

Oregon Department of Corrections

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Director

NW Justice Forum

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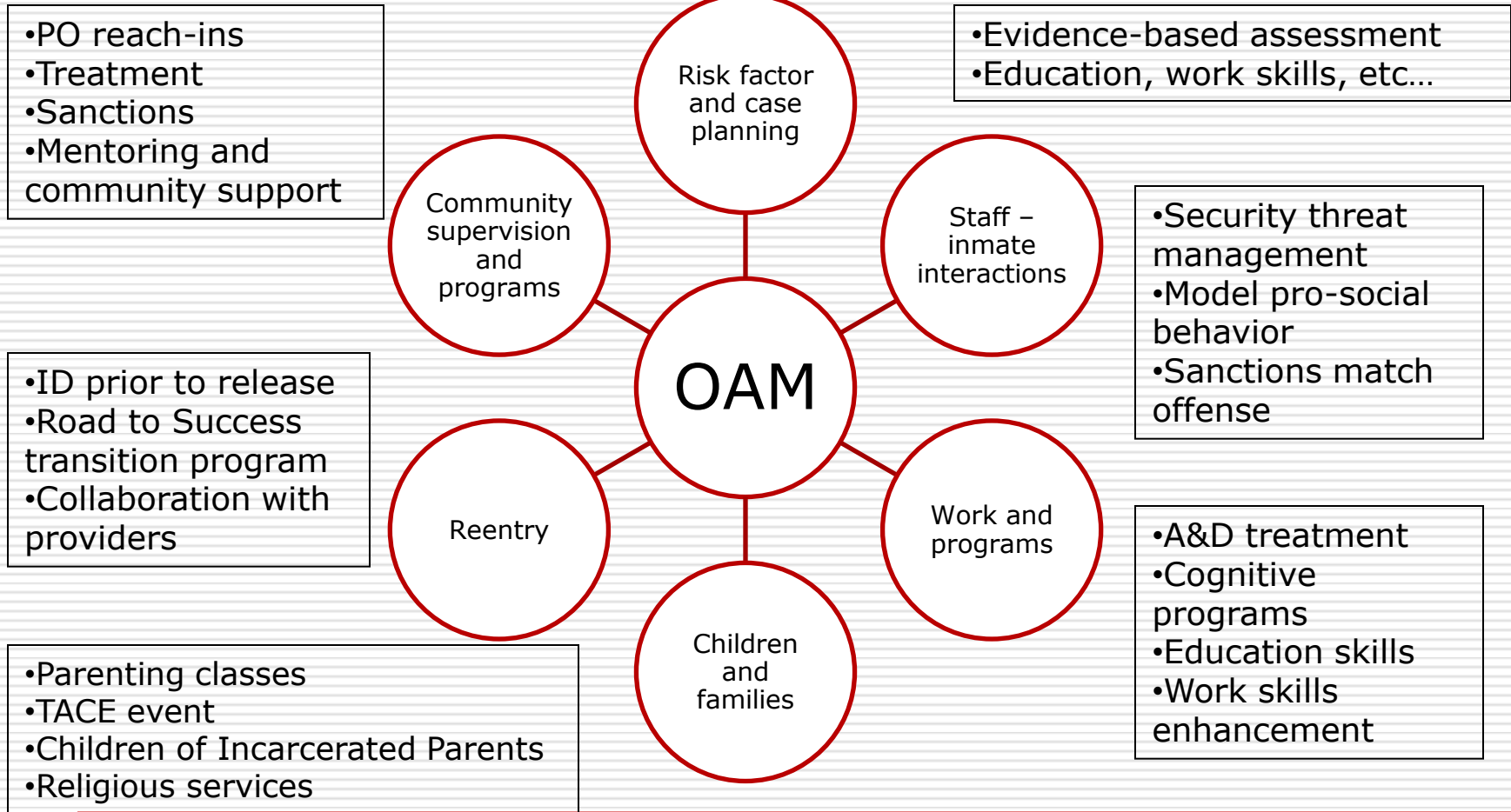


DOC Overview

DOC Mission

- The mission of the Oregon Department of Corrections is to promote public safety by holding offenders accountable for their actions and reducing the risk of future criminal behavior.

The Oregon Accountability Model



DOC Facts

- ❑ DOC is the third largest state agency
- ❑ 4,300 employees
- ❑ 14,000 inmates across the state
- ❑ 14 institutions across the state
- ❑ \$1.36 billion biennial budget
- ❑ DOC has grown 97% since 1995

Major Cost Drivers

1. Number of offenders
2. Length of their stay
3. Cost to supervise (health care and labor costs)

The Framework of Modern Sentencing was Created by Citizen Initiatives

- Measure 11 (1994)
 - Created mandatory prison sentences
- Measure 57 (2008)
 - Included drug and property crimes (delayed by 2009 legislature)
- Measure 73 (2010)
 - Increased penalties for sex crimes and repeat DUIIs

Health Care Costs

- 1) Must meet community standard of care
- 2) Health care costs rise approximately 9% every year
- 3) Offenders are 10 years older than their chronological age
- 4) Offender population is aging

Personnel Costs

- ❑ As of December 2011, 4,268 full time employees – plus 59 temporary employees
- ❑ Personnel Services makes up 75% of the budget
- ❑ Salary, health benefits, and retirement benefits

Building a New Prison

□ Junction City Expenses to Date

- \$10.7M in 2007-09 for off-site infrastructure (sewer/water, electrical, storm drainage, wetlands, etc.) and facility design.
- \$44.7M in 2009-11 for site development, wetland credits, water & sewer design & construction, road construction, engineering consultants, right-of-way, rail crossings, etc.

