



Population Working Group Meeting #1
Justice Implementation Task Force

November 6, 2017

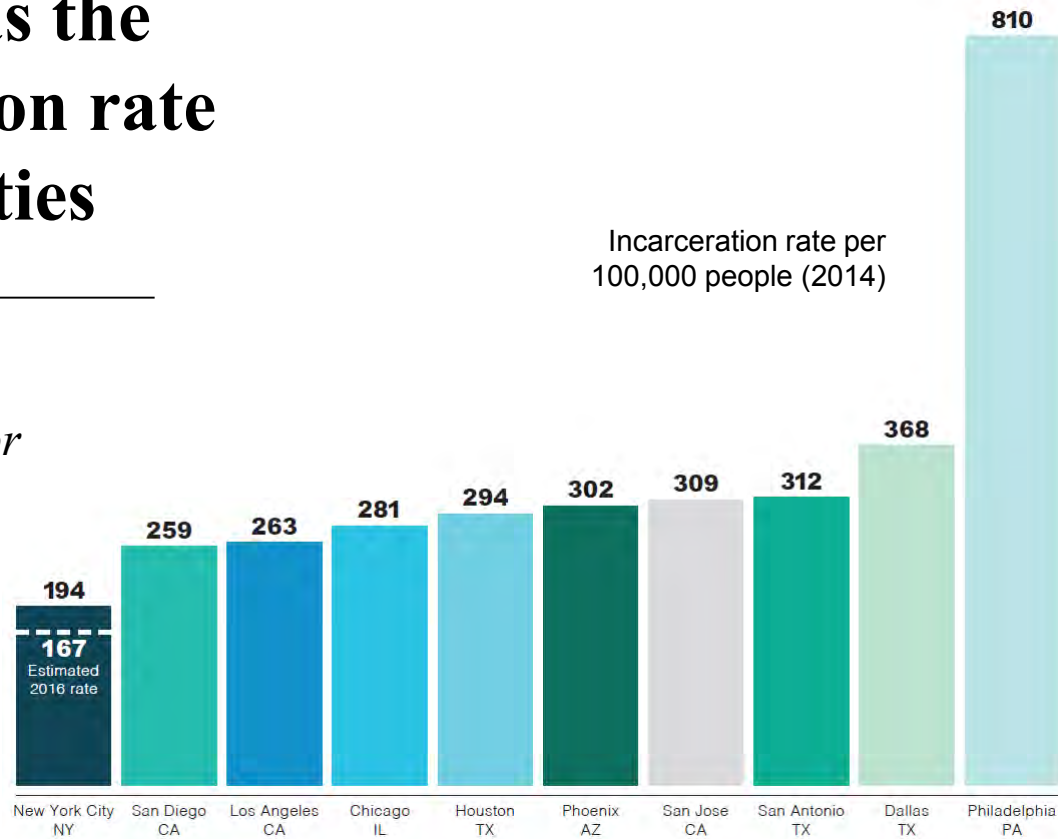
Agenda

1. **Our charge (10 minutes)**
 - a) **Structure of the Justice Implementation Task Force**
 - b) **How we're working together**
2. Presentation: overview of Rikers today (30 minutes)
3. Discussion (40 minutes)
4. Closing and next steps (10 minutes)

Context

New York City has the lowest incarceration rate of all large U.S. cities

- *Down 50% since 1990*
- *Down 18% since the Mayor took office*

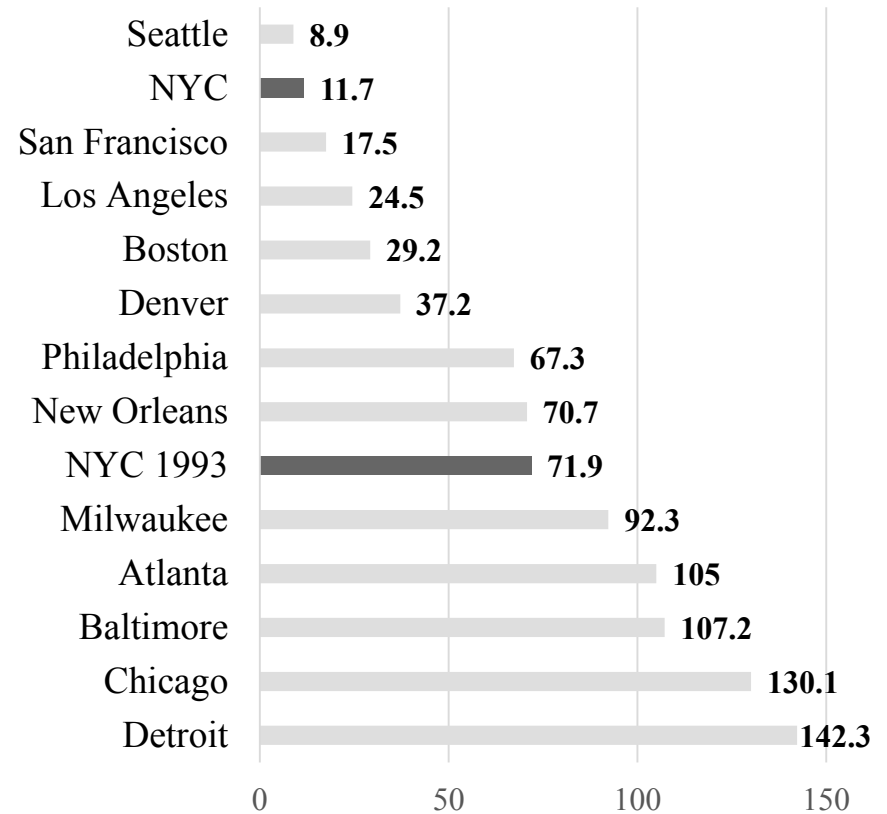


Context

The size of the jail population has fallen alongside dramatic declines in crime

- Major crime down 76% since 1993, down 9% since Mayor took office
- 2016 was the safest year in CompStat history, with homicides down 5%, shootings down 12%, and burglaries down 15% from 2015

Non-fatal shootings (2016)
(Rate per 100,000 residents)



Task Force background

The *Justice Implementation Task Force* combines existing efforts across the city, both inside and outside government, into one centralized body that shapes strategy and ensures effective implementation.

