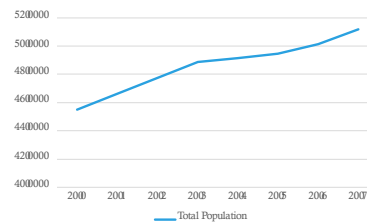


Probation and Parole in New Mexico: Safe Supervision in our Communities

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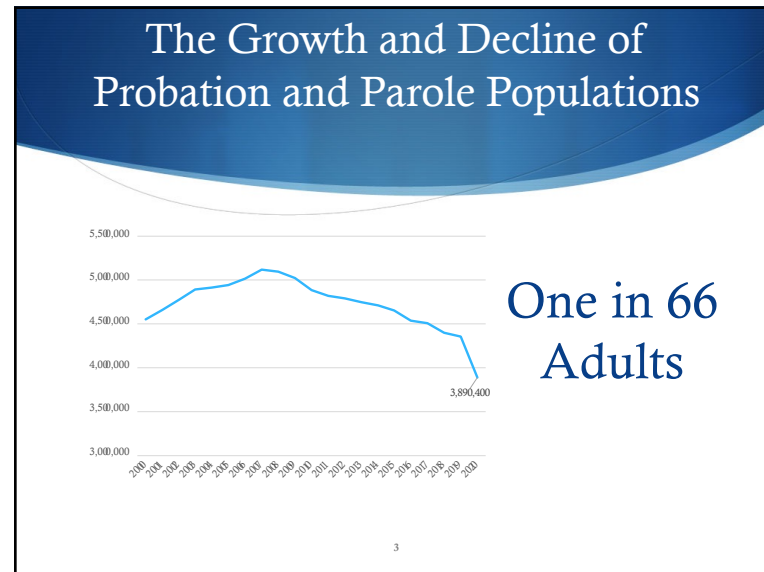
The Growth and Decline of Probation and Parole Populations



One in 45
Adults

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New Mexico's Probation and Parole Populations

- New Mexico reported 20,774 adults on probation and 3,527 on parole at year-end 2007
- That number dropped to 11,682 on probation and 2,725 on parole at year end 2020 – a 40% decline from 2007

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Declining, but Driving

- Nationally, approximately 45% of prison admissions are the result of probation or parole violations; at any given time, approximately 25% of the standing prison population is the result of these violations
- As of December of 2021, 993 individuals were in New Mexico's prisons for parole violations, serving an average length of stay of 401 days
- Probation ...
 - UNM study from 2017: "probation revocations in particular are often classified as a 'new admission' or 'returning admission,' even though it is a revocation"
 - We do know 18% of that sample were revoked to prison

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Goal 1: Incorporate Risk, Needs, and Responsivity

- Risk: risk for reoffending
- Need: targeting criminogenic needs
- Responsivity: individual abilities and motivations
- Matching offenders risks and needs to the right level of supervision and programming
 - "Dosage"
 - Resources focused on low-risk probationers and parolees produce little, if any, positive effect; may actually worsen outcomes

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Criminogenic Needs

- “Big four”
 - Antisocial behavior
 - Antisocial personality
 - Antisocial cognition
 - Antisocial peers
- Moderate four
 - Family
 - School/work
 - Leisure/recreation
 - Substance abuse

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Dosage in New Mexico

	Probationers N=14021	Parolees N=2150	Dual N=1295	All N=17466
Assessed Risk Level				
Minimum	23.6%	4.4%	6.2%***	20.0%
Medium	49.6%	30.8%	26.9%	45.6%
High	20.7%	33.8%	36.4%	23.4%
Extreme	6.1%	31.0%	30.6%	11.0%
Level of Supervision				
Minimum	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%***	1.6%
Medium	62.3%	21.6%	14.2%	53.7%
High	27.3%	29.7%	29.4%	27.8%
Extreme	3.2%	10.7%	13.0%	4.9%
Extreme special programs	5.4%	35.9%	42.5%	12.0%
Number of special conditions	N=14379	N=2322	N=1328	N=18029
Mean (s.d.)	6.97 (3.85)	6.51 (4.09)	14.28 (6.08)**	7.45 (4.52)
Special supervision requirements				
GPS monitoring	0.8%	25.9%	32.5%***	6.4%
Sex offender registration	1.1%	3.1%	4.4%***	1.6%

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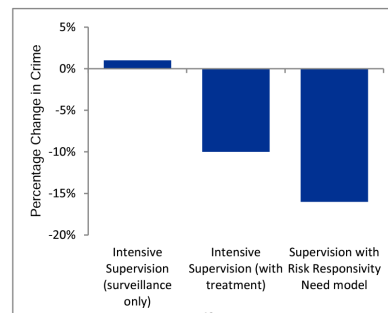
Goal 1: Surveillance Alone is Ineffective

