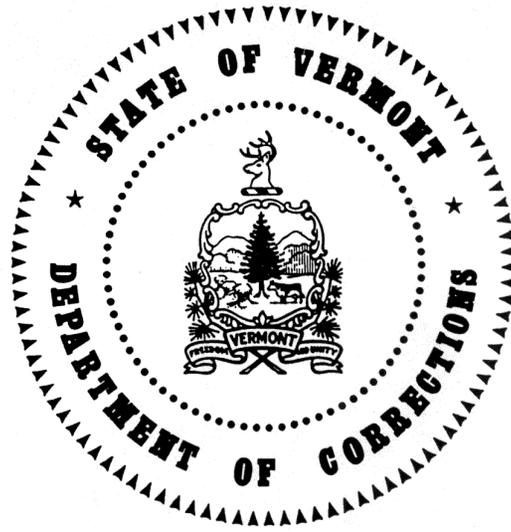


# Vermont Department of Corrections



# FACTS AND FIGURES FY 2010

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# FY2010 Corrections Facts and Figures

James H. Douglas, Governor of Vermont

Robert Hofmann, Secretary, Agency of Human Services

Andrew Pallito, Commissioner of Corrections

"Facts and Figures" is an annual publication of the Vermont Department of Corrections, and provides information for the legislature and public on the operations and plans for the Department. Questions and comments on the information contained herein should be addressed to Editor, Corrections Facts and Figures, 103 S. Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-1001

# Note on the data

This book of facts and figures compiles information provided by a number of sources. Thanks are due to many people providing information on a regular basis within the Department of Corrections, including all of the facility and field offices, the staff of our information technology unit, and various levels of managers, staff and contractors. Thanks are also due for information from other agencies of Vermont, including the Office of the Court Administrator, the Vermont Center for Justice Research, the Vermont Crime Information Center, Vermont Parole Board, Office of Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Health, and Department of Education. Any errors in transcribing information from these sources are the responsibility of the Department of Corrections.

Each year's edition also incorporates improvements in our data collection and analysis functionality, which have created an improved capacity to present current information, and have allowed as well reexamination and revisions to prior years' presentations. To maintain depth of history and readability, many of this year's longer term presentations have been shown as annual averages for a biennium. Data analysis is a dynamic process and will continue to be so.

# *The Vermont Department of Corrections*

## **Vision:**

*To be valued  
by the citizens of Vermont  
as a partner in the prevention,  
research, control and  
treatment of  
criminal behavior*

# *The Vermont Department of Corrections*

## **Mission:**

*In partnership with the community,  
we support safe communities  
by providing leadership in crime prevention,  
repairing the harm done,  
addressing the needs of crime victims,  
ensuring offender accountability for criminal acts  
and managing the risk posed by offenders.*

*This is accomplished through  
a commitment to quality services  
and continuous improvement  
while respecting diversity,  
legal rights,  
human dignity  
and productivity.*

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**PART ONE**

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**Vermont Corrections in  
Context**

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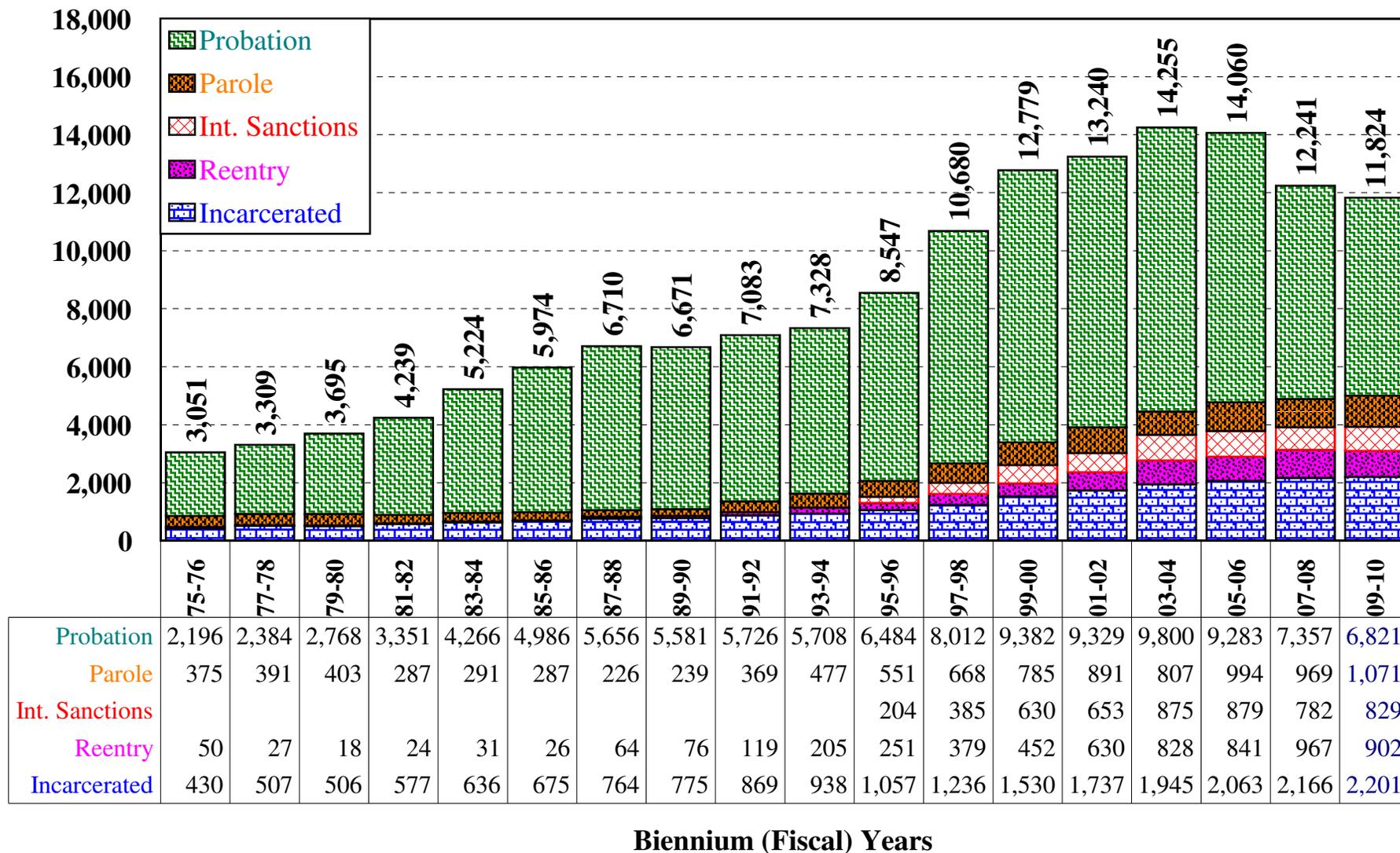
# Historical Perspective of Corrections Population

- Vermont Department of Corrections operates an integrated system of incarceration and field supervision services to meet the sanctioned requirements placed on offenders, both pre-adjudication (detention) and post-adjudication (sentencing).
  - Incarceration includes detentioners and inmates serving time. Often for comparisons to other jurisdictions, inmates are distinguished as “prison population” who are serving more than one year (maximum) and “jail population” with shorter sentences or no sentences (detainees).
  - Field supervision includes offenders with imposed sentences “serving in the community” (the “outcount population” of Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, and Parole) and probationers with “suspended sentences”.
    - Reentry includes various forms of post-incarceration furloughs
    - Intermediate Sanctions are community supervision in lieu of incarceration under preapproved furlough or supervised community sentence agreements between the Courts, DOC, and the offender. These sanctions typically require active participation by offenders in work crews and/or treatment.
    - Parole is generally a post-incarceration (often after Reentry also) modification of conditions under the authority of the Vermont Parole Board.
    - Probation is the suspension of the “time to serve” on a sentence under a probation agreement with the Courts.
- Total corrections population (facility & community) has leveled off after dropping since its peak in FY2004. FY2010 total population is 82% of that in FY2004. In the past two decades, the total population has grown +54%, but FY2010 is -13% less than one decade ago.
- The probation population continued to decline, an additional 1% over FY2009. In two decades, probation grew to its +55% peak in FY2003 and now returned to only +7% compared to FY1990.
- The number incarcerated increased 4.4% over last year. Between 1990 and 2000, the incarcerated population grew +75%. This population increased +37% in the last decade.
- The greatest growth in the corrections population has been in the Reentry (+469% in 20 years, +86% in the last decade) and Parole (+259% in 20 years, +28% in last decade) with Intermediate Sanctions (introduced in 1995, +35% in last decade) matching the increase in incarceration. The average daily use of Reentry declined last year (for the second year in a row), Parole was been level, and Intermediate Sanctions increased +26%.
- 56% of the persons serving a sentence are doing so in the community with only 44% in jail/prison. This rate has been steady for the last fourteen years (about when Intermediate Sanctions were introduced) following a decline in the peak use of incarceration (FY87-90) for about 70% of all sentenced to time to serve.

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# Total Corrections Population

## Incarcerated, Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, Parole, & Probation

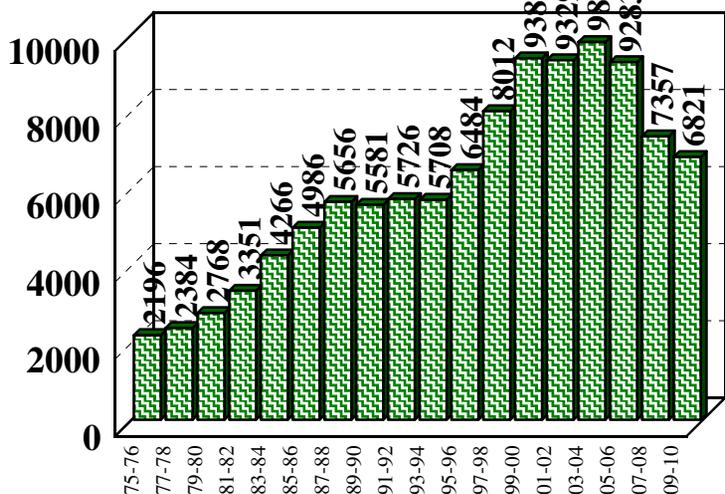


Biennium (Fiscal) Years

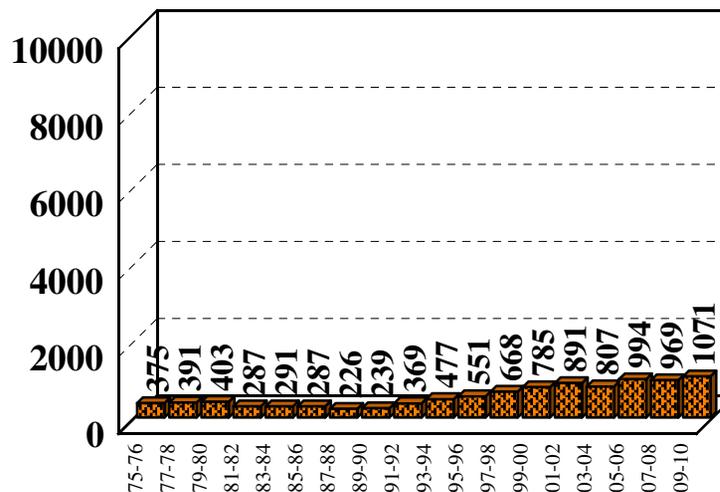
Source: Vermont Dept of Corrections (VTDOC) Population Statistics (Popstat) and Snapshot databases. Includes inmates housed out-of-state. Note: Fiscal Year averages for Incarcerated, Reentry & Intermediate Sanctions; Point-In-Time numbers for Probation & Parole prior to FY2001 (thereafter FY averages). For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

# Components of the Population - Average Daily Population

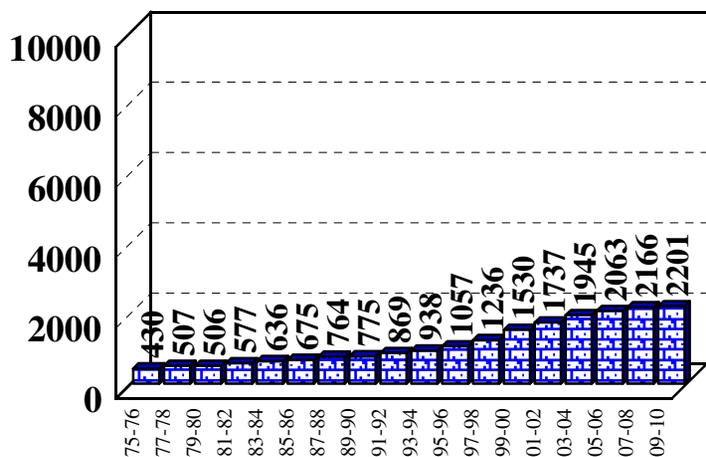
## Probation



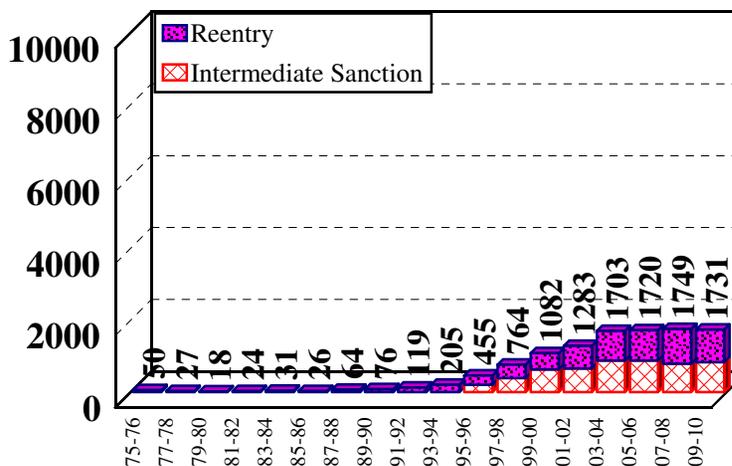
## Parole



## Incarcerated

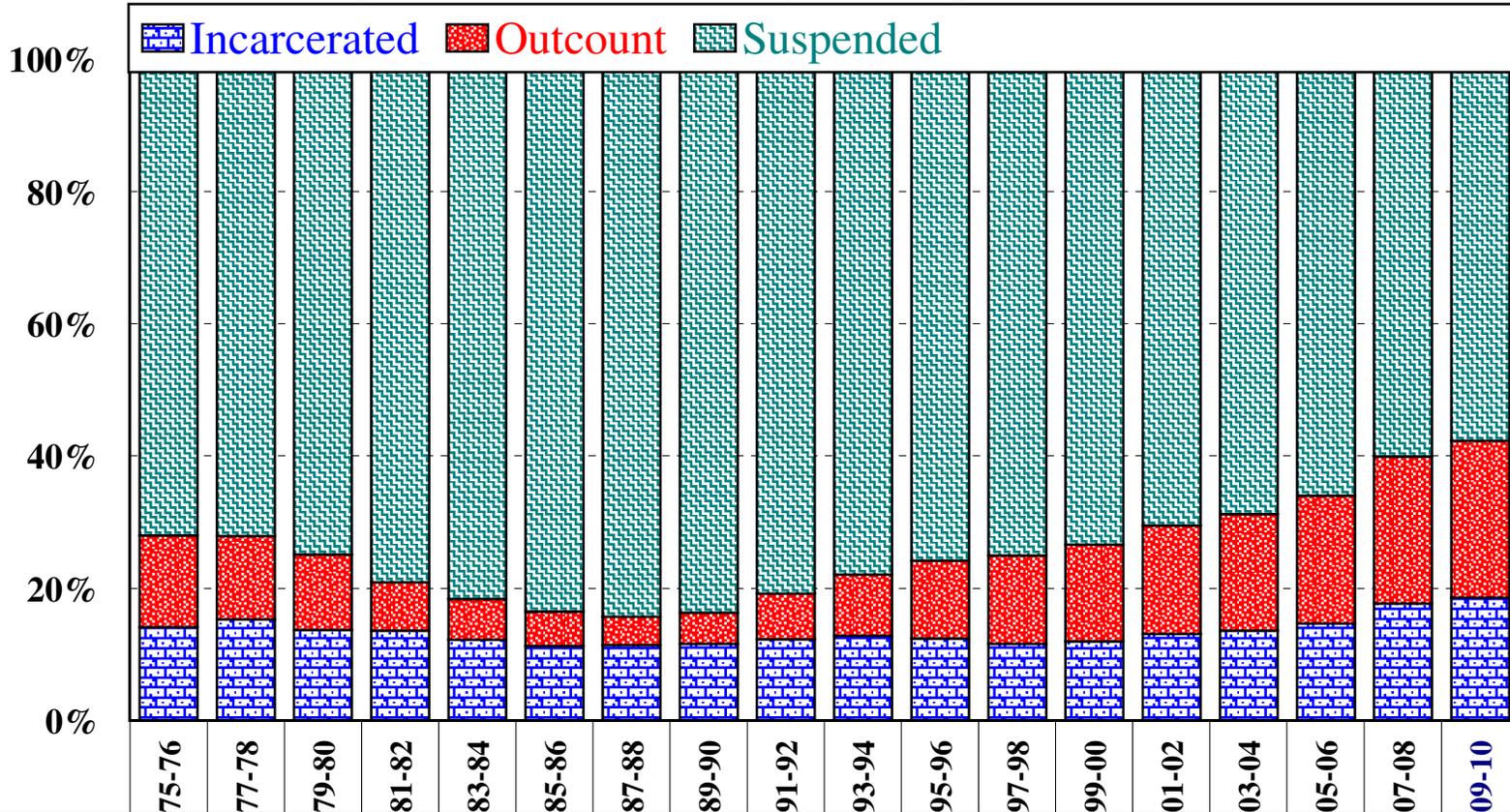


## Reentry / Intermediate Sanctions



# Placement of Total Corrections Population

Incarceration, Serving “Out” in Community, & Suspended Sentence (Probation)



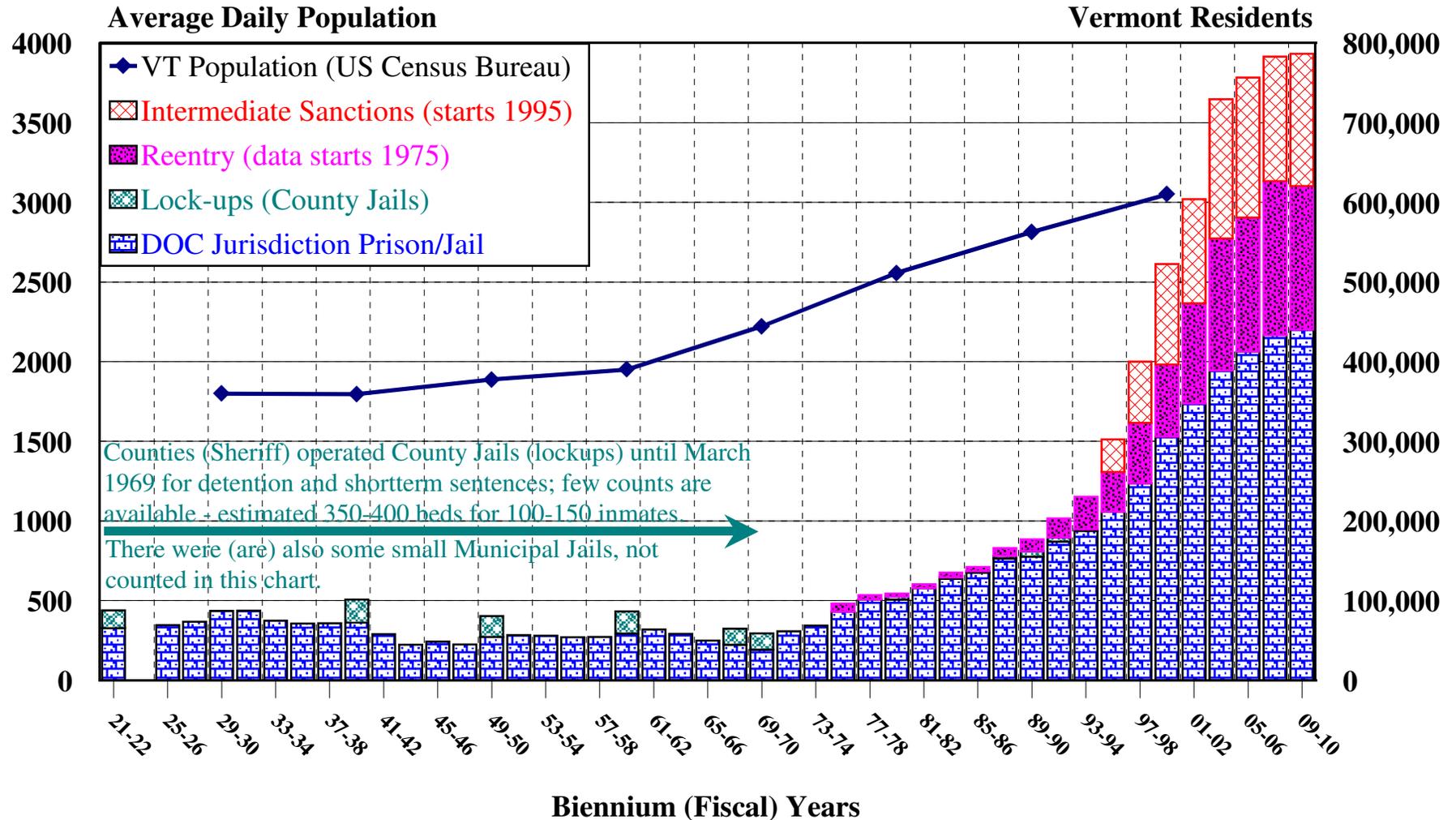
<b>Suspended</b>	72%	72%	75%	79%	82%	84%	84%	84%	81%	78%	76%	75%	73%	71%	69%	66%	60%	58%
<b>Outcount</b>	14%	13%	11%	7%	6%	5%	4%	5%	7%	9%	12%	13%	15%	16%	18%	19%	22%	24%
<b>Incarcerated</b>	14%	15%	14%	14%	12%	11%	11%	12%	12%	13%	12%	12%	12%	13%	14%	15%	18%	19%

Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Notes: Estimates of average daily populations (various sources). Incarcerated includes both sentenced and unsentenced persons. Outcount includes persons serving time in the community either after or instead of incarceration (includes reentry, intermediate sanctions, and parole). Probation is a suspension of a sentence to serve.

# Custody Population less Probation & Parole, 1922-2010

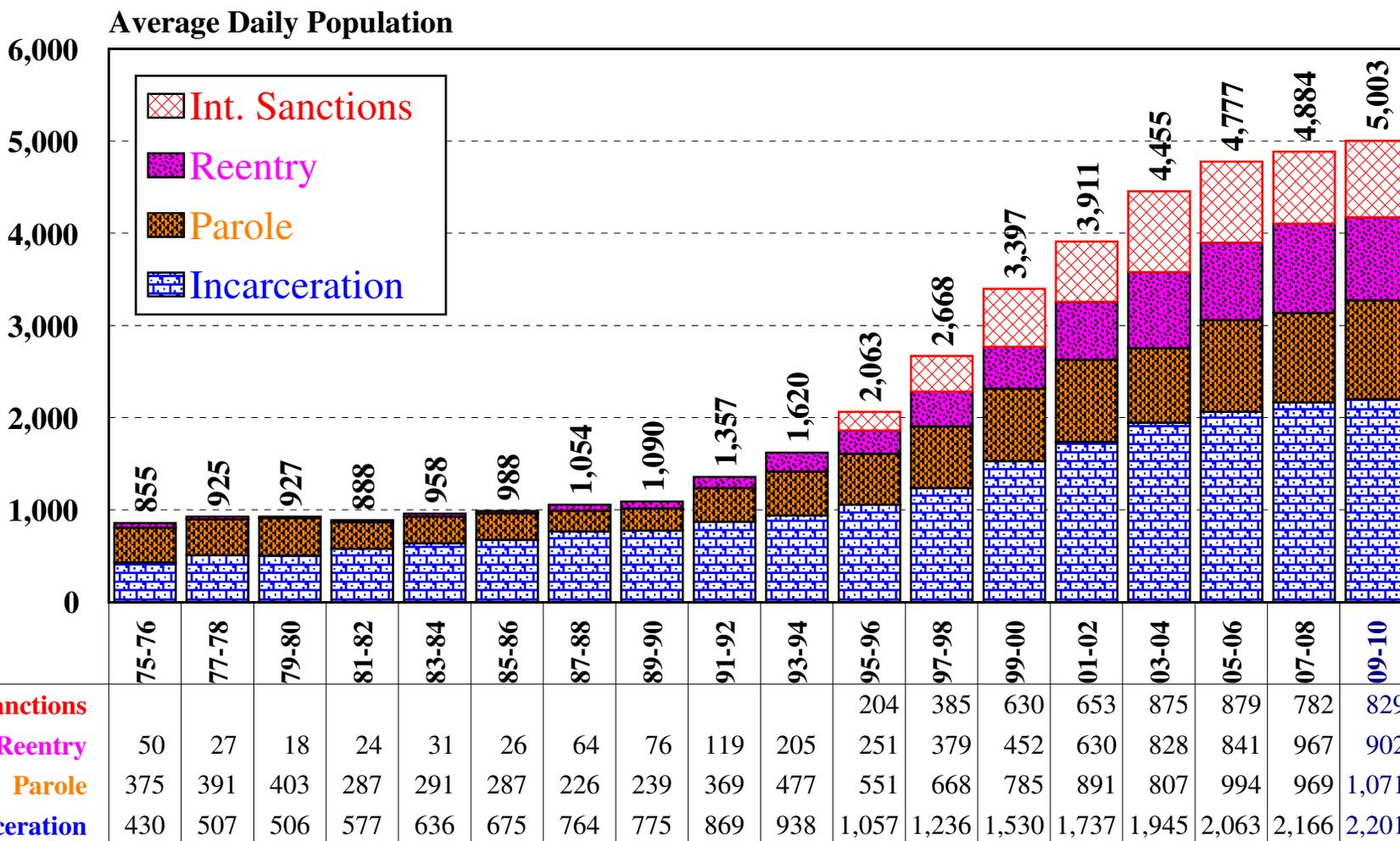
## The Longer View



Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Correctional populations in the US 1925-83](#) through 1969. Thereafter, VTDOC data. Various quarterly & daily reports averaged for 1970-1988. Computer records thereafter: FY1989-2000, average daily populations (ADP) from PopStats; FY2001 and beyond ADP from daily Snapshot. "Custody" is used here to include both sentenced and/or detained offenders who may be housed either instate or out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction or were being supervised while sentenced in the community, but excludes probationers on suspended sentences and parolees.

# Growth in Demand (to Serve Time)

## Total Population Serving a Sentence (all but Probation)

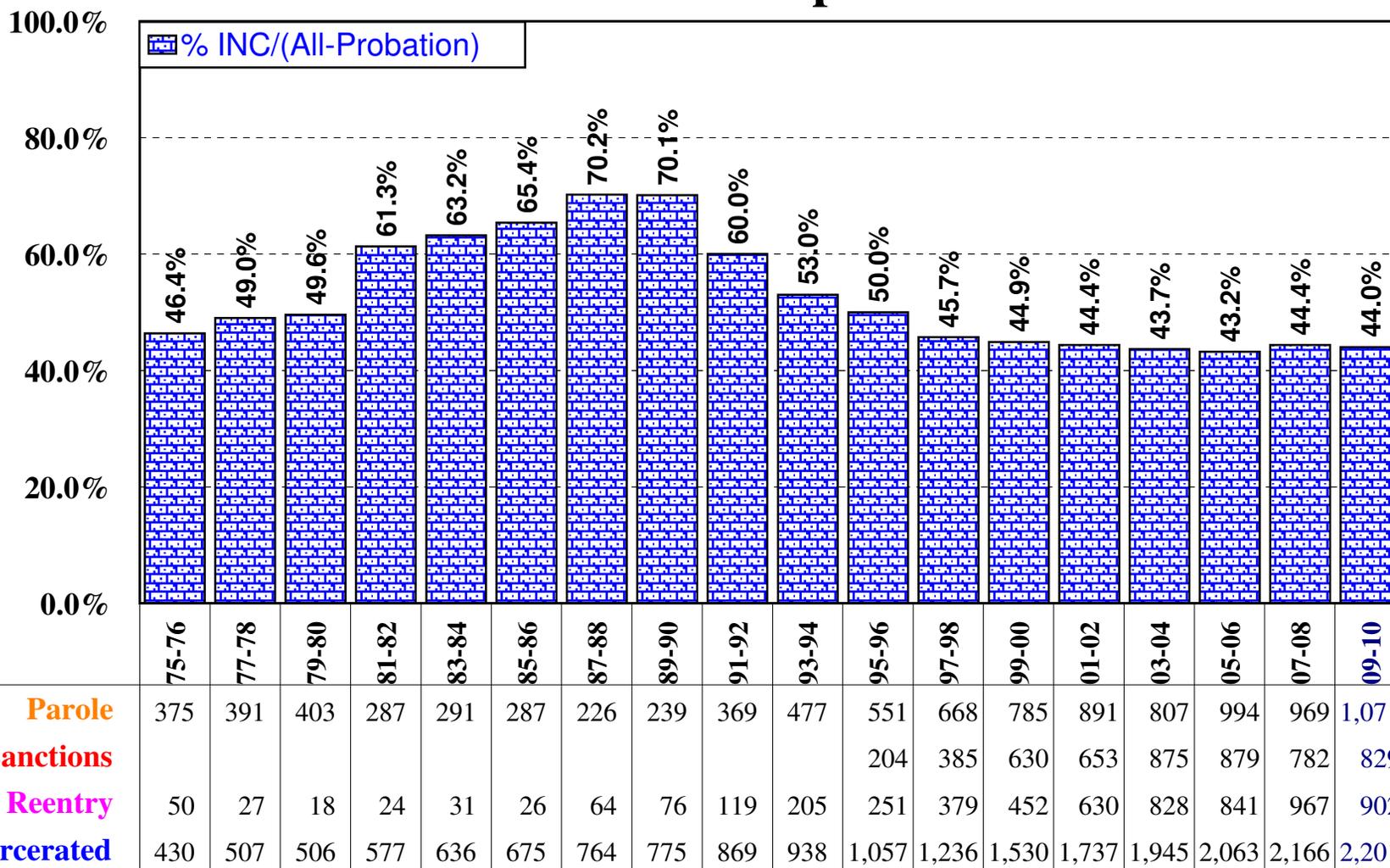


Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: VTDOC Popstat (FY1989 to FY2000) and Snapshot (FY2001 and thereafter) databases. Note: Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Reentry includes Reintegration Furlough, Conditional Reentry, Treatment and Medical furloughs. Incarceration counts include both sentenced and unsentenced inmates.

# Percent Incarcerated of Population Serving a Sentence

## Includes all statuses except Probation

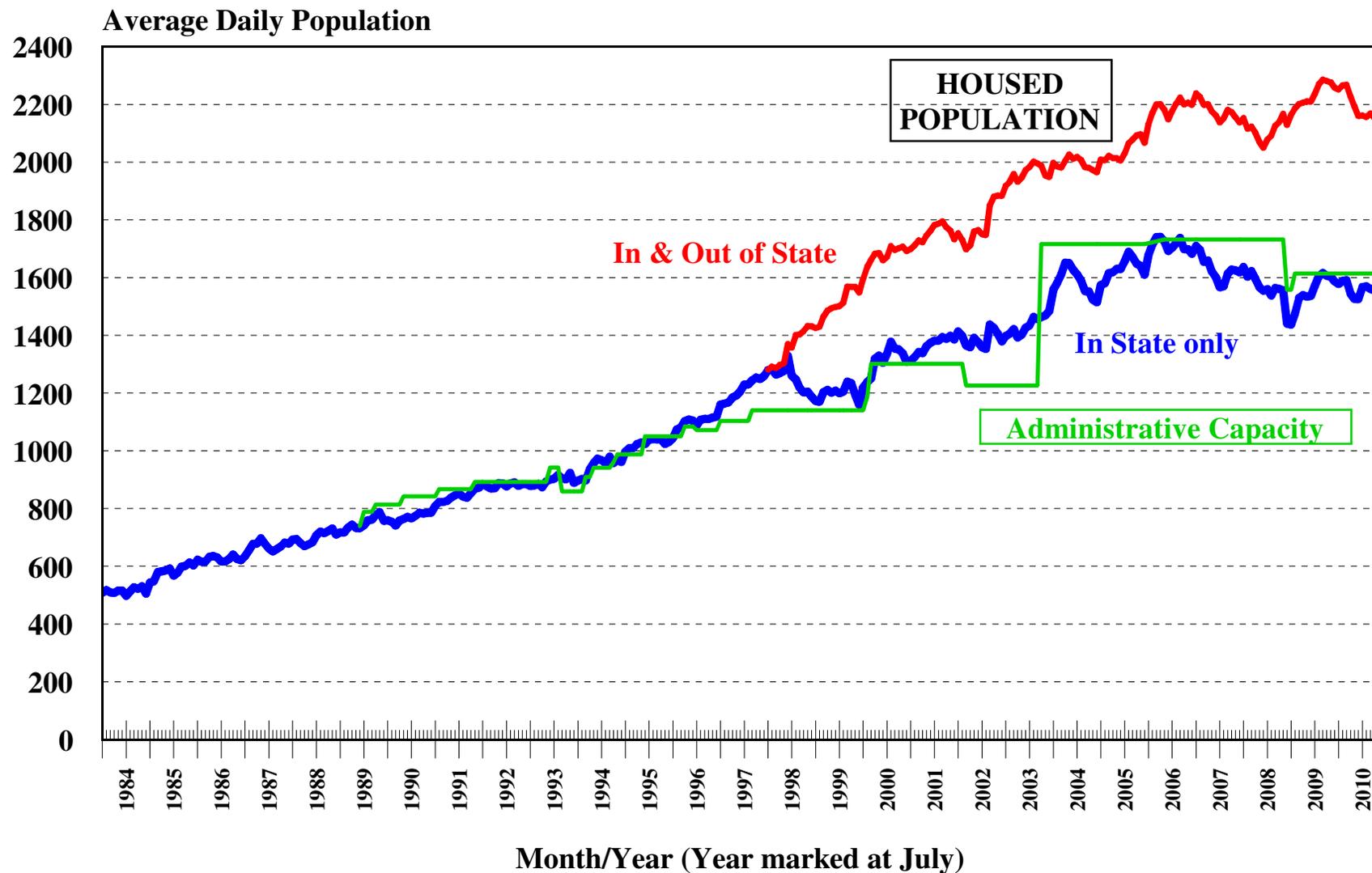


Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: Vermont Dept of Corrections (VTDOC) Population Statistics (Popstat) and Snapshot databases. Includes inmates housed out-of-state. Note: Fiscal Year averages for Incarcerated, Reentry & Intermediate Sanctions; Point-In-Time numbers for Parole prior to FY2001 (thereafter FY averages). For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

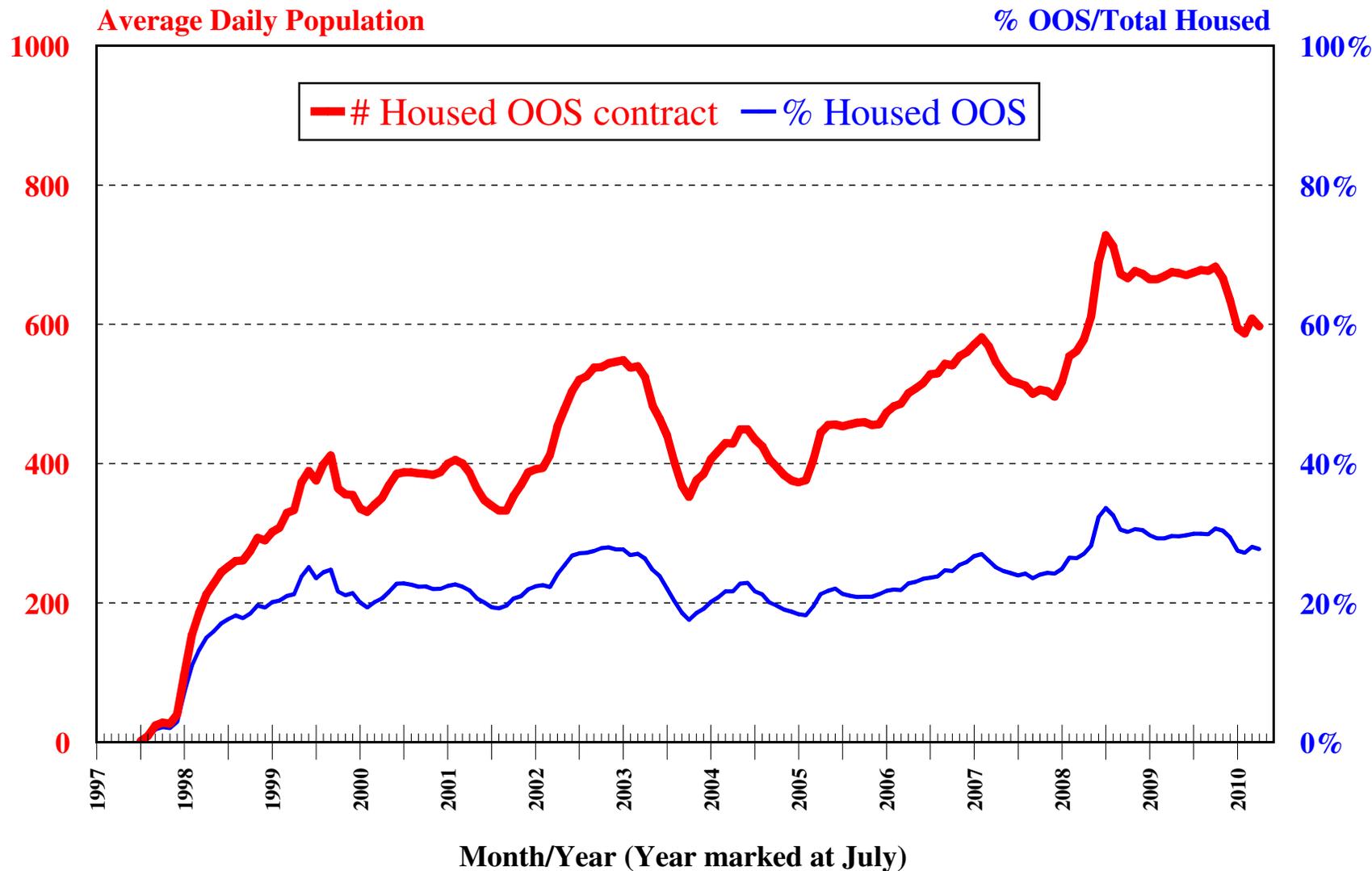
# Incarcerated Population Growth

## Monthly Demand vs. Capacity



Source: VTDOC Monthly Population Statistics reports. Note: Housed population is sentenced and detained persons actually lodged in a correctional facility. Jan. 1998 onward averages include inmates housed out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction.

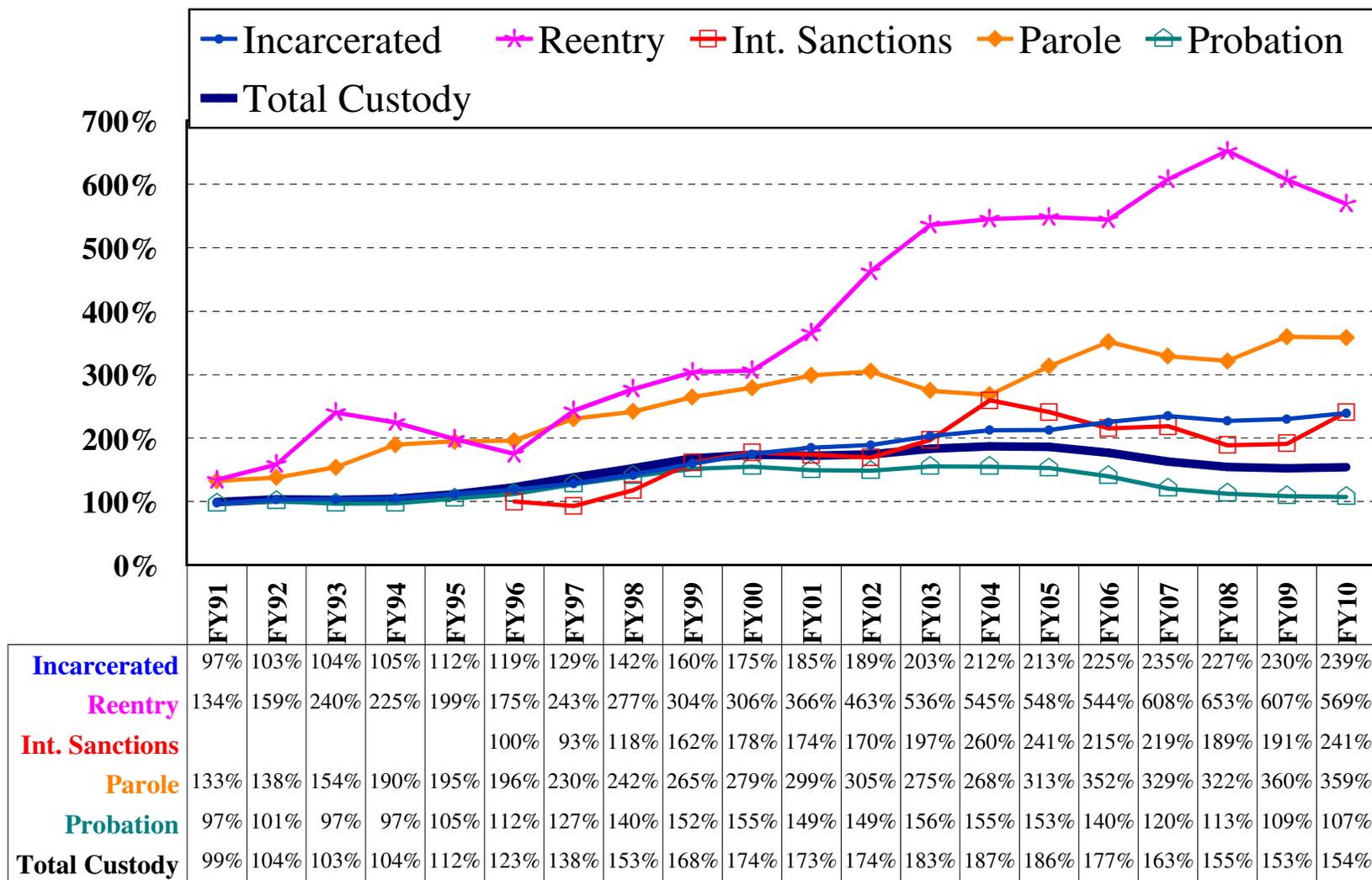
# Incarcerated Population Housed Out-of-State



Source: VTDOC Monthly Population Statistics reports. "Out-of-State" count only includes those inmates housed under paid contracts and does not include inmates held by other jurisdictions who have simultaneous Vermont sentences or charges.

# DOC Cumulative Population Growth

## Per Capita Rate as Percent of 1990 Rate



Source: Vermont Dept of Corrections (VTDOC) Population Statistics (Popstat) and Snapshot databases. Includes inmates housed out-of-state. The growth in the Intermediate Sanctions population is based on FY1996 when the program was operational for the full year. For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

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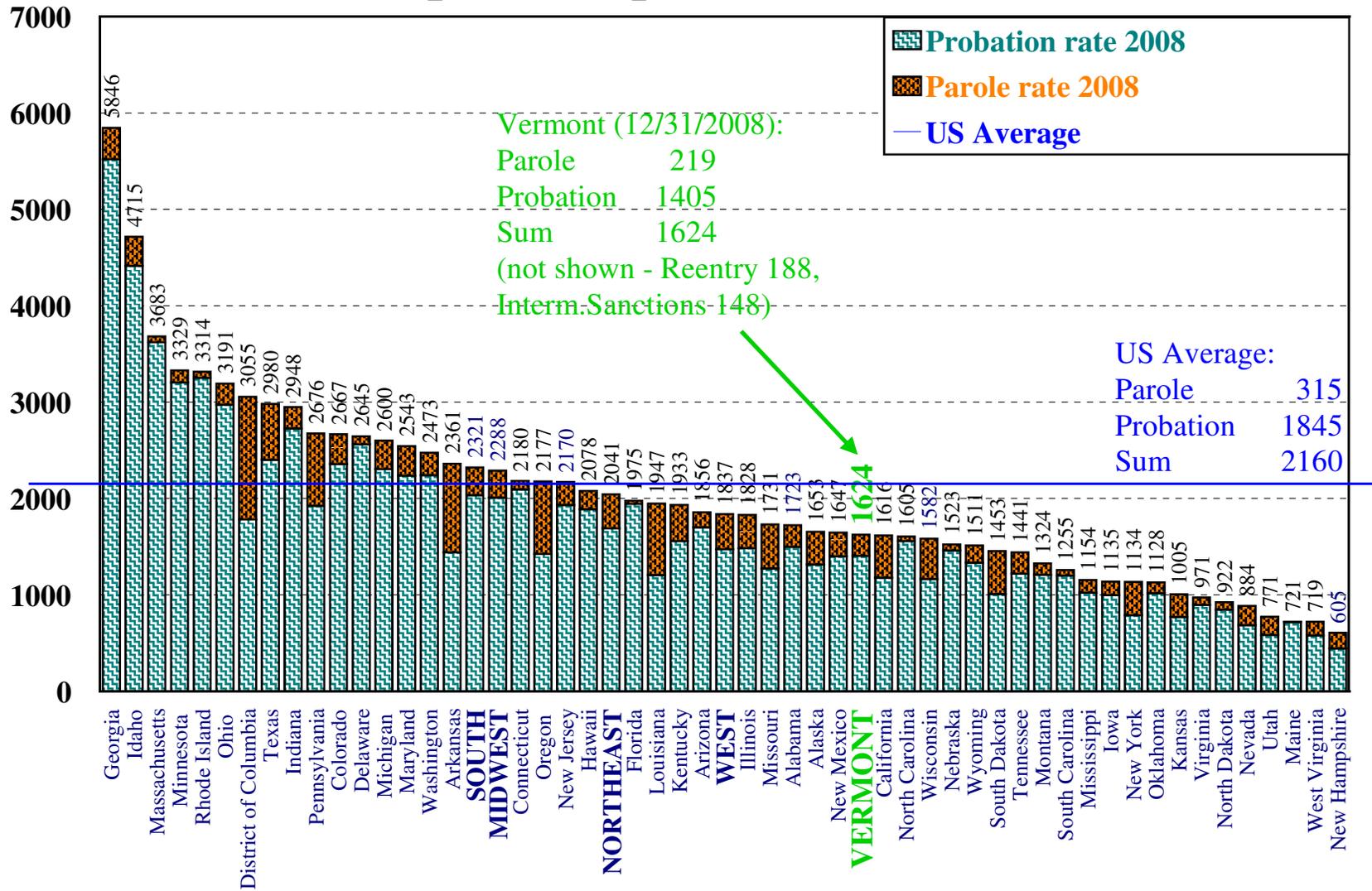
# Vermont in National Context

- Vermont ranks 42nd amongst the states in imprisonment rate (prisoners with maximum sentences of more than one year). The Vermont imprisonment rate is 54% of the national average rate. The use of incarceration for the jail/detention population is only 33% of the national rate.
- The combined jail/prison incarceration for Vermont is 47% of the national average. Nationally, incarceration is related to imprisonment about 67% (i.e. 33% of use is for jail/detention) while in Vermont the incarceration resource is used 77% for the purpose of imprisonment and only 23% for jail/detention.
- Amongst the “prison population”, Vermont tends to use incarceration more for violent offenders than the national average (about +10% in 2005-2006). Vermont has one of the lowest rates of use of incarceration for non-violent offenders nationwide.
- Vermont ranks 29th among the states in overall use of probation & parole; this is 75% of the national average. This ranking does not include Vermont’s other community supervision statuses (intermediate sanctions and reentry) which covers about 18% of Vermont’s field supervised offenders; Vermont would rank about 22nd if these community supervision statuses were added.
- Vermont ranks 29th among the states in the per capita cost of Corrections. Its cost per resident is 81% of the national average.

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# Probation & Parole Rate, 2008

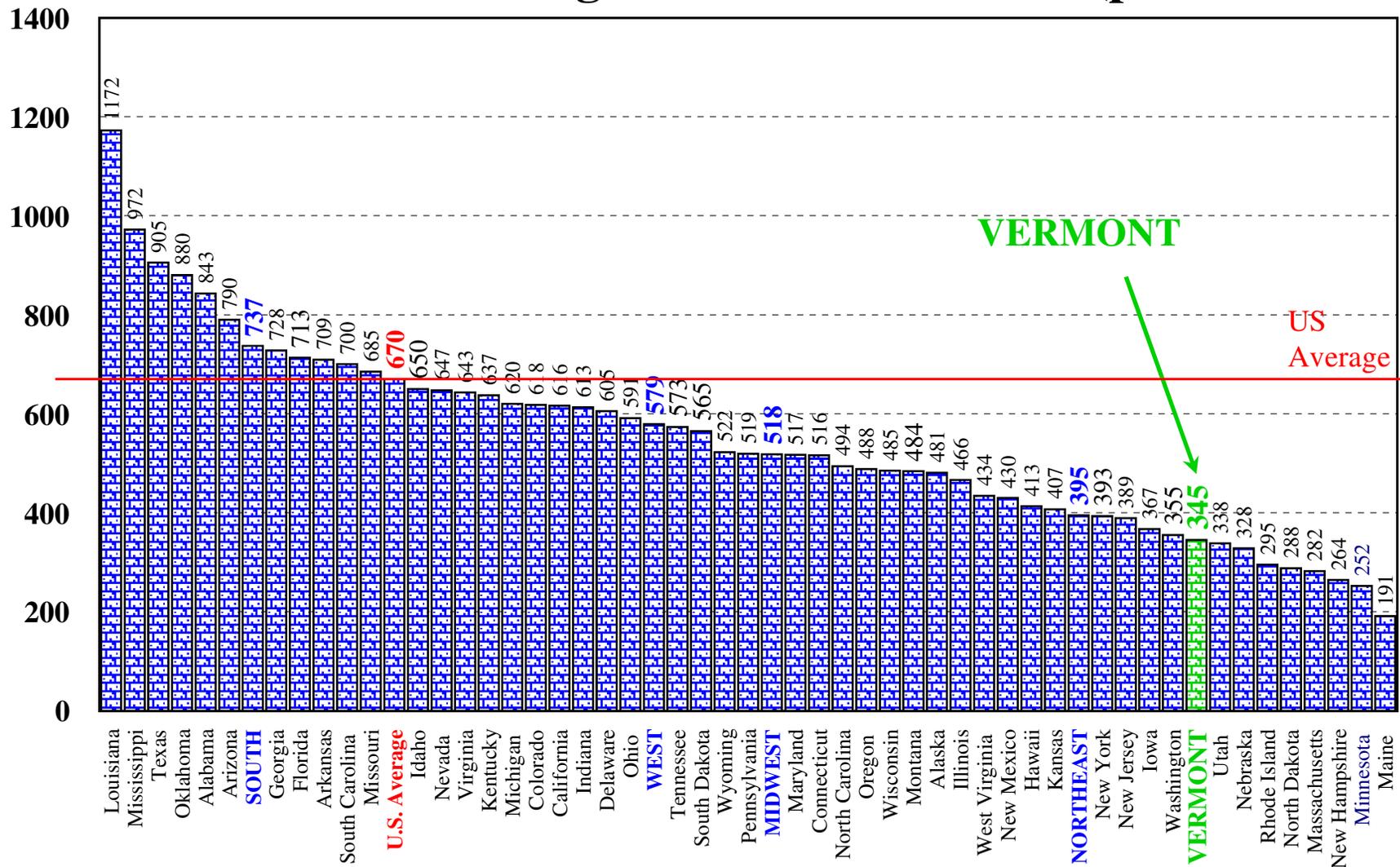
## Persons Supervised per 100K Adult Residents



Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2008 (most recently published). The adult population instead of the full resident population is used as the basis of the calculation; in Vermont, about 79% of the 2008 population is adult.

# Imprisonment Rate, 2009

## Sentenced Prisoners Serving More than One Year (per 100K Adults)

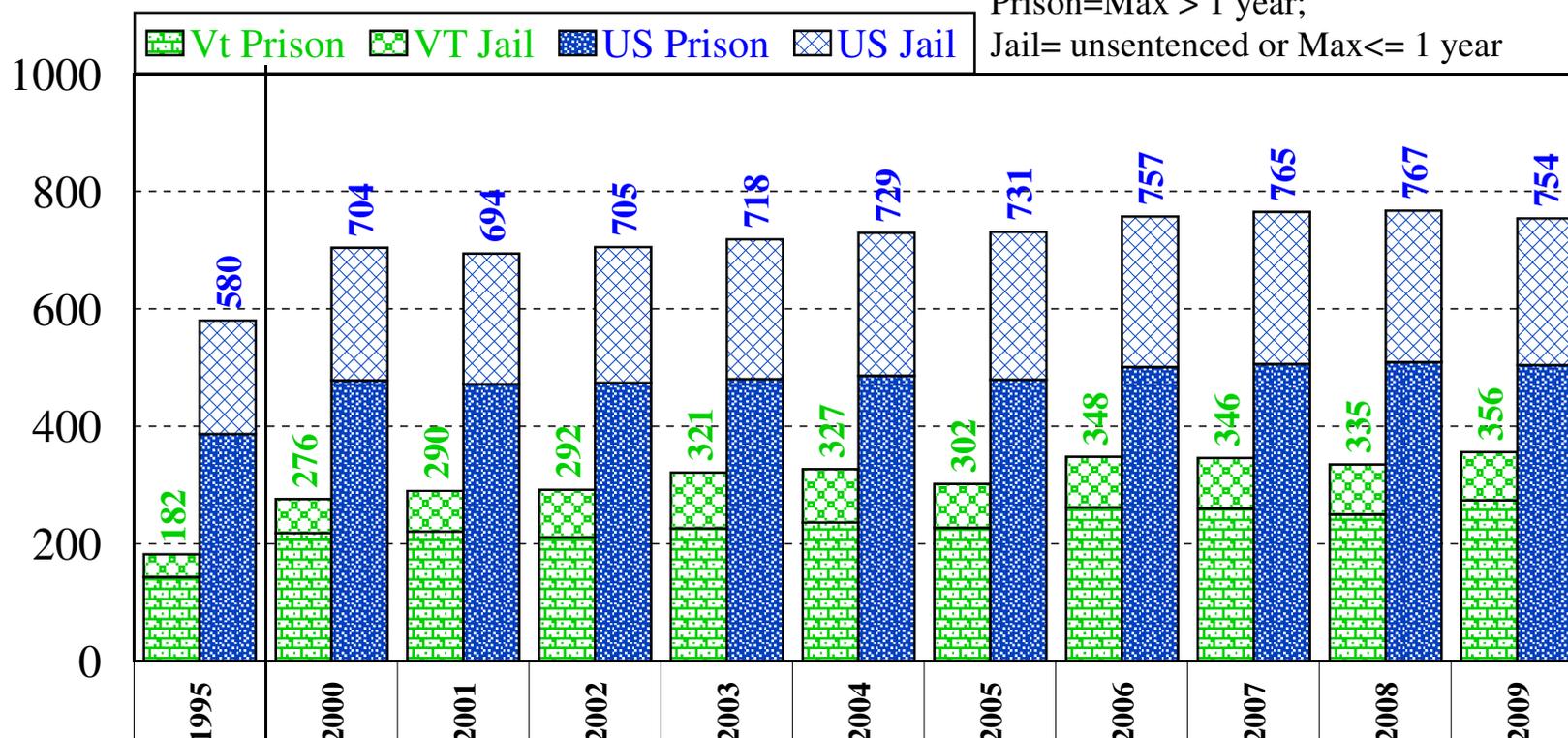


Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009-Statistical Tables](#). Sentenced prisoners are those serving a maximum sentence of more than one year and housed in incarcerative facilities either within or outside each State. The adult population( instead of the full resident population as the data is reported) is used as the basis of the calculation to match the calculation of community supervision rates (previous page).

# Combined Prison/Jail Incarceration Rate

## Inmates in Jurisdiction per 100K Residents

Prison=Max > 1 year;  
Jail= unsentenced or Max <= 1 year

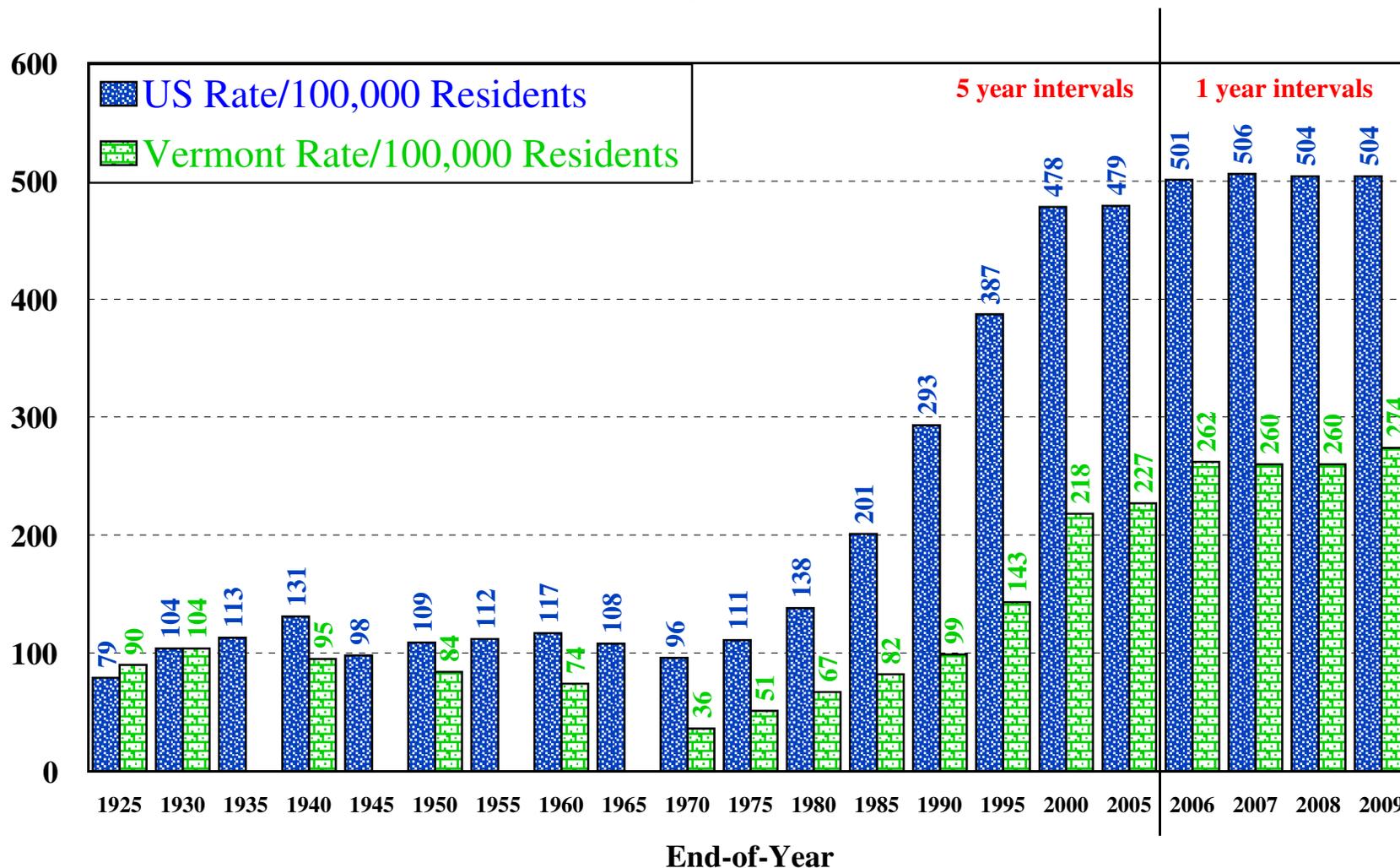


US Prison %	67	68	68	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	67
VT Prison %	79	79	76	72	70	72	75	75	75	75	77
US Jail	193	226	222	231	238	243	252	256	259	258	250
US Prison	387	478	472	474	480	486	479	501	506	509	504
VT Jail	39	58	69	81	95	91	75	86	86	85	82
Vt Prison	143	218	221	211	226	236	227	262	260	250	274

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1995-2009](#). Persons in jurisdiction are those housed in incarcerative facilities either within or outside each State on June 30th. The full census population instead of the adult resident population is used as the basis of the calculation. The US adult population is 75% of its residents; in Vermont adults are 79% of its residents.

# Imprisonment Rates Over Time

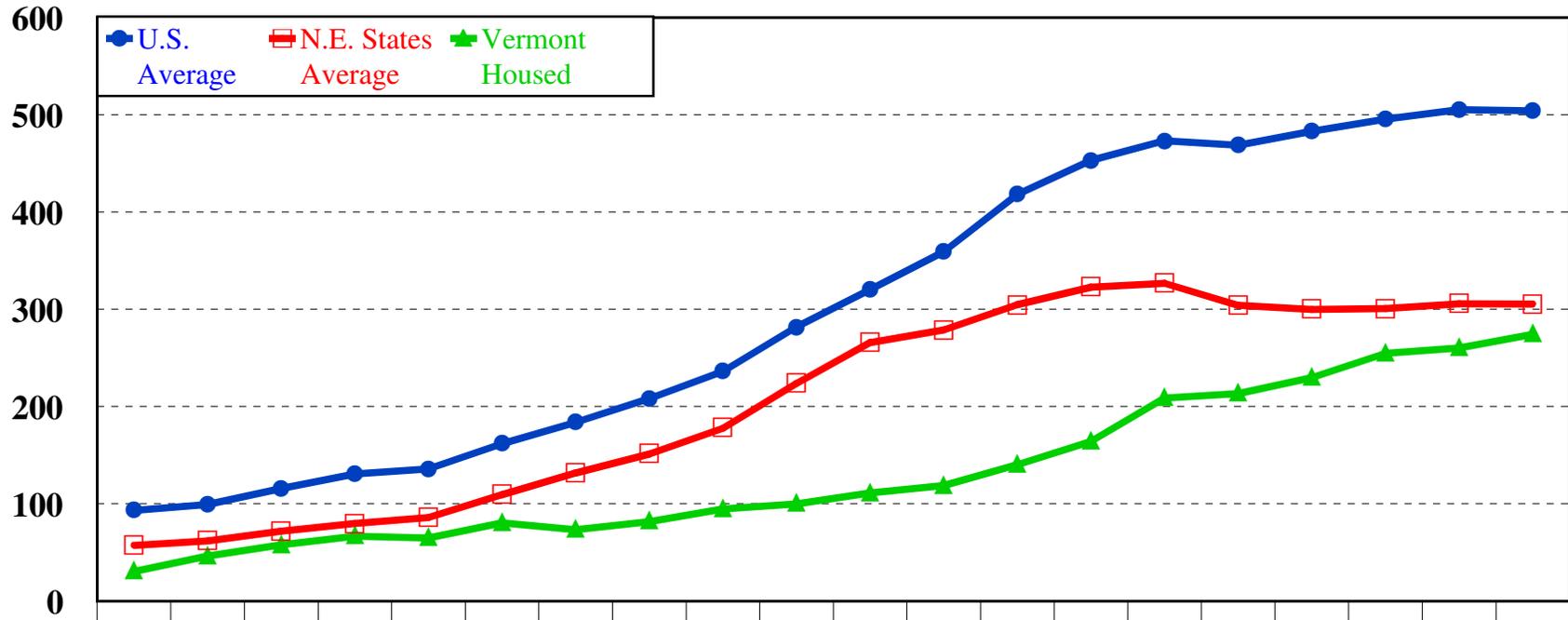
Prisoners sentenced to more than one year, United States vs. Vermont, 1925-2009



Sources: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Correctional Populations 1925-1985](#) and annual reports: [Prisoners in 1986-2008](#) (December 31st) and [Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009](#) (June 30, 2009). Calculation includes only inmates sentenced to maximum of more than 1 year (thus does not include "jail population" or detainees) and is based on the full census population counts (not just adult population used elsewhere). Housed population calculates an adjustment to National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction rate to compensate for furloughees included in counts from 89-95.

# Relative Imprisonment Rate Per 100,000 Residents

## Prisoners sentenced to more than one year, 1972-2009



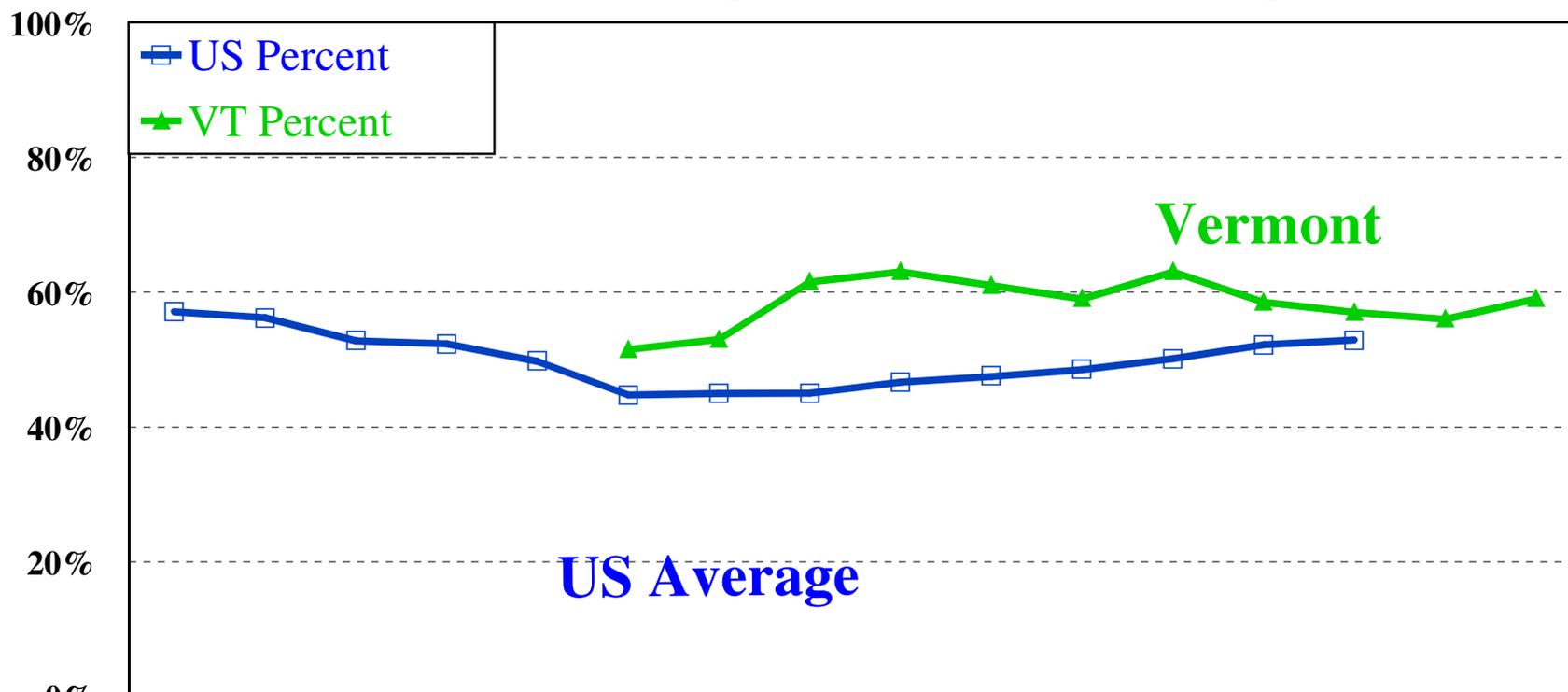
	1972	73-74	75-76	77-78	79-80	81-82	83-84	85-86	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	2009
<b>U.S. Average</b>	93	99	116	131	136	162	184	208	236	282	320	359	418	453	473	469	483	496	505	504
<b>N.E. States Average</b>	57	62	72	80	86	109	132	151	178	224	266	279	305	323	327	304	300	301	306	305
<b>Vermont Housed</b>	30	46	58	67	65	80	73	82	95	100	111	119	140	164	209	213	230	255	260	274

### Biennium (Calendar) Years

Sources: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Correctional Populations 1925-1985](#) and annual reports: [Prisoners in 1986-2008](#) and [Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009](#). Calculation includes only inmates sentenced to maximum of more than 1 year (thus does not include "jail population" or detainees) and is based on the full census population counts (not just adult population used elsewhere). Housed population calculates an adjustment to National Prisoner Statistics jurisdiction rate to compensate for furloughees included in counts from 89-95.

# Percent Violent Felon of Prison Population

## United States Average vs Vermont Average



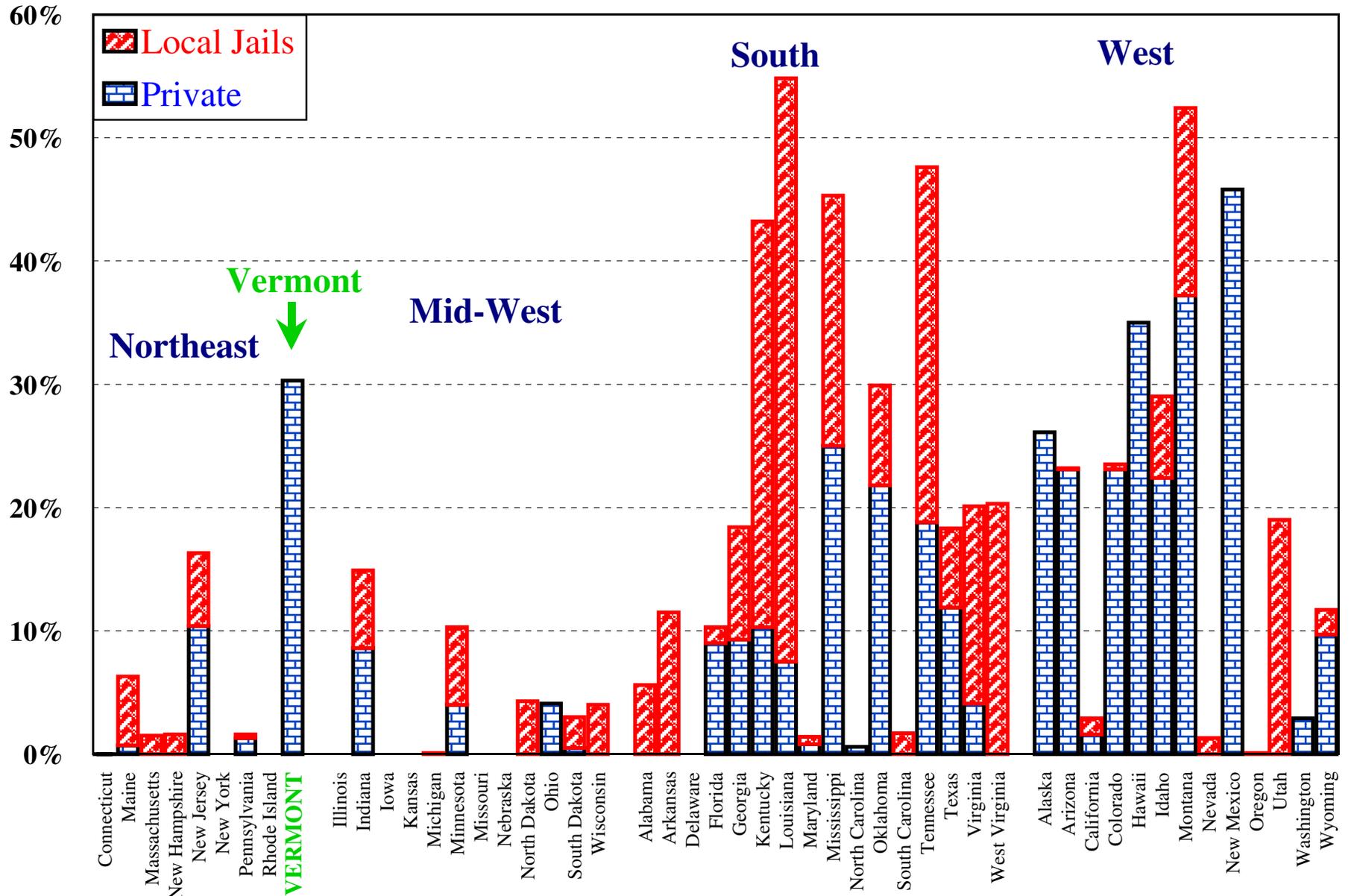
	1980	81-82	83-84	85-86	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>US Percent</b>	57%	56%	53%	52%	50%	45%	45%	45%	47%	48%	49%	50%	52%	53%		
<b>VT Percent</b>						52%	53%	62%	63%	61%	59%	63%	59%	57%	56%	59%

Biennium Years (June 30th averages)

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics for U.S. averages: 1980-1993 from [Prisoners in 1994](#) and similar reports for later years' updates; this national estimate is not done every year. Vermont estimates calculated locally based on June 30th populations.

**USBJS definition: Prison Population = Sentenced to more than 1 year maximum.**

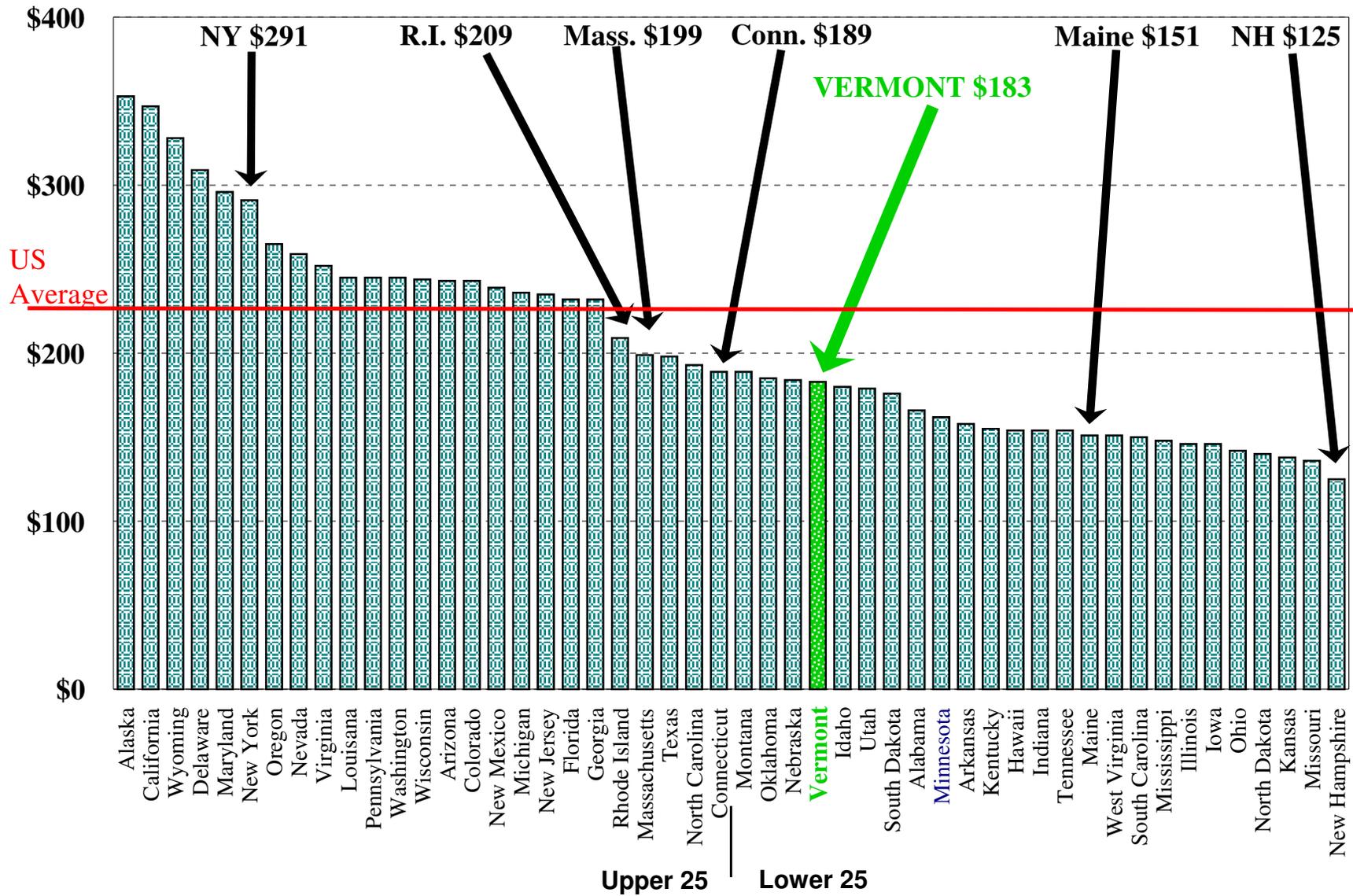
# 2009 Prison Population Housed in Non-State Facilities



Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, [Prison Inmates at Midyear 2009-Statistical Tables](#)

# Total Annual Tax Burden for Corrections, 2007

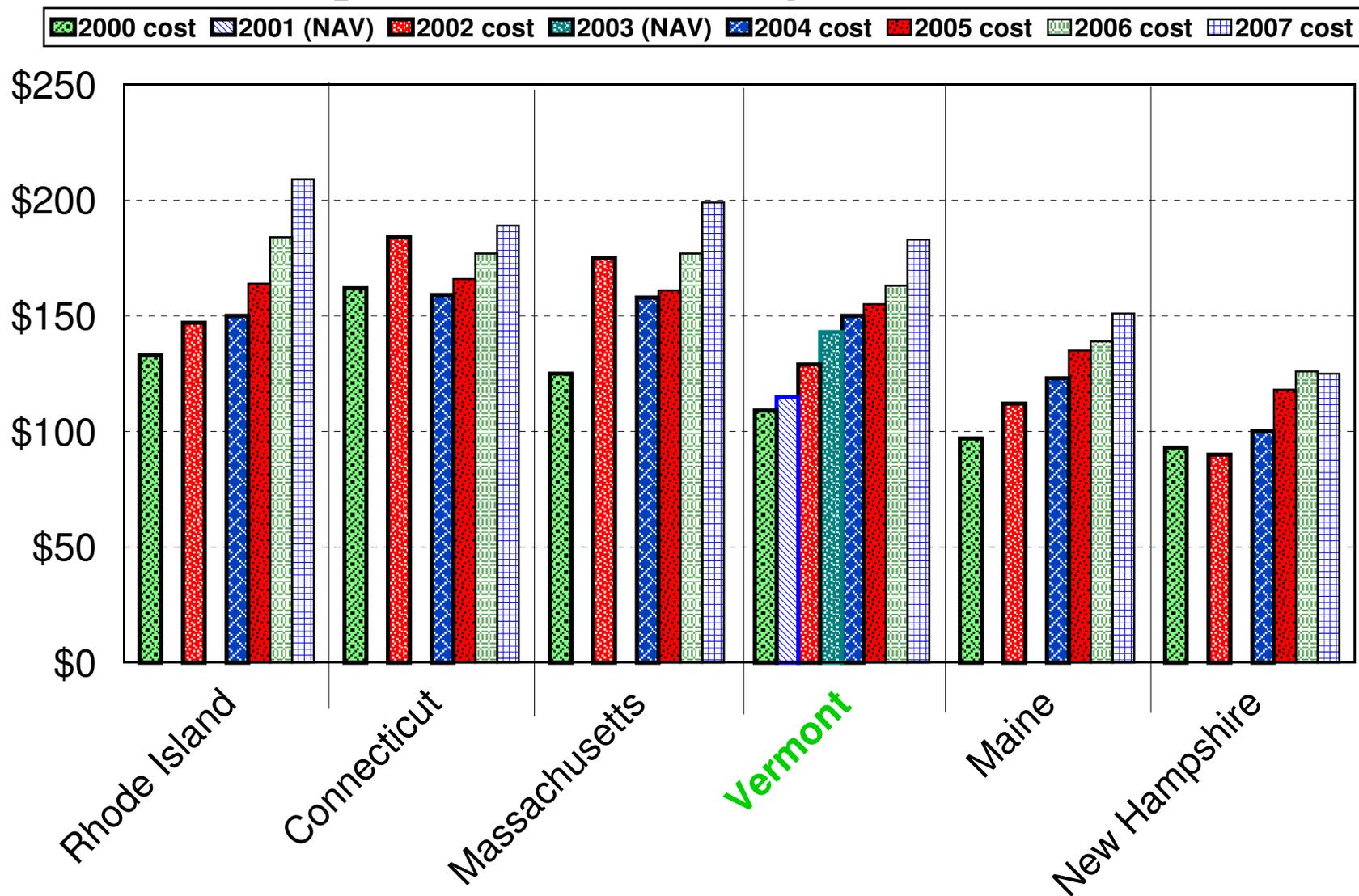
## Total Corrections Costs, State and Local, per citizen



Source: [Crime State Rankings 2010](#), CQ Press, p.155, for 2007 data. National per capita was \$226.  
For FY2009-FY2010, Vermont Corrections actual cost were about \$215 per citizen.

# Total Annual Tax Burden for Corrections

## Cost per citizen - New England, 2000-2007



Source: [Crime State Ranking](#), various years. CQ Press. Vermont 2001 and 2003 estimates from local data using FY2000 and FY2002 actual expenditures. Rates combine State and Local costs.

# Rankings related to Drugs & Alcohol crimes & treatment

For All Residents/Statewide	Vermont	National	Highest	Lowest
<b>Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures (2008)</b>	2 (42nd)	6,601 labs	Missouri (1,471)	Six states (0)
<b>Federal Marijuana Seizures (2008)</b>	363 (33rd)	1,428,848 kg	Texas (570,793)	Wyoming (0.2)
<b>Federal Cocaine Seizures (2008)</b>	0.7 (49th)	41,003 kg	Texas (9,487)	North Dakota (0.2)
<b>Federal Heroin Seizures (2008)</b>	0.0 (38th; last)	1,728 kg	California (378)	13 states including Vermont
<b>Federal Metamphetamine Seizures (2008)</b>	0.0 (43th; last)	4,155 kg	California (2,236)	8 states including Vermont
<b>Percent who are Illicit Drug Users (2007)</b>	11.5% (2nd)	8.1%	Rhode Island (12.5%)	Iowa (5.2%)
<b>Percent who are Marijuana Users (2007)</b>	10.0% (2nd)	5.9%	Rhode Island (10.3%)	Iowa (3.8%)
<b>Percent who are Binge Drinkers (2007)</b>	25.6% (12th)	23.2%	North Dakota (32.0%)	Utah (15.6%)
<b>Percent Reporting Illicit Drug Dependence/Abuse (2007)</b>	3.0% (13th)	2.8%	Rhode Island (4.2%)	South Dakota & Iowa (2.1%)
<b>Percent Needing but not Receiving Illicit Drug treatment (2007)</b>	2.7% (12th)	2.5%	Rhode Island (3.7%)	Four states (1.9%)
<b>Percent Reporting Alcohol Dependence/Abuse (2007)</b>	8.2% (16th)	7.6%	North Dakota (10.0%)	West Virginia (6.1%)
<b>Percent Needing but not Receiving Alcohol treatment (2007)</b>	7.7% (20th)	7.2%	North Dakota (9.4%)	Kentucky (5.8%)
<b>Substance Abuse treatment admissions (2008)</b>	8,441 (39th)	1,898,998 admissions	New York (313,759)	North Dakota (2,456), 4 states unavailable

Source: [Crime State Rankings 2010](#), CQ Press, various pages.