□ To Complete

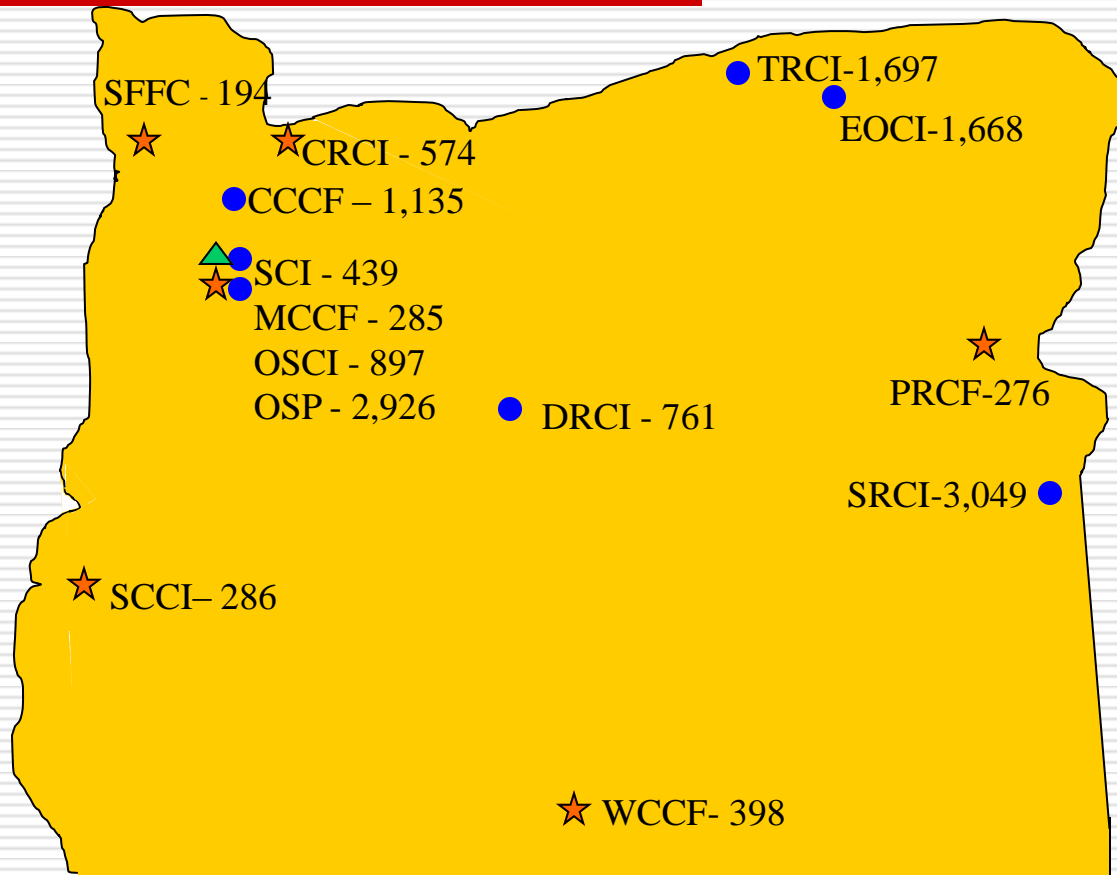
- \$30.9M request for 2013-15 for design completion, site infrastructure, facility construction and staffing.
- \$58.3M request for 2015-17 for project completion of all above items.