Smaller

Goal

Safely reduce the size of the jail population by 25% in the next five years

Baseline

18% decline in last three years
~\$50 million investment from the city in strategies to reduce jail use

Fairer

Goal

Change the culture and purpose of jail so staff and incarcerated individuals are treated with dignity and provided with opportunity

Baseline

City has already invested over \$90 million in support for corrections officers and programming for incarcerated individuals

Safer

Goal

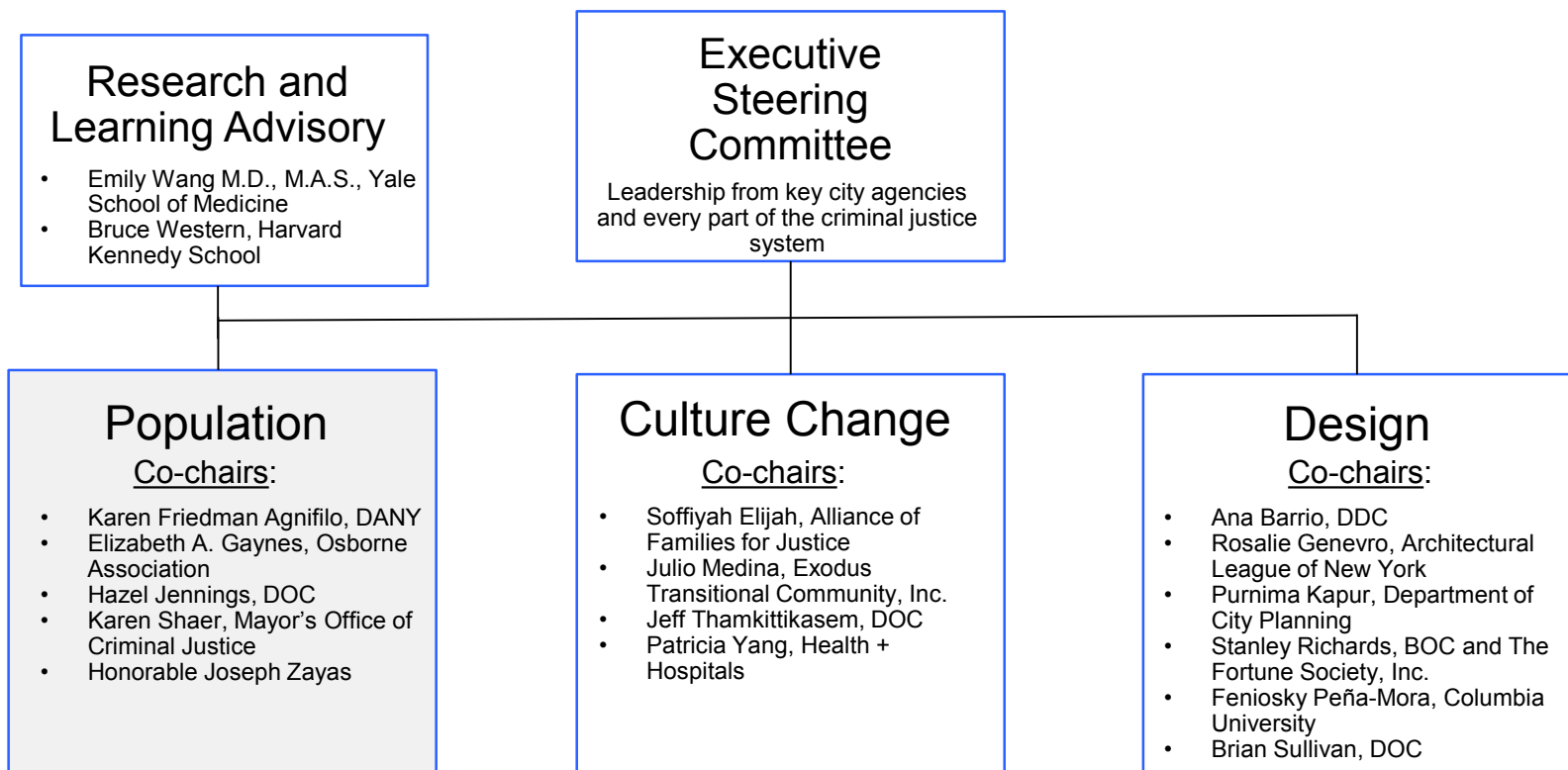
Ensure that everyone who works, visits, and is incarcerated in city jails is in a **safe, modernized, and humane facility** as quickly as possible

Baseline

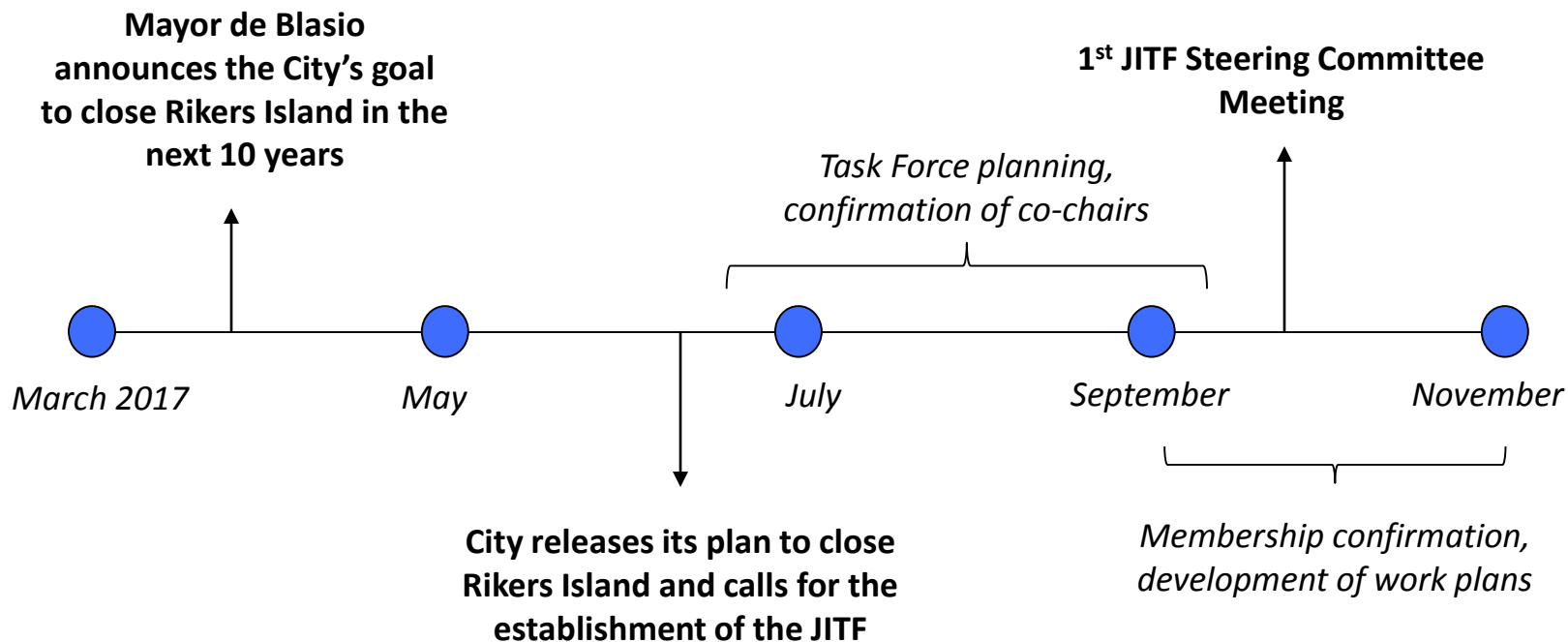
City has already invested \$1.2 billion to improve conditions in city jails