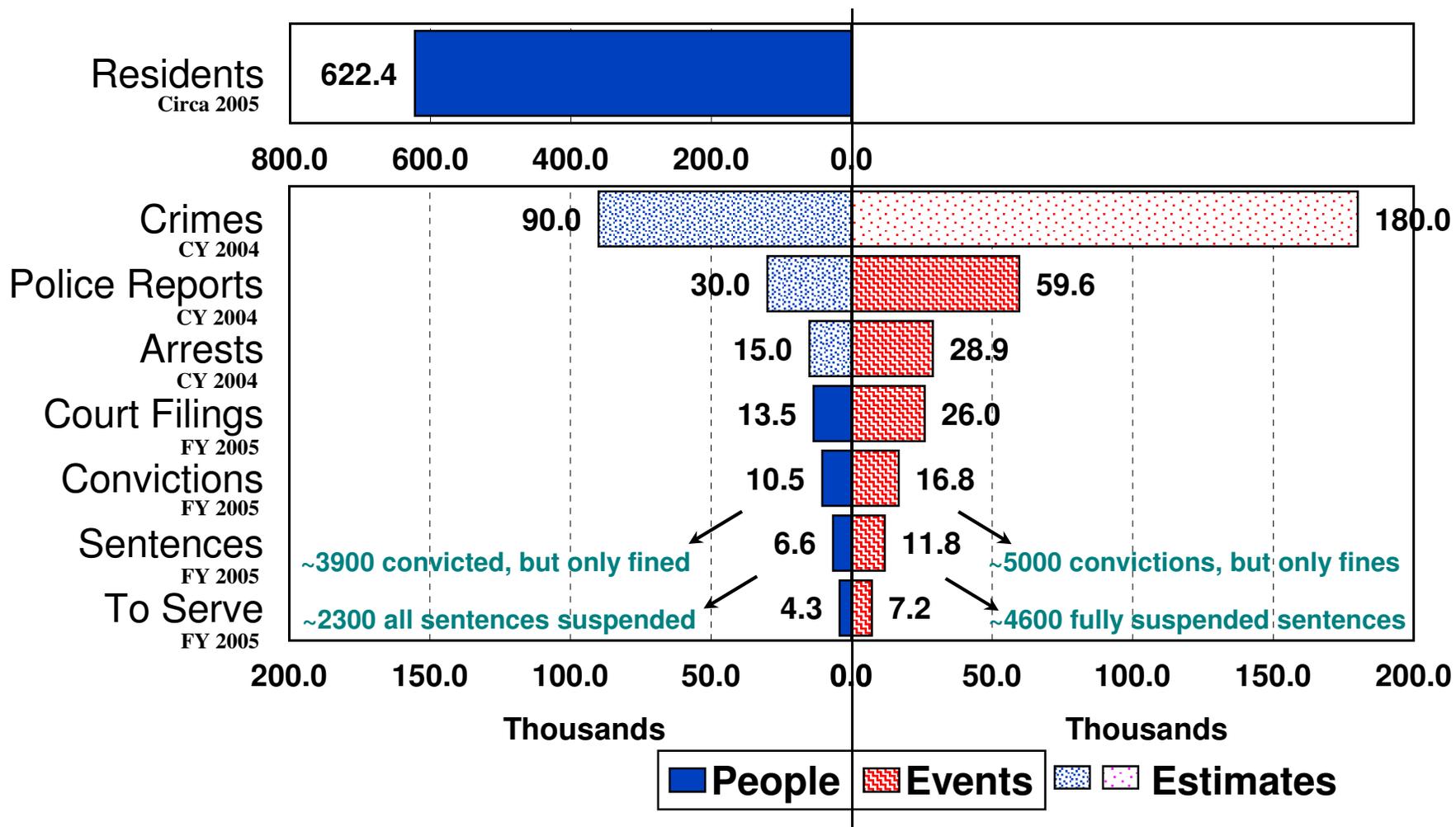
# Criminal Justice in Vermont

- Components in Criminal Justice System:
  - Police
    - Crime reports & investigations
    - Pre-charge referrals
    - Arrests
  - Courts
    - Hearings
    - Detention orders
    - Convictions & acquittals
    - Sentences, Sanctions & Violations
  - Corrections
    - Housing Pre-adjudication Detentions
    - Post-adjudication Case Management
  - Parole Board
    - Releases on parole conditions

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# The Vermont Crime Funnel

(A Typical Recent Year)

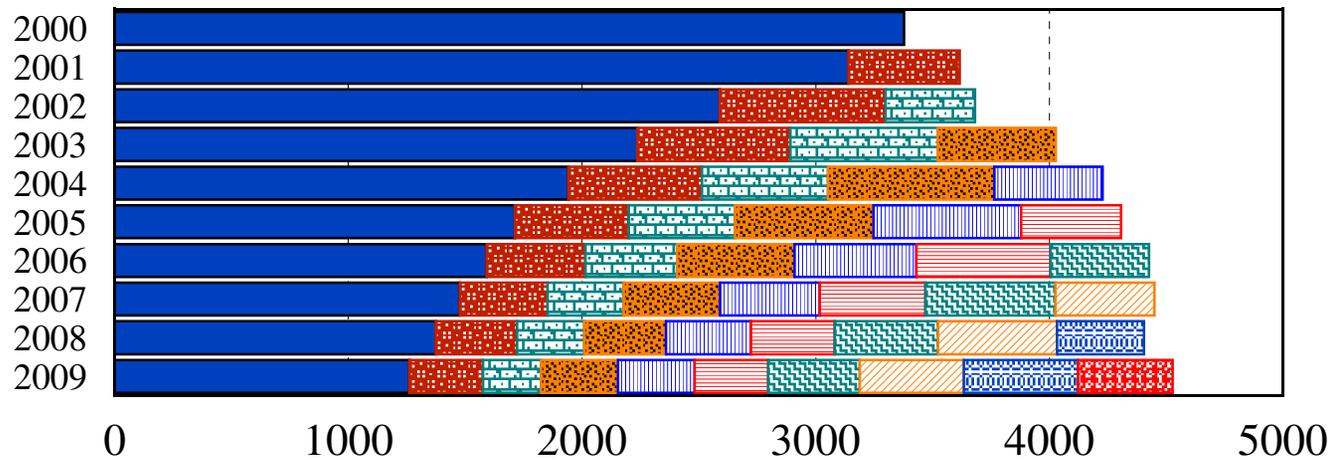


Sources: Vermont Department of Health (census), Vermont Crime Information Center (reports, arrests), and Vermont Judiciary (filing and disposition data partially matched to Vermont Department of Corrections identity data).

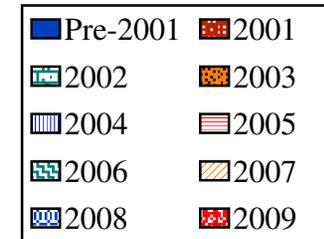
# Crime Funnel Continued

## Persistence of Persons Serving Sentences with DOC

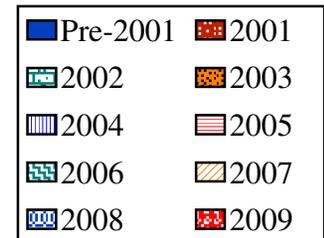
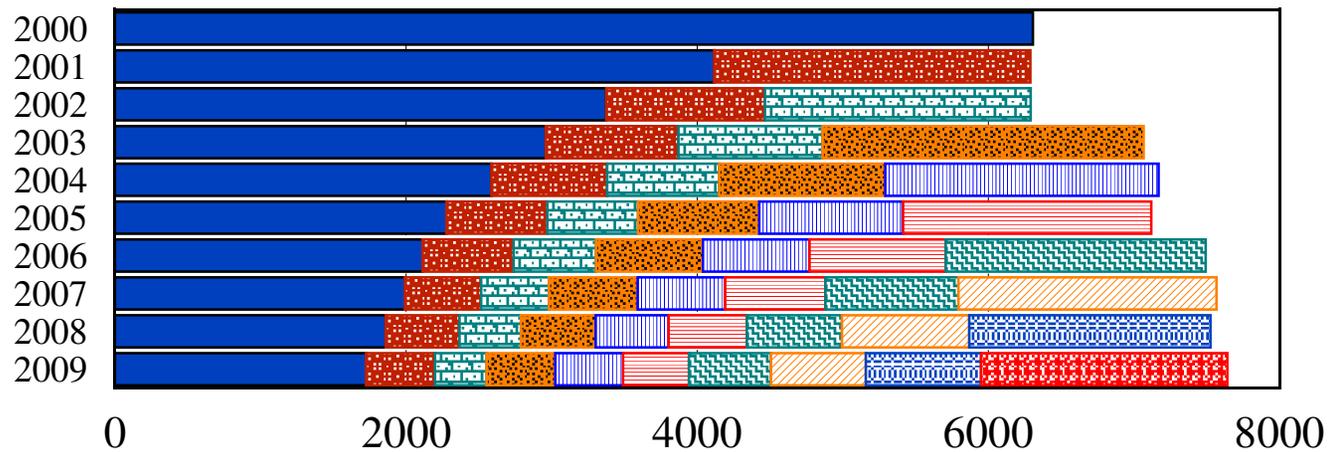
Average Daily Population Serving (Incarcerated, Reentry, I.S., or Parole)



Persons Serving  
Time Since:



Unique Persons Serving (Incarcerated, Reentry, I.S., or Parole)



Source: Daily Snapshot data for most restrictive status. Persons with suspended sentences (Probation) and Detention only are excluded from this analysis. Part of CY2003 “jump” is due to an accounting change to carry PAF workcrew persons on headcount between workcrew days.

# Crime and Arrest

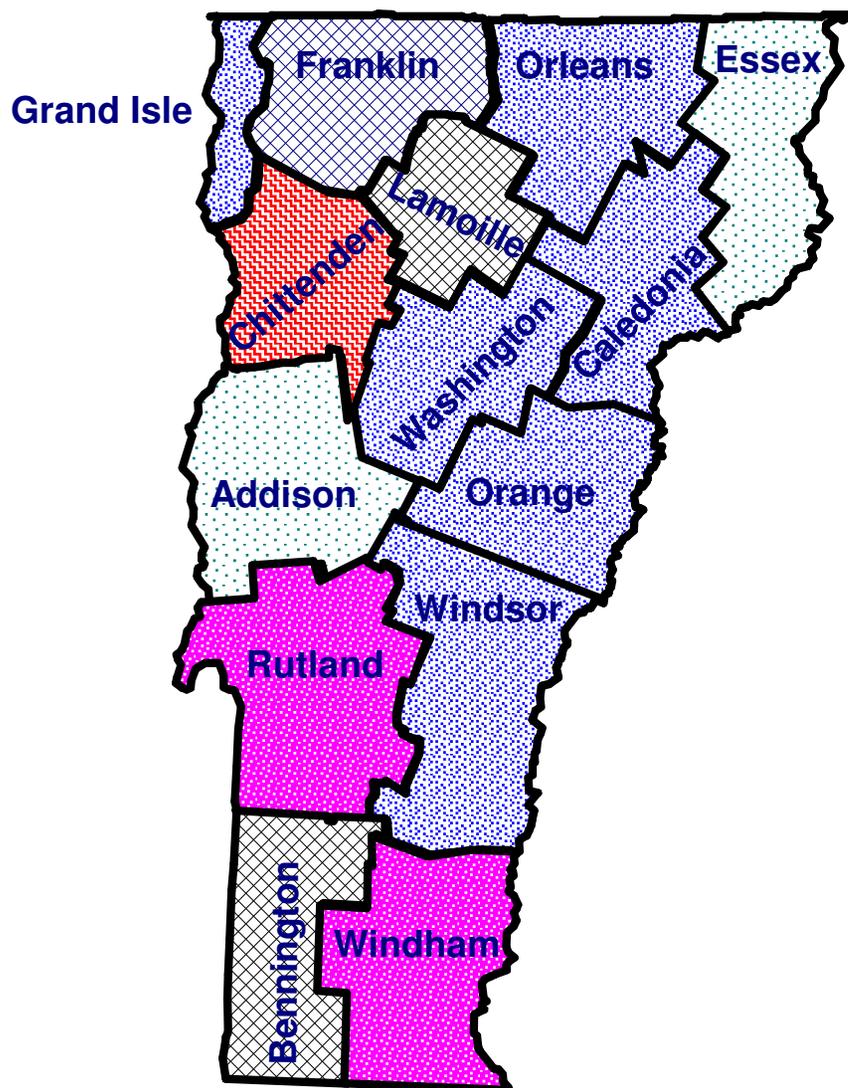
- Vermont ranks 49th among the states in Violent Crime Rate. (see footnote). On a per capita basis, the rate of violent crimes reported is relatively unchanged in Vermont for the past three decades. Currently the rate in Vermont is about 30% of the national rate.
- Vermont ranks 40th among the states in Property Crime Rate. On a per capita basis, the rate of property crimes reported in Vermont has been declining for the past three decades with a small rise in the past five years. Currently the rate in Vermont is about 80% of the national rate.
- Chittenden County has the highest crime rate per capita; Essex County, the lowest.
- Detention numbers vary considerably from month-to-month, but have generally been fluctuating at a level twice as high in the past decade as they were in the 1990s.
- For the past seven years, the annual numbers of admissions for detention at facilities has remained about the same: 650-750 women each year and 3450-3550 men each year.
- Currently, about 30% of women detained and 40% of men detained are held without bail. Prior to FY2009, men and women were both held without bail about 30%.
- Most detainees end their detentions quickly. About one-third stay only one day and 60% are gone in less than a week. But the remaining 40% (about 1600-1800 persons each year, averaging about 68 days per stay) account for 95% of the usage of incarceration beds for the purpose of pre-adjudication detention.

The FBI advises against such rankings of jurisdictions due to the many disparate variables.

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# Incident-based Crime Reporting (VCON)

## Group A Crimes per 1000 residents, By County, CY2009



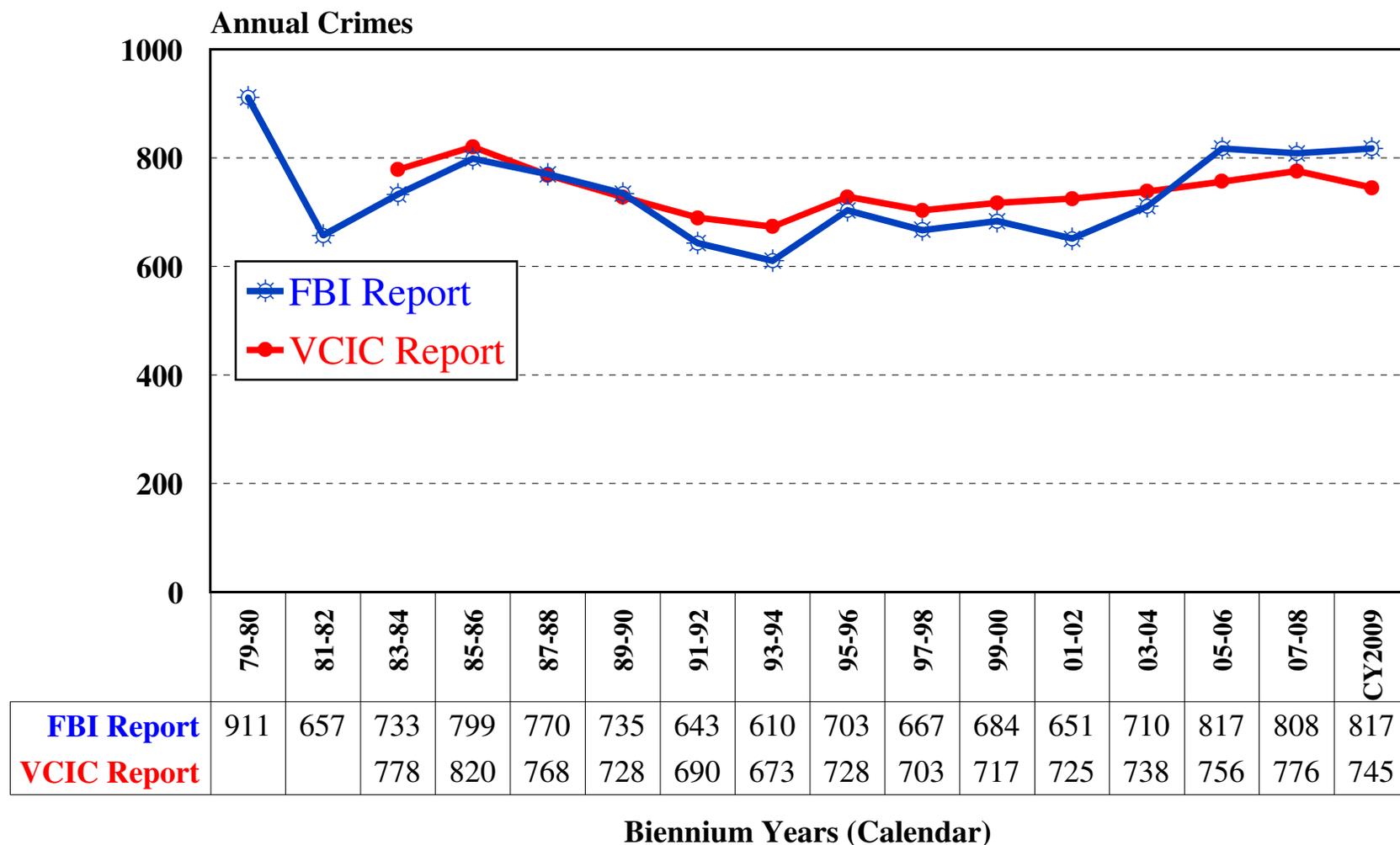
County	Rate/1000 Residents
Chittenden County	65.69
Windham County	57.62
Rutland County	52.76
Franklin County	51.74
Lamoille County	45.47
Bennington County	44.94
Caledonia County	40.45
Orleans County	37.03
Washington County	36.47
Windsor County	36.11
Grand Isle County	33.55
Orange County	29.07
Addison County	27.20
Essex County	18.01
Statewide	47.99

	> 125% average
	> 110% to 125% average
	90% to 110% average
	< 90% to 60% average
	< 60% average

Source: Vermont Department of Public Safety web site (Vermont Crime ONline). For a list of Group A crimes and earlier years' data and explanation about its use and comparability, visit <http://www.dps.state.vt.us/cjs/crimstats.htm>.

# Number of Serious Part I Violent Crimes Reported In Vermont, 1979-2009



Sources: (FBI) Federal Bureau of Investigations Uniform Crime Reports.

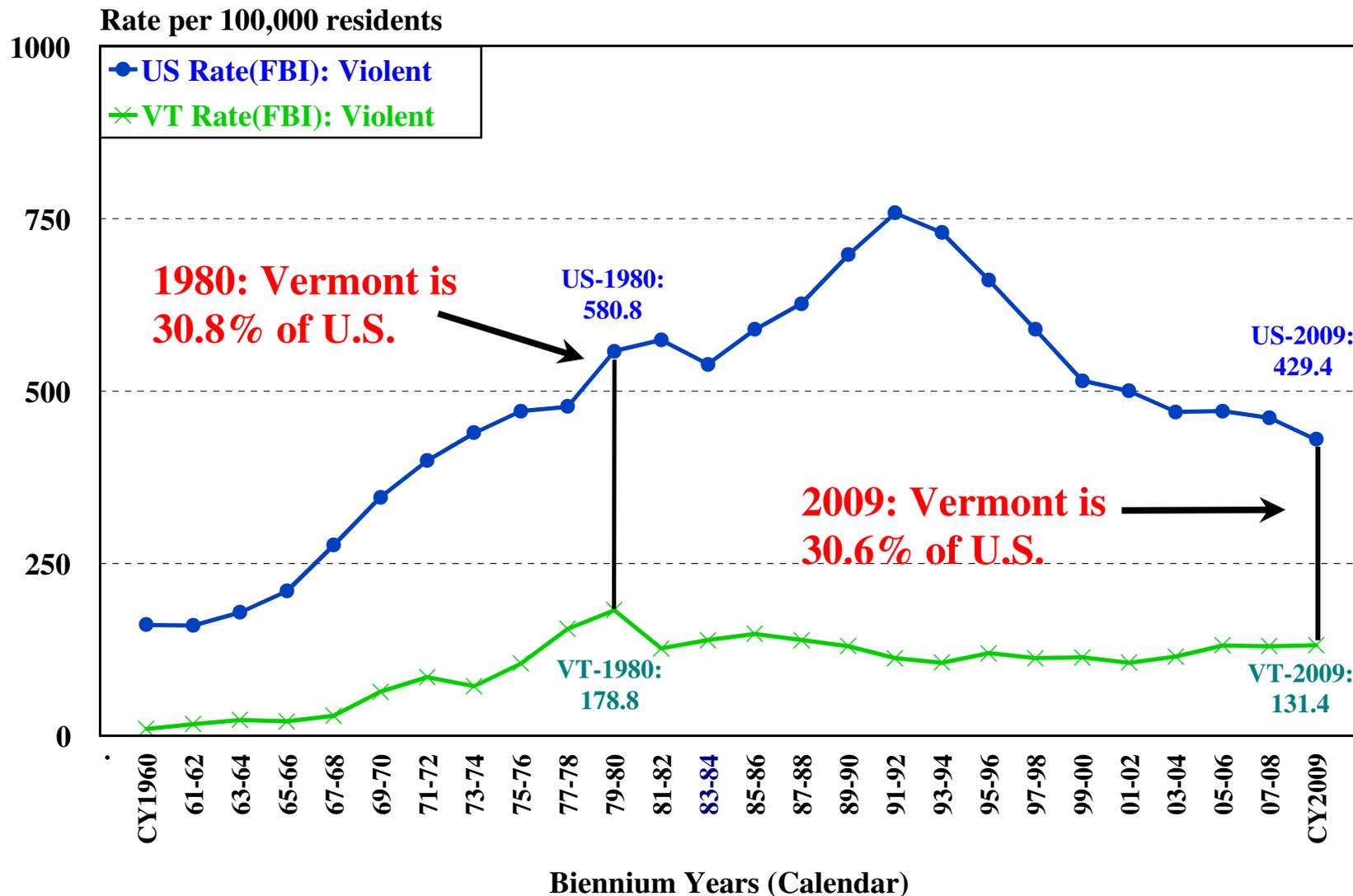
(VCIC) Vermont Crime Reports 1984-1994; Vermont Dept of Public Safety web page ([www.dps.state.vt.us](http://www.dps.state.vt.us)) 1995-present.

Note: Data for 1992 and 1993 are underreported.

Part I crimes are defined by the FBI as Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault.

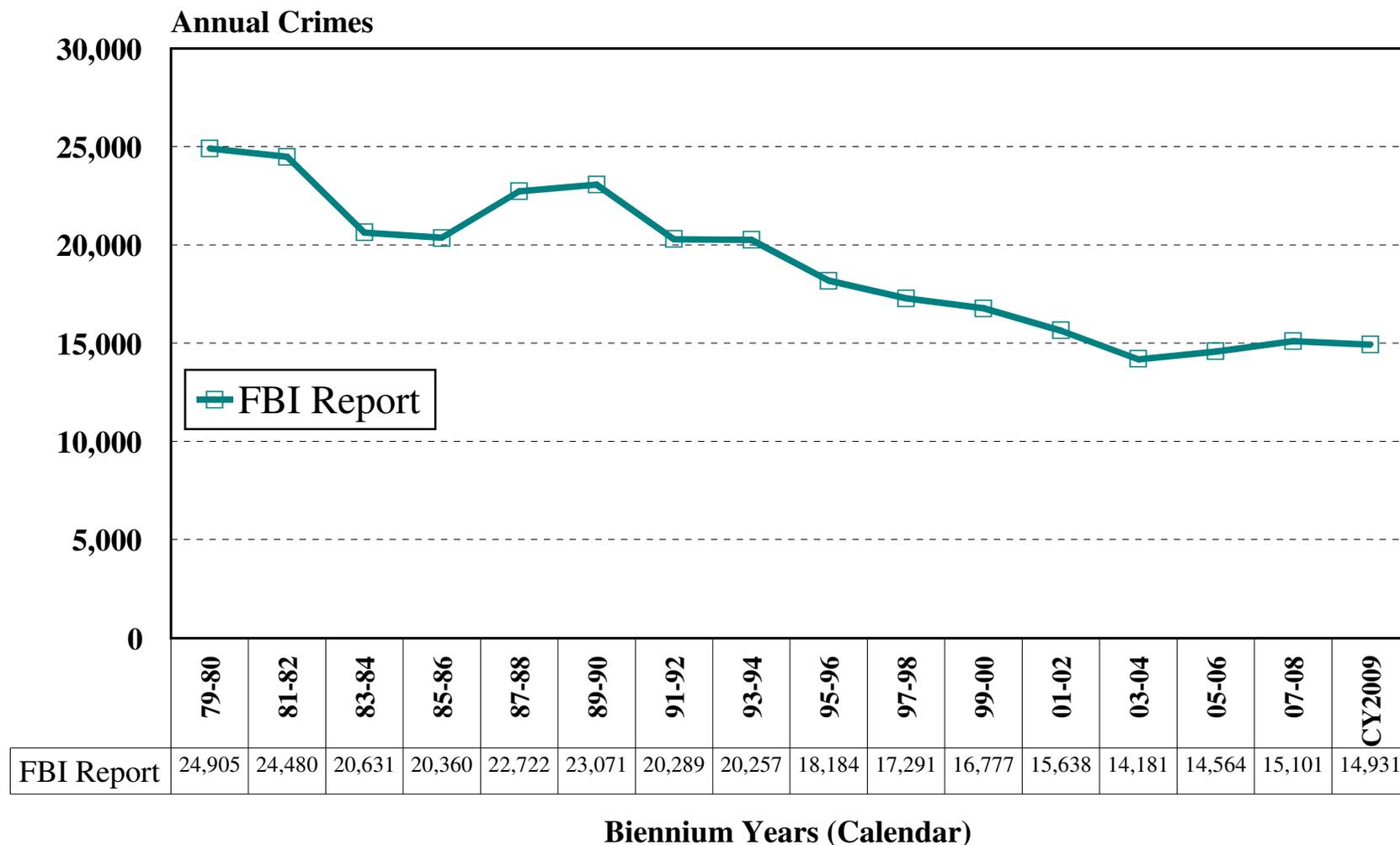
# Part I Violent Crime Rates 1960 - 2009

## Vermont vs. United States Average



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1960-2009. 1992-3 VT figures are underreported  
 "Part I Violent crime" counts murder, robbery, forcible sexual assault and aggravated assault.

# Number of Part I Property Crimes Reported In Vermont, 1979-2009

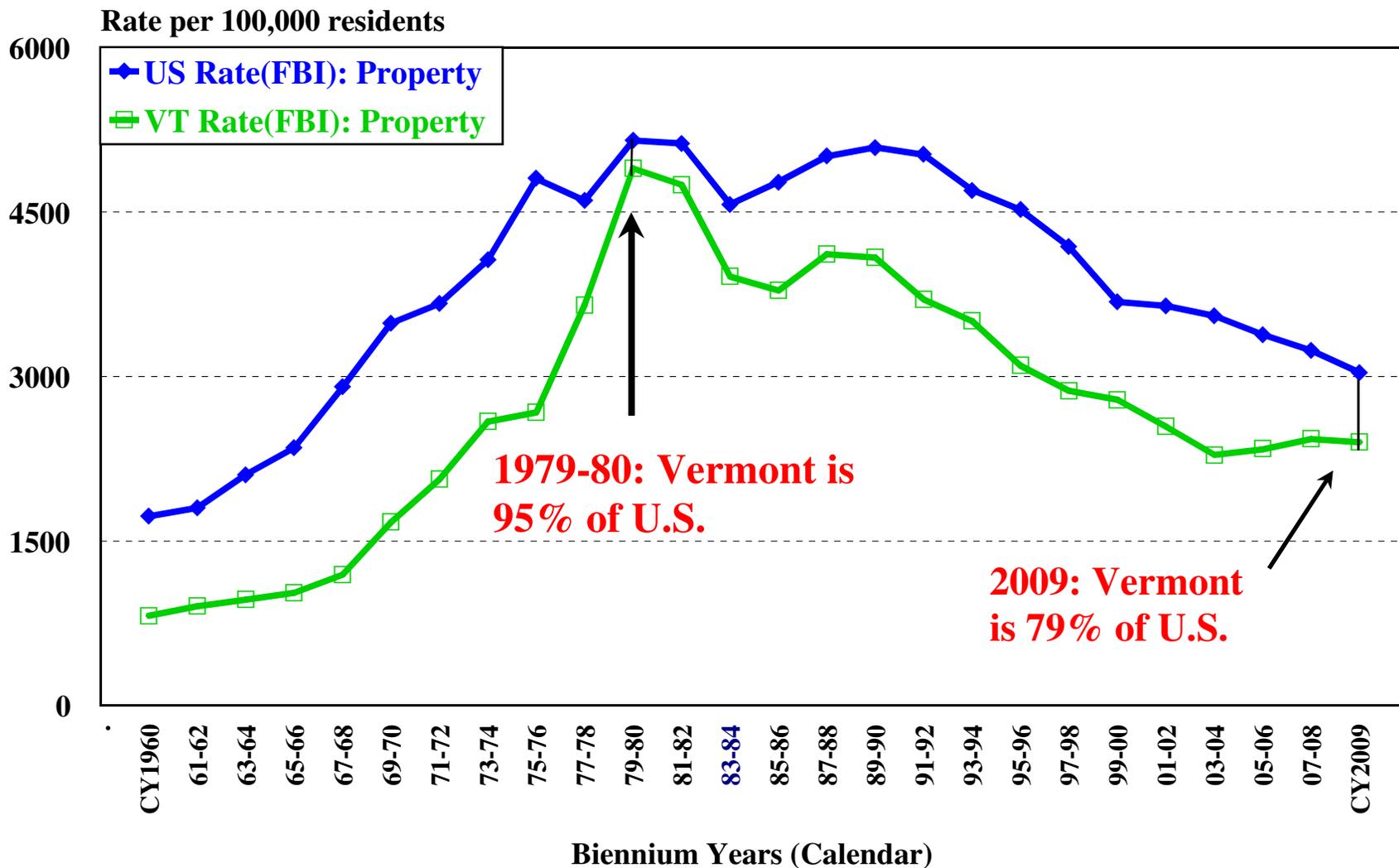


Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1960-2009: Reported Part 1 Property Crimes.

“Part I Property crime” counts burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

# Part I Property Crime Rates 1960 - 2009

## Vermont vs. United States Average

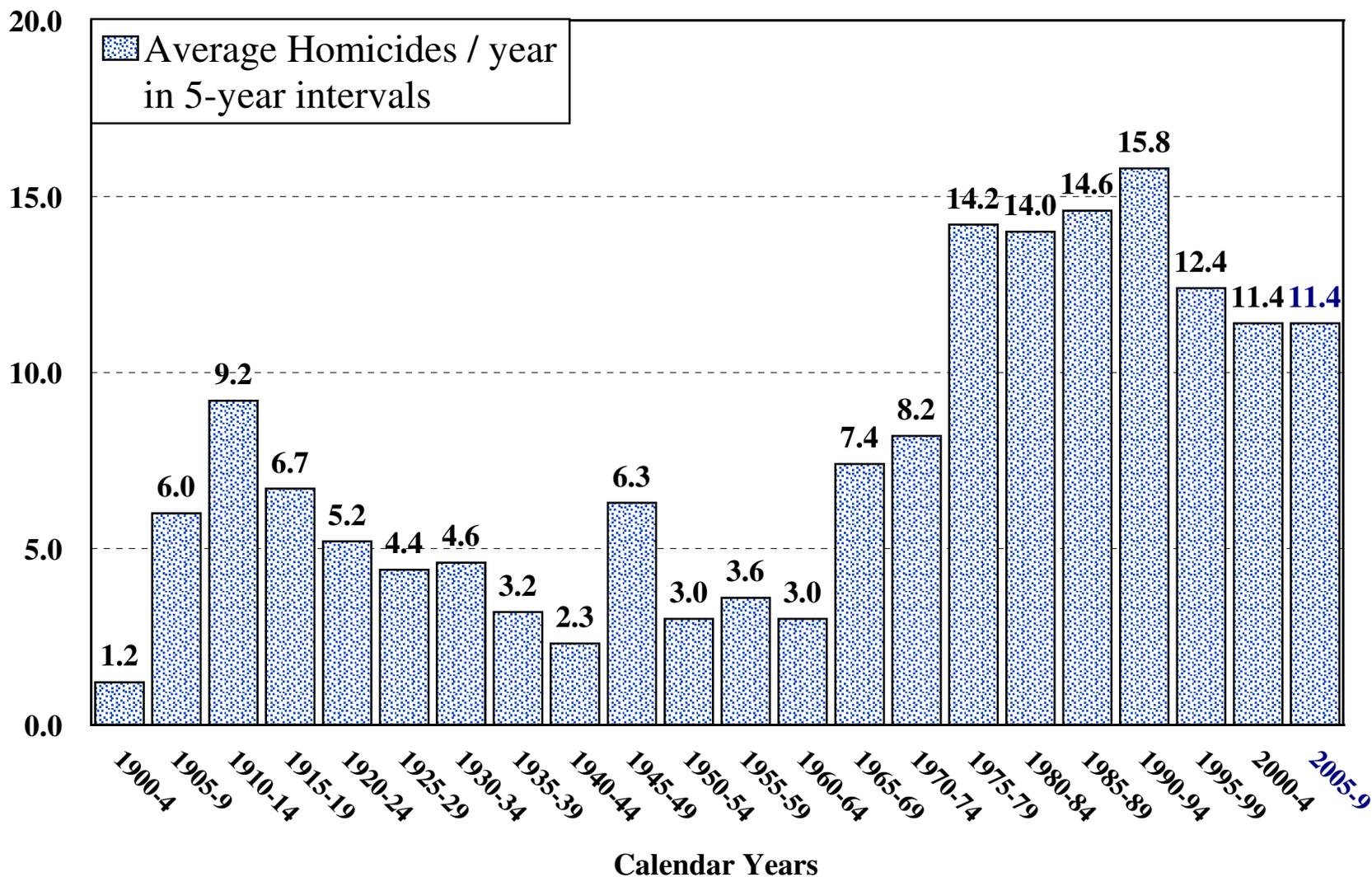


Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 1960-2009: Reported Part 1 Property Crimes.

“Part I Property crime” counts burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

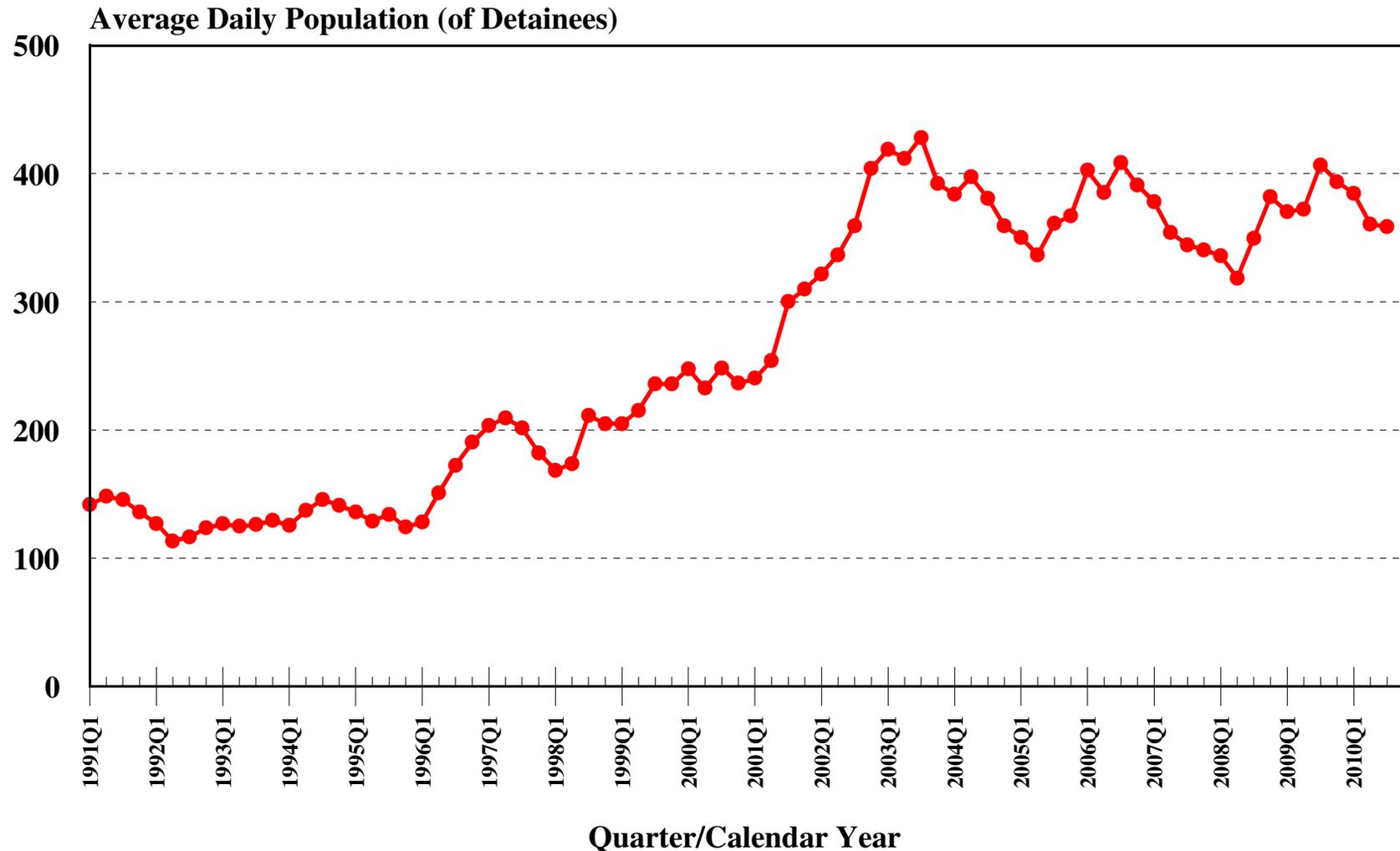
# Average Vermont Homicides per Year

## 5-Year Intervals (1900-2009)



Sources: Vermont Department of Health, 1900-1969. Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports 1970-85; Vermont Crime Reports 1985-1994; Vermont Dept of Public Safety web page ([www.dps.state.vt.us](http://www.dps.state.vt.us)) 1995-present.

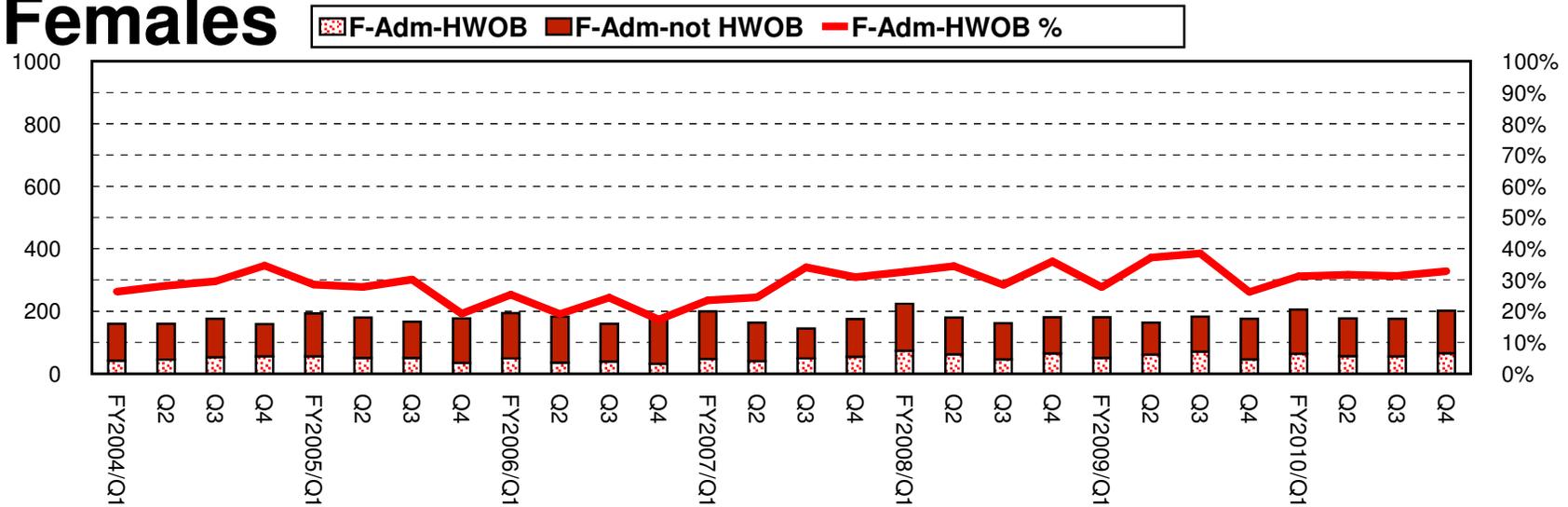
# Detention - Average Daily Population



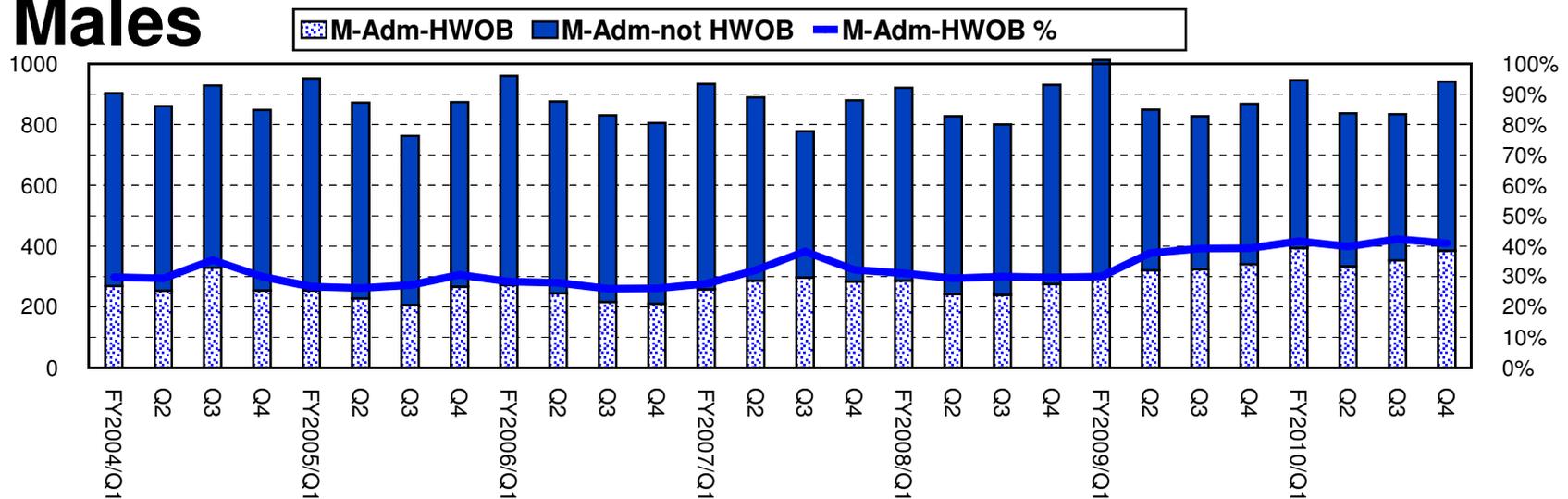
Source: VTDOC Population Statistics (Popstat) database. These are persons without sentences held only for detention pending Court procedures (bail, preadjudication). This would include probationers held pending violation proceedings. Persons with simultaneously active sentences would receive credit for time served while held for further Court procedures.

# Detention - Held without Bail (HWOB) Admissions Starting in Quarter

## Females



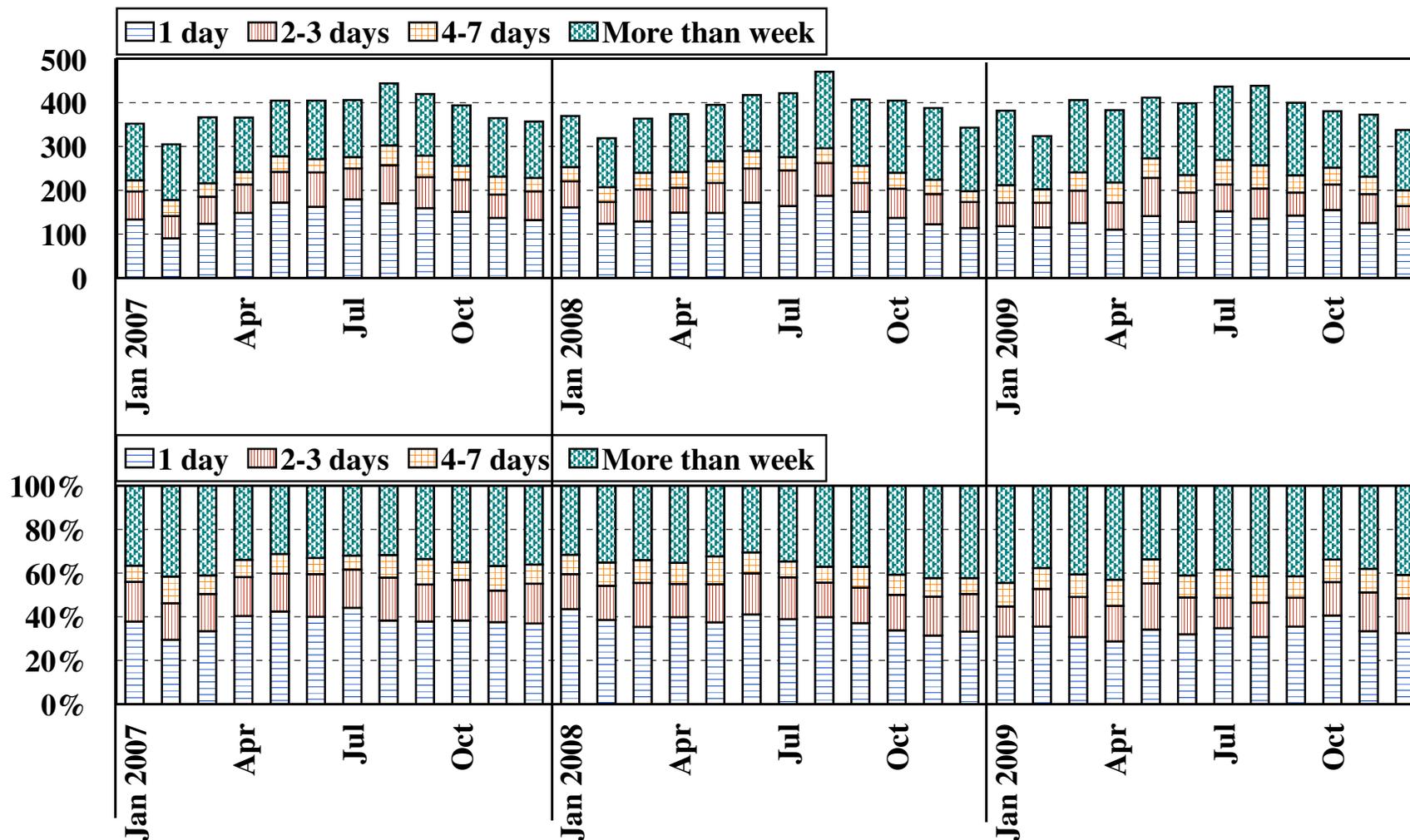
## Males



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. An “admission” was counted as “HWOB” if the person had at least one active charge with a notation of held without bail on some day(s) during the contiguous stay following the admission.

# Length of Stays in Detention

## For Completed Episodes by Admission Month



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. An “admission” was tracked until the person was released or held to serve time (sentenced) in order to calculate the length of the full detention episode. Only 7 persons (all admitted in CY2009) had not completed their episodes as of March 2010 when the analysis was done.

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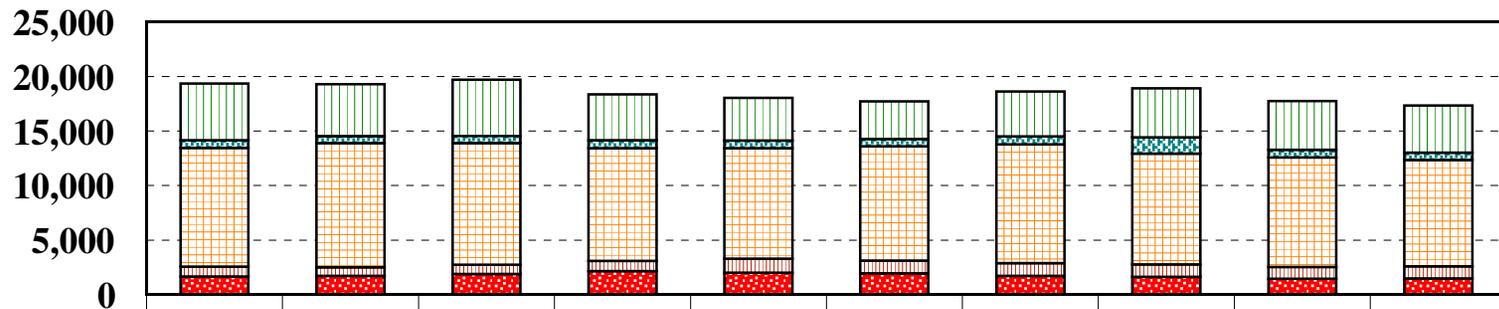
# Prosecution and Conviction

- About 70-75% of cases filed in Vermont District Courts lead to a conviction.
- Cases involving Felony convictions are about 12% of all cases with convictions in Vermont District Courts, Pleas to Misdemeanors are 9%, and most cases (79%) only have convictions for Misdemeanors. Two decades ago, Felony convictions were only about 7%, Pleas to Misdemeanors were 3%, and Misdemeanors were 90% of all criminal cases with convictions.
- Annual number of Felony convictions continued to decline in FY2009-2010 (either as a felony or pled down). The number of filed felonies convicted as felonies and those pled to misdemeanor charges peaked between 2005-2006 and are now down 26% and 9% respectively. However, the number of cases with filed felonies leading to convictions rose all through the 1990s and is now about twice what it was in 1990.
- Annual number of cases with only Misdemeanors convictions has experienced much less decline in the same four years, about 4%. Its most recent peak was about a decade ago when it reached a similar level to that of the 1980s (about 17% higher than now). The numbers dipped in the 1990s.
- Violent felony convictions have also continued to decline in both sex offenses and other violent felonies. The peak number was after a dramatic rise in CY2003-CY2004. The overall number in CY2009 was 39% less than that peak and about 22% less the fairly consistent level in the 1990s. Most of the change in both the rise and drop is in convictions for sexual offenses. Sex offense convictions have declined 44% since the peak, while other violent felony convictions declined 29%. Violent felony convictions are about one-sixth of all felony convictions.
- DWI convictions have dropped 17% in the same five-year time period. Felony DWI convictions dropped 29% and misdemeanor DWI (which are 92% of the total DWI convictions) dropped 16%. DWI conviction numbers are at about the same level as the 1990s.

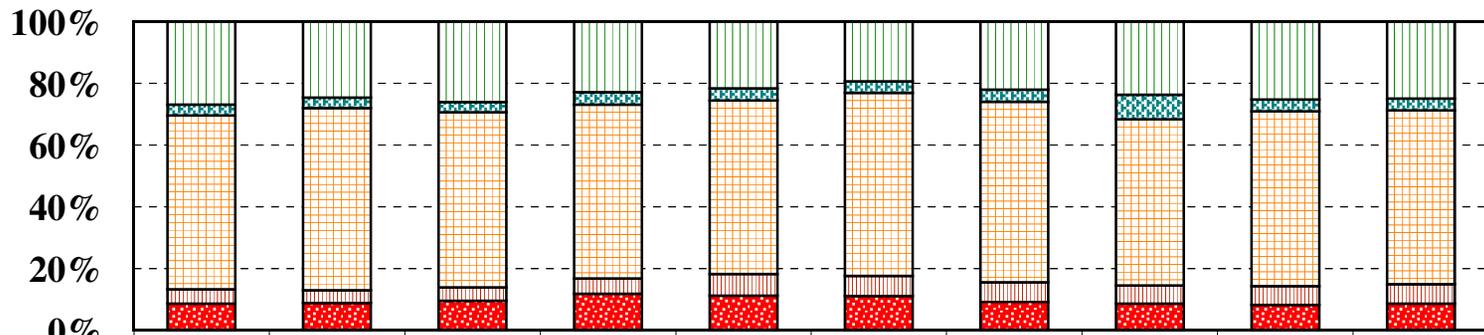
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# Criminal Court Cases Disposed

## Convictions/Pled versus Acquittals/Dismissals



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>Total Disposed</b>	19,344	19,297	19,684	18,365	18,032	17,705	18,617	18,908	17,743	17,351
<b>Misd Dismissed</b> [blue]	5,206	4,755	5,134	4,209	3,903	3,437	4,111	4,486	4,476	4,332
<b>Felony Dismissed</b> [green]	673	654	650	726	707	661	722	1,496	681	664
<b>Misd Convicted</b> [yellow]	10,900	11,380	11,151	10,342	10,138	10,483	10,896	10,168	10,032	9,769
<b>Fel-&gt;Misd Pled</b> [orange]	891	788	857	918	1,261	1,152	1,172	1,131	1,096	1,084
<b>Felony Convicted</b> [red]	1,674	1,720	1,892	2,170	2,023	1,972	1,716	1,627	1,458	1,502

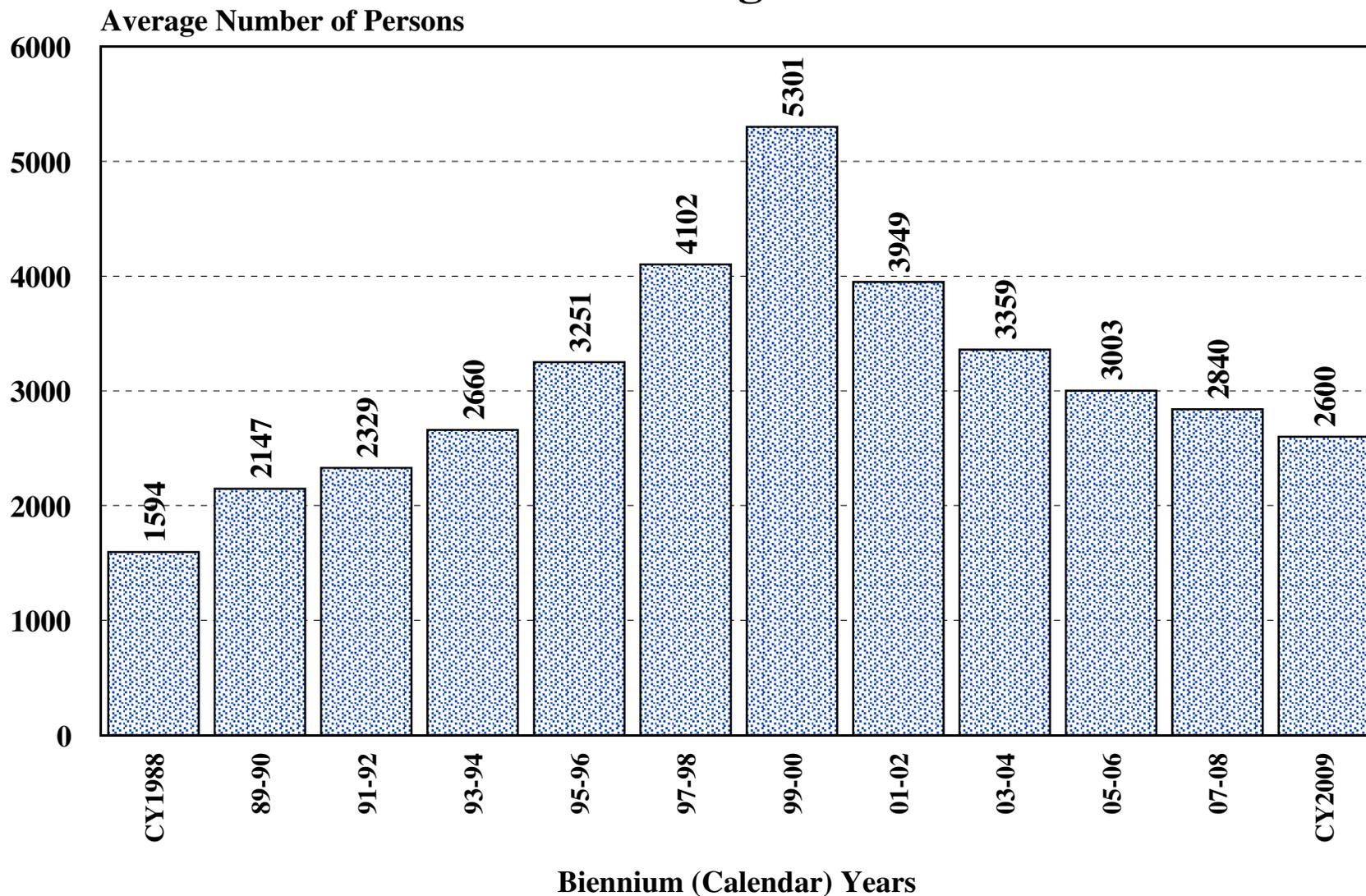


	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>% Convicted</b>	69.6%	72.0%	70.6%	73.1%	74.4%	76.9%	74.0%	68.4%	70.9%	71.2%

Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Vermont Court Administrator: [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). Judiciary reports count "court cases" which may involve multiple charges and dockets filed, heard, and disposed together.

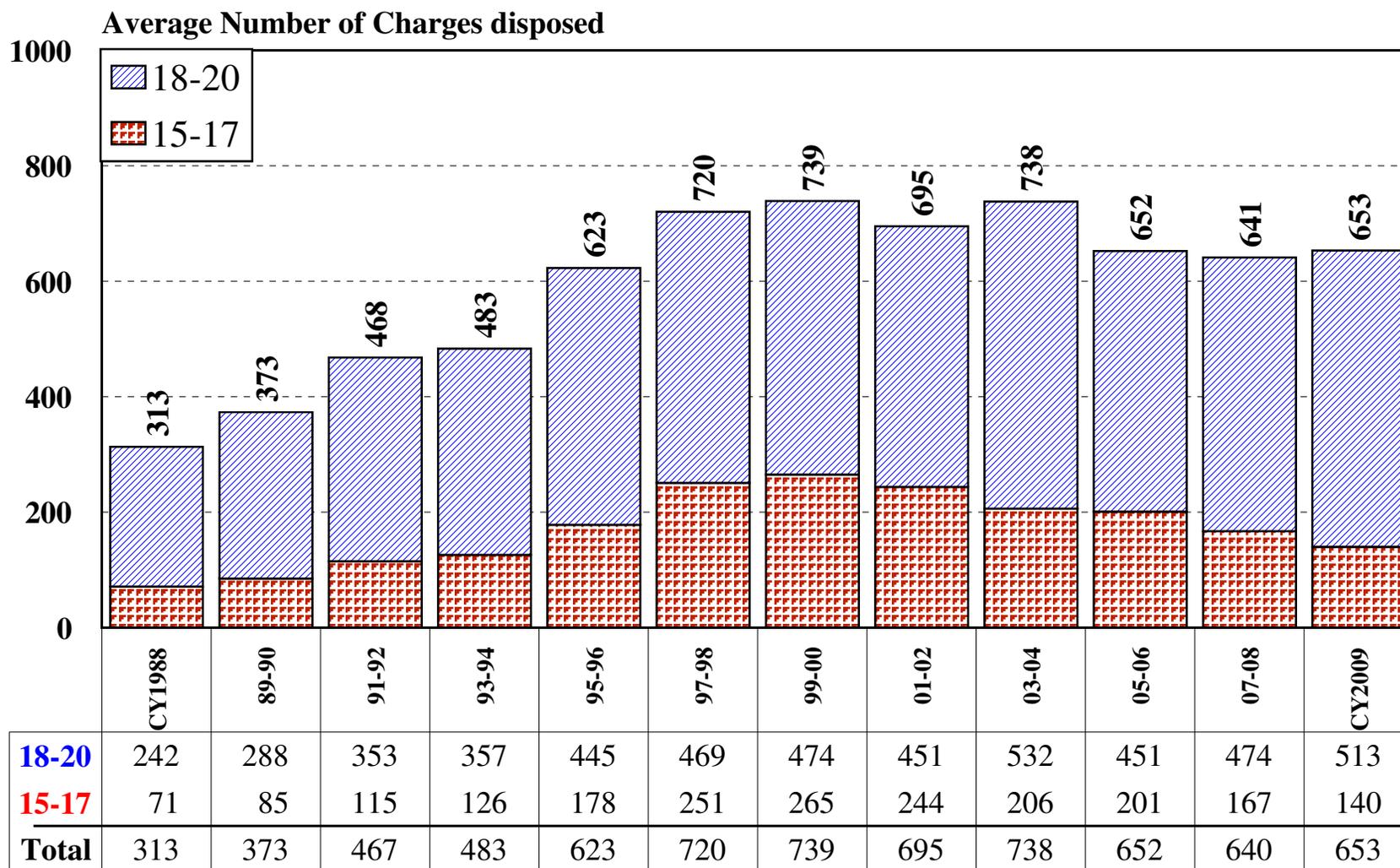
# Criminal Cases Disposed

## Offenders Aged 15-20



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Count is Persons, not charges. Convictions, acquittals, dismissals, and other closures are counted as “dispositions”.

# Criminal Cases Disposed (Violent Offenses) Offenders Aged 15-17 & 18-20

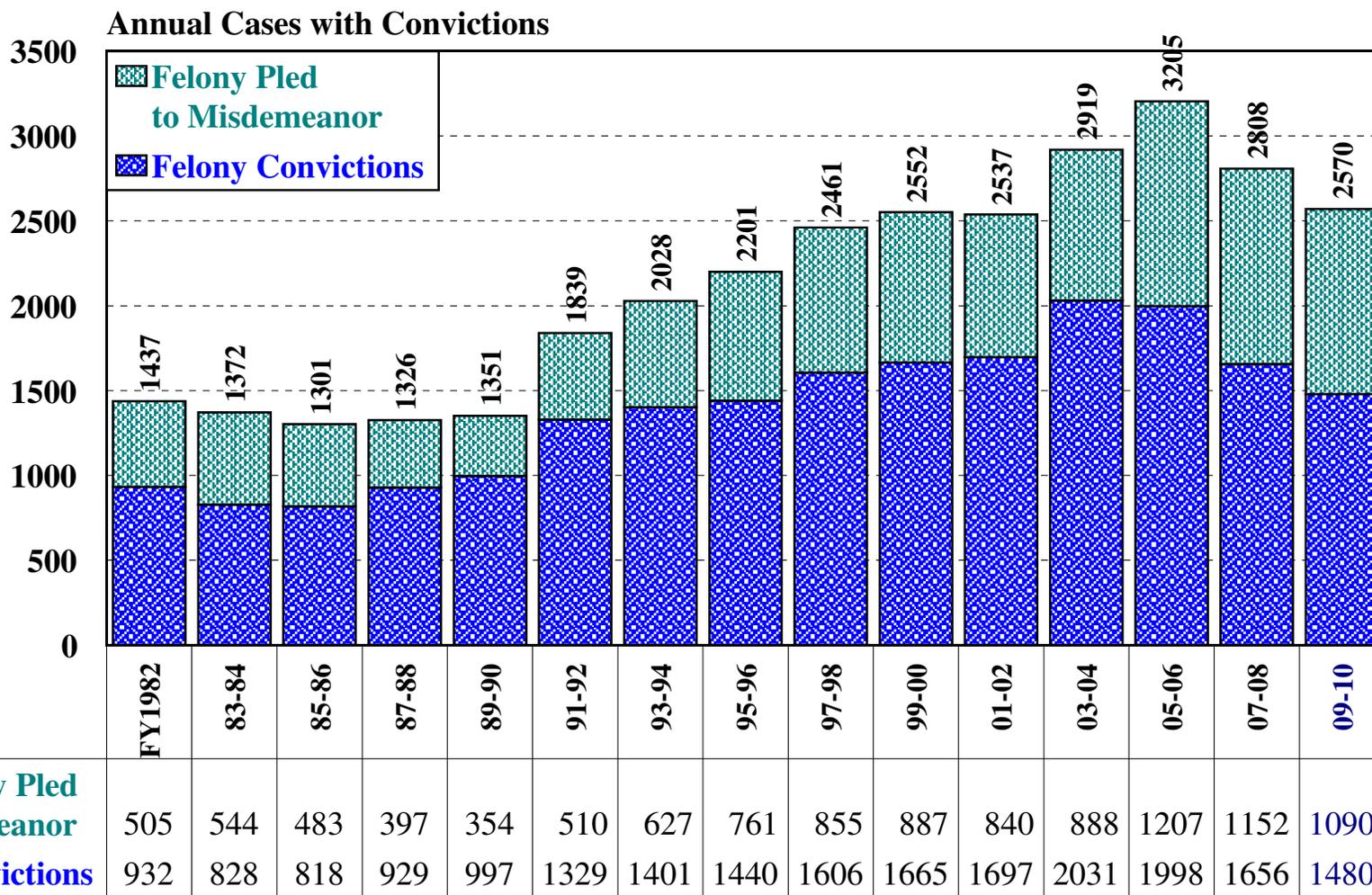


Biennum (Calenda) Years

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Count of Charges disposed, not persons charged. Convictions, acquittals, dismissals, and other closures are counted as “dispositions”.

# Vermont Felony (or Pled down) Convictions

## Felony Convictions and Felonies Pled to Misdemeanor Convictions

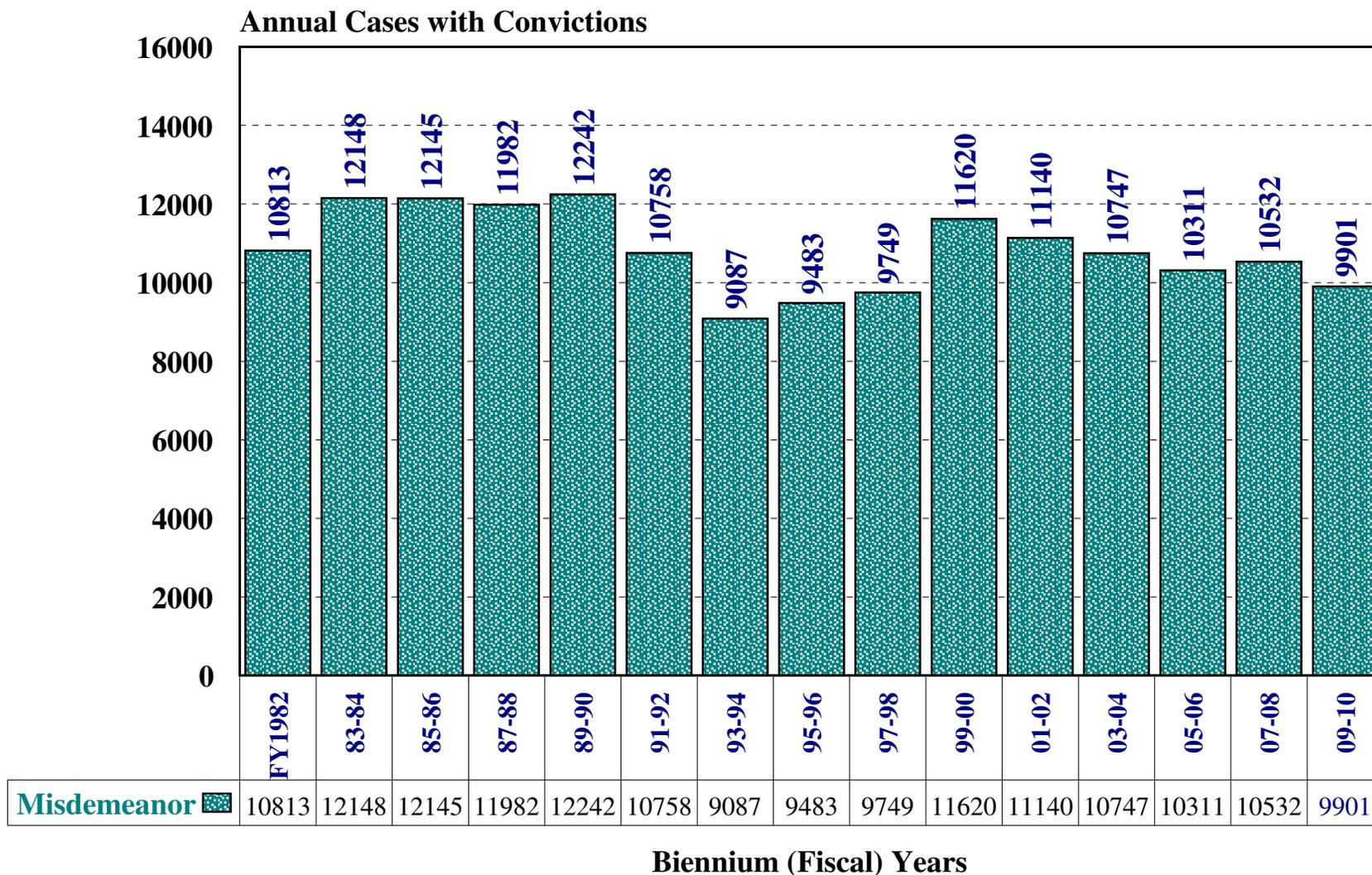


Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Vermont Court Administrator: [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). Judiciary reports count “court cases” which may involve multiple charges and dockets filed, heard, and disposed together.

# Vermont Misdemeanor Convictions

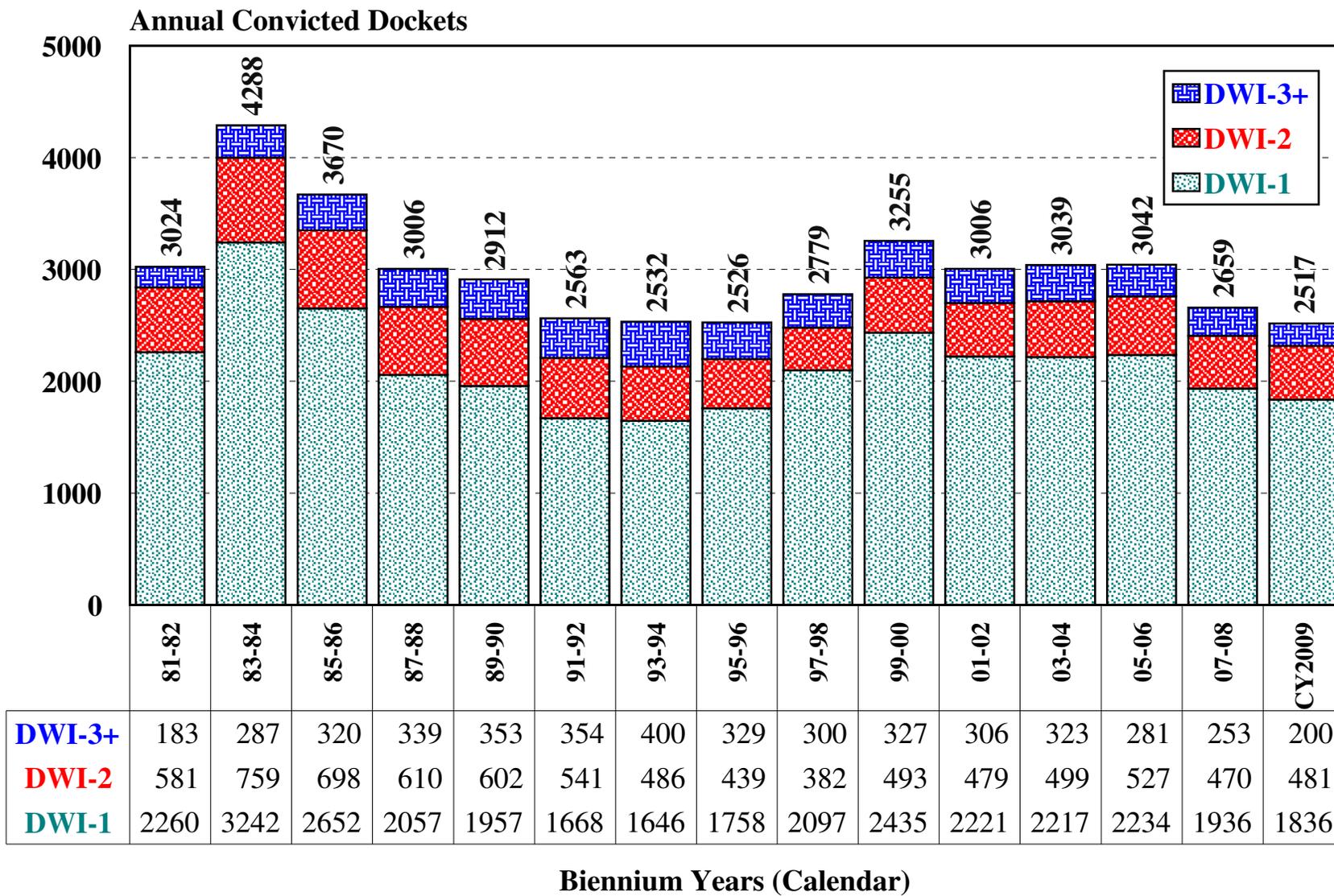
## District Courts



Source: Annual Judicial Statistics Vermont Court Administrator: [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). Judiciary reports count “court cases” which may involve multiple charges and dockets filed, heard, and disposed together.  
Note: Does not include felonies pled to misdemeanor.

# Total DWI Convictions

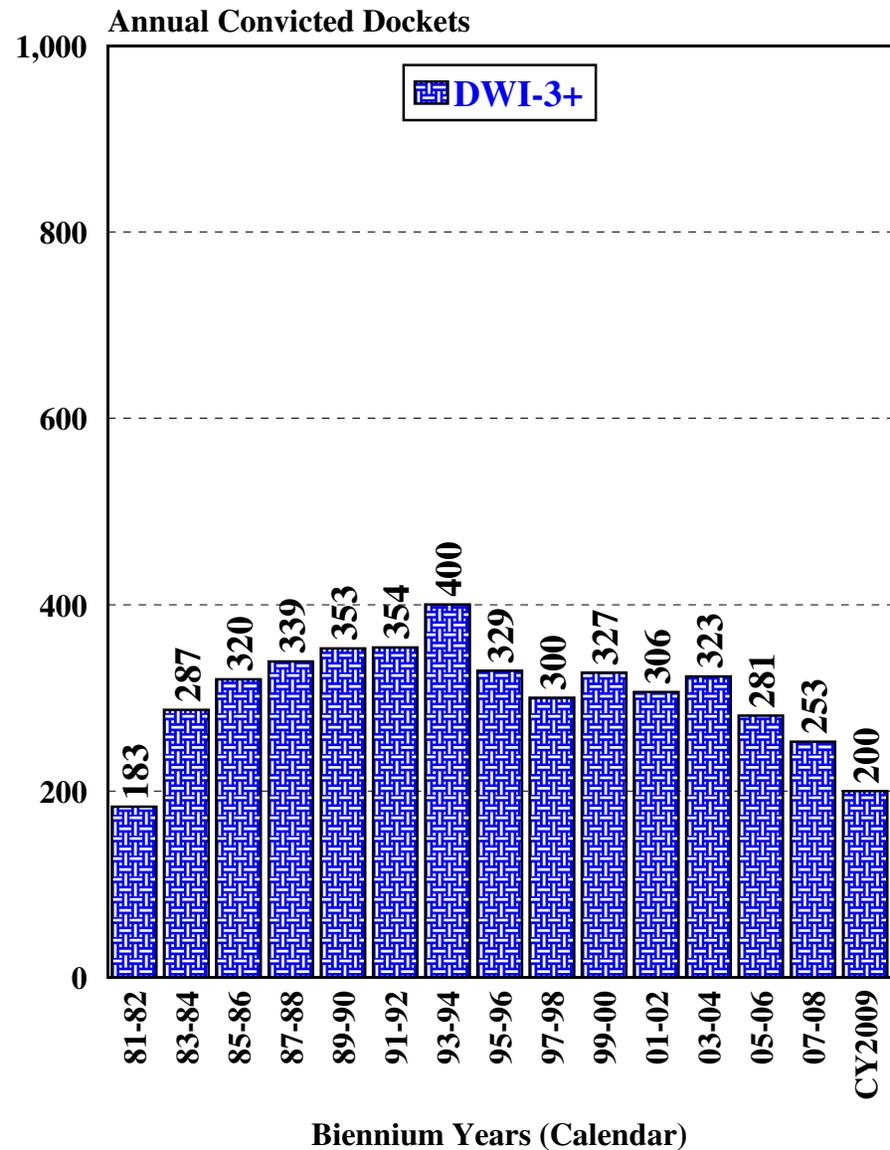
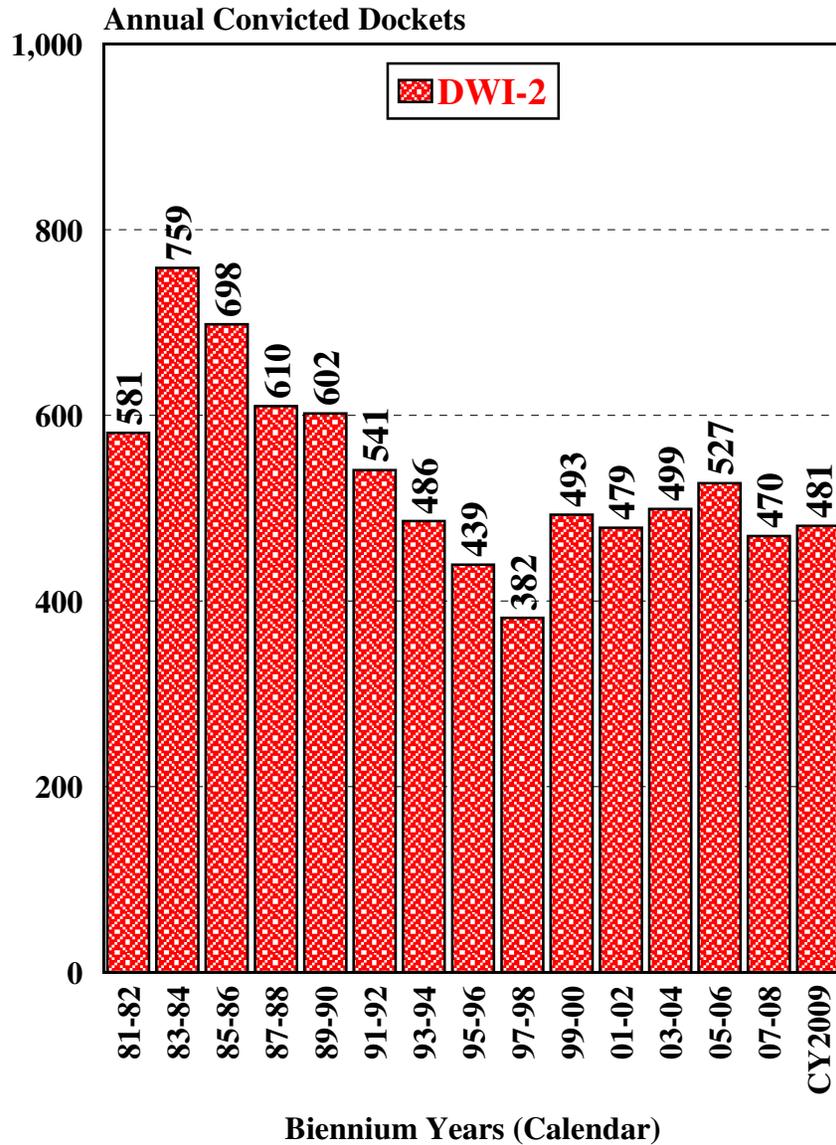
(Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), also known as Driving Under Influence (DUI))



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

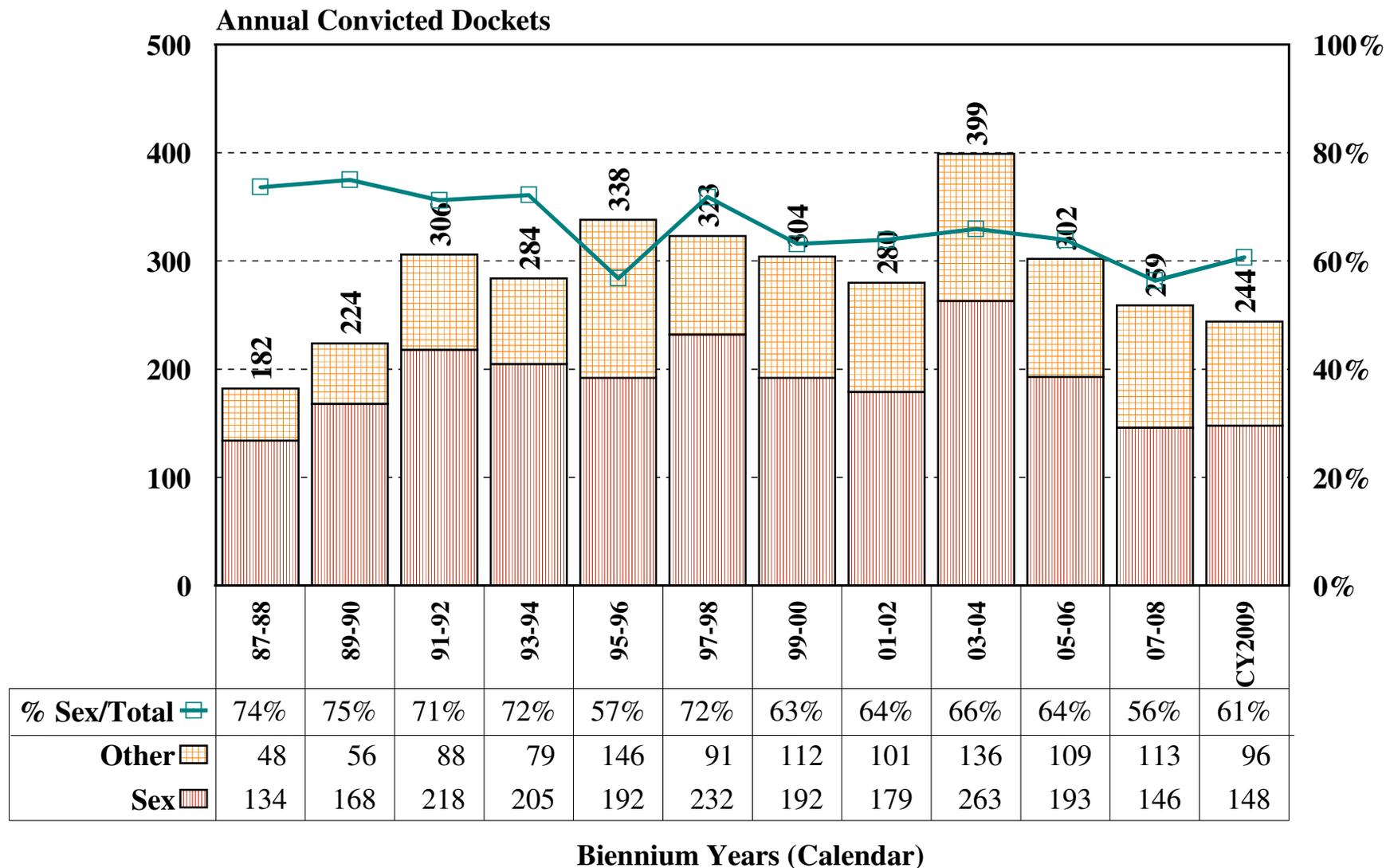
# Multiple DWI Convictions

(Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), also known as Driving Under Influence (DUI))



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

# Violent Felony Convictions Sex Offenses & Other Violent Crimes



Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Convictions (Sentences imposed or suspended), NOT persons convicted nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.  
Note: Violent Felonies are crimes against persons that are classified as felonies.