To Date: \$55.4M

To Complete: \$89.2M

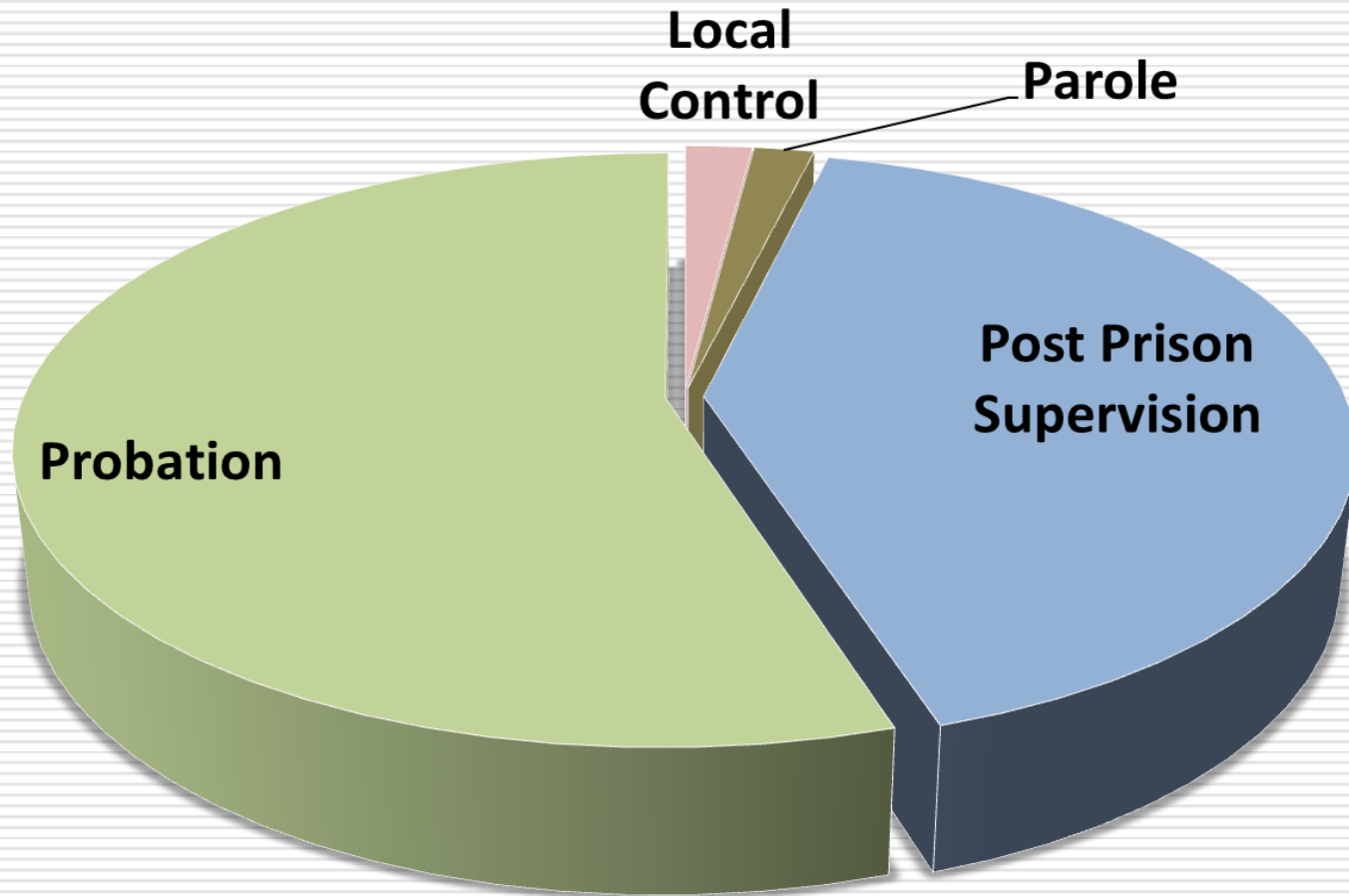
Total: \$144.6M

Institutions – Offender Counts

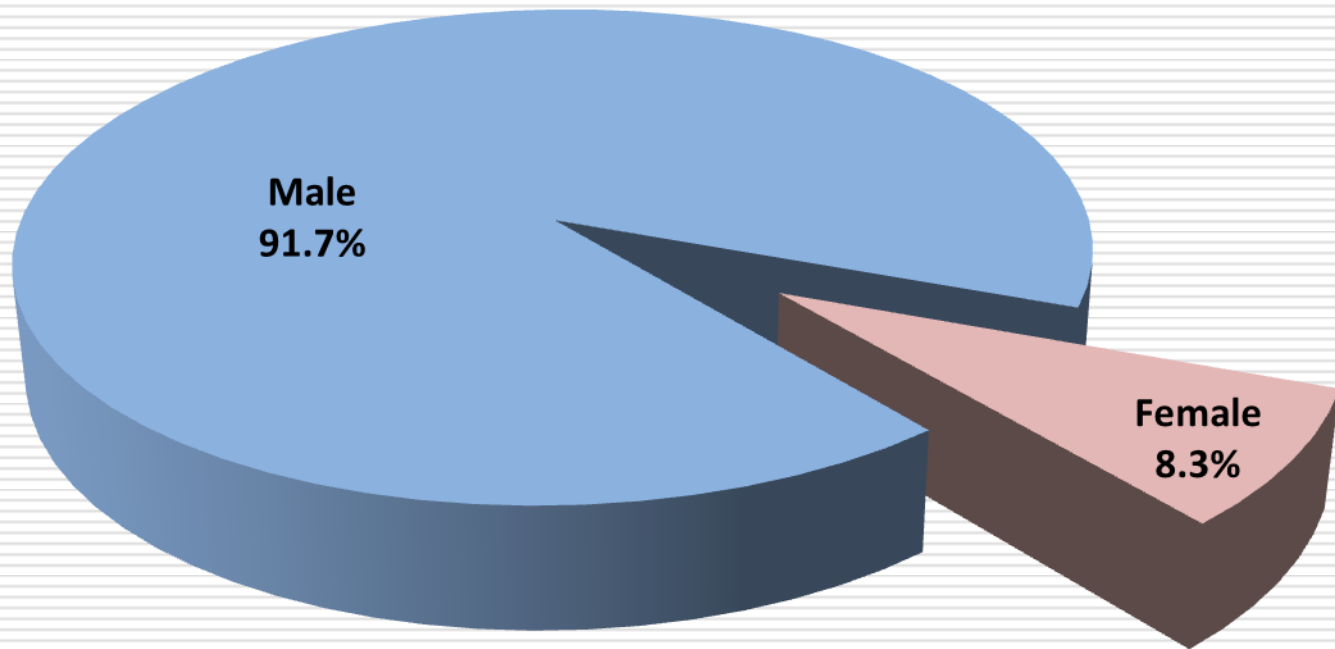


★ Minimum Security (Class 1-2) ● Medium Security (Class 3-4) ▲ Maximum Security (Class 5)

