Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice

Justice Reinvestment Presentation #1
September 12, 2018
Overview

• Data Sources
• NDOC Admissions
• NDOC Prison Population
• Female Population
• Specialty Courts
Iron Law of Prison Population Growth

Admissions + Time Served = NDOC Population
Data Used

• Nevada Department of Corrections Data
  • All admissions to NDOC custody by Calendar Year 2008-2017
  • Annual population snapshots submitted to National Corrections Reporting Program for 2009-2017

• Offense data is for the most serious offense related to the current admission, defined based on felony category and sentence length

• Unless stated otherwise, all data presented was analyzed by CJI in consultation with NDOC

• Data presented here may not match NDOC reports due to different methodologies for analysis
Data Used II

• Summary-level data from
  • Nevada Department of Public Safety, Division of Parole and Probation, FY 2016-2017
  • Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners, CY 2017
  • Unless stated otherwise, all data presented was analyzed by CJI in consultation with above agencies
  • Data presented here may not match reports from the Division of Parole and Probation or the Board of Parole Commissioners due to different methodologies for analysis

• Publicly available data from
  • U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
  • U.S. Census Bureau
Data Definitions

• Admission type
  • **New prisoner:** Offender receiving a new prison sentence from the court
  • **Probation violator:** Offender who was revoked by the court from community supervision
  • **Parole violator:** Offender who was returned to prison from parole supervision
  • **Other:** Interstate compact transfers, escape returns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Category</th>
<th>Sentence Range</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Category A       | Life with parole  
Life without parole  
Death for capital offenses | Murder, Kidnapping, High-level Trafficking |
| Category B       | 1-20 years  
Wide variance within range  
Specified for each offense | Burglary, DUI, Trafficking of a Controlled Substance Schedule 1, Robbery, Transport/Sale/Exchange of a Controlled Substance, Ex-Felon in Possession of a Weapon |
| Category C       | 1-5 years | Attempted Burglary, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Grand Larceny, Grand Larceny of a Stolen Vehicle |
| Category D       | 1-4 years | Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale, Attempted Possession of a Stolen Vehicle, Attempted Grand Larceny, Possession of a Stolen Credit Card |
| Category E       | 1-4 years  
Presumptive Probation | Possession (1\textsuperscript{st} and 2\textsuperscript{nd} Offense), Under Influence of a Controlled Substance, Attempted Forgery, Graffiti |
After Decades of Growth, Nevada Prison Population Continues to Climb


Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
Nevada’s Imprisonment Rate is 15% Higher Than the National Average and Growing

Nevada Imprisonment Rate, 1978-2016

Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics 2016
NDOC Prison Admissions
Who is Entering Prison?

- Admissions over time
- Geographic patterns
- Admission type
- Offense type
- Felony category
Prison Admissions Up 6% From 2008

Prison Admissions, 2008-2017


6,011
Female Prison Admissions Up 39% Over Last Decade
Number of Offenders Admitted With Mental Health Needs Up 35%

Prison Admissions Indicating a Mental Health Need, 2008-2017

Number of offenders admitted with mental health needs up 35%.
Clark County Admissions Up 16% Since 2013

Prison Admissions by Region, 2008-2017

- Clark
- Washoe
- Rural Counties
Admissions Growth Concentrated Among Community Supervision Returns

Prison Admissions by Admission Type, 2008 vs 2017

- New Prisoner: Admissions grew significantly.
- Parole Violator: Admissions grew 43%.
- Probation Violator: Admissions grew 15%.
- Other: Admissions remained relatively stable.

2008 vs 2017 comparison.
Admission Rate for Newly Sentenced Prisoners Varies Widely By County

New Prisoner Admission Rate Per 10,000 Residents, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>New Prisoner Admissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>2,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washoe</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson City</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nye</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lander</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pershing</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esmeralda</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storey</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Newly Sentenced Prisoner Admissions Declined in Northern Nevada

New Prisoner Admissions Growth, 2008-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percent Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storey</td>
<td>-100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka</td>
<td>-50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pershing</td>
<td>-25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elko</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churchill</td>
<td>-8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washoe</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esmeralda</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson City</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyon</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nye</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine</td>
<td>180%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lander</td>
<td>600%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CJI
CRIME AND JUSTICE INSTITUTE
A Division of Community Resources for Justice
39% of Admissions Come From Community Supervision Failures

