Progress	Percentage Trained
EPICS Training(DOC)	42	0	100%
EPICS Training(UJS)	101	29	100%

EPICS Training

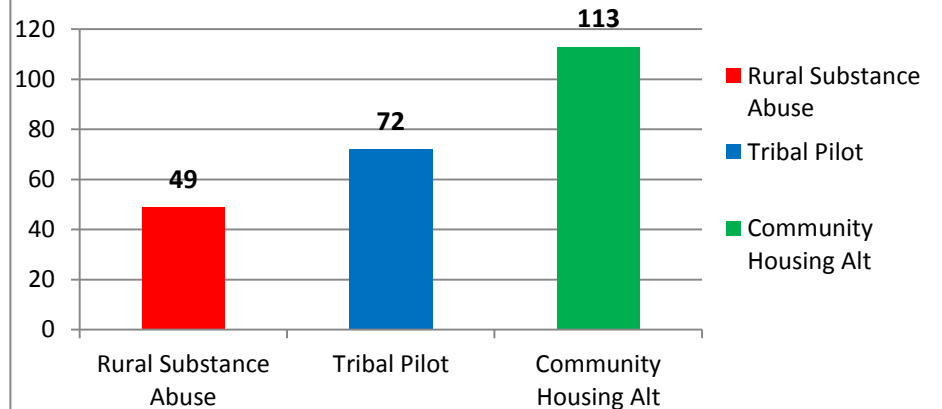


Location of Program Usage



- Rural Substance Abuse
- Tribal Pilot
- Community Housing Alt

Clients Served from 6/30/15



Tribal Pilot - The SD Department of Corrections and the Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate work together to ensure parolees in the Sisseton area are successful while on parole. The Tribal Pilot consists of identifying the target population, programming needs, appropriate/consistent/cultural responses to behaviors, and use of external monitoring controls such as 24/7.

Community Housing Alt - One of the components of the criminal justice initiative was the allocation of money to improve transitional housing options for released offenders by developing a pilot housing program for CTP as an alternative to housing the Community Transition Program at minimum units. The focus of the Community Housing Alternative is to address the housing barriers that offenders may have, by promotion of a pro-social environment. The SD DOC contracts with the St. Francis House to provide these services.

EPICS Training-Effective Practices in Community Supervision--teaches officers how to target higher risk offenders and their criminogenic needs using cognitive-behavioral techniques, interventions and core correctional practices. The funds associated with SB 70 included Train-the-Trainers in EPICS for UJS and DOC. The train-the-trainers for DOC and UJS has been completed. Both agencies are now in the process of training their remaining agents on EPICS.