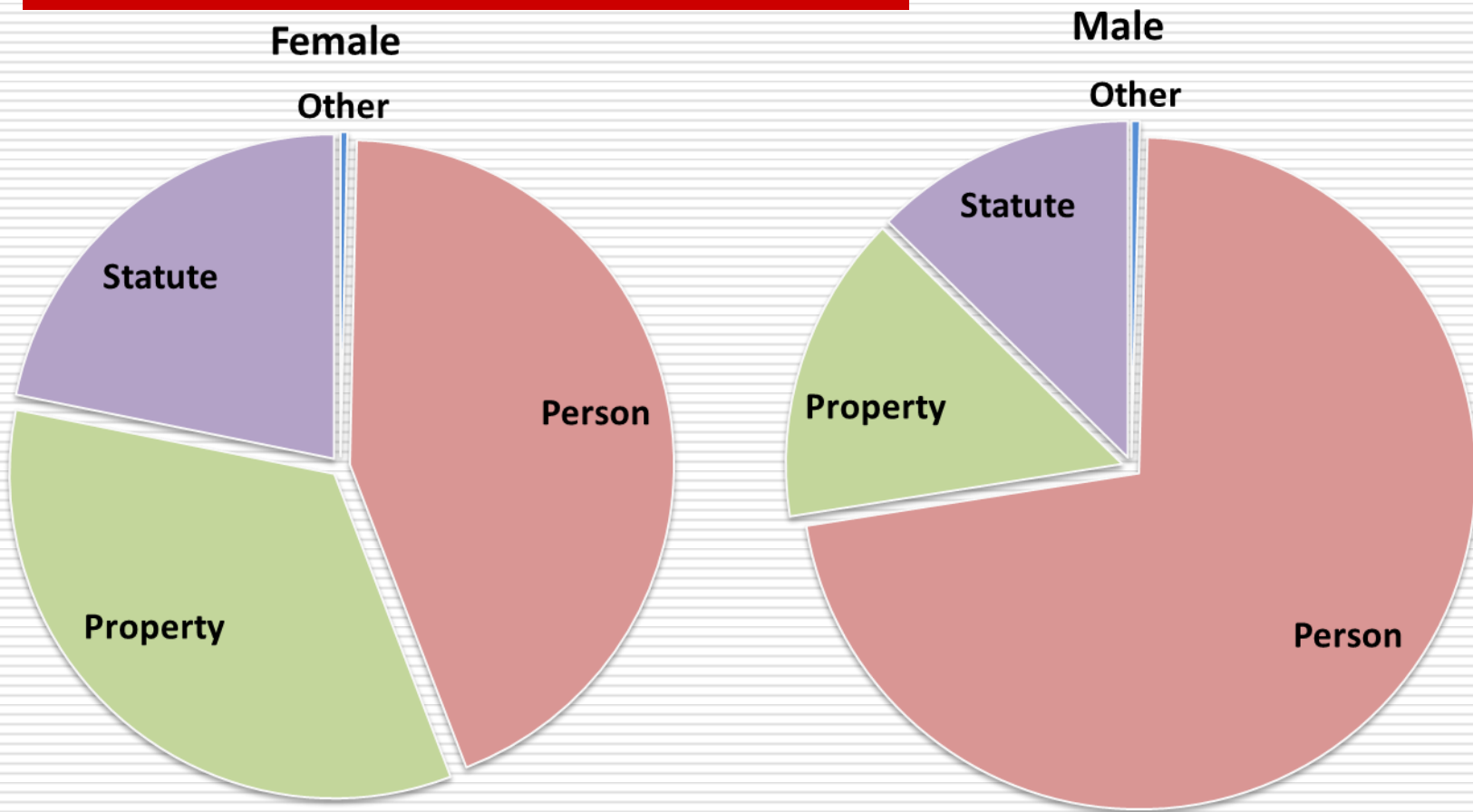
Community Corrections Supervision



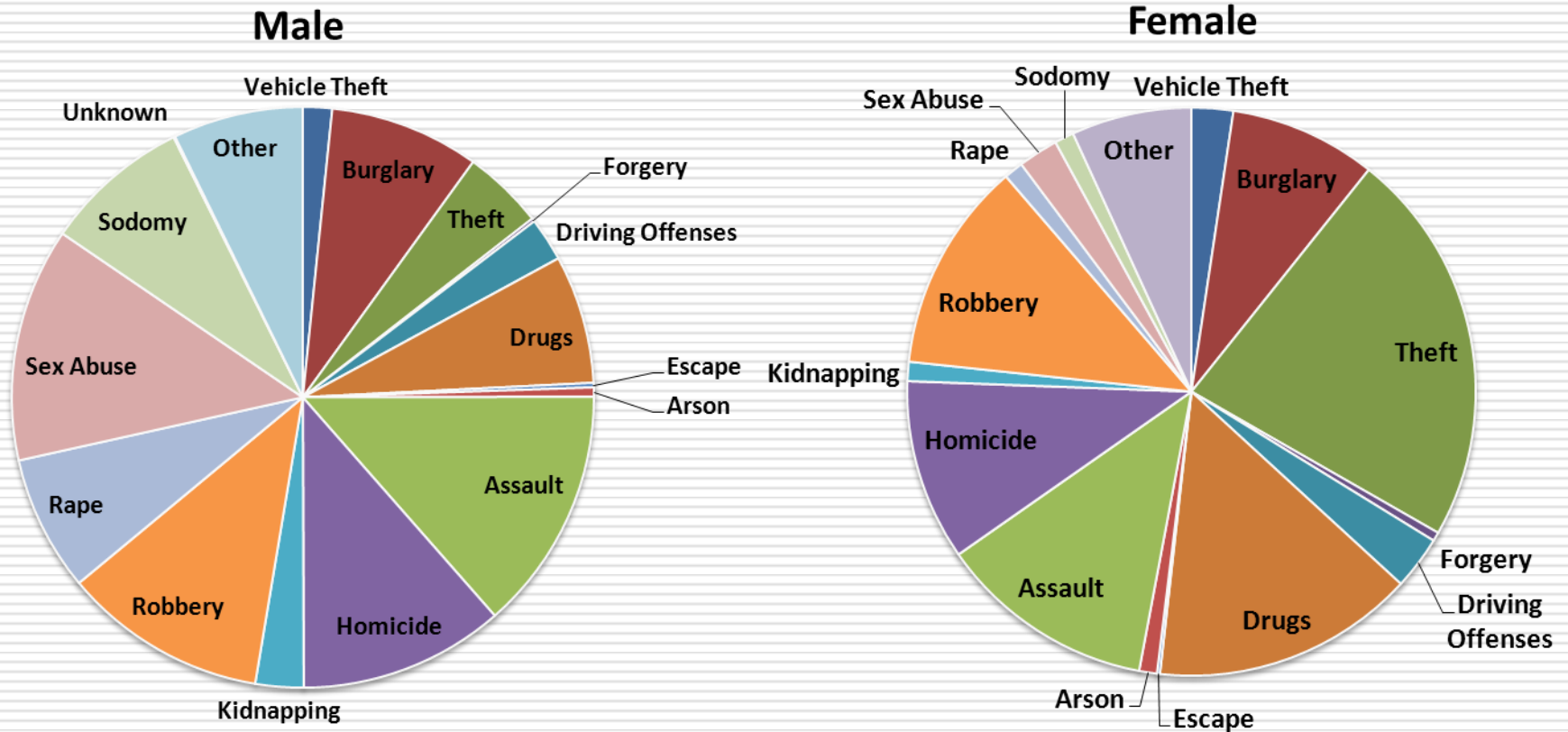
Offender Demographics



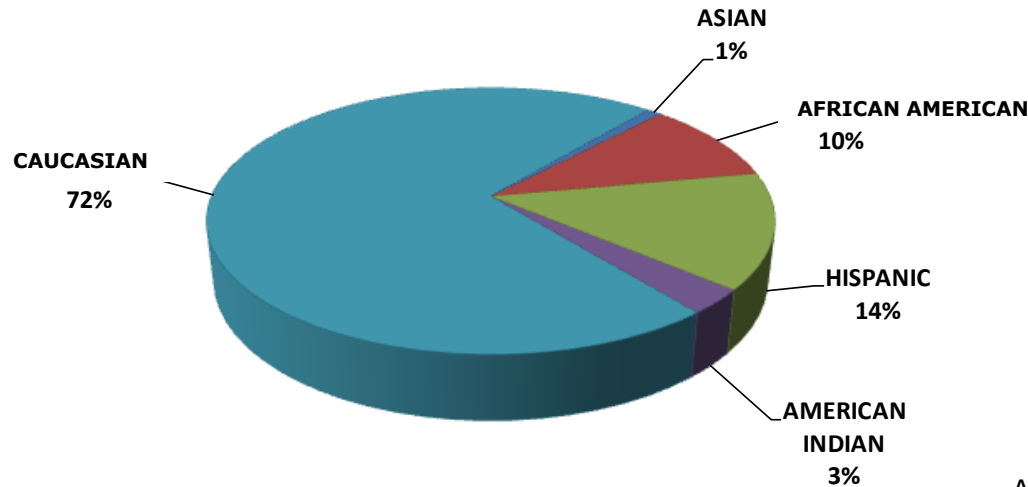