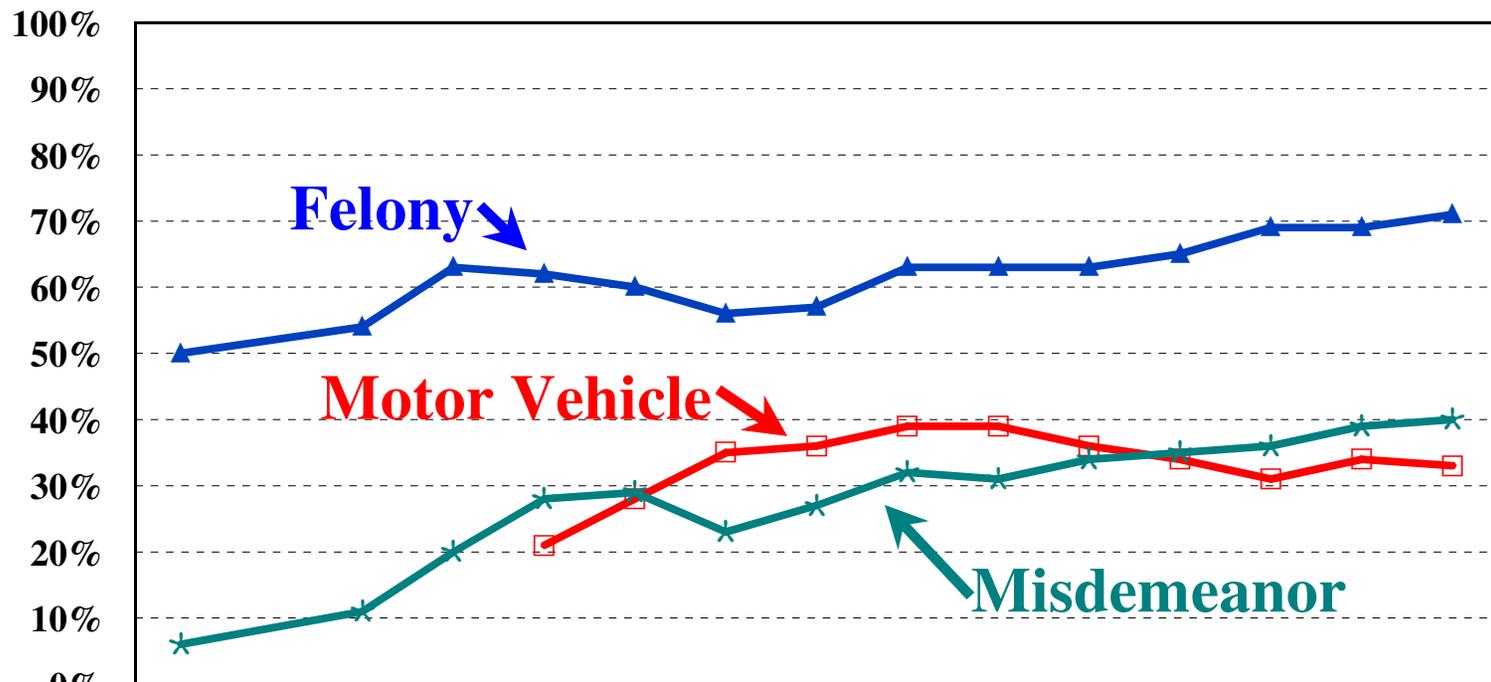
# Sentencing

- Once convicted of a criminal offense, the Courts determine the sanctions and conditions to be imposed upon the offender. In addition to fines and restitution, about 60% of offenders are given “sentences” for time to serve (or a full (or partial) suspension of that sentence on the condition of good behavior under probationary supervision). Offenders are remanded to the custody of the Department of Corrections for the management of such sentences, both through the use of incarceration and of community supervision. A partial suspension is called a “split” sentence since there are parts “to be served” and, afterwards, “to have probation supervision”.
- For “time to serve”, a sentence is typically stated as a range from a minimum time to a maximum time to serve. Many management considerations are timed around the “minimum release date” and “maximum release date” with the minimum sentence length dictating the least amount of DOC resources that will be needed to meet the demands upon the offenders (and the Department).
- In CY2009, the percentage of Felony convictions given time to serve rose slightly to 71%; it has risen 13% in the past decade. Misdemeanor convictions given time to serve continued up slightly to 40%; it has risen 29% in the past decade. Motor Vehicle convictions are level at 33%; down 15% in the past decade. Of the remaining convictions, a third received fully suspended sentences (probation) and the rest received only fines.
- Average Sentence lengths have ranged up and down +/-10% for Felony and Misdemeanor sentences, but are relatively consistent. However, the sentence lengths for Motor Vehicles sentences with time to serve increased substantially in the 1990s (tripling) with some more recent decline in the past decade to be about twice what it was twenty years ago.
- The combinations of more convictions with sentences to serve and the sentence lengths have caused a +125% increase in the last twenty years to the minimum bed-years demand and a +160% increase in the “past-min” (time between min and max) potential bed-years demand that may need to be met in prison for offenders who cannot be successfully reintegrated after their minimum terms. This Minimum “encumbrance” has been approximately level (+/-10%) for the last seven years at about 2700 bed-years of minimum sentences to serve each year.
- The numbers of Violent crimes convicted has dropped recently, but the rate being given time to serve has risen; CY2009 was 93% sentenced to serve time for all Violent Felonies and 84% for Sex offenses.

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# Percent of Convictions Given Time to Serve

## “Time to Serve” in Prison or Community

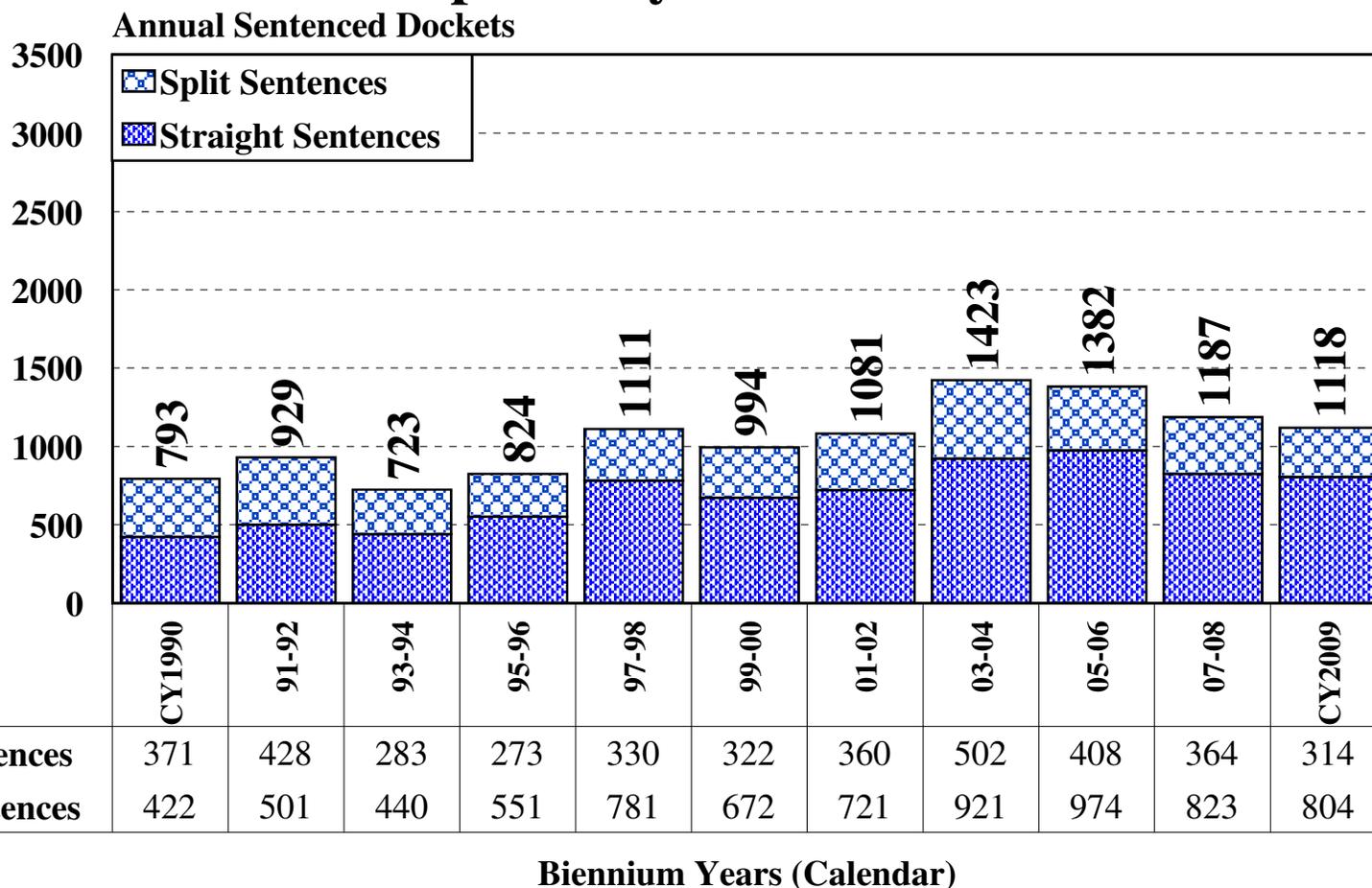


	CY1982	83-84	85-86	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	CY2009
<b>Felony</b> ▲	50%		54%	63%	62%	60%	56%	57%	63%	63%	63%	65%	69%	69%	71%
<b>Misdemeanor</b> ★	6%		11%	20%	28%	29%	23%	27%	32%	31%	34%	35%	36%	39%	40%
<b>Motor Vehicle</b> ◻					21%	28%	35%	36%	39%	39%	36%	34%	31%	34%	33%

Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges. Includes straight and split sentences. “Time to Serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

# Number of Felony Sentences with Time to Serve As imposed by the Court



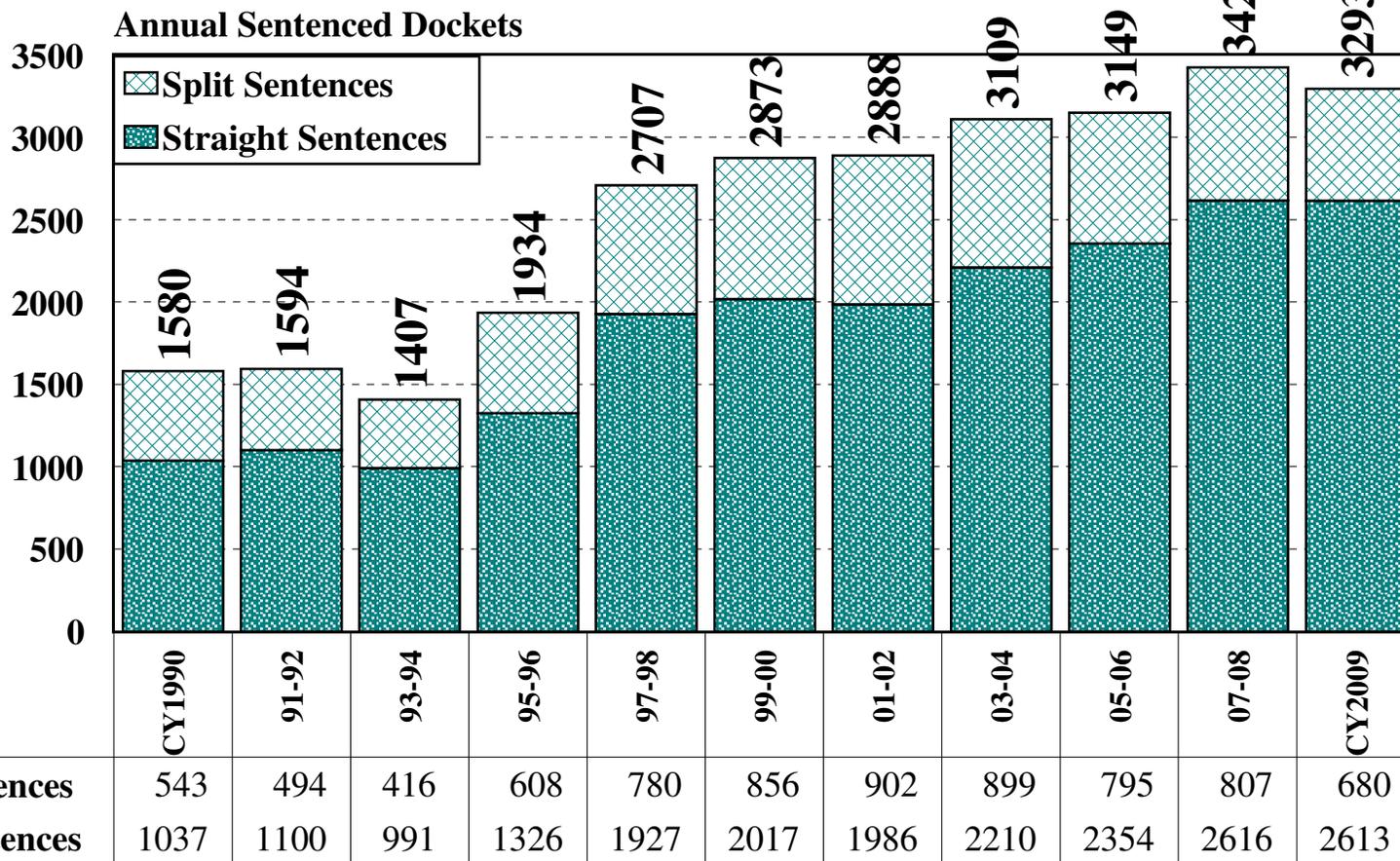
Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

Note: "Time to Serve" might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

"Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Number of Misdemeanor Sentences with Time to Serve As imposed by the Court



Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

Note: “Time to Serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

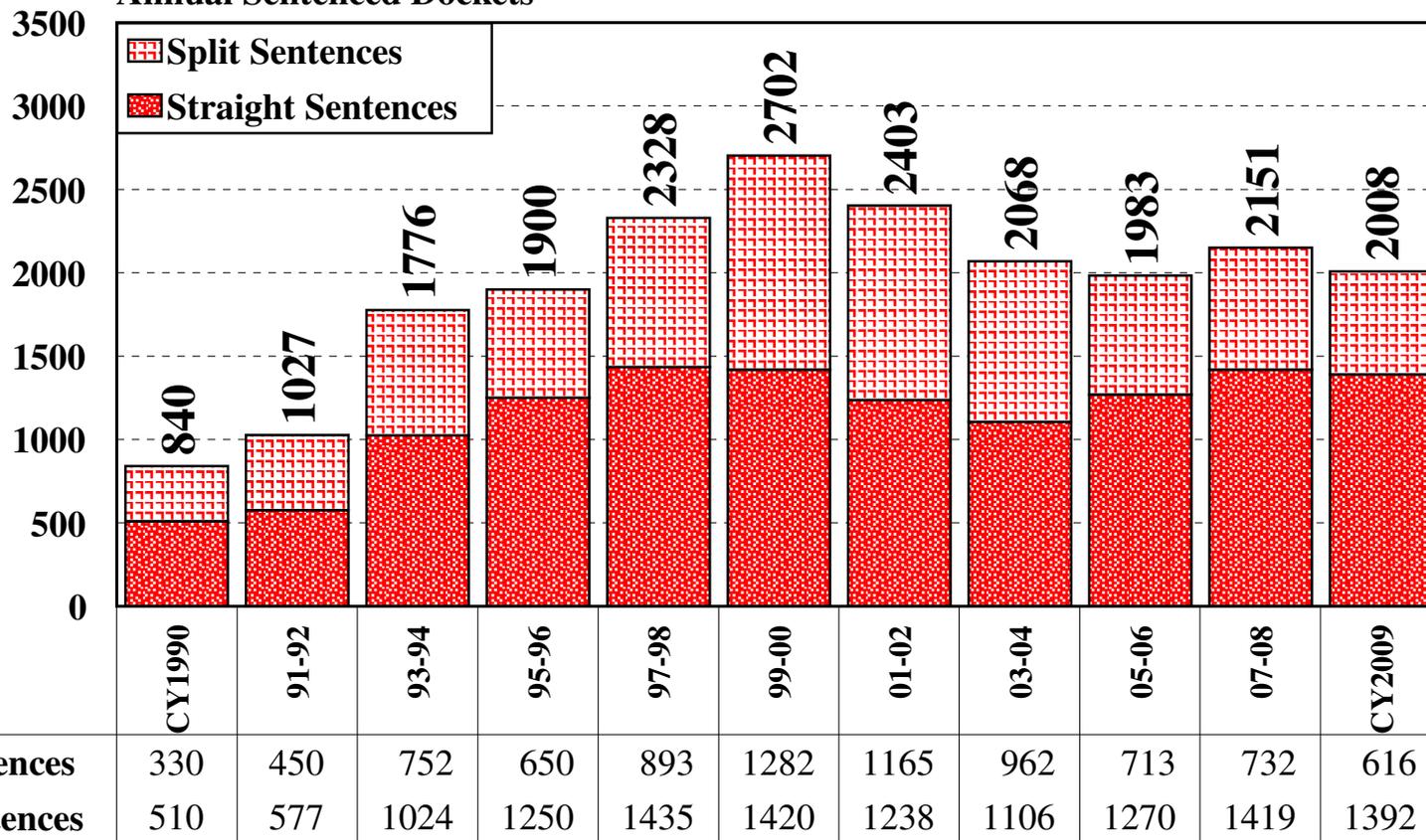
"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

"Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Number of Motor Vehicle Sentences with Time to Serve

## As imposed by the Court

Annual Sentenced Dockets



### Biennium Years (Calendar)

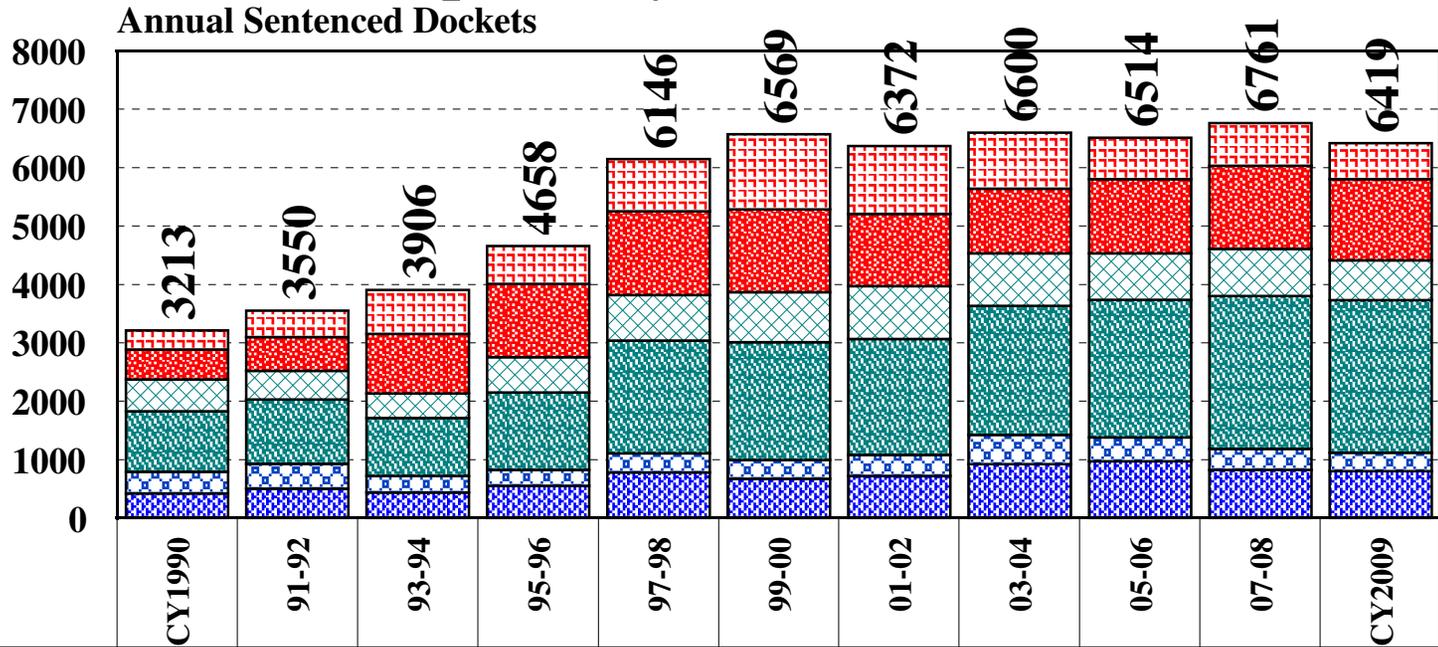
Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

Note: “Time to Serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

"Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Total Number of Sentences with Time to Serve As imposed by the Court



	CY1990	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	CY2009
<b>Motor Veh. Split</b>	330	450	752	650	893	1282	1165	962	713	732	616
<b>Motor Veh. Straight</b>	510	577	1024	1250	1435	1420	1238	1106	1270	1419	1392
<b>Misdem. Split</b>	543	494	416	608	780	856	902	899	795	807	680
<b>Misdem. Straight</b>	1037	1100	991	1326	1927	2017	1986	2210	2354	2616	2613
<b>Felony Split</b>	371	428	283	273	330	322	360	502	408	364	314
<b>Felony Straight</b>	422	501	440	551	781	672	721	921	974	823	804

## Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

Note: "Time to Serve" might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

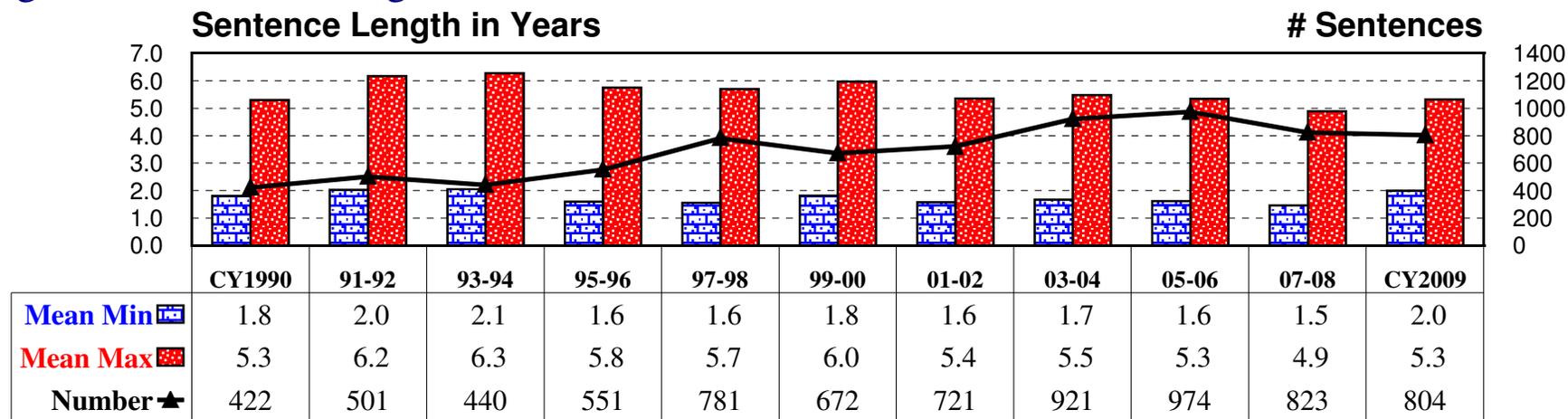
"Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.

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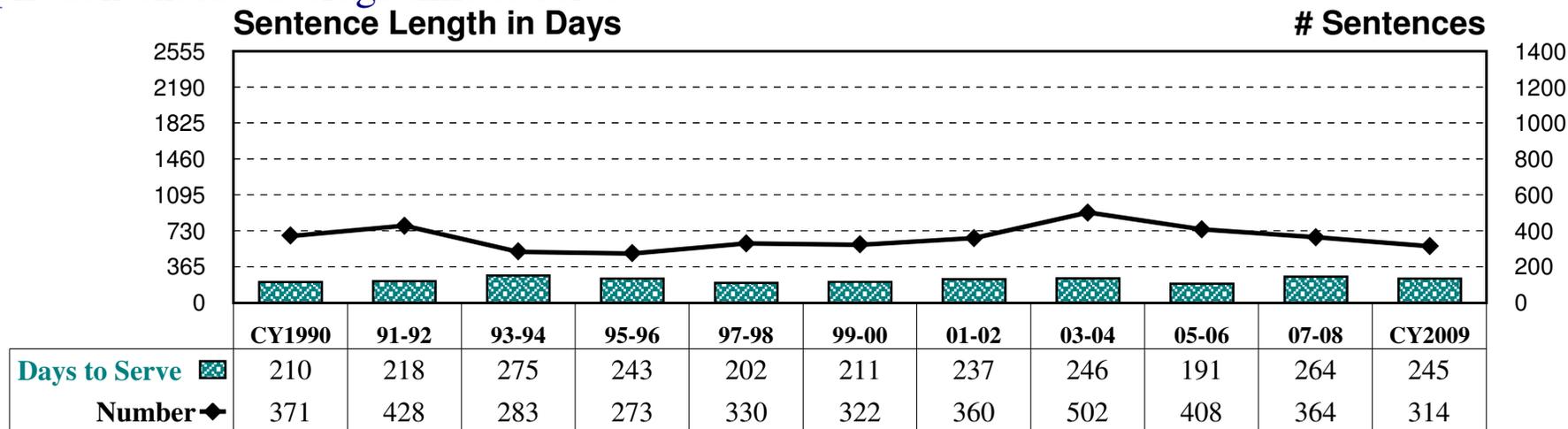
# Felony Sentence Lengths

## As imposed by the Court

Straight Sentences - average Minimum & Maximum terms



Split Sentences - average time to serve



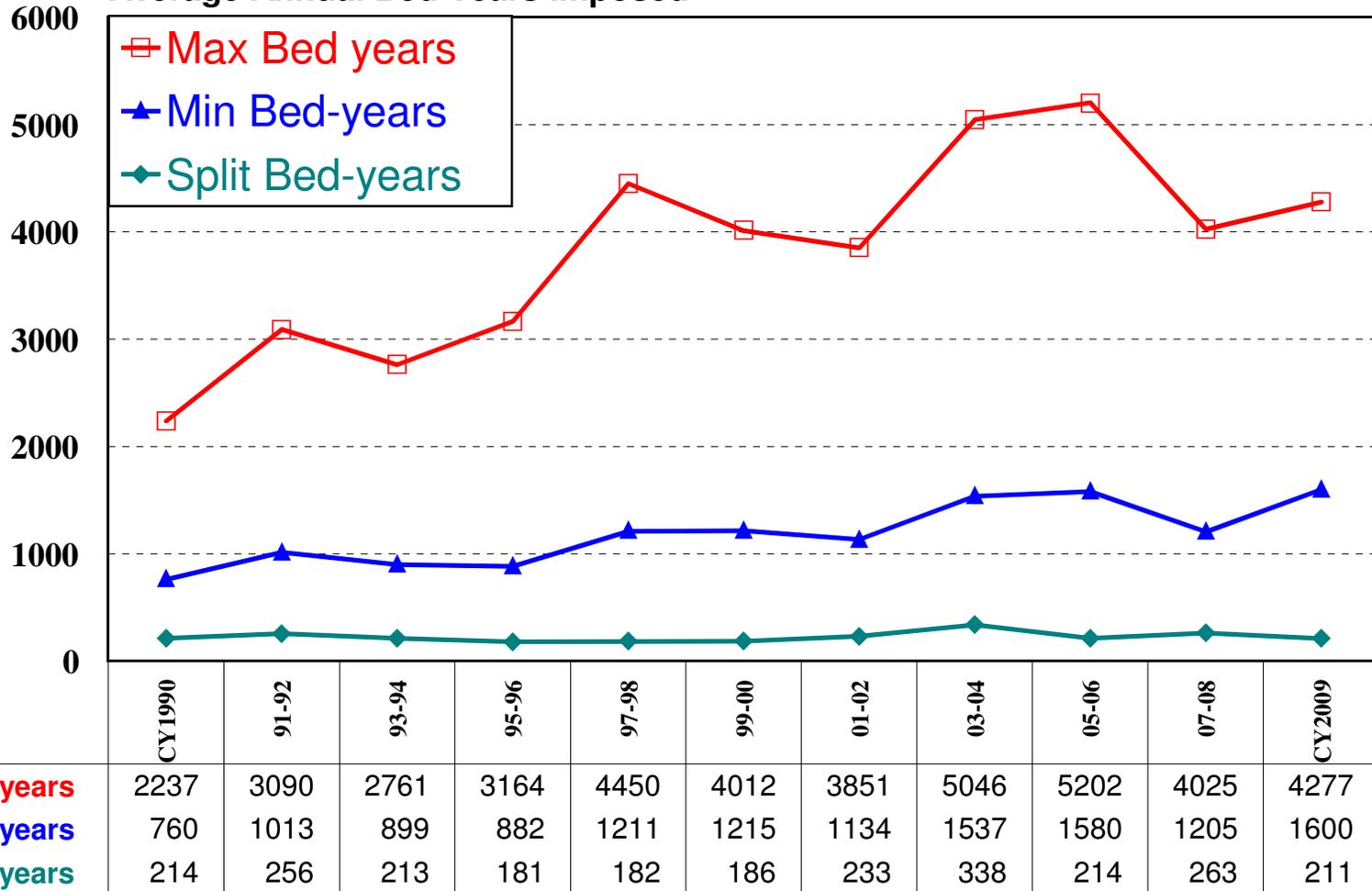
Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

# Bed Years Imposed

## Felony offenses

Average Annual Bed Years Imposed



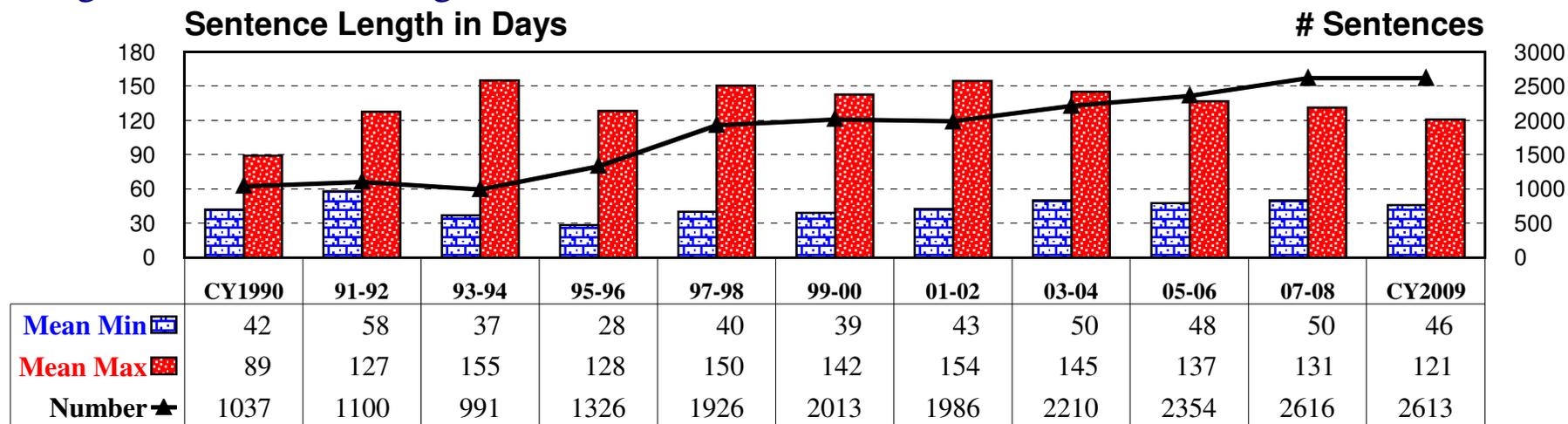
Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

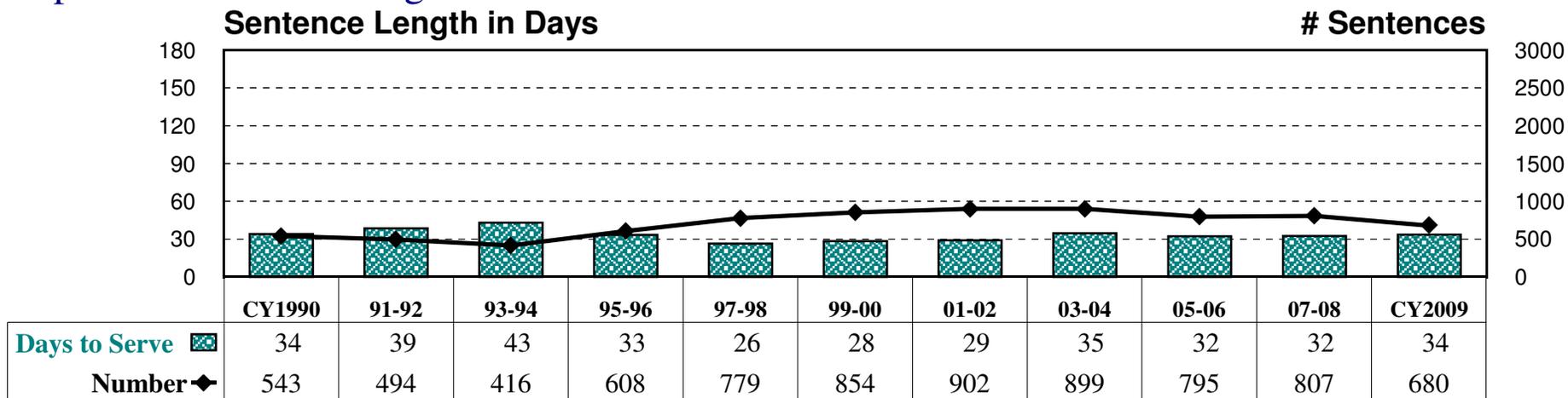
# Misdemeanor Sentence Lengths

## As imposed by the Court

Straight Sentences - average Minimum & Maximum terms



Split Sentences - average time to serve



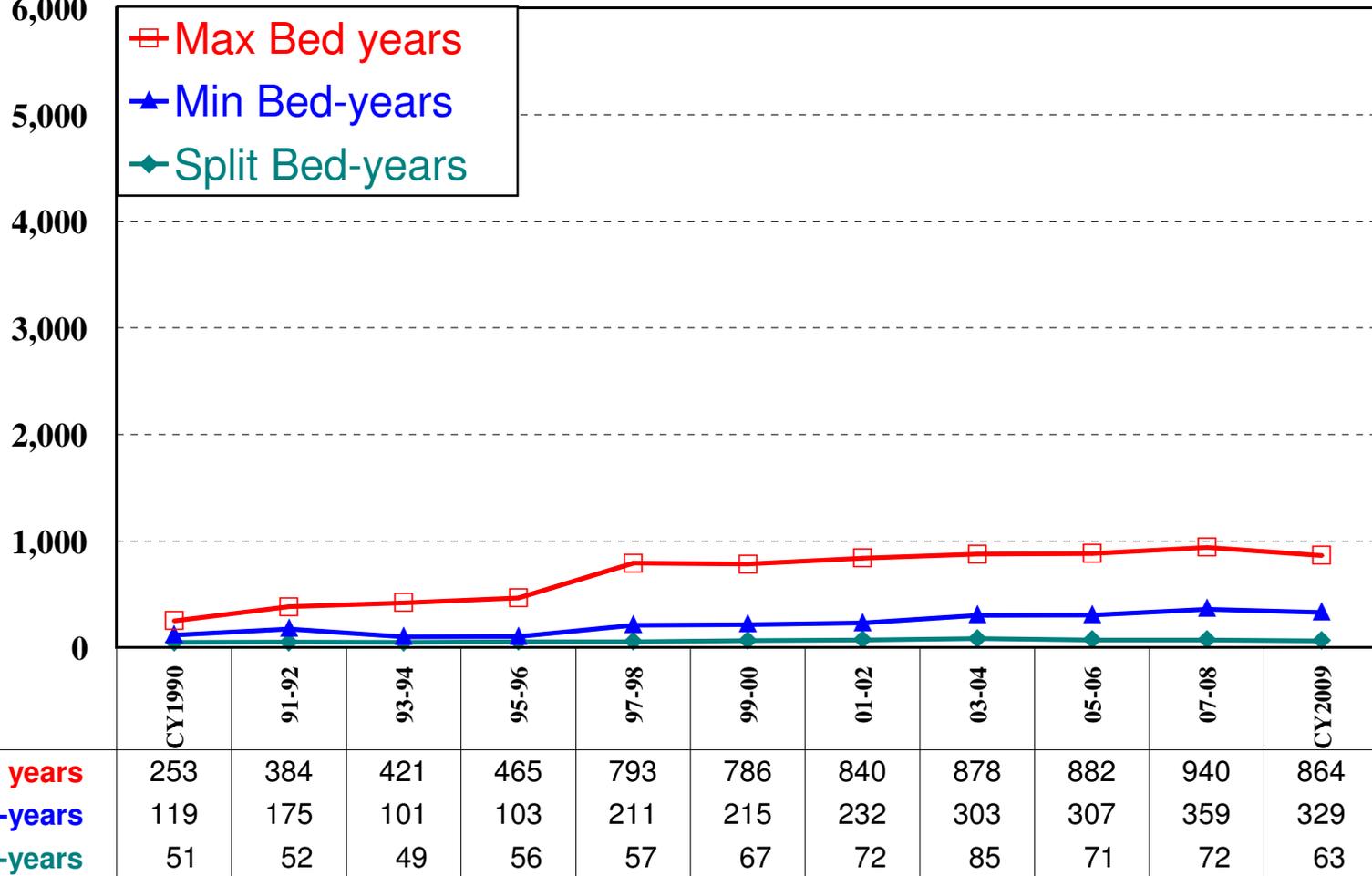
Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

# Bed Years Imposed

## Misdemeanor offenses

Average Annual Bed Years Imposed



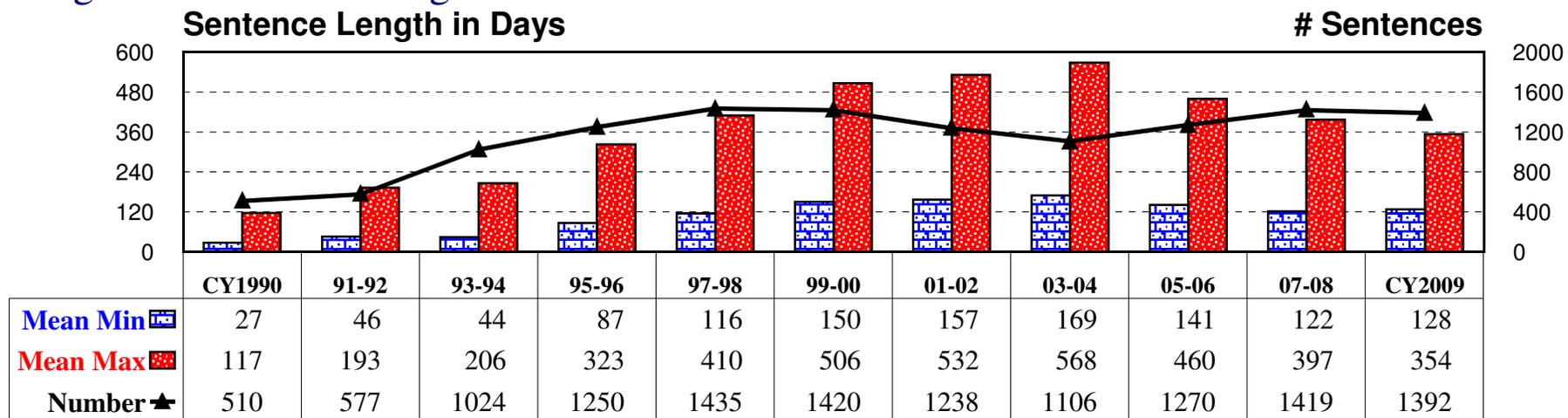
Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

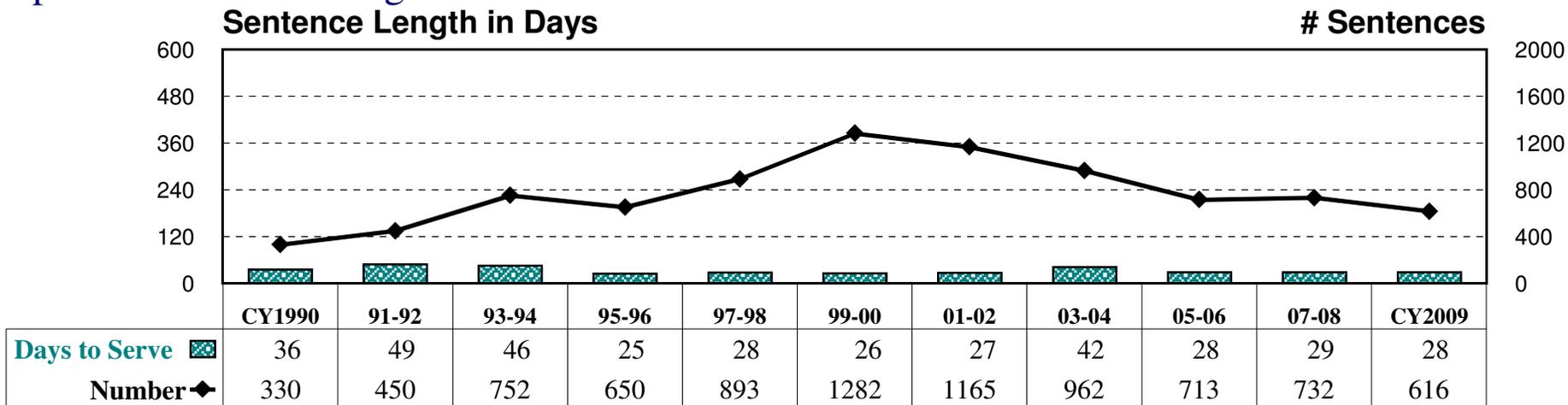
# Motor Vehicle Sentence Lengths

## As imposed by the Court

### Straight Sentences - average Minimum & Maximum terms



### Split Sentences - average time to serve

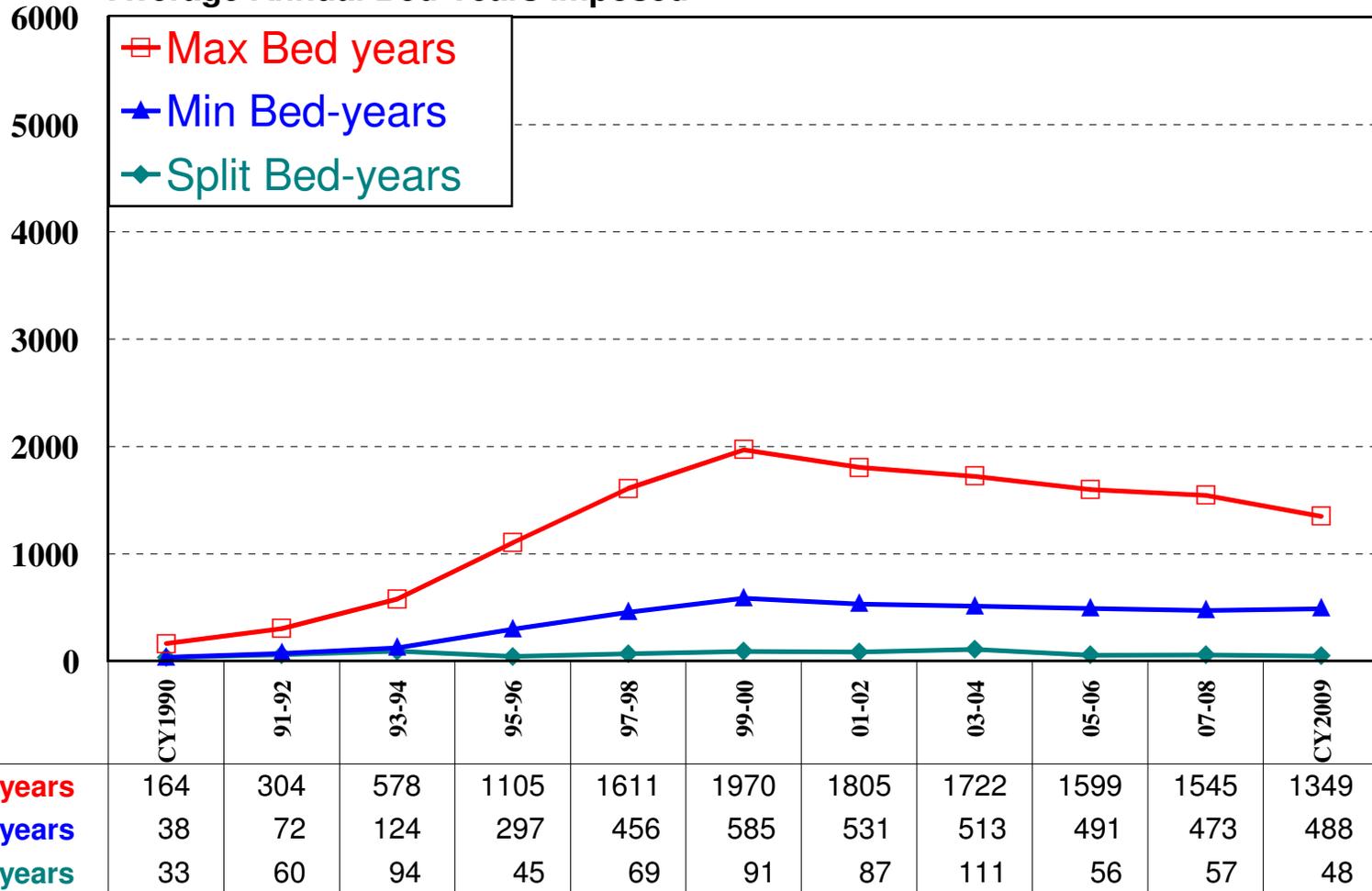


Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor "court cases" involving multiple charges.

# Bed Years Imposed Motor Vehicle Offenses

Average Annual Bed Years Imposed



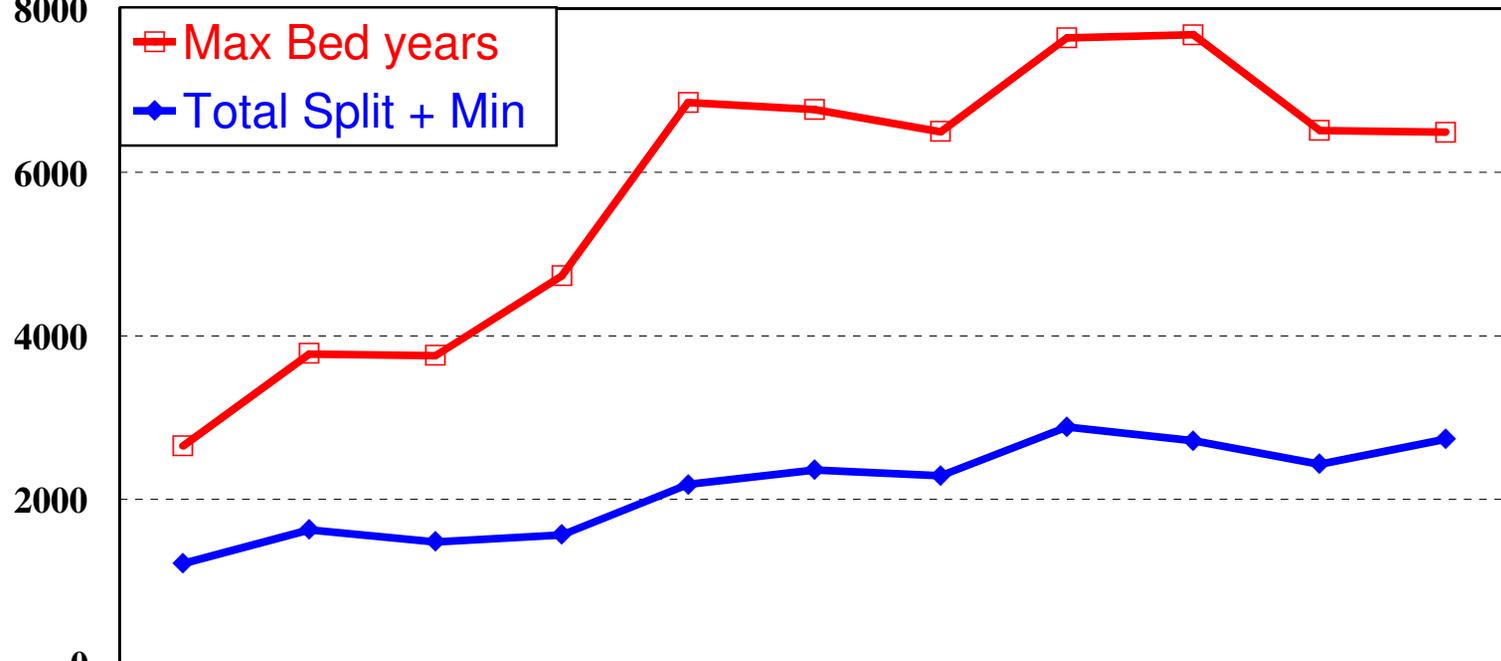
Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

# Total Bed Years Imposed

## All offenses

Average Annual Bed Years Imposed



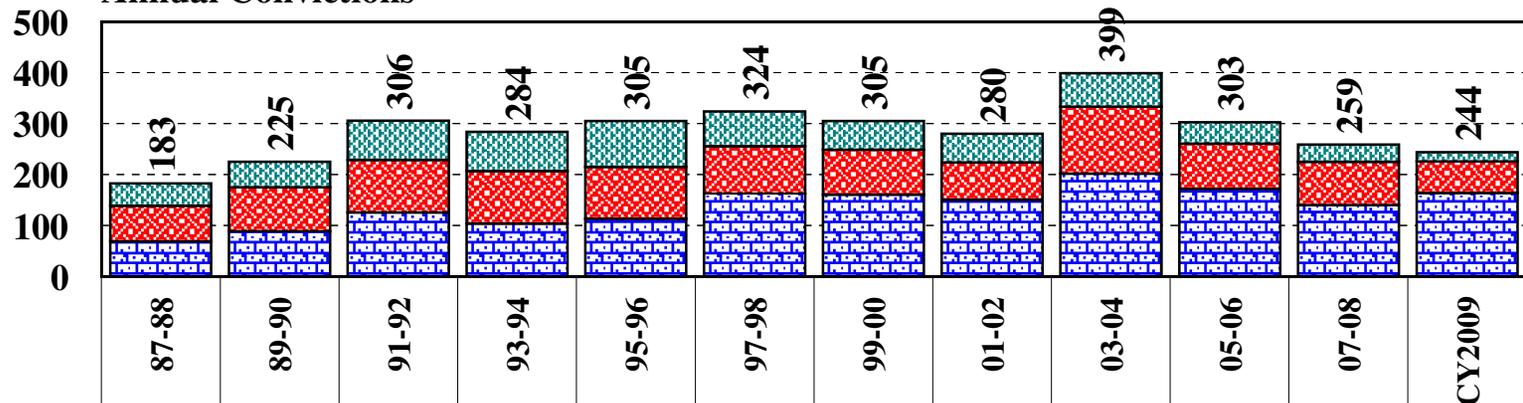
	CY1990	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	CY2009
<b>Max Bed years</b>	2653	3778	3760	4734	6854	6768	6496	7646	7684	6510	6490
<b>Min Bed-years</b>	917	1260	1124	1282	1877	2016	1897	2352	2377	2036	2417
<b>Split Bed-years</b>	297	369	356	282	307	344	391	533	340	392	321
<b>Total Split + Min</b>	1213	1629	1480	1565	2184	2360	2288	2886	2717	2428	2738

Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Based on Sentences on each conviction, not Persons convicted.

# Violent Felony Convictions Sentence Types

Annual Convictions



% Time to Serve	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	CY2009
<b>Suspended (Probation)</b>	44	50	77	77	90	68	56	56	66	42	34	18
<b>Split (Inc. &amp; Probation)</b>	70	86	103	103	102	93	88	73	131	89	85	62
<b>Straight (Incarcerated)</b>	69	89	126	104	113	163	161	151	202	172	140	164
<b>Total</b>	182	224	306	284	338	323	304	280	399	302	259	244

## Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of charges/dockets with Sentences imposed, NOT persons sentenced nor “court cases” involving multiple charges.

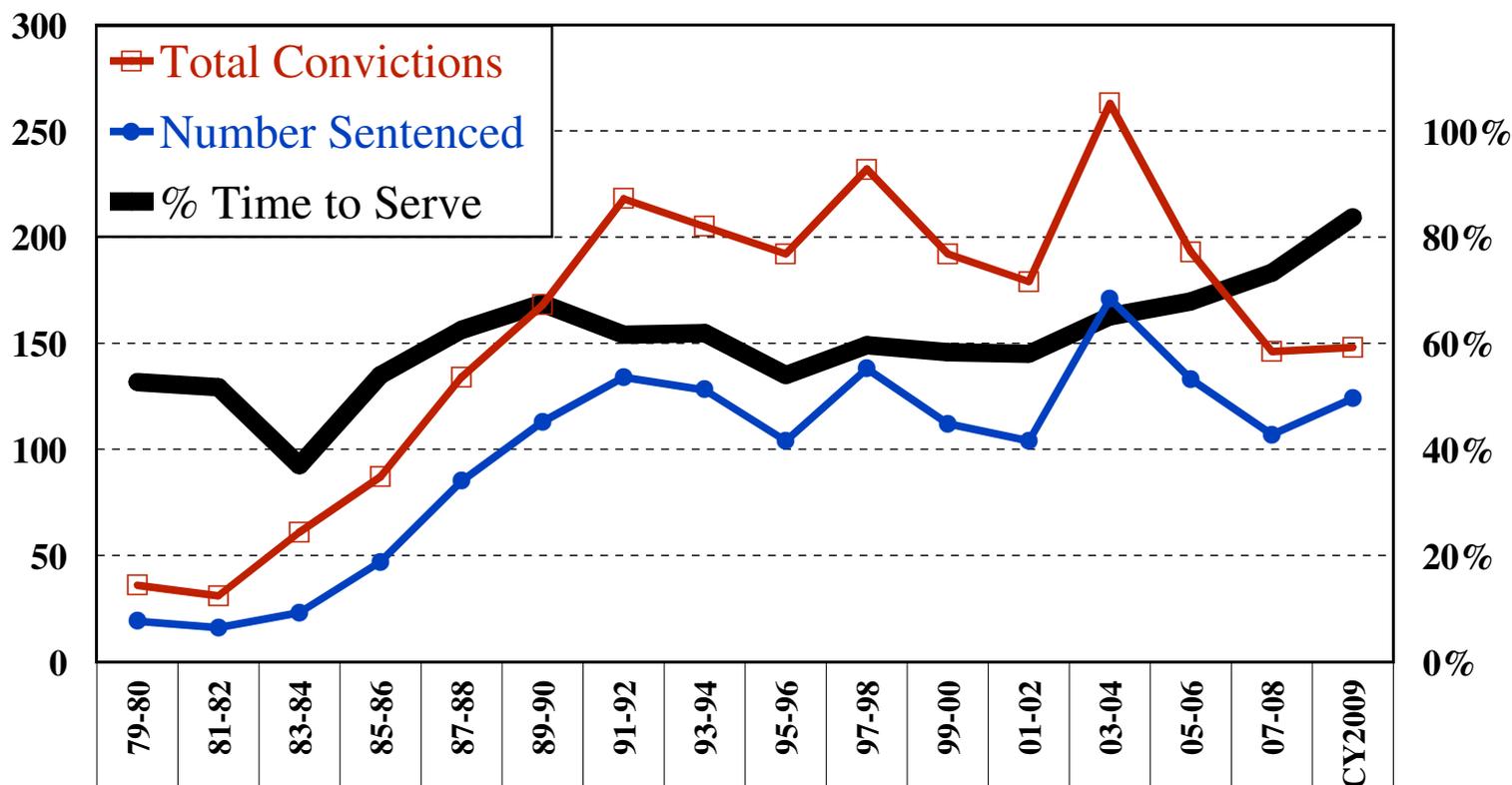
Note: Violent Felonies are crimes against persons that are classified as felonies.

Incarcerative ”time to serve” might be served in actual incarceration or under an Intermediate Sanction agreement with supervision in the community.

- "Suspended" sentences have none of the underlying sentence imposed immediately and commit the person directly to probation supervision only. Poor performance under such supervision might lead to imposition of the sentence later.
- "Split" sentences are terms of incarceration followed by probation; the offender is not paroled.
- "Straight" sentences have minimum and maximum terms; the offender may be released on community reentry program and/or parole.

# Sex Offenders

## Convictions & Sentences to Time to Serve



	79-80	81-82	83-84	85-86	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	CY2009
<b>Total Convictions</b>	36	31	61	87	134	168	218	205	192	232	192	179	263	193	146	148
<b>Number Sentenced</b>	19	16	23	47	85	113	134	128	104	138	112	104	171	133	107	124
<b>% Time to Serve</b>	53%	52%	37%	54%	63%	68%	62%	62%	54%	60%	58%	58%	65%	68%	73%	84%

Biennium Years (Calendar)

Source: 1979-1984 from Vermont Court Administrator. Thereafter from Vermont Center for Justice Research, annual updates. Counts of Charges with convictions, NOT number of people convicted. "Sentenced" refers to persons receiving straight or split sentences (unsuspended, i.e. not probation) which may have been served either in incarceration or an intermediate sanctions program in the community.

## **PART TWO**

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# **Corrections Numbers**

## **Meeting the Demand**

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# Corrections View of Demand

- Because many offenders have multiple convictions with simultaneously active sentences, there are rules for a combined calculation across all sentences (known as the offender's effective sentence computation). In reporting statistics about sentences, Courts generally count "charges convicted/sentenced" while Corrections counts "persons" (as characterized by the extremes, such as longest sentence, sum of all sentences, or most serious crime).
- While often easiest to do and thus more likely to have comparable data collected historically (or in other States), looking at a single day's data (point-in-time) distorts the "typical day" view to include most of the long-term prisoners and only a few of the many short-term sentenced inmates who occupy a bed in a year. Alternatively, looking at the data each day for everyone seen one or more times in a period (flow) provides better "per person" measures for the "typical offender". Both these views are presented in this section.
- Common distributions are:
  - Effective Sentence (to serve) Length - Unsentenced (detainees), Jail (up to one year maximum), and Prison (more than one year maximum)
  - Seriousness/type of offense committed: Felony versus Misdemeanor. Violent (crime against person) versus Property (both Title 13), public disorder (Drug/Health (Title 18), Motor vehicle (Title 23)), or others. Amongst violent felonies, there are some considered especially "serious" (e.g. murder, sexual assaults) that are often counted separately.
  - Supervision/placement program/sanction - Incarcerated (Sentenced/Serving vs Detained) and Community (Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, Parole, or Probation).
  - Phase in Sentence - Unsentenced, Pre-Minimum, Past Minimum (stayed in prison beyond minimum or returned to prison after minimum).

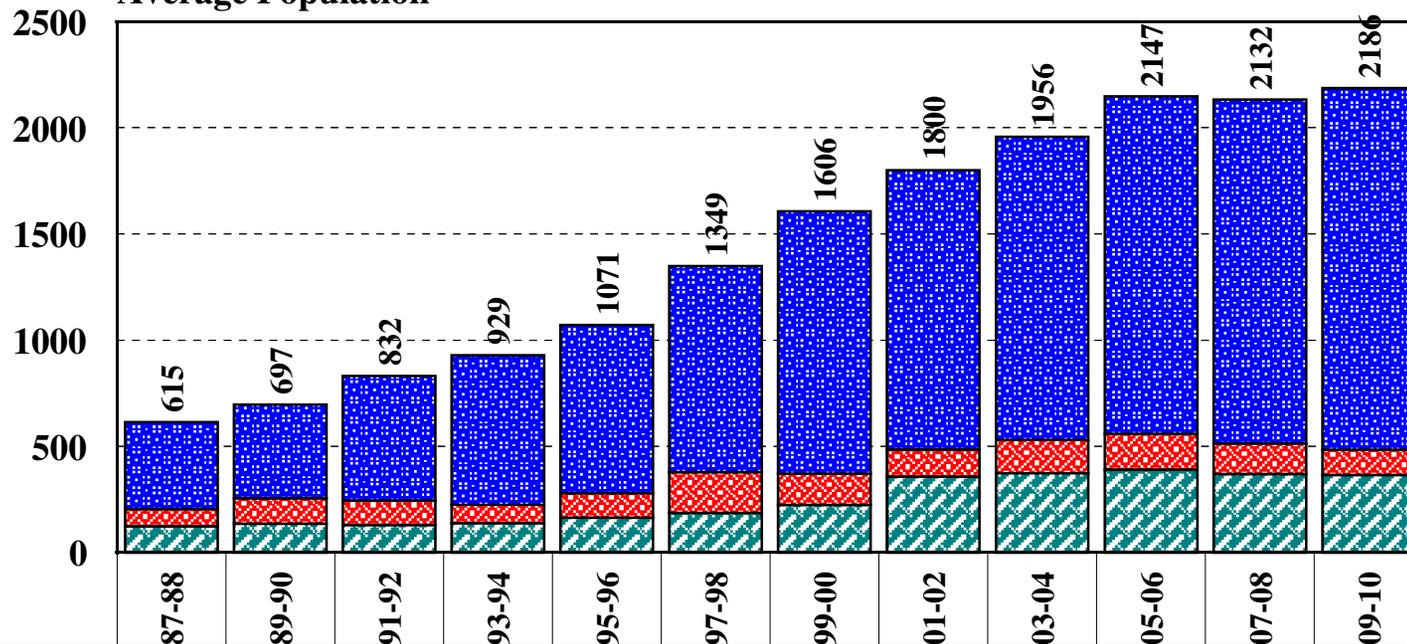
# Point-in-Time View of Incarceration

- The Prison portion (78%) of Vermont's inmate population has grown steadily for the last quarter century until the recent plateau in the past 5-6 years. By contrast, the Jail portion (5%) of inmates is back to the same size it was two decades ago (after a sudden jump around 1997); this population tends to have the largest swings in its population size, but due to its small portion such changes have little effect on the overall population size. The Detainee population (17%) grew considerably between 1995 and 2002 and has been roughly level since then. **In the past twenty years, the inmates with maximum Life sentences (or effectively "life" at 99 years or more) has grown more than tenfold and now occupy about 7% of all bedspace used to serve time.**
- Sixty percent of all Male inmates on a typical day (Prison, Jail, or Detained) have committed crimes against persons ("violent") and about 30% of Female inmates would be similarly characterized. Including Lifers, Violent felons make up about 54% of all inmates with Violent misdemeanants adding another 6%.
- On average (excluding persons with life sentences), a Violent felon will occupy a prison bed for over five years to serve his/her combined minimum sentence. But only about 61% of Violent felons serving time are still in their pre-minimum phase. On average, they have about another 10 years between their minimum terms and their maximum terms.
- Even "Lifers" with the possibility of parole (minimum less than Life) will occupy a prison bed for an average of two and a half decades to meet his/her minimum requirement for release. It is not uncommon to add 10 more Lifers with about half that amount leaving incarceration each year.
- As mentioned on the previous page, point-in-time views are biased towards long-term prisoners and under-represent short-term inmates. Thus the average minimum sentence length of 20 months for non-violent-felon seen on a given day is not a good "per sentenced person" measure.

# Vermont Inmate Population

Jail (maximum 1 yr or less), Prison (maximum more than 1 year), Detained

Average Population



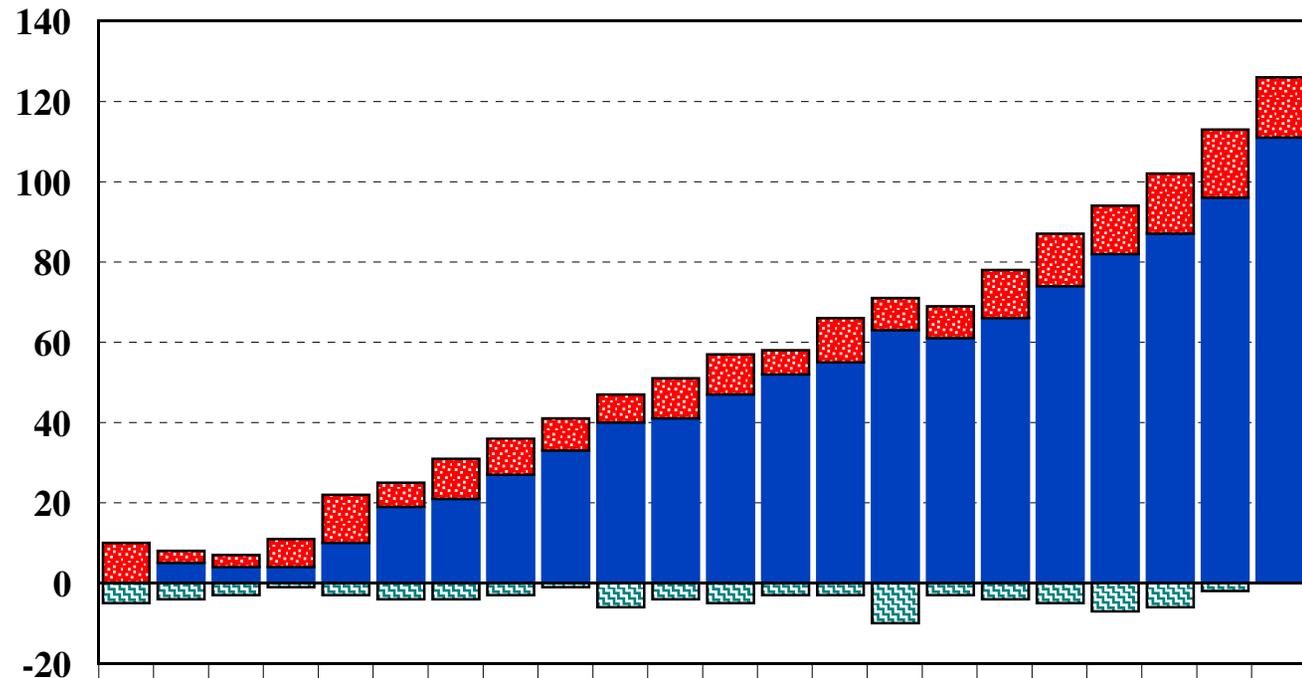
<b>Prison (vs 1990)</b>	93%	100%	133%	160%	180%	220%	280%	299%	324%	361%	368%	387%
<b>Jail (vs 1990)</b>	67%	100%	97%	73%	97%	161%	123%	107%	130%	139%	120%	98%
<b>Detained (vs 1990)</b>	91%	100%	95%	101%	120%	136%	164%	261%	273%	286%	270%	267%
<b>Max over 1 yr</b> (Blue dotted)	410	440	586	703	790	969	1234	1314	1426	1588	1618	1702
<b>Max 1 yr or less</b> (Red checkered)	80	120	116	87	116	193	147	128	156	167	144	118
<b>Detained</b> (Green hatched)	125	137	130	139	165	187	225	358	374	392	370	366

Biennium Years (End-of-Year)

Source: US Bureau of Justice Statistics, Year-End Count (National Prisoner Statistic). Includes Inmates housed out-of-state, but does not include furlongees. 2010 is represented by the midyear count (June 30, 2010).

# Life or Effectively Life Inmates

## Census at End-of-Fiscal Years



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Gone before next Year</b> 	-5	-4	-3	-1	-3	-4	-4	-3	-1	-6	-4	-5	-3	-3	-10	-3	-4	-5	-7	-6	-2	
<b>Lifers at End-of-FY</b>	10	8	7	11	22	25	31	36	41	47	51	57	58	66	71	69	78	87	94	102	113	126
<b>New in Year</b> 	10	3	3	7	12	6	10	9	8	7	10	10	6	11	8	8	12	13	12	15	17	15
<b>Carry from Previous Year</b> 		5	4	4	10	19	21	27	33	40	41	47	52	55	63	61	66	74	82	87	96	111

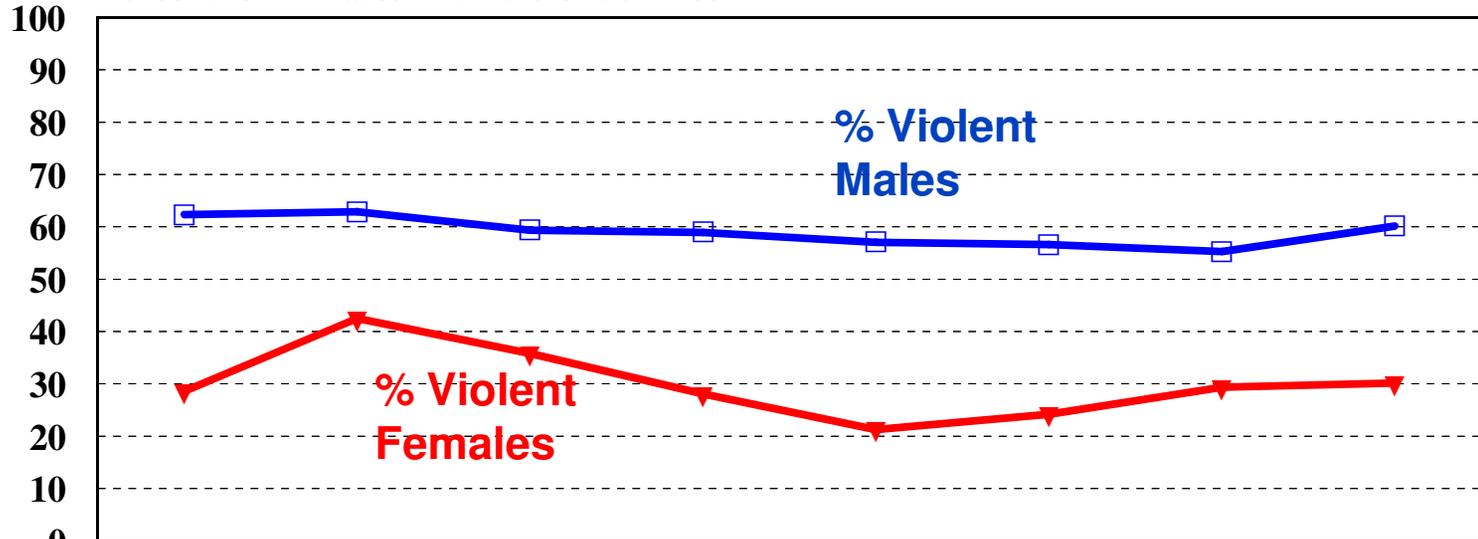
Midyear (June)

Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June 1989 - 2000) and daily Snapshot on June 30th 2001- onward.  
“Effectively Life” includes anyone with a maximum sentence of 99 or more years.

# Incarcerated Population

## Violent Male vs. Violent Female

Percent of Inmates with Violent crimes



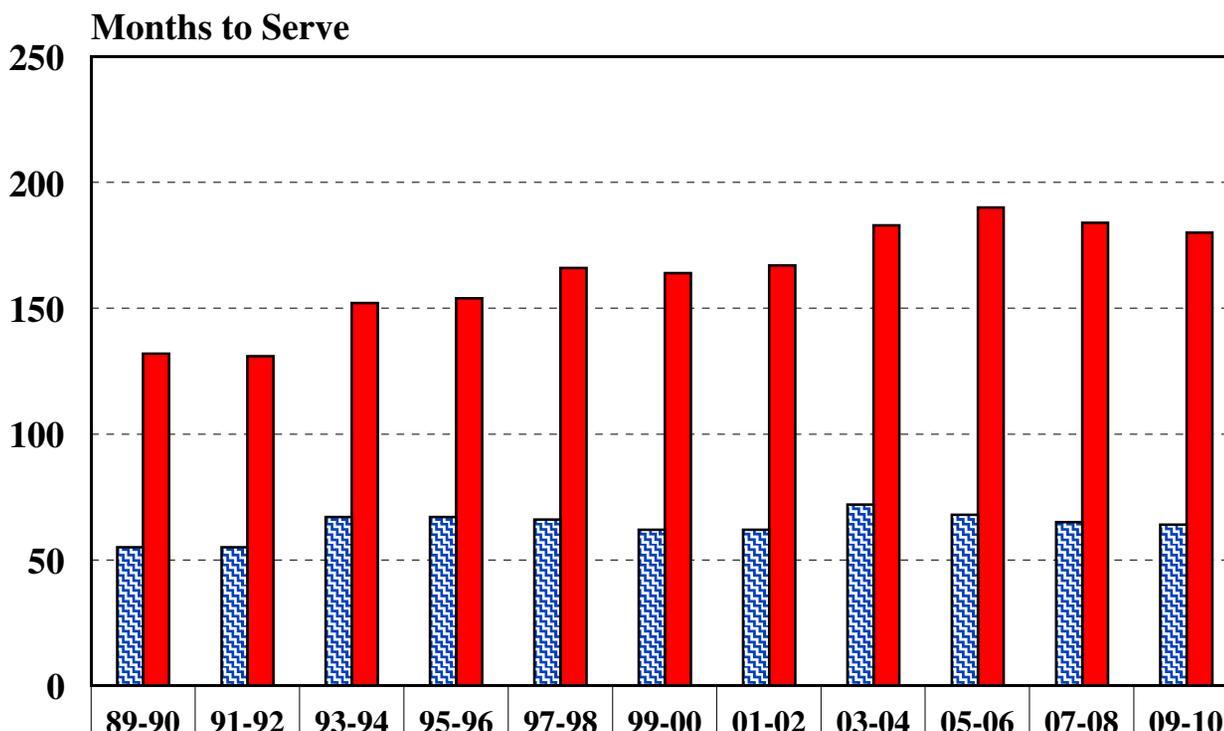
	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>Violent Male</b>	605	734	887	978	1053	1063	1081	1229
<b>NonViolent Male</b>	366	433	608	681	793	814	874	814
<b>%Violent Male</b> 🚚	62.3%	62.9%	59.3%	59.0%	57.0%	56.6%	55.3%	60.2%
<b>Violent Female</b>	10	17	24	25	30	36	44	41
<b>NonViolent Female</b>	25	23	43	64	111	113	106	95
<b>%Violent Female</b> 🚚	28.6%	42.5%	35.8%	28.1%	21.3%	24.2%	29.3%	30.1%

**Biennium Years (June average)**

Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (1995-1999), daily Snapshot thereafter. Data represents point in time during June of each year. A “violent crime” was defined here as a “Serious Felony” or a felony or misdemeanor against a person. Counts include both sentenced and unsentenced inmates with recorded charges (i.e. Inmates without recorded charges are dropped from the denominator). “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates”.

# Sentences for Violent Felons in Prison

## Inmates Still In Jail

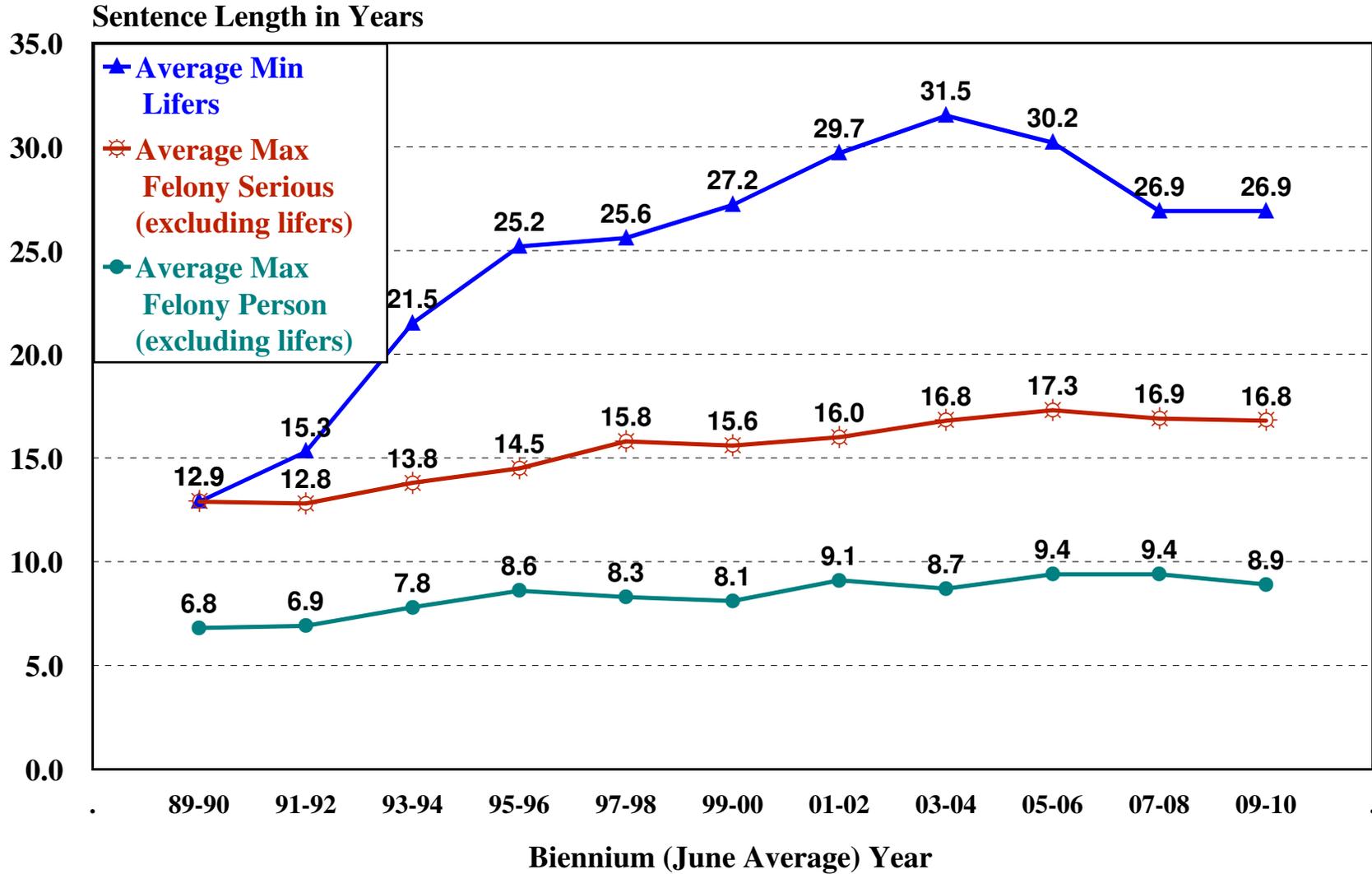


	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>Avg. Min Sentence (months)</b>	55	55	67	67	66	62	62	72	68	65	64
<b>Avg. Max Sentence (months)</b>	132	131	152	154	166	164	167	183	190	184	180
<b># Violent Felons (non-lifers)</b>	227	314	385	456	526	628	700	732	767	756	841

**Biennium (June Average) Years**

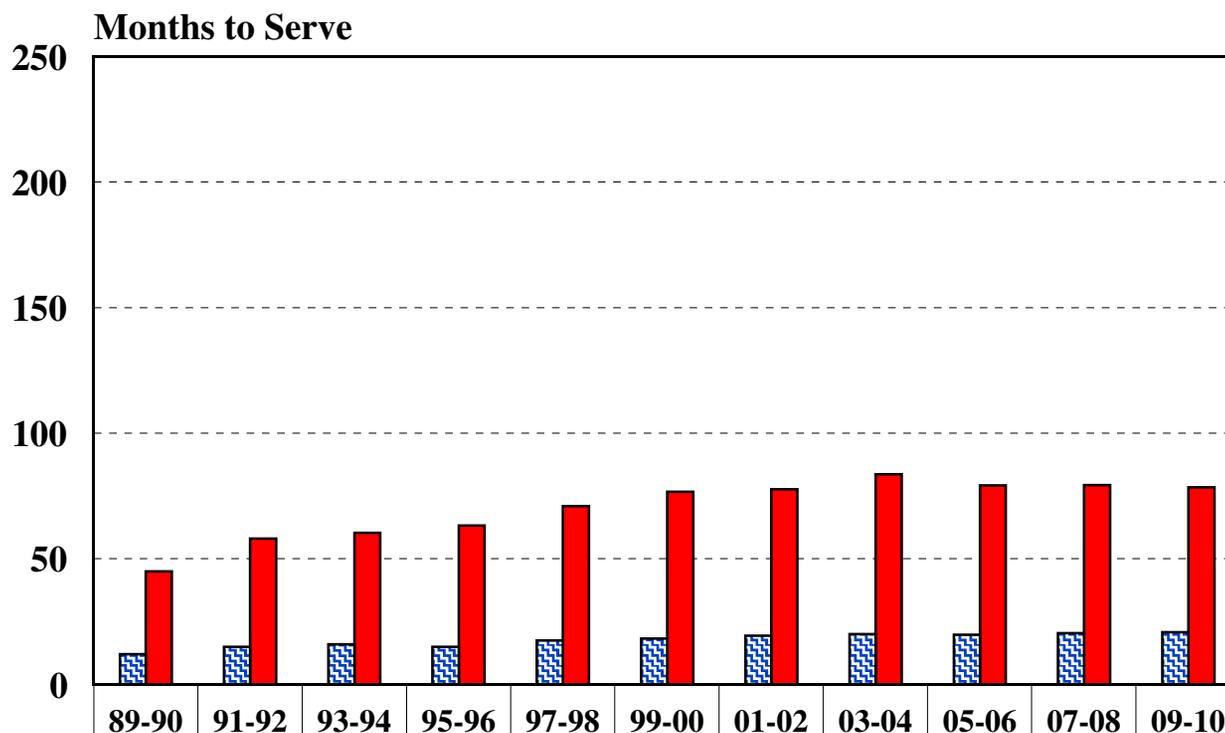
Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June, 1989-1999) and daily Snapshot (June 30th, 2000 and beyond); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. Persons with sentence lengths longer than 100 years (or Life) are excluded from the calculation of averages. “Violent felonies” are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (all other felonies against persons). “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates” and 80-85% of all inmates are serving time for imposed sentences.

# Sentences for Violent Felons in Prison



Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June, 1989-1999) and daily Snapshot (June 30th, 2000 and beyond); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. Persons with sentence lengths longer than 100 years (or Life) are excluded from the calculation of averages. The “Lifer” average is only for persons with a maximum of Life, but some sentence other than Life as a minimum. “Violent felonies” are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (all other felonies against persons). “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates” and 80-85% of all inmates are serving time for imposed sentences.