Task Force structure

Task Force Co-Chairs: Elizabeth Glazer, Zachary Carter



Task Force timeline



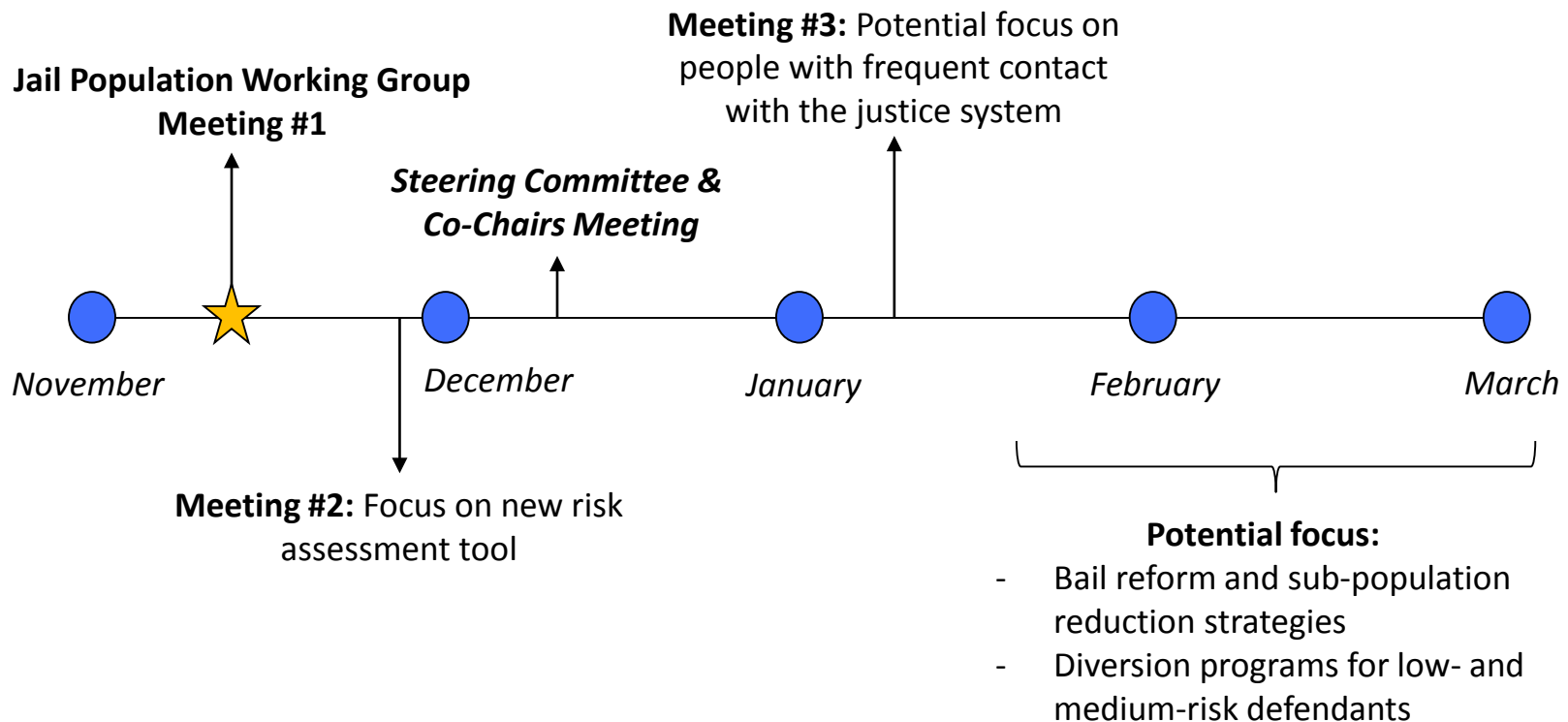
Plan for working together

1. Each working group will be staffed by robust teams that leverage subject matter expertise, analytic capacity, and project management acumen to push the work forward.
2. Working Group participants can expect:
 - Detailed work plans;
 - Routine meeting times and reliable scheduling;
 - Advance agendas and materials;
 - Research and analytics to inform discussion and decision-making; and
 - Swift documentation of decisions and action items.
3. Each meeting will involve a “now” and “future” component—to balance the implementation of changes on Rikers Island right now with a focus on innovation and planning for the future.

Charge

The Population Working Group is charged with advising on policies to safely and significantly reduce the New York City jail population by ensuring that jails are used sparingly, consistent with public interest and the law.