Crimes Convicted



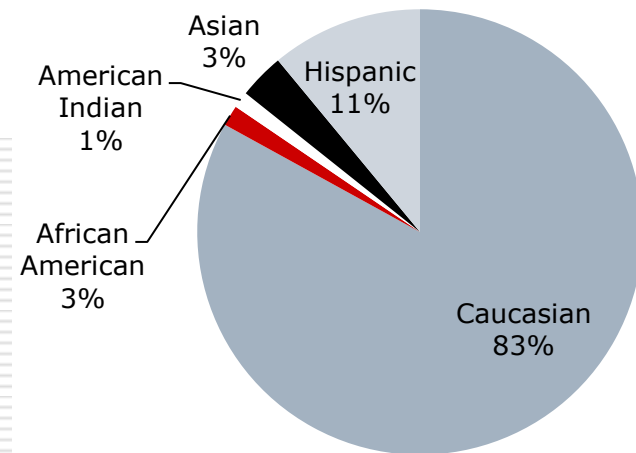
Demographics by Offense Type



Demographics by Race – in Prison and Across Oregon



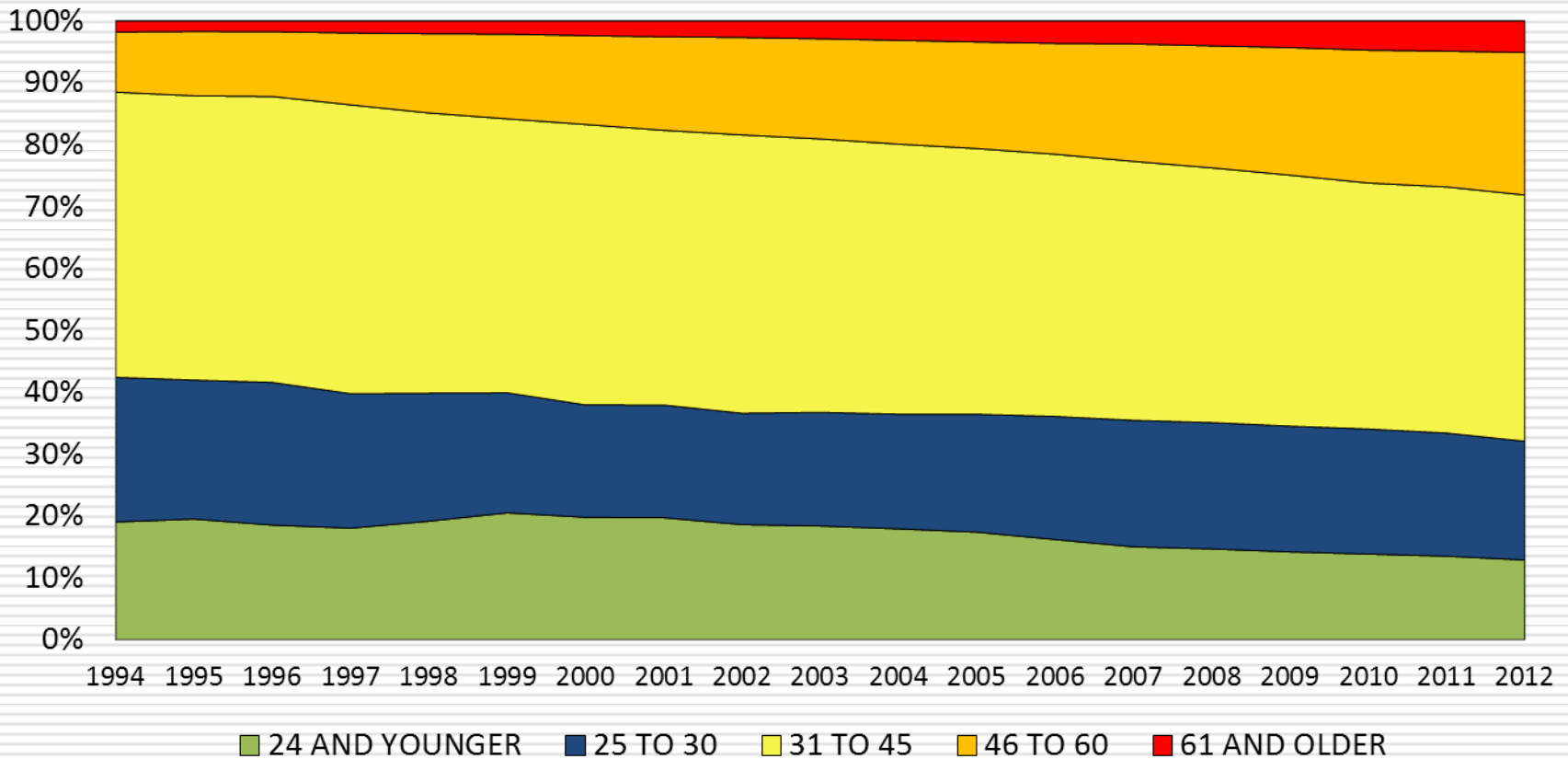