# Sentences for All but Violent Felons in Prison Inmates Still In Jail

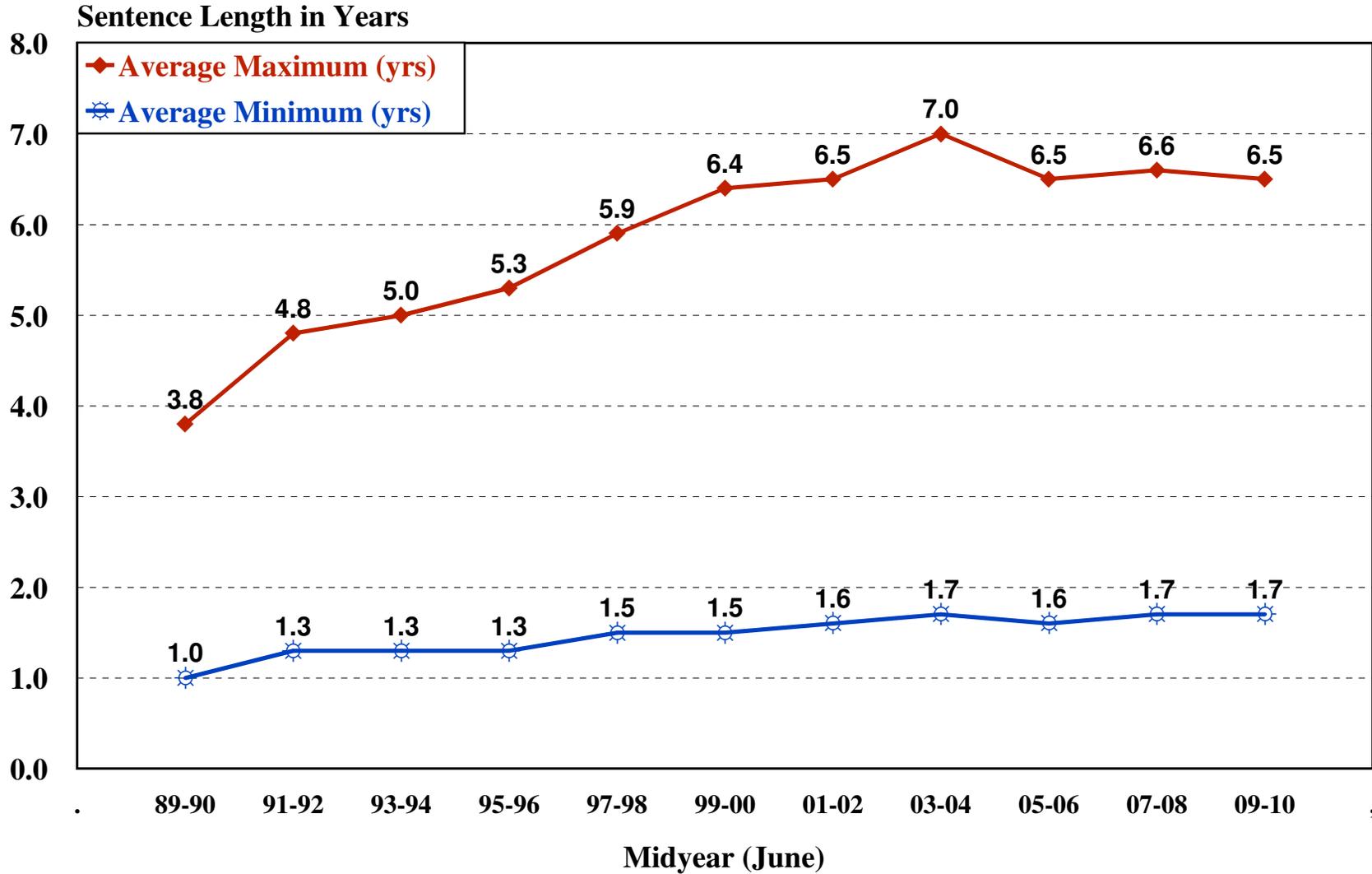


	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>Avg. Min Sentence (months)</b>	12	15	16	15	18	18	19	20	20	20	21
<b>Avg. Max Sentence (months)</b>	45	58	60	63	71	77	78	84	79	79	79
<b># Other Persons</b>	290	365	345	395	459	646	646	773	845	919	867

### Biennium (June Average) Years

Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June, 1989-1999) and daily Snapshot (June 30th, 2000 and beyond); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. The persons with “violent felonies” are excluded here. Those excluded crimes are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (all other felonies against persons). Also persons with sentence lengths longer than 100 years (or Life) are excluded from the calculation of averages. “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates” and 80-85% of all inmates are serving time for imposed sentences.

# Sentences for All but Violent Felons in Prison

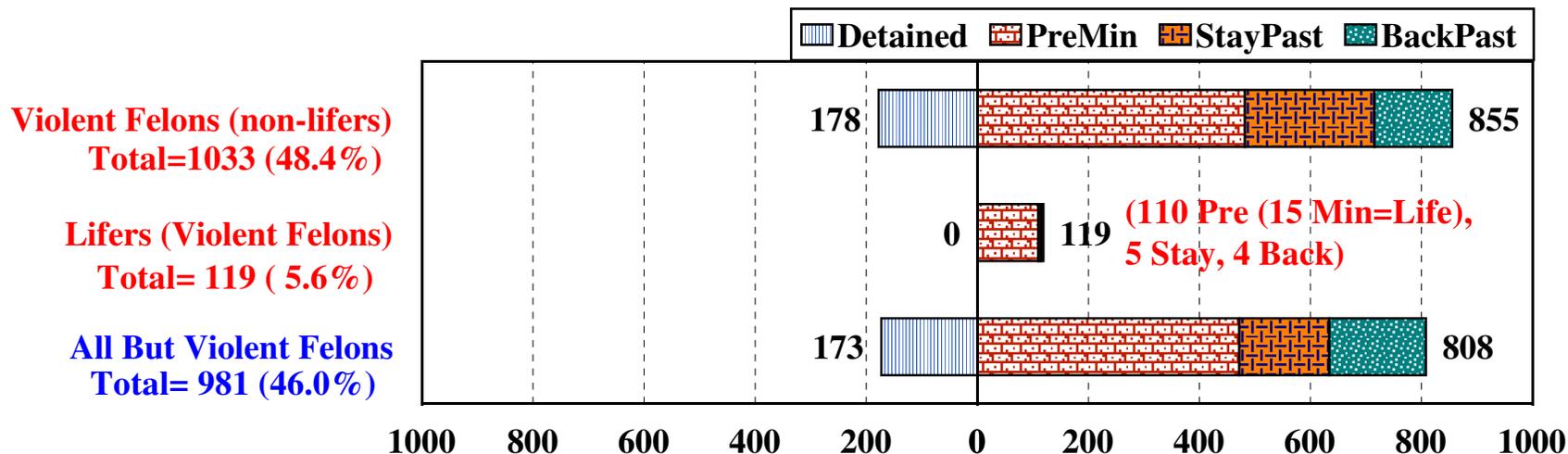


Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June, 1989-1999) and daily Snapshot (June 30th, 2000 and beyond); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. The persons with “violent felonies” are excluded here. Those excluded crimes are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (all other felonies against persons). Also persons with sentence lengths longer than 100 years (or Life) are excluded from the calculation of averages. “Violent Felons” are about 90% of all “violent inmates” and 80-85% of all inmates are serving time for imposed sentences.

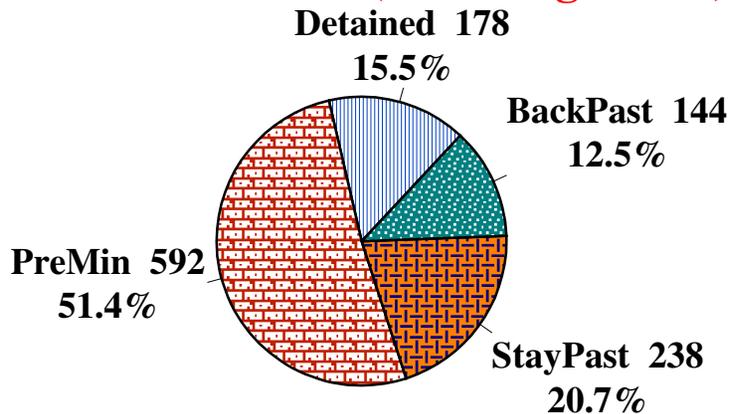
# Relation to Minimum Release Date

## Violent Felons, Lifers, and Other Inmates

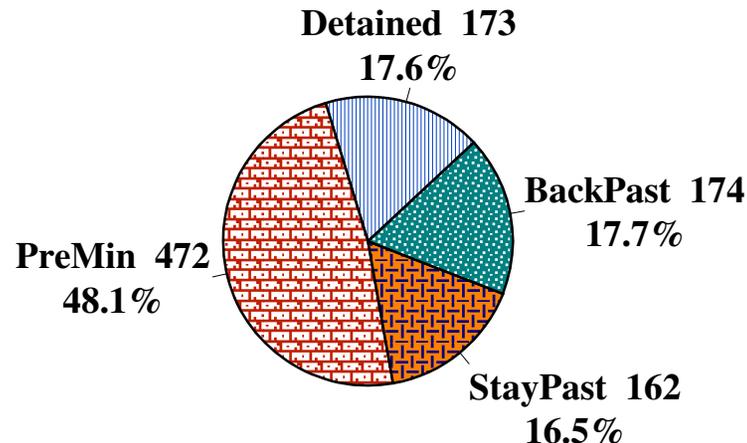
### Detained/unsentenced | Serving Time



### Violent Felons (Including Lifers)



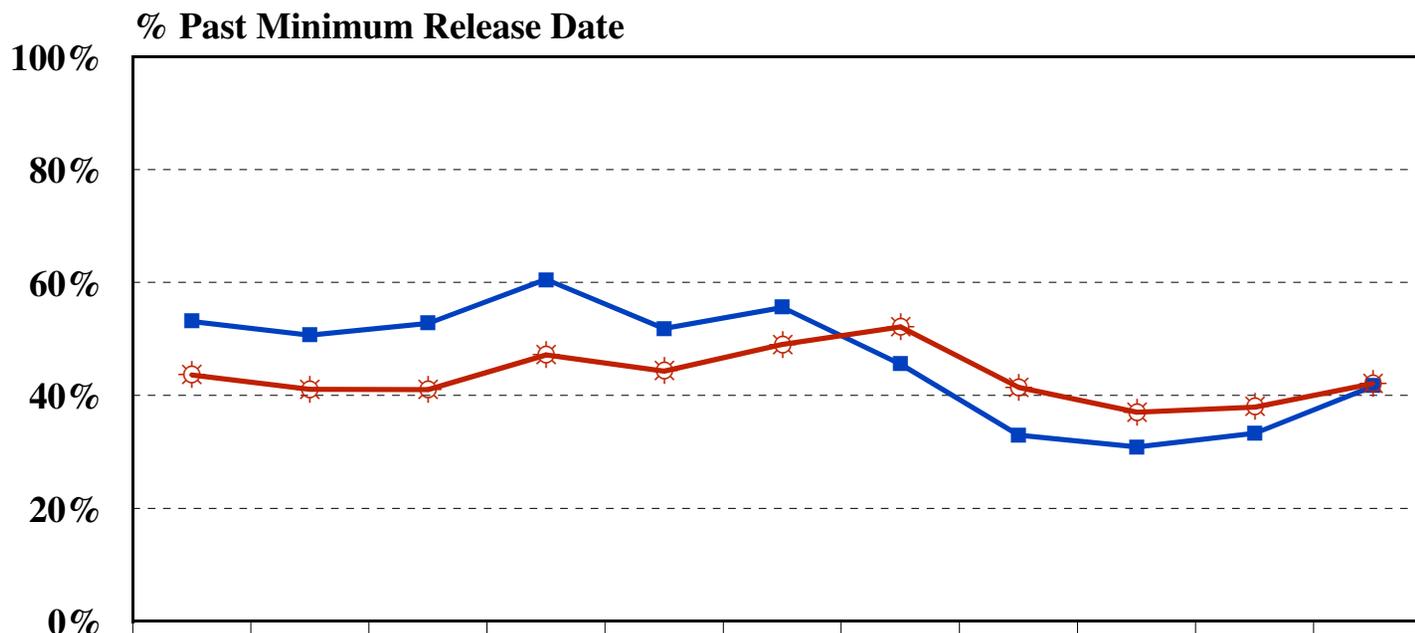
### All But Violent Felons



Source: Snapshot data, June 30, 2010. Lifers are persons with maximum sentence lengths of 100+ years (or Life). "Violent felonies" are the two highest crime categories of "Serious" (e.g. murder) and "Person" (all other felonies against persons). 18 Persons with missing sentence and/or charge data are excluded.

# Incarceration Past Minimum Sentences

## Inmates remaining or returning beyond Minimum release date



	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b># Violent Felons (non-lifers)</b>	227	314	385	456	526	628	700	732	767	751	841
<b># Violent Past Min</b>	99	129	158	215	233	308	365	303	284	285	354
<b>% Violent Past Min</b> ☼	44%	41%	41%	47%	44%	49%	52%	41%	37%	38%	42%
<b># Other Persons</b>	290	365	345	395	459	646	646	773	845	910	867
<b># Other Past Min</b>	154	185	182	239	238	359	294	255	261	303	361
<b>% Other Past Min</b> ■	53%	51%	53%	61%	52%	56%	46%	33%	31%	33%	42%

Average Mid-Year (June)

Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June, 1989-1999) and daily Snapshot (June 30th, 2000 and beyond); analysis of only Sentenced and Sentenced/Detained inmates (S/SD) housed on sample dates. Persons with sentence lengths longer than 100 years (or Life) are excluded. “Violent felonies” are the two highest crime categories of “Serious” (e.g. murder) and “Person” (all other felonies against persons).

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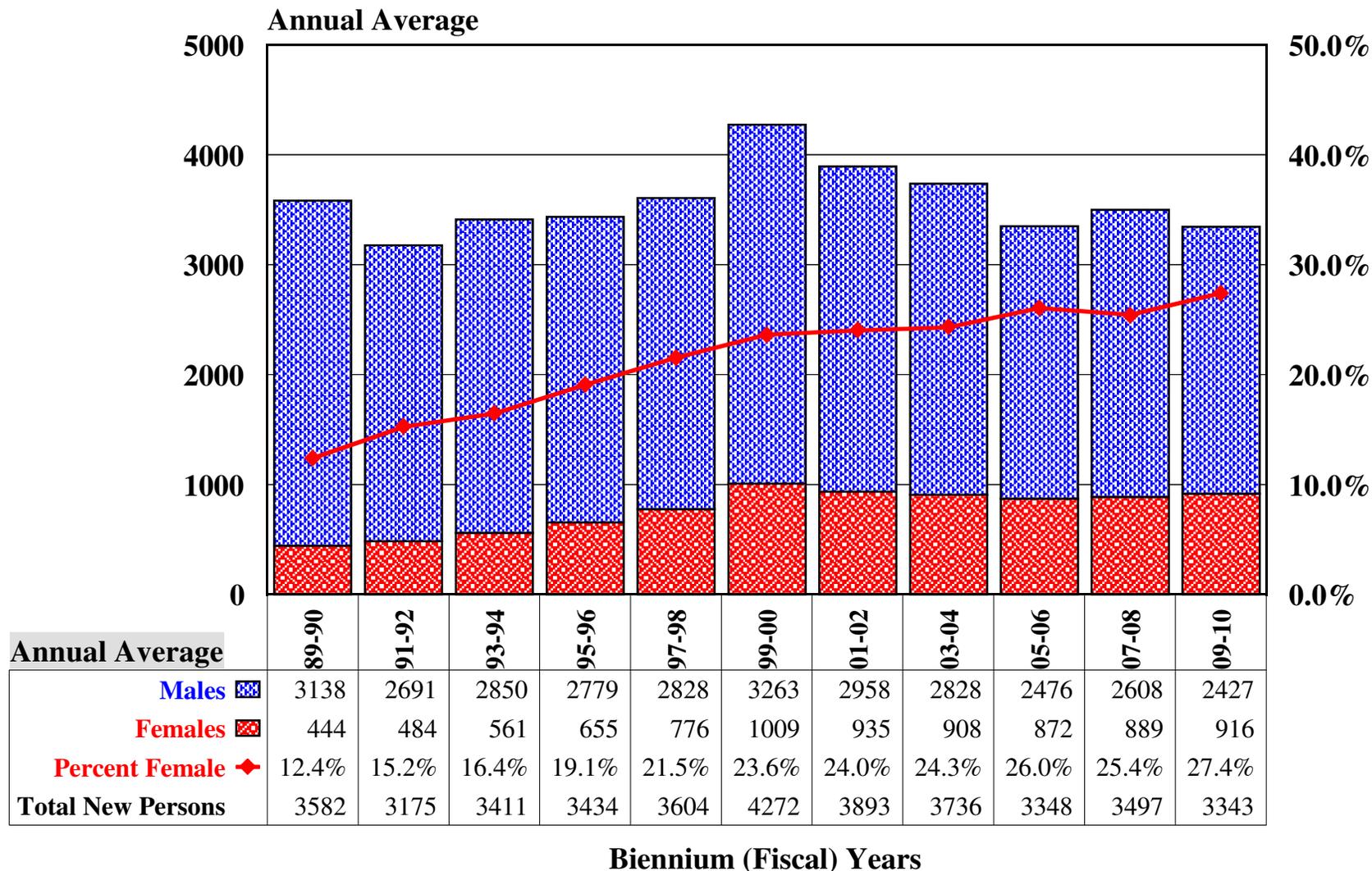
# Flow View of Full DOC Population

- There were 3,345 new persons committed to Corrections in FY2010 who were never before in custody; there were 3,341 in FY2009. These are typical amounts of “first timers” compared to the previous 20 years, averaging about 3,550 +/- 250 persons per year. Total annual “intakes” are slightly more than twice these numbers, indicating new and returning persons make up about equal proportions of admissions each year.
  - 27.4% were women in FY2009-2010, but only 12.4% were women in FY1989-1990.
  - The proportion of offenders seen for the first time after the age of 50 years has doubled in the last 20 years; it is now 10% of the new persons seen.
  - The first contact with Corrections is most often as a probationer (48%) with contact in jail as a detainee slightly less (44%). Rarely does an offender first appear serving a sentence (1.7% in jail, 6.5% in community). A decade ago, probation was the first contact about 62% with detention only 30% (and serving a sentence a similar 8.2%).
- The department dealt with 17,425 different offenders last year, including 7,070 different people admitted to (or already in) prison. (This does not include about 1500 persons lodged as incapacitated persons.)
  - 1,016 individual women were admitted to (or already in) prison last year, level with FY2009 (1,014)
  - 6,054 individual men were admitted to (or already in) prison last year, down 1.7% from FY2009 (6,159).
  - Although about 30% of offenders seen in FY2010 started with Corrections within the past two years, most have been under DOC custody much longer. A third have been involved with the Department for more than a decade (36% of inmates, 58% Parole, 52% Reentry, 32% Intermediate Sanctions, and 25% Probation) although they may have periods of non-custody also during that time.
- 41% of all offenders seen in FY2010 spent some time incarcerated; a decade ago, only 29% of all offenders spent time in jail. While there were fewer unique inmates in FY2010 than in FY2009 and the net change during the year was -66, their longer average stays increased the average daily population (2154 in FY2009 versus 2248 in FY2010).
  - 15.6% of inmates seen in FY2010 were in prison every day of the year; this is the highest rate of “Termers” since the measure has been calculated (starting in FY2001). These 1105 inmates used 48.9% of all bed-days and their increase in numbers (+89) explains 95% of the increase in the average daily population (+94) over FY2009.
- 62% of all offenders in FY2010 were supervised for some time under probation with a suspended sentence; in FY2001, this rate was 76% and it has declined steadily ever since then. In part, this reflects the overall decline in the Probation population due to the emphasis on Term-limited Probation.
- 34% of all offenders served time in the community (outcount statuses of Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, and Parole); this is grown from 26% in FY2001.

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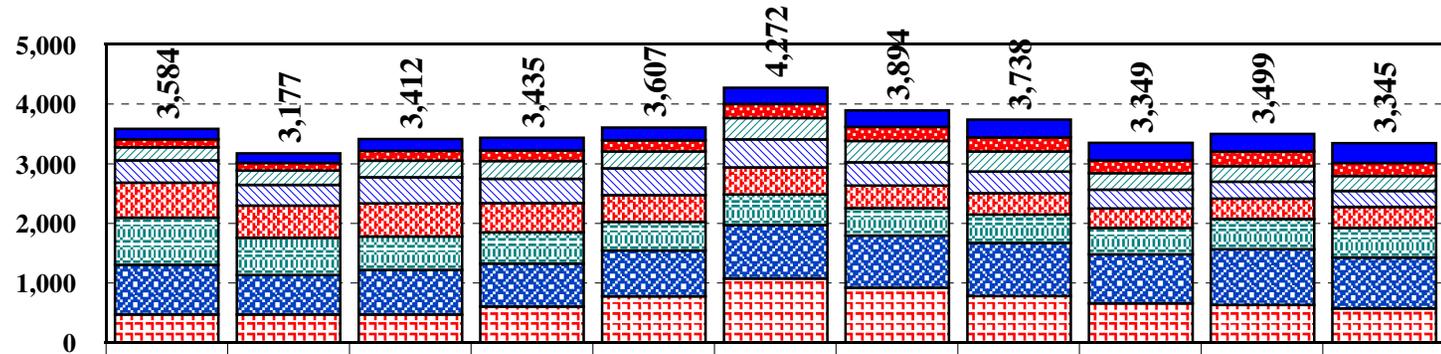
# New First Time Entrants to Corrections - Gender

## Earliest Booking Slips



Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. First time entrants are offenders who are placed on supervision or lodged and who have no earlier record (still extant in VTDOC's computerized data) of incarceration or supervision by the Vermont Department of Corrections.

# New First Time Entrants to Corrections - Age Earliest Booking Slips



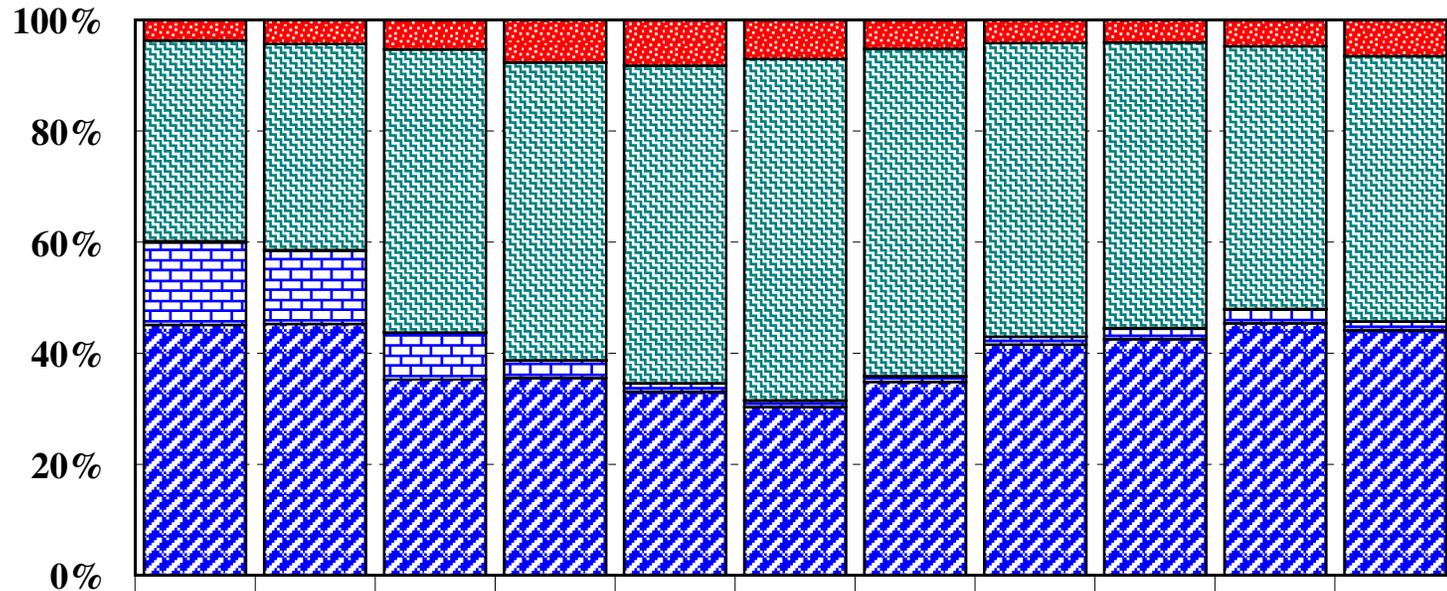
Annual Average	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
% >50yrs old	4.9	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.9	8.8	8.4	10.0
% <=25yrs old	36.5	35.7	35.7	38.6	42.9	46.2	46.1	44.8	44.3	44.7	42.7
>50	174	162	197	213	212	268	276	297	293	293	333
45-50	135	129	162	179	189	239	236	236	215	243	216
40-45	217	242	283	296	283	355	356	336	278	262	254
35-40	375	346	435	404	446	468	390	362	314	285	266
30-35	588	542	556	496	452	454	378	358	327	340	353
25-30	789	622	563	522	478	514	462	477	440	512	494
20-25	836	663	744	719	772	898	875	893	826	933	854
<=20	470	471	472	606	775	1,076	921	779	656	631	575
Avg Age Male	30.3	30.6	31.7	31.0	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.7	30.9	30.8	31.5
Avg Age Female	30.0	31.0	30.8	32.3	30.4	29.9	30.1	30.9	30.7	30.9	31.8
Avg Age Field	29.9	30.6	31.6	31.4	29.5	29.1	29.7	30.2	30.3	30.0	31.0
Avg Age Incarcerated	30.4	30.8	31.6	31.7	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.6	31.8	32.2

## Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. First time entrants are offenders who are placed on supervision or lodged and who have no earlier record (still extant in VTDOC's computerized data) of incarceration or supervision by the Vermont Department of Corrections. Age was calculated in fractional years at date of first booking; i.e. a person 20 years and one day old would be in the 20-25 years old bracket.

# Proportion of First Contact by Supervision Type

## Earliest Booking Slips



Annual Average	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>Total New Persons</b>	3583	3176	3411	3435	3604	4272	3893	3737	3350	3497	3344
<b>Field, not Probation</b> 	132	137	181	263	296	301	202	155	135	166	217
<b>Field with Probation</b> 	1295	1179	1738	1841	2062	2626	2294	1975	1724	1654	1597
<b>Incarcerated/SD</b> 	8	5	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
<b>Incarcerated/S</b> 	532	417	288	107	53	50	39	52	63	86	52
<b>Incarcerated/D</b> 	1616	1438	1203	1221	1192	1294	1356	1553	1425	1588	1476

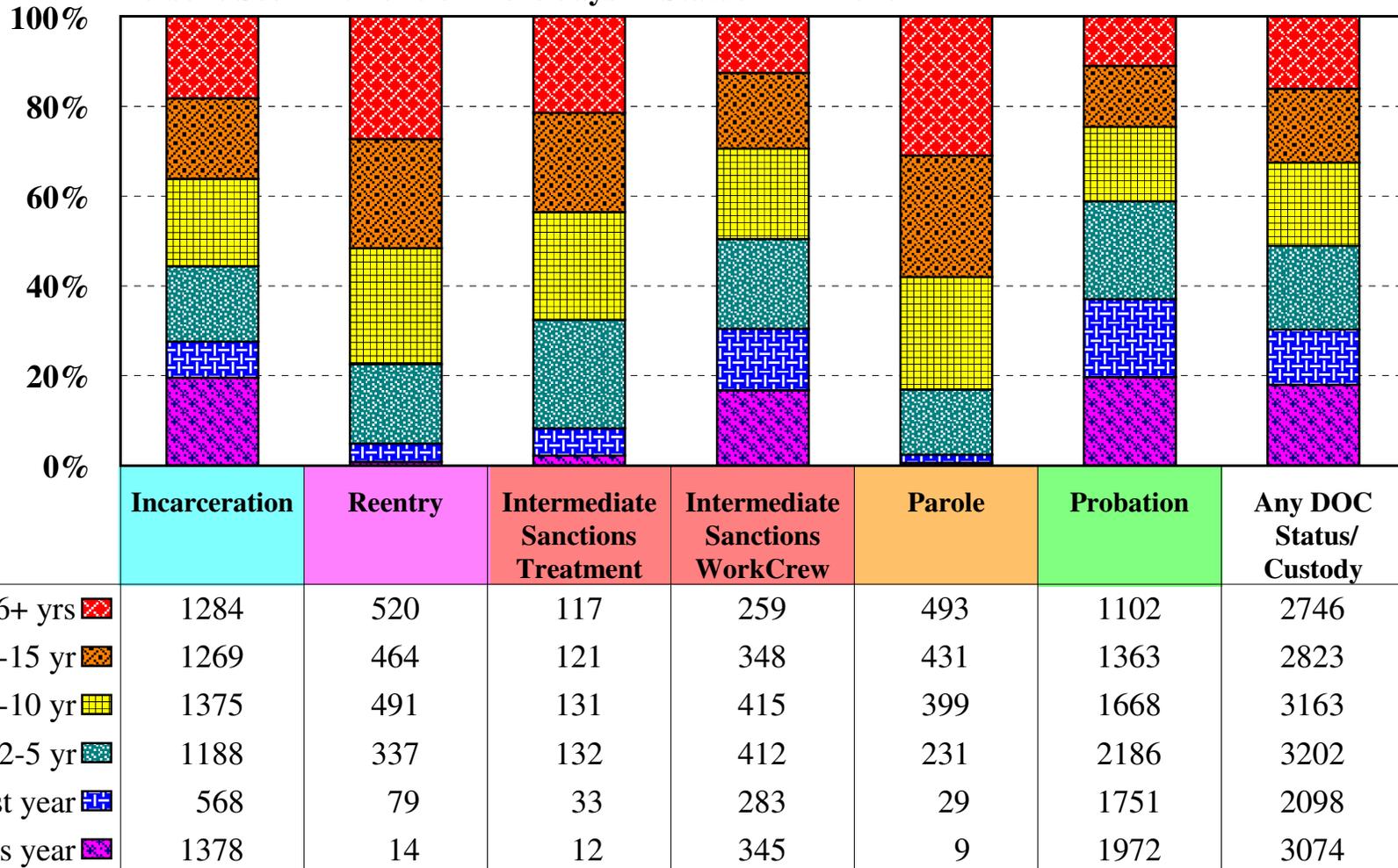
Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. The Field first contact persons were separated by whether a Probation case starting within 180 days (or earlier) was found in the database. The absence of such a computerized record could be accounted for as either never existing (such as for an Intermediate Sanction) or as expunged by Court order.

# Persistence with DOC Involvement

## Years Since First Contact - By Status in FY2010

Persons Seen with one or more days in Status in FY2010



Source: VTDOC Booking Slips database. First time entrants are offenders who are placed on supervision or lodged and who have no earlier record (still extant in VTDOC's computerized data) of incarceration or supervision by the Vermont Department of Corrections.

# VTDOC Population Annual Flow - Status Changes

## Fiscal year 2010 - Point-in-time and Annual Starts & Ends

Status during FY2010	Incarcerated	Reentry	Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	Parole	Probation	Unique
Population at Start (July 1, 2009)	2225	894	295	593	1058	6725	11214
New Persons starting Status during year after July 1, 2009	4845	1016	273	1516	568	4002	6211
Persons ending Status by June 30, 2010	4911	976	305	1346	572	4096	6187
Net change in one year	-66	40	-32	170	-4	-94	24
Population day after End (July 1, 2010)	2159	934	263	763	1054	6631	11238
Total Persons during fiscal year	7070	1910	566	2109	1626	10727	17425

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: An offender with multiple statuses during the year will be counted in multiple columns. The "Unique" column shows the reduction of such multiple counts across all statuses within a year.

# Incarcerated Inmates - Flow

## Point-in-time and Annual Admissions & Releases

Fiscal Year	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Population at Start (July 1st)	1661	1779	1761	1979	2042	1982	2162	2166	2072	2225
New Persons starting incarceration during year after July 1st (admission)	4013	4304	4862	4938	4907	4932	5029	5162	5105	4845
Admissions as % of previous year's		107%	113%	102%	99%	101%	102%	103%	99%	95%
Persons ending incarceration (release) before end of year	3895	4322	4644	4875	4967	4752	5025	5256	4966	4911
Net change in one year	118	-18	218	63	-60	180	4	-94	153	-66

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: An inmate might come and go several times during the year, but the counts only show such an individual once within a year.

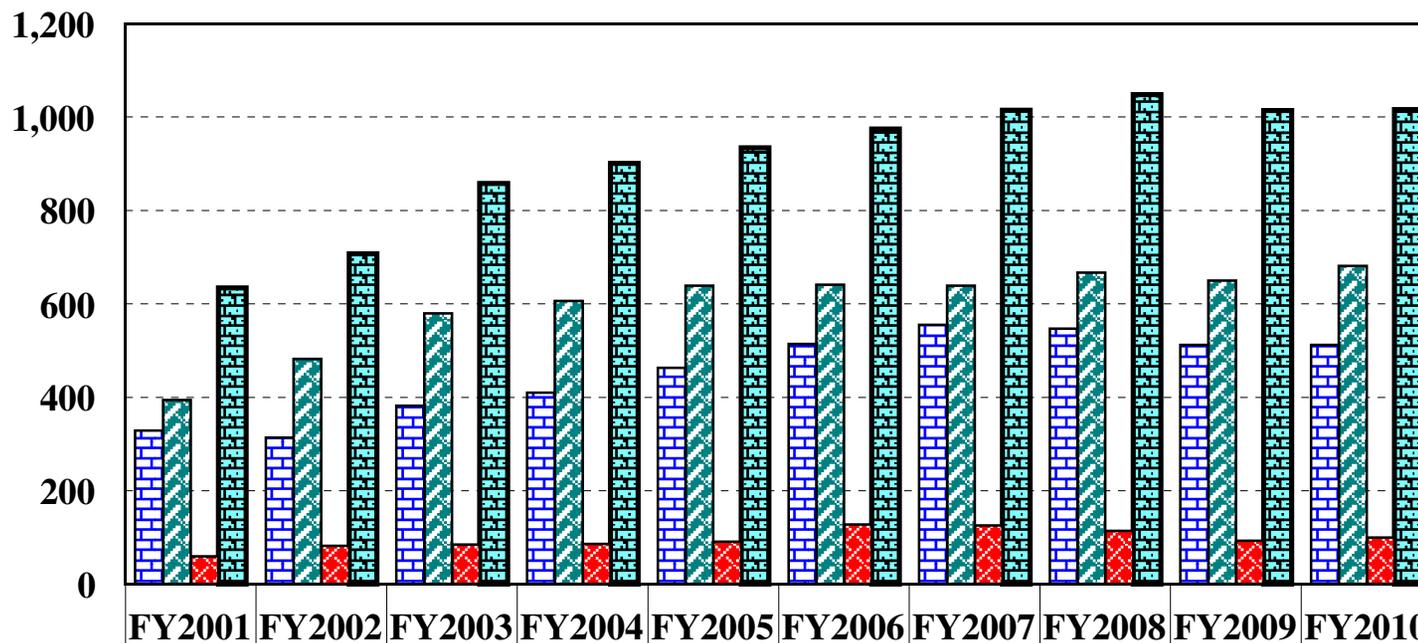
# Total VTDOC Population - Flow

## Point-in-time and Annual Admissions & Releases

Fiscal Year	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Population at Start (July 1st)	12495	12781	13009	13793	13818	13528	12303	11700	11147	11214
New Persons starting VTDOC custody during year after July 1st (admission)	6820	6858	7162	6712	6140	6021	6506	6472	6350	6211
Admissions as % of previous year's		101%	104%	94%	91%	98%	108%	99%	98%	98%
Persons ending VTDOC custody (release) before end of year	6534	6630	6378	6687	6430	7246	7109	7025	6283	6187
Net change in one year	286	228	784	25	-290	-1225	-603	-553	67	24

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: An offender might have multiple statuses and separated episodes of VTDOC custody during the year, but the counts only show such an individual once within a year. In part, the rise in apparent admissions in FY2003 is due to a difference in accounting for Pre-Approved Furlough offenders on work crews that was initiated on 1/1/2003.

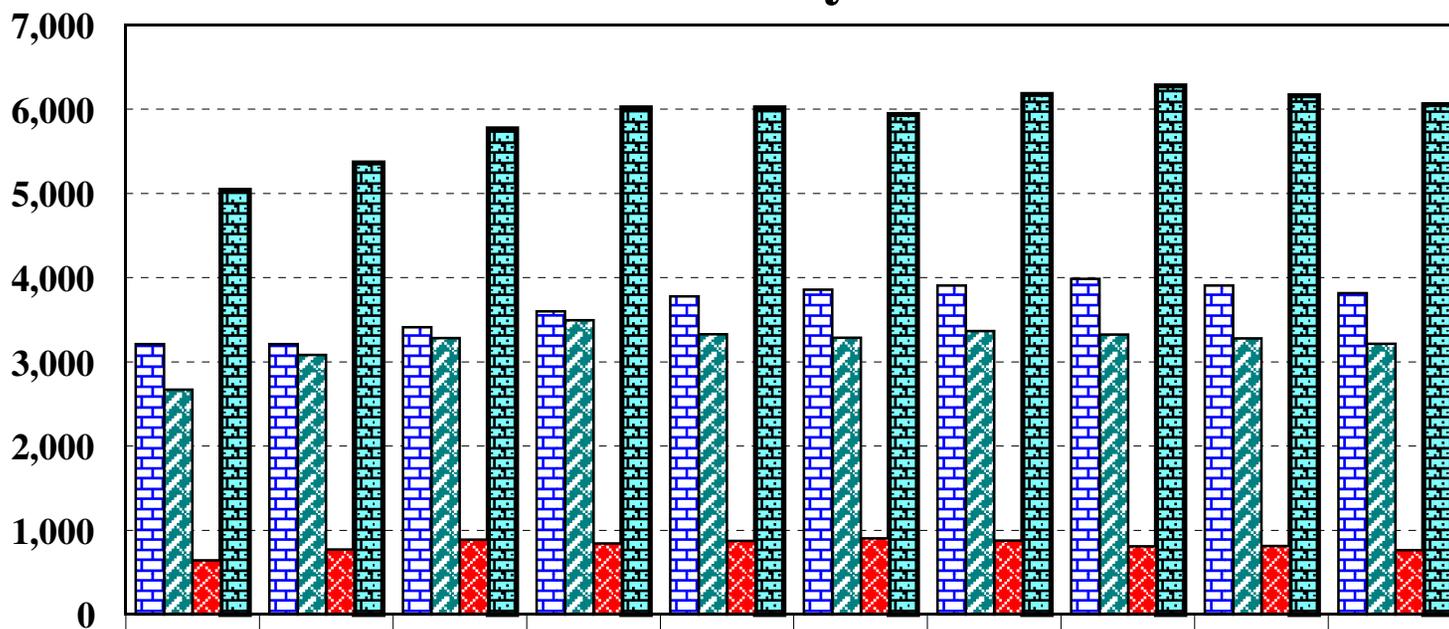
# Components of Annual Flow Incarcerated Females by Status



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>Females Sentenced</b>	329	314	382	410	463	514	555	547	512	512
<b>Females Detained</b>	394	482	580	606	639	641	639	667	650	681
<b>Females Sentenced/ Detained</b>	60	82	85	86	91	128	126	114	93	100
<b>Unique Females</b>	634	707	858	901	934	974	1,015	1,048	1,014	1,016
<b>% with Sentenced</b>	52%	44%	45%	46%	50%	53%	55%	52%	50%	50%
<b>% with Detained</b>	62%	68%	68%	67%	68%	66%	63%	64%	64%	67%
<b>% with S/D</b>	9%	12%	10%	10%	10%	13%	12%	11%	9%	10%

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: an individual might have incarcerative days during the year under multiple statuses; the unique total counts each person only once across all incarcerative statuses in the year.

# Components of Annual Flow Incarcerated Males by Status

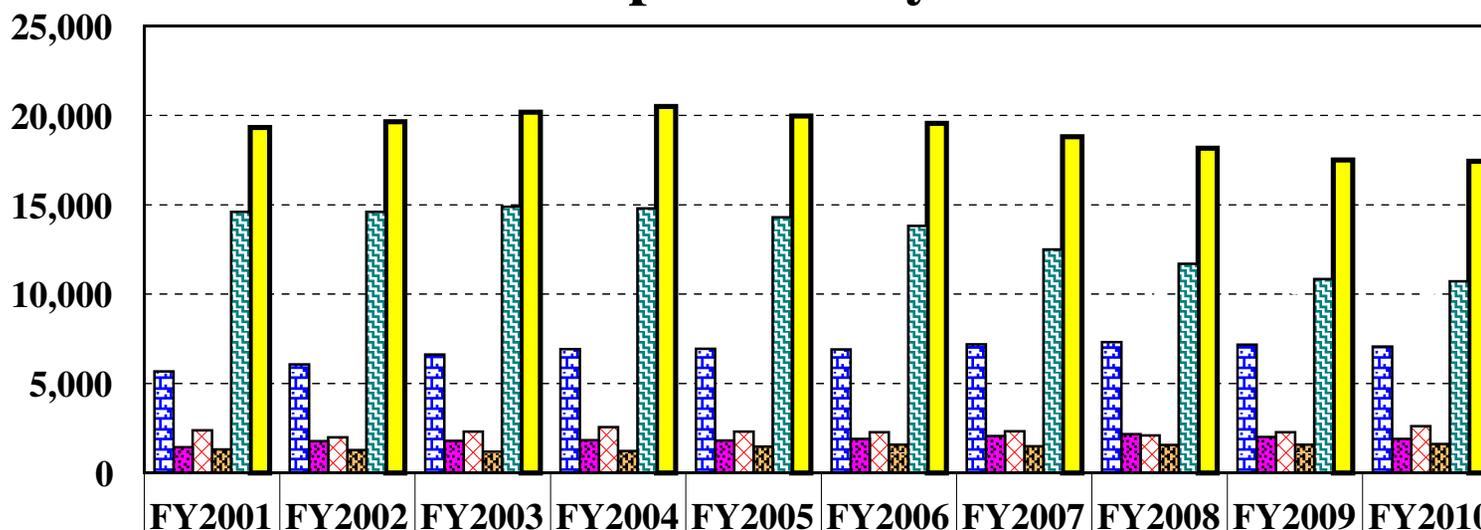


	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>Males Sentenced</b> 	3,212	3,211	3,412	3,598	3,778	3,857	3,906	3,986	3,905	3,815
<b>Males Detained</b> 	2,668	3,080	3,281	3,495	3,328	3,288	3,367	3,325	3,279	3,213
<b>Males Sentenced/ Detained</b> 	643	774	891	844	876	903	879	811	812	766
<b>Unique Males</b> 	5,036	5,362	5,766	6,016	6,014	5,938	6,175	6,278	6,159	6,054
<b>% with Sentenced</b>	64%	60%	59%	60%	63%	65%	63%	63%	63%	63%
<b>% with Detained</b>	53%	57%	57%	58%	55%	55%	55%	53%	53%	53%
<b>% with S/D</b>	13%	14%	15%	14%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	13%

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: an individual might have incarcerative days during the year under multiple statuses; the unique total counts each person only once across all incarcerative statuses in the year.

# Components of Annual Flow

## Total VTDOC Population by Status



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>Incarcerated</b>	5,674	6,082	6,623	6,917	6,949	6,914	7,191	7,328	7,177	7,070
<b>Reentry</b>	1,448	1,779	1,804	1,832	1,824	1,903	2,070	2,179	2,017	1,910
<b>Intermediate Sanctions</b>	2,378	1,998	2,319	2,562	2,312	2,277	2,331	2,109	2,284	2,612
<b>Parole</b>	1,313	1,279	1,195	1,232	1,475	1,580	1,506	1,563	1,585	1,626
<b>Probation</b>	14,605	14,601	14,880	14,801	14,302	13,816	12,493	11,701	10,848	10,727
<b>Unique (any)</b>	19,315	19,639	20,171	20,505	19,958	19,549	18,809	18,172	17,497	17,425
<b>% with Incarceration</b>	29%	31%	33%	34%	35%	35%	38%	40%	41%	41%
<b>% with Reentry</b>	7%	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	11%
<b>% with I.S.</b>	12%	10%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	13%	15%
<b>% with Parole</b>	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%	9%
<b>% with Probation</b>	76%	74%	74%	72%	72%	71%	66%	64%	62%	62%

Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot database. Note: an individual might have custody days during the year under multiple statuses; the unique total counts each person only once across all statuses in the year.

# Incarceration Annual Flow Types: Trends

	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>Termers</b>	14.6%	13.2%	12.7%	12.4%	12.2%	12.7%	13.2%	13.2%	14.2%	15.6%
<b>Departers</b>	12.1%	13.9%	11.7%	13.5%	14.5%	13.3%	14.2%	14.2%	12.2%	14.0%
<b>Joiners</b>	14.1%	13.7%	15.1%	14.3%	13.5%	15.6%	14.2%	13.0%	14.1%	13.0%
<b>Bouncers</b>	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%
<b>Passers</b>	56.6%	57.0%	58.3%	57.1%	57.1%	55.7%	55.7%	57.4%	57.0%	55.6%
<b>Total Count in FY</b>	<b>5674</b>	<b>6082</b>	<b>6623</b>	<b>6917</b>	<b>6949</b>	<b>6914</b>	<b>7191</b>	<b>7328</b>	<b>7177</b>	<b>7070</b>

## Definitions:

**Termers** - Persons who started (July 1st) and ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated and were incarcerated for at least part of every month in the year.

**Departers** - Persons who started the year (July 1st) incarcerated, but were no longer incarcerated on the last day of the year (June 30th).

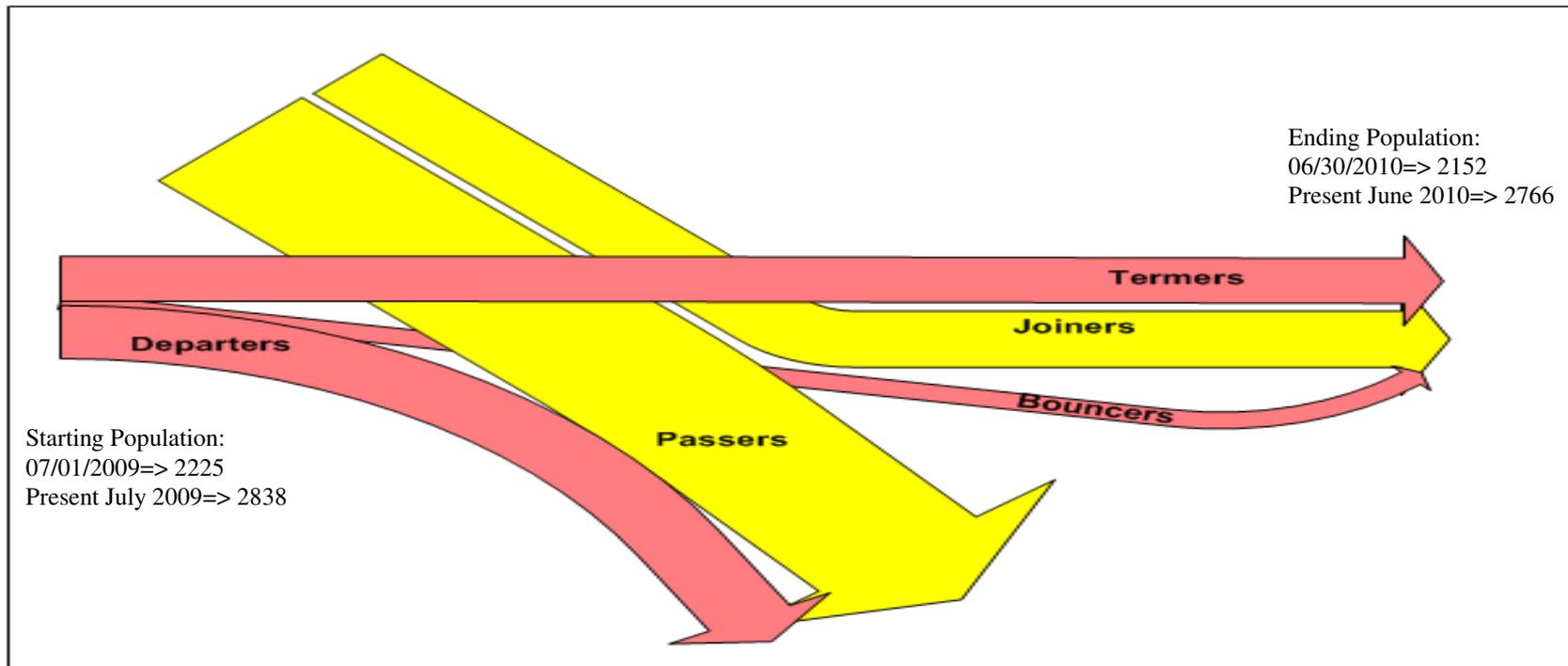
**Joiners** - Persons who ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated, but were not incarcerated on the first day of the year (July 1st).

**Bouncers** - Persons who started (July 1st) and ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated, but who were not incarcerated for any part of at least one month in the year; I.e. They left for at least one calendar month, but returned by yearend.

**Passers** - Persons who neither started (July 1st) nor ended (June 30th) the year incarcerated.

# Incarceration Annual Flow Types: FY2010

## Flow from Incarceration to Community and vice versa



	# Persons	% Persons	% ADP	1 month only	2-3 Months	4-6 months	7-12 months
<b>Termers</b>	1105	15.6%	48.9%	0	0	0	1105
<b>Departers</b>	990	14.0%	18.2%	133	187	261	409
<b>Joiners</b>	917	13.0%	17.1%	100	171	249	397
<b>Bouncers</b>	130	1.8%	3.1%	0	10	25	95
<b>Passers</b>	3928	55.6%	12.6%	2269	1076	410	173
<b>Total</b>	7070			2502	1444	945	2179

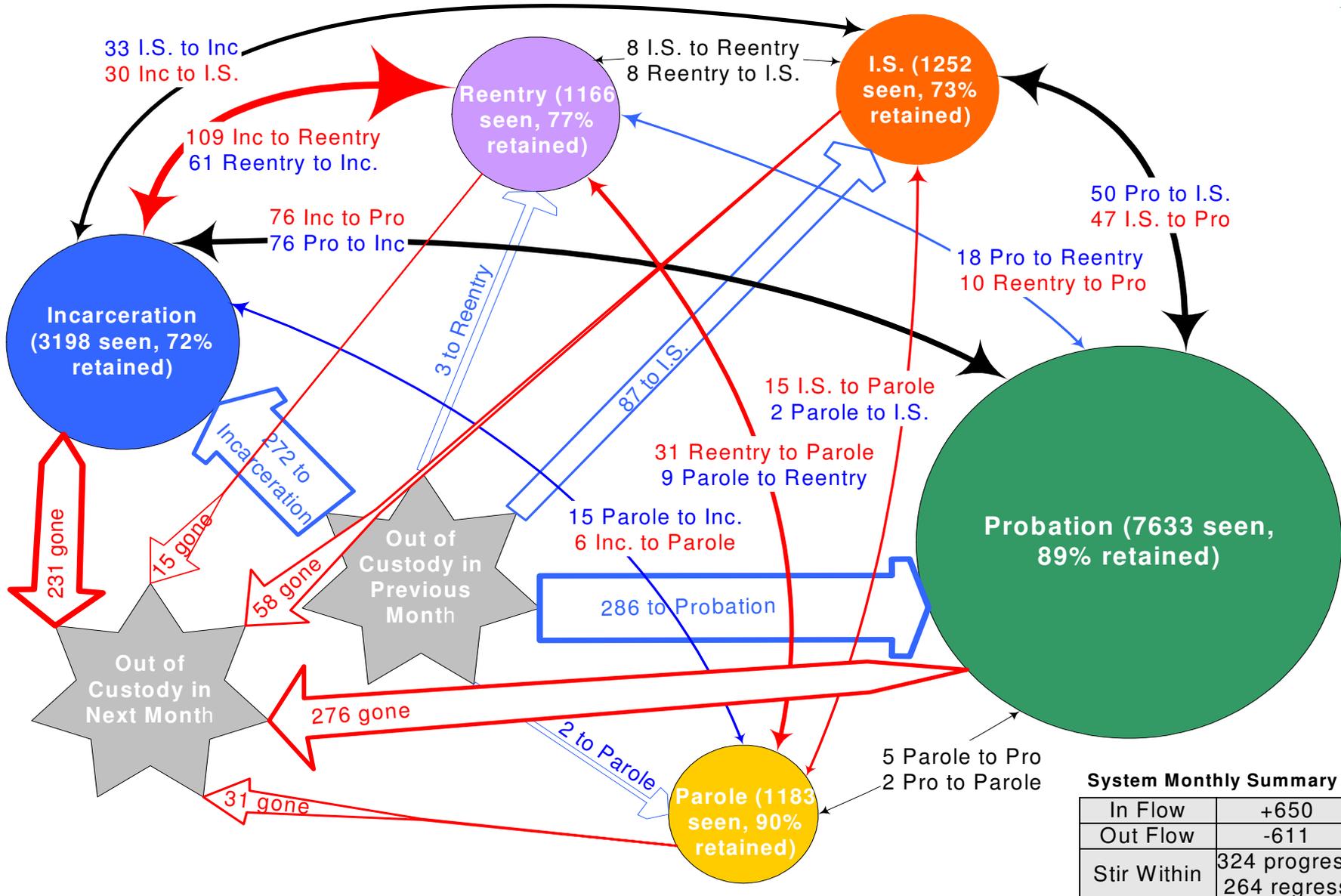
Source: VTDOC daily Snapshot data. Calculated from “present in month” summaries; i.e. if a person was absent (from incarceration) for some days within a month, but back incarcerated in the following month, such a person was considered to have not really left incarceration in this analysis.

# Population Movement

- Incarceration is only part of a Corrections solution; nearly every convicted and sentenced person will return to live in the community, many with no time in jail/prison. On any given day, about one out of every 300 persons living in Vermont is incarcerated and during the year about another 2.5 persons will spend some time there and some time in the community. And there are another five persons who will be under DOC community supervision during the year. Managing that 3% of Vermont's residents through use of field supervision and (re-)incarceration to minimize risk and harm to the community is a principal duty of Corrections.
- Currently, about 7000 offenders start DOC supervision episodes each year, approximately evenly divided between those with time to serve (incarceration or intermediate sanctions) and those with suspended sentences (probation). The total number of intakes has declined by 18% since its peak a decade ago.
- 2,923 unique persons were released (4,151 releases) from sentenced incarceration in FY2010. About 48% of the releases were reentry furloughs, 24% to probation, 8% to intermediate sanctions, 1% to parole, and 19% to no further DOC supervision.
- Parole approval rates remain steady at about 38% of parole reviews resulting in granting parole. This approval rate was about 48% from 1993-2004. Most paroles are granted to offenders under field supervision (~90%) at the time of their successful review.
- Total number of Probation violation hearings is about the same as the previous biennium, but the proportion filed due to technical reasons (versus a new crime) rose from 68% to 80%. The proportion receiving a full or partial revocation of their suspended sentence has risen to 49% in FY09-10 from 41% in FY07-08.
- Graduated sanctions used to respond to condition violations by reentry and intermediate sanctions offenders have continued to decline. While a limited incarceration (versus a full revocation of a furlough agreement to serve the remainder of the imposed sentence) is an option under the graduated sanctions procedure, its use has been declining in numbers and percentage of sanctions employed. Most misbehaviors (68%) by these field supervised offenders are being addressed without the need for further incarceration.

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# Monthly Volume and Transitions between Statuses (FY2010)

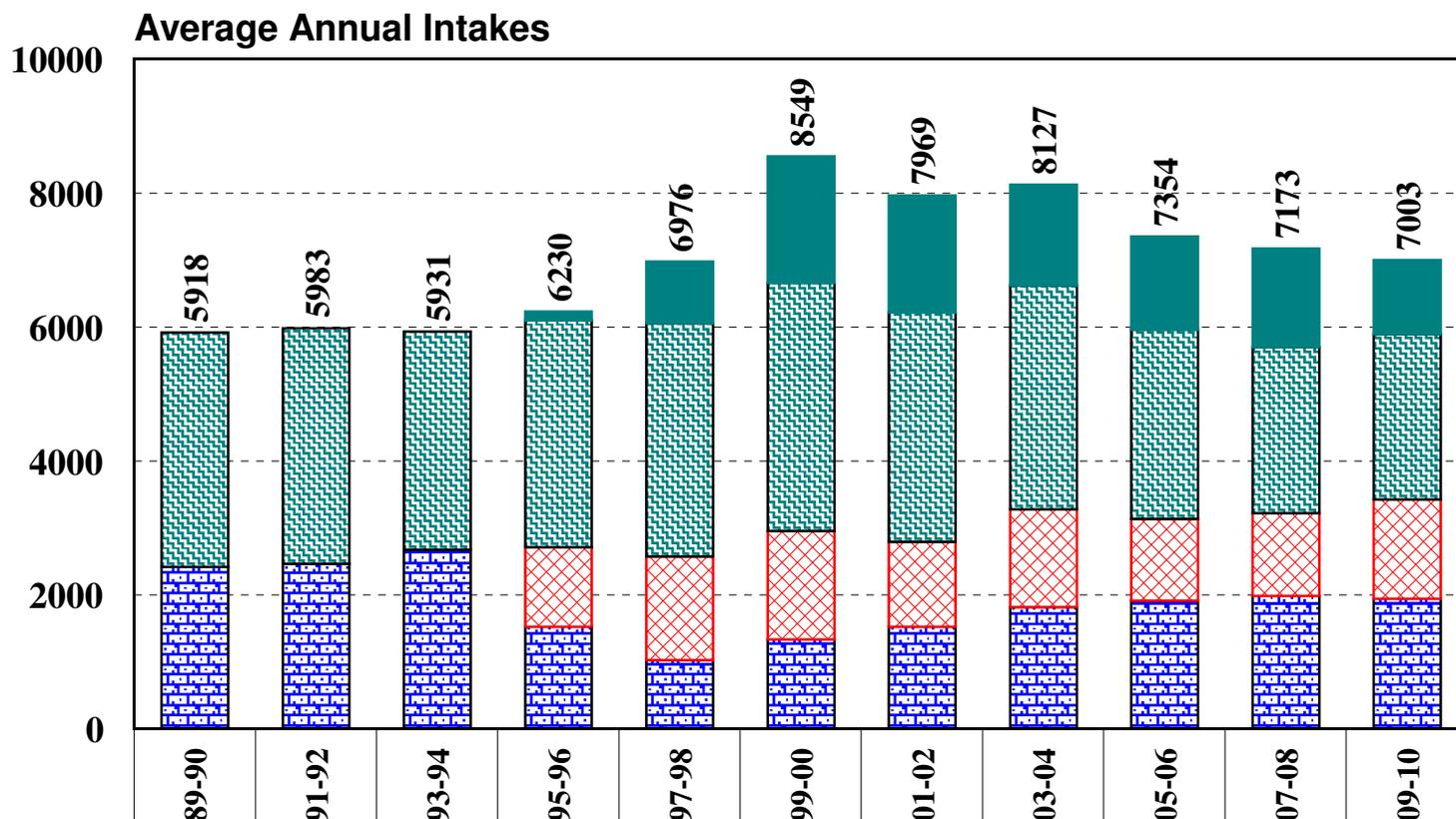


Small ← **Progress toward Freedom** → Large  
 ← **Regress from Freedom** →

Color & Size of lines/arrow signify primary direction and volume of transitions. Black lines indicate that movements are approximately balanced in both directions.

Generally this diagram has been constructed with "progress" from the most restrictive (Incarceration) to the least restrictive (Community Supervision) in a clockwise pattern.

# Total Intakes FY1990-FY2010



<b>Reparative Probation</b>				131	917	1890	1754	1504	1394	1475	1108
<b>Non-Rep. Probation</b>	3499	3518	3260	3390	3487	3705	3423	3347	2827	2479	2472
<b>Intermed. Sanctions</b>				1187	1548	1622	1269	1456	1218	1237	1480
<b>Incarceration</b>	2419	2465	2671	1522	1024	1332	1523	1820	1915	1982	1943

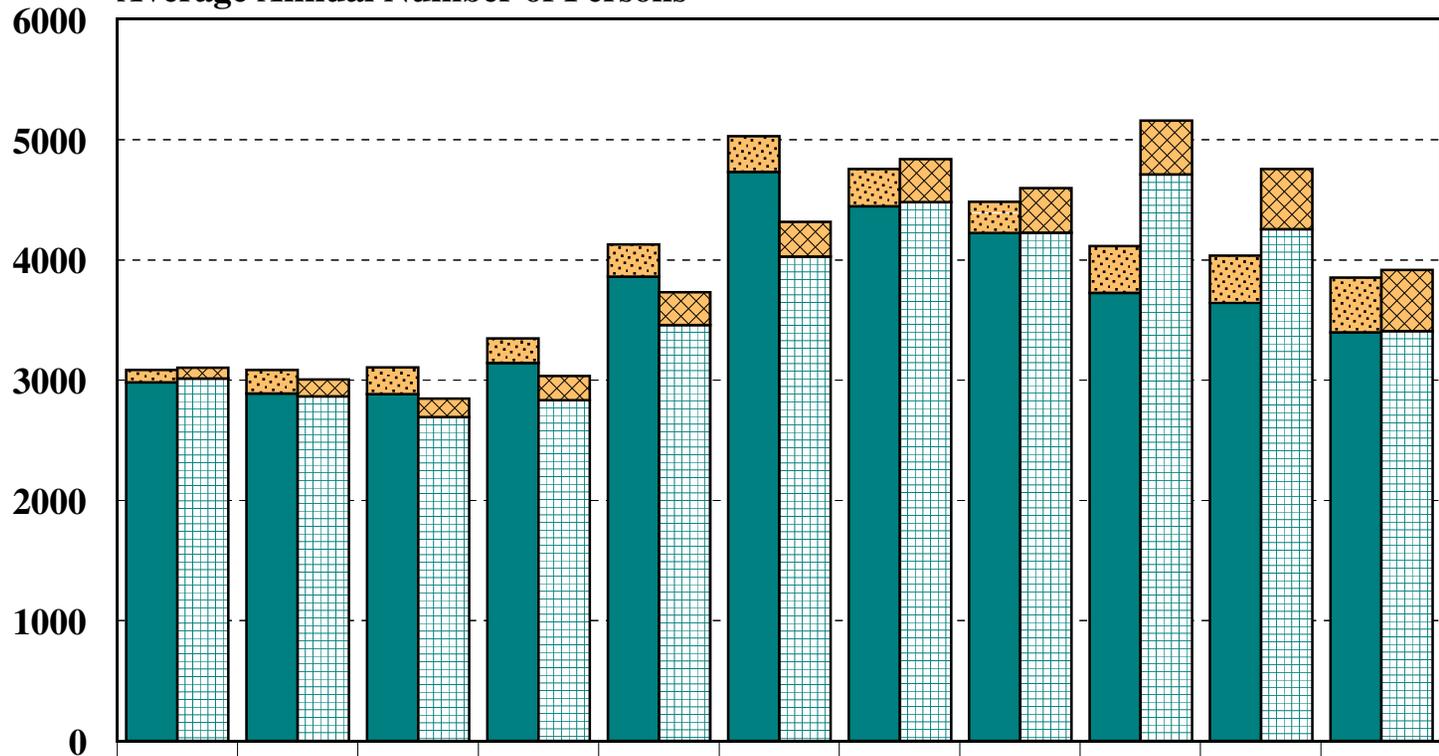
**Biennium (Fiscal) Years**

Source: VTDOC various databases. An intake is used here to refer to a start of a “status” for an individual during the fiscal year, but does not imply that individual is a “first timer” with the Vermont Department of Corrections. Incarceration in this chart does **not** include unsentenced persons being held in detention.

# Intakes & Terminations - Probation & Parole

## Starts and Ends of Community Supervision

Average Annual Number of Persons



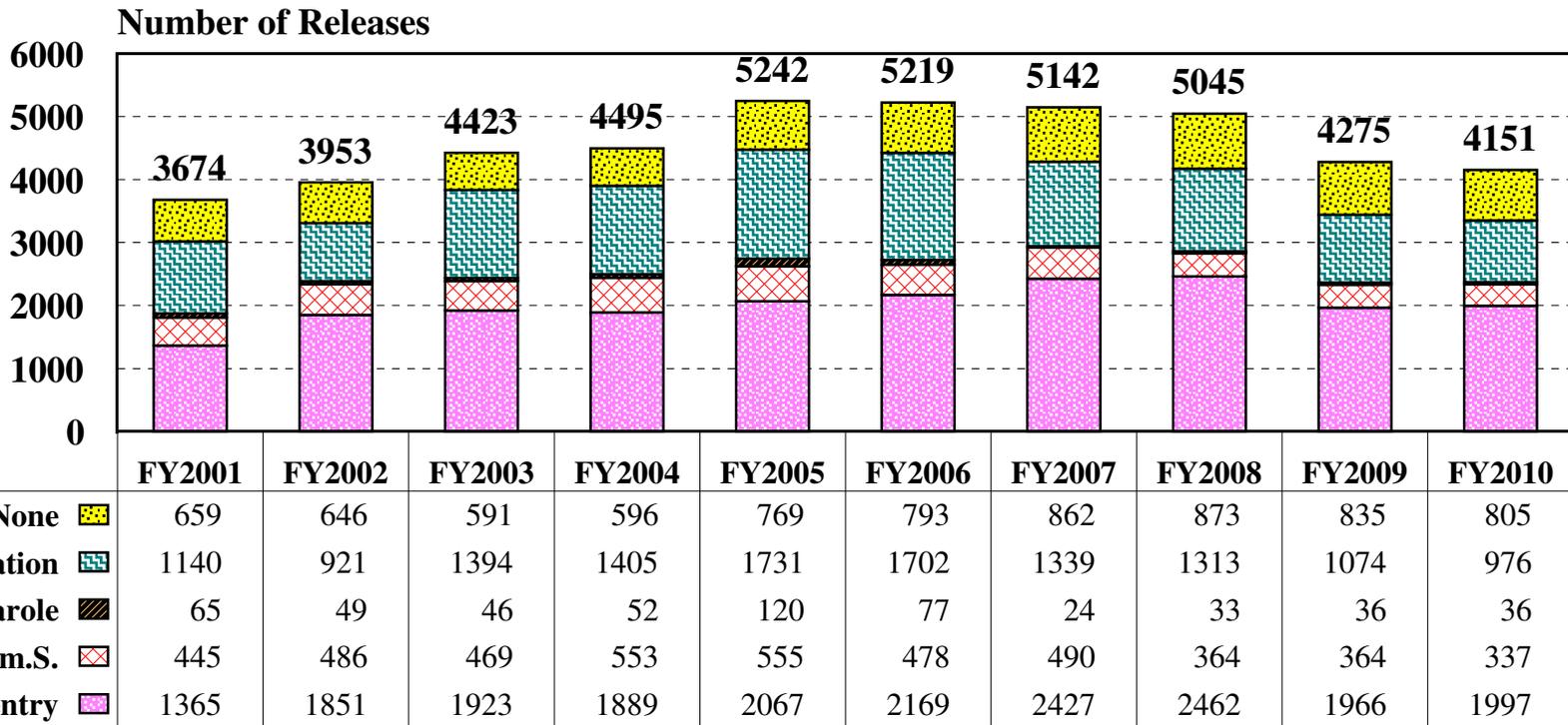
Biennium (Fiscal) Years	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
Termination-Parole	88	140	154	200	272	287	357	372	449	502	508
Termination-Probation	3015	2865	2692	2834	3460	4029	4481	4226	4710	4255	3409
Intake-Parole	105	198	221	204	268	298	311	259	389	392	455
Intake-Probation	2981	2888	2885	3143	3860	4732	4446	4225	3726	3643	3399

Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: VTDOC PROBER database. Transfers between field sites were not counted as either starting intakes nor closing terminations, but all other termination types (violation, closure, death) are counted.. Persons are counted only once per year even if they had multiple intakes and/or terminations.

# Releases from Sentenced Incarceration

## Most Restrictive Field Supervision Status Next Day



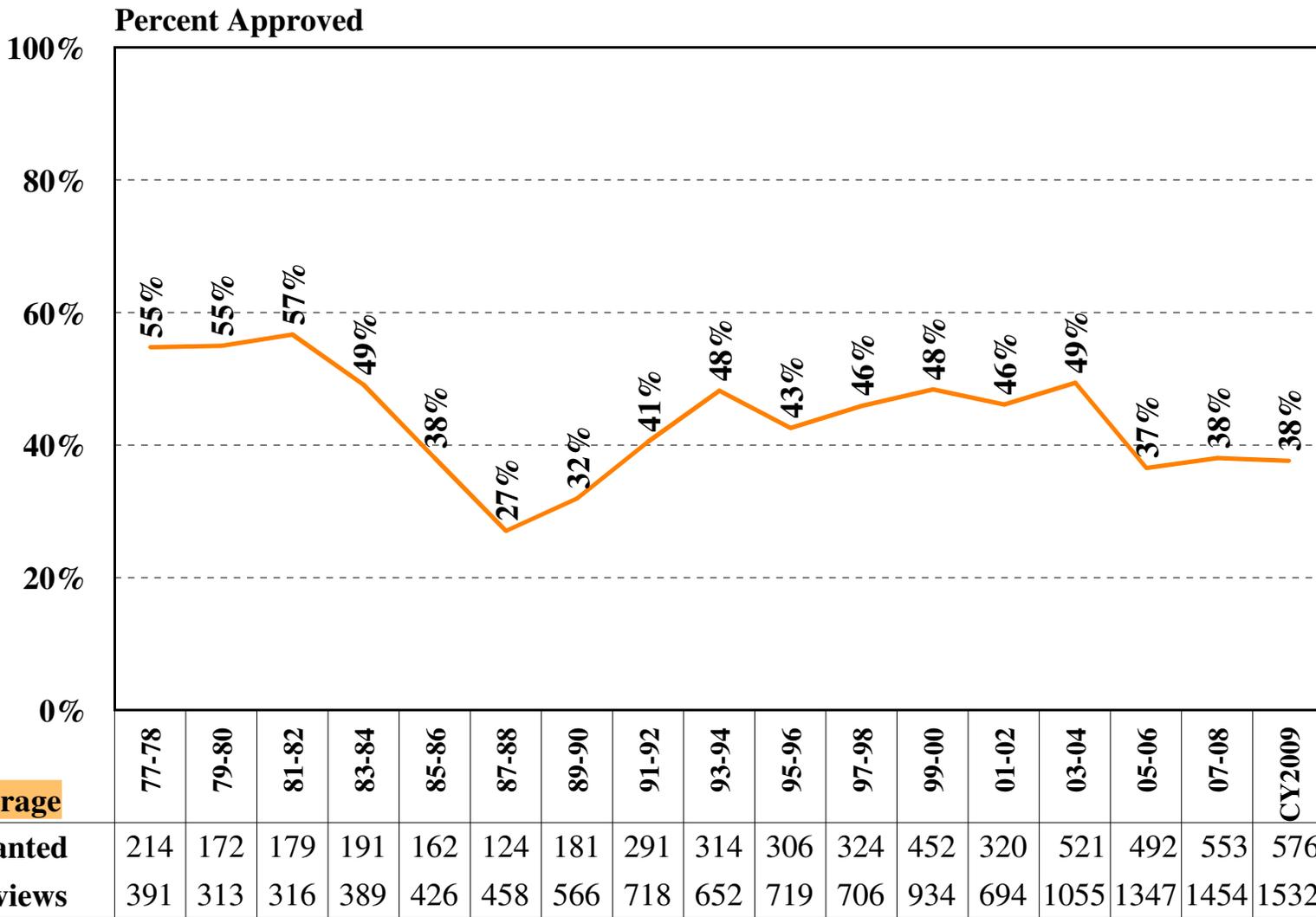
### Average Length of Stay (days in latest episode)

	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>Overall</b>	113	125	117	137	114	115	121	126	135	145
<b>None</b>	177	162	187	250	172	198	210	174	233	209
<b>Probation</b>	49	56	56	60	61	49	48	55	54	67
<b>Parole</b>	157	95	131	438	428	137	242	255	312	389
<b>Intermediate Sanctions</b>	28	29	37	29	30	30	19	31	31	27
<b>Reentry</b>	160	172	159	182	141	155	150	160	154	172

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. Changes in status from a sentenced incarceration were followed for a week to determine the next field supervision status (or none).

# Parole Approval Rate

## Paroles Granted / Parole Interviews

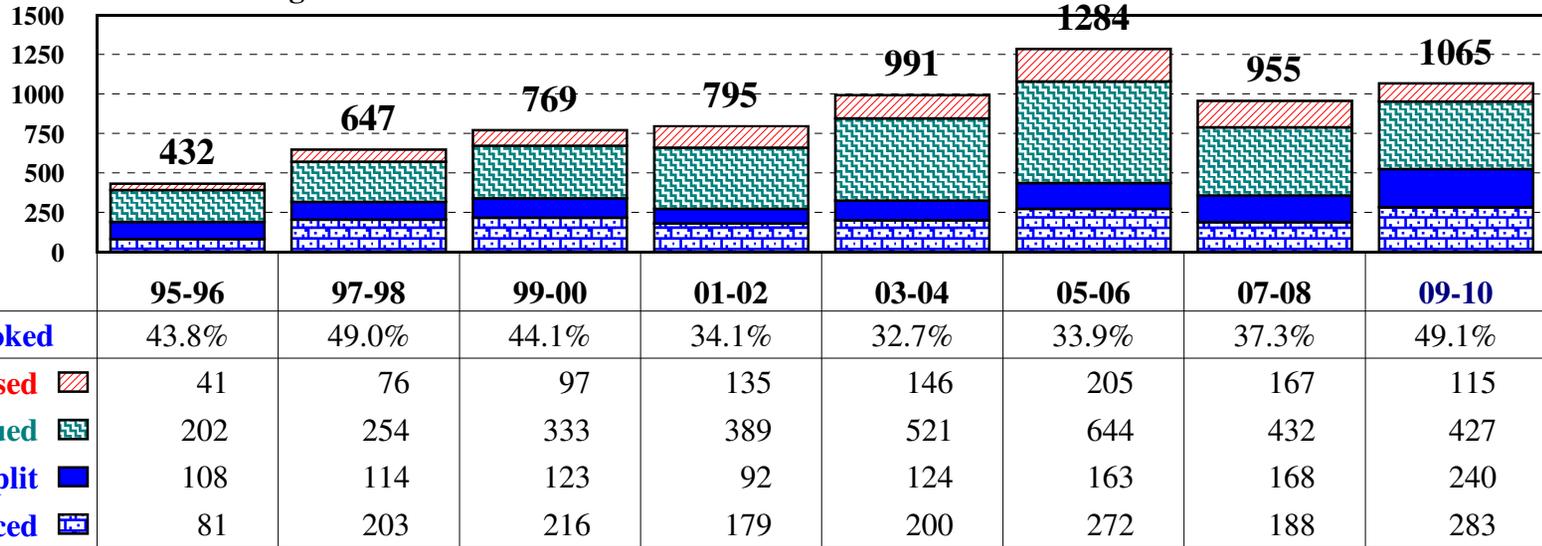


Biennium (Calendar) Years

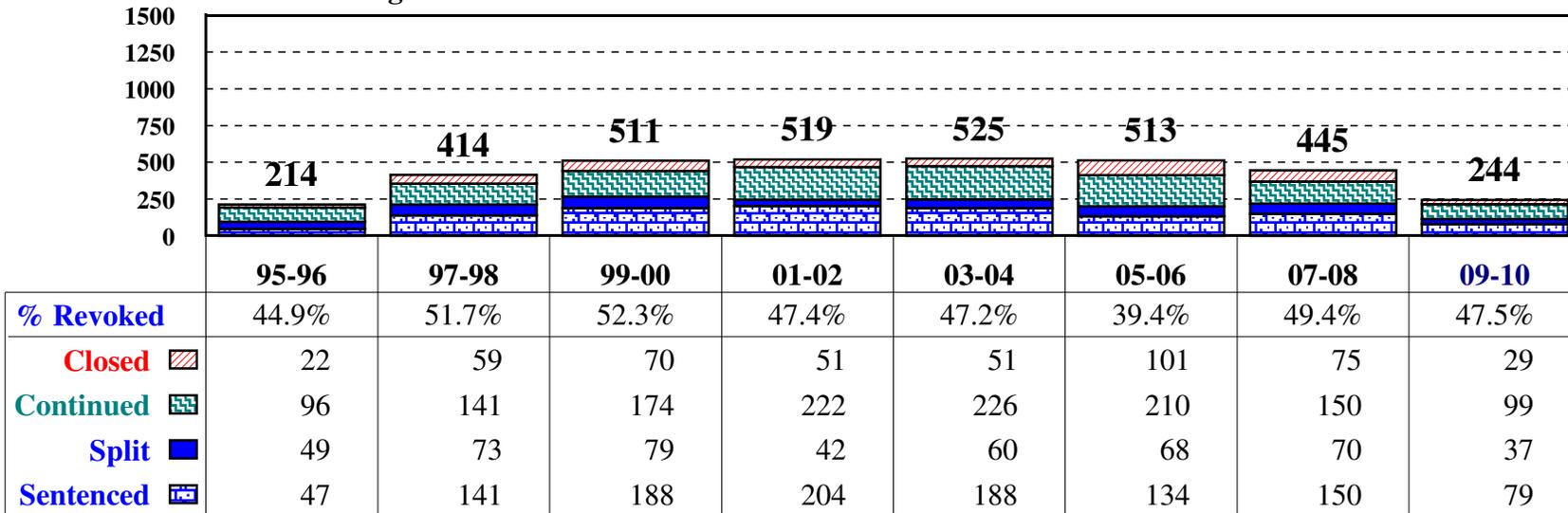
Source: VT Parole Board Hearings database.

# Probation Violation Dispositions

Annual Average Number of Technical Violations



Annual Average Number of New Crime Violations

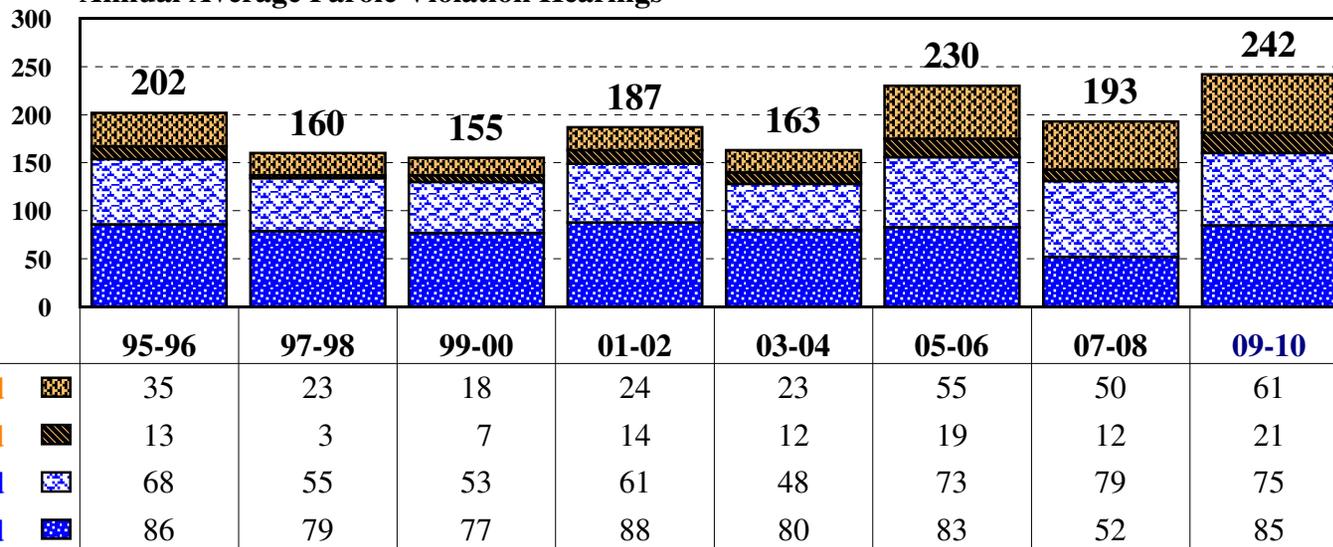


Biennium (Fiscal) Years

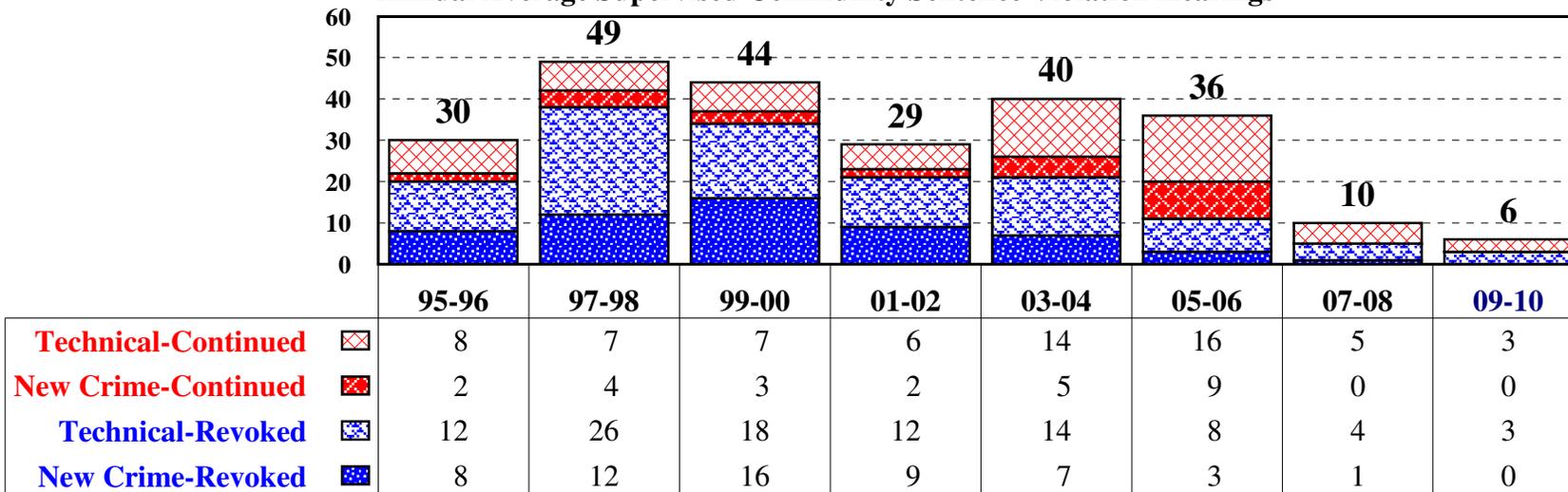
Source: VTDOC PROBER & VOP databases; dispositions of violation requests in fiscal year, excluding those requests dismissed or withdrawn. Offenders for multiple violations on different dates or different dispositions are counted more than once.