Prison Admissions by Admission Type, 2017

- New Prisoner: 54%
- Parole Violator: 13%
- Probation Violator: 26%
- Other: 7%
Less Than 10% of Admissions From Community Supervision for New Felony Conviction

Prison Admissions from Probation and Parole by Violation Type, 2016

- New Felony Conviction: 7%
- No New Felony Conviction: 93%
2 in 3 Prison Admissions for Non-Person Offenses

Prison Admissions by Person Offenses, 2017

- Person: 34%
- Non-Person: 66%
Property Crimes Dominate Non-Person Offenses at Admission

Prison Admissions for Non-Person Offenses by Offense Type, 2017

- Property: 52%
- Drug: 28%
- Other: 20%
Burglary Most Common Among Property Offense Types

Prison Admissions for Property Offenses by Type, 2017

- Burglary
- Fraud
- Larceny
- Motor Vehicle
- Other
Possession Offenses Make Up Nearly One Third of Drug Admissions

Prison Admissions for Drug Offenses by Type, 2017

- Possession: 32%
- Sale: 33%
- Trafficking: 27%
- Other: 8%
4 in 10 Admissions Have No Prior Felony Convictions

Prison Admissions by Prior Felony Convictions, 2017

- No Priors: 41%
- 1 to 2 Priors: 30%
- 3+ Priors: 29%
Over One Third of Property and Drug Admissions Had No Prior Felony Conviction

Prison Admissions by Prior Felony Convictions and Offense Type, 2017

- Person
- Property
- Drug
- Other

- No Priors
- 1 to 2 Priors
- 3+ Priors
## 8 of Top 10 Offenses at Admission
### Non-Person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percent Growth from 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Burglary</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a Controlled Substance, Schedules 1-4, 1st Offense</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a Stolen Vehicle</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a Controlled Substance For Sale, Schedule 1 and 2, 1st Offense</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>-38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault With a Deadly Weapon</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of a Controlled Substance, Schedule 1, Greater Than 27 Grams</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>524%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Possession of a Stolen Vehicle</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Felony B Offenses Account for Nearly Half of All Prison Admissions

Percentage of Prison Admissions by Felony Category, 2017

A: 4%
B: 48%
C: 26%
D: 16%
E: 7%
Non-Person Offenses Dominate Admissions for Most Offense Categories
Over Half of Felony B Admissions for Non-Person Offenses

Felony B Prison Admissions by Person Offenses, 2017

Person 45%

Non-Person 55%
Burglary Most Common Felony B Offense at Admission

<table>
<thead>
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<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>-37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault With a Deadly Weapon</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of a Controlled Substance, Schedule 1, Greater Than 27 Grams</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>893%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Felon/Prohibited Person in Possession of a Firearm</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of a Controlled Substance, Schedule 1, 14-27 Grams</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>138%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitual Criminal (Lesser)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiracy, Violent Crime</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport of a Controlled Substance</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>8000%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Felony C Prison Admissions Up 38% Over Last Decade

Prison Admissions by Felony Category, 2008 vs 2017

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

2008 2017
Felony C Growth Driven by Person, Property Offenses

Felony Category C Prison Admissions by Offense Type, 2008 vs 2017

- Other
- Drug
- Property
- Person
### Attempted Burglary Most Common Felony C Offense at Admission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percent Growth from 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Burglary</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession Stolen Vehicle</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Causing Substantial Harm</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conspiracy To Violate Controlled Substance Act, 1st Offense</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying Concealed Weapon</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>381%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny From The Person</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Possession Firearm By Ex-Felon/ Prohibited Person</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>205%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Battery 3rd Offence</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Larceny Of Motor Vehicle</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
43% of Probation Revocations Are for Technical Violations

Probation Revocations by Violation Type, 2017
(Division of Parole and Probation)
One Third of Parole Revocations Are for Technical Violations

Parole Revocations by Violation Type, 2017
(Board of Parole Commissioners)
Parole Revocations Dominated by Underlying Non-Person Offenses