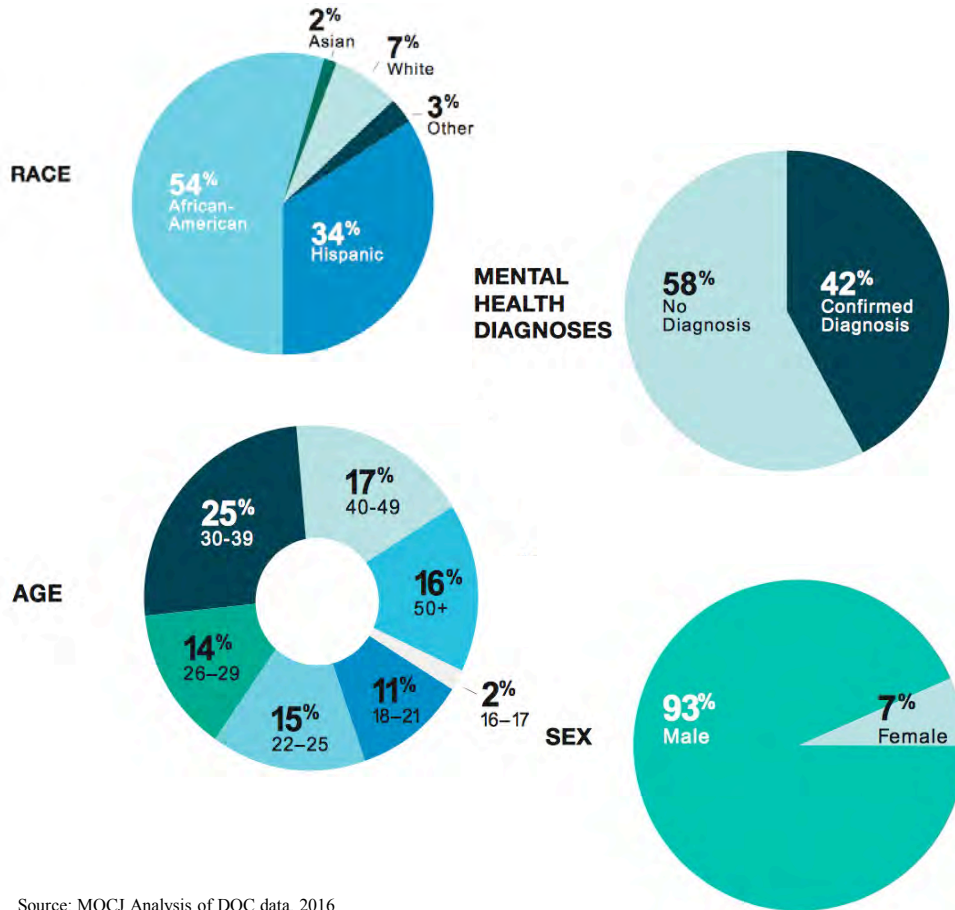
Anticipated meeting schedule



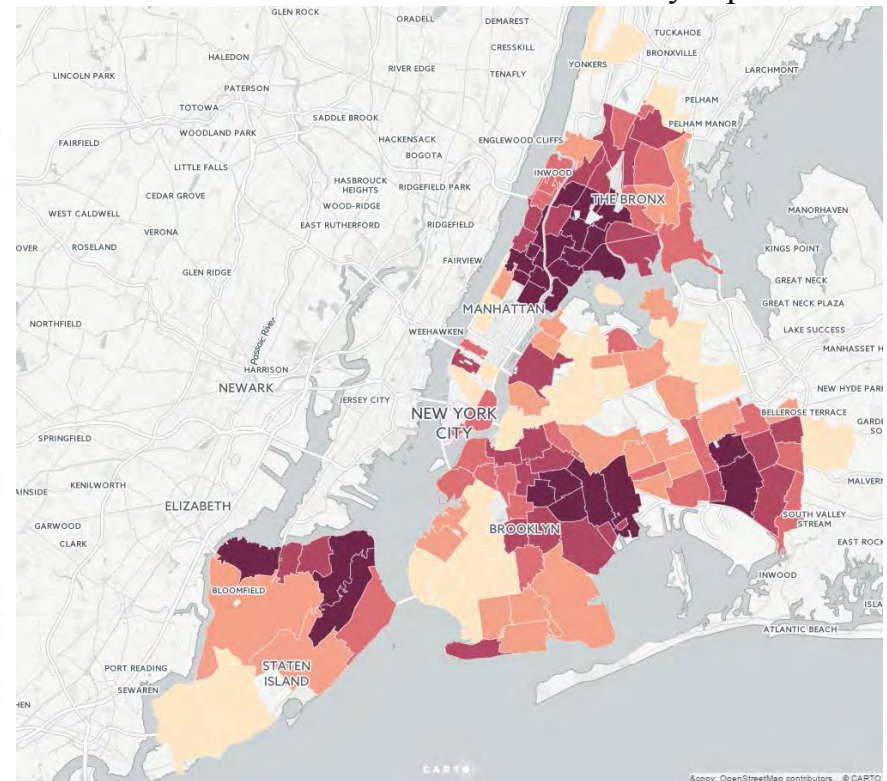
Agenda

1. Our charge (10 minutes)
2. **Presentation: overview of Rikers today (30 minutes)**
 - a) **Brief jail population overview (MOCJ)**
 - b) **Strategies in the “Smaller, Safer, Fairer” report**
3. Discussion (40 minutes)
4. Closing and next steps (10 minutes)

The majority of those in jail are Black and/or Hispanic, male, under age 40, and from the Bronx or Brooklyn

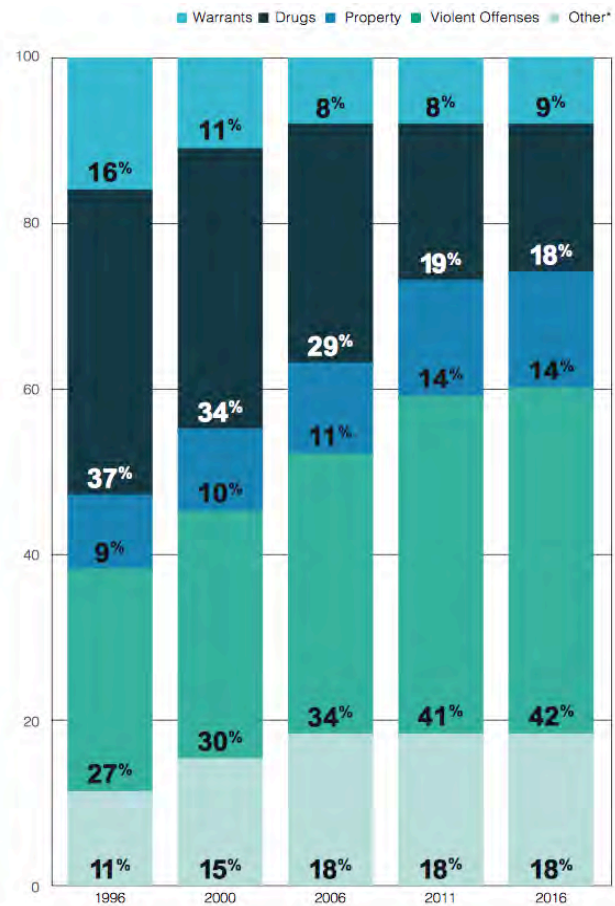


2016 DOC Admission Rate by Zip Code



Source: MOCJ Analysis of DOC data, 2016

Fewer people are in jail for drugs, but more are in for violent offenses



← *Mirroring the pattern of arrests, the number of people held on drug charges has fallen by 51% since 1996.*