- A metaanalysis found that intensive supervision focused on treatment created both cost savings and a reduction in recidivism, while intensive supervision focused on surveillance created neither cost savings nor any reduction in recidivism

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Goal 1: Incorporate Risk, Needs, and Responsivity



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Goal 1: RNR in Practice

- North Carolina's use of RNR to drive supervision practices helped produce a 50 percent decline in revocations and a drop in overall prison admissions of 21 percent; the number of people entering prison from probation on new felony offenses decreased from 1,505 in 2013 to 1,370 in 2016
- Research has shown that "full adherence to the model can reduce criminal offending by up to 32% compared to a 7% *increase* in recidivism in programs that did not adhere to any of the principles"

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Goal 2: Focus Probation and Parole Conditions

- The average number of probation conditions set is 17; most are unrelated to the individual offender's risks and needs
- Minnesota limited standard conditions to 10 that emphasize complying with laws, maintaining contact with the probation officer, and cooperating with searches; Ohio's parole board uses eight standard conditions
- Research shows no specific recidivism-reducing benefit to widespread drug testing
 - "Testing for substance use without providing services and treatment to address it does not lead to changes in behavior"
- Time-based supervision vs. goal-based supervision
- Realistic, relevant, and research-based

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Goal 3: Incentivize Compliance and Success

- Clearly communicated; consistent application
- More effective than sanctions
- Nineteen states have some version of earned credits
- Missouri: 30 days off supervision terms per 30 days of compliance:
 - No increase in reoffending after the policy took effect
 - Supervised population shrank by 18 percent
 - Average caseloads decreased by 16 percent
- Arizona's system of earned credits led to a 29% decline in probation violations, a 21% decline in arrests of people on probation, and the state realized \$392 million in averted costs

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Goal 4: Target Sanctions

- Graduated sanctions are structured, incremental responses to non-compliant behavior
- Numerous studies have found that community-based sanctions are just as if not more effective than incarceration, at a far lower cost
- At least 40 states authorize these responses to supervision violations in statute; common sanctions include community service, GPS monitoring, drug and alcohol testing, and extended supervision terms, among others

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Goal 4: Target Sanctions

- South Carolina's use of graduated sanctions led to a 46 percent decline in the number of revocations, and a decrease in the proportion of people incarcerated during the first year of supervision
- Hawaii's HOPE Court that implemented swift and certain sanctions found that probationers were 55% less likely to be re-arrested, 72% less likely to use drugs, 61% less likely to skip appointments, and 53% less likely to have their probation be revoked
- Texas provided grant funding for counties to create graduated sanctions; the participating departments cut technical revocations by 16%; those that didn't saw an increase in revocations of 8% (averting \$119m in costs)

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Goal 4: Incarceration as a Sanction is Less Effective

- No more effective than noncustodial sanctions at reducing recidivism; may actually increase criminal behavior
- One study found using jail stays to punish supervision violations did not improve probation and parole outcomes and offered no benefits over community-based sanctions
- Nationally, the cost of incarceration for violations is more than \$9.3 billion annually, and \$2.8 billion of that is for technical supervision violations
- Louisiana limited incarceration for violations to no more than 90 days, resulting in a decrease in incarceration with no change in public safety, and a savings of \$17 million annually
 - Later expanded to 15 days for the first violation, 30 days for the second, 45 days for a third
- Ten states have policies that limit time spent to 30 days or less, six states have caps between 31 and 90 days, three have limits between 91 and 180 days

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Goal 5: Limit Overall Length of Stay

- Vast majority of violations occur in the first few months of supervision
 - In New Mexico: average time to violation was 172 days, with a median of 101 days
- Longer terms of probation do not increase positive public safety outcomes
- One study matched offenders who were released earlier with those who were released later to determine if earlier releases could be done safely
 - 9 in 10 people who completed their first year on probation without being arrested could have spent at least three fewer months under supervision than they actually did with no negative impact on recidivism
 - More than half could have served terms that were shorter by a year or more

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Goal 6: Address Case Loads

- APPA Recommendations: 20 to 1 for people on intensive supervision, 50 to 1 for those with moderate to high risk levels, and 200 to 1 for individuals classified as low risk
- One study, for example, evaluated the introduction of reduced caseloads—approximately 54 medium- to high-risk individuals per agent—into an agency with officers who were fully trained in evidence-based practices. The results showed that recidivism fell by 30 percent

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