### Probation Violator Admissions by Person Offenses, 2008 vs 2017

- **Person**
  - 2008: 200
  - 2017: 400

- **Non-Person**
  - 2008: 1,200
  - 2017: 1,400

### Parole Violator Admissions by Person Offenses, 2008 vs 2017

- **Person**
  - 2008: 200
  - 2017: 400

- **Non-Person**
  - 2008: 1,200
  - 2017: 1,400
Key Takeaways

• Admissions increased by 6% since 2008
• 66% of admissions are for non-person offenses
• 8 of the top 10 offenses at admission are non-person
  • Burglary and attempted burglary are the most common offenses at admission
• Nearly half of all admissions are for Felony B offenses
  • 55% of Felony B admissions are for non-person offenses
• Growth in admissions was driven by community supervision failures
  • Majority of returns are not associated with new criminal charges
NDOC Prison Population
U.S. Prison Population Declined 7%

Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Correctional Populations in the United States, 2006-2016
Nevada Prison Population Grew 7%

Annual Snapshot of NDOC Prison Population, 2009-2017
Annual Snapshot of NDOC Prison Population by Gender, 2017

- Male: 91%
- Female: 9%
35-54 Largest Age Group in Prison

Annual Snapshot of NDOC Population by Age Group, 2009 vs 2017

- Under 18
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-54
- 55 and Over

2009
2017
Older Cohort Has Grown 70%

Snapshot of NDOC for 55 and Over Population, 2009-2017
Black Offenders Overrepresented in Prison Population

Annual NDOC Snapshot by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2017
- White: 42%
- Black: 31%
- American Indian: 2%
- Asian: 3%
- Hispanic: 21%
- Other: 1%

Nevada Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2016
- White: 51%
- Black: 8%
- American Indian: 1%
- Asian: 8%
- Hispanic: 28%
- Other: 4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2012-2016
Newly Sentenced Prisoners Represent Largest Share of Prison Population

Annual NDOC Population Snapshot by Admission Type, 2017

- New Prisoner: 63%
- Parole Violator: 7%
- Probation Violator: 15%
- Other: 15%
2,500 Community Supervision Violators With No New Felony Conviction in Current Prison Population

Parole and Probation Violators in Annual NDOC Population Snapshot by Violation Type, 2009-2017

- New Felony Conviction
- No New Felony Conviction
43% of Prison Population Sentenced for Non-Person Offenses

Annual NDOC Population Snapshot by Offense Type, 2017

- Person: 56%
- Property: 20%
- Drug: 10%
- Other: 14%
# Burglary Is Third Most Common Offense in Current Prison Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percent Growth from 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>1311</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder 1st Degree</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder 2nd Degree</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>-26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewdness With a Minor</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault With Victim Under 16</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitual Criminal (Lesser)</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Lewdness With a Minor</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Takeaways

• Prison population grew 7% since 2009
  • Offenders 55 years old and over comprise increasingly large share of prison population

• 43% of the current prison population are serving sentences for non-person offenses
  • Burglary is 3rd most common offense in prison population

• Approximately 2,500 current prisoners are community supervision violators without a new felony conviction
Female Population
Nevada’s Female Imprisonment Rate is 43% Higher Than the National Average and Growing

Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics 2016
Female Prison Admissions Up 39% Over Last Decade

Female Prison Admissions, 2008-2017
More than Half of Female Admissions Present Mental Health Needs

Female Prison Admissions by Mental Health Needs, 2017

With Mental Health Needs 52%
Without Mental Health Needs 48%
Female Admissions Growth Spans All Admission Types, Led by Probation Violators

Female Prison Admissions by Admission Type, 2008 vs 2017

- **Parole Violator Admissions Grew 76%**
- **Probation Violator Admissions Grew 49%**

[Bar chart showing female prison admissions by type, with comparisons between 2008 and 2017.]
Female Admissions for Felony C Offenses Nearly Doubled

Female Prison Admissions by Felony Category, 2008 vs 2017

Felony Category C Admissions Grew 97%
Nearly 4 in 5 Female Admissions for Non-Person Offenses

Female Prison Admissions by Person Offense, 2017

- Non-Person: 79%
- Person: 21%
70% of Female Admissions for Property or Drug Offenses

Female Admissions by Offense Type, 2017
Over Half of Female Admissions Have No Prior Felony Conviction