# Parole Board Violation Dispositions

### Annual Average Parole Violation Hearings



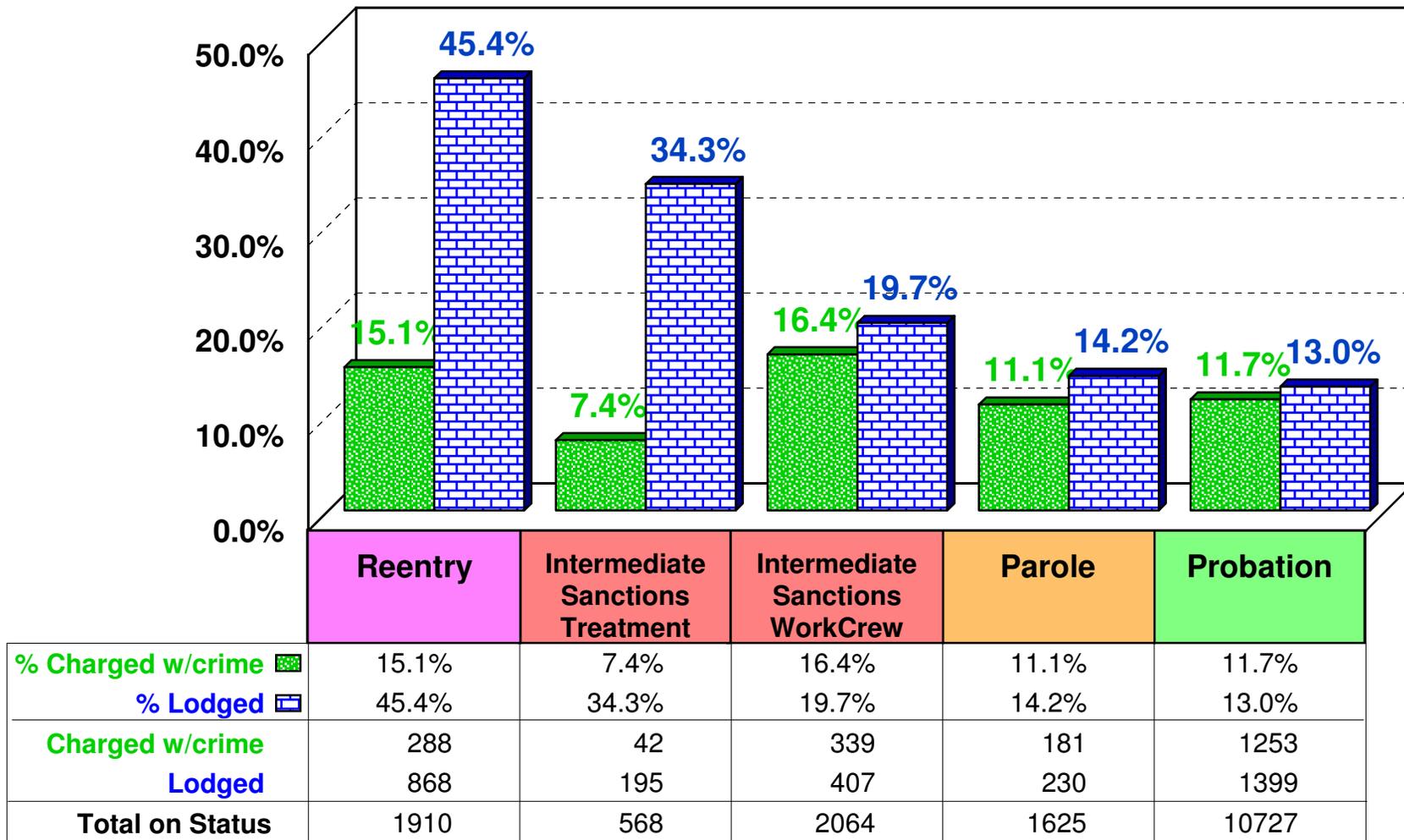
### Annual Average Supervised Community Sentence Violation Hearings



Biennium (Fiscal) Years

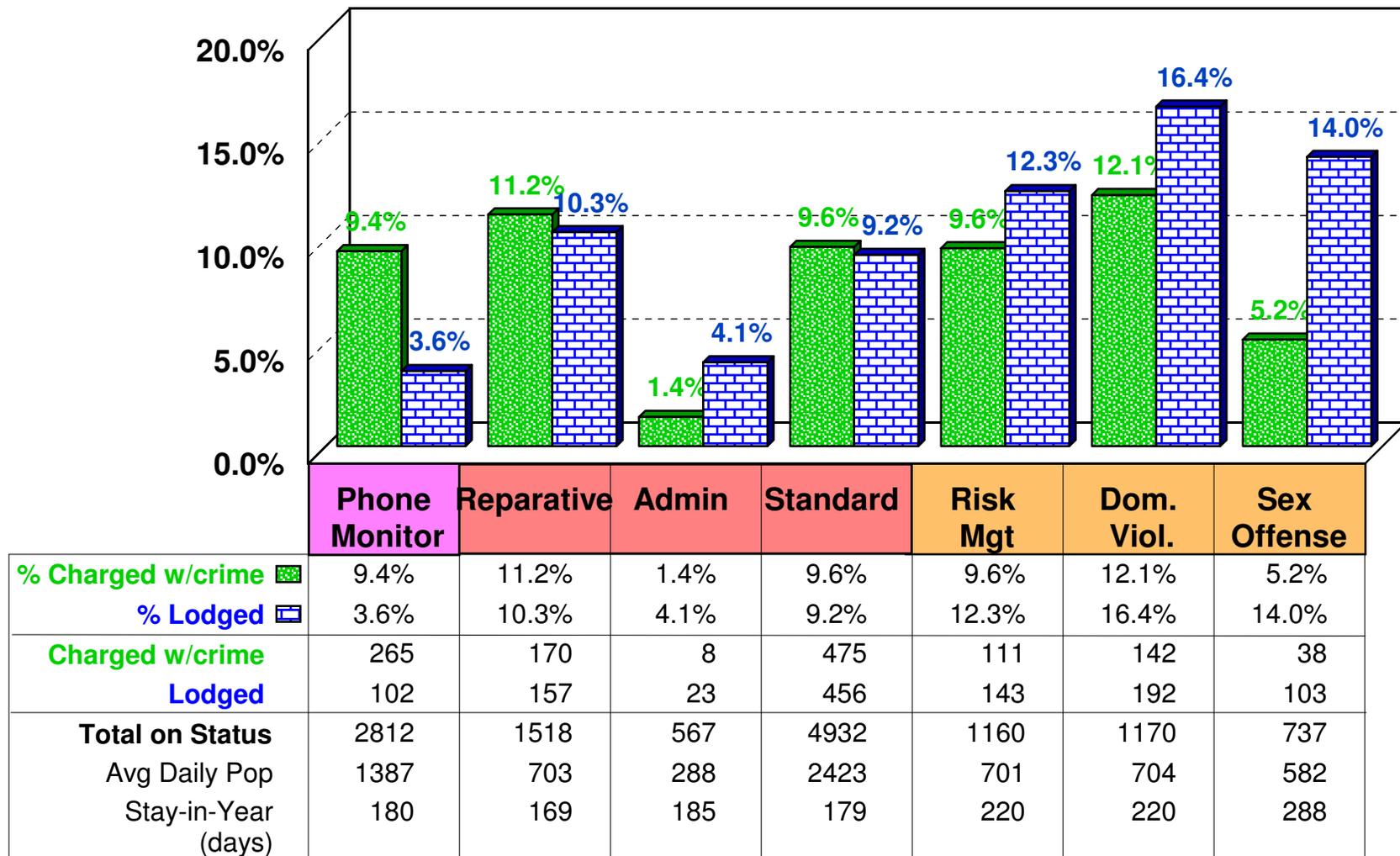
Source: VT Parole Board Hearings database. Hearings without decisions are not counted.

# Violation Rates (by Status) during FY2010



Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2010 was analysed by the date of the offense (occurring in FY2010) and might not yet completely represent all such charges for the fiscal year which will eventually be filed. The “Total on Status” is an unique count of persons who had at least one day during FY2010 of field supervision at the specified status.

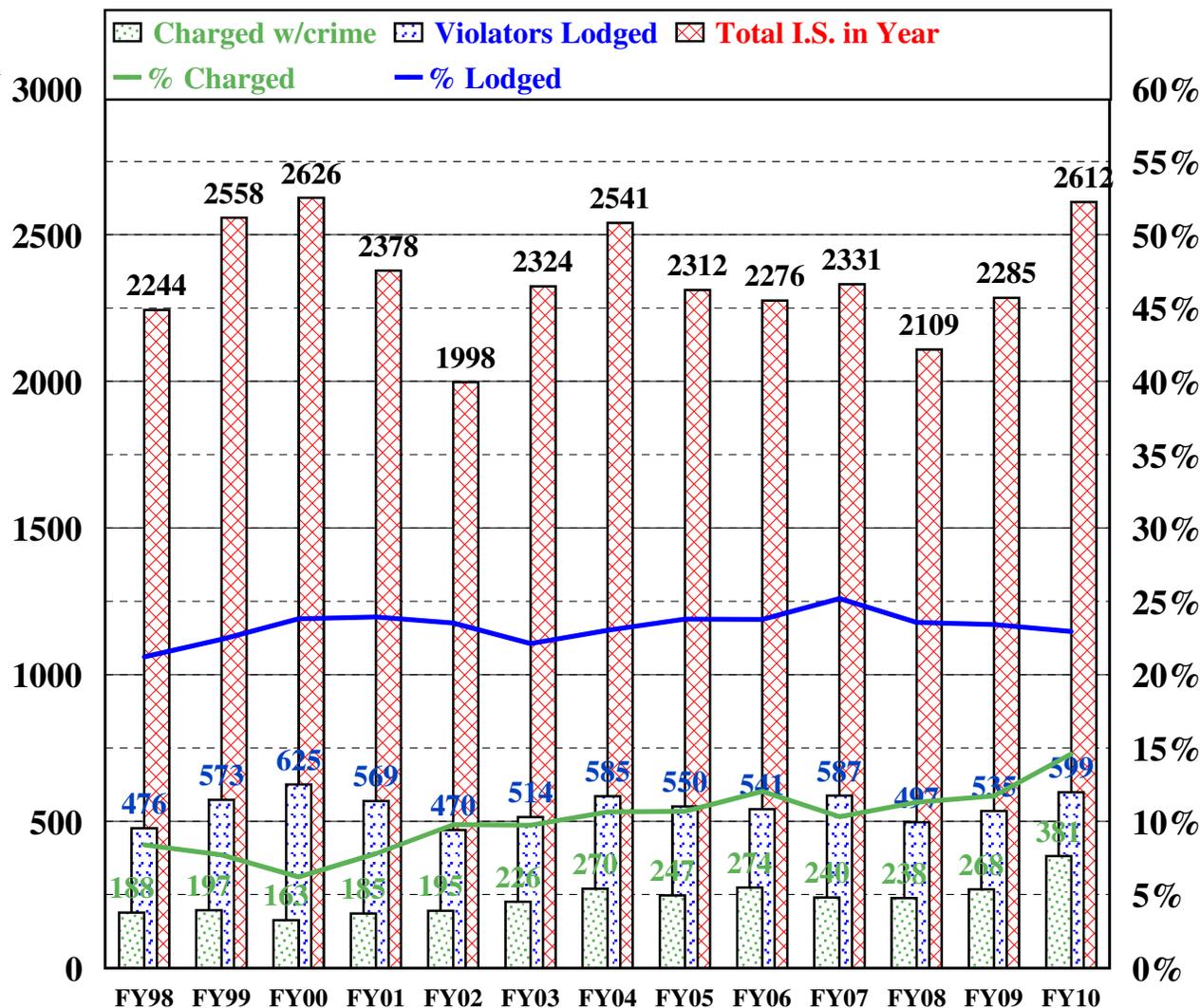
# Violation Rates (by Probation Type) - FY2010



Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2010 was analysed by the date of the offense (occurring in FY2010) and might not yet completely represent all such charges for the fiscal year which will eventually be filed. The “Total on Status” is an unique count of persons who had at least one day during FY2010 of field supervision at the specified status.

# Intermediate Sanctions vs. Violations FY 1998-2010

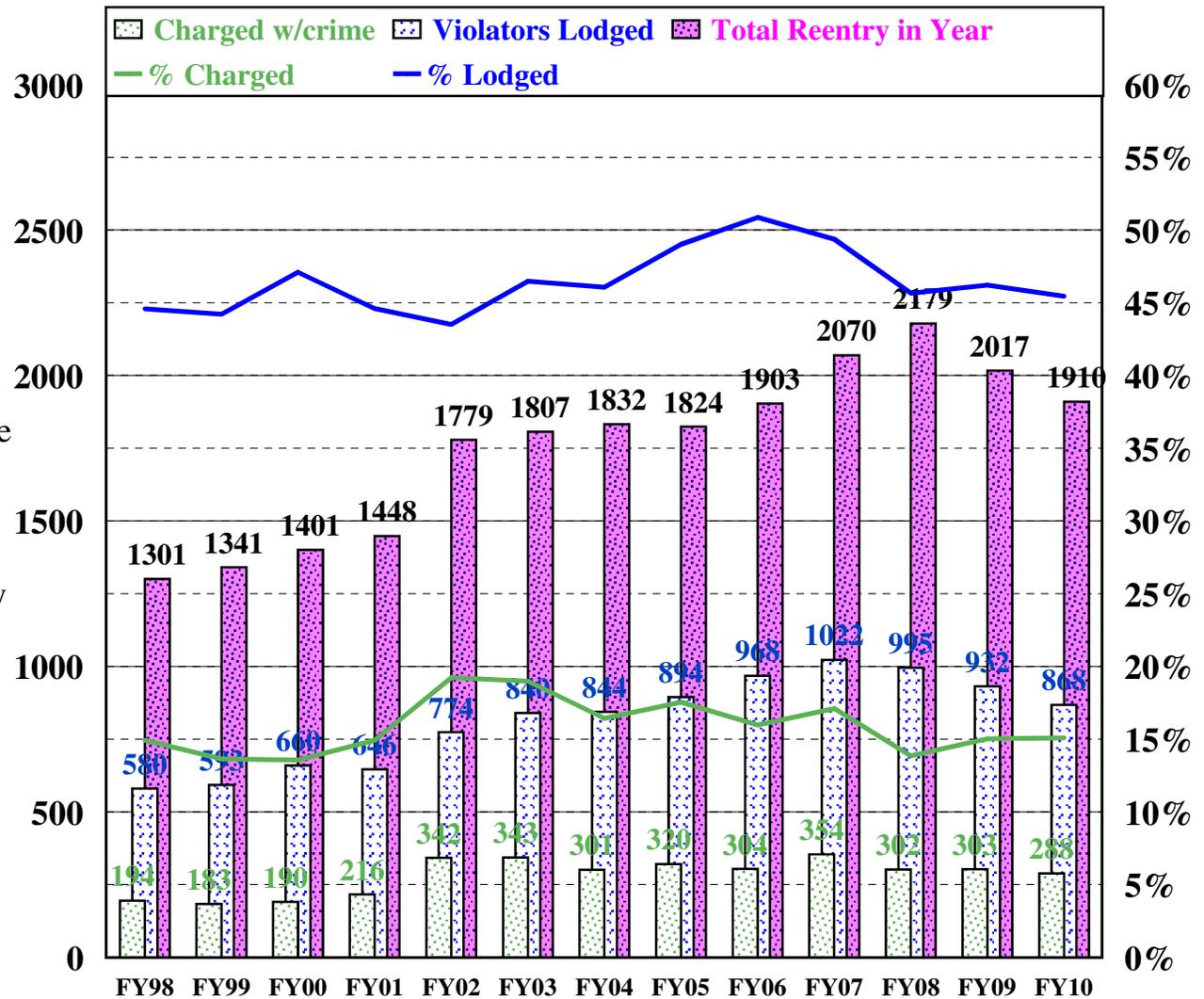
- Out of 2,612 offenders serving an Intermediate Sanctions sentence in FY2010:
- A total of 599 (22.9%) violated in FY2010 and were lodged in a correctional center.
- These violators accounted for 1,185 lodgings in FY2010, an average of 2.0 times for each offender. 8% of these lodgings end the same day; 21% in less than 3 days, and 50% in 2 weeks. The average stay was 34 days for the 88% completed by October 2010.
- 381 of the offenders were charged with a total of 884 crimes committed while supervised, for a rate of 14.6%.



Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2010 was analysed by the date of the offense and might not yet completely represent all such charges for a fiscal year (especially FY2010) which will eventually be filed.

# Conditional Reentry Furlough vs. Violations FY 1998-2010

- Out of 1,910 offenders on Conditional Reentry/Furlough in FY 2010:
- A total of 868 unique individuals (45.4%) violated and were returned to a correctional facility.
- These violators were lodged for 1,976 times in FY2010, an average of 2.3 times for each offender. 3% of these lodgings end the same day; 7% in less than 3 days, and 32% in 2 weeks. The average stay was 53 days for the 85% completed by October 2010.
- 288 of the furloughees were charged with a total of 558 crimes committed while supervised, for a rate of 15.1%.

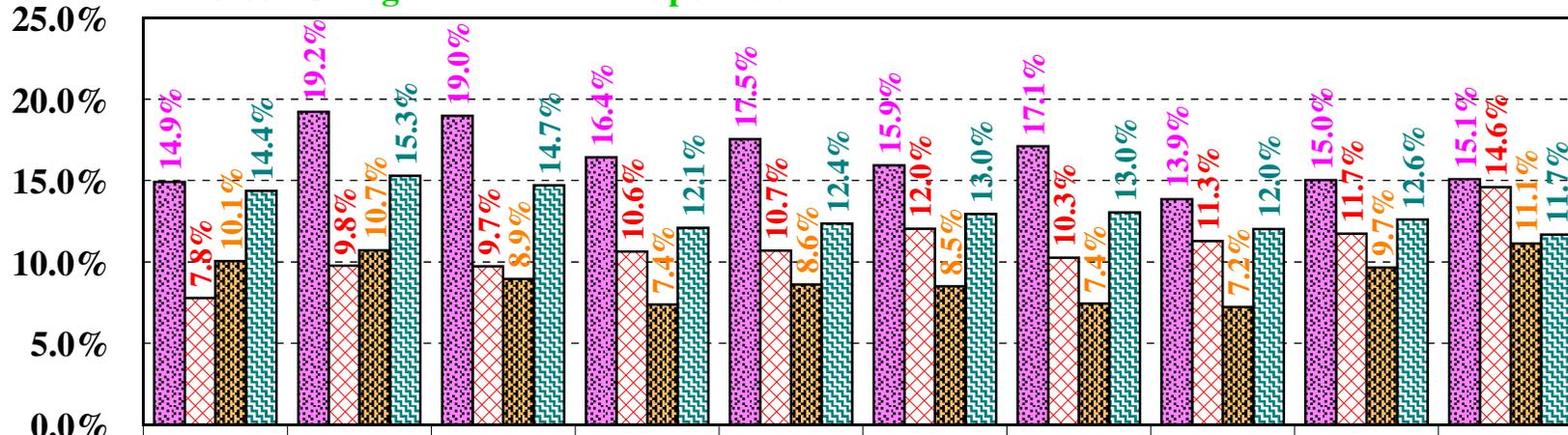


Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2010 was analysed by the date of the offense and might not yet completely represent all such charges for a fiscal year (especially FY2010) which will eventually be filed.

# New Charges Filed Rates (by Status): FY2001 to FY2010



**% Person Charged while under supervision**



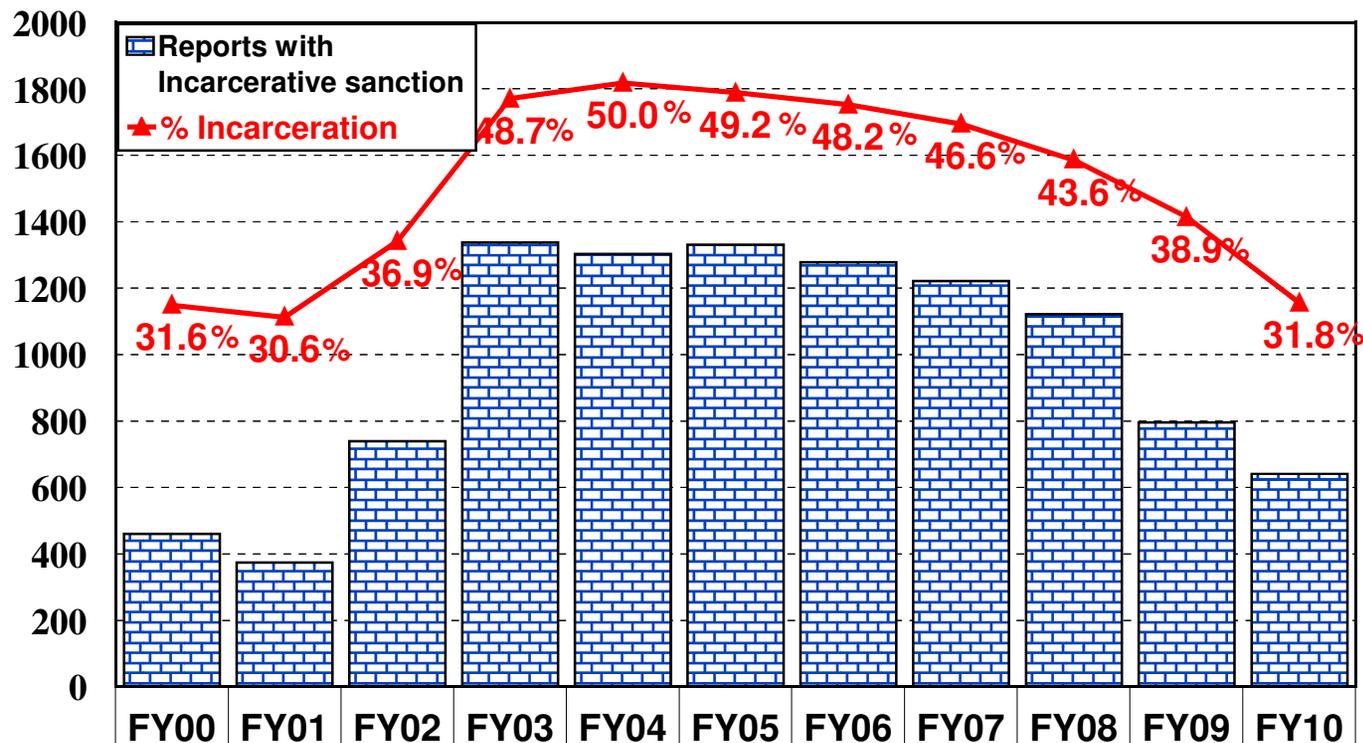
	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
<b>RE-Filing</b>	216	342	343	301	320	303	354	302	303	288
<b>RE-FY</b>	1448	1779	1807	1832	1824	1902	2070	2179	2017	1910
<b>IS-Filing</b>	185	195	226	270	247	274	239	238	268	381
<b>IS-FY</b>	2378	1998	2324	2541	2312	2277	2331	2109	2285	2612
<b>PA-Filing</b>	132	137	107	91	127	135	112	113	153	181
<b>PA-FY</b>	1313	1279	1196	1232	1475	1589	1506	1563	1585	1626
<b>PR-Filing</b>	2098	2234	2181	1790	1768	1789	1629	1406	1367	1253
<b>PR-FY</b>	14605	14602	14822	14798	14302	13814	12493	11701	10848	10727

**Fiscal Year**

Source: VTDOC Booking & Snapshot database and VT Court Filing data (inloaded for probable matching to VTDOC offender identities). Court filing data received as of October 2010 was analysed by the date of the offense and might not yet completely represent all such charges for a fiscal year (especially FY2010) which will eventually be filed.

# Graduated Sanctions Incarcerated

## All sites



	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
<b>Reports with Incarcerative sanction</b>	460	374	740	1338	1303	1331	1278	1221	1122	796	641
<b>Reports with any sanction</b>	1456	1223	2006	2748	2606	2708	2654	2622	2571	2046	2015
<b>Avg Incarcerative sanction days</b>	20.0	12.5	11.0	10.8	10.0	9.5	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.5	8.8

Fiscal Years

Source: VTDOC Graduated Sanctions database.

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**PART THREE**

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**Offenders Profile**

**Meeting the Population**

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# Population Profile

## Characteristics on a Typical Day: June 30, 2010

All DOC	Total Number	Male	Female	Felony	Misdemnr.	Most Common Offense
<b>Incarcerated</b>	2152	2017 (94%)	135 (6%)	1917 (89%)	229 (11%)	Sexual Assault on Minor (males); Burglary (females)
<b>Reentry</b>	929	784 (84%)	145 (16%)	735 (79%)	186 (20%)	DUI3 (males and females)
<b>Intermediate Sanctions Treatment</b>	262	219 (84%)	43 (16%)	197 (75%)	65 (25%)	DUI3 (males and females)
<b>Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew</b>	763	583 (76%)	180 (24%)	136 (18%)	627 (82%)	Suspended license (male); Retail theft (female)
<b>Parole</b>	1053	872 (83%)	181 (17%)	898 (85%)	137 (13%)	DUI3
<b>Probation</b>	6646	5082 (76%)	1564 (24%)	2299 (35%)	4277 (64%)	DUI2 for males & DUI/DUI2 for females
<b>Total</b>	11805	9557 (81%)	2248 (19%)	6182 (52%)	5481 (46%)	DUI3 for males & DUI/ DUI2 for females

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Detentioners and Vermont jurisdiction inmates housed under contract outside of Vermont are included in incarceration count. Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted in all applicable categories.

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# Offense Types

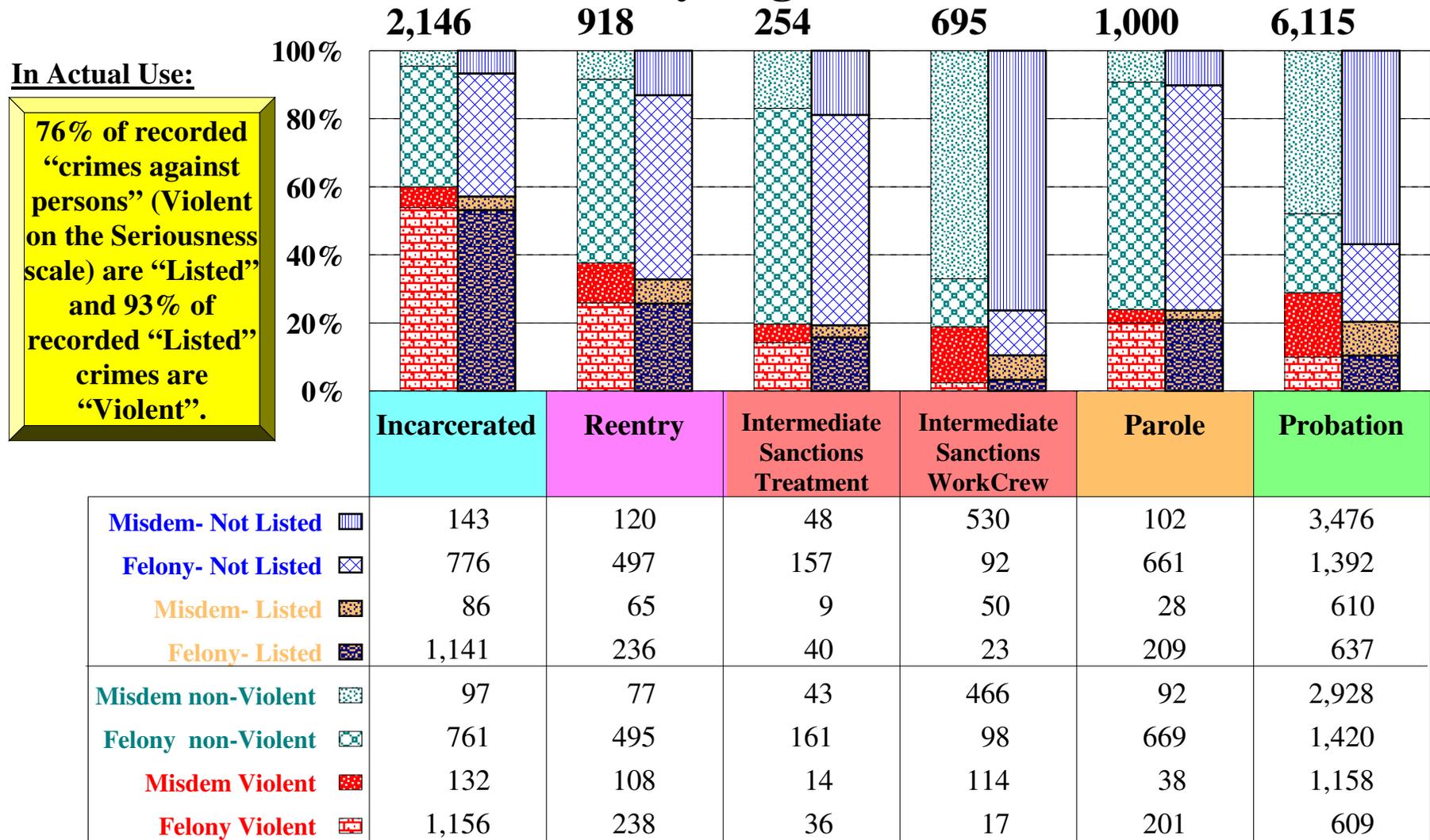
- Crimes committed by offenders and the allowable penalties are defined in statutes. One of the principal distinctions amongst crimes is based on the maximum allowable term of “time to serve”: a Felony allows the judge to impose two years or more, while a Misdemeanor must have a shorter sentence.
- A secondary characteristic of crimes is the target of the crime. VSA Title 13 defines the crimes against persons and property, while Title 23 defines motor vehicle crimes and **Title 18 defines “health crimes”** (such as drugs). The “seriousness” scale used by Corrections considers crimes against persons (causing or threatening bodily harm) more serious than crimes against property, then drug crimes, then motor vehicle crimes, and finally the catchall “other crimes”. Among crimes against persons, there is a set of felonies considered “especially serious” (such as murder and sexual or aggravated assaults). In general terms, any crime against persons is usually called a “violent crime” whether the penalty defines it as a felony (aggravated assault) or a misdemeanor (simple assault).
- Another way people are interested in cataloguing crimes is to define special sets related to a limited topic, e.g., “sex offenses”, “domestic violence offenses”, and “driving while intoxicated”. One often mistaken for a definition of “violence” is the list of statutes in VSA Title 13 Chapter 165 (Victims) that defines crimes for which the victims (direct or affected parties) have defined legal rights in the justice process. While nearly all of “Listed” crimes are characterized on the “seriousness” scale as crimes against persons (exceptions are fatal or injurious motor vehicle crimes and burglary into an occupied dwelling), there are many “violent crimes” in the seriousness scale that are not on the list (such as sexual exploitation of child, aggravated assault on law enforcement officer, or use of explosives with injuries amongst the “Felony/Serious” group or assault and robbery without injury nor weapons, possession of child pornography, or hate crimes in the “Felon/Person” group). DOC has “offense codes” for about 115 “violent crimes” of which only 60 are on the Victims’ Rights “List”.
- Sometimes offenders are seen under apparently incongruous sanctions compared to their “most serious crime” because of their lesser crimes (such as Intermediate Sanctions Treatment for drug and alcohol issues).

# Offense Types (Continued)

- Of all persons in DOC custody on a typical day, described by their “most serious crime” committed (or being detained for):
  - 53% are for a felony. There are very different proportions of felons amongst the subpopulations distinguished by legal statuses. 90% of inmates are felons, but only 33% of Probationers and 16% of Intermediate Sanctions workcrews are. The Parole population is similar to the inmates (87%) while Reentry (80%) and Intermediate Sanctions treatment (78%) are slightly less.
  - 34% are for a “violent crime against persons”, but again the distribution by legal statuses differ. 60% of inmates have “violent crimes”, while Intermediate Sanctions has only 18-19%, Reentry has 38%, Parole has 23%, and Probation has 29%.
  - 55% are under Probation supervision for suspended sentences. The group of offenders for whom Probation is not the most common legal status is the “violent felons” of whom 51% are in prison/jail on a typical day (with only 27% on Probation). By contrast, “violent misdemeanants” are 74% of the time under Probation supervision and only 8% in prison/jail (and non-violent misdemeanants are under Probation supervision 79% of the time with less than 3% in jail).
  - 11% are for domestic violence offenses. Men are 89% and women are 11% of that total. But men are seen serving time (29% in prison, 22% serving in the community) about half of the time, while women have suspended sentences under probation supervision 72% of the time (with 9% in prison and 19% serving in the community).
  - 10% are for sex offenses, most of which (87%) are “violent felonies”. Including the misdemeanors (such as “prohibited acts”), 46% of these offenders are in prison/jail - without the misdemeanors the proportion incarcerated is 52%. The numbers under field supervision have been declining for the past decade while the numbers in prison/jail have increased.
  - 19% are for driving under the influence. 61% of these offenders are at the misdemeanor level (first or second offense). 7% of DUI offenders are in prison/jail (88% are felony DUI). While only 153 inmates on a typical day are jailed for a “most serious crime” of DUI, there are 228 for whom there is a DUI amongst their top three most serious crimes.
  - 9% are for a drug related offense. 62% of these are at the felony level. 15% of drug offenders are in prison/jail (90% are drug felonies).

# “Most Serious Offense” - “Violent” versus “Listed”

## Percent by Legal Status



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database June 30, 2010. Incarcerated counts include detention where most serious charge is known and recorded. Persons with no categorizable offense recorded were excluded from totals (this includes a relatively higher number (6 Treatment & 34 WorkCrew, 4%) of Intermediate Sanctions persons compared to about 1-2% for other statuses). Persons were counted once in the most restrictive placement/status on the report date.

# “Most Serious” Offense Type by Status - June 30, 2010

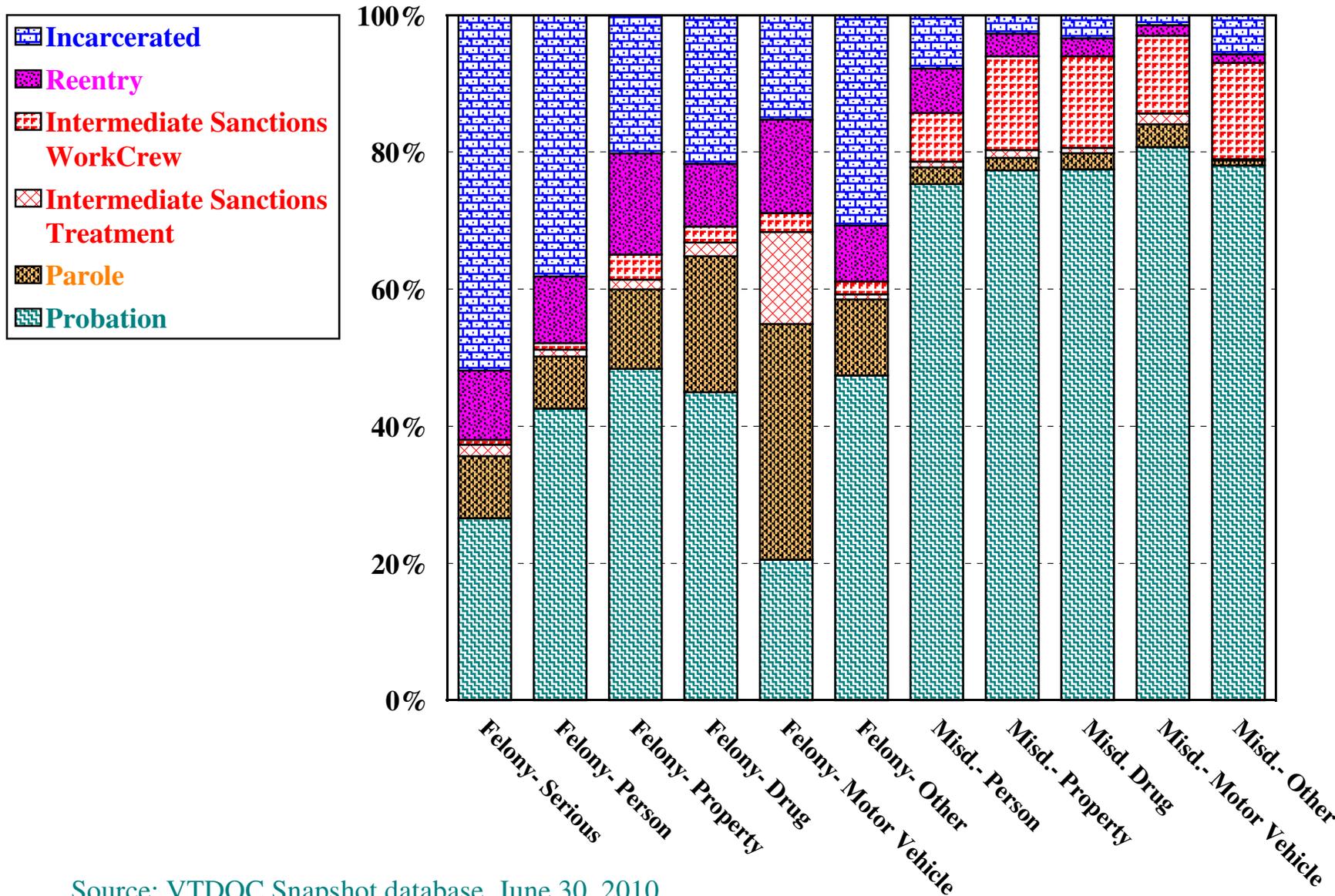
## Felonies & Misdemeanors

All DOC	Fel Serious	Fel Person	Fel Property	Fel Drug	Fel Mot Veh	Fel Other	Mis Person	Mis Property	Mis Drug	Mis Mot Veh	Mis Other	Blank/ none entered	Total
<b>Incarcerated</b>	925	231	405	140	133	83	132	24	13	29	31	6	2152
<b>Reentry</b>	180	59	296	59	119	22	109	29	10	31	7	8	929
<b>Intermediate Sanctions Treatment</b>	30	6	29	13	117	2	14	10	3	31	1	6	262
<b>Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew</b>	13	6	73	15	24	5	120	120	51	226	76	34	763
<b>Parole</b>	161	46	233	128	300	30	41	16	9	67	4	18	1053
<b>Probation</b>	474	258	970	290	179	128	1271	679	296	1608	423	70	6646
<b>Total</b>	<b>1783</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1687</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>11805</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Detentioners and Vermont jurisdiction inmates housed under contract outside of Vermont are included in incarceration count. Intermediate Sanctions includes Pre-Approved Furlough and Supervised Community Sentence. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted in all applicable categories.

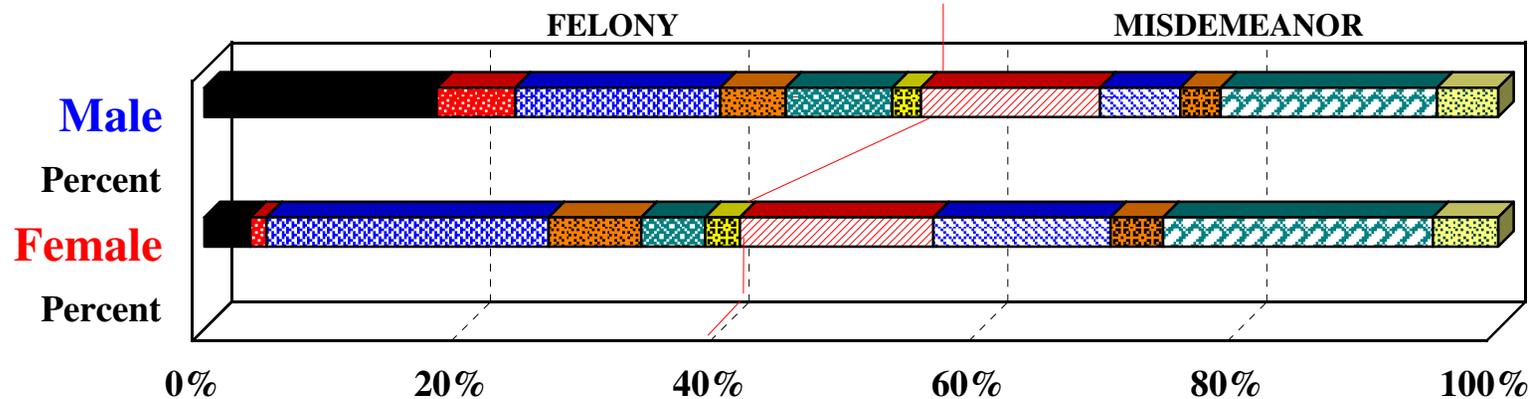
# Status by Offense Type - June 30, 2010

## Felonies and Misdemeanors



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010

# Offense Type Proportion by Gender



	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
<b>Felony Serious</b> ■	1609	18 %	77	4 %
<b>Felony Person</b> ■	544	6 %	27	1 %
<b>Felony Property</b> ■	1420	16 %	473	22 %
<b>Felony Drug</b> ■	455	5 %	155	7 %
<b>Fel Motor Vehicle</b> ■	738	8 %	107	5 %
<b>Felony Other</b> ■	198	2 %	58	3 %
<b>Misd. Person</b> ■	1240	14 %	324	15 %
<b>Misd. Property</b> ■	556	6 %	297	14 %
<b>Misd. Drug</b> ■	279	3 %	88	4 %
<b>Misd. Motor Vehicle</b> ■	1500	17 %	452	21 %
<b>Misd. Other</b> ■	422	5 %	109	5 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>8961</b>		<b>2167</b>	

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010, but excludes persons with unknown or uncategorized “most serious crimes” (119 males, 15 females). Incarcerated and Field (Reentry, Intermediate Sanctions, Probation, and Parole) combined. Persons with multiple placements were only counted once.

# Domestic Abuse- Profile

## By Most Serious Domestic Offense, June 30, 2010

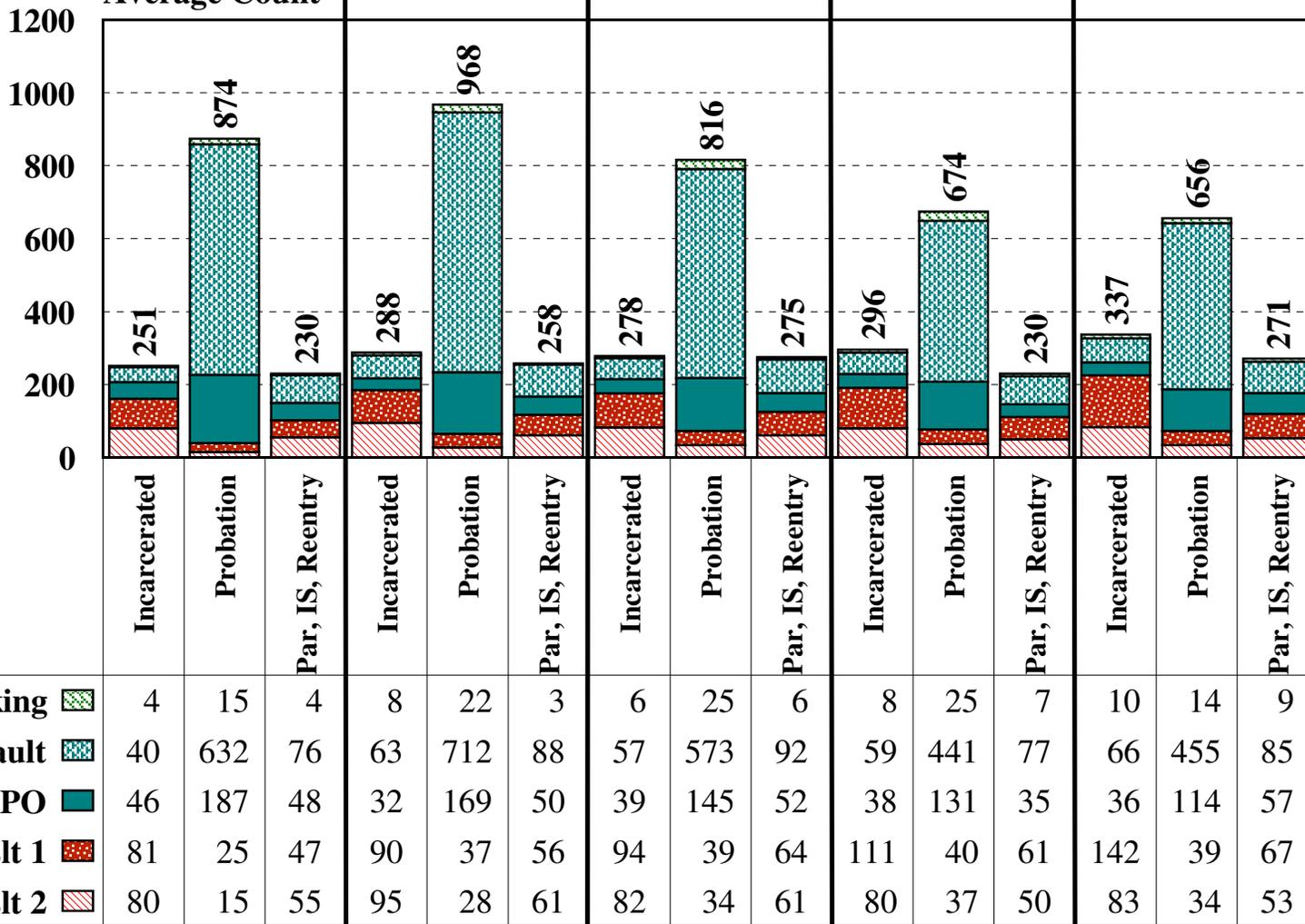
Offense Type	Incarcerated	Reentry	Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	Parole	Probation	Total
Stalking-Misd.	2	3	2	1	1	9	18
Violating Order-Misd.	13	11	2	19	5	93	143
Domestic Assault	65	45	5	22	20	452	609
Stalking-Felony	8	1	0	0	2	3	14
Violating Order-Felony	19	14	5	1	8	20	67
Aggravated Dom. Assault 1	149	34	12	3	22	37	257
Aggravated Dom. Assault 2	83	27	15	1	14	32	172
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1280</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. All counts include only persons for whom the domestic abuse charge is the most serious offense. There might be uncounted “domestic abuse” offenders with other charges that are more serious. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Domestic Abuse Population by Offense

June 2001-02 June 2003-04 June 2005-06 June 2007-08 June 2009-10

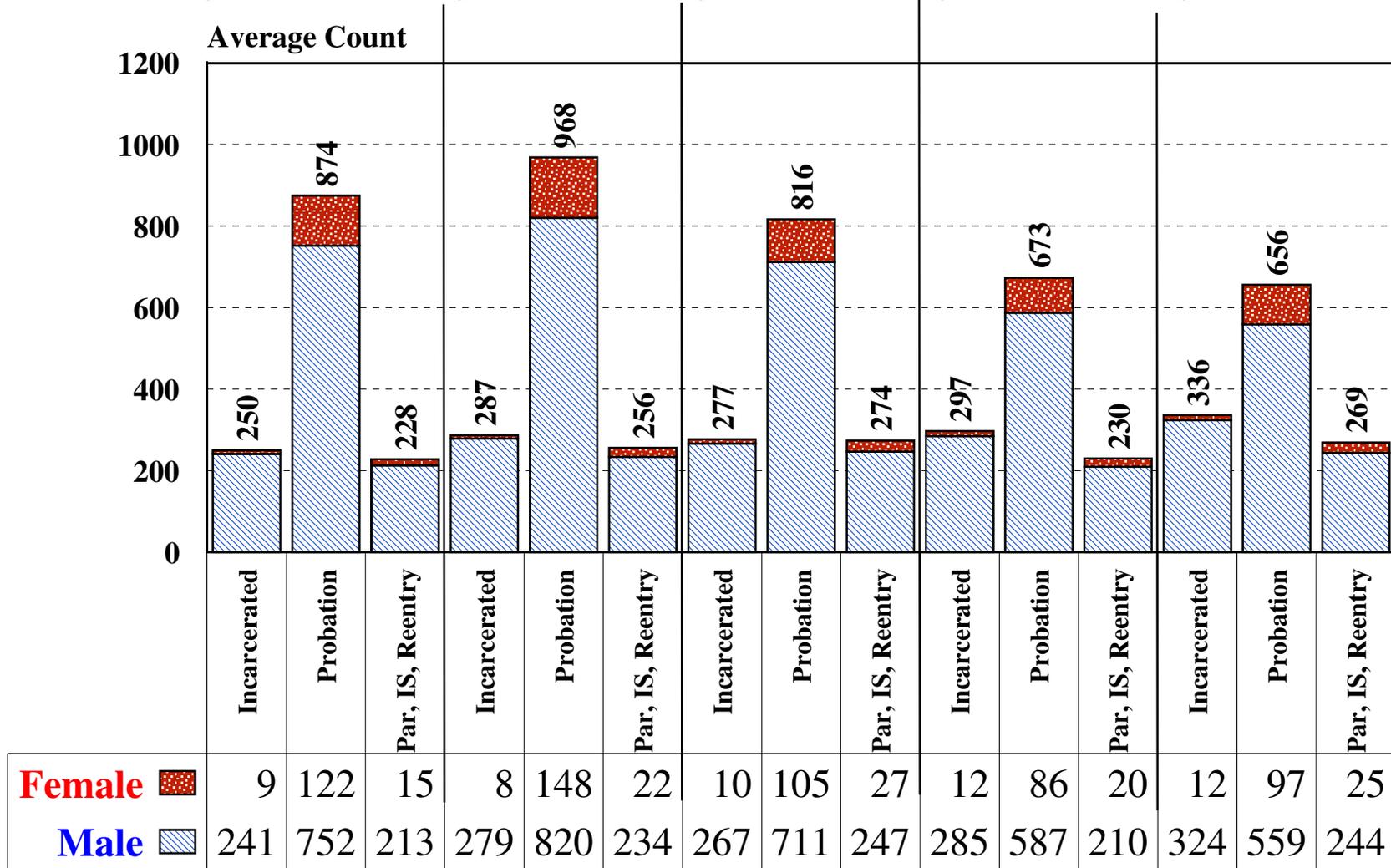
Average Count



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database (June 30th each year). All counts include only persons for whom the domestic abuse charge is the most serious offense. There might be uncounted “domestic abuse” offenders with other charges that are more serious. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Domestic Abuse Population by Gender

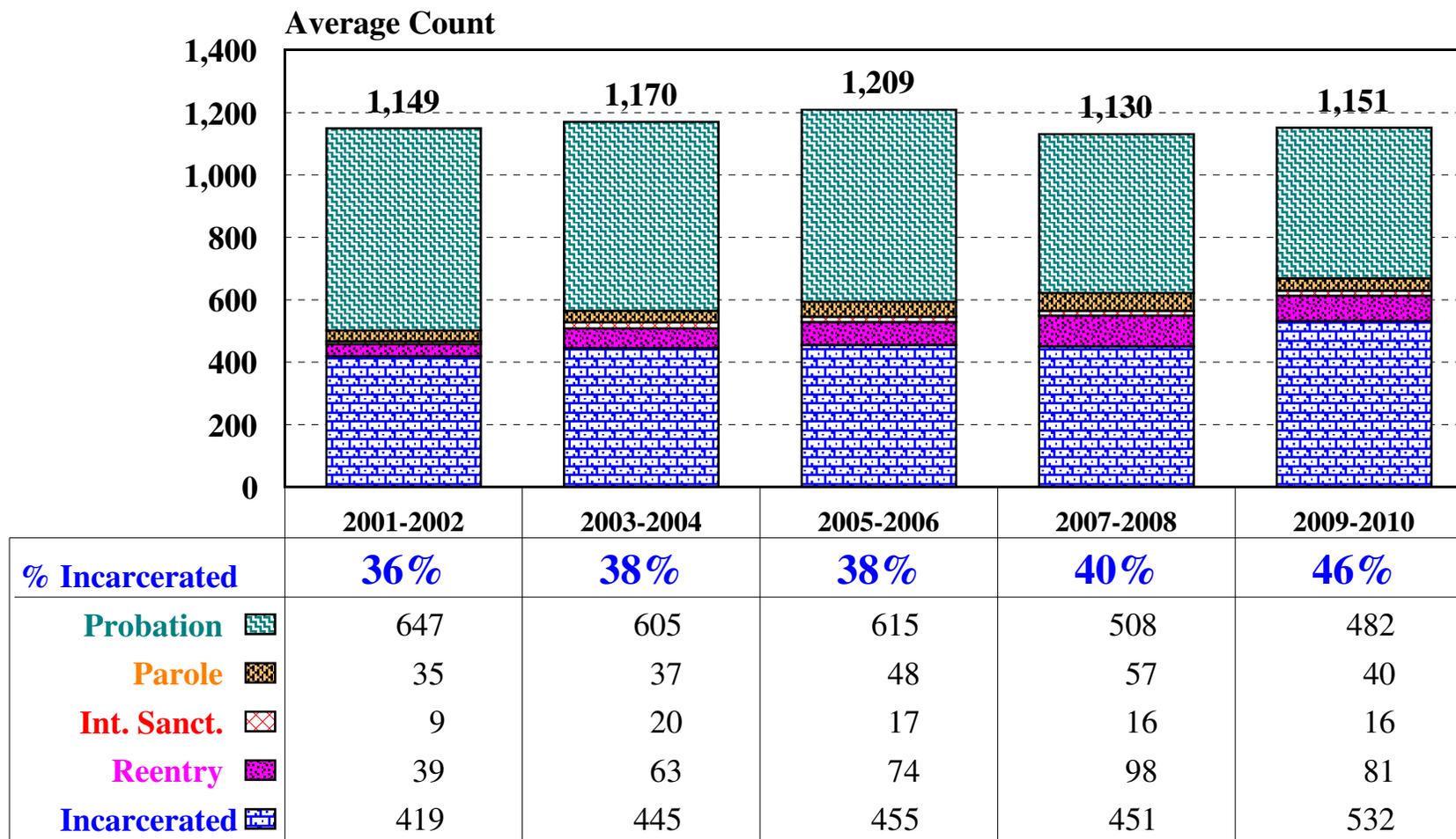
June 2001-02    June 2003-04    June 2005-06    June 2007-08    June 2009-10



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database (June 30th each year). All counts include only persons for whom the domestic abuse charge is the most serious offense. There might be uncounted “domestic abuse” offenders with other charges that are more serious. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Sex Offenders- Legal Status

## Probation, Parole, Intermediate Sanctions, Reentry, or Incarcerated

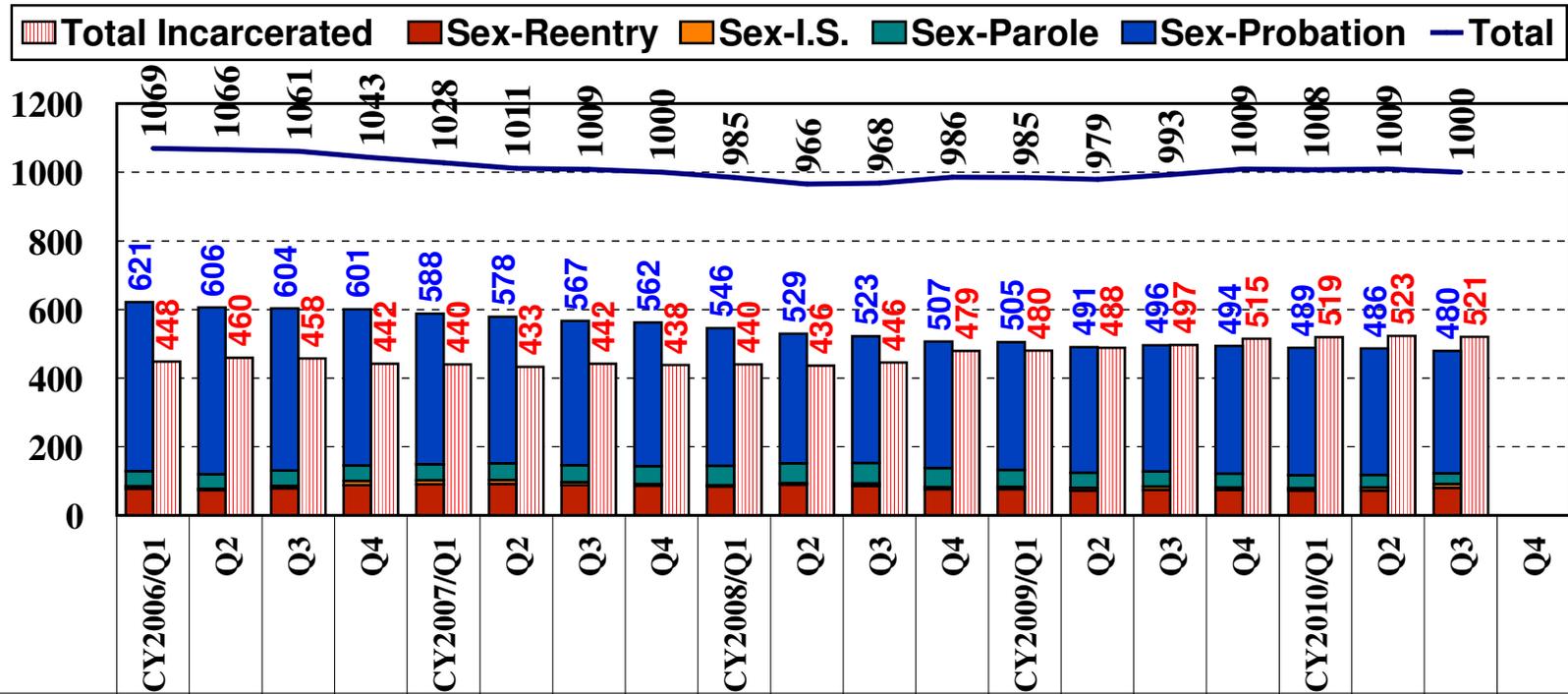


Biennium (June 30ths Average)

Source: VTDOC Snapshots; Counts on June 30th. Only counted if “sex offense” is amongst the three most serious crimes. Sex offenses include sexual assaults, lewd & lascivious crimes, sexual uses of children, incest, and prohibited acts. Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Sex Offenders: Incarcerated & Community

## By Legal Status - Average Daily Population



	CY2006/Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	CY2007/Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	CY2008/Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	CY2009/Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	CY2010/Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total	1069	1066	1061	1043	1028	1011	1009	1000	985	966	968	986	985	979	993	1009	1008	1009	1000	
<b>Total Community</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>480</b>	
Sex-Probation	492	486	473	455	439	426	420	418	401	377	370	368	372	366	368	372	371	368	357	
Sex-Parole	44	42	45	45	46	48	50	53	57	58	60	56	49	44	43	40	38	36	31	
Sex-I.S.	7	5	7	13	12	12	8	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	10	7	7	9	11	
Sex-Reentry	78	74	79	88	91	92	89	87	84	90	87	76	76	72	75	75	73	73	81	
<b>Total Incarcerated</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>521</b>	

Source: Monthly "Component of Growth" analyses. These specialized analyses divide offenders into four hierarchical "offense categories" with "sex offender" then "violent (nonsexual) offender", "property/drug offender", and finally "other offender".

"Prohibited acts" are not include amongst the definition of "sex offender" in this analytical scheme.

# DUI Offenders in Corrections (June 1997-2010)

Vermont Dept  
of Corrections  
11/15/10

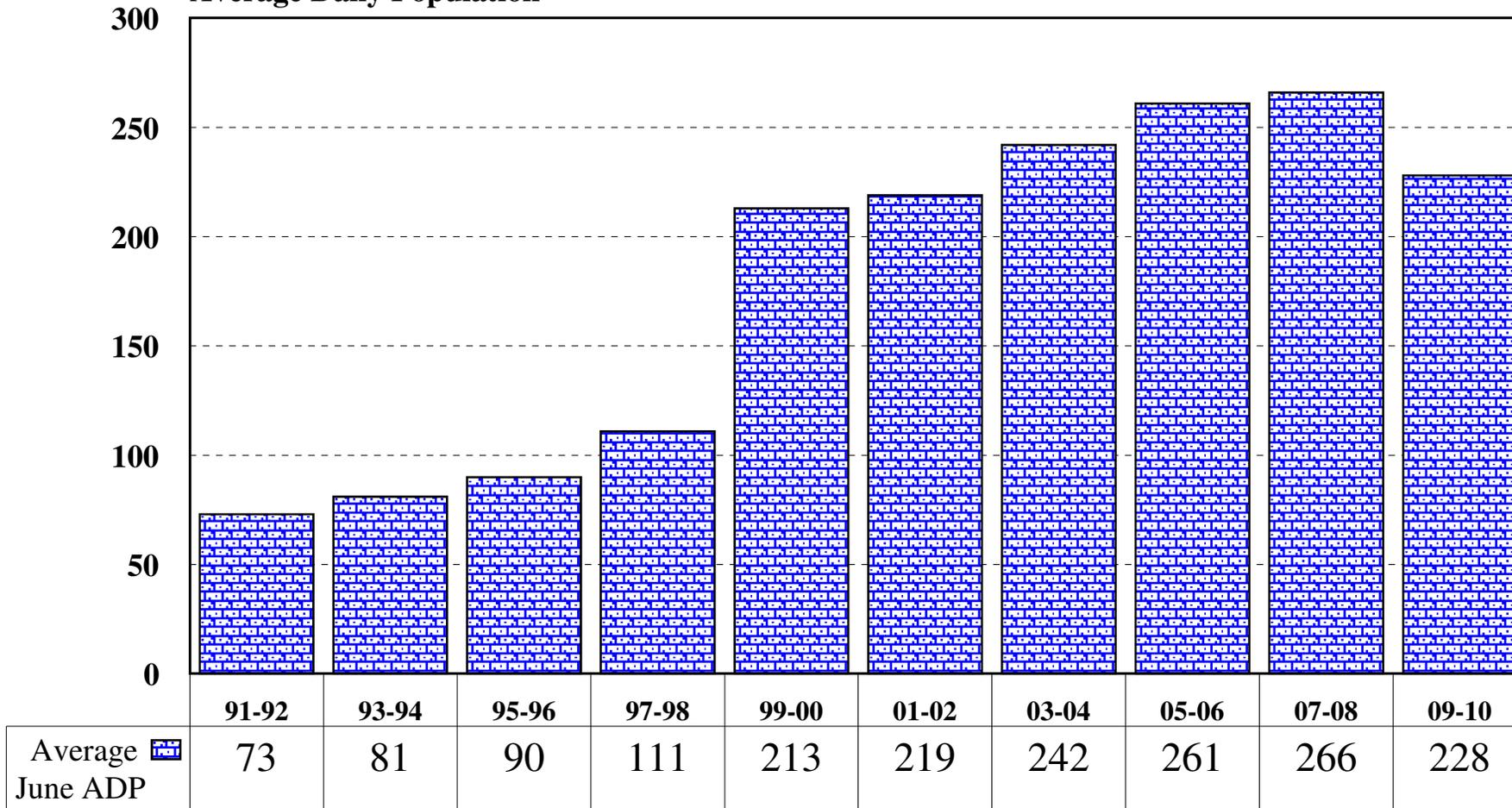
	Incarcerated	Reentry	Intermed. Sanctions	Parole	Probation	Total
<b>DUI - Misd</b>						
1997-1998	22	12	67	21	1474	1596
1999-2000	27	17	86	36	1623	1787
2001-2002	21	20	74	43	1624	1780
2003-2004	19	21	73	32	1677	1822
2005-2006	17	16	50	50	1468	1600
2007-2008	30	24	53	42	1133	1281
2009-2010	19	18	65	51	1141	1294
<b>DUI - Felony</b>						
1997-1998	117	79	222	223	127	767
1999-2000	124	93	202	255	179	852
2001-2002	121	109	184	284	191	888
2003-2004	127	157	222	250	215	970
2005-2006	139	129	203	330	210	1010
2007-2008	149	143	153	284	165	894
2009-2010	134	116	136	303	152	840
<b>DUI - Total</b>						
1997-1998	139	91	289	244	1601	2362
1999-2000	151	109	287	291	1801	2638
2001-2002	141	129	258	327	1815	2668
2003-2004	146	178	295	282	1892	2792
2005-2006	156	144	253	379	1678	2610
2007-2008	179	167	206	326	1298	2175
2009-2010	153	134	201	354	1293	2135

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database on June 30th; averaged in biennium. Only counts persons with “most serious offense” of some form of DUI (Driving Under Influence, also known as DWI (Driving While Intoxicated)). Persons have been counted only once in the most restrictive status on the report date.

# Incarcerated Inmates with DUI Charge(s)

## Driving Under Influence charge among 3 most serious charges

Average Daily Population



Biennium (Junes) Years

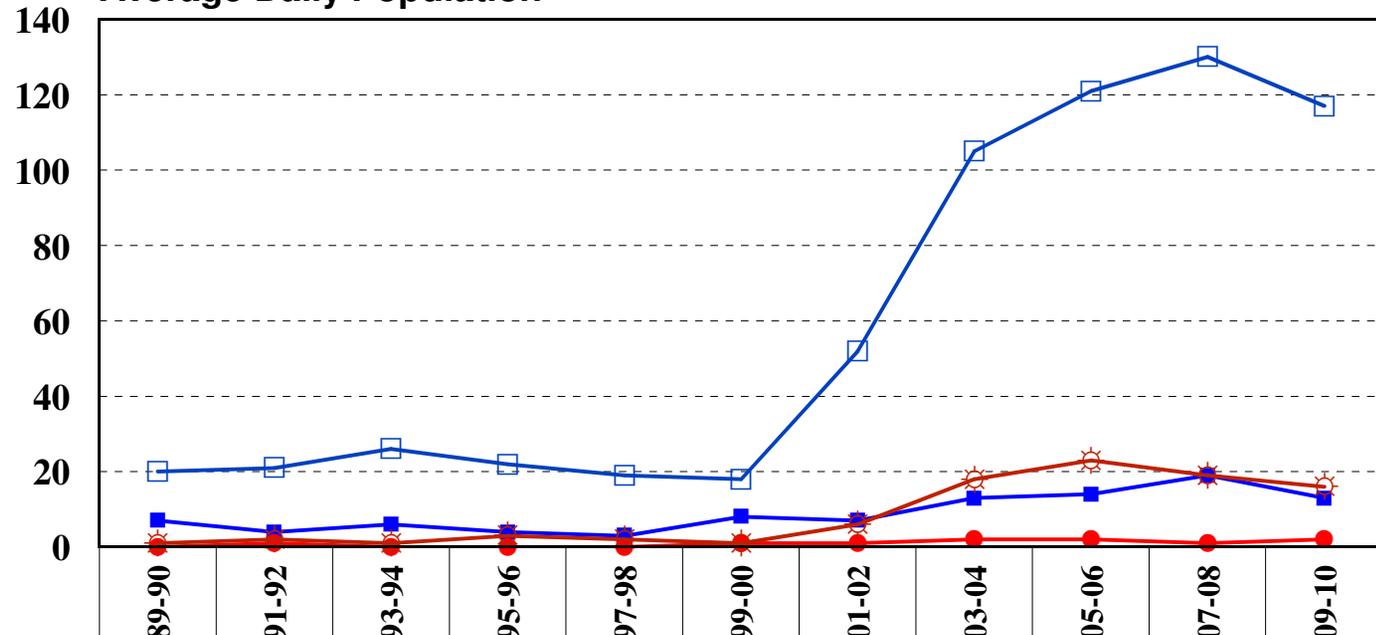
Source: VTDOC Database; 1991 to 1999 from Quarterly Profiles (one sample date in June each year), 2000 onward from Daily Snapshots (average for June).

# Incarcerated Drug Offenders

## June samples, 1989-2010

☼ Female-Felony   ● Female-Misdemeanor   □ Male-Felony   ■ Male-Misdemeanor

Average Daily Population



Female-Felony	1	2	1	3	2	1	6	18	23	19	16
Female-Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	2
Male-Felony	20	21	26	22	19	18	52	105	121	130	117
Male-Misdemeanor	7	4	6	4	3	8	7	13	14	19	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>147</b>

Biennium (June) Years

Source: VTDOC Profiles from 1991 to 2000 and Snapshot thereafter. Note: The count is the number of sentenced and detained inmates housed on sample dates each June for whom the most serious crime is a drug crime. There may be additional drug offenders with more serious crimes (violent/personal and property).

# Demographics

- **Family (Marital Status and Children)**

- Marital Status amongst Inmates:
  - Male: 17% now married, 15% were married, and 68% never married
  - Female: 19% now married, 25% were married, and 56% never married
- Children of Sentenced Inmates:
  - Although 48% of men admitted and 59% of women admitted say they have minor children, amongst the inmates who remain incarcerated serving a sentence only 17% of men and 27% of women were identified as parents later.
  - These parents were living with only 41% of the children identified when they were incarcerated, but nearly all the children (96%) are considered to be safely cared for in their absence.

- **Gender**

- Women are 19% of the total DOC offenders, only 7% of the inmates seen in prison/jail. The largest proportions of women (24%) are amongst the Probation and the Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew programs. Similarly, women are supervised under community programs 94% of the time with DOC, while men are in prison/jail 21% of the time and only in the community 79%.
- Although 22% of men on a typical day are under DOC custody related to violent felonies, only 5% of women are. But the proportions related to violent misdemeanors (14% male, 15% female) are similar. Even amongst violent felons, 49% of men are in prison on a typical day and only 27% of the violent felon females are incarcerated.

- **Age**

- Although the numbers of “young persons” (under 22) rose considerably in the 1990s, it has been declining in all forms of supervision (incarceration and field supervision) since 2000.
- Offenders over the age of 50 years have been increasing in numbers and proportion of the DOC inmate (and field) populations.
- On a per capita basis, most of the utilization of DOC services comes from offenders in their twenties and, to a lesser extent, their thirties.

- **Race**

- Although the residents of Vermont are predominantly characterized by race as “white”, on a per capita basis, the utilization of DOC services by “black” residents is about 5 times higher for incarceration and 2 times higher for field supervision.

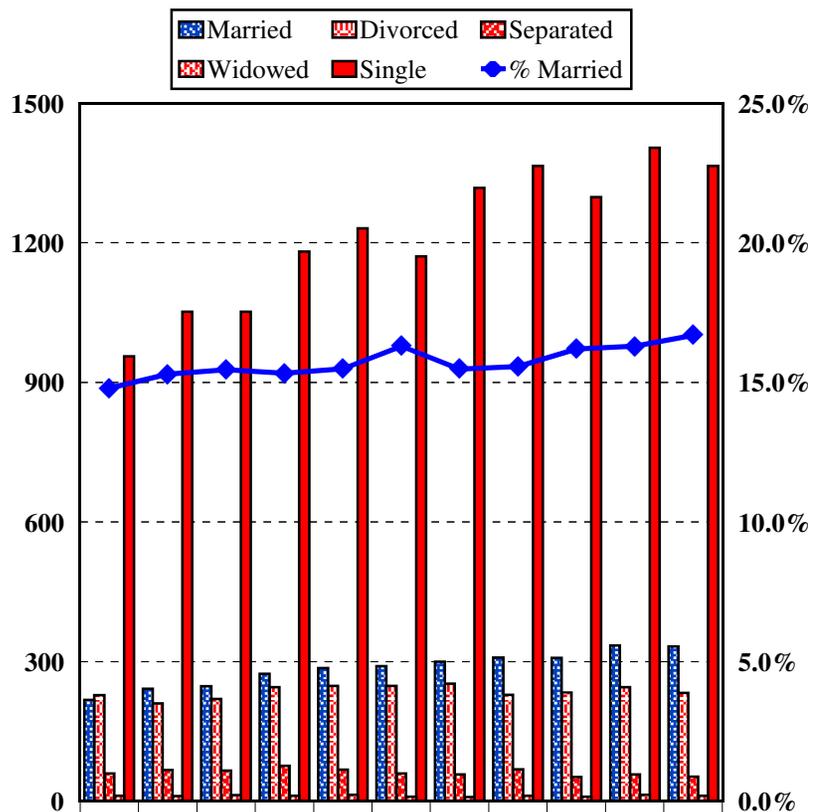
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# Marital Status of Inmates

## June 30th each year

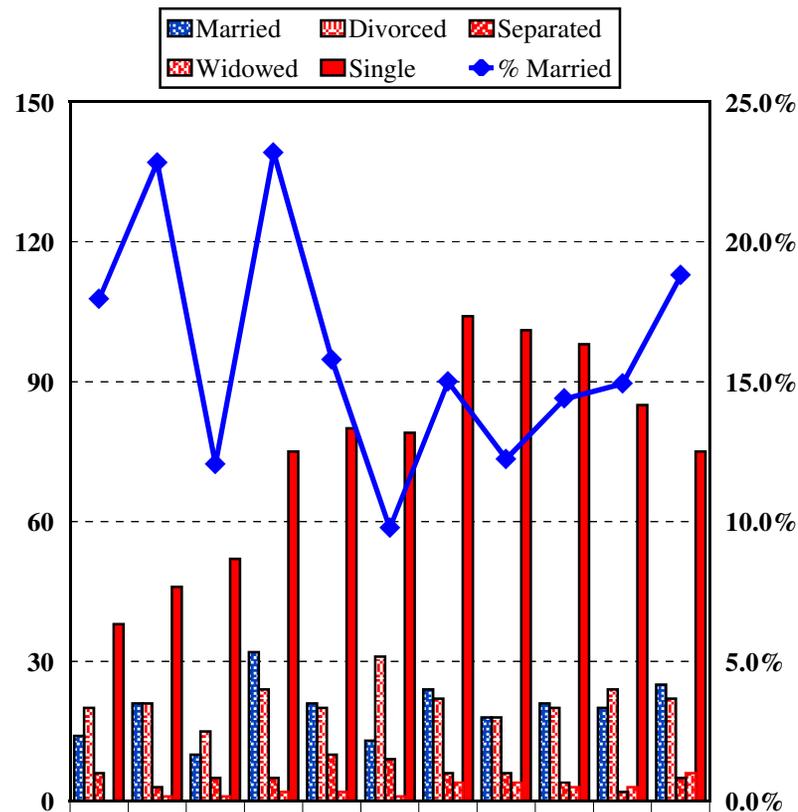
### Males

### Females



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Married</b>	218	242	247	274	286	290	300	309	308	335	333
<b>Divorced</b>	228	210	220	245	248	248	253	229	234	245	233
<b>Separated</b>	60	67	66	76	68	60	58	69	52	58	53
<b>Widowed</b>	12	11	13	12	14	10	9	12	10	14	12
<b>Single</b>	956	1052	1052	1181	1231	1171	1318	1365	1298	1404	1365

Midyear (June)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Married</b>	14	21	10	32	21	13	24	18	21	20	25
<b>Divorced</b>	20	21	15	24	20	31	22	18	20	24	22
<b>Separated</b>	6	3	5	5	10	9	6	6	4	2	5
<b>Widowed</b>		1	1	2	2	1	4	4	3	3	6
<b>Single</b>	38	46	52	75	80	79	104	101	98	85	75

Midyear (June)

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database. June 30ths. Proportions exclude persons for whom no marital status was recorded.

# Children of Incarcerated Parents

## Inmates at facilities (from 10-15-2008 to 10-15-2010)

### Admission Survey (survey done at first admission)

	Total Unique Persons Admitted	Have Completed Survey?	% of Admissions completing survey	Do you have Minor Children			If Yes, are you the primary caregiver?		
				Yes	No	% Yes	Yes	No	% Yes
<b>Men</b>	6744	4468	66%	2142	2326	48%	900	1242	42%
<b>Women</b>	1241	1087	88%	639	448	59%	403	236	63%

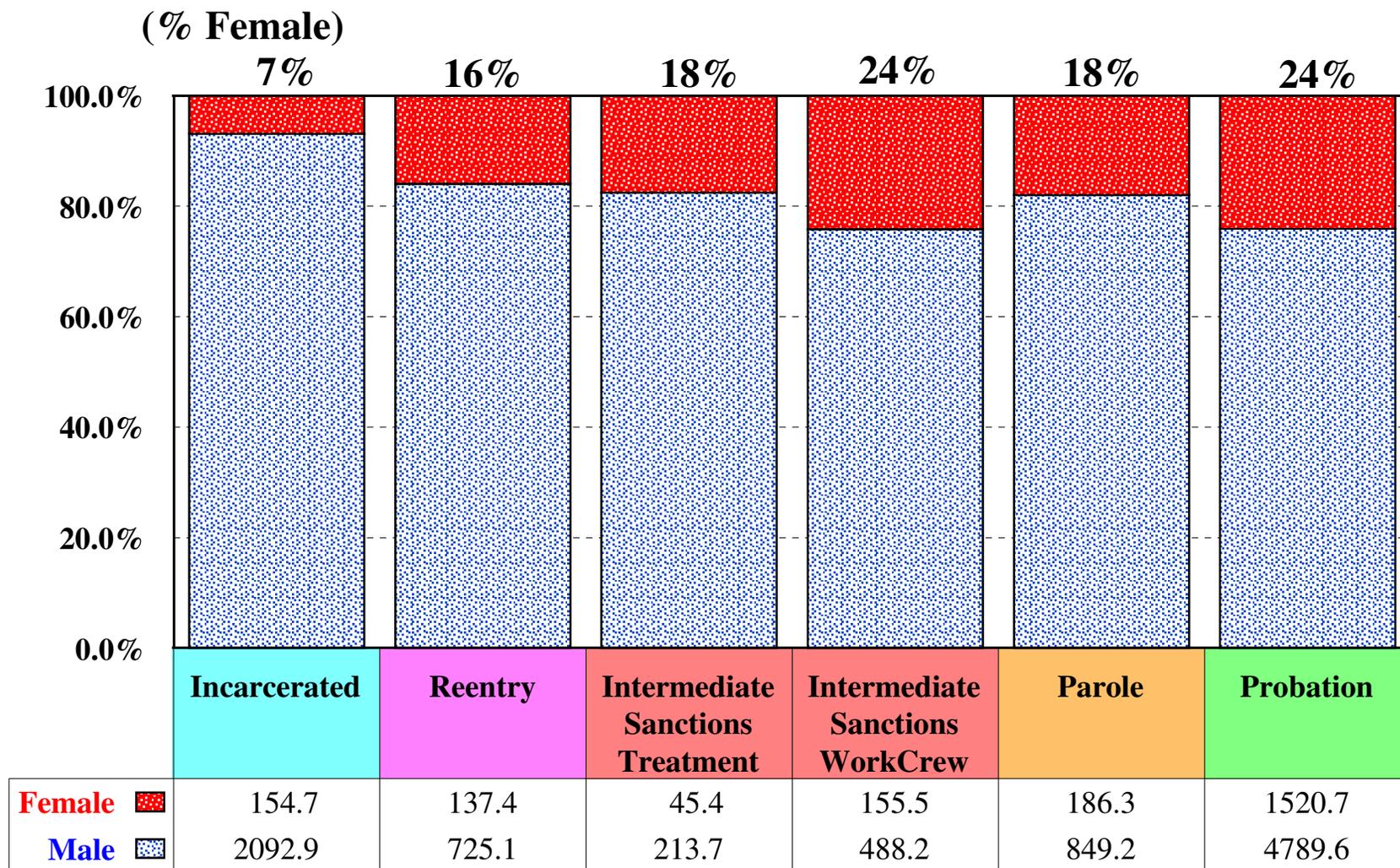
### Classification Survey (done with offenders who have been sentenced)

	Total Persons Seen at Facilities	Identified as Parents during incarcerated period	Total Number of Children		Were you living with child?	Is the child safely cared for?	Gender of Children	Number of Children
<b>Men</b>	8780	1468	2248	<b>Yes</b>	1154	2736	<b>Boys</b>	1499
<b>Women</b>	1631	448	850	<b>No</b>	1693	105	<b>Girls</b>	1334
				<b>No answer</b>	251	257	<b>No answer</b>	265

Source: Intake Child Survey and CSS Child Survey questionnaires completed for inmates since October 2008

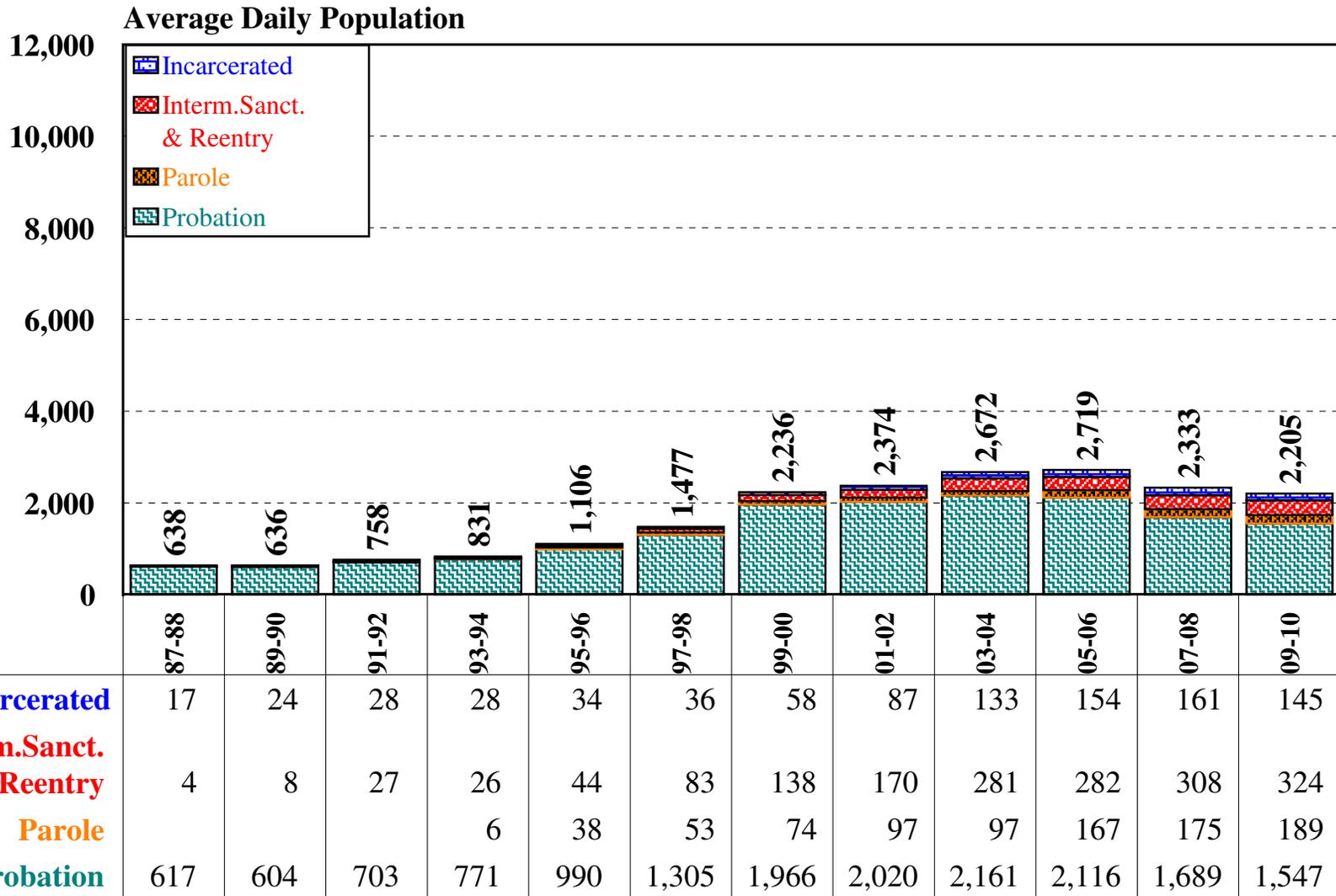
# Gender Composition By Legal Status

## Fiscal Year 2010 - Average Daily Population



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database; average daily population. Persons with multiple statuses are counted only once each day under their most restrictive placement/status.