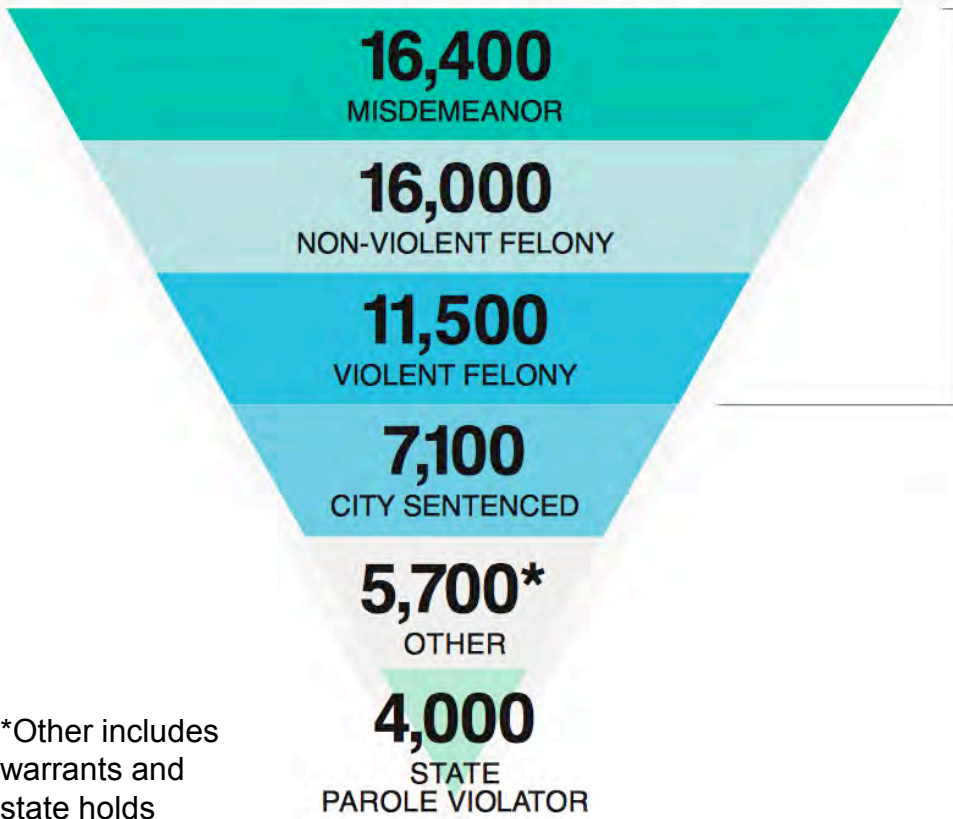
← *Over the same period, the proportion of people held on violent charges has increased by 56%.*

69% of today's jail population is at medium or high risk of missing future court appearances.

Source: MOCJ Analysis of DOC data, 2016

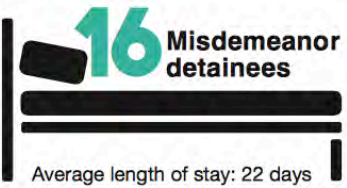
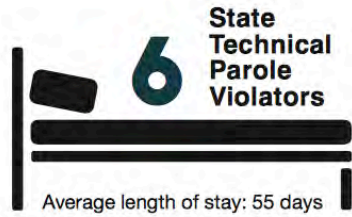
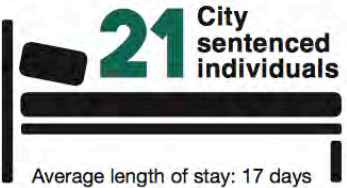
Bed savings occur when fewer people stay in DOC custody for shorter amounts of time

There were approximately **61,000 admissions** to New York City Jails in 2016



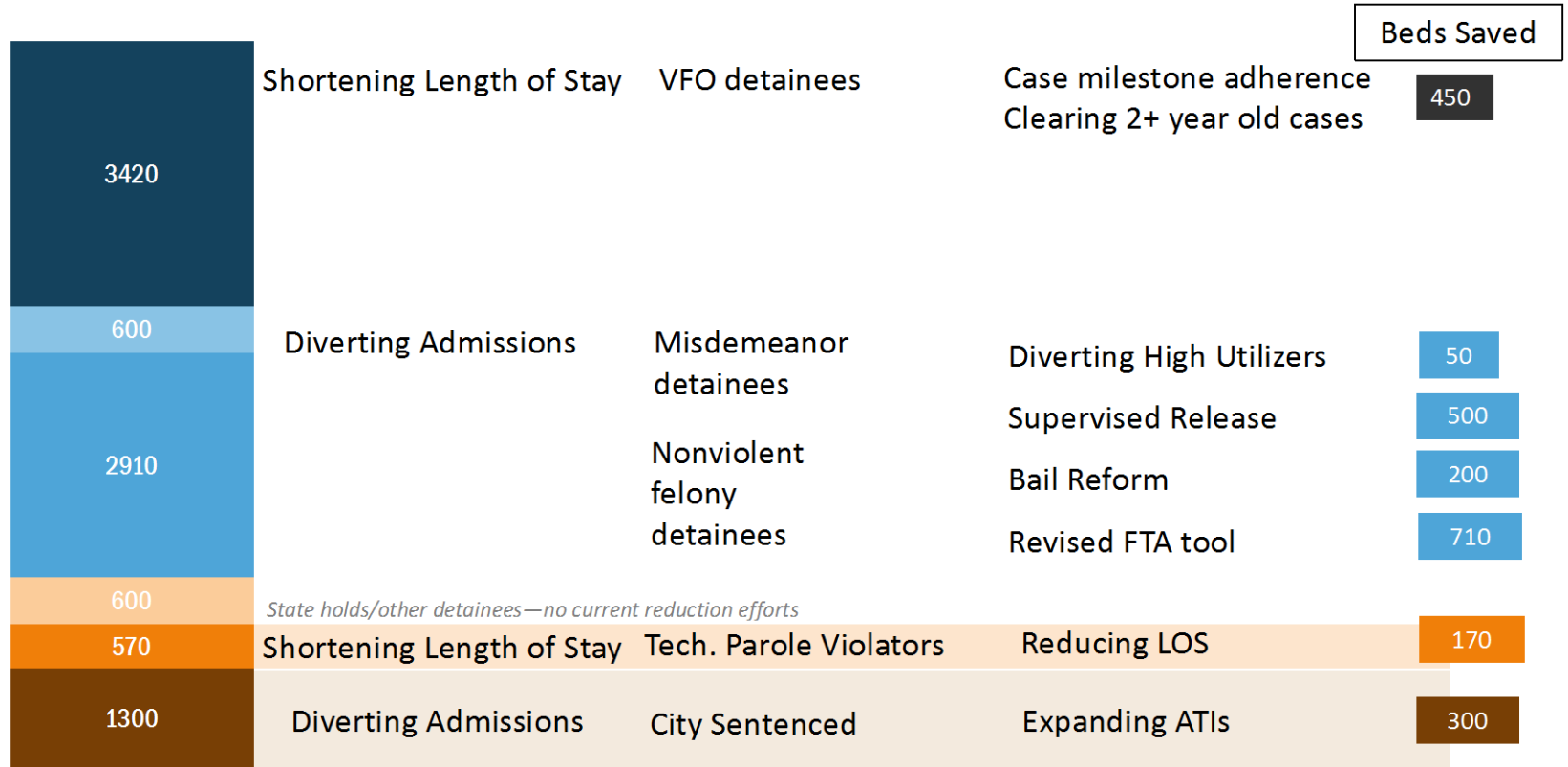
Pretrial

To save 1 bed annually, the system would need to divert or release, on average:



Interventions and target populations

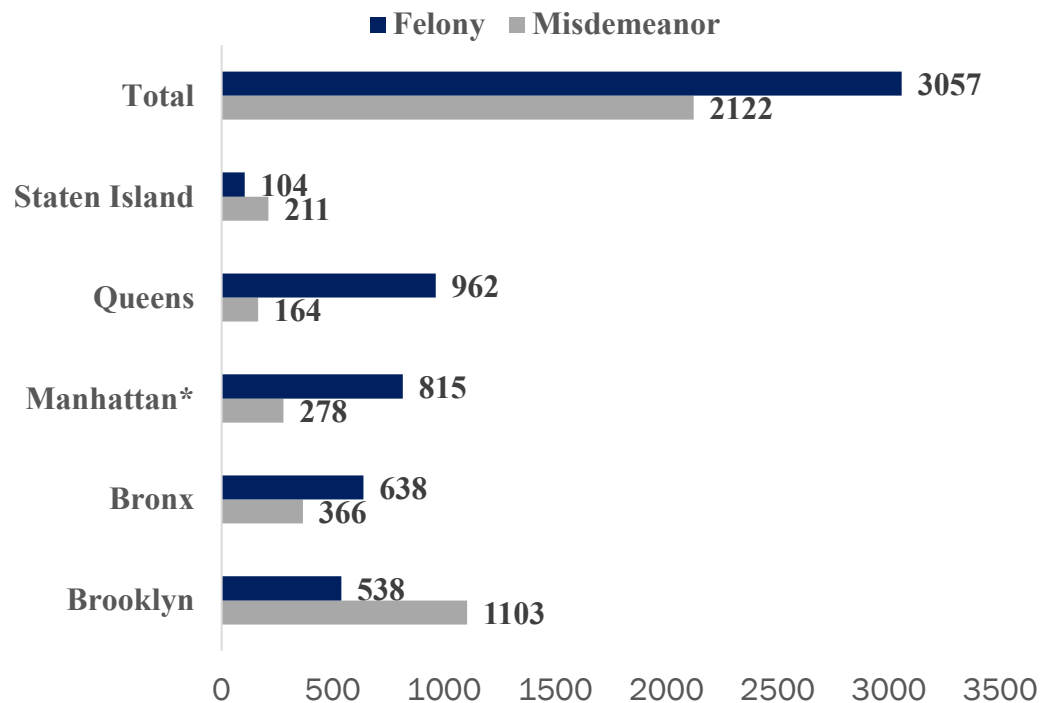
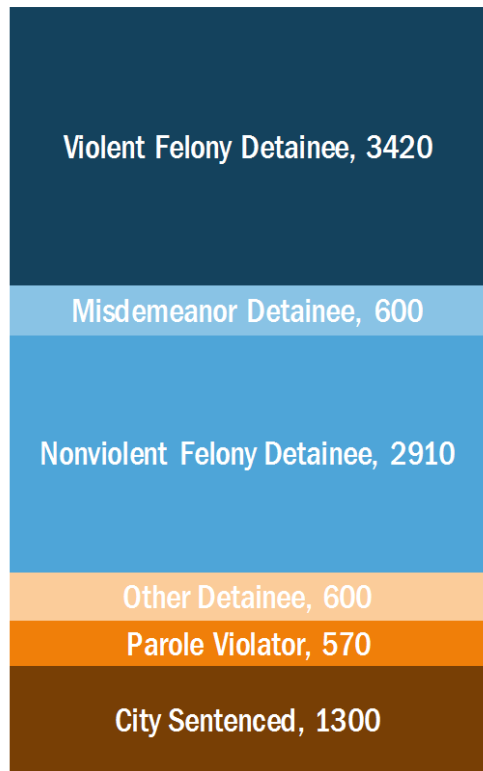
DOC Pop. before interventions: 9,400 After 5-year interventions: 7000



Source: MOCJ Analysis of DOC data, 2016

Reducing Admissions: Supervised Release

Since March 2016, Supervised Release has diverted over 5000 individuals from jail; majority charged with nonviolent felonies