Female Prison Admissions by Prior Criminal History, 2017

- No Priors: 55%
- 1 to 2 Priors: 25%
- 3+ Priors: 20%
# Top 10 Offenses for Female Admissions Are Non-Person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percent Growth From 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a Controlled Substance, Schedules 1-4, 1st Offense</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Burglary</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a Controlled Substance For Sale, Schedules 1&amp;2, 1st Offense</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Possession of a Stolen Vehicle</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafficking of a Controlled Substance, Schedules 1, 14-27 Grams</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Grand Larceny</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a Stolen Vehicle</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Female Prison Population Climbed 29%, Four Times the Rate of Overall Population

Annual Snapshot of NDOC Female Population, 2009-2017
61% of Current Female Prisoners Sentenced for Non-Person Offenses

Female Annual NDOC Snapshot by Person Offense, 2017

- Non-Person: 61%
- Person: 39%
Key Takeaways

• Female prison admissions grew 39% in last decade
  • Growth across all admission types
  • Greatest rate of growth for Felony C offenses

• 79% of female admissions are for non-person offenses

• Over half of female admissions have no felony record
  • Over half of female admissions have mental health needs
  • Most common offenses at admission are property and drug offenses, led by burglary and simple possession

• Female prison population climbed 29% since 2009
AOC Specialty Courts
Outline for Specialty Court Data

• Background on Specialty Courts in Nevada
• Data Used
• Court Sample
• Admissions
• Releases
Specialty Courts

• An alternative to incarceration intended to address an individual’s alcohol, drug, or mental health needs

• Nevada law defines a Specialty Court program as:
  • “A program established by a court to facilitate testing, treatment, and oversight of certain persons over whom the court has jurisdiction and who the court has determined suffers from a mental illness or abuses alcohol or drugs.”

Specialty Courts

- Nevada has 74 Specialty Court programs across the state
- The most common Specialty Court programs include
  - Adult Drug Court
  - Mental Health Court
  - Felony DUI Court

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Annual Report 2017
Adult Drug Court

• Participants generally have a substance use disorder
  • Substance use disorder is not a requirement for participation in all jurisdictions

• Identification varies drastically by county with treatment provider evaluations and self-reporting being the most common methods
  • Risk and needs assessments are rarely used to determine eligibility

• Program typically lasts for 18 months and uses a multi-disciplinary team approach

Mental Health Court

• Participants must have a Serious Mental Illness (SMI)
  • This is identified differently throughout the state, either through assessments, evaluations, or medical documentation

• Uses a multi-disciplinary approach and typically lasts one to three years

• Program includes medication compliance and stabilization, residential placement, services coordination, individual or group counseling, alcohol and drug testing, daily contact with officers, and weekly court appearances

Felony DUI Court

• Participants facing a third DUI conviction within seven years and diagnosed as an abuser of drugs or alcohol by a licensed clinician are eligible
  • This is the only statutorily outlined evaluation for a Specialty Court program

• The program lasts three years, with at least six months of residential confinement

• Statute requires that the felony charge be reduced to a misdemeanor offense upon successful completion

Paths to Enter Specialty Court Programs

- Court, attorney, community, or self-referral
- Plea agreement
- P and P recommendation in PSI
- Deferred sentence into treatment
- Condition of probation or a suspended sentence
- Response to probation violation
What Are the Possible Outcomes of Specialty Courts?

- Successful completion and dismissal of case*
- Successful completion and reduced charge/sentence*
- Successful completion of program and continued period of probation
- Unsuccessful completion of program, violation of probation, and imposition of sentence
- Unsuccessful completion of program and imposition of sentence in lieu of a deferred sentence

*Not available for every Specialty Court
Data Used

• Administrative Office of the Courts Data
  • All participants in Nevada Specialty Court programs submitting to the Drug Court Case Management system since 2014
  • Admissions, termination data extracted for the 2017 cohorts
  • Sample limited to felony drug, mental health and DUI courts

• Offense data is for the most serious offense at admission

• Unless stated otherwise, all data presented was analyzed by CJI in consultation with AOC

• Data presented here may not match AOC reports due to different methodologies for analysis
Specialty Court Program Sample