Oregon's demographics



January 2012

Aging Offender Population

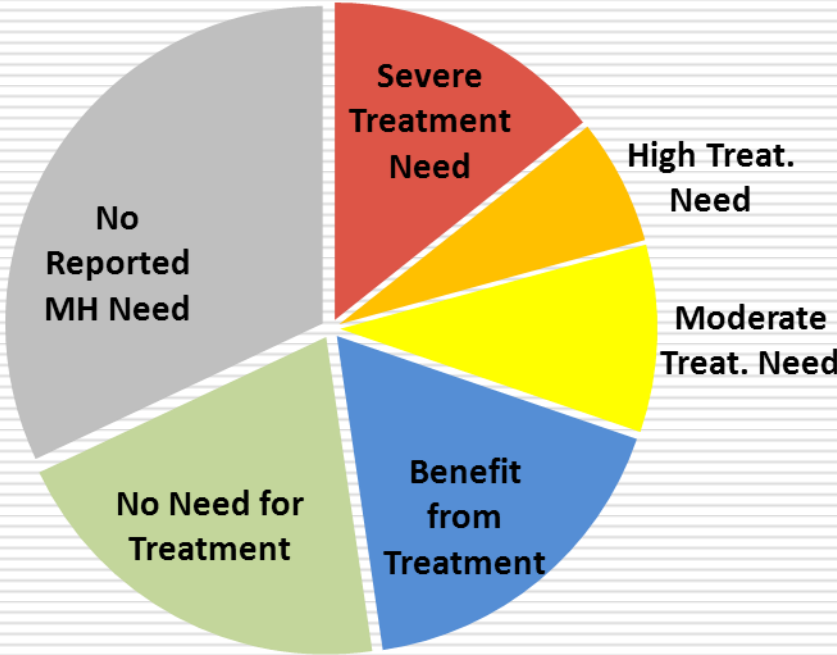
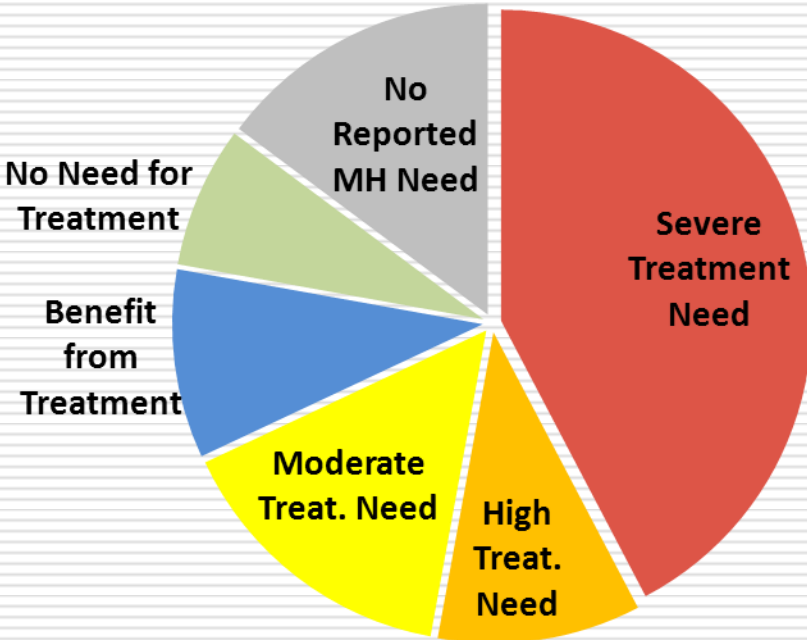
Percent of Total Prison Population by Age Group