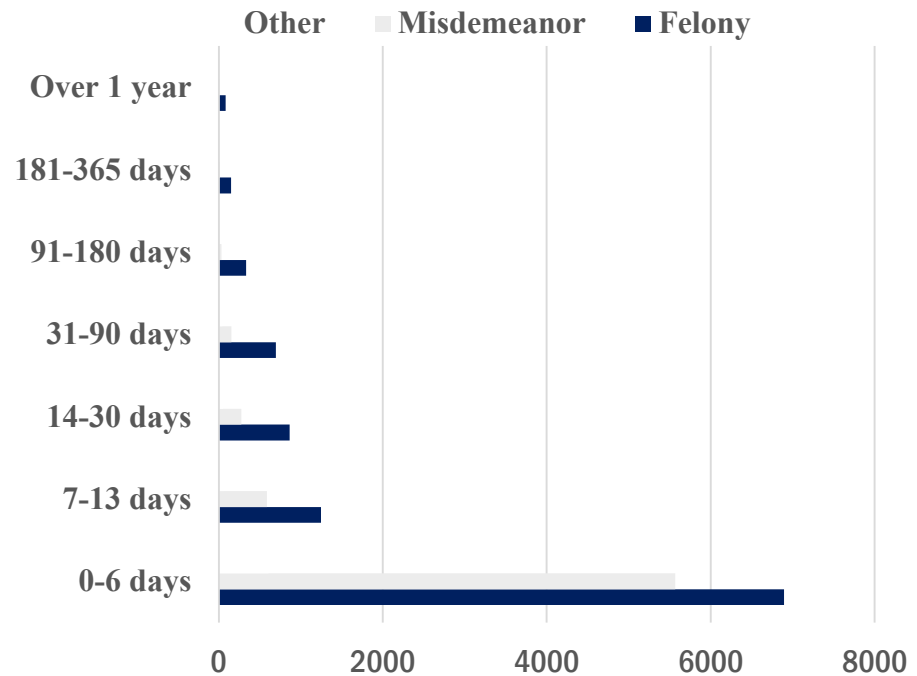


Source: Supervised Release Providers, 2017

Reducing Admissions: Bail Reform

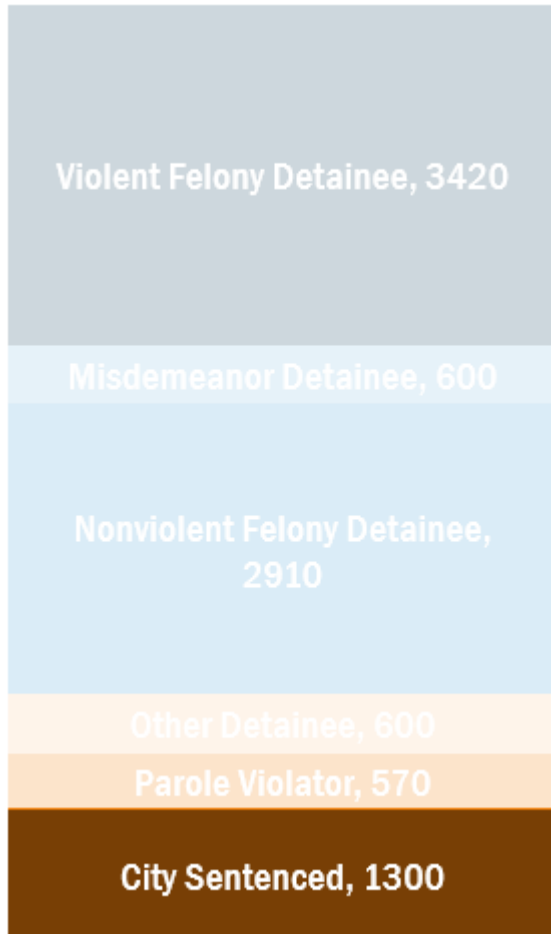


Of the detainees who post bail after arraignment, the vast majority (74%) post bail within a week.



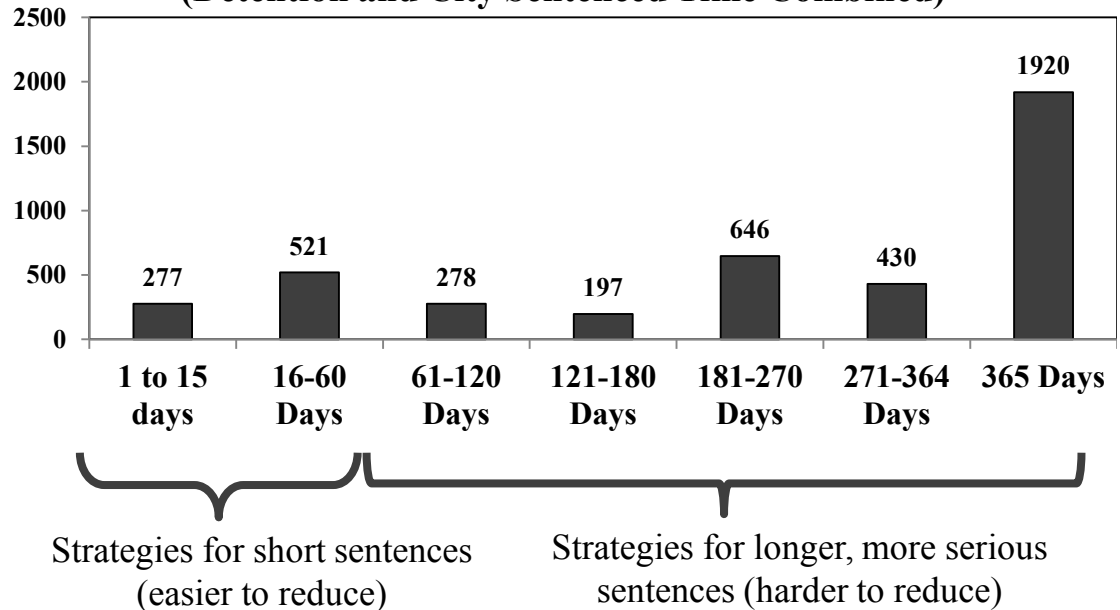
Source: MOCJ Analysis of DOC data, 2016

Reducing Admissions: Expanding Alternatives to Incarceration



Annually, approximately 800 beds are occupied by individuals ultimately sentenced to 60 days or under. 3,400 beds are occupied by individuals ultimately sentenced to 60 days to one year.

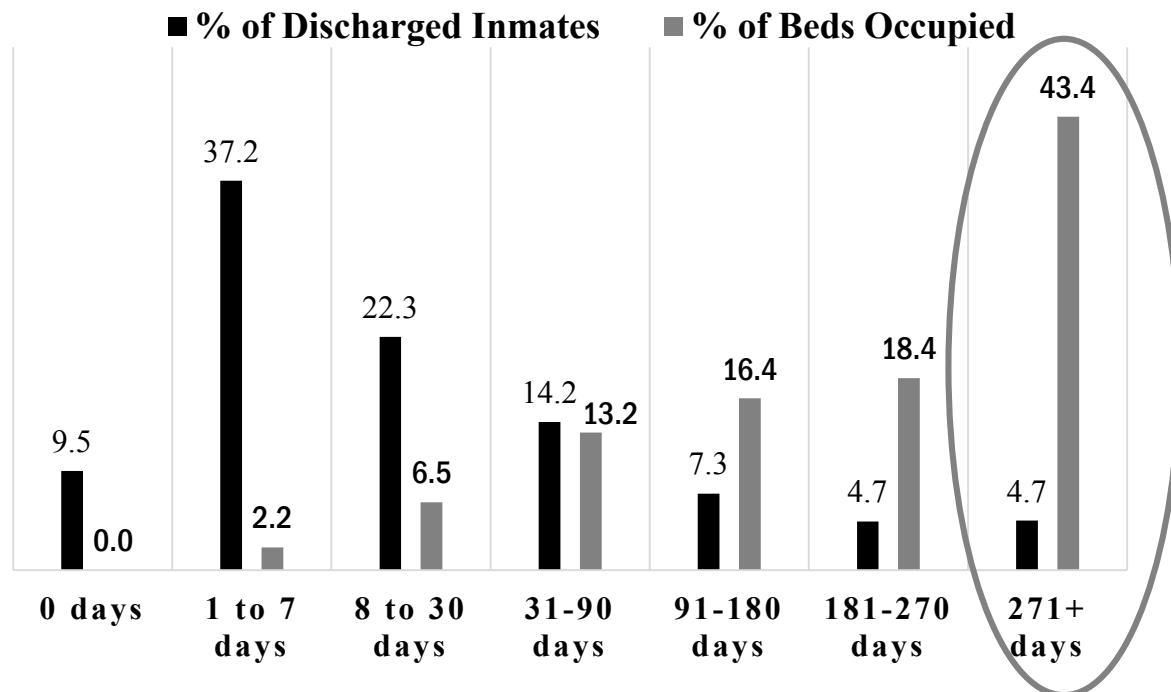
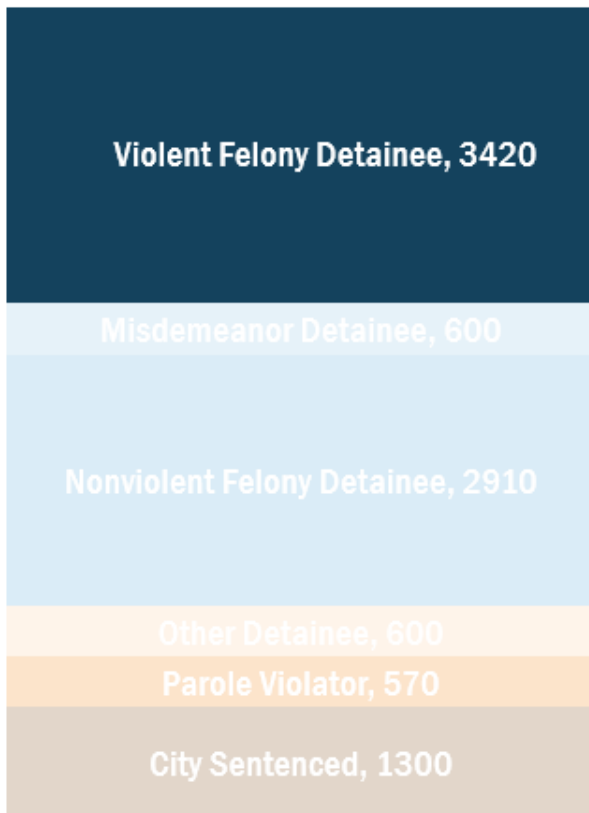
**Jail Bed Estimates for Jail Sentences
(Detention and City Sentenced Time Combined)**