• Sample limited to
  • Case characteristics
    • Adult participants
    • Criminal cases involving felony charge or conviction
  • Court characteristics
    • Operated out of district court
    • Adult drug, mental health or DUI court program
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialty Court Programs in Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Court Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd JDC – Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th JDC – Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th JDC – Pahrump Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th JDC – Tonopah Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th JDC – Humboldt Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th JDC – Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th JDC – Adult Drug Court</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Specialty Court Programs in Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health Court Programs</th>
<th>DUI Court Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2(^{nd}) JDC – Mental Health Court</strong></td>
<td><strong>2(^{nd}) JDC – Felony DUI Court</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6(^{th}) JDC – Mental Health Court</strong></td>
<td><strong>4(^{th}) JDC – DUI/Diversion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8(^{th}) JDC – Mental Health Court</strong></td>
<td><strong>6(^{th}) JDC – Humboldt DUI/Diversion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Regional – Mental Health Court</td>
<td><strong>8(^{th}) JDC – Felony DUI Court</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Regional – Carson DUI Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Regional – Douglas DUI Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Regional – Fallon, Yerington, N. Mineral – Felony DUI Court</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over 800 Felony Offenders Admitted to Drug Court Last Year

Specialty Court Admissions by Court Type, 2017

- Drug Court
- Mental Health Court
- DUI Court
70% of Participants Admitted to Specialty Court Are Unemployed

Employment Status at Admission to Specialty Court, 2017

- Unemployed: 70%
- Full-Time: 18%
- Part-Time: 9%
- Other: 3%
More than Two Thirds Have a Prior Criminal Record

Admission to Specialty Court by Prior Conviction Status, 2017

- Yes: 69%
- No: 31%
81% Report History of Substance Abuse, Yet Only 33% Have Accessed Treatment

**Specialty Court Admissions by Prior Substance Abuse History, 2017**
- Yes: 81%
- No: 19%

**Specialty Court Admissions by Prior Substance Abuse Treatment, 2017**
- Yes: 33%
- No: 67%
Methamphetamine is Primary Drug of Choice for Drug Court Participants

Specialty Drug Court Admissions by Drug of Choice, 2017

- Opioid (Other)
- Other
- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Heroin
- Methamphetamine
Use of Sentence Deferrals Varies Widely by Region

Specialty Court Admissions by Criminal Case Sentencing Status and Region, 2017

- Clark County
- Washoe County
- Western Regional

Sentence: □
Deferred Sentence: □
Sentence Deferrals Less Common in Mental Health and Drug Courts than DUI Court
Over Half of Specialty Court Releases Graduated from Program

Specialty Court Releases by Outcome, 2017

- Successful Completion, 52%
- Unsuccessful, 32%
- Transfer, 4%
- Voluntarily Withdrawn, 9%
- Other, 3%

84
Success Rate Highest for DUI Court

Success Rate for Specialty Court Releases by Court Type, 2017

- Drug Court: 47%
- Mental Health Court: 42%
- DUI Court: 77%

% Successful
Participants with Sentence Deferrals More Successful in Specialty Court

Success Rates for Specialty Court Releases by Criminal Case Sentencing Status, 2017

- Sentence: 42%
- Deferred Sentence: 67%
Participants with Prior Convictions As Successful As First-Time Offenders

Success Rate for Specialty Court Releases by Prior Criminal History, 2017

- No Prior Conviction: 49%
- Prior Convictions: 53%
Nearly 60% of Specialty Court Graduates Receive Sentence Reduction

Adjustments to Court Dispositions as Percentage of Successful Specialty Court Releases, 2017

- Case Dismissed: 27%
- Sentence Reduced: 59%
- Charge Reduced: 33%
- No Change: 8%

% of Successful Releases
Key Takeaways

• Most Specialty Court participants in sample are unemployed and have a prior criminal record

• 81% of participants report substance abuse, yet only a third have previously accessed substance abuse-related treatment

• Eligibility requirements and court practices may affect program success
  • Graduation rates in sample are higher for those who receive a deferred sentence, across courts and regions
Next Steps
Next Presentation

• Wednesday, October 10, 2018

• Topics:
  • Sentencing
  • Time Served
  • Release
ACAJ Calendar

• Presentation #2: October 10, 2018
• Presentation #3: November 8, 2018
• Subgroup Meetings #1:
  • Group 1: November 27, 2018
  • Group 2: November 29, 2018
• Subgroup Meetings #2:
  • Groups 1 and 2: December 18, 2018
• Report Out & Recommendations: January 11, 2019
Questions?
Contact

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Disclaimer

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