Mental Health Need

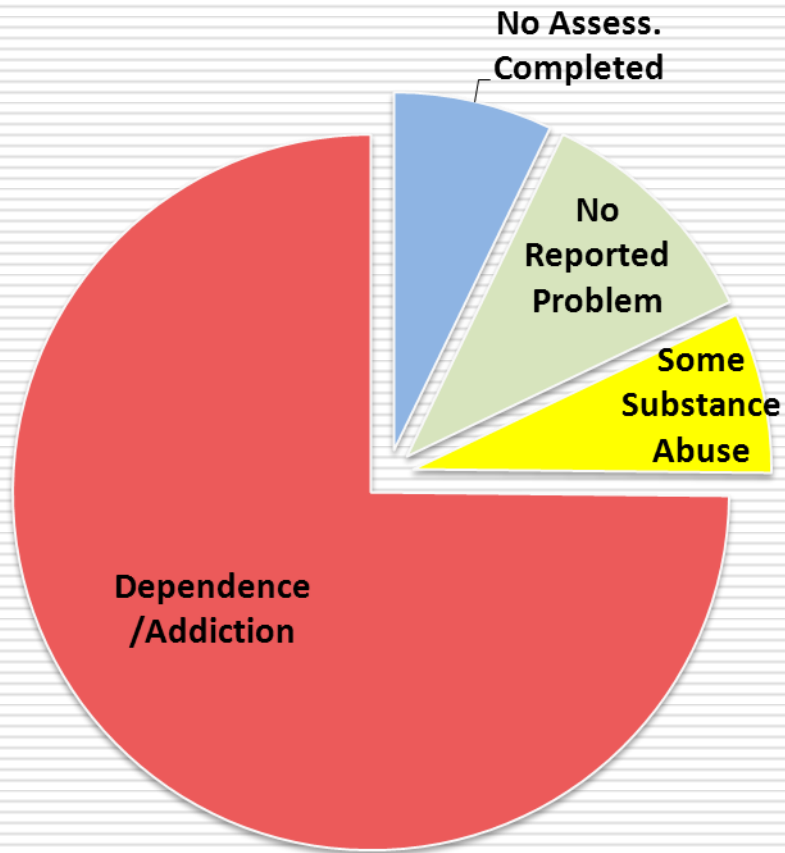
Female

Male

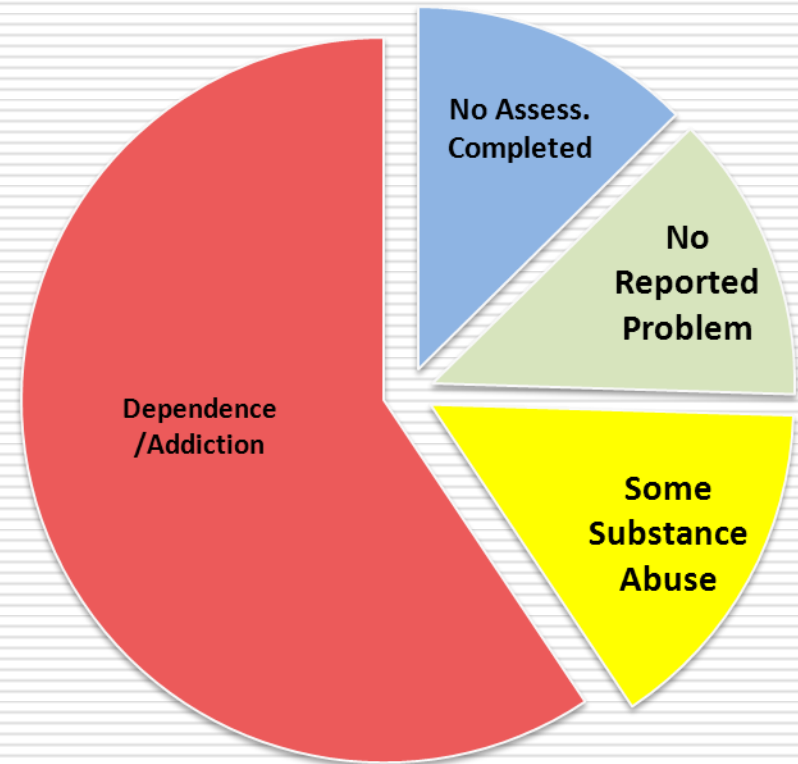


Substance Abuse

Female



Male



Common Misperceptions

Perception #1

- If an inmate is well-behaved, he or she will receive treatment.

Fact# 1

- In Oregon we give treatment and programming to inmates who have a high risk to reoffend. With limited resources, we focus on those inmates.

Perception #2

- ❑ Oregon communities are not safe; especially in a weak economy – property and violent crime rates are up

Fact #2

- ❑ Violent and property crime rates are the lowest that Oregon has experienced in 40 years
- ❑ That decline is a national trend

Perception #3

- The Department of Corrections takes up the largest amount of the state's General Fund budget.

Fact #3

- ❑ The General Fund is allocated into three areas: Education, Human Services and Public Safety
- ❑ Public Safety (OSP, OYA, DPSST, Judicial and DOC) = 16% (\$2.4 billion)
- ❑ DOC's budget (\$1.4 B) is 58% of the public safety area budget

Perception #4

- Sentencing reform means shorter sentences

Fact #4

- The discussion around sentencing reform is really around what is the appropriate length of a sentence for a particular crime.

Commission on Public Safety

Recommendations:

- ❑ Better assess risks and needs of offenders at sentencing.
- ❑ Give judges (now restricted by minimum sentences) more discretion.
- ❑ Use research findings to determine the correct length of stay for each inmate.
- ❑ Give Oregonians more information about crime to foster support for more cost-effective sentences.
- ❑ Reform sentencing to slow prison growth, avoiding a predicted 2,000 more inmates.
- ❑ Use savings from trimming the prison population to combat recidivism, spend more to ready inmates for freedom, and provide more resources to county partners who have supervisory responsibility of offenders in the community.
- ❑ Bolster programs to help crime victims, particularly those of domestic and sexual assaults.

What Works?

The numbers are important

- ❑ 93% of all inmates release back into the community
- ❑ Percent who will recidivate: 27%
- ❑ Prison cost per inmate per day: \$82.48
- ❑ Jail day: \$105
- ❑ Average cost for those who recidivate and return to prison: \$104,814
- ❑ Median length of stay – 3.4 years (excluding inmates who have a Life or a Death sentence)
- ❑ New prison: \$200-400 million, does not include operational costs