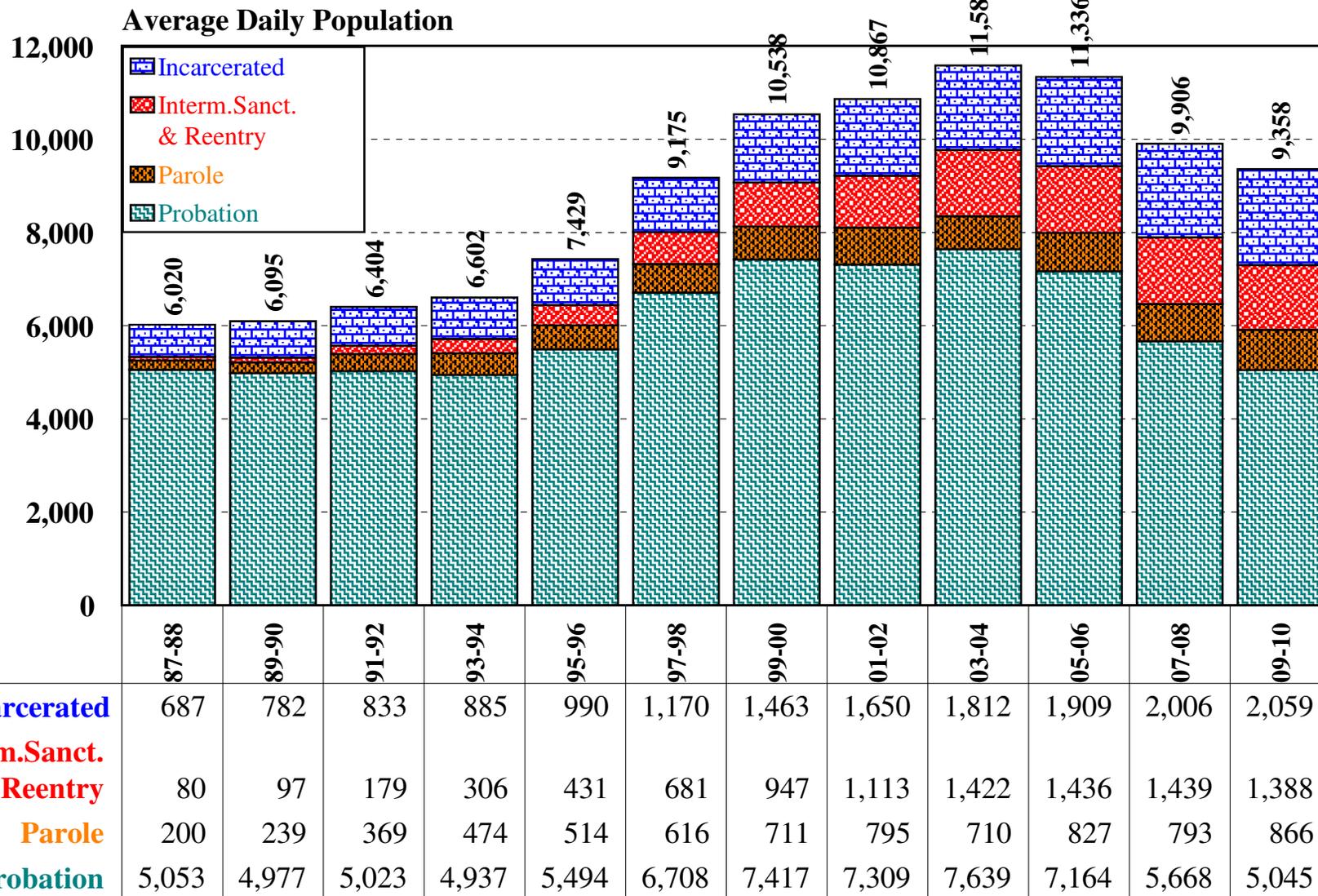
# Total Female Correctional Population



**Biennium (Fiscal) Years**

Source: VTDOC Population Statistics reports. Probation and Parole counts through FY2000 are point-in-time. FY2001 and thereafter, source is daily Snapshot and calculation is average daily population. For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

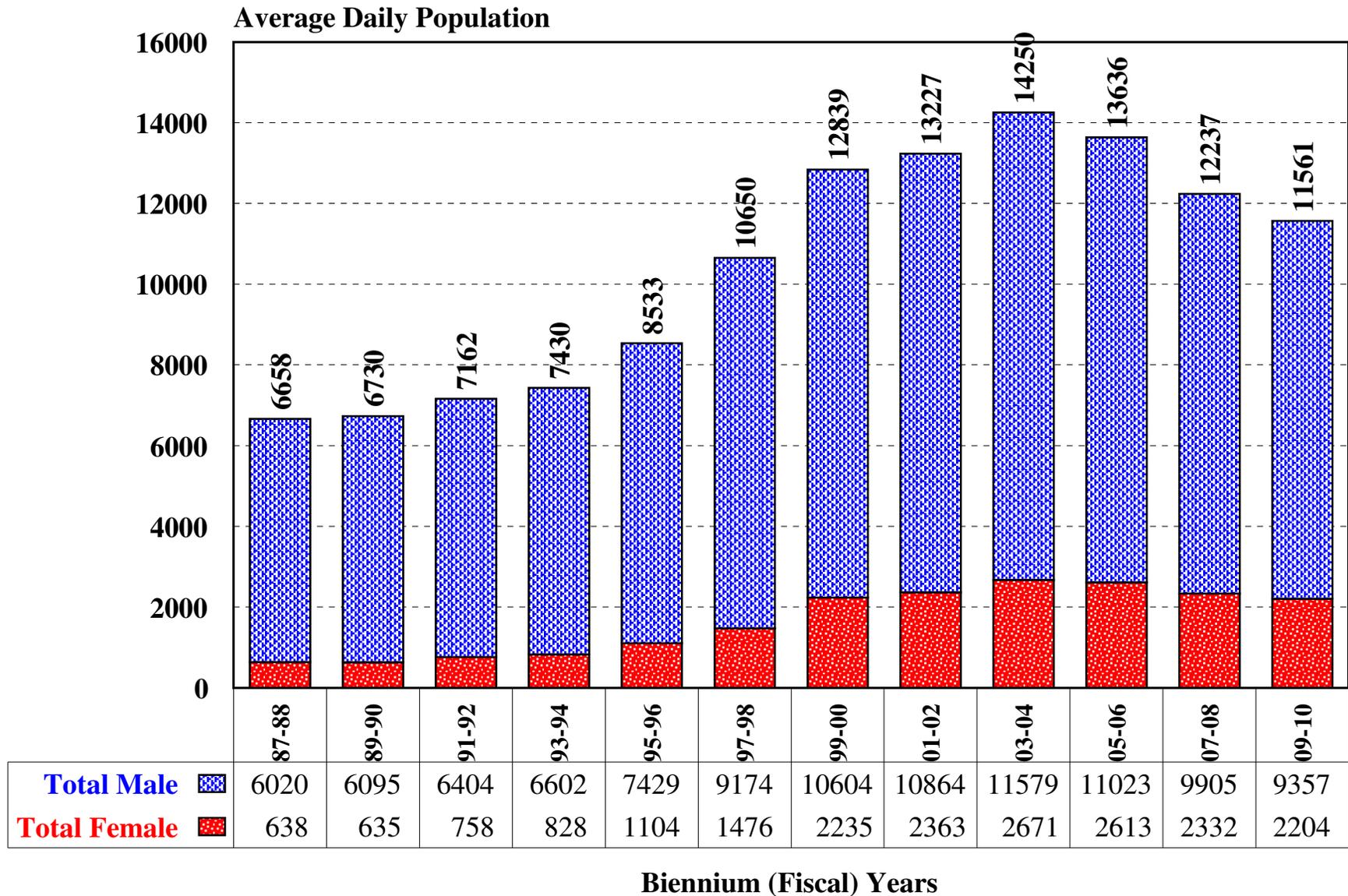
# Total Male Correctional Population



**Biennium (Fiscal) Years**

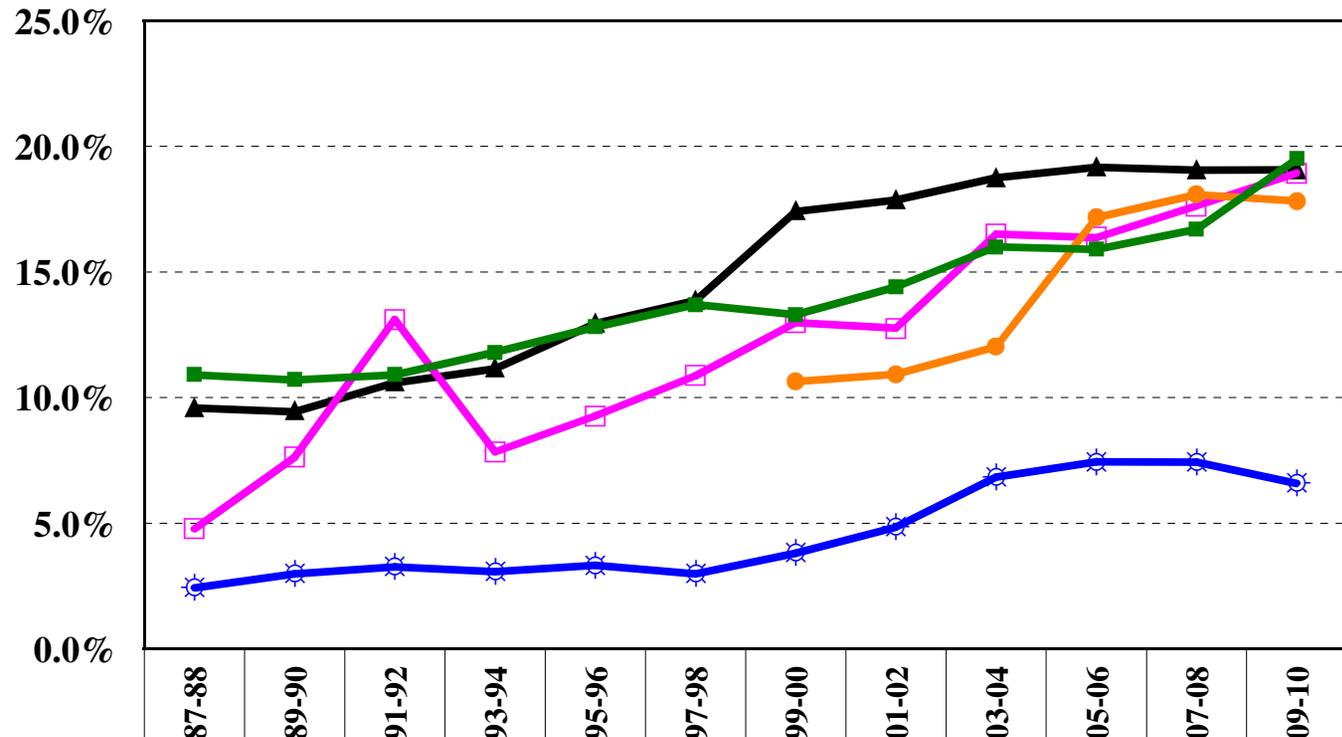
Source: VTDOC Population Statistics reports. Probation and Parole counts through FY2000 are point-in-time. FY2001 and thereafter, source is daily Snapshot and calculation is average daily population. For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

# Gender of Total Correctional Population



Source: VTDOC Popstat and Snapshot databases. For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

# Women as a Percentage of Total Correctional Population



	87-88	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>Probation % Female</b>	10.9%	10.7%	10.9%	11.8%	12.8%	13.7%	13.3%	14.4%	16.0%	15.9%	16.7%	19.5%
<b>Parole % Female</b>							10.6%	10.9%	12.0%	17.2%	18.1%	17.8%
<b>Reentry/IS % Female</b>	4.8%	7.6%	13.1%	7.8%	9.3%	10.9%	13.0%	12.8%	16.5%	16.4%	17.6%	18.9%
<b>Incarceration % Female</b>	2.4%	3.0%	3.3%	3.1%	3.3%	3.0%	3.8%	4.8%	6.8%	7.4%	7.4%	6.6%
<b>Total % Female</b>	9.6%	9.4%	10.6%	11.1%	12.9%	13.9%	17.4%	17.9%	18.7%	19.2%	19.1%	19.1%

Biennium (Fiscal) Years

Source: VTDOC Popstat and Snapshot databases. For comparability to earlier years, persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted under all applicable statuses.

# “Most Serious” Offense Type by Status

## Females Only - June 30, 2010

<b>Females</b>	<b>Fel Serious</b>	<b>Fel Person</b>	<b>Fel Property</b>	<b>Fel Drug</b>	<b>Fel Motor Veh</b>	<b>Fel Other</b>	<b>Mis Person</b>	<b>Mis Property</b>	<b>Mis Drug</b>	<b>Mis Motor Veh</b>	<b>Mis Other</b>	<b>Blank/ none entered</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Incarcerated</b>	21	8	47	19	8	13	8	2	2	5	2	0	135
<b>Reentry</b>	11	5	52	17	14	3	27	5	3	5	2	1	145
<b>Intermediate Sanctions Treatment</b>	1	0	6	3	19	0	2	3	1	6	0	2	43
<b>Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew</b>	1	1	24	4	3	0	27	45	11	47	13	4	180
<b>Parole</b>	16	5	54	32	44	5	6	5	1	12	1	0	181
<b>Probation</b>	30	8	314	89	22	40	269	239	72	381	92	8	1564
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2248</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted in all applicable categories.

# “Most Serious” Offense Type by Status

## Males Only - June 30, 2010

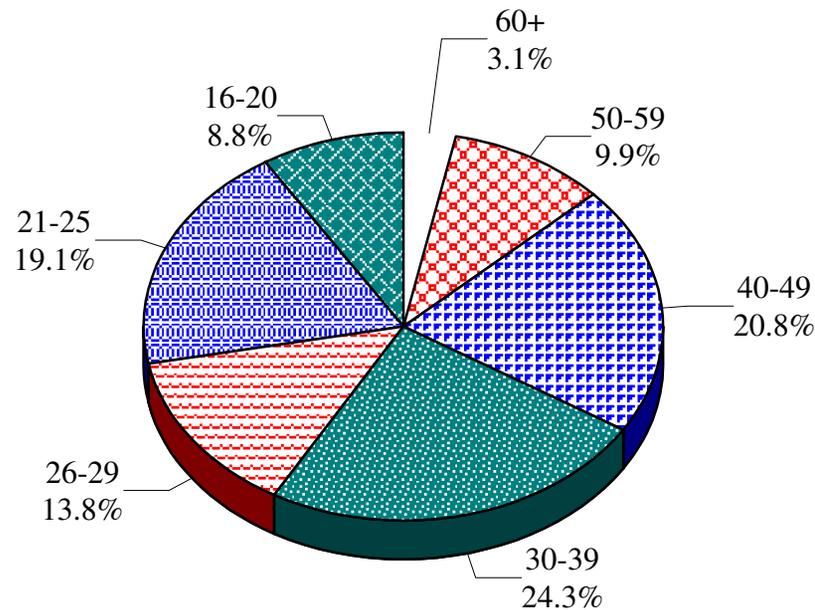
<b>Males</b>	<b>Fel Serious</b>	<b>Fel Person</b>	<b>Fel Property</b>	<b>Fel Drug</b>	<b>Fel Motor Veh</b>	<b>Fel Other</b>	<b>Mis Person</b>	<b>Mis Property</b>	<b>Mis Drug</b>	<b>Mis Motor Veh</b>	<b>Mis Other</b>	<b>Blank/ none entered</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Incarcerated</b>	904	223	358	121	125	70	124	22	11	24	29	6	2017
<b>Reentry</b>	169	54	244	42	105	19	82	24	7	26	5	7	784
<b>Intermediate Sanctions Treatment</b>	29	6	23	10	98	2	12	7	2	25	1	4	219
<b>Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew</b>	12	5	49	11	21	5	93	75	40	179	63	30	583
<b>Parole</b>	145	41	179	96	256	25	35	11	8	55	3	18	872
<b>Probation</b>	444	250	656	201	157	88	1002	440	224	1227	331	62	5082
<b>Total</b>	<b>1703</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1536</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>9557</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Persons with multiple simultaneous statuses are counted in all applicable categories.

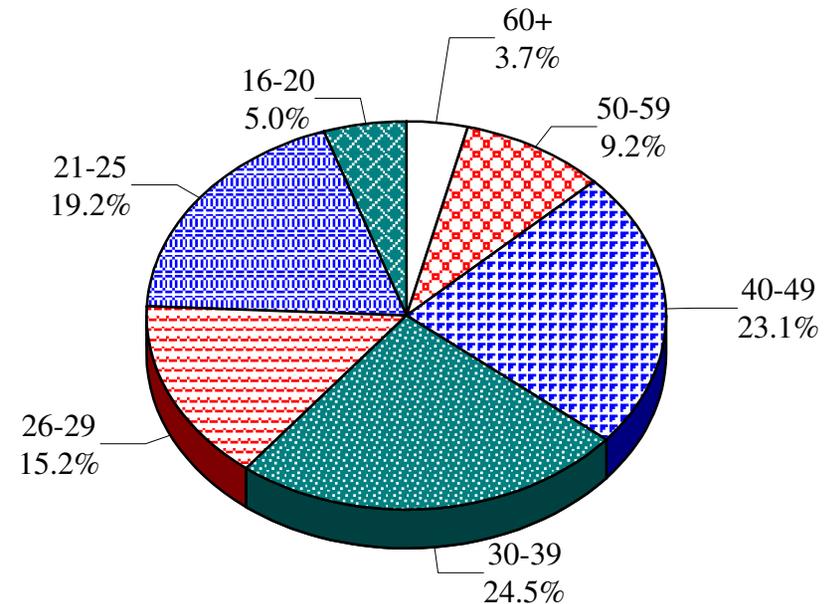
# Age Distribution

## June 30, 2010

### Field Supervised n=9,110



### Incarcerated n=2,152



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Field Supervised Population including Reentry, Probation, Parole, and Intermediate Sanctions. Incarcerated includes population housed in prison (both within Vermont and out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction, sentenced and/or detained). Persons were only counted once at their most restrictive placement on the report date.

Note: there were no persons under the age of 16 years in VTDOC custody on June 30, 2010.

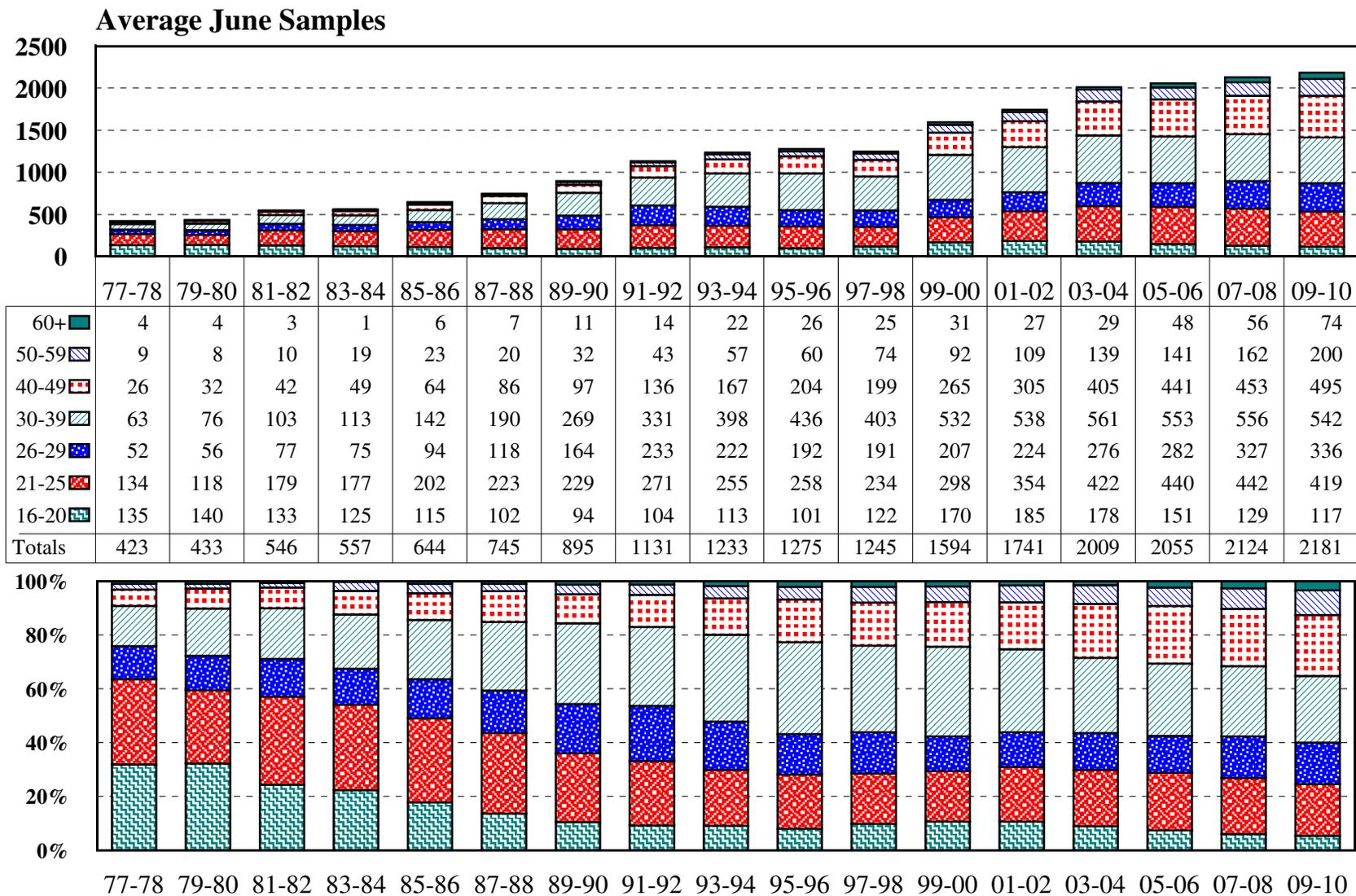
# Age Distribution by Sanction

## June 30, 2010

Age	Incarcerated	Reentry	Intermediate Sanctions Treatment	Intermediate Sanctions WorkCrew	Parole	Probation	Total
<b>16-17</b>	3		0	3		42	<b>48</b>
<b>18-20</b>	105	47	7	78	8	619	<b>864</b>
<b>21-25</b>	414	165	37	186	102	1254	<b>2158</b>
<b>26-30</b>	400	196	42	134	184	990	<b>1946</b>
<b>31-35</b>	263	139	40	99	149	715	<b>1405</b>
<b>36-40</b>	248	112	40	84	139	627	<b>1250</b>
<b>41-45</b>	256	99	39	71	148	612	<b>1225</b>
<b>46-50</b>	221	92	28	42	119	578	<b>1080</b>
<b>51+</b>	242	76	27	32	169	740	<b>1286</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2152</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>6177</b>	<b>11262</b>

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Persons were only counted once at their most restrictive placement on the report date. Note: there were no person under the age of 16 years in VTDOC custody on June 30, 2010.

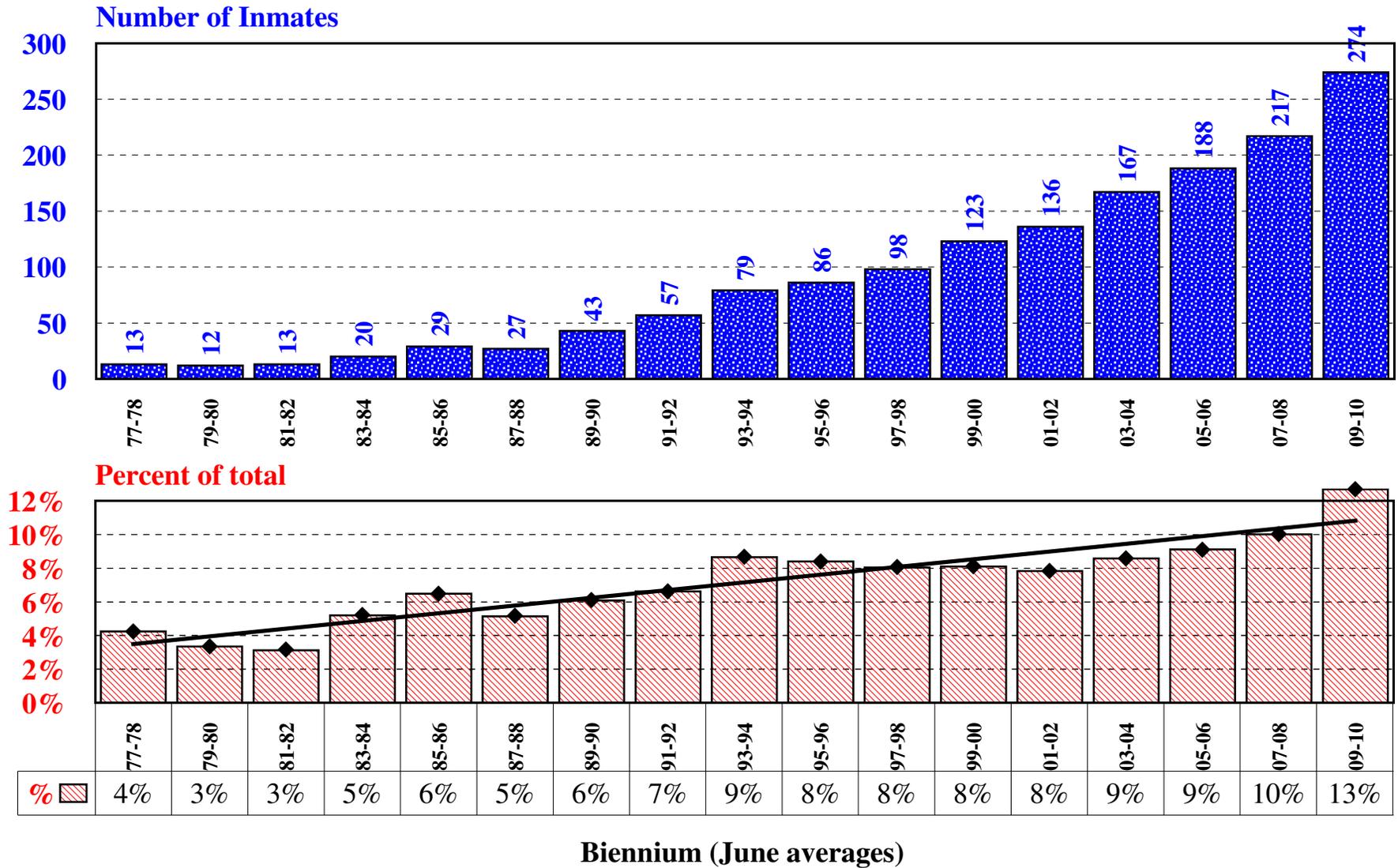
# Age Distribution Incarcerated Population Count by Age Cohort



Midyear (June)

Note: 1977-1996 totals include persons housed (incarcerated), on escape, and on furlough. On and after 1997, report includes only incarcerated. Based on point-in-time sample dates in June (June 30th, 2000 and thereafter).

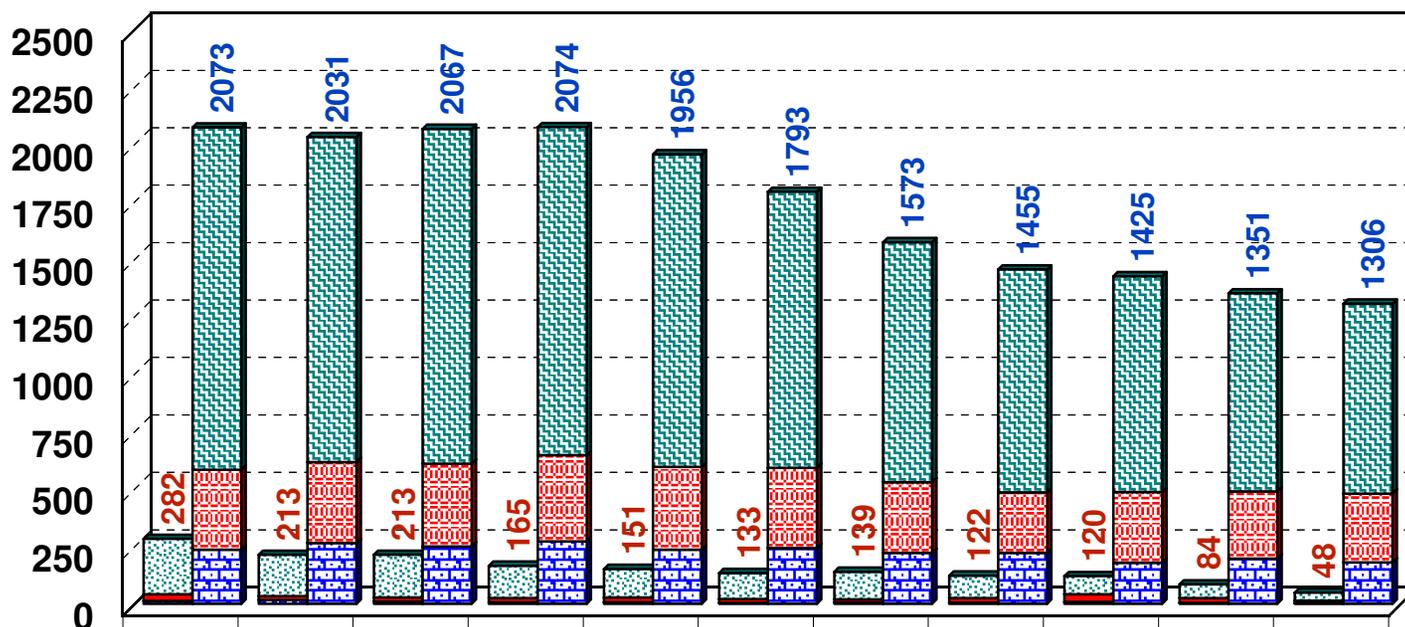
# Inmates 50 Years of Age or Older



Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles (June 1989-1999) & daily Snapshot (2000 & thereafter) from June 30ths. Earlier years from various population reports. Note: 1977-1996 include housed (incarcerated), on escape, and on furlough. Thereafter the count includes incarceration only.

# Youth & Young Adults in Corrections

## Youth (under 18) & Young Adults (18-21)

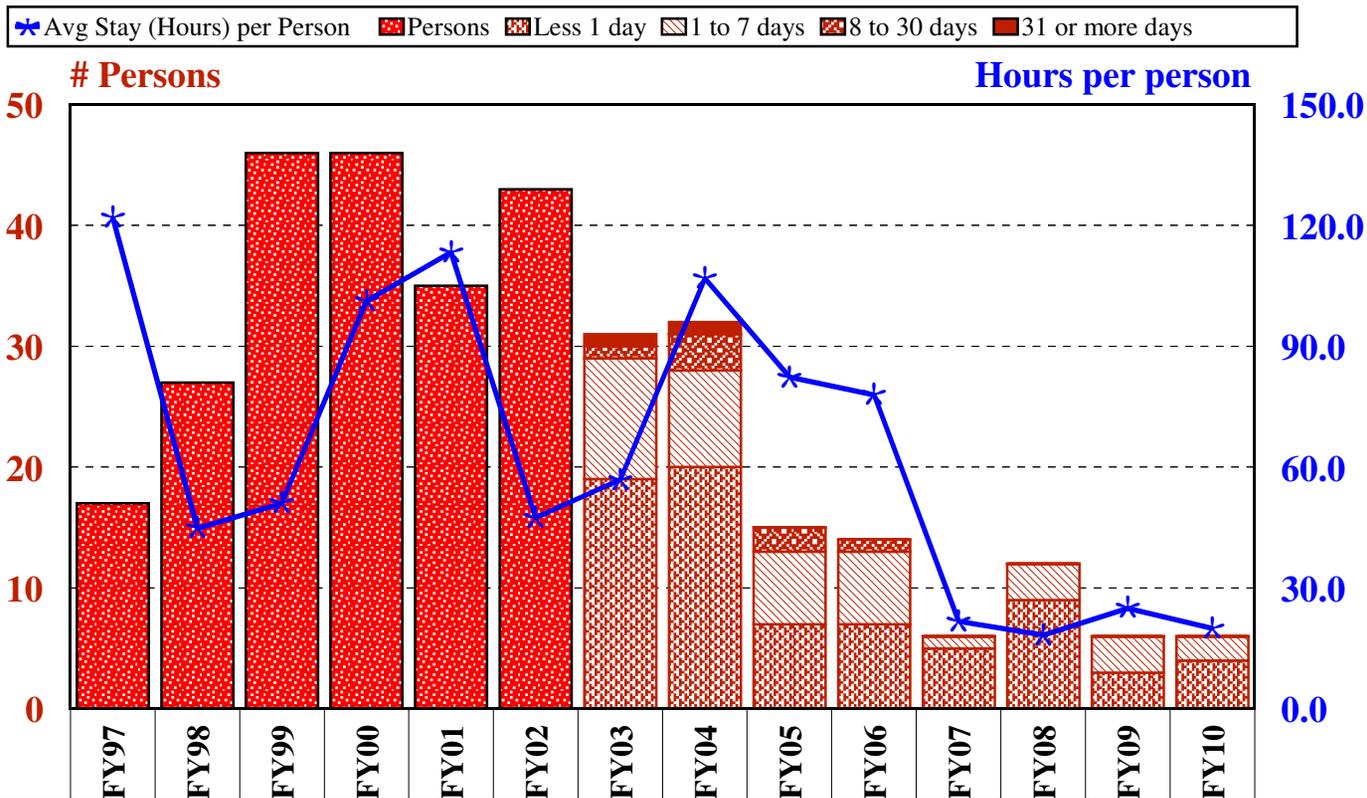


	June 2000	June 2001	June 2002	June 2003	June 2004	June 2005	June 2006	June 2007	June 2008	June 2009	June 2010
<b>Y.Adult-Low</b>	1490	1414	1457	1427	1360	1201	1044	970	939	862	826
<b>Y.Adult-High</b>	347	353	360	375	360	349	308	264	307	292	300
<b>Y.Adult-Incarcerated</b>	236	264	250	272	236	243	221	221	179	197	180
<b>Youth-Low</b>	241	180	186	140	123	112	120	97	79	59	34
<b>Youth-High</b>	28	16	17	18	21	17	14	19	33	21	11
<b>Youth-Incarcerated</b>	13	17	10	7	7	4	5	6	8	4	3

Midyear (June)

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30ths. A person was only counted once in the most restrictive placement (i.e. "Incarcerated" over "High field supervision" over "Low field supervision").

# 16-17 Year Old Misdemeanants held in Alternative Detention staffed by VTDOC personnel



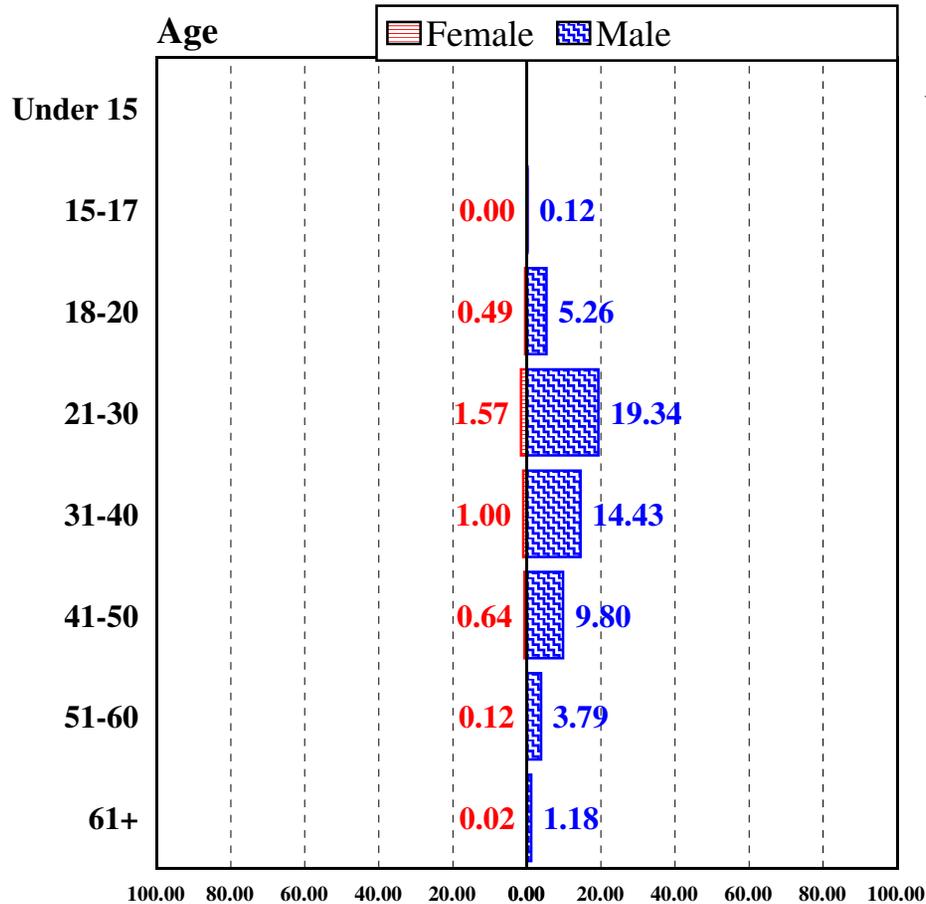
<b>Females</b>				11	4	9	5	4	9	3	1	4	2	0
<b>Males</b>				35	31	34	26	28	6	11	5	8	4	6
<b>Avg Stay (Hours) per Person</b>	122.0	44.8	51.0	101.3	113.3	47.5	56.9	106.8	82.3	77.9	21.7	18.3	25.0	20.0
<b>Number of Persons</b>	17	27	46	46	35	43	31	32	15	14	6	12	6	6
<b>Number of Lodgings</b>	24	37	61	57	49	54	35	35	20	15	6	12	6	6

Fiscal Year

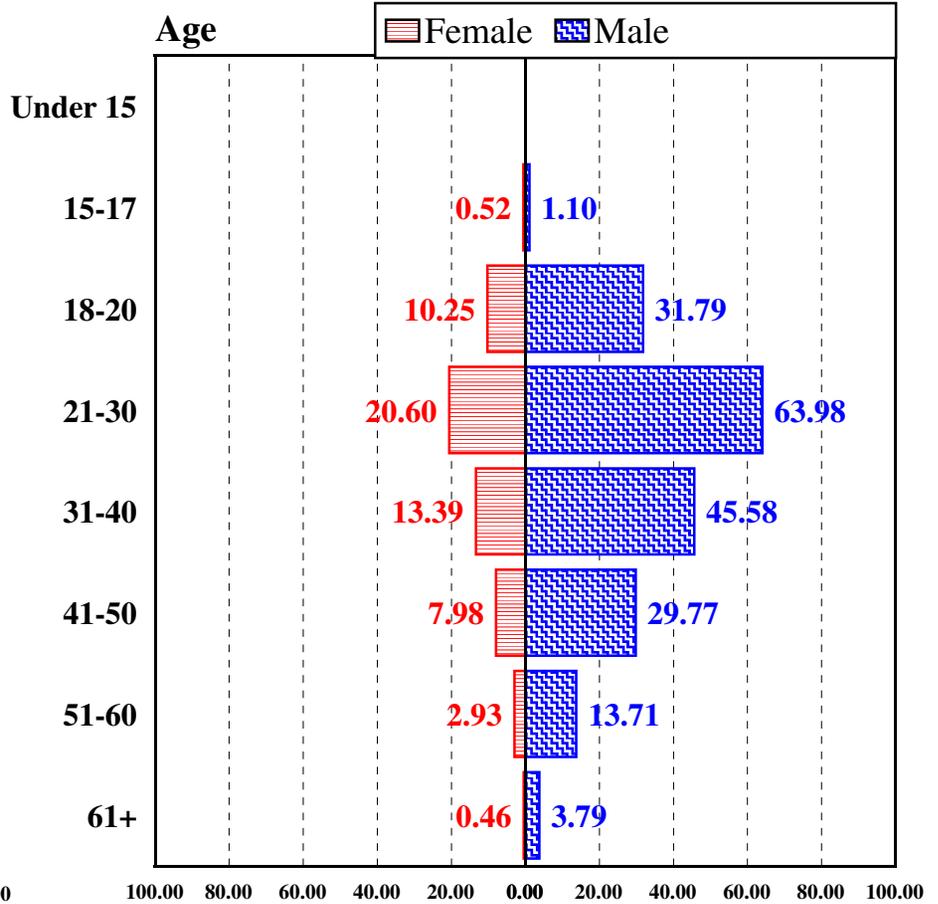
Source: VTDOC Booking slips database.

# Age-Gender Specific Utilization Rates

## Incarceration



## Field Supervision



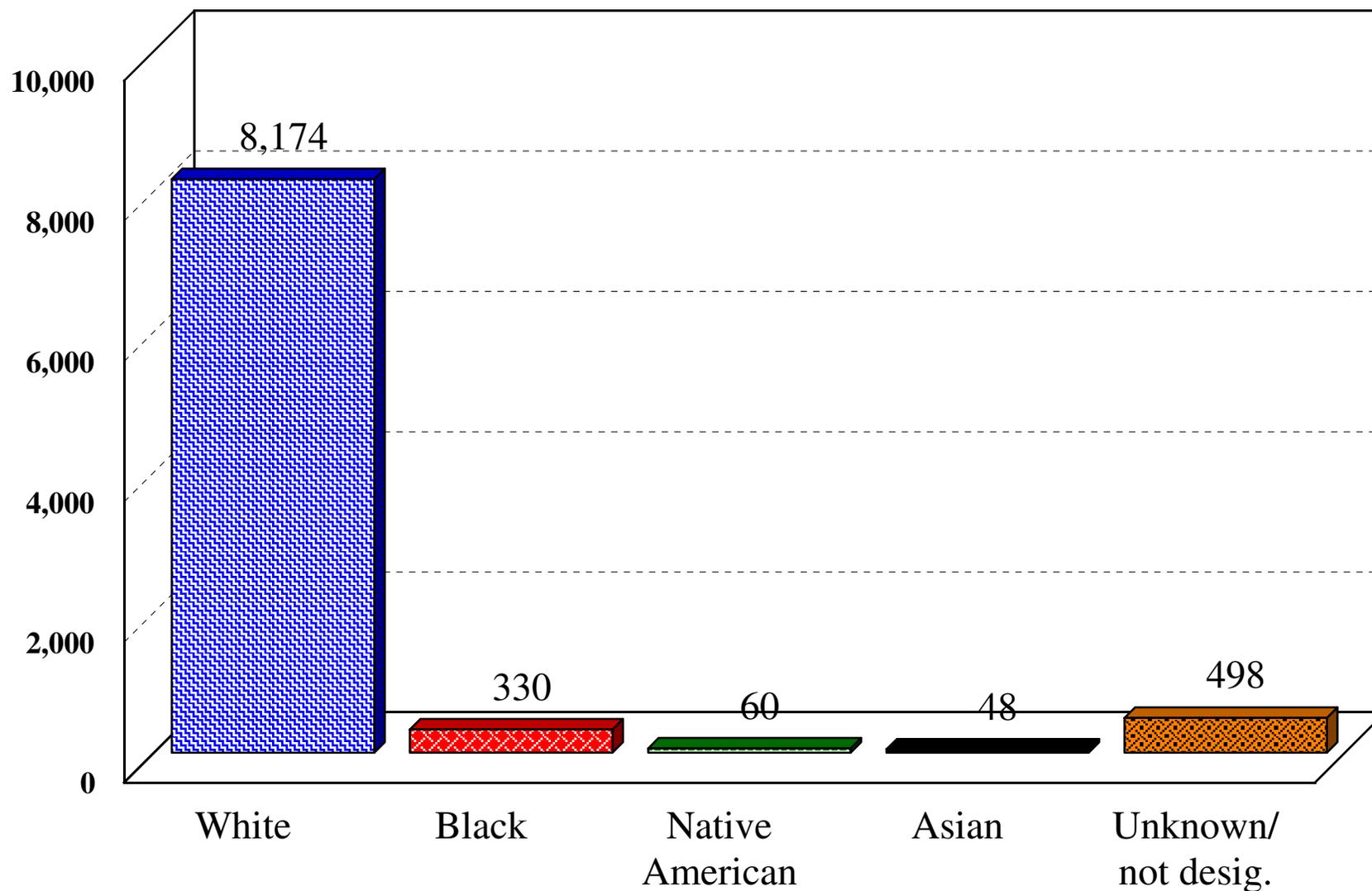
	ADP per 1000 residents							
	Under 15	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+
Male:Female			10.73	12.32	14.43	15.31	31.58	59.00

	ADP per 1000 residents							
	Under 15	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+
Male:Female		2.12	3.10	3.11	3.40	3.73	4.68	8.24

Source: U.S. Census Bureau age-gender-race estimates for July 2009 and CY2009 DOC Snapshot data for most restrictive placements.

# Racial Composition Under Field Supervision

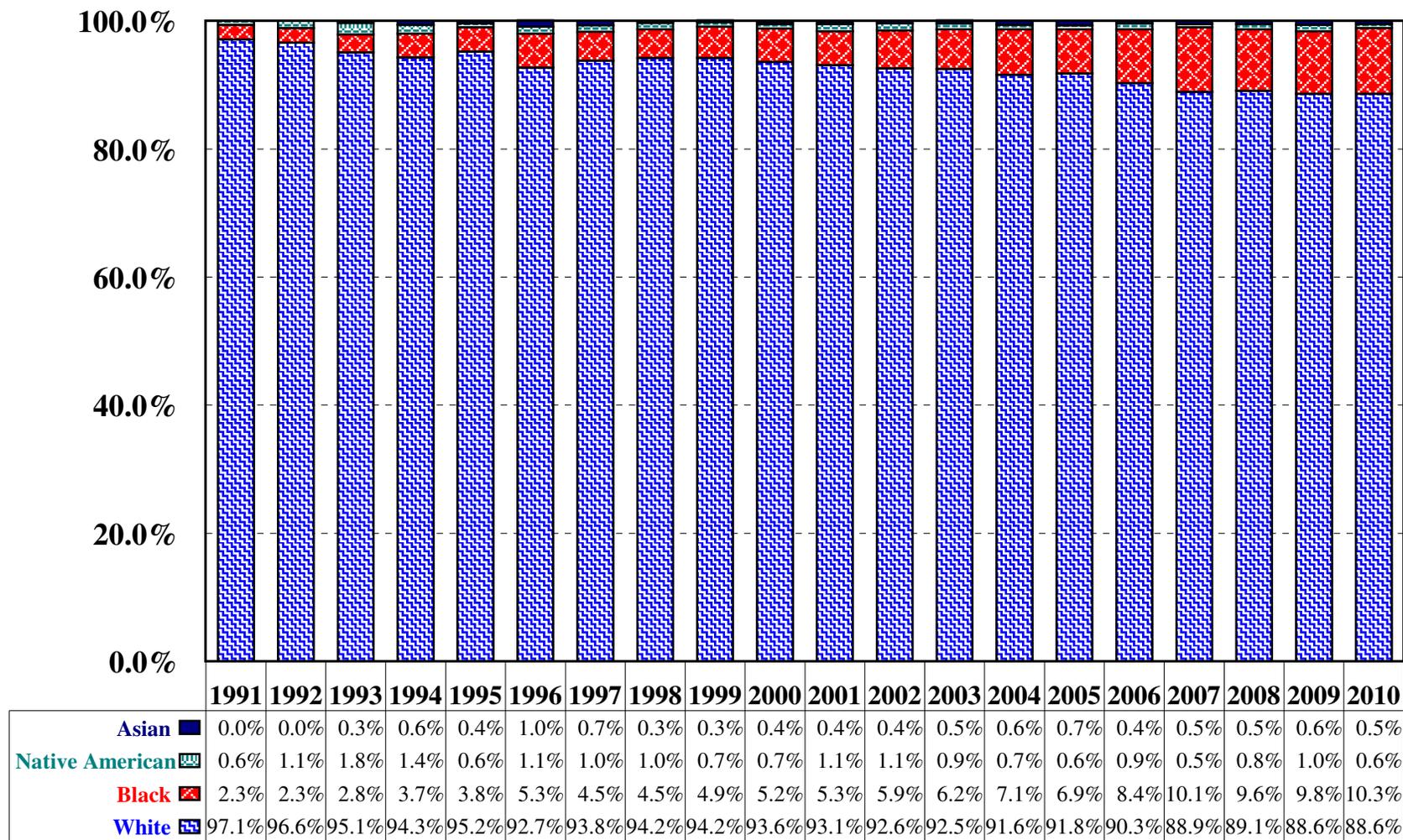
Probation, Parole, Intermediate Sanction, Reentry - June 30, 2010



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Persons with multiple statuses are counted only once.

# Racial Composition of Inmates in Vermont

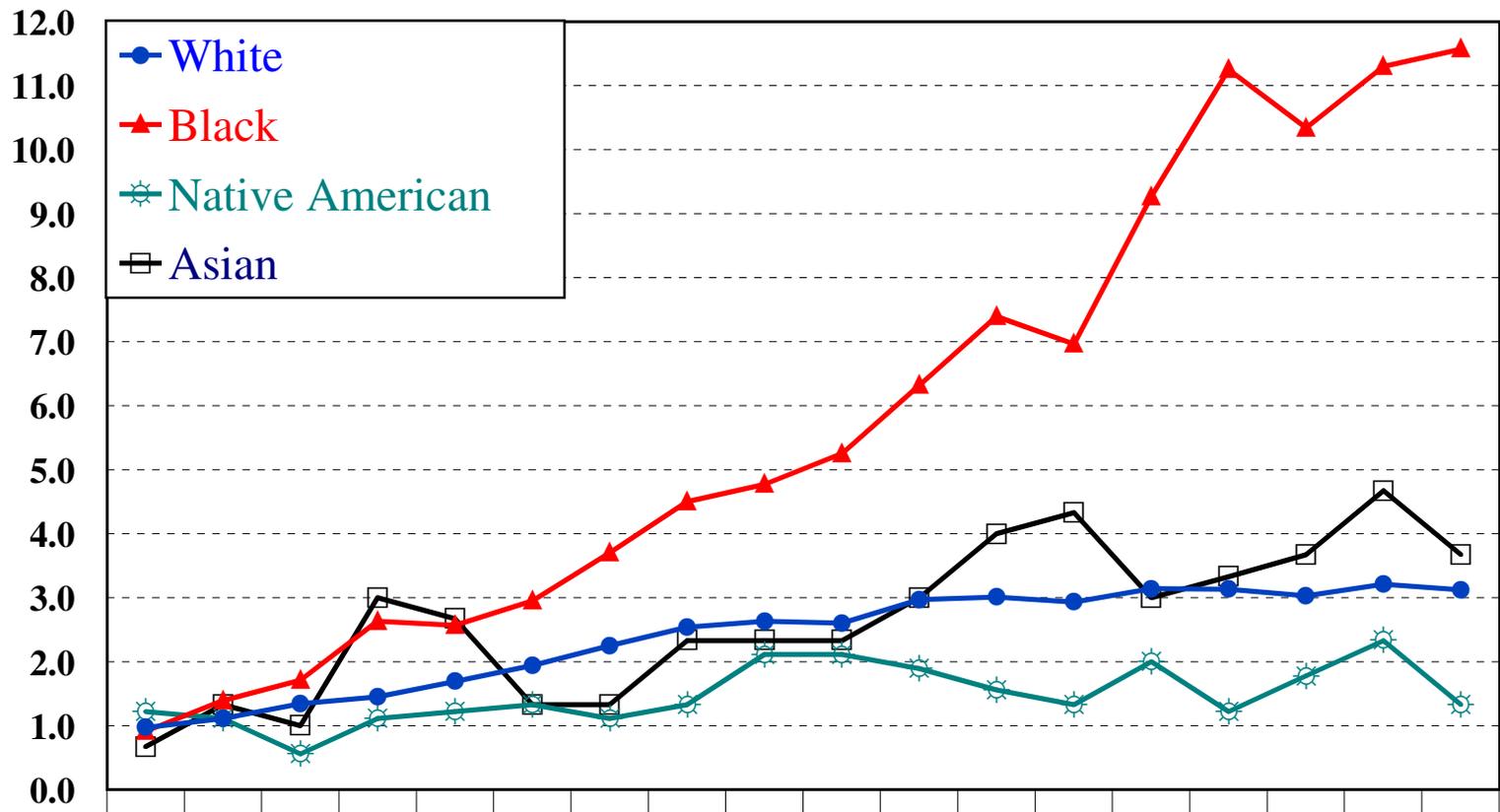
## Proportion of Population in Junes



Midyear (June)

Source: VTDOC quarterly Profiles from 1991 to 2000 and daily Snapshot thereafter. Persons with Unknown or unrecorded race have been excluded in the calculation of proportion.

# Index of Growth by Race of Inmates



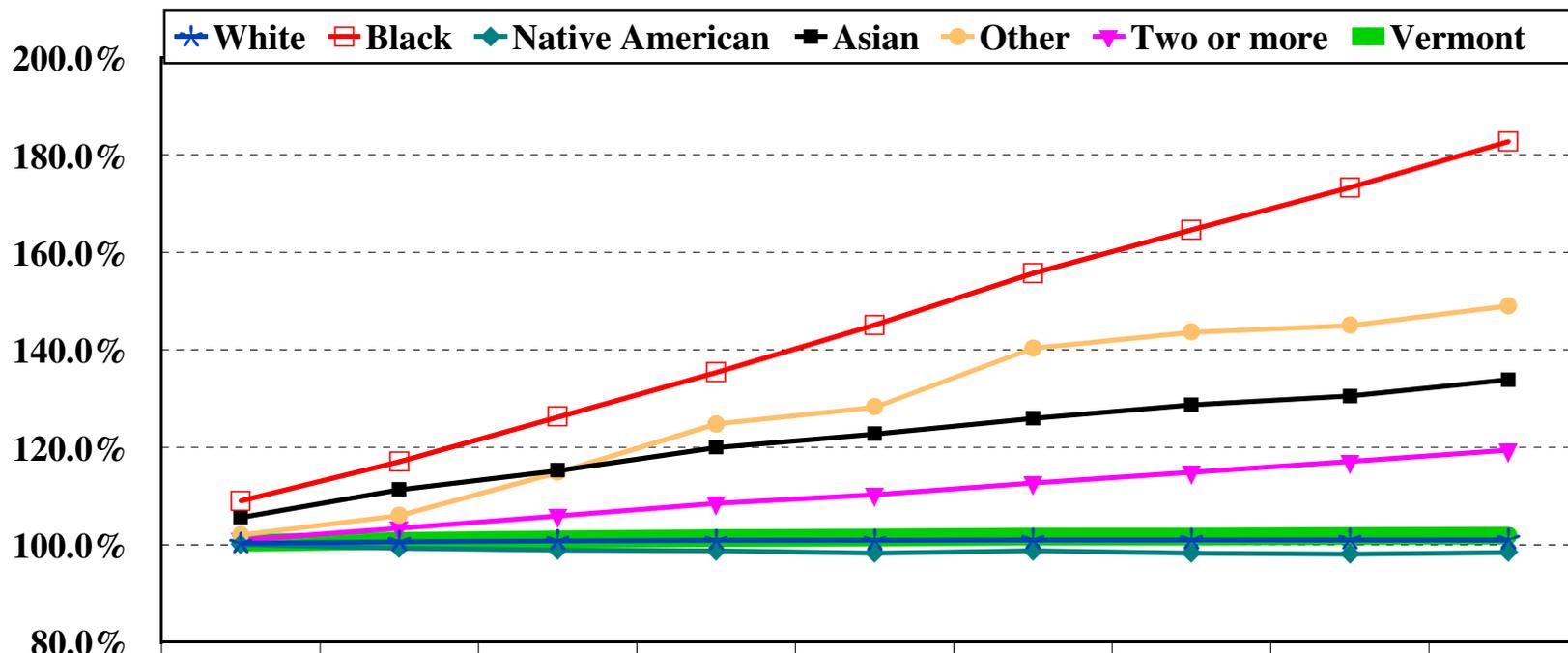
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>White</b>	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
<b>Black</b>	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	4.8	5.3	6.3	7.4	7.0	9.3	11.3	10.3	11.3	11.6
<b>Native American</b>	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.3
<b>Asian</b>	0.7	1.3	1.0	3.0	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.7	3.7

**Midyear (June)**

Source: Quarterly Profiles until 2000, Daily Snapshot 2001 & thereafter (June sample dates). Index ratio is calculated based on the average number in Junes 1992-1994.

# Change in Racial Composition of Vermont Residents

## Growth as a Percent of 2000 Census Populations

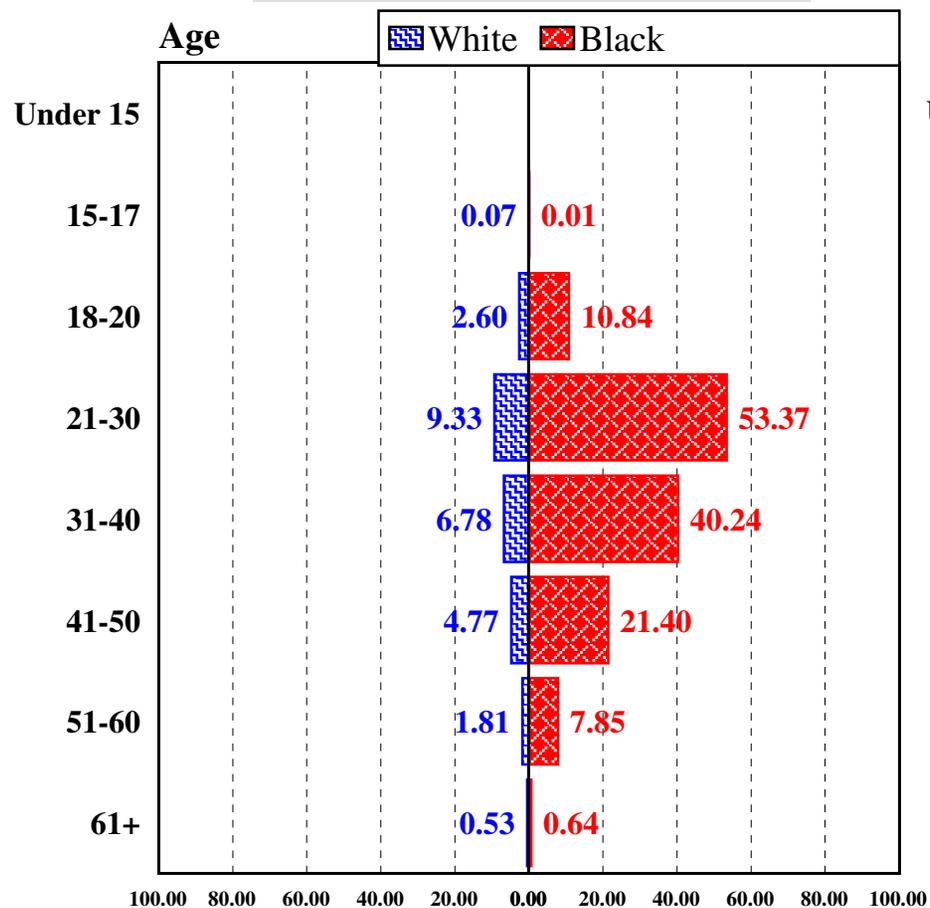


	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>White</b>	100.3%	100.6%	100.8%	100.9%	100.9%	101.0%	101.0%	101.0%	101.0%
<b>Black</b>	109.0%	117.0%	126.2%	135.3%	145.1%	155.7%	164.6%	173.3%	182.7%
<b>Native American</b>	100.1%	99.3%	98.9%	98.8%	98.3%	98.8%	98.3%	98.1%	98.4%
<b>Asian</b>	105.6%	111.3%	115.2%	119.9%	122.7%	125.9%	128.7%	130.5%	133.9%
<b>Other</b>	102.0%	106.0%	114.8%	124.8%	128.2%	140.3%	143.6%	145.0%	149.0%
<b>Two or more</b>	101.0%	103.4%	105.9%	108.5%	110.3%	112.7%	114.9%	117.1%	119.4%
<b>Vermont</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	<b>100.8%</b>	<b>101.1%</b>	<b>101.4%</b>	<b>101.5%</b>	<b>101.7%</b>	<b>101.7%</b>	<b>101.8%</b>	<b>101.9%</b>

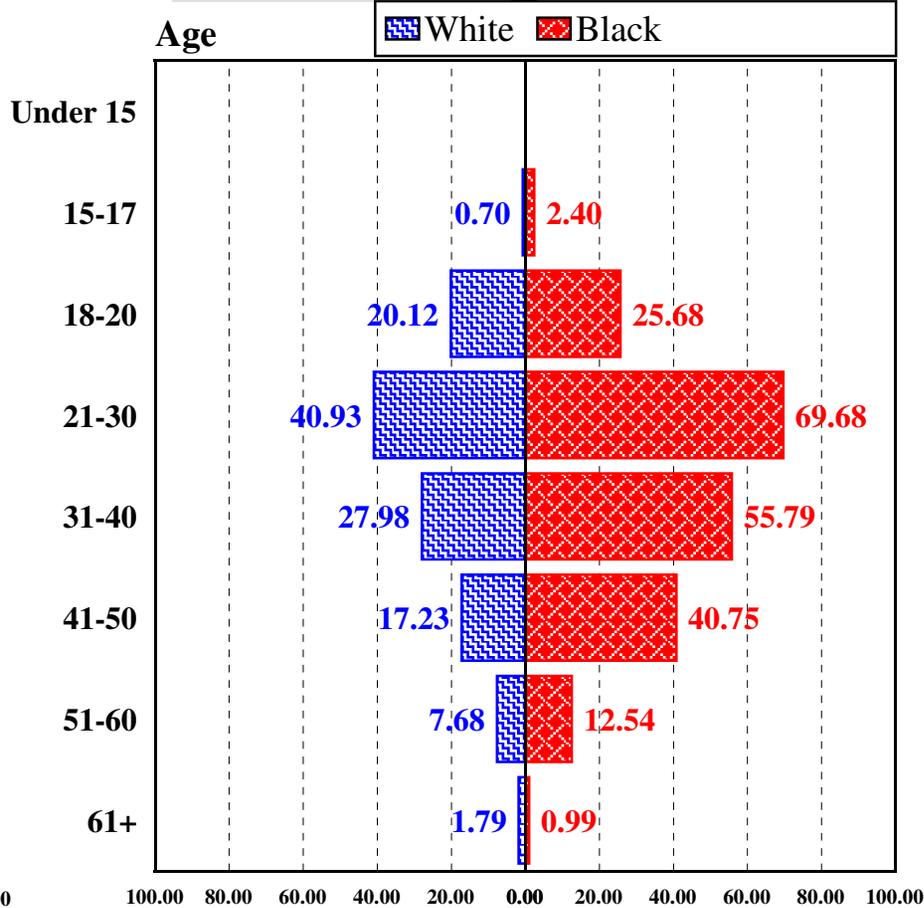
Source: US Census Bureau, annual population estimates by race and sex.

# Age-Race Specific Utilization Rates

## Incarceration



## Field Supervision



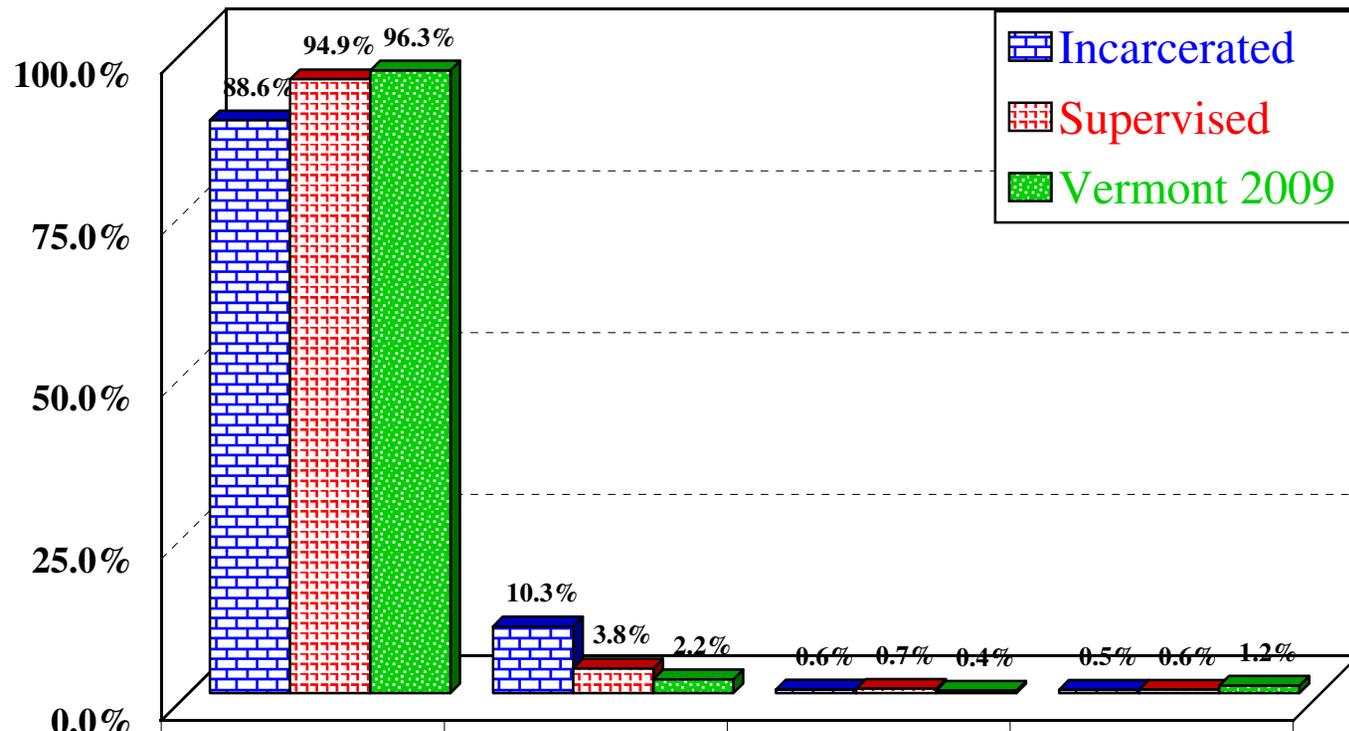
	ADP per 1000 residents				ADP per 1000 residents			
	Under 15	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+
Black:White		0.14	4.17	5.72	5.94	4.49	4.34	1.21

	ADP per 1000 residents				ADP per 1000 residents			
	Under 15	15-17	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61+
Black:White		3.43	1.28	1.70	1.99	2.37	1.63	0.55

Source: U.S. Census Bureau age-gender-race estimates for July 2009 and CY2009 DOC Snapshot data for most restrictive placements.

# Percentage Racial Composition

## Incarcerated vs Field Supervised Populations (vs all Vermont)



	White	Black	Native American	Asian
<b>Incarcerated</b>	1853	216	12	11
<b>Field Supervised</b>	8174	330	60	48
<b>Vermont 2009 Census estimate</b>	598423	13365	2452	7298
<b>% in Corrections on sample date</b>	1.7%	4.1%	2.9%	0.8%

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010; Percents do not include unknown and not designated in DOC population (5.0%). Multiracial in U.S. Census estimates (1.1% of Vermont's 2009 population) has been included in the "Black" estimates. Persons with multiple statuses are counted only once.

# Residence/Geography

- The majority of offenders supervised by Vermont DOC were born in Vermont, in similar proportions (about 53-56%) as Vermont natives amongst Vermont resident in the 2000 U.S. Census. Field and inmate populations fall in this same range. Another 26-29% were born in the surrounding states, with 15% born elsewhere in the United States and 2-3% born in a foreign country.
- The largest proportion of both male and female inmates are prosecuted in the largest District Court (Chittenden county) with the fewest inmates from the smallest counties. But on a per capita basis, Chittenden is close to average in its use of incarceration bedspace; only Bennington (185%) and Windham (129%) significantly exceed expectations for use of prison/jail based on its population. Addison, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, and Washington counties use less than 75% the incarceration bedspace expected from their populations (coincidentally there are no DOC prisons in those counties, but Bennington and Essex have no prison either).
- Similarly, Bennington (123%), Caledonia (125%), and Franklin (136%) are significantly above expectation for residents under DOC community supervision based on their population sizes. Only Addison and Orange (where there are no DOC field sites) are less than 75% of expectation (there are also no field sites in Essex and Grand Isle, but they are at about 95% of expectation similar to Chittenden county).
- There are eleven DOC field sites (two in Windsor County) located typically in the largest town in their service area. On average, these host towns are the home town of about 31% of the persons supervised out of those offices. The notable exceptions on the high side are Bennington (52%) and Rutland City (40%) and, on the low side, St. Albans City (23%) and Hartford (18%).

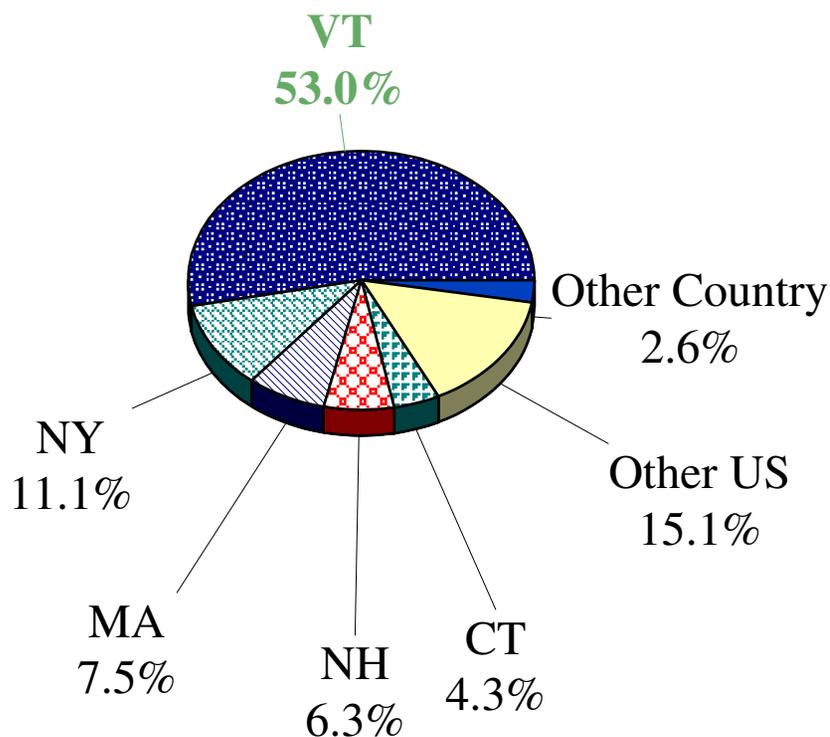
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# Place of Birth

## June 30, 2010

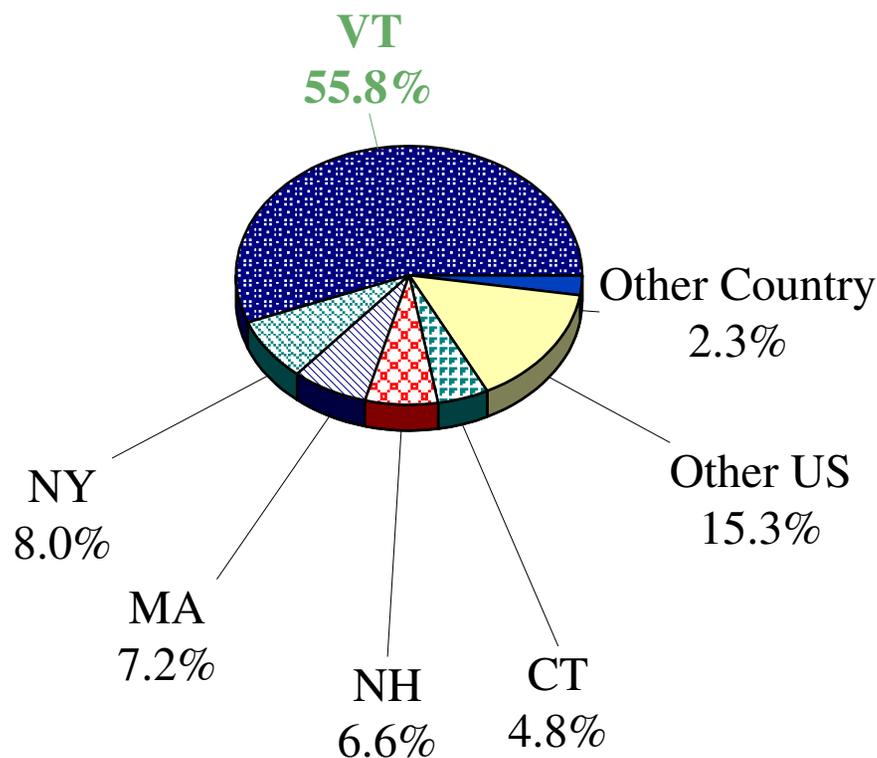
### Incarcerated

n = 2,132



### Field Supervised

n = 8,890



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Proportions exclude 20 unknown incarcerated and 220 unknown field supervised. Persons were only counted once at their most restrictive placement on the report date.

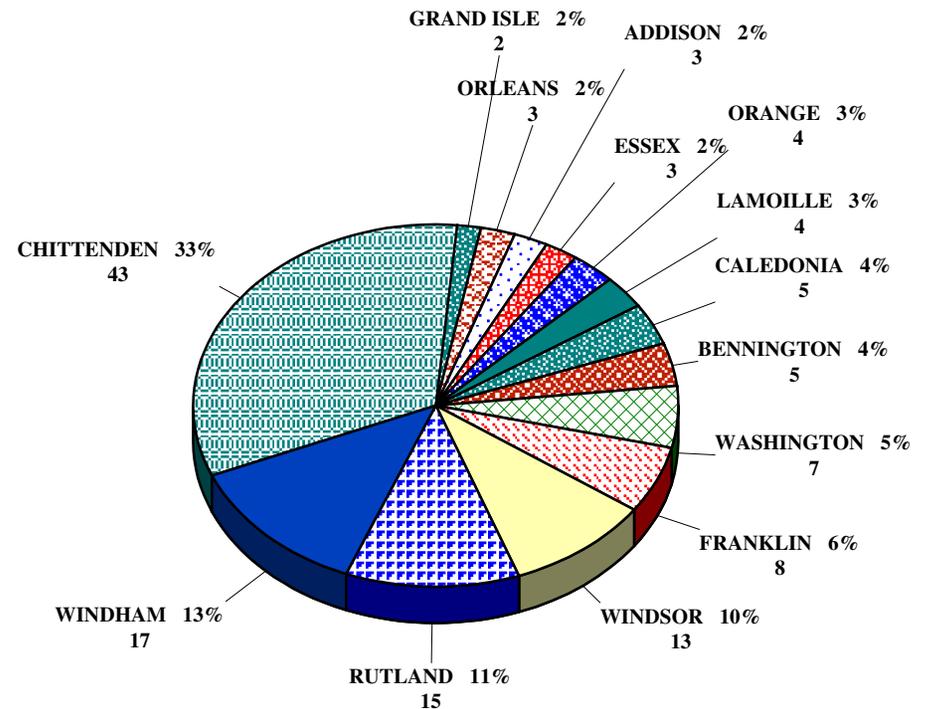
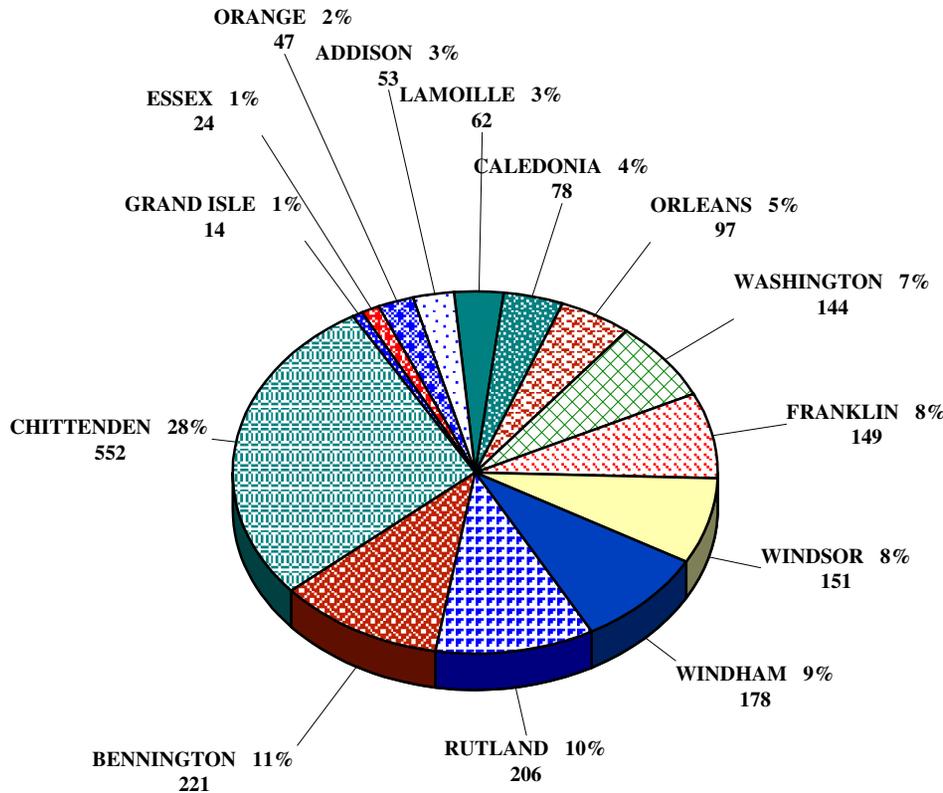
Note: U.S. Census Bureau reports for 2000, 54.3% of Vermont residents were born in Vermont.

# Inmates by County Court

## By District Court Processing or Sentencing Most Serious Charge

### Male Inmates

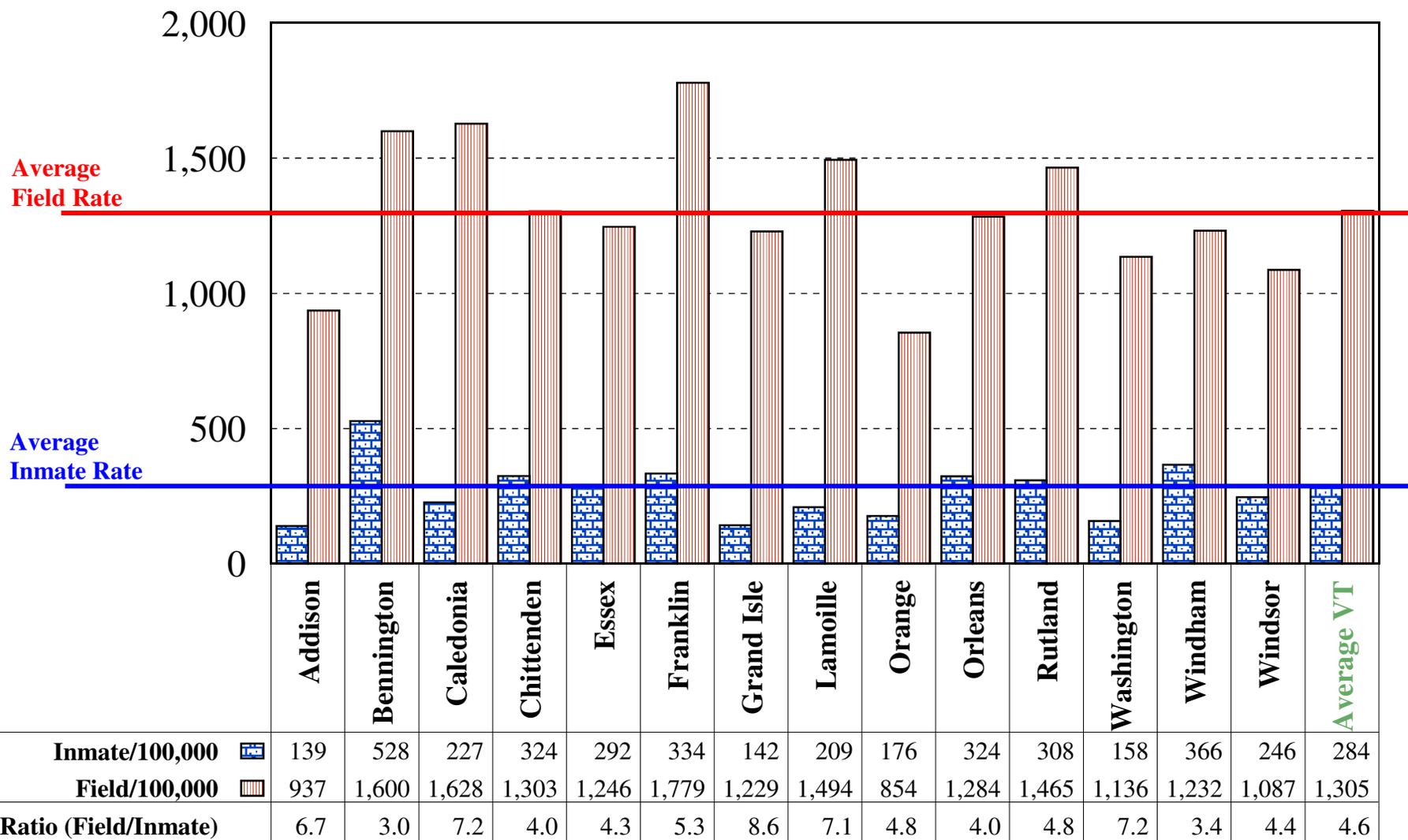
### Female Inmates



Source: VTDOC Snapshot database, June 30, 2010. Excludes 41 males and 3 females without a designated Court.

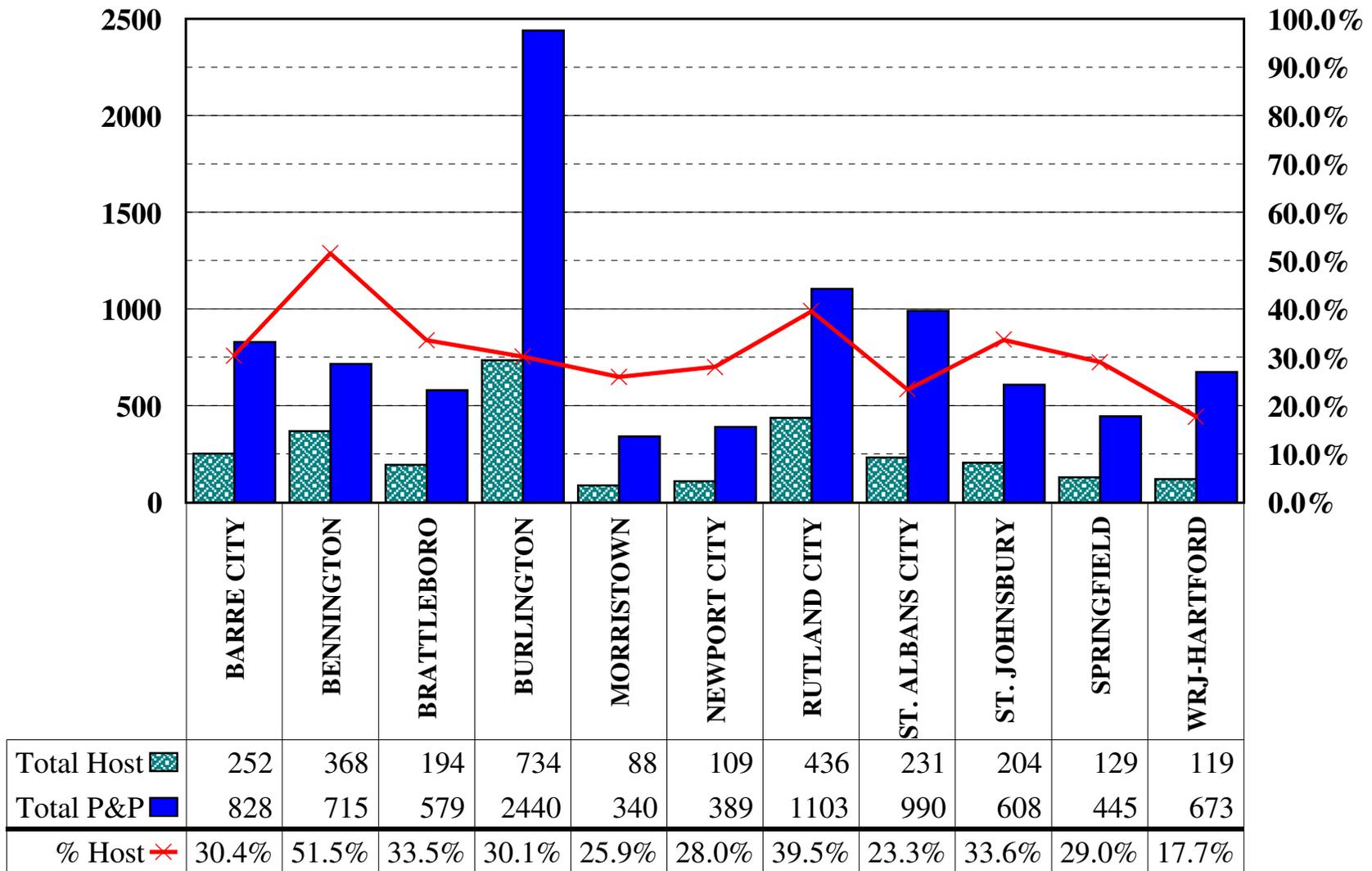
# Per Capita Utilization Rates by County

Rates per 100,000 Residents of Vermont County



Source: VTDOC Snapshot data, June 30, 2010. The rates do not include persons with unknown or out-of-state residency in the numerator (18% of inmates and 11% of field supervised offenders).

# Host Town Share of Office Populations



Source: VTDOC Snapshot data, June 30, 2010.

## **PART FOUR**

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# **Programs & Outcomes**

## **Meeting the Mission**

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# Offender Safety

## Operating safe, secure, and humane facilities

- **Behavior**

- Disciplinary Reports

- Although a rewrite of the “DR” rules in 2006 saw an increase in the numbers of Major A infractions reported and upheld for sanctioning within facilities, since then the numbers have generally declined (exceptions at regional facilities in Rutland and St. Johnsbury). There has been little change in the frequency of assaults by inmates in the last decade when the overall growth in the size of the inmate population is considered.

- Preventing Self-Harm

- A similar rewrite for the procedures to report and evaluate “self-harm” behaviors in 2007 resulting in much more information about this issue. Again, after the initial increase, the frequency of these incidents has leveled off. Although there have been many serious attempts, there have been no suicides at facilities in the past five years.

- **Special Needs**

- Medical needs - The health and well-being of inmates becomes the responsibility of DOC while they are incarcerated. Each person is examined upon admission and comprehensive care is provided for both longterm and shorttem conditions through contract with health care professionals.

- About 70% of inmates housed in Vermont require one or more prescribed medications each day. About 40% require a treatment with psychotropic medication.

