

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT INITIATIVE (JRI)

South Dakota

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Between 2000 and 2012, South Dakota's prison population increased 41 percent and the number of incarcerated women more than doubled. The prison population was projected to grow an additional 25 percent by 2022, which would require the state to build and operate two new prisons at a cost of \$224 million. With technical assistance through JRI, South Dakota enacted SB 70, the Public Safety Improvement Act, in 2013 to reduce recidivism, strengthen community supervision, and focus prison space on people convicted of serious offenses.

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through SB 70, South Dakota:

Expanded Treatment Opportunities for Justice-Involved People and Invested in Strategies to Reduce Recidivism

Invested more than \$29 million to increase access to treatment, train staff and strengthen community corrections practices, expand problem-solving courts, and improve victim notification and victims' services

Increased the number of people on probation and parole receiving substance use disorder and cognitive behavioral treatment by nearly 50 percent, and implemented telehealth substance use treatment services to reach those in rural areas of the state

More than tripled the capacity of problem-solving courts for people charged with drug-related and DUI offenses between 2013 and 2017

Focused Prison Space on Serious and Violent Offenses

Reclassified certain nonviolent drug and property crimes as less serious felonies and supervised people convicted of these crimes in the community to reserve prison space for more serious offenses

Strengthened Probation and Parole Supervision

Piloted proven and innovative supervision programs to improve outcomes for people on probation and parole, including tribal parole and HOPE probation models

Granted earned discharge credits to more than 6 in 10 eligible people on probation or parole in 2017, reducing unnecessary supervision for people who complied with requirements of supervision

INNOVATION THROUGH JRI

South Dakota established an innovative Tribal Parole Pilot program to improve cross-jurisdictional supervision and parole outcomes for people returning to tribal communities.

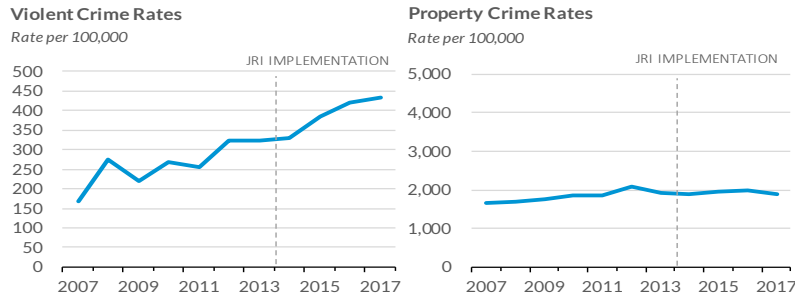
Data analysis conducted through JRI showed a significant increase in the number of parole violations and revocations to prison over the decade prior to 2013. Almost half of those who returned to prison for a parole violation were Native American. Through JRI, South Dakota piloted a program that reimagined parole supervision for residents of tribal lands. It was designed collaboratively with the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate (SWO) tribe and authorized a tribal member parole agent paid by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to supervise and coordinate services for people returning to the reservation. A core component of the model is a multi-disciplinary Wellness Team assembled for each person and comprised of community representatives from law enforcement, service providers, the tribal court, and tribal health programs that supports returning members and draws on traditional and culturally relevant tribal practices to promote behavior change. The rate of successful parole completions has been higher in each of the first three years of the program than in years before reform. In July 2016 the pilot agreement with SWO became permanent and the DOC is engaged in conversations with other tribes to replicate this model.

SAVINGS/REINVESTMENT

Savings/averted costs	State JRI investment
\$57,185,180	\$29,190,434

DATA TRENDS *

Violent and Property Crime Rates, 2007–17



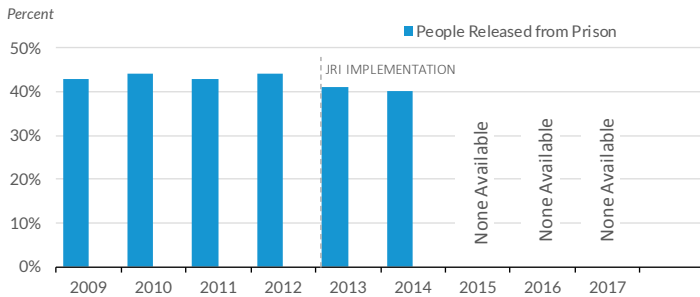
↑ Violent crime was increasing before JRI and continued to increase after reform.

↑ Property crime rates were stable before JRI and remained stable after reform.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (2007–2017).

Notes: Data include reporting by state, tribal, and other law enforcement agencies. The number of tribal agencies reporting in South Dakota has varied from year to year.

Recidivism Rate: Incarceration or Reincarceration within Two Years

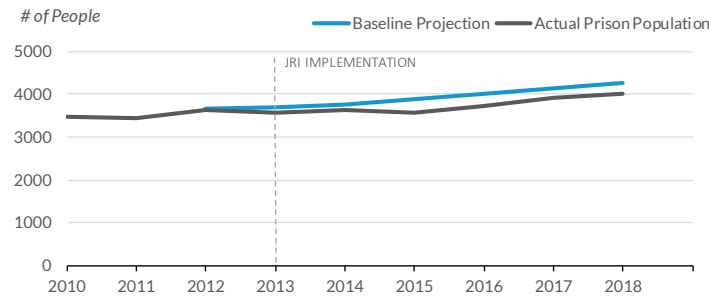


↓ Between 2009 and 2014, recidivism rates declined slightly for people released from prison.

Sources: CSG, 50-State Data on Public Safety; South Dakota Workbook: Analyses to Inform Public Safety Strategies.

Note: Data are not yet available for 2015, and sufficient time has not passed to calculate two-year rates for 2016 and 2017.

Prison Population

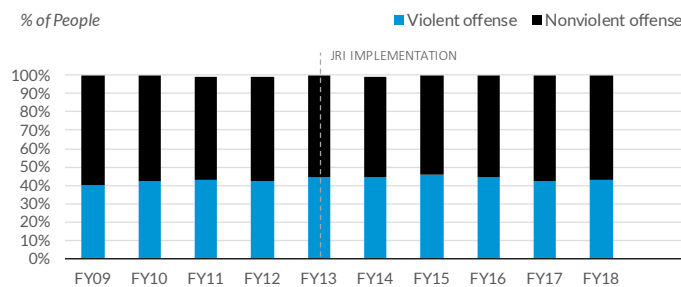


↓ In 2018, there were 281 fewer people in South Dakota prisons than was projected before reform.

Sources: Public Safety Improvement Act annual reports; fiscal year-end count.

Note: The baseline prison projection was calculated by The Pew Charitable Trusts in 2012 and reflects the expected size of the prison population assuming no changes to policy or practice.

Prison Composition



↓ In 2018, 43 percent of people in prison were there for a violent offense, up from 40 percent in 2009.

Source: South Dakota Public Safety Improvement Act Annual Reports.

*The data in this summary describe trends and provide additional context on system changes pre- and post-reform. Indicators shown here track high-level changes in state justice systems and do not necessarily demonstrate the impact of any specific reform, including JRI policy and practice changes. Visit urbn.is/JRI to see detailed sources for information in this fact sheet.

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