- ❑ According to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, reducing the recidivism rate by 1% avoids \$4.3M in annual victim and taxpayer costs due to crime.

What Works in Corrections

- Two New Divisions
- Offender Management & Rehabilitation
 - Operations & Policy Manager
 - Education, Programs, Treatment
 - Offender Management & Services
- Community Corrections
 - DOC Community Corrections
 - Douglas and Linn Counties

What works continued

- Education
- Drug & alcohol treatment
- Job readiness
 - We know from research and experience that the most effective way to reduce future criminal behavior is to provide inmates with the right combination of treatment, education and job preparation.

What works continued

□ Visiting

- A recent Minnesota DOC study found that visitation significantly decreased the risk of recidivism. The results also showed that visits from siblings, in-laws, fathers and clergy were the most beneficial in reducing the risk of recidivism.
- The findings suggest that revising prison visitation policies to make them more 'visitor friendly' could yield public safety benefits by helping offenders establish a continuum of social support from prison to the community.

Restorative Justice

Facilitated Dialogue Program

- ❑ Gives victims a chance to communicate with the offender in a safe and secure way
- ❑ Victim/survivor-centered approach
- ❑ Participation is voluntary for both parties
- ❑ Offender participation has no impact or influence on his/her sentence

Facilitated Dialogue Program

- Why do victims/survivors participate?
 - To ask questions
 - To have human contact with inmate
 - To tell inmate how their lives were impacted
 - To access dialogue as part of the healing process

Facilitated Dialogue Program

- Why do inmates participate?
 - To apologize
 - To hold themselves accountable
 - To help victims heal
 - To work towards their own rehabilitation

Facilitated Dialogue Program

- 2004 – 2012
 - 77 victim-initiated requests
 - 10 requests progressed to dialogues
 - Dialogues can take place face-to-face, via video conferencing and/or through letter exchange

Victim Impact Panels

- ❑ Gives victims/survivors a voice in the criminal justice system
- ❑ Provides opportunities for inmates to publicly accept responsibility
- ❑ Participation is voluntary for both parties

Restorative Justice

- The big picture:
 - Victims
 - Offenders
 - Offenders' families
 - Community

Questions?

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