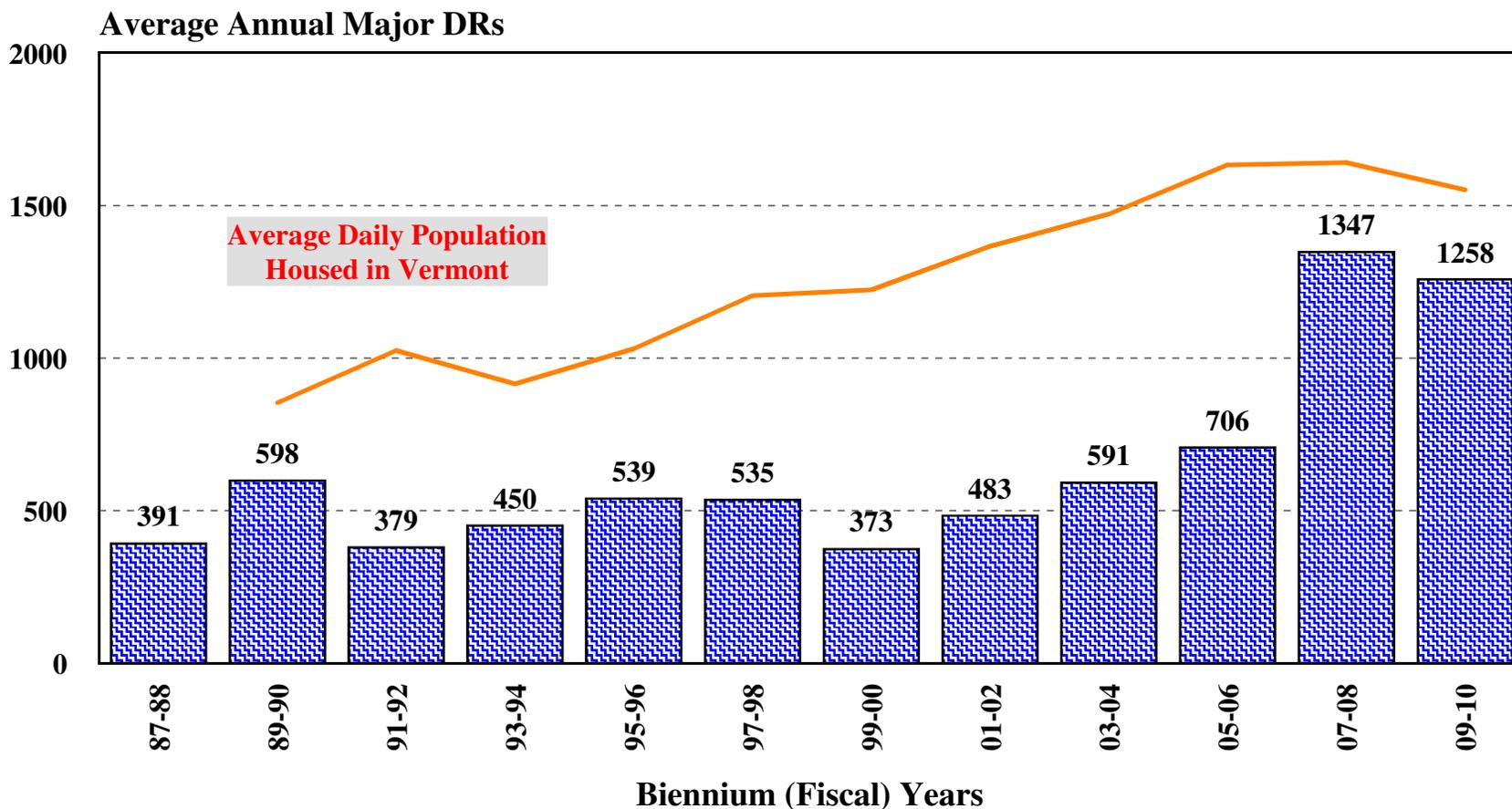
- Mental Health - The health care provided includes treatment for mental health issues. Amongst the third of inmates with a mental health diagnoses, there are about 100 inmates each day who have been designated as “seriously functionally impaired”.

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# Major Disciplinary Infractions

## Disciplinary Report Totals, all facilities

Note: Includes only infractions (Major A) that could be charged as crimes in the community.



Source: VTDOC Quarterly Facility Reports prior to FY95, VTDOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database thereafter.

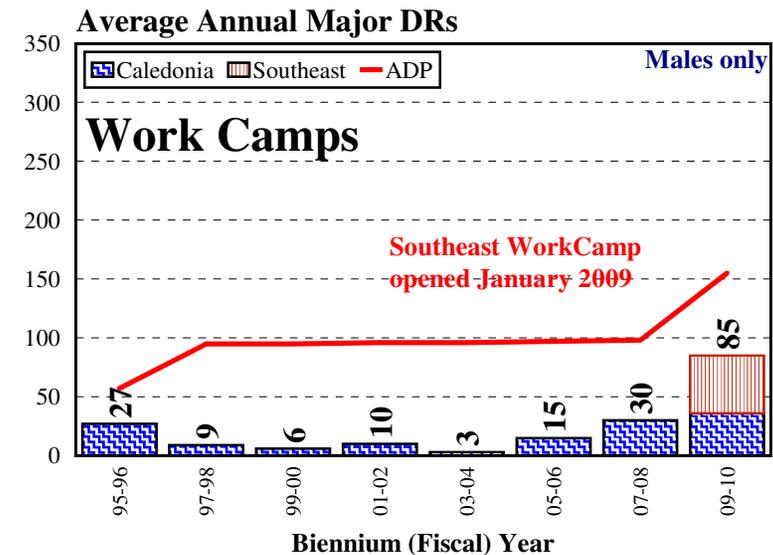
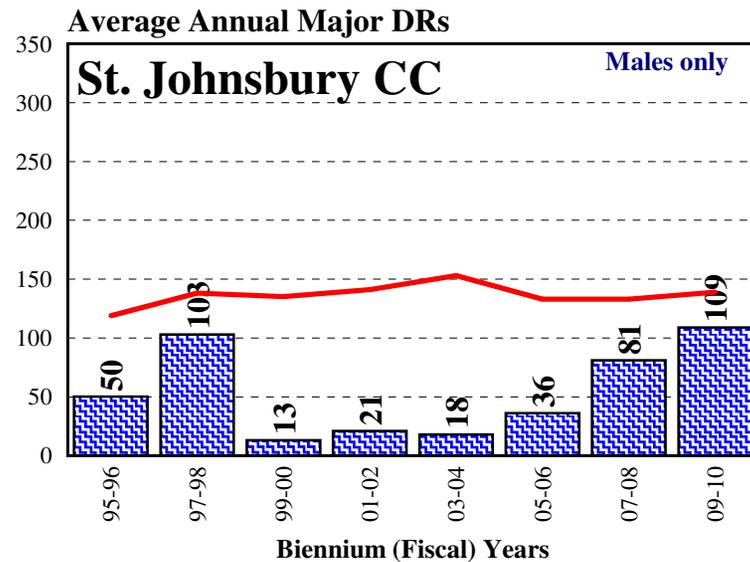
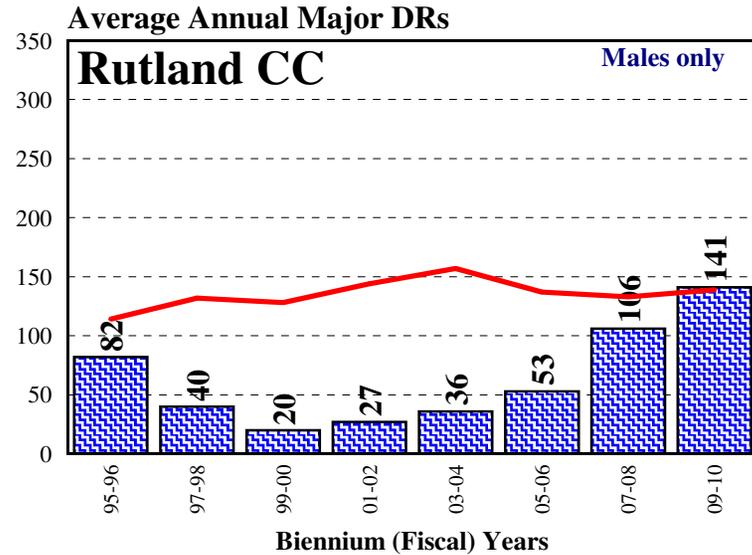
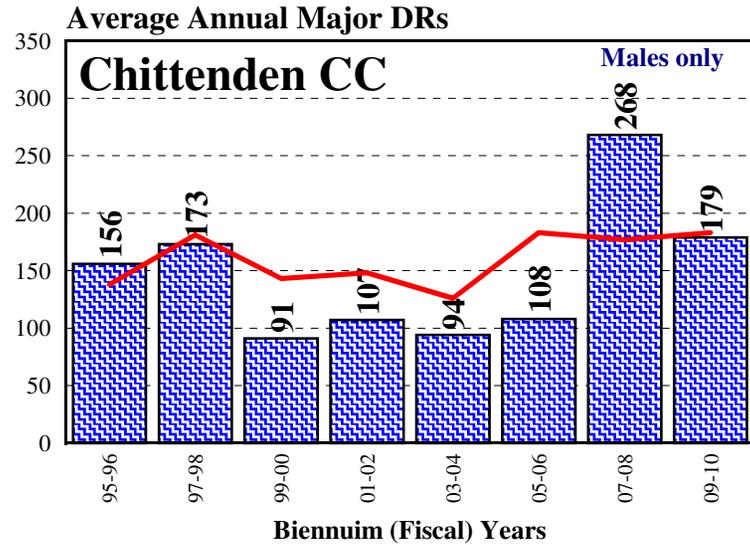
Notes: Disciplinary Report data did not include out-of-state inmates routinely until September 2006; currently there are about ten Major A DRs filed each month for inmates housed out-of-state.

FY2007 and later data are not strictly comparable. The Disciplinary directive was rewritten in 2006. Some infractions were reassessed for congruence with recent legislation.

# Major Disciplinary Infractions

Note: Includes only Major A Infractions that could be charged as crimes in the community.

Red lines show Average Daily Population

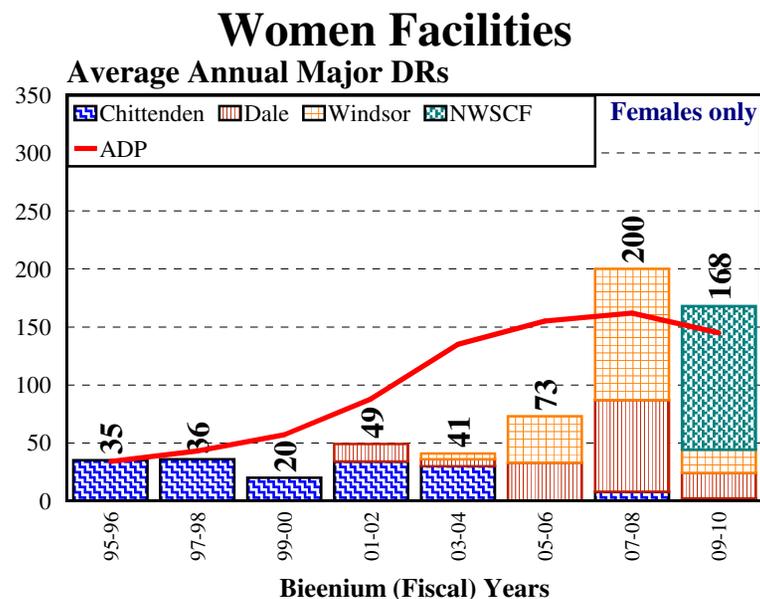
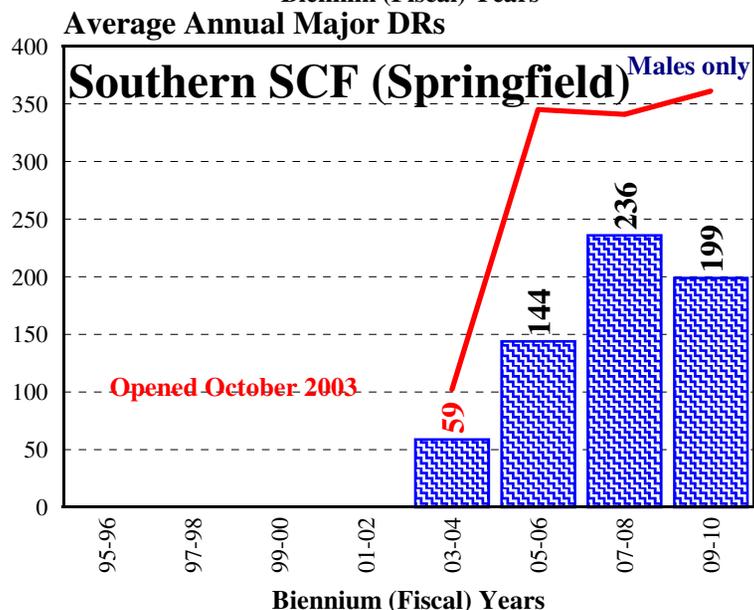
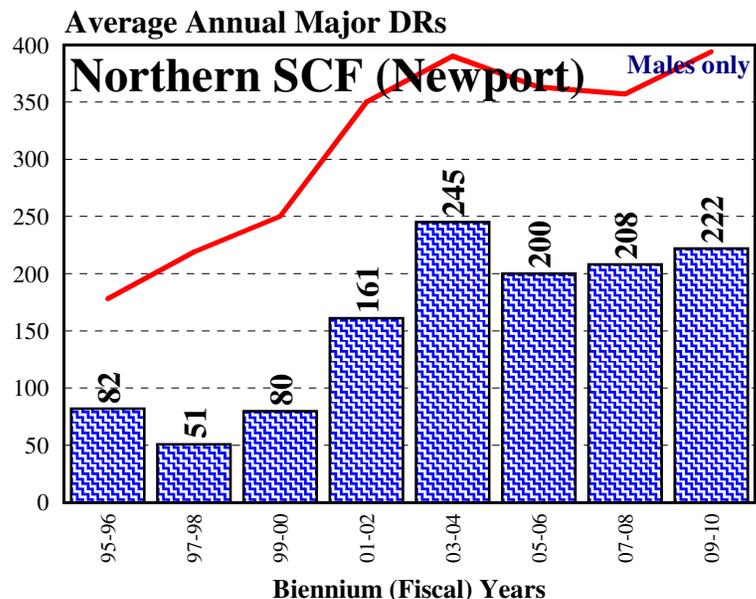
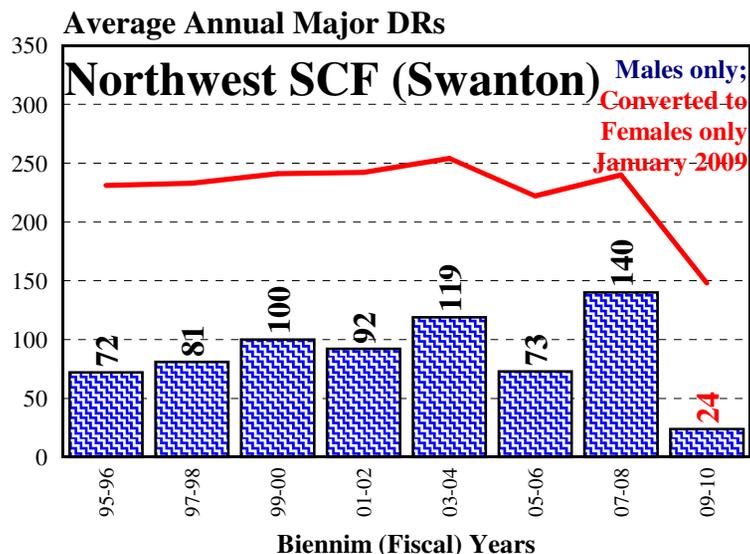


Source: VTDOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database. After FY06, data are not strictly comparable (see previous page).

# Major Disciplinary Infractions

Note: Includes only Major A Infractions that could be charged as crimes in the community.

Red lines show Average Daily Population

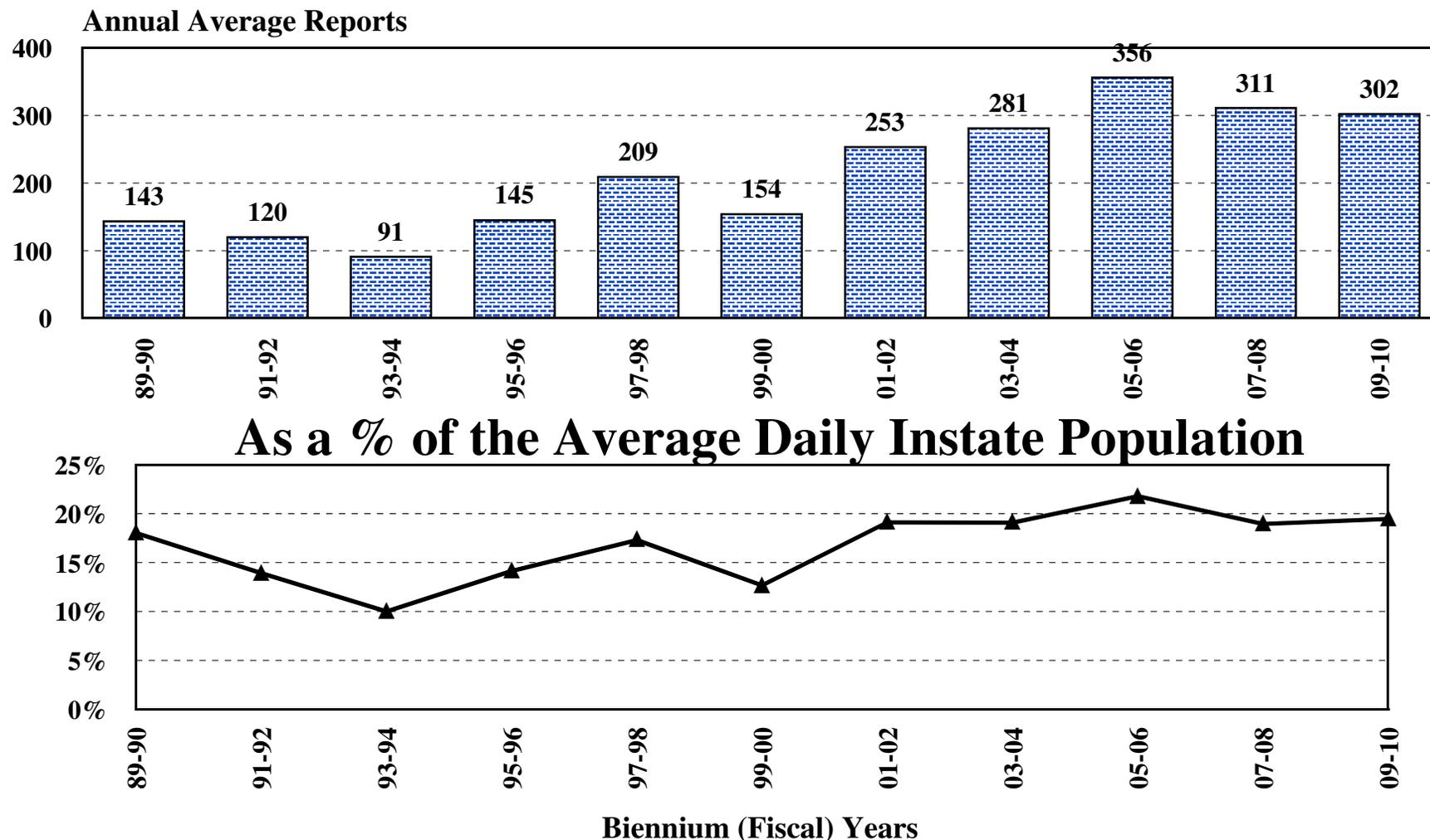


Source: VTDOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database. After FY06, data are not strictly comparable (see previous page).

# Assaults By Inmates (mostly on Inmates)

## Disciplinary Report Totals, All Facilities

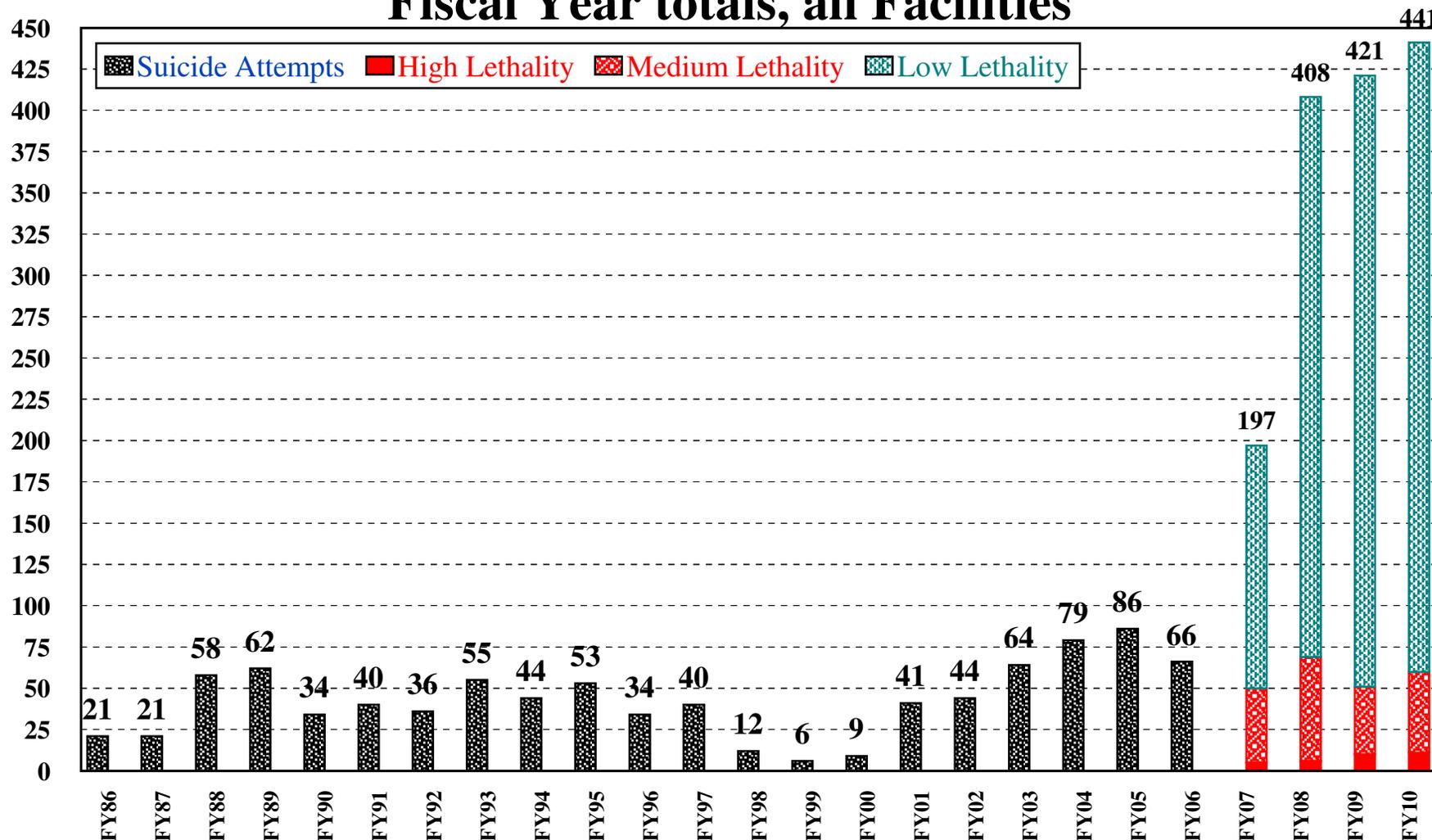
Note: Includes both major A & B assaults & sexual assaults



Source: VTDOC Quarterly Facility Reports prior to FY95, VT DOC Disciplinary Reports (DR) database thereafter. Note: DR data does not include out-of-state inmates and therefore the denominator in the percentage index is only the "housed in Vermont" count. This index has no intrinsic meaning, but provides a comparison value across years. *Since the last half of FY2007, assaults on staff and volunteers were tallied separately from others; they were about a third of the reported assaults.*

# Reported Self-Injurious Incidents

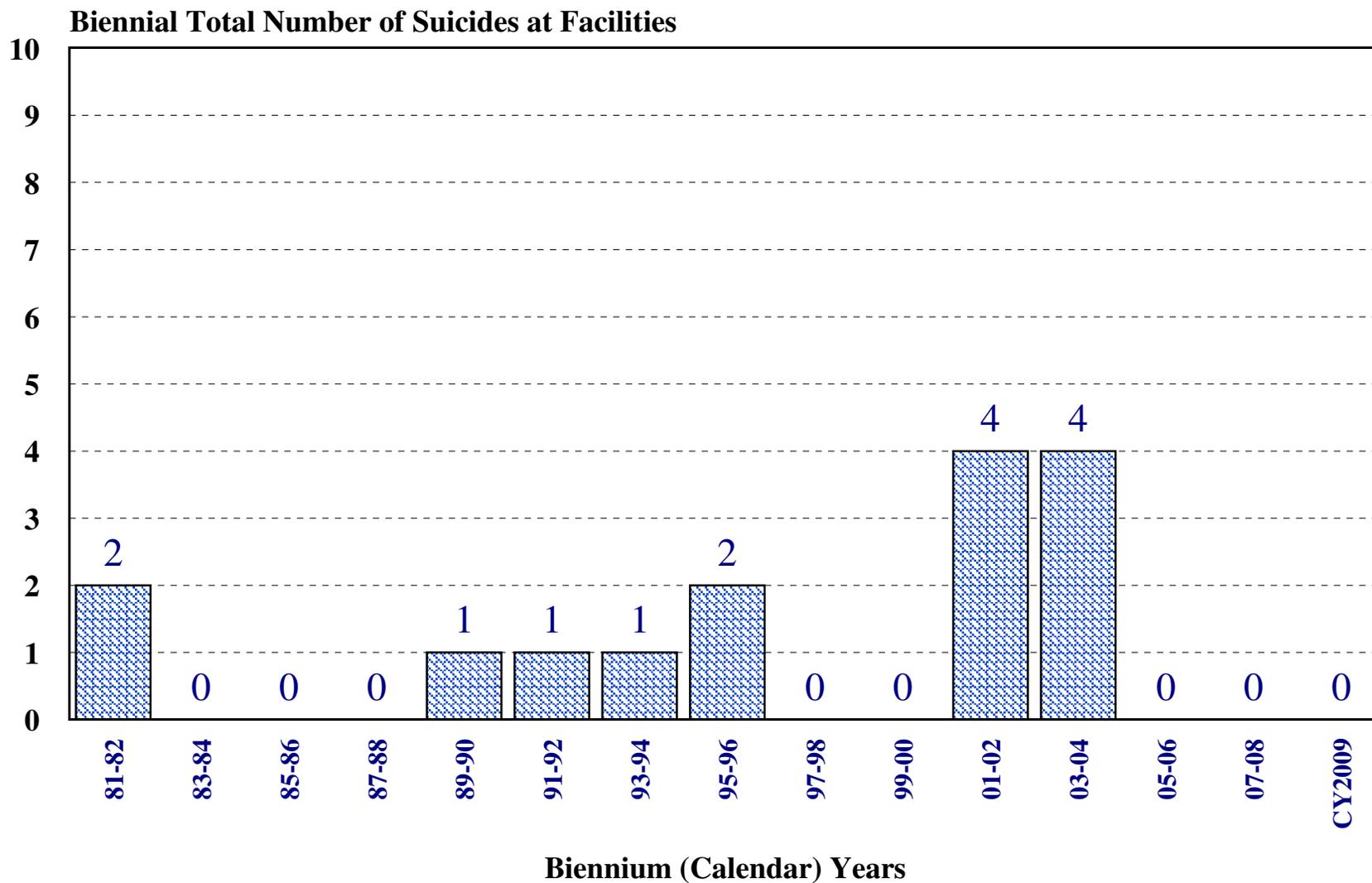
## Fiscal Year totals, all Facilities



Source: VTDOC Quarterly Facility Reports prior to FY95, VTDOC Incident Reports database thereafter (data entry is incomplete in calendar year 1999 (thereby affecting FY99 & FY00)). Starting in FY2007, all “self-harm” incidents were reported and rated in a followup evaluation by Medical Services for level of “lethality,” thus expanding the reporting to include those inmates that verbally express self-harm or suicidal ideation. This subgroup was not necessarily captured in previous reports and therefore the earlier categorizations (as “attempted suicides”) are not really comparable. Data collection has become more rigorous as the newer procedure has come into practice.

# Suicides

## At State Correctional Facilities



Source: Vermont Department of Corrections records.

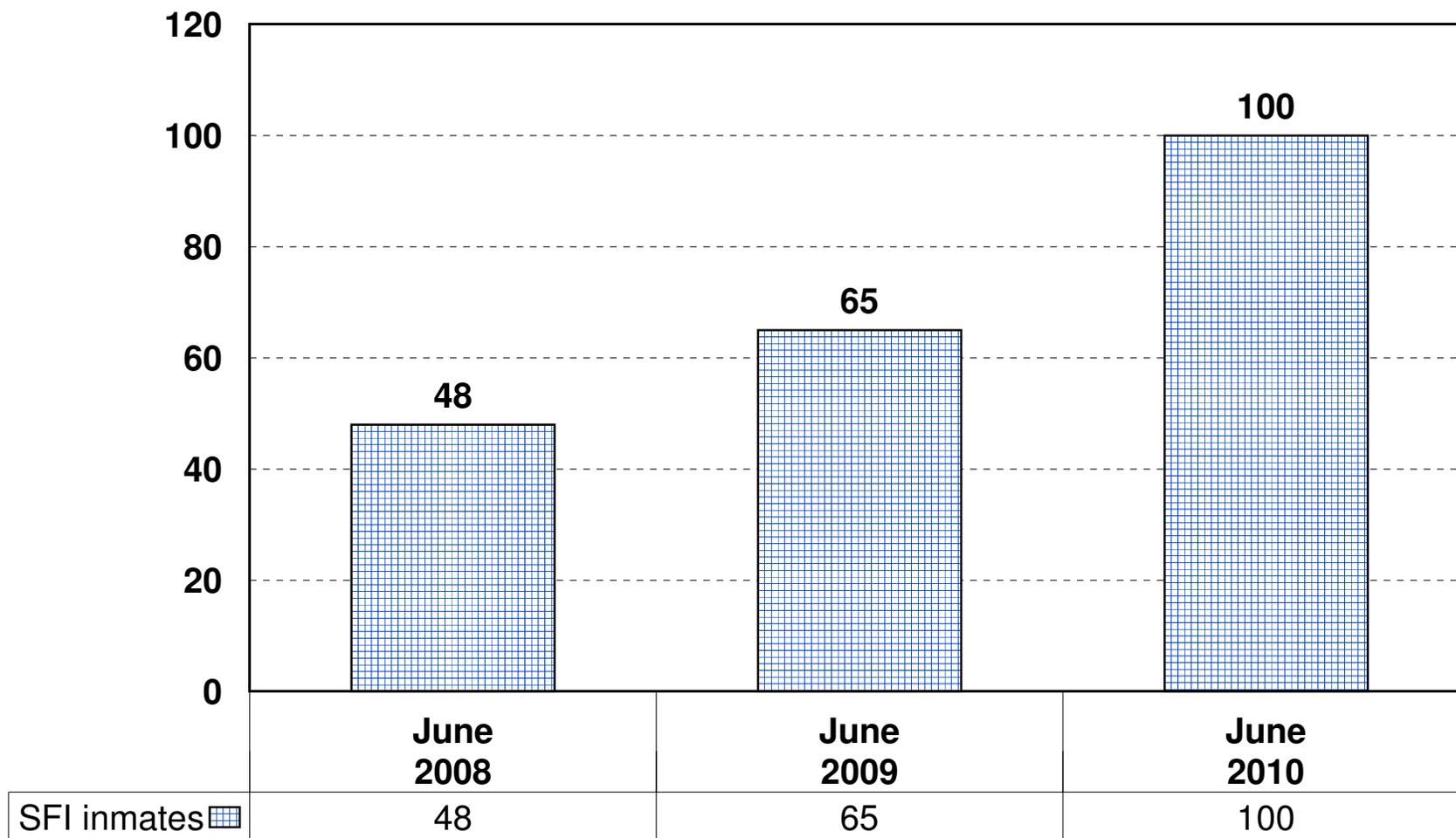
# Medical Services at Instate Facilities

Medical Service	CY 2007	CY 2008	CY 2009
<b>Intakes</b>	<b>10137</b>	<b>8366</b>	<b>8115</b>
<b>Sick Call Request - Total</b>	<b>34280</b>	<b>33640</b>	<b>37120</b>
Mental Health	4667	4420	4700
Dental	4136	3866	3114
Medical	23675	23810	28261
Other	1802	1544	1045
<b>Chronic Care - Total</b>	<b>8499</b>	<b>6759</b>	<b>10176</b>
Hypertension	1535	2411	2991
Diabetes	830	769	888
Neurology	536	623	788
HIV/AIDS	149	94	74
Hepatitis C	2453	2119	1763
Pulmonary	2429	2508	2944
Tuberculosis (TB)	90	70	123
Other	477	576	605
<b>Dental - Total</b>	<b>19362</b>	<b>17518</b>	<b>15543</b>
Nursing Screening	8738	7764	6640
Dental Staff	10624	9754	8903
<b>Offsite Services - Total</b>	<b>2378</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>1990</b>
Diagnostic Tests	601	493	457
Specialty Appointments	1090	917	824
Emergency Room	422	433	504
Inpatient Hospital Days	175	156	146
Outpatient Surgery	90	59	59

Source: Prisoner Health Services monthly statistical reports

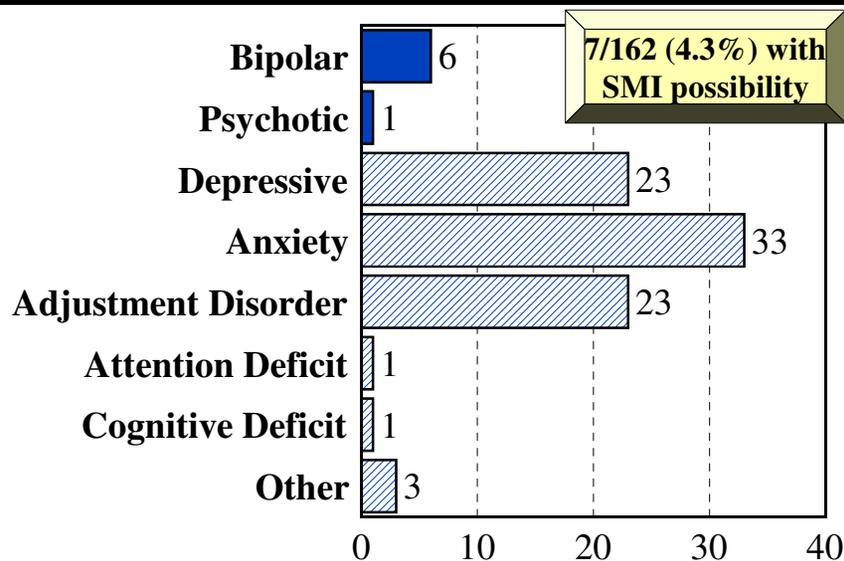
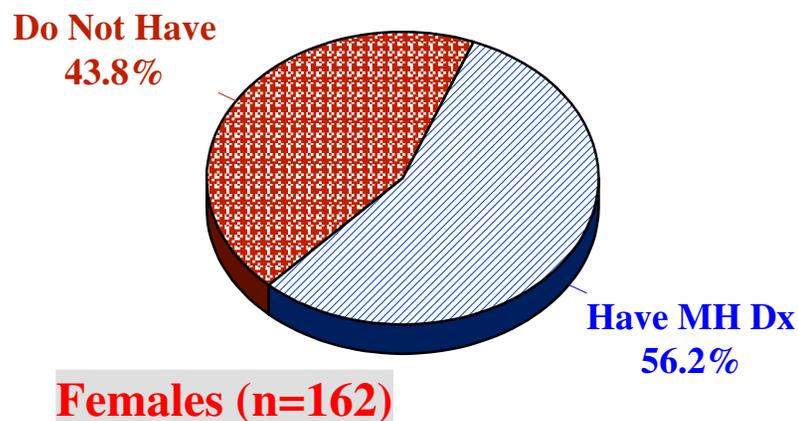
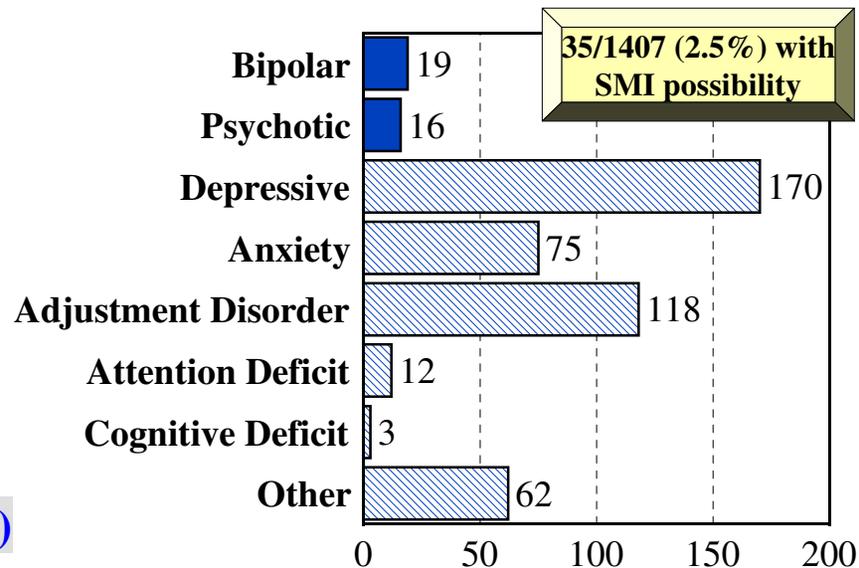
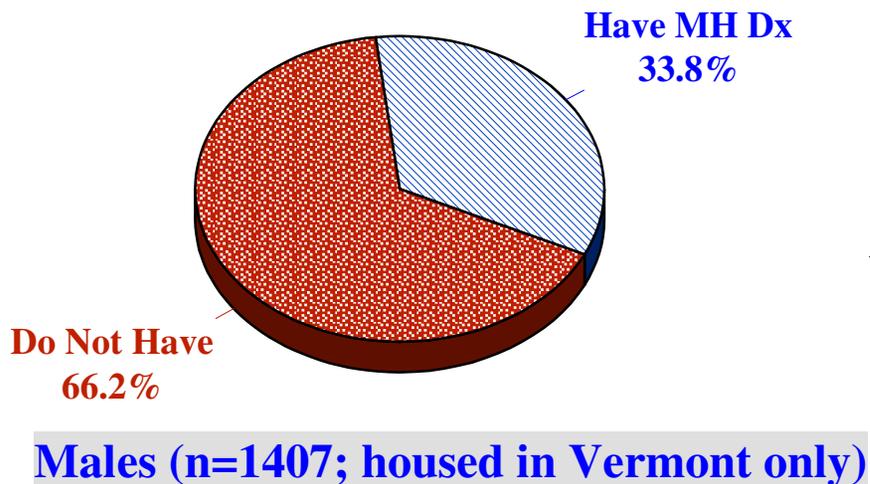
# Seriously Functionally Impaired (SFI) Inmates

## Average Daily Population Over Time



Source: Correct Care Solutions weekly lists of designated/diagnosed inmates (for those housed in Vermont only). Legislatively defined criteria for SFI designation have changed over this period of time. Totals may also be affected by changes in processes that locate and track SFI inmates.

# Mental Illness amongst Inmates



Source: Study of inmates housed in Vermont on August 20, 2007. "Serious Mental Illness" is a further diagnosis amongst the persons with a primary diagnosis of either a Bipolar or a Psychotic disorder. Half of the 42 with such a diagnosis on this sample date were characterized as having "serious mental illness".

# Daily Use of Medication by Inmates

Average Daily Population	February 2006 - January 2007	February 2007 - January 2008	February 2008 - January 2009	February 2009 - January 2010
Total Instate Inmates	1681.8	1628.5	1557.1	1558.9
Inmates Receiving Medication	1232.7	1130.1	1105.1	1121.5
Percent Receiving Medication Daily	73%	69%	71%	72%
Inmates with Psychotropic Medication	732.8	653.7	599.1	634.1
Percent with Psychotropic Medication Daily	44%	40%	38%	41%

Source: Prisoner Health Services monthly statistical reports

# Offender Rehabilitation

## Preparing offenders to be better citizens

- **Education**

- DOC has statutory obligation to help offenders with their education
  - Offenders without high school diplomas remanded to DOC custody report much higher frequency of riskier behaviors/lifestyles than the average Vermont high school students.
  - Nearly all inmates (92-95%) under the age of 22 years without high school diplomas receive Educational services while in jail; amongst the community supervised population of similar offenders, there is a higher rate (68%) for persons with “special education histories” than for those without such histories (29%). Through CHSVT programs in facilities and in the community, about 200,000 hours of instructions are provided each year, resulting in the granting of hundreds of high school diplomas, GED certificates, and trade and industry certificates.

- **Treatment**

- Beyond traditional academic instruction, DOC provides treatment programs for sex offenders, violent offenders, domestic abusers, and substance abusers to help them understand and control their behaviors.
- While nothing works for everyone every time, all of these programs “graduate” offenders who show lower rates of future misbehavior.

- **Recidivism reduction**

- ”Improvement” should show in lowering rates of future reoffenses
- Three measures presented:
  - Relodging - reincarceration for behaviors violating existing conditions of release / supervision (technical violation) or accusation/conviction of new crimes
  - Refiling of new charges - arraignment in District Court for new crimes (may or may not also be associated with a “detention” pending adjudication)
  - Reconviction for new offense - commission of a new crime upheld and convicted in District Court (may or may not also be associated with further incarceration). About 70% of filings of charges lead to convictions in Vermont District Courts.

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# Risk Reduction Programs

- **Domestic Violence**
  - Incarcerative Program: **Intensive Incarceration Domestic Abuse Program (InDAP)**: Eligible participants for InDAP must have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor domestic abuse convictions, sentence structure which permits program completion, and risk of recidivism level moderate or above. InDAP is a psycho-educational group model program, incorporating the Batterer Intervention Program (Duluth Model) and components of cognitive restructuring. InDAP participants must earn between eight and sixteen Program Participation Credits (PPC) prior to transitioning to community-based IDAP. PPC are awarded monthly for meeting program standards and expectations.
  - Intermediate Sanction Program: **Intensive Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP)**: Participants must be eligible for supervision through intermediate sanction programs and have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor domestic abuse convictions. IDAP is a psycho-educational group model program, incorporating the Batterer Intervention Program (Duluth Model) and components of cognitive restructuring. In addition to receiving domestic violence-informed case supervision, IDAP participants are expected to attend and complete a yearlong set of twice weekly batterer's intervention group meetings (4.5 hours each week). Participants who begin in InDAP continue in IDAP when they are released to the community.
- **Substance Abuse Programs**
  - Incarcerative Programs:
    - **Discovery**: Discovery is a 50 bed male Therapeutic Community (TC) at the Caledonia Work Camp. Participants in Discovery must meet work camp eligibility requirements, such as no violent offenses. The TC model has a minimum of six month stay in the program. Therapeutic Community model uses the community to teach and practice recovery, relapse prevention, and pro-social living skills.
    - **Tapestry**: Tapestry is a modified Therapeutic Community in Brattleboro, VT. Tapestry has 33 female beds. It offers three phases of care. The most intensive phase is for incarcerated women with non-violent offenses who are eligible for six to twelve months of pre-minimum treatment furlough to participate with court approval of this referral on the mittimus. This phase (three) has 17 beds. The least intensive (phase one) admits females from community and from facility who require stabilization and relapse prevention planning. Phase two has capacity for up to four women to extend a phase one stay for up to six months should it be clinically appropriate, voluntary, and a secure aftercare plan is in place.
  - Intermediate Sanction Program: **Intensive Substance Abuse Program (ISAP)**: Participants must meet eligibility for community supervision through the intermediate sanction programs, have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor convictions for substance abuse, property, and/or drug offenses. ISAP is a gender-specific, nine month group treatment program using a cognitive behavioral manual. It is delivered in two phases. In phase one, participants meet 4.5 hours per week to participate in group therapy, curriculum groups, Seeking Safety groups, and family group sessions. The involvement in this phase is about six months, dependent upon the participant's stability and program progress. Phase two (continuing, aftercare) is typically three months and requires demonstrated stability through continuous abstinence, engagement in the program, and progress on treatment plan goals. Participants in phase two meet once weekly. Participants who relapse may be returned to phase one for additional support and stabilization. Participants may have their length of treatment extended due to instability and/or failure to meet program standards.

# Risk Reduction Programs (continued)

## • **Violent Offender**

- **Incarcerative Program: Cognitive Self Change:** Participants must have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor violence related convictions, sentence structure which permits program completion, and risk of recidivism level moderate or above. Cognitive Self Change is a psycho-educational group which teaches skills in cognitive restructuring and provides opportunity to practice of those skills. Participants are required to earn between eight to sixteen Program Participation Credits in Phase one prior to transitioning to Phase two in the community.
- **Incarcerated Women: Self Direction:** Self Direction is a CSC-modeled program that incorporates additional attention to relationships. Phase two of Self Direction is not available for women at this time due to inadequate number of participants to resource a group.
- **Community Program: Cognitive Self Change:** Participants have felony and/or multiple misdemeanor violence related convictions, sentence structure which did not permit participation of the incarcerative program or completion of Phase One CSC in a correctional facility for up to twelve months. Phase Two continues the program emphasis on skill building, practice of new thinking strategies, and evaluation of effectiveness of the new thinking.

## • **Sex Offenders- Vermont Treatment Program for Sexual Abusers (VTPSA)**

- **Incarcerative Program:** Eligible participants must be convicted of a listed sex offense and have a sentence structure which permits program completion. The sex offender program is a cognitive behavioral program that is designed to assist offenders in recognizing, changing, and controlling their deviant sexual thoughts and behavior patterns. The three prison programs vary in focus, length, and the number of hours of treatment delivered per week based on the offender's level of risk and need. The low intensity program is 6 months long and offenders receive about 2 hours of treatment per week. The moderate intensity program is 12 - 18 months long and offenders receive about 4 hours of treatment per week. The high intensity program is 24 - 36 months long and offenders receive about 6 hours of treatment per week. Offenders with a history of serious non-sexual violence may be required to complete the Cognitive Self Change program before beginning the high-intensity sex offender program. Both the moderate and high intensity programs provide separate group treatment services to sex offenders who have developmental disabilities.
- **Community Program:** Eligible participants must be convicted of a sexually related offense and have a special condition of probation or parole mandating sex offender treatment. This program is made up of a statewide network of 13 programs geographically dispersed throughout Vermont. The program delivers one 90 to 120 minute group session per week for approximately 24 months followed by monthly aftercare meetings for 12 months.

# Need Reduction Programs

- **Employment and Education:**
  - **Vermont Correctional Industries:** Three facilities have correctional industries which provide inmates the opportunity to learn a trade, practice skills within that trade, and develop appropriate employment skills. Industries include furniture and upholstery, printing, sign making, and license plates.
  - **Community High School of Vermont (CHSVT)** is an accredited high school which provides instruction in each of the Vermont correctional facilities and at local Probation and Parole offices.
  - **CHSVT through Workforce Development initiatives** delivers curriculum for certification in the following trades: Culinary (ServSafe), Welding, and Transportation
  - Additionally, Southeast State, Southern State, and Northwest State Facilities have extensive gardening as seasonally available. Produce is shared with local communities. Southern State's gardening is incorporated into the Culinary program.
  - **Vermont Works for Women** provides employment preparation for women incarcerated at Northwest Correctional Facility and practice in the construction trade through the Modular Home Program
- **Parenting:**
  - **Prevent Child Abuse of Vermont** provides twelve week Nurturing Parent curriculum and Circles of Support which rotates throughout the facilities and is also available in the community.
  - **Vermont Children's Aid Society/Kids Apart** provides a program at NWSCF to parenting women, supporting appropriate connection between children and their incarcerated mothers through education and supervised mother-child visits.
- **Victim support:**
  - **DIVAs** is a program of the Network Against Domestic and Sexual Violence which offers female victims/inmates at Northwest Correctional Facility education, support, safety planning, and transition planning services.
- **Substance Abuse:**
  - **Substance Abuse Reentry Assessments:** All instate correctional facilities have contracted community providers to enter the facility and provide substance abuse reentry assessments to felony property and drug offenders in transition planning within ninety days of release.
  - **Northwest Women's Program:** Substance abuse services at Northwest include capacity for reentry assessments, phase one orientation and educational services, phase two intake and admission for individual and group treatment services, and phase three participation in unit based treatment. All phases of treatment may be coordinated with additional programming within the facility.
  - **Southeast Substance Abuse Program:** Substance abuse services at Southeast include orientation, education and group treatment services for both work camp eligible and work camp ineligible inmates at Southeast work camp.

# Comparing Youth Risk Behavior

## All Vermont vs CHSVT (Community High School of Vermont)

<b>Item</b>	<b>General HS</b>	<b>CHSVT Students</b>
<b>Parents Ask Daily</b>	50%	16%
<b>Parents Never Ask</b>	9%	53%
<b>Fighting</b>	30%	51%
<b>Car Crash</b>	8%	19%
<b>Drive Under Influence</b>	8%	19%
<b>Attempted Suicide</b>	7%	14%
<b>Alcohol Binge</b>	23%	21%
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	20%	87%
<b>Marijuana</b>	25%	53%
<b>Heroin</b>	3%	46%
<b>Sex</b>	35%	98%
<b>Sex &lt; 13</b>	6%	35%

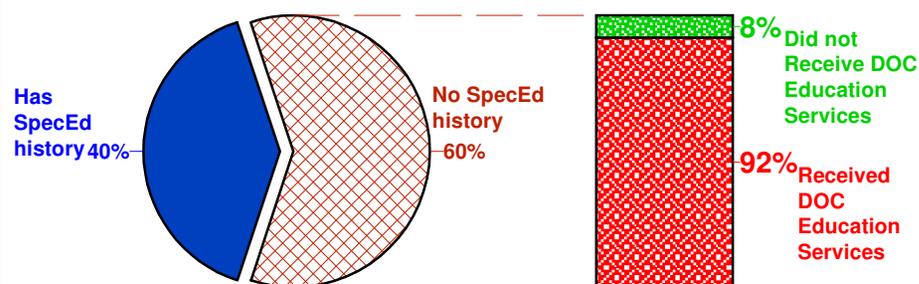
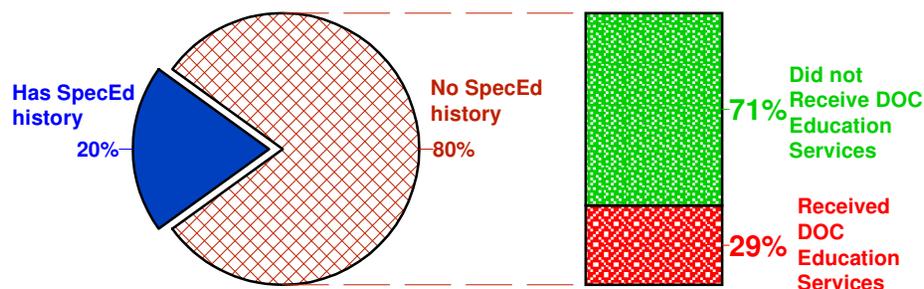
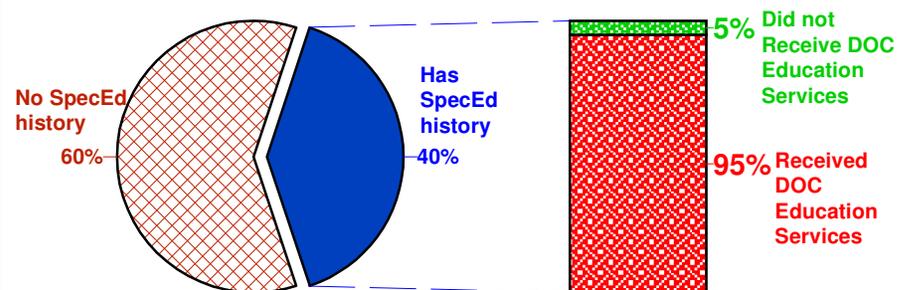
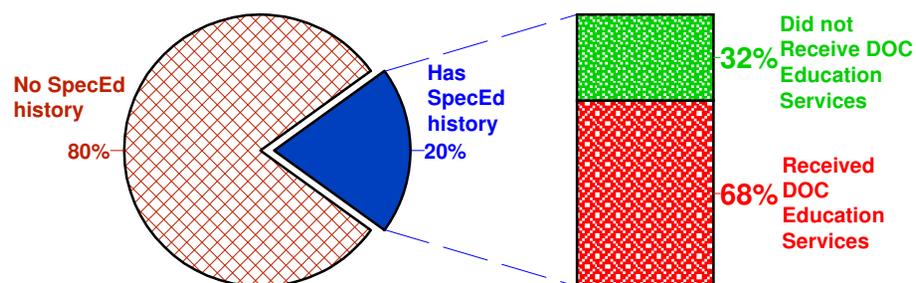
Comparisons on selected variables in [Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#) (Vermont Health Dept) and a complete survey of all students in CHSVT, 2003

# Educational Needs of Youths in VTDOC Custody

## For Persons without High School Diplomas only

### Community Supervised Youths (under 22): 3-day Average

### Incarcerated Youths (under 22): 3-day Average



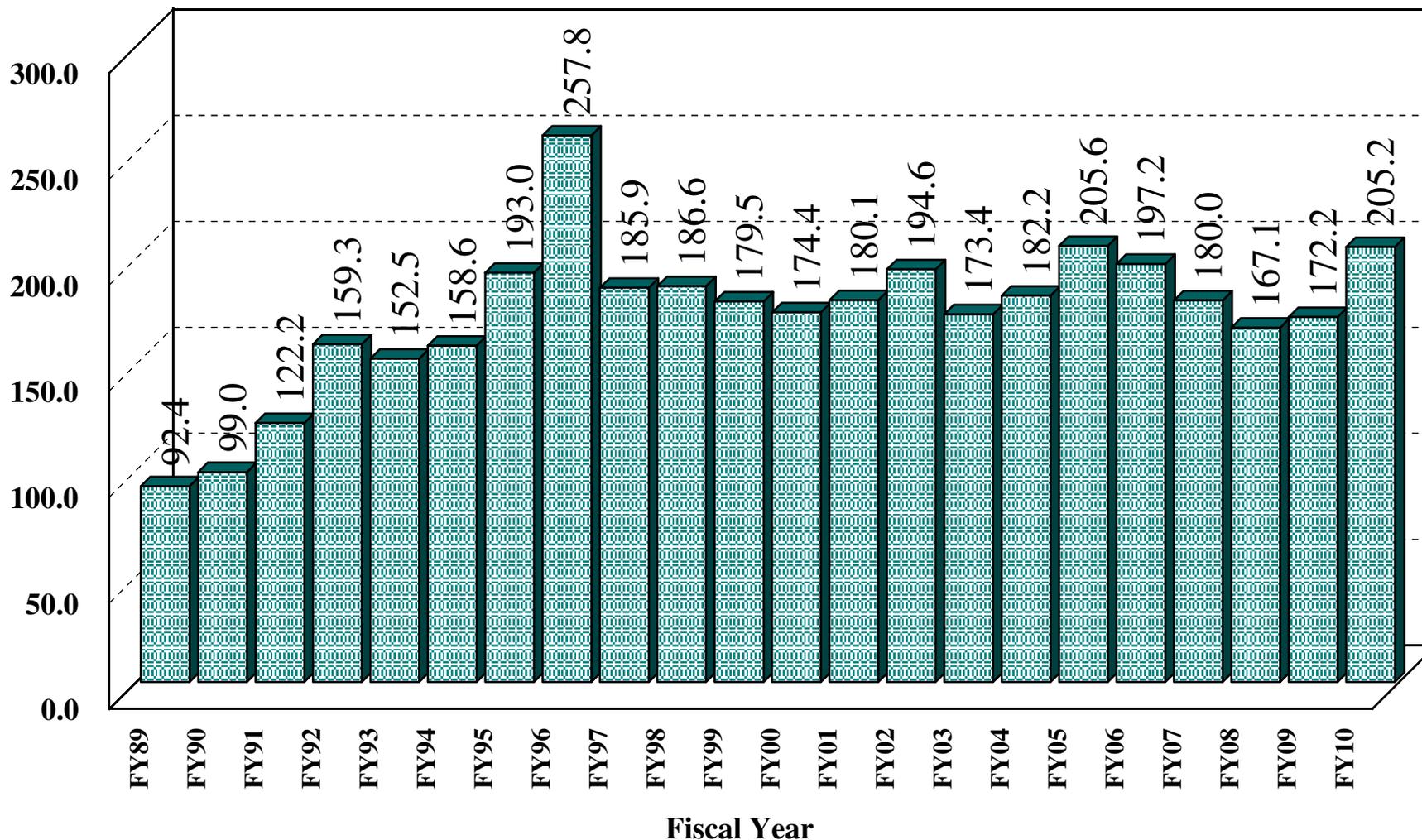
SpecEd=Received Special Education Services prior to adjudication (and remanding to VTDOC) (DOC data; self report)

Source: Cooperative study by Vermont Departments of Education and Corrections of overlap of data about persons under age 22 in custody of Corrections on sample dates of October 1 2003, December 1 2003, and June 1 2004.

# Student Hours in Education Instruction

## Total Hours in Fiscal Year in Organized Programs of Instruction

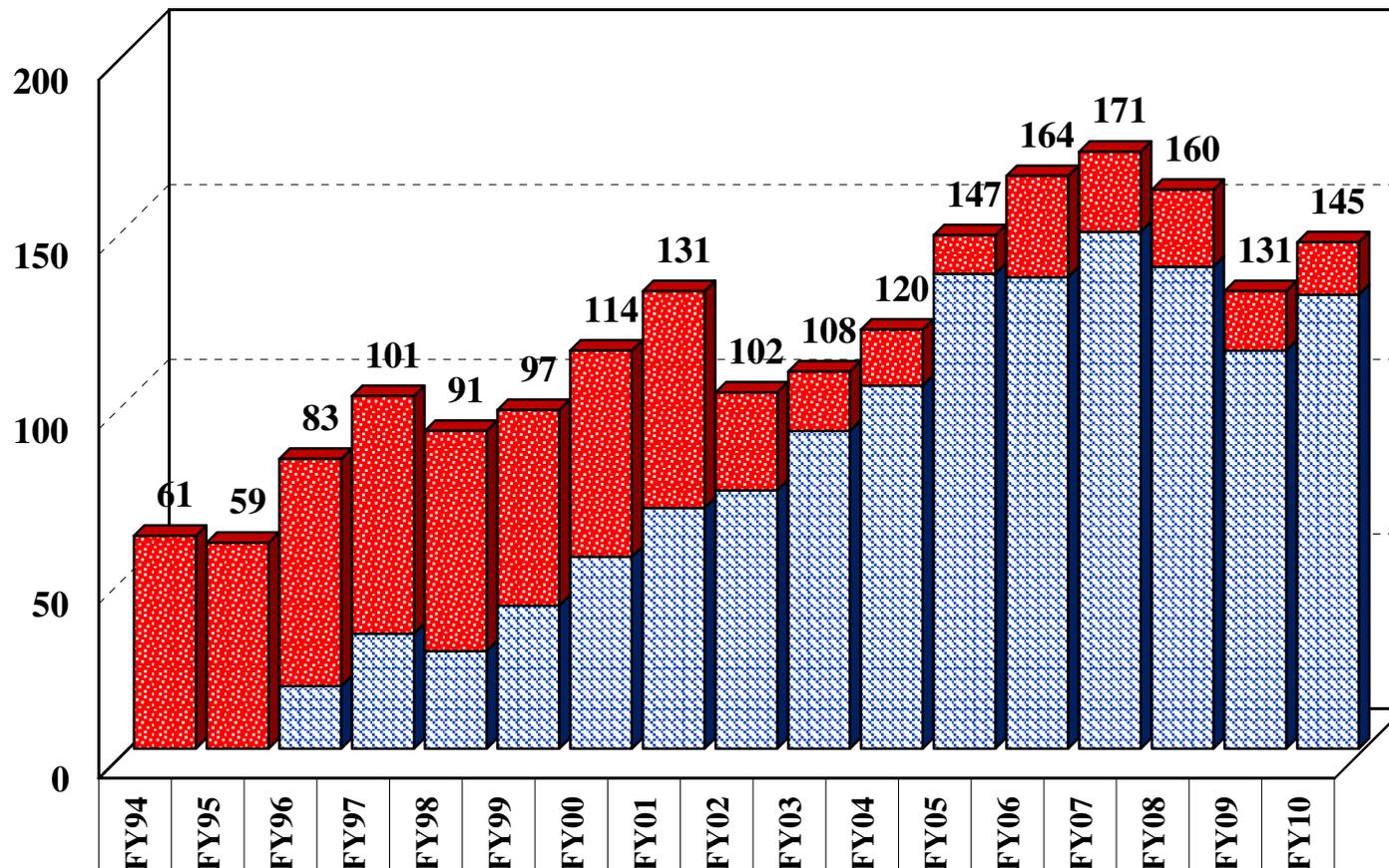
Thousands of Hours - All Facilities & Field Sites



Source: Community High School of Vermont, Annual Reports.

# Education Certificates

## GED's and Diplomas



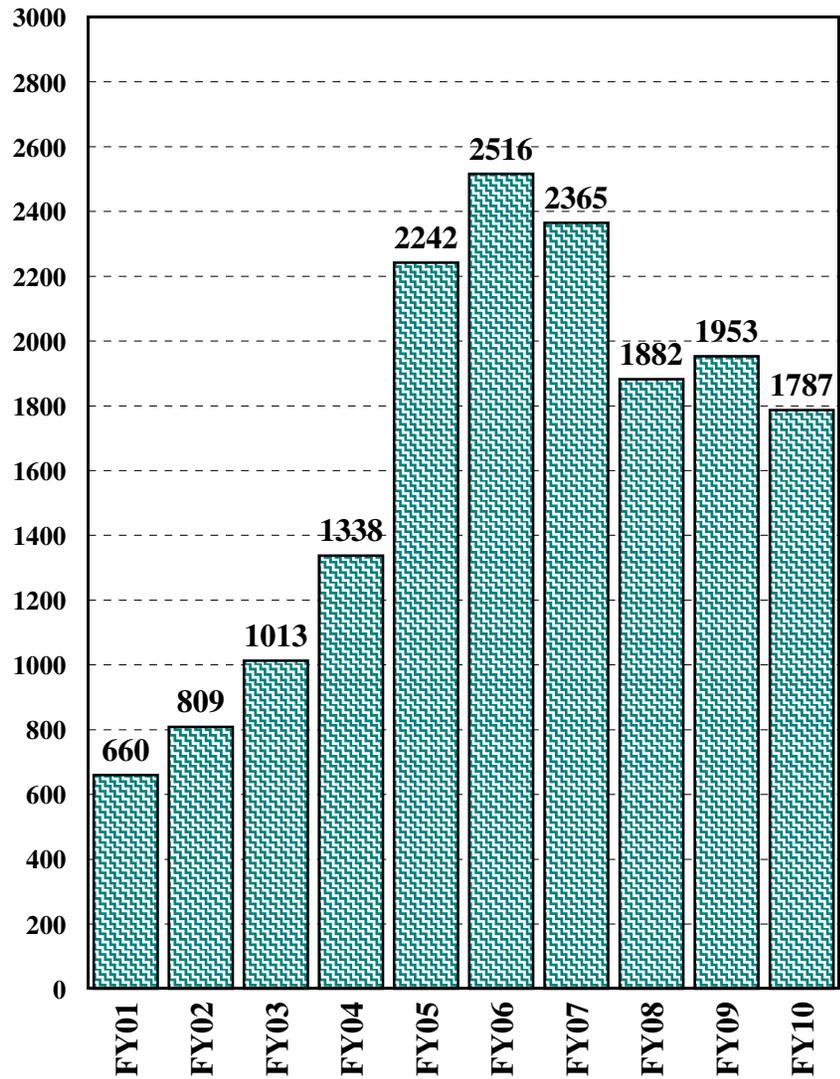
<b>GED Certificates</b>	61	59	65	68	63	56	59	62	28	17	16	11	29	23	22	17	15
<b>High School Diplomas</b>			18	33	28	41	55	69	74	91	104	136	135	148	138	114	130

Fiscal Year

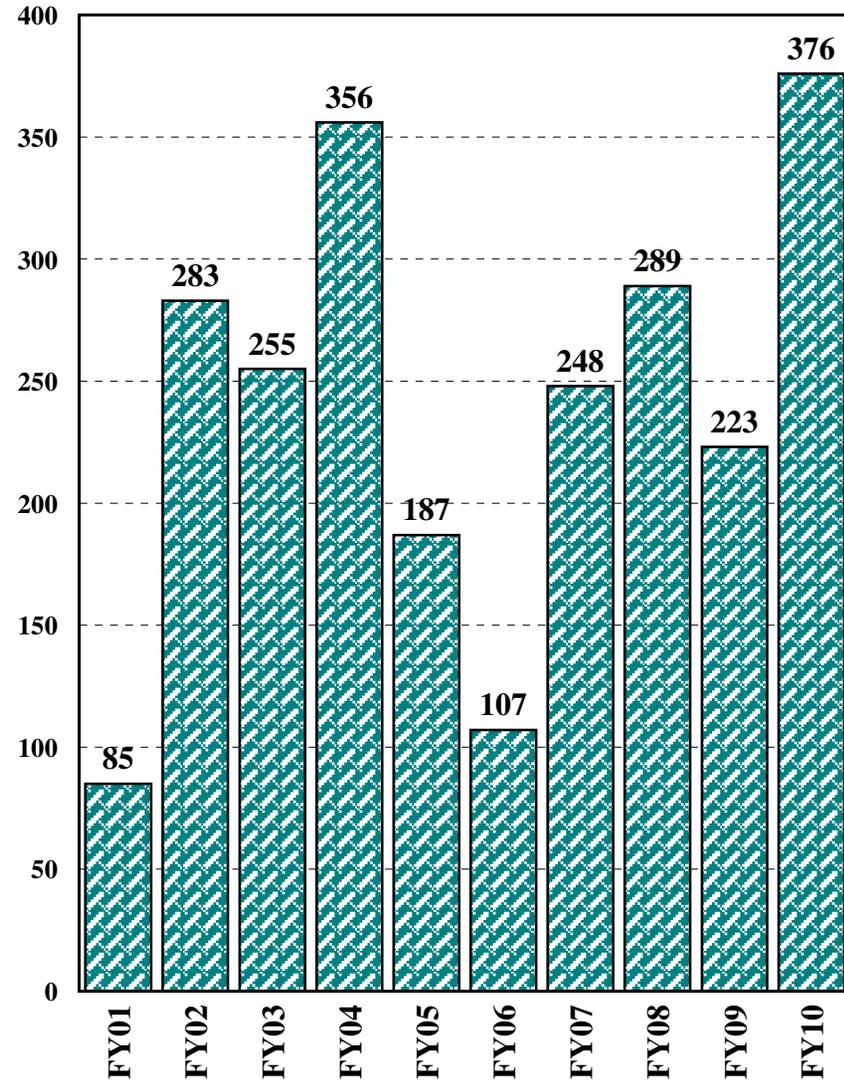
Source: Community High School of Vermont, Annual Reports.

# Awarding Coursework Credit & Trade/Industry Certificates

## VTDOC/Education Statewide



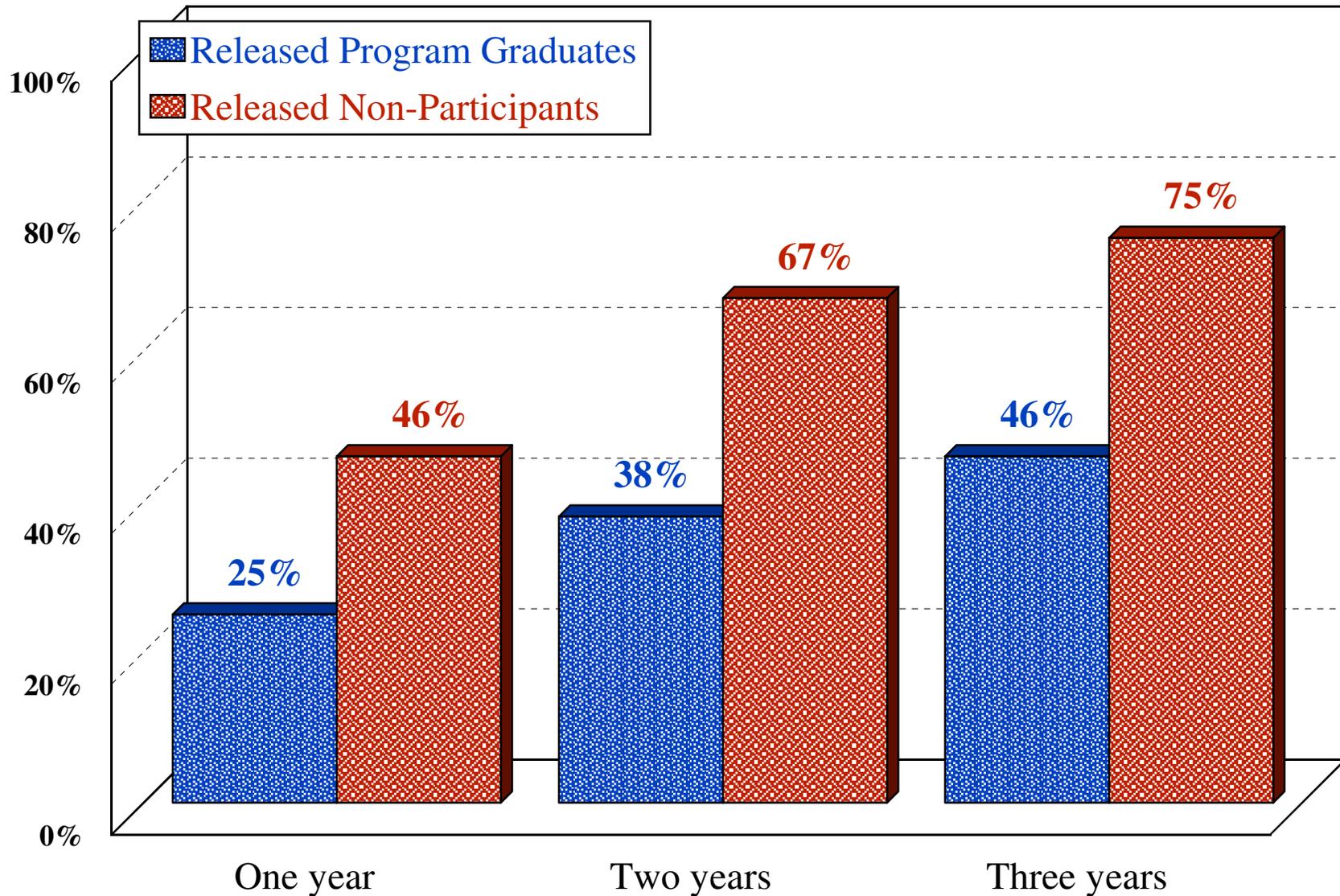
High School Coursework Credits awarded



Trade/Industry Certificates awarded

Source: Community High School of Vermont, Annual Reports.

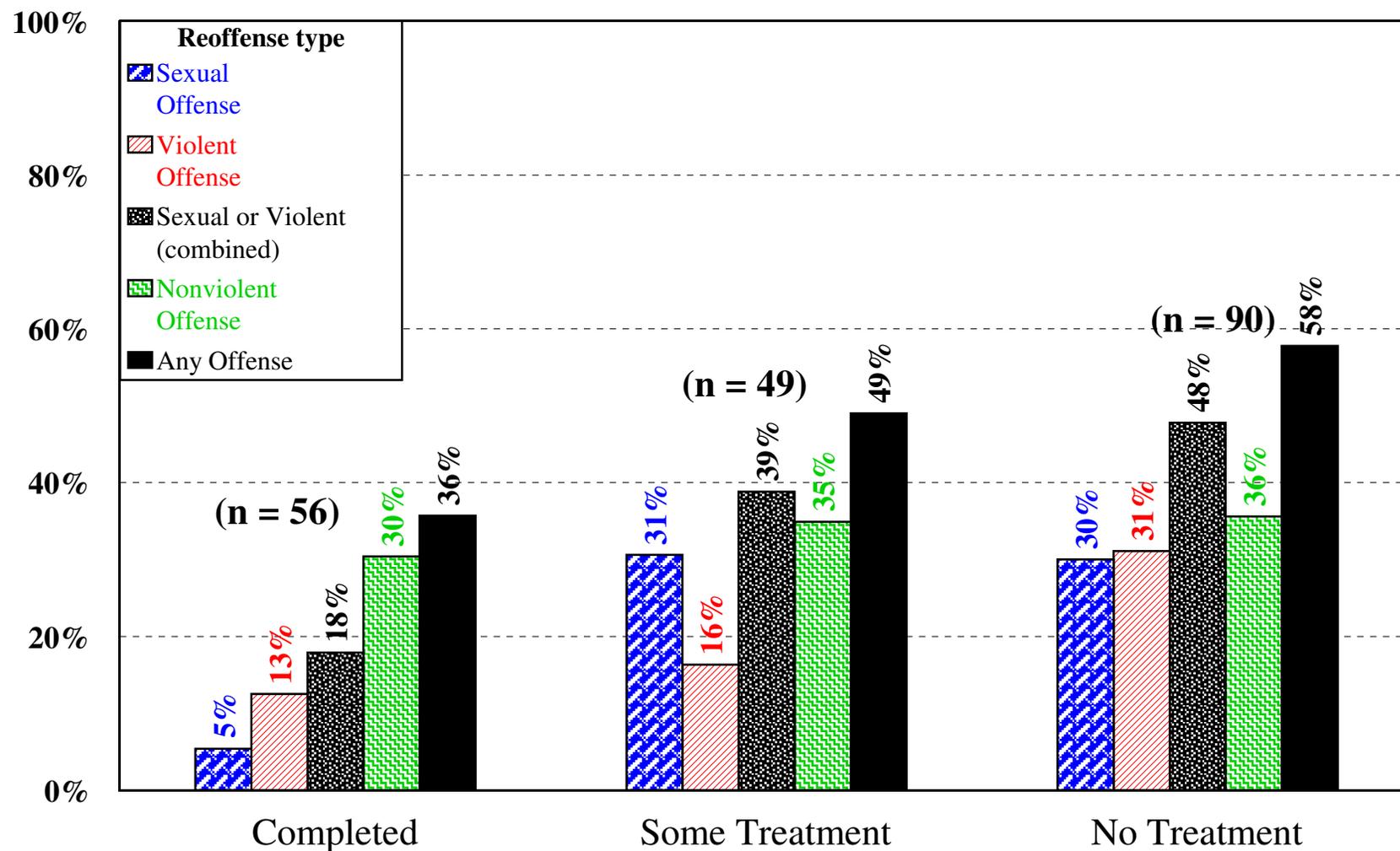
# Violent Offender Program Reincarceration Rates



Source: Kris Henning, "Cognitive Behavioral Treatment of Incarcerated Offenders," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 1996

# Facility-based Sex Offender Program Outcomes

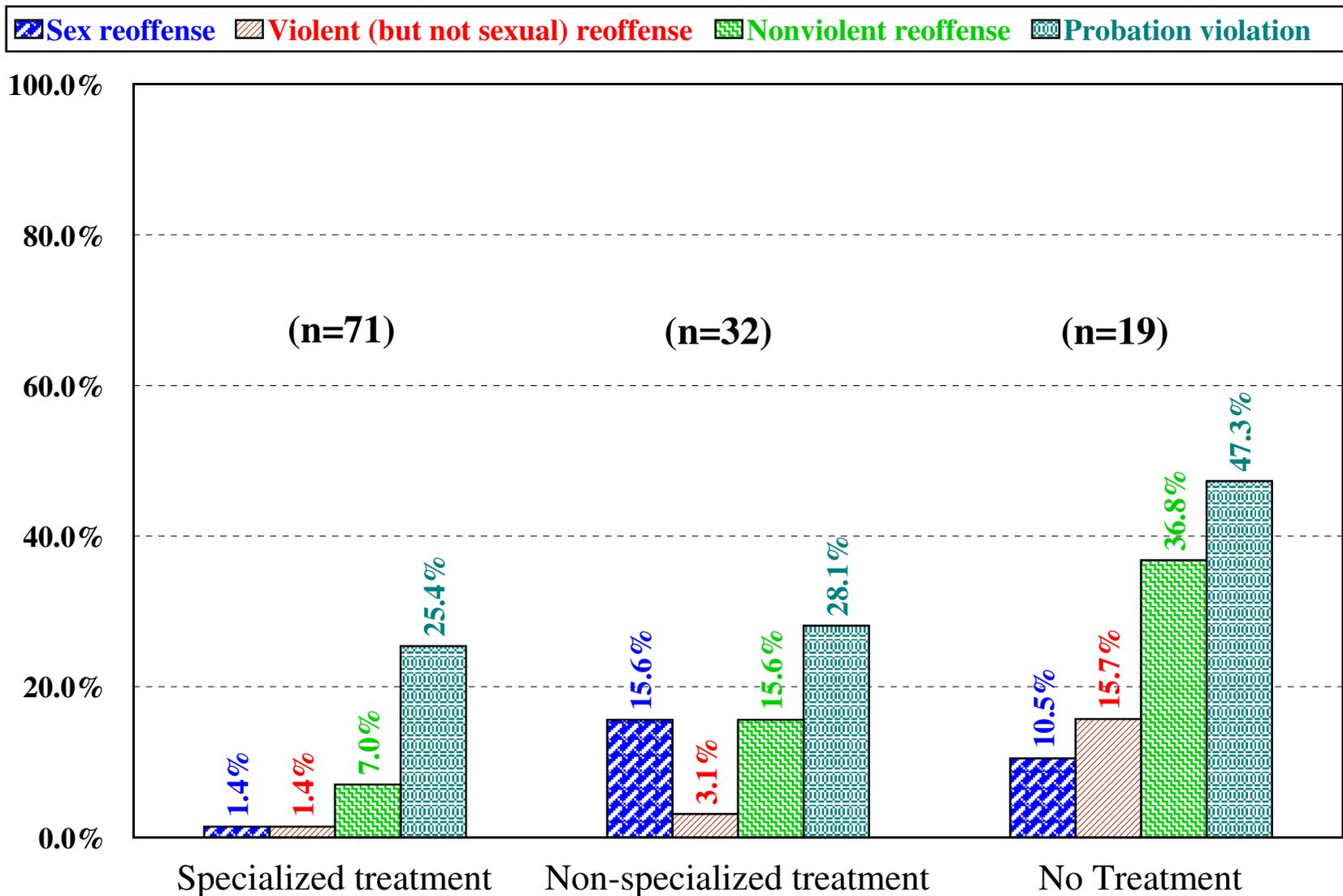
## Reoffense by Treatment Type and Reoffense Type Program Eligible Offenders Released 1989-1997 (n=195)



Source: McGrath, R.J., et al (2003). "Outcome of a Treatment Program for Adult Sex Offenders". *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, Vol 18, No. 1. Tracked offenders had 4 year or greater sentence.

# Community-based Sex Offender Program

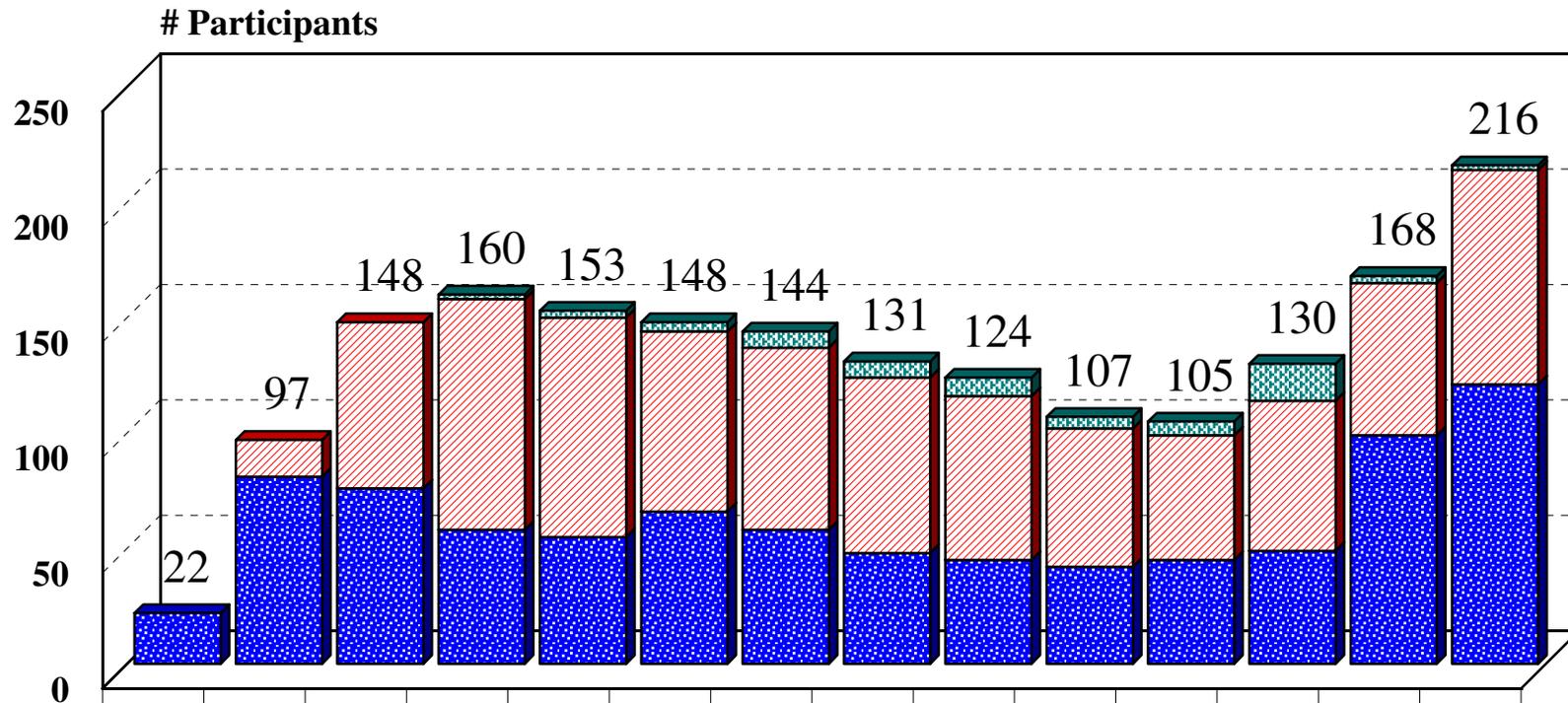
## Reoffense by Treatment Type and Reoffense Type



Source: McGrath, R.J., Hoke, S.E., & Vojtisek, J.E. (1998). "Cognitive-behavioral treatment of sex offenders: A treatment comparison and long-term follow-up study". *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 25, 203-225.