Source: MOCJ Analysis of DOC data, 2016

Reducing Length of Stay: Case Processing

Five percent of DOC discharges occupy 43% of the annual beds. If the average length of detention for a non-homicide violent felony case were 20 days shorter than it currently is, there would be 450 fewer people in New York City jails today.



Source: MOCJ Analysis of DOC data, 2016

Interventions are projected to result in an ADP of 7,000 by 2022

Diverting Admissions	Projected Daily Population Reduction
1. Revised Risk Assessments	710
2. Bail Reform	200
3. Expanded Pre-Trial Diversion	500
4. Alternatives to Jail Sentences	300
5. Behavioral Health Interventions	50
6. Women-Specific Interventions	20
Shortening Length of Stay	
7. Case Processing for Technical Parole Violators	170
8. Case Processing for Pretrial Detainees	450
Total Projected 5-year Reduction	2,400

Strategies in the “Smaller, Safer, Fairer” report

Reduce number of people who enter jail

- Provide judges with updated risk assessment tools (-710 beds)
- Reform the bail system (-200 beds)
- Reduce number of women and people with behavioral health needs in jails (-50 beds)
- Expand diversion programs (-500 beds)
- Replace short jail sentences with community-based programs (-300 beds)

Reduce how long they stay

- Improve justice while reducing length of stay for pretrial detainees (-500 beds)
- Improve justice while reducing length of stay for State parole violators (-120 beds)

Strategies in the “Smaller, Safer, Fairer” report

Strategies – Reduce Number Who Enter Jail	Status
Provide judges with modern risk assessment tools	In progress
Reform the bail system , including new bail fund and strategies to make it easier and faster to pay bail	In progress
Continue expansion of pre-trial diversion (Supervised Release), including new behavioral health services	Launched
Expand post-sentencing diversion options, including new community-based alternative to short jail sentences	Launched
Reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs in City jails	In progress
Reduce the number of women in City jails, including new transitional housing program for women	Launched

Strategies in the “Smaller, Safer, Fairer” report

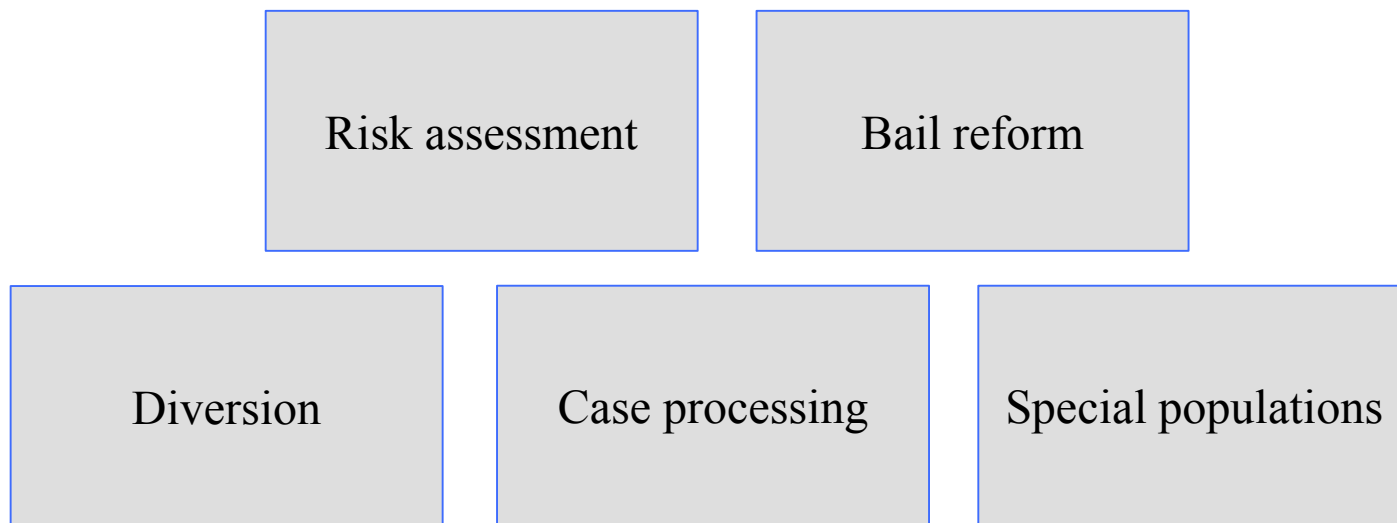
Strategies – Reduce How Long They Stay	Status
Improve justice while reducing length of stay for pre-trial detainees	In progress
Improve justice while reducing length of stay for State parole violators	In planning

Agenda

1. Our charge (10 minutes)
2. Presentation: overview of Rikers today (30 minutes)
3. **Discussion (40 minutes)**
4. Closing and next steps (10 minutes)

Discussion

- Where initiatives are already underway, what can we do to ensure we have the biggest impact?
- Can we identify any “quick wins” beyond the strategies in the existing plan?



Discussion

- Can we achieve significant population reductions by focusing on the unique needs of sub-populations? Which should we focus on first?

Older adults

Women

People who lack
stable housing

People with
behavioral health
needs

People with frequent
contact with the
justice system

Other populations

Discussion

- What do we want to know more about? Where do we need additional research and/or data analytics?

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