# Intensive Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP)

## Participation in Sessions

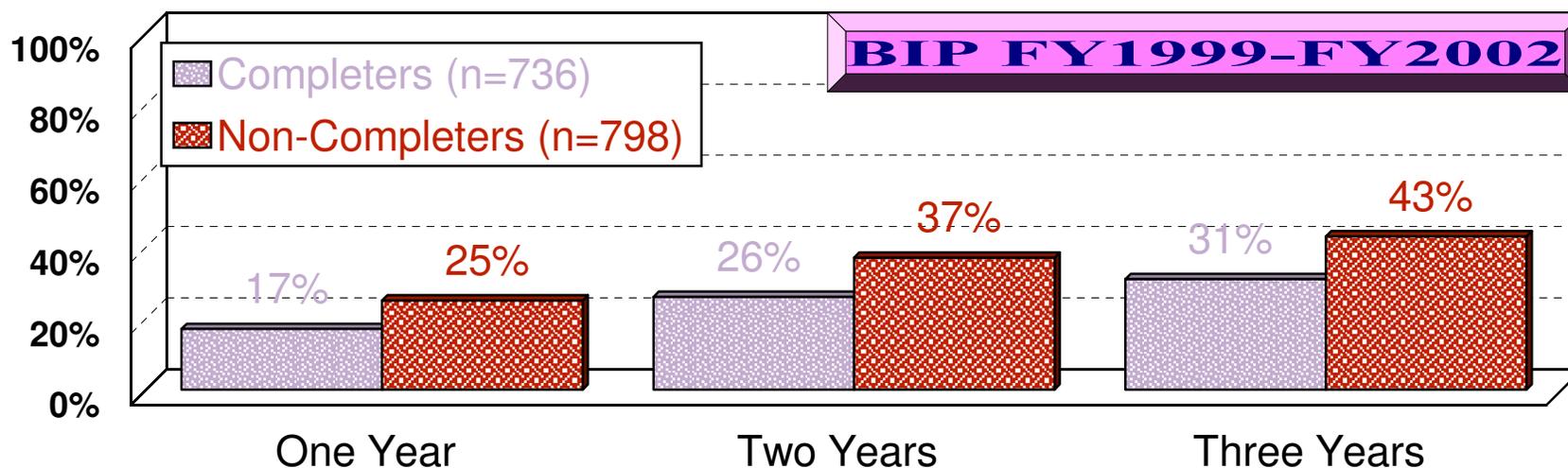
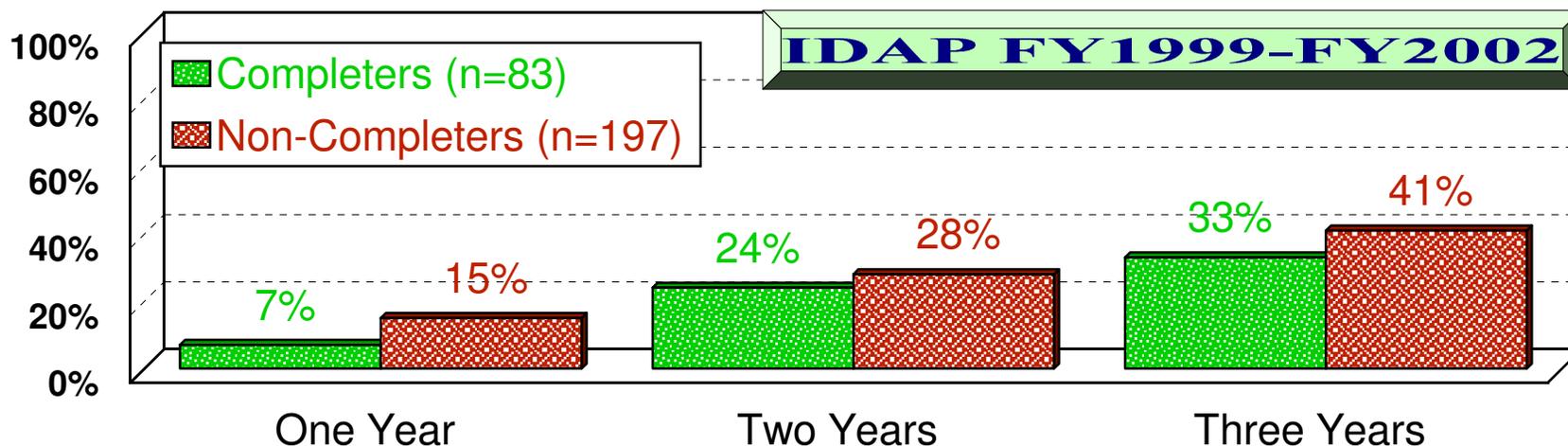


	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
<b>Restart</b>				2	3	4	7	7	8	5	6	16	3	2
<b>Continued</b>		16	72	100	95	78	79	76	71	60	54	65	66	93
<b>New</b>	22	81	76	58	55	66	58	48	45	42	45	49	99	121

### Fiscal Year of Attendance

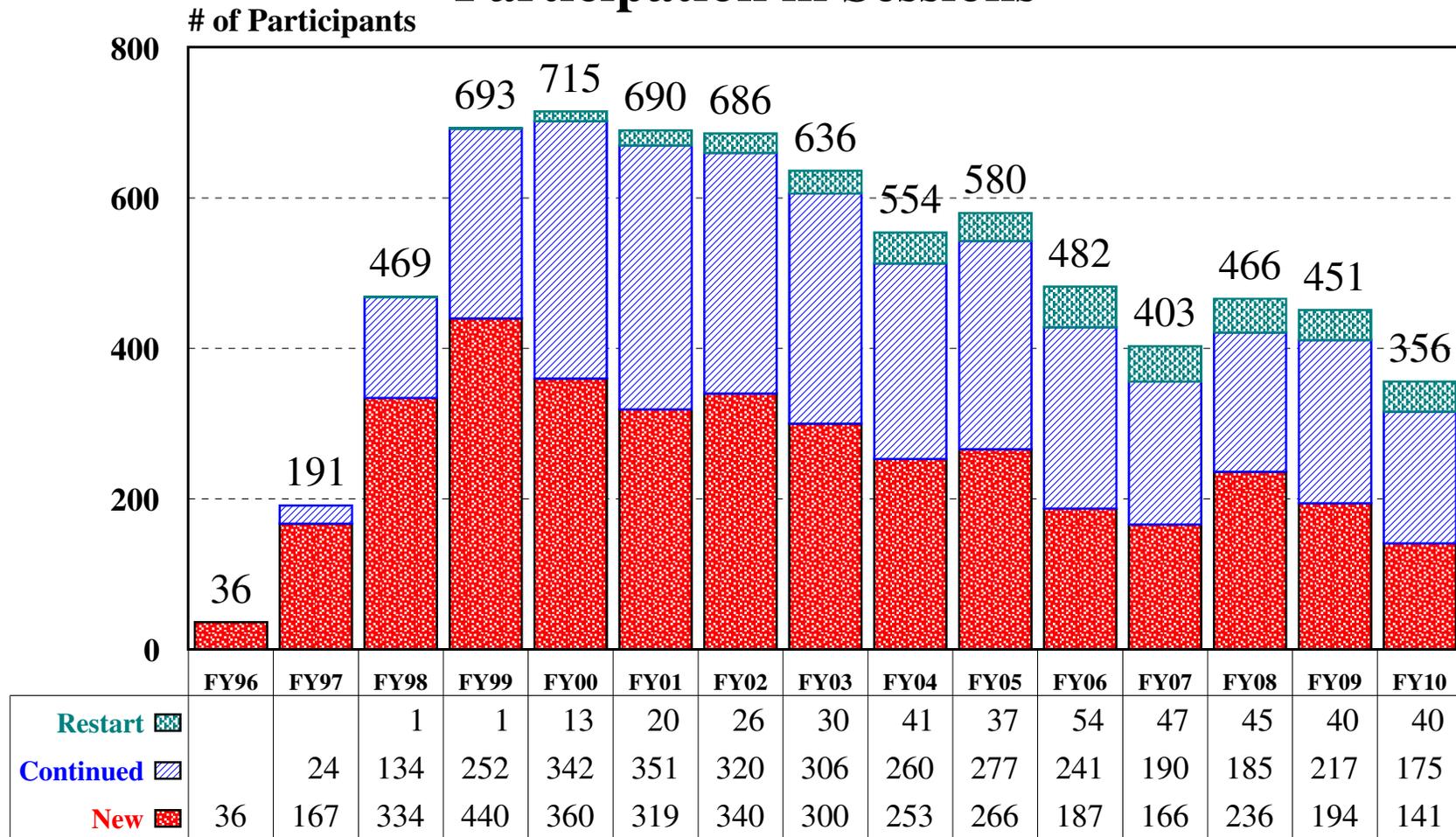
Source: VTDOC Scheduling (FY1997-2006) and contracted provider (Spectrum) for IDAP in FY2007 onward. No individual is counted more than once within a fiscal year, but might be counted as Continued and/or Restart in years subsequent to first appearance in the dataset. Definitions: New = first year with Program's attendance recorded; Continued = attended in the immediately previous fiscal year also; Restart = attended in previous Program sessions, but not in immediately previous fiscal year.

# Domestic Abuse (IDAP & BIP) Reconviction Rates



Source: Court and Scheduler data for person terminating IDAP or BIP series during FY1999 to FY2002. The graph shows the portion who had been reconvicted of a crime committed within one, two, or three years of the end of the series, according to the Court disposition records inloaded and matched against known VTDOC identities. The Completer and Non-Completer groups are identified by the type of termination.

# Intensive Substance Abuse Program (ISAP) Participation in Sessions

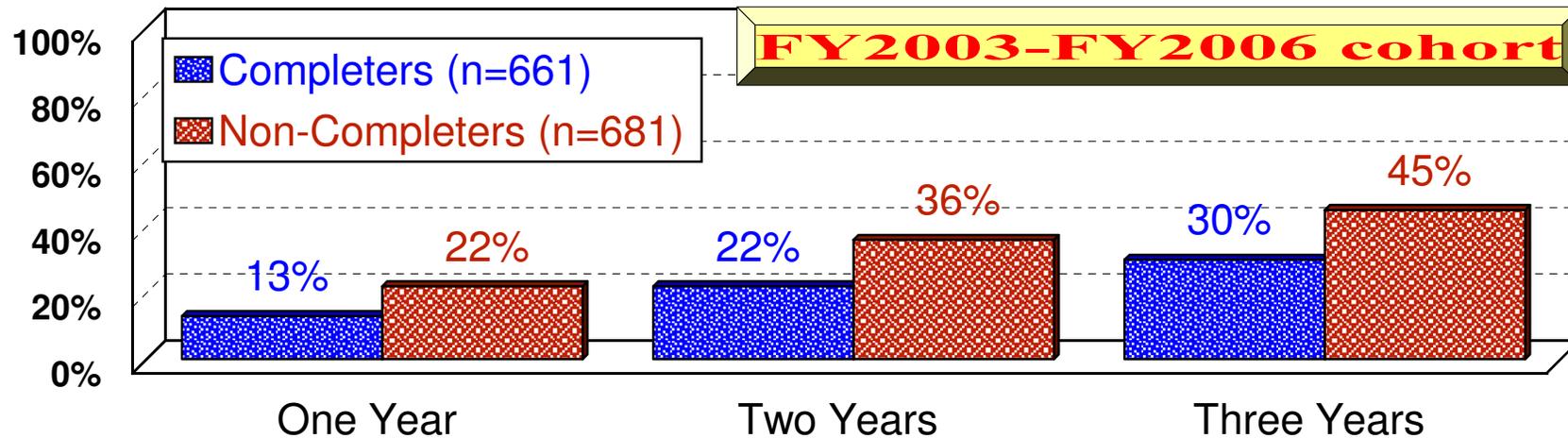
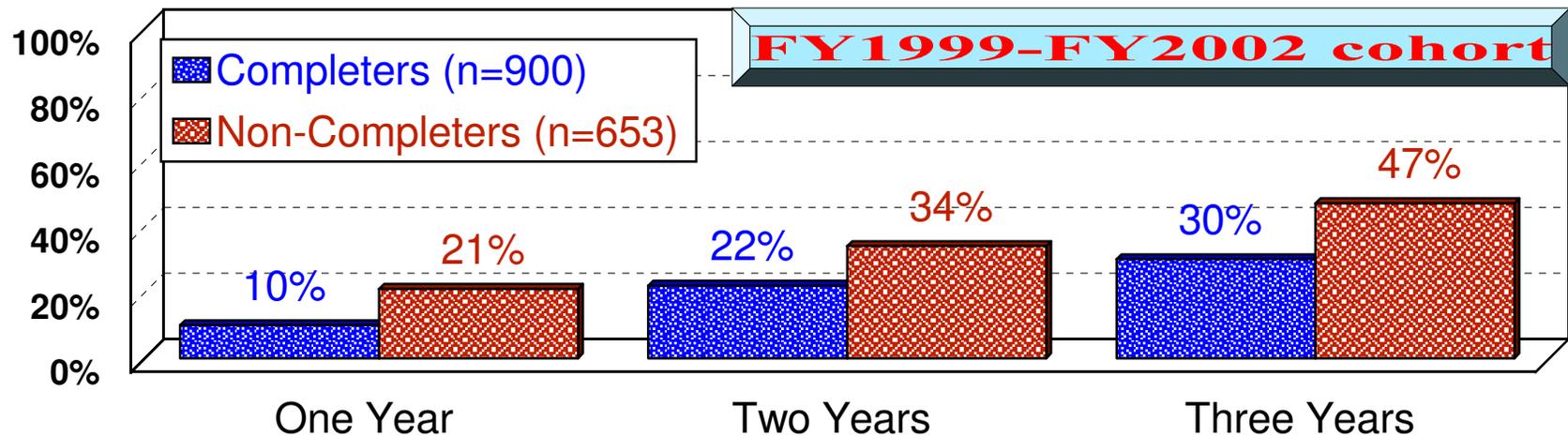


## Fiscal Year of Attendance

Source: VTDOC Scheduling. No individual is counted more than once within a fiscal year, but might be counted as Continued and/or Restart in years subsequent to first appearance in the dataset. There appears to be data not being entered in FY2003 and thereafter at some sites which may be responsible for much of the apparent decline.

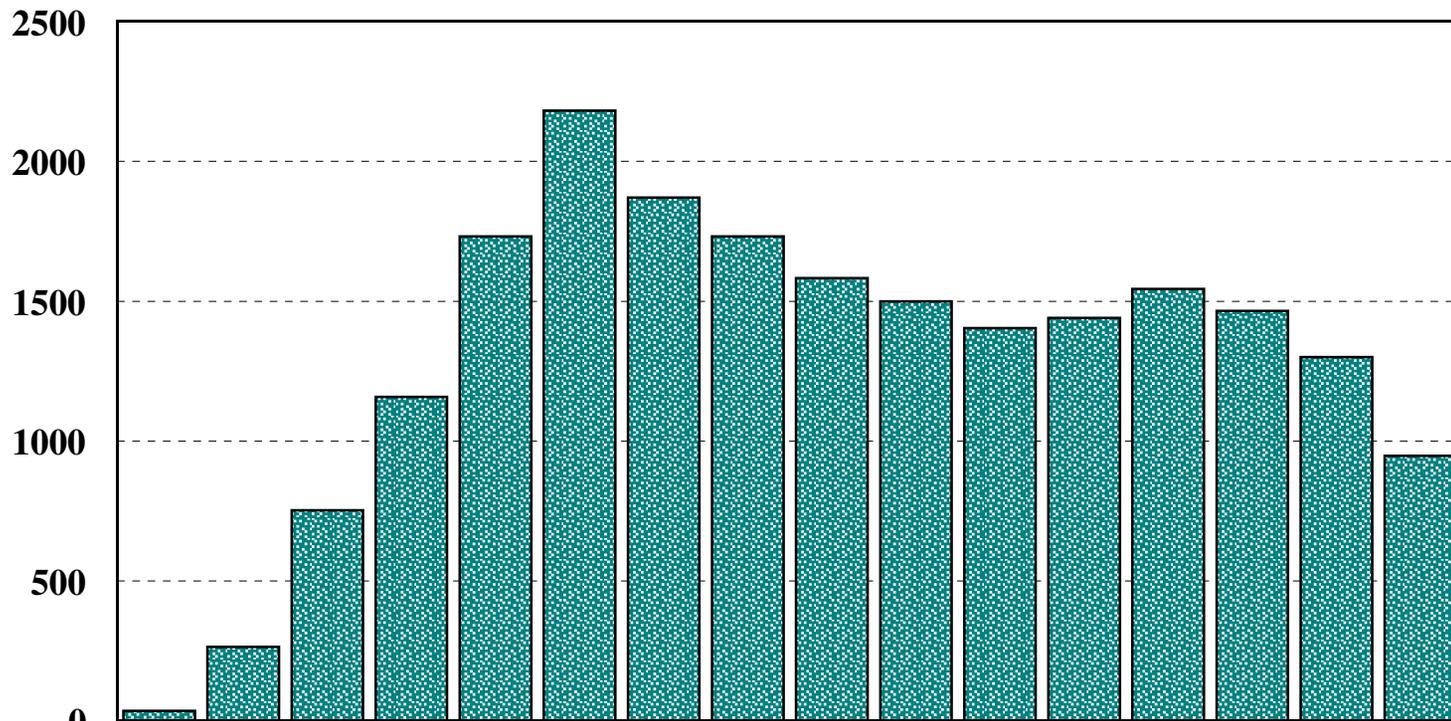
Definitions: New = first year with ISAP attendance recorded; Continued = attended ISAP in the immediately previous fiscal year also; Restart = attended previous ISAP sessions but not in immediately previous fiscal year.

# Substance Abuse (ISAP) Reconviction Rates



Source: Court and Scheduler data for persons terminating an ISAP series either during FY1999-FY2002 (top study) or FY2003-FY2006 (bottom study). The graphs show the portion who had been reconvicted of a crime committed within one, two, or three years of the end of the ISAP series, according to the Court disposition records inloaded and matched against known VTDOC identities. The Completer and Non-Completer groups are identified by the type of ISAP termination. Results from the two studies are statistically the same.

# Reparative Probation Referrals & Intakes



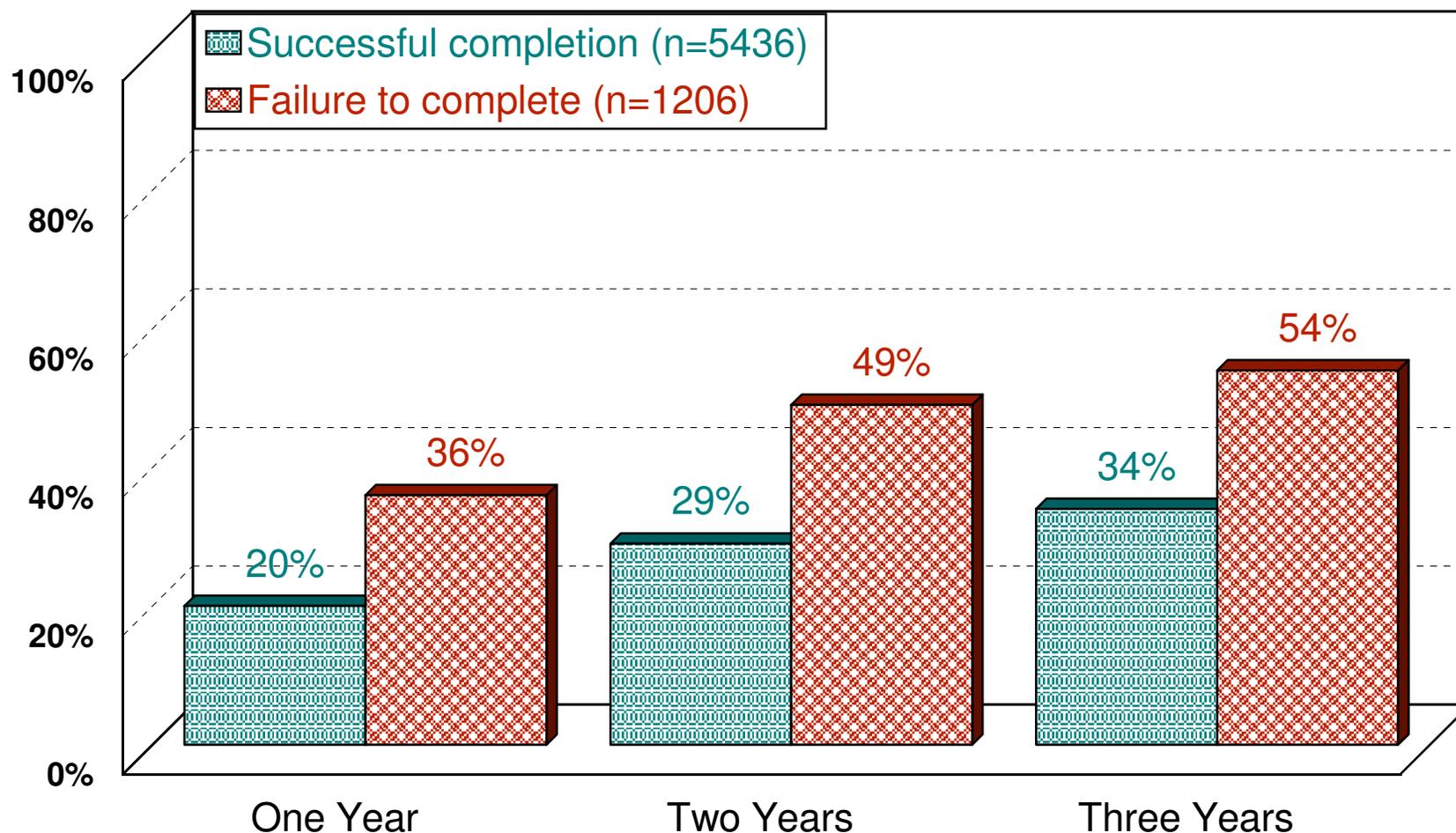
	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
<b>Reparative Board referrals</b>	35	264	753	1158	1732	2182	1871	1732	1583	1499	1404	1440	1544	1465	1300	947
<b>Unique Persons (intakes)</b>	30	232	711	1122	1674	2105	1819	1688	1547	1460	1375	1411	1508	1441	1278	937

**Fiscal Year**

Source: VTDOC RepairBd database to track Probation cases referred to community Reparative Boards or Community Justice Centers (based on reparative conditions on dockets disposed to Probation); multiple dockets with the same sentencing date and Court are counted as one referral. It is possible for a single person to have more than one referral in a year, but still be considered a single “probation case intake”. A probation case is typically defined by when contiguous VTDOC supervision starts across all offices and simultaneously active charges.

# Reparative Board Reoffense Rates

## New charges filed after referral to Reparative Board by Termination Type



Source: Study of 6642 cases sentenced to probation with a reparative condition in 1998 to 2001. Of these, 5436 successfully met the terms of the agreement with their Reparative Board and 1206 failed to do so. These two groups (Success and Failure) were tracked against Vermont District Court filing records for the three years following their referral to the Reparative Boards. Not all filings lead to guilty dispositions.

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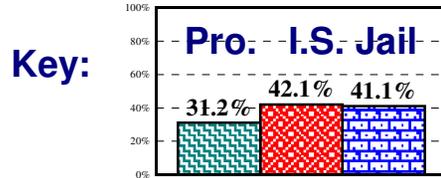
# Community Safety

## Enhancing safety and quality of life in community

- Nearly all offenders return to live in the community. Applying resources effectively and efficiently to control and manage the risks from those offenders to their neighbors and communities is the principal activity of the Probation & Parole offices.
  - Not all offenders are equally likely to reoffend. Although it is impossible to be certain about any one individual, it is feasible to study characteristics associated with higher (and lower) probability of future misbehavior. Such “risk assessment” instruments are part of the routine practices for planning case management strategies.
  - While, under the principle of offender accountability, persons who committed more severe crimes are given lengthier and more restrictive supervision, studies have shown that offense severity is not a good predictor of future reoffense. For example, sex offenders tend to reoffend at lower rates than most other types of felons. Property criminals have the highest rates of reoffense and drug and motor vehicle offenders have the lowest rates.
- Most crimes committed in Vermont each year are charged against persons who are not in the custody of DOC
  - The number of filing of new charges against DOC supervised offenders has continued to drop since its high in FY2002; FY2010 was 66% of that total while all charges filed in FY2010 has only dropped to 92% of the peak in FY2002. Most of this decline is amongst Probationers whose daily population under DOC custody is now 67% the size it was in FY2002 while the number of filed charges is now 49%.
  - Theoretically, cutting the recidivism rate of all DOC field supervised offenders in half would eliminate less than 10% of the crimes committed and processed in District Courts each year.
- The population supervised under reentry (furlough) agreements has increased since the early 1990s, but the rate of “failure to return” has not changed substantially in the past decade.

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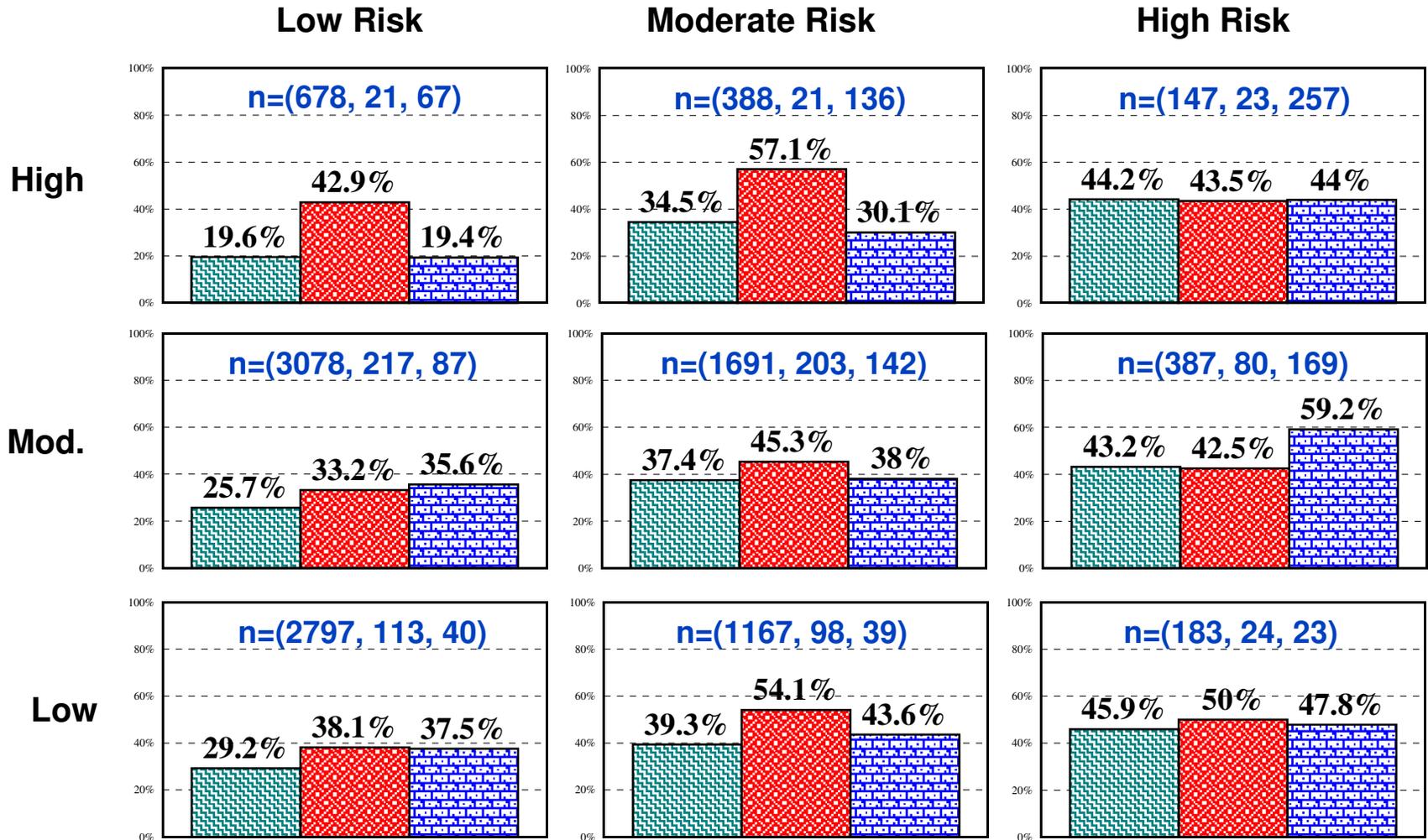
# Recidivism: After First Placement in Community



**Direct to Probation: n=10,516; reconvicted=3,281 (31.2%)**  
**Intermediate Sanction: n=800; reconvicted = 337 (42.1%)**  
**Jail time precedes: n=960; reconvicted = 395 (41.1%)**

## RISK TO REOFFEND

OFFENSE SEVERITY



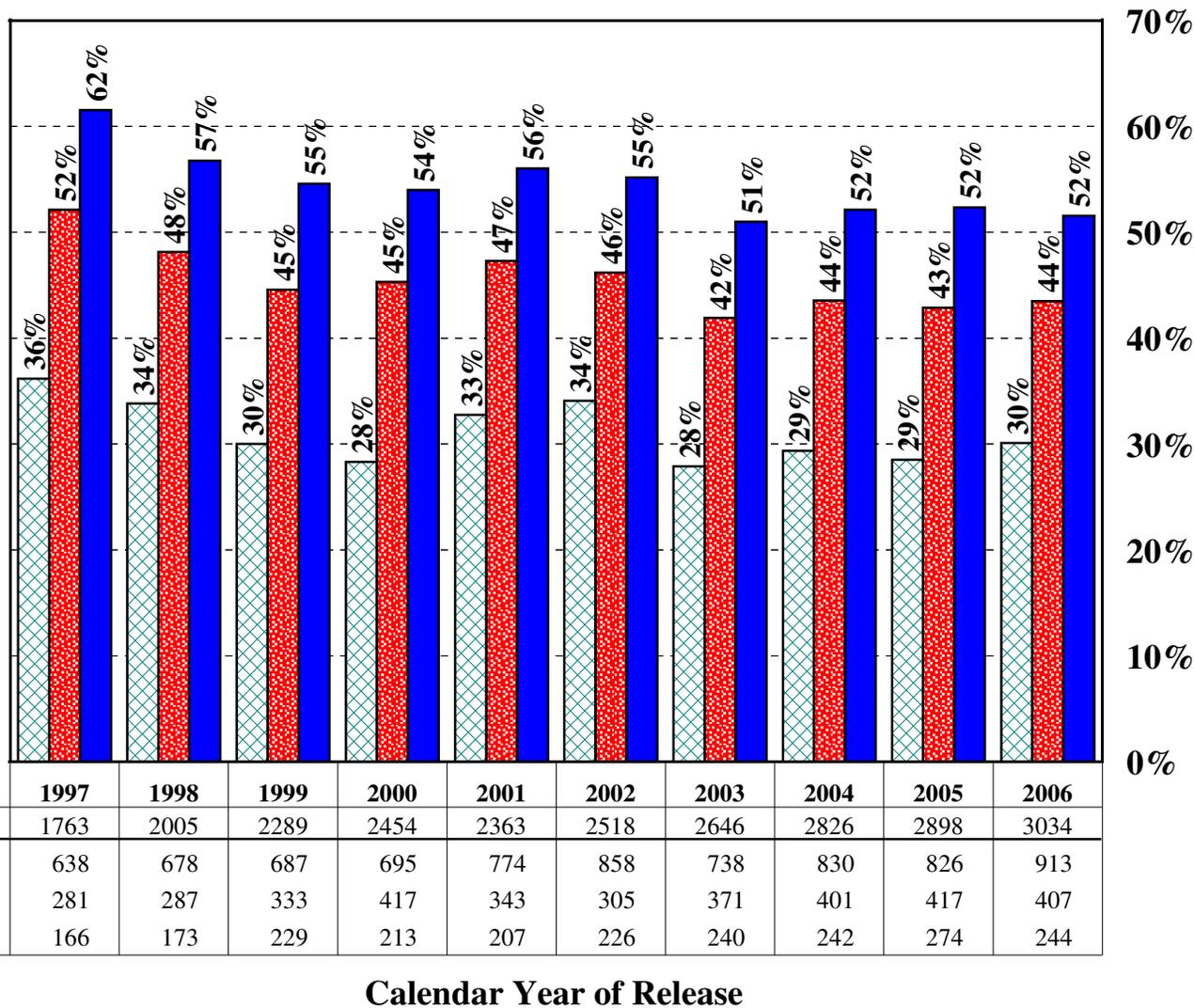
Source: Snapshot and District Court data. First placements in 2001-2003 of persons without DOC field supervision in 2000. Reconviction for offense committed within 3 years after placement in community either from sentenced incarceration or direct placement in community without prior jail time to serve.

# Recidivism (Reconviction) of Released Inmates

## Cumulative Rate (% of released) in First 3 Years after Release

Vermont inmates released in 1997-2006 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.

Persons for whom the previous conviction(s) could not be found (by name and birthdate) were excluded from the analyses.



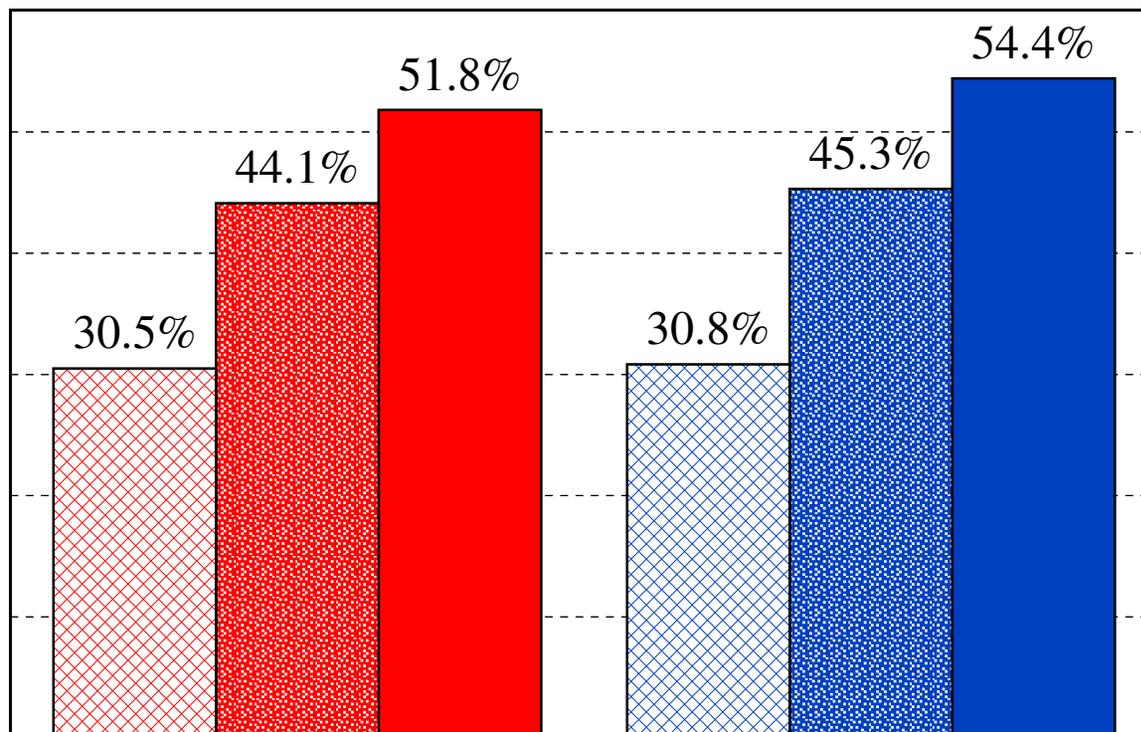
Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

Source: VTDOC Booking slips and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense occurring after a release from prison that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Recidivism (Reconviction) of Released Inmates

## By Gender - Cumulative Rate (% of released) in First 3 Years after Release

Vermont inmates released in 1997-2006 and followed for 3 years in Court disposition records.



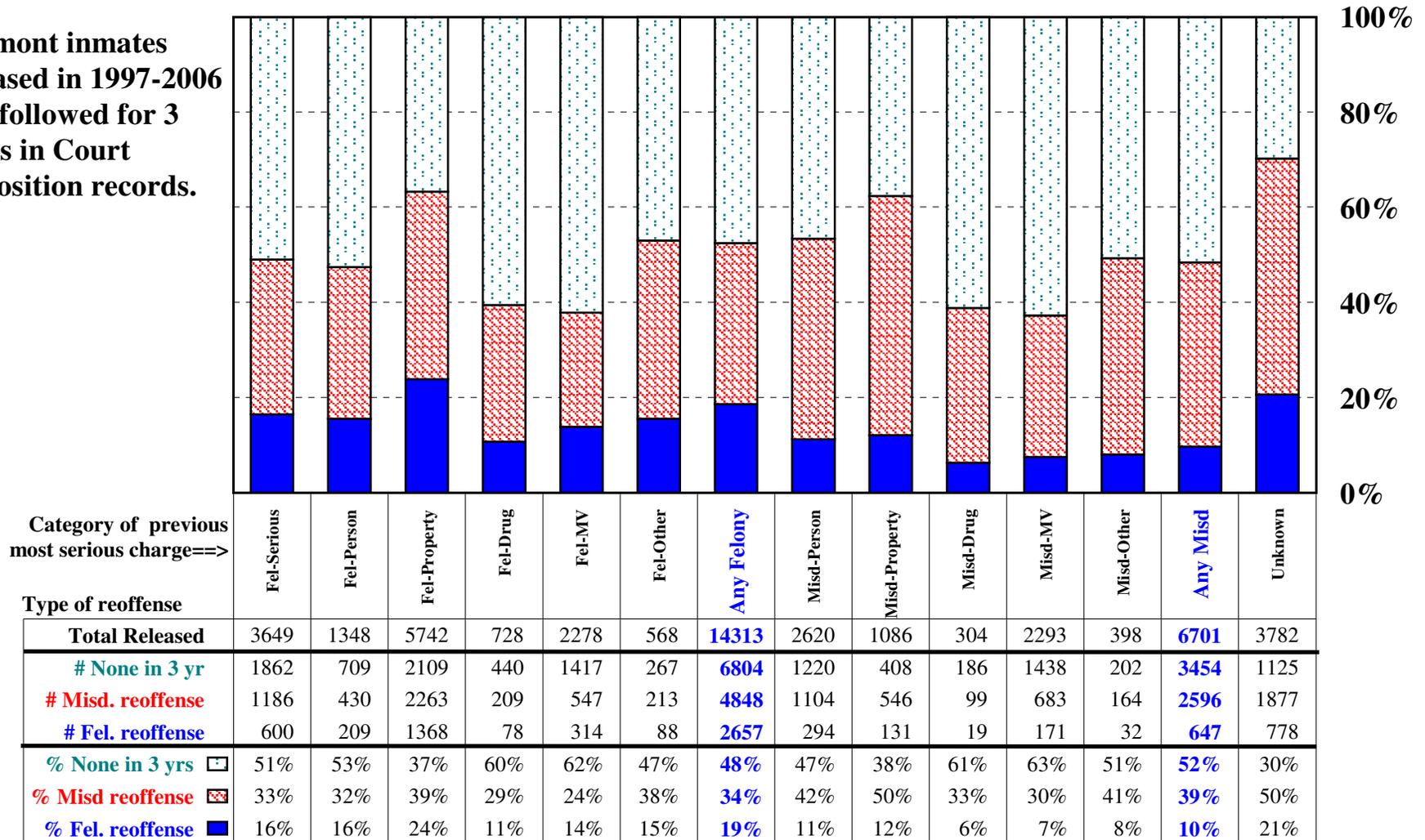
	Female	Male
<b>Persons Released</b>	2996	21797
<b>Reoffend in 1st year</b>	914	6722
<b>Reoffend in 2nd year</b>	408	3154
<b>Reoffend in 3rd year</b>	230	1984

Shown as  
Cumulative  
% above

Source: VTDOC Booking slips and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense occurring after a release from prison that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. Although a person might reoffend more than once, only the first reoffense is captured in these calculations for a given year's releases.

# Three Year Recidivism (Reconviction) Rates By Previous Offense & Reoffense Types

Vermont inmates  
released in 1997-2006  
and followed for 3  
years in Court  
disposition records.

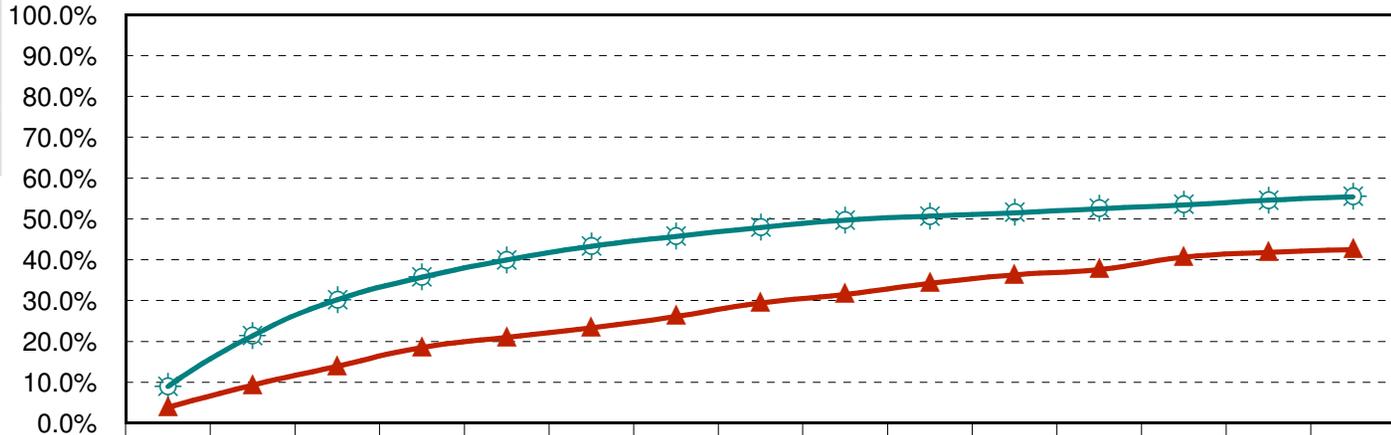


Source: VTDOC Booking slips and VT Court Disposition (inloaded to VTDOC for probable matches). Recidivism is defined as the presence of an offense occurring after a release from prison that lead to a Court disposition of guilt by plea or verdict. For this analysis only the first reoffense (most serious if more than one of same elapsed time) within three years of the release date was considered.

# Comparative Recidivism: Sex vs Non-Sex Felonies

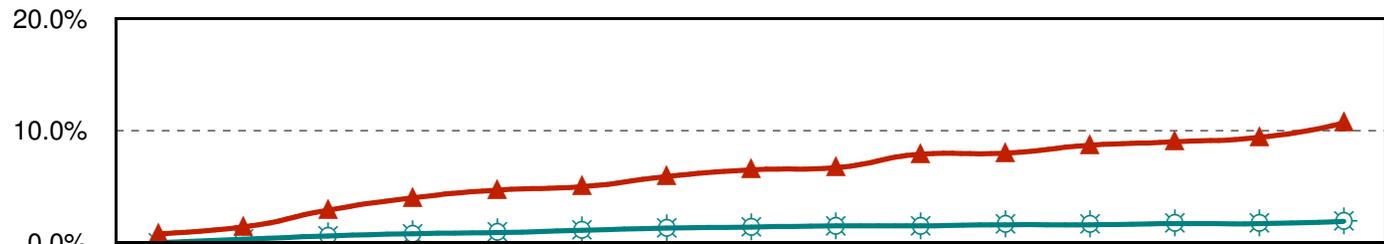
## Reconviction rate of Felons for Any later offense

**Felony Sex Offenders**  
n = 1274  
**Other Non-SO Felons**  
n = 7243



	Same Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 yr	4 yr	5 yr	6 yr	7 yr	8 yr	9 yr	10 yr	11 yr	12 yr	13 yr	14 yr
<b>Cumulative rate SO</b> ▲	3.8%	9.3%	13.9%	18.5%	21.0%	23.3%	26.1%	29.4%	31.5%	34.2%	36.3%	37.6%	40.6%	41.8%	42.5%
<b>Cumulative rate Non-SO</b> ●	8.9%	21.4%	30.2%	35.7%	39.9%	43.3%	45.7%	47.9%	49.7%	50.7%	51.5%	52.5%	53.4%	54.6%	55.4%

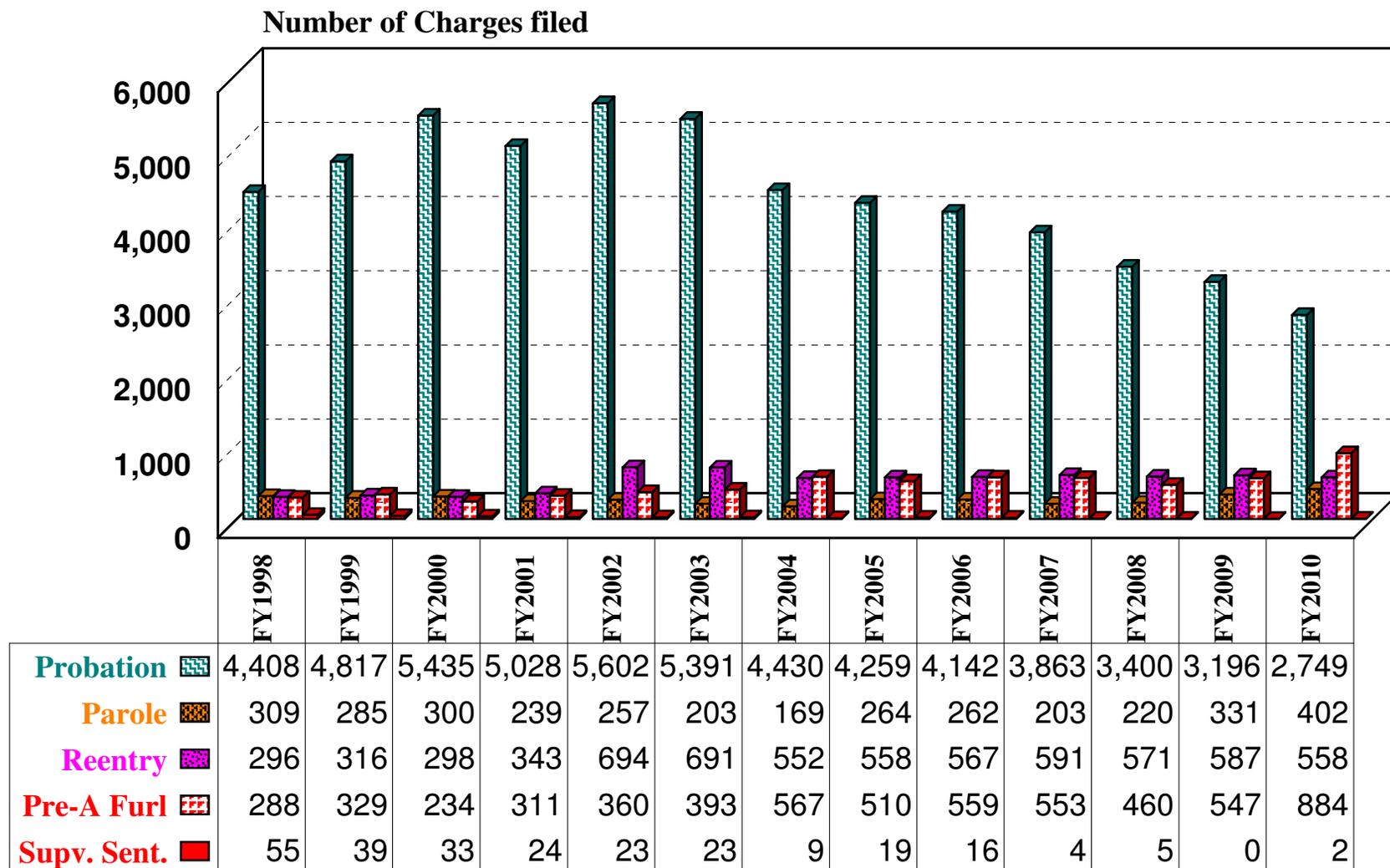
## Reconviction rate of Felons for later Sex offense



	Same Yr	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 yr	4 yr	5 yr	6 yr	7 yr	8 yr	9 yr	10 yr	11 yr	12 yr	13 yr	14 yr
<b>Cumulative rate SO</b> ▲	0.8%	1.4%	2.9%	4.0%	4.7%	5.0%	5.9%	6.5%	6.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.7%	9.0%	9.4%	10.7%
<b>Cumulative rate Non-SO</b> ●	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%

Source: Vermont District Court Disposition records from 1993-2007. Persons were characterized by the most serious felony offense convicted first after 1/1/1993 and whether there was (SO) or was not (Non-SO) a sex offense (as defined by 13VSA5401) convicted at that time.

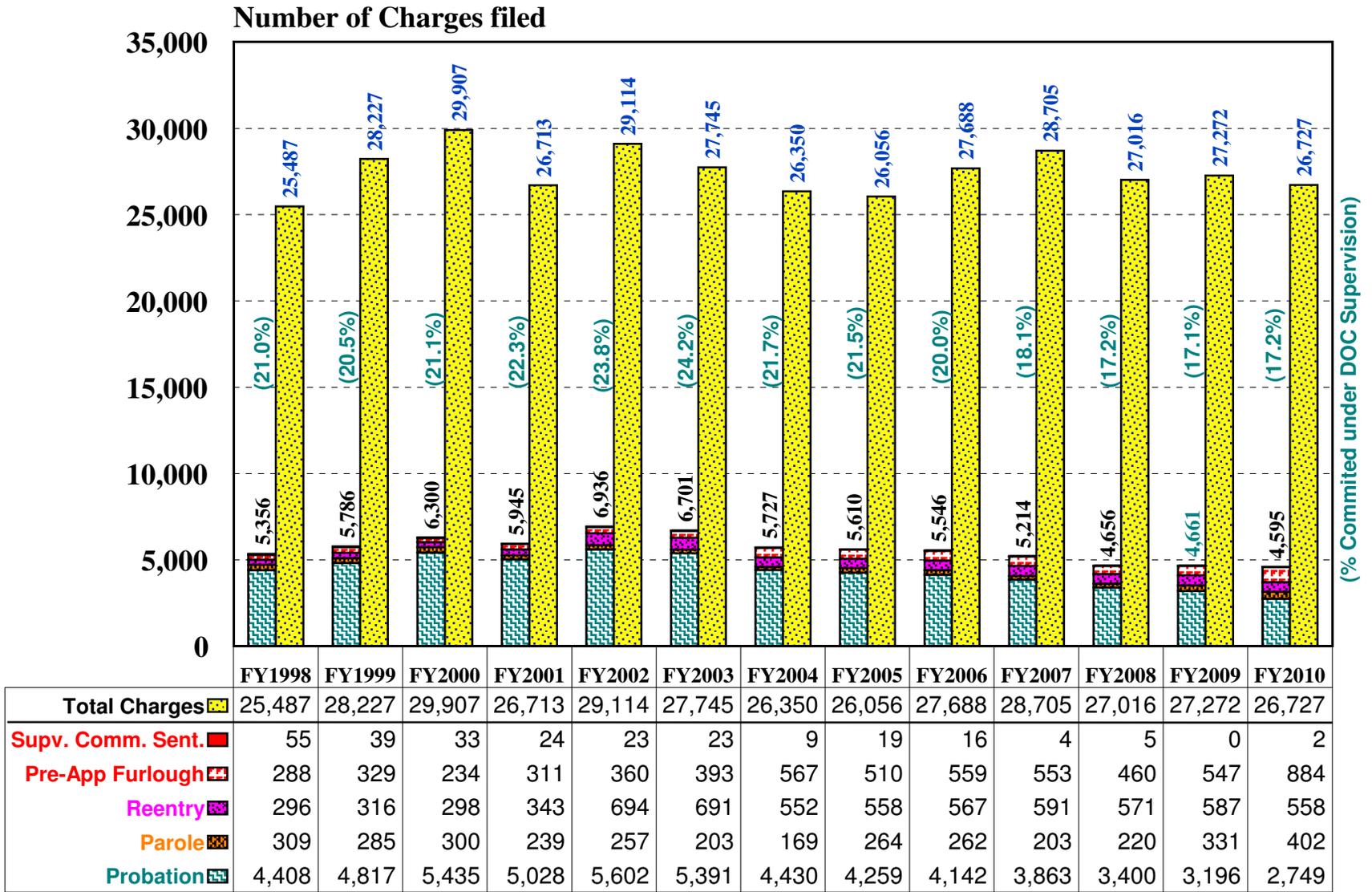
# New Charges While Under Supervision



Fiscal Year of offense date (not arraignment)

Source: Vermont District Court Filings data download (as of October 2010) matched to VTDOC offender identities. Supervision status is assessed for the date the offense was committed.

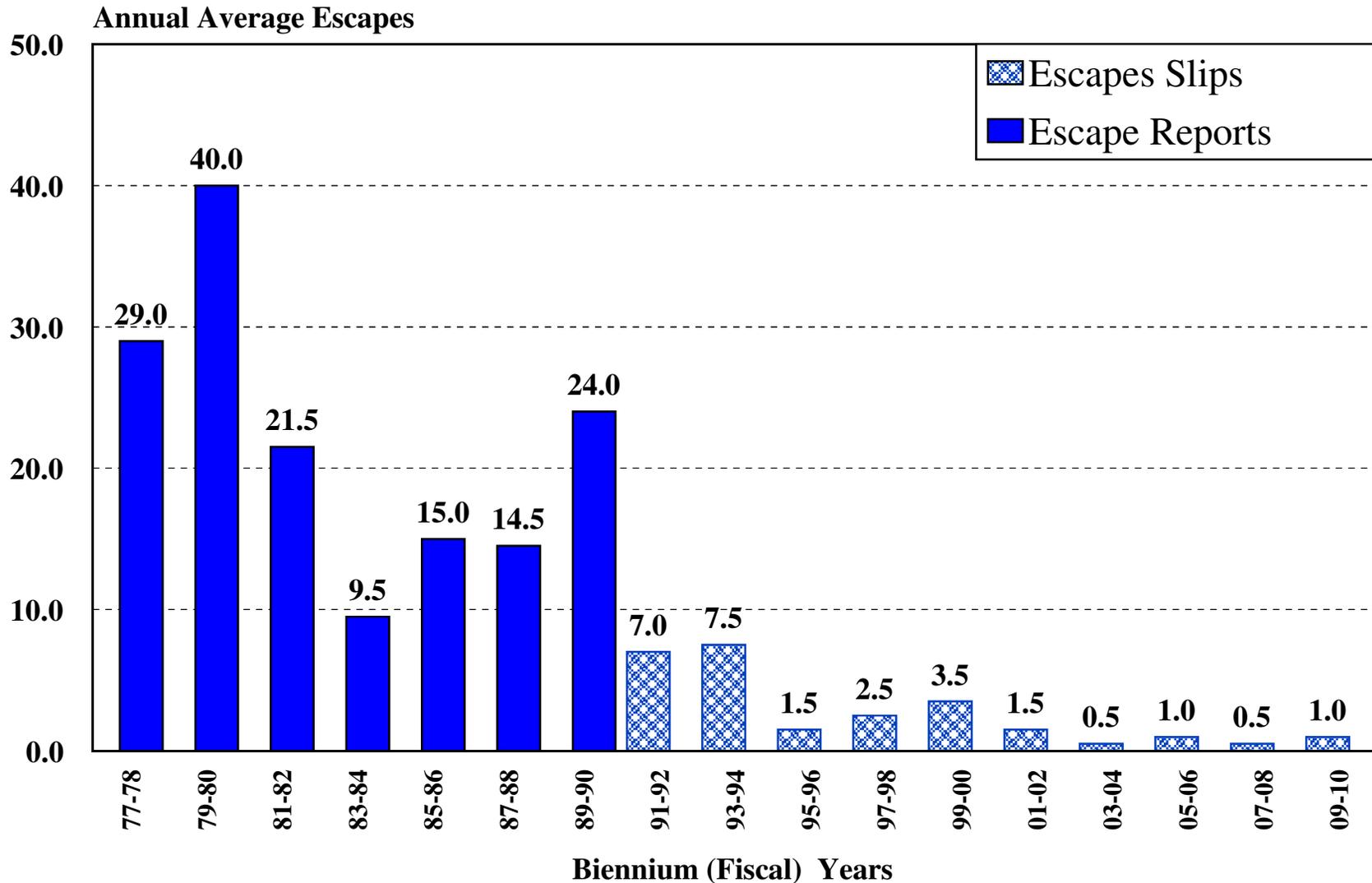
# New Charges under Supervision vs. Total Charges in Vermont Court



Fiscal Year of offense date (not arraignment)

Source: Vermont District Court Filings data download (as of October 2010) matched to VTDOC offender identities. Supervision status is assessed for the date the offense was committed.

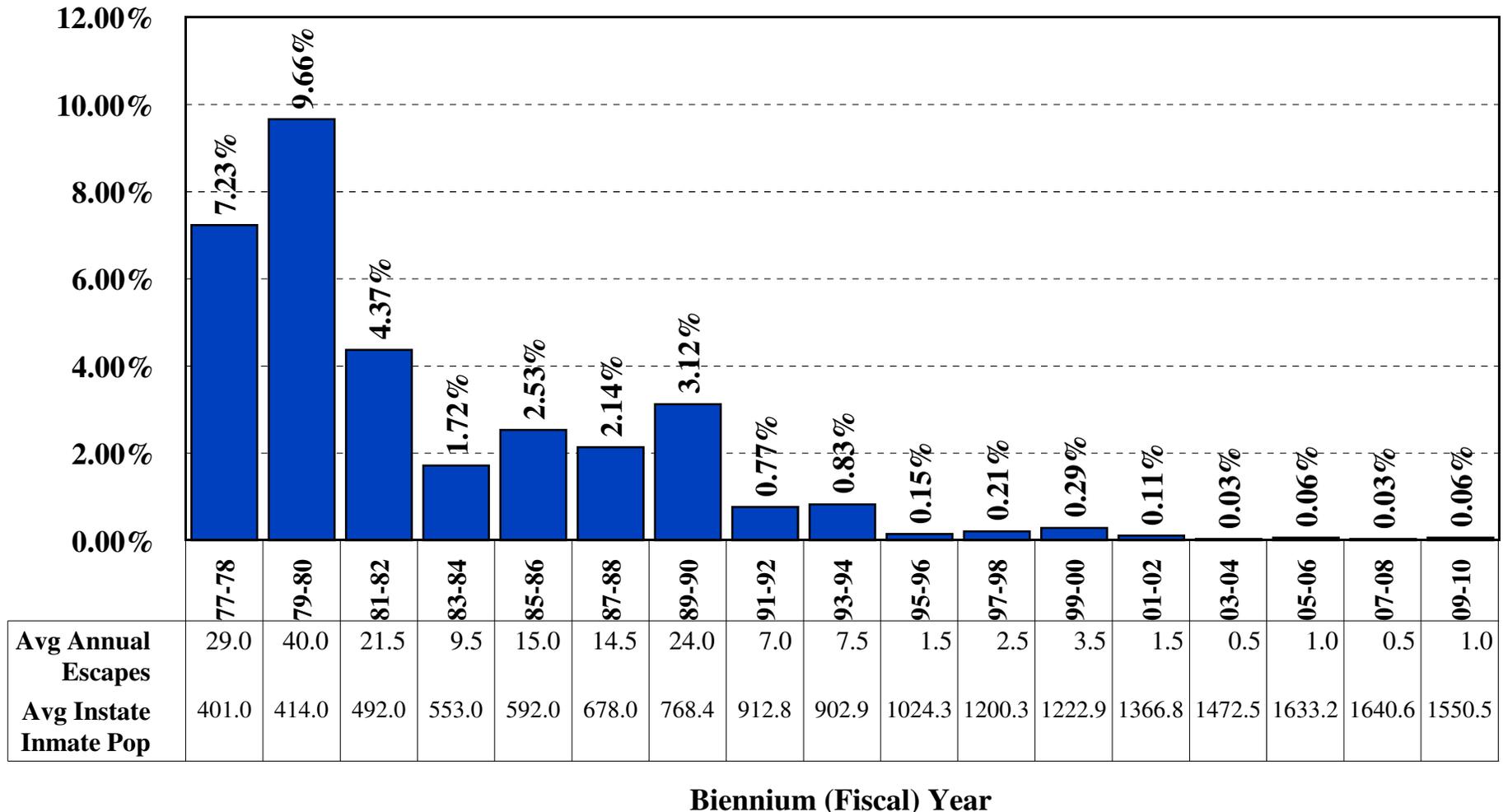
# Number of Escapes from Secure Custody



Source: VTDOC Escape reports and Booking slips database (after 1990). “Secure Custody” covers both confinement and transport under guard (includes Work Camp crews); it does not include unescorted furloughs.

# Escapes from Secure Custody

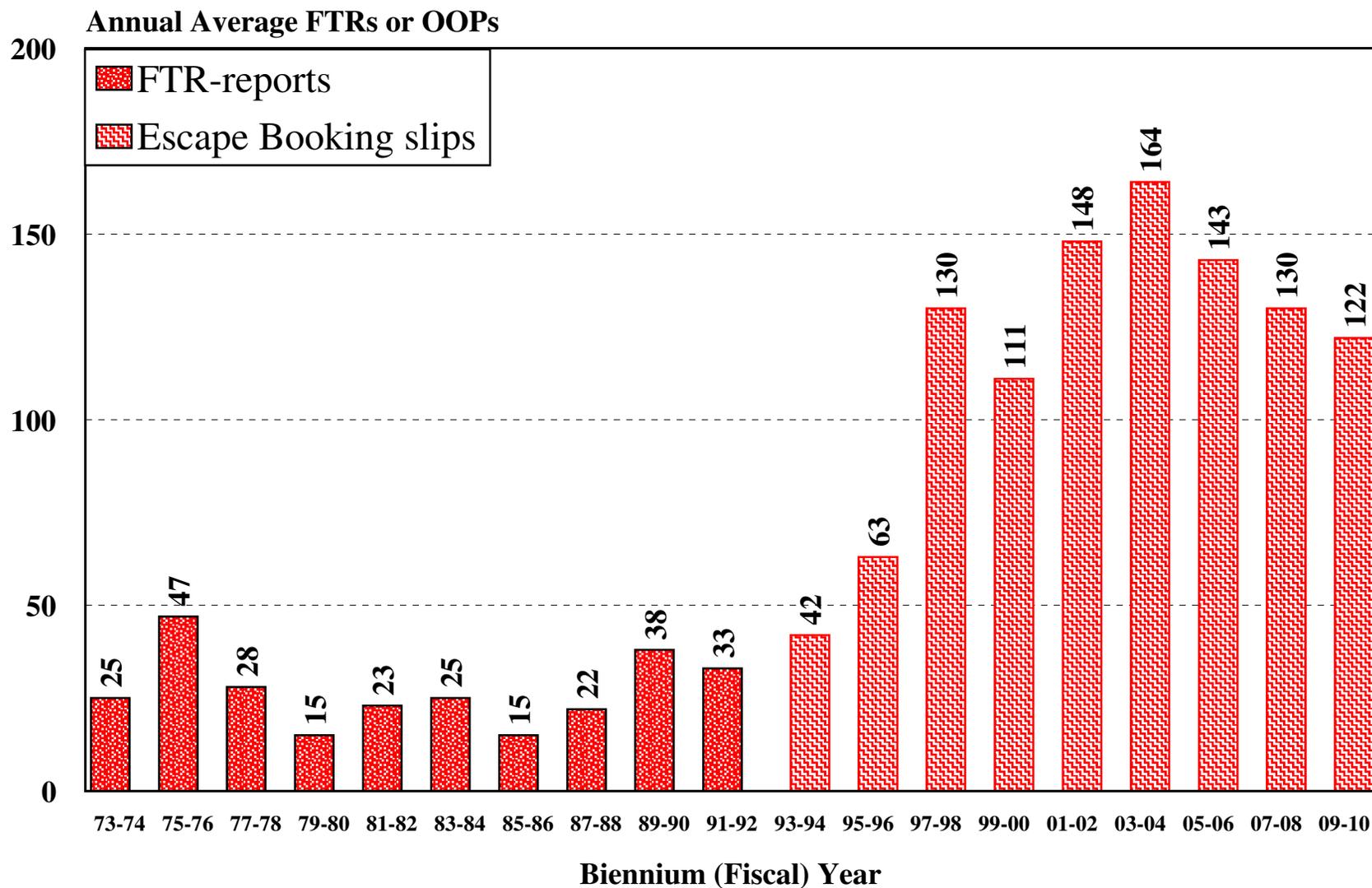
## As A Percentage of Population Housed In Vermont



Source: VTDOC Escape reports and Booking slips database (after 1990). “Secure Custody” covers both confinement and transport under guard (includes Work Camp crews); it does not include unescorted furloughs.

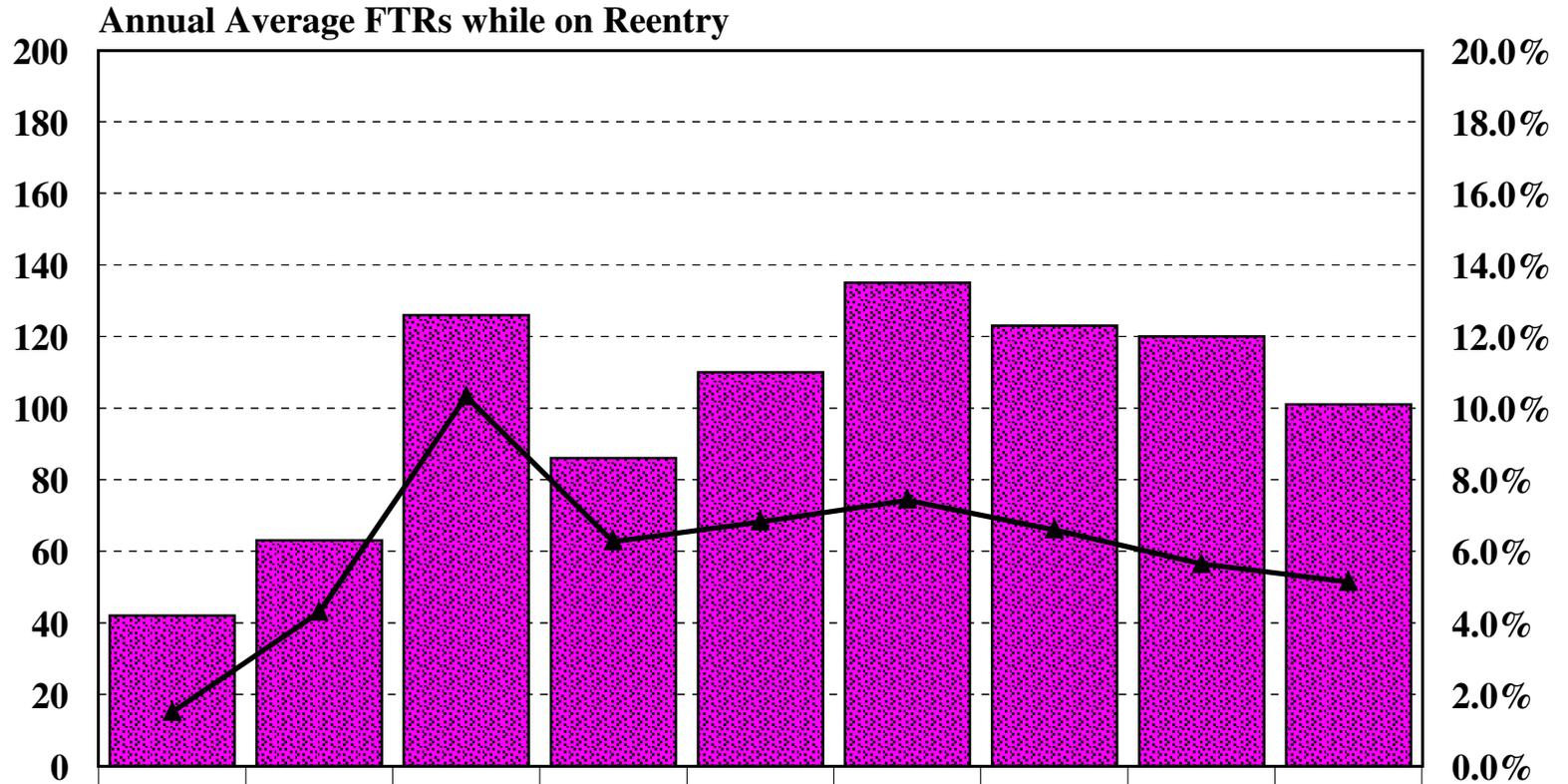
Instate Pop.= housed in Vermont facilities (Average Daily Population (ADP) from Popstat database (FY1989 onward).

# Escapes from Field Supervision Out of Place, Fail to Return (FTR)



Source: VTDOC Booking slips database (FY92 and after); VTDOC/MIS data clerk in prior years.

# Annual Failures To Return while on Reentry And Percentage of Annual Reentry Population



	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10
<b>FTR on Reentry</b> ■	42	63	126	86	110	135	123	120	101
<b>FTR as % of Persons</b> ▲	1.5%	4.3%	10.3%	6.3%	6.8%	7.4%	6.6%	5.6%	5.1%
<b>Reentry During FY</b>	2801	1465	1220	1371	1614	1818	1864	2125	1964

Biennium (Fiscal) Year

Source: VTDOC Booking slips and Snapshot databases. Annual Population is a count of the number of unique persons with one or more days on a Reentry status (Conditional Reentry, Reintegration, Treatment, or Medical Furlough) during a fiscal year. Escape slips were removed from the count of FTRs written for persons on status other than Reentry in FY1998 and thereafter when daily snapshots become available for analysis. The percentage calculation has little intrinsic meaning, but provides a rough comparison across the years.

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# Involving and Restoring Community

## Partnering and supporting the community

- Ultimately, the “clients” of the Department of Correction are the citizens of Vermont. Meeting their needs for safety, information, and involvement is a major motivator in the planning and operations of the Department. Through the participation of our community residents, the restoration of the offenders as fellow citizens is made stronger, more effective, and more directed to what changes and repairs are needed.
- Citizens are involved as:
  - Visitors and family/community support (countless)
  - Volunteers
    - Working with offenders in facilities and community
    - Serving on community restorative justice panels (over 815 members at 76 reparative boards and community justice center/program panels)
  - Service Providers
    - Transitional housing (20 in FY2010)
    - Housing referrals specialists (3 organizations, 4 specialists)
  - Victims
    - Notifications (2544 VANS registered)
    - Participation in case planning (hearings, panels, release plans)
    - Restorative discussions and activities with offenders and/or other victims
  - Employers (for purchased and donated work) and job training
    - Work Crews (231,500 hours on community-based crews and 156,500 hours from facility-based crews)
    - Vermont Correctional Industries (78,800 hours at facilities workshops)
    - Restorative justice community service (over 7,000 hours)

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# Market Research: What the Public Wants

- ➔ **SAFETY** from Violent Predators
- ➔ **ACCOUNTABILITY** for Violators of the Law
- ➔ **REPAIR** of the Damage Done
- ➔ **TREATMENT** to Assure Safe Release
- ➔ **INVOLVEMENT** of the Community
- ➔ **ASSURANCE** of Quality and Efficiency

# Why Restorative Justice?

As defined in statute, a primary objective of the Vermont Department of Corrections is "... the disciplined preparation of offenders for their responsible roles in the open community." (VSA T 28, Chapter 1, Section 1b) Toward this end the Department has sought to increase "... participation of the citizens of the state..." (VSA T28 Chapter 1, Section 1c) and to form partnerships with municipal authorities that engage citizens in the justice process, enhance community safety and improve quality of life. These undertakings reflect what market research has demonstrated the public wants and has resulted in Vermont adopting Restorative Justice as State policy and led to the creation of Vermont's Community Justice Centers.

## From VSA T28 Chapter 1, Section 2a - Restorative Justice

(a) State policy. It is the policy of this state that principles of restorative justice be included in shaping how the criminal justice system responds to persons charged with or convicted of criminal offenses. The policy goal is a community response to a person's wrongdoing at its earliest onset, and a type and intensity of sanction tailored to each instance of wrongdoing. Policy objectives are to:

- (1) Resolve conflicts and disputes by means of a nonadversarial community process.
- (2) Repair damage caused by criminal acts to communities in which they occur, and to address wrongs inflicted on individual victims.
- (3) Reduce the risk of an offender committing a more serious crime in the future, that would require a more intensive and more costly sanction, such as incarceration.

(b) Implementation. It is the intent of the general assembly that law enforcement officials develop and employ restorative justice approaches whenever feasible and responsive to specific criminal acts, ... It is the further intent of the general assembly that such restorative justice programs be designed to encourage participation by local community members, including victims, when they so choose, as well as public officials, in holding offenders accountable for damage caused to communities and victims, and in restoring offenders to the law-abiding community, through activities:

- (1) Which require offenders to:
  - (A) acknowledge wrongdoing and apologize to victims;
  - (B) make restitution for damage to the victims ...;
  - (C) make reparation for damage to the community by fulfilling a community service; and
  - (D) when relevant, successfully complete treatment addressing the offense or other underlying problematic behavior, or undertake academic or vocational training or other self-improving activity.
- (2) Which aid in the recovery of victims, recognizing that victims, particularly of violent crime, often suffer lifelong effects and, accordingly, must feel safe and involved in any program offered to assist them.
- (3) Which help in identifying the causes of crime and ways community members and municipal and state government can reduce or prevent crime in the future.

# Community Justice: Our Key Partnerships

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- ***Community Justice Centers & Restorative Programs***
  - 12 Community Justice Centers (CJC) and 6 Restorative Programs (RP) provide reparative boards, reentry services, dispute mediation, ordinance violations, mentoring, and community dialogue. Centers in Burlington, Essex, Winooski, St.Albans, Rutland, Montpelier, Barre, St.Johnsbury, Newport, Hartford, Brattleboro, and Springfield. Smaller programs exist in Bellows Falls, Hardwick, Randolph, Hinesburg, South Burlington, and Williston.
- ***Restorative Services***
  - 76 panels operated by local Community Justice Centers, Restorative Programs or the Department of Corrections. About 815 CJC/program volunteers handled about 2150 reparative probation, direct referral, and civil dispute cases. For a report comparing reparative versus standard probation: <http://doc.vermont.gov/about/reports/reparative-v-probation>.
- ***Work Service to Vermont Communities***
  - Vermont Towns have received over 7,000 hours of work ordered by Reparative Boards and community panels in FY2010.
- ***Reentry Services***
  - Six communities provided reentry services including Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA), mentoring, and employment and housing assistance.
- ***Victim Impact Panels***
  - DUI Victim Impact Panels are held out of all 11 VTDOC offices. Frequency spans from once per month to once per quarter depending on demand.

# Communities Are Involved

~815 Volunteers; 76 reparative boards and community panels; 34 Host Towns  
(18 Community Justice Centers (CJC)/Restorative Programs(RP))

## Grand Isle:

Grand Isle

## Franklin:

Highgate  
Richford  
St. Albans CJC

## Lamoille:

Cambridge  
Johnson  
Morrisville  
Stowe

## Chittenden:

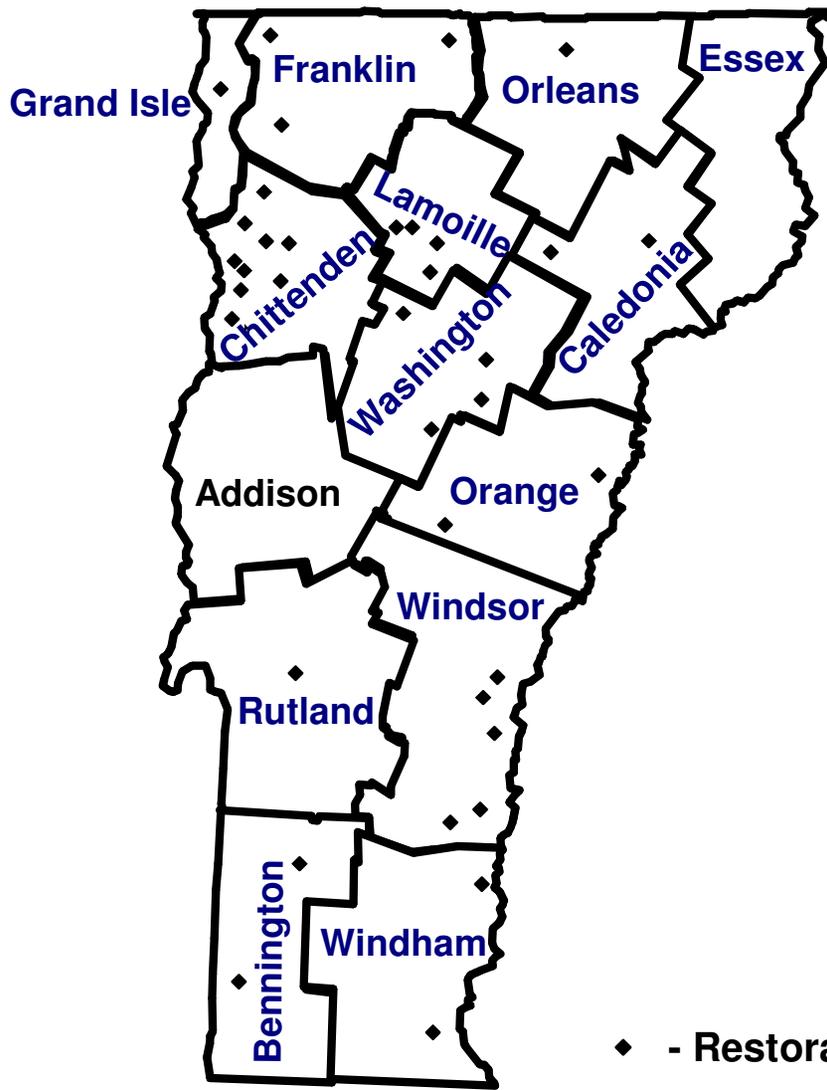
Burlington CJC  
Colchester  
Essex CJC  
Hinesburg RP  
Milton  
Shelburne  
S. Burlington RP  
Williston RP  
Winooski CJC

## Rutland:

Rutland CJC

## Bennington:

Bennington  
Manchester



## Orleans:

Newport CJC

## Caledonia:

Hardwick-Greensboro RP  
St. Johnsbury CJC

## Washington:

Barre CJC  
Montpelier CJC  
Northfield  
Waterbury

## Orange:

Newbury  
Randolph RP

## Windsor:

Chester  
Hartford CJC  
Springfield CJC  
White River Jct (Northern Windsor  
County)

Windsor

## Windham:

Bellows Falls RP  
Brattleboro CJC

◆ - Restorative Services host town

# Community Restorative Justice Centers (CJC) & Restorative Programs (RP) Contact List

CJC or CRJP	Contact	Telephone	Email
Bellows Falls RP	Francis Walsh	802-463-3964, ext 104	fwalsh@rockbf.org
Brattleboro CJC	Larry Hames	802-251- 8142	director@brattleborocjc.org
Burlington CJC	Karen Vastine	802-865-7185	kvastine@ci.burlington.vt.us
Essex CJC	Deb Hamel	802-872-7690	deb@essexcjc.org
Greater Barre CJC	Lori Baker	802-476-0276	lbaker@gbcjc.org
Hardwick-Greensboro RP	Carol Plante	802-644-1960	carol@ten-towns.com
Hartford CJC	Martha McLafferty	802-478-1900	mmclafferty@hartford-vt.org
Hinesburg RP	Christopher Bataille	802-482-3397	cbataill@dps.state.vt.us
Montpelier CJC	Yvonne Byrd	802-223-9606	ybyrd@montpelier-vt.org
Newport CJC	Jesse Tatum	802-323-1431	jtatum@kingdomjustice.org
Randolph RP	Kristin Novotny	802-728-5433	rrjp@municipaloffice.randolph.vt.us
Rutland's United Neighborhoods CJC	Lynne Walsh	802-770-5364	runcjclw@comcast.net
South Burlington RP	Sandy Miller	802-846-4107	smiller@sburl.com
Springfield CJC	Wendi Lashua Germain	802-885-8707	Springfieldrjc@vermontel.net
St. Albans CJC	Marc Wennberg	802- 524-7006	m.wennberg@stalbansvt.com
St. Johnsbury CJC	Dinah Yessne	802-748-2977	dinah@stjcjc.org
Williston RP	Adine Panitch	802-288-1555	arp423@gmail.com
Winooski CJC	Janelle Gilbert	802-655-0221	jgilbert@dps.state.vt.us

# Reparative Probation Referrals/Cases

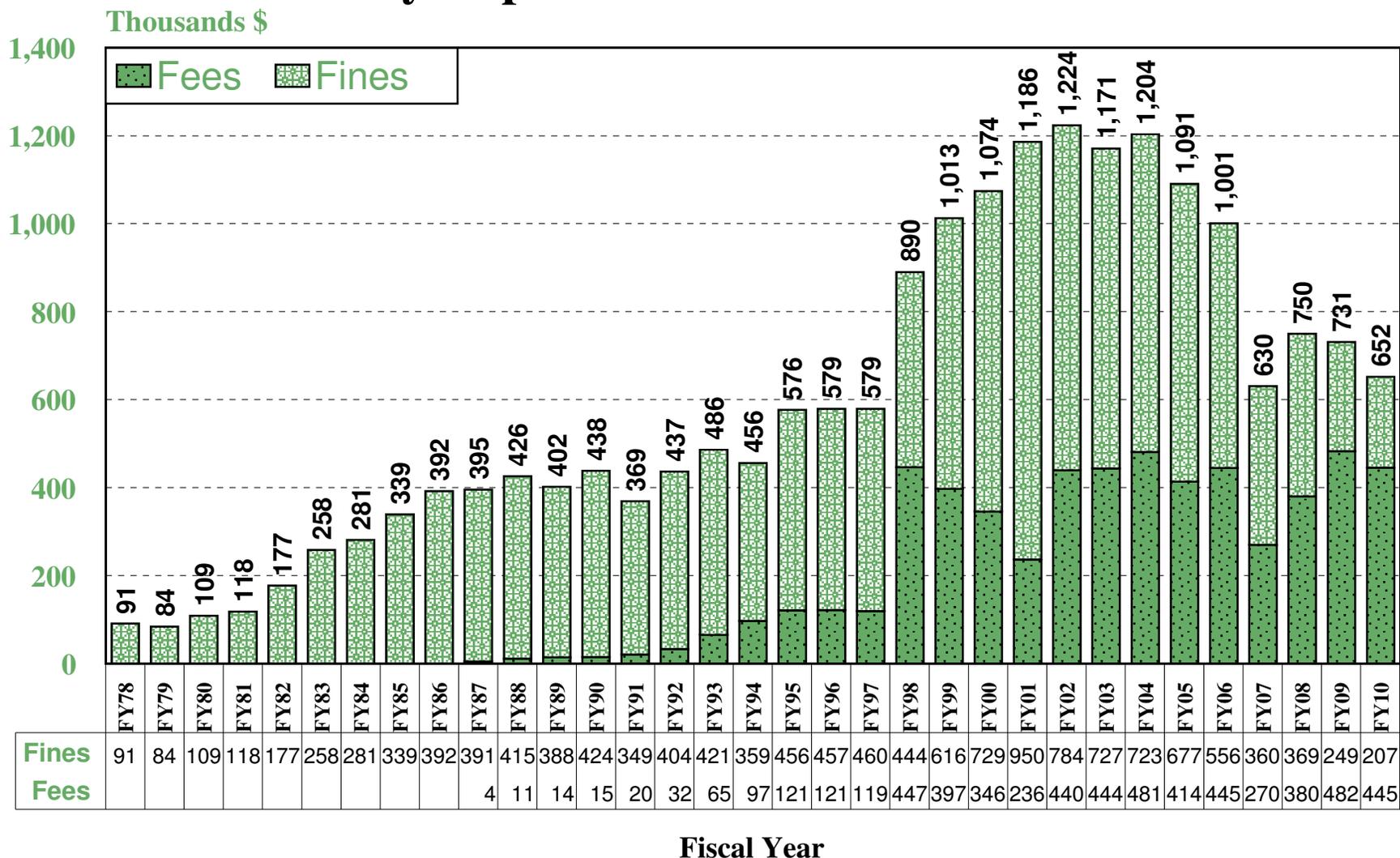
Fiscal Year	Total Cases Completed	Cases w/ Victims	Involved Persons	Number Contacted	Attended Board
FY2000	2123	600	728	354	78
FY2001	1919	610	821	516	136
FY2002	1718	561	733	501	96
FY2003	1803	666	814	513	129
FY2004	1524	528	521	295	88
FY2005	1483	495	478	300	80
FY2006	1422	351	389	176	39
FY2007	1398	298	242	117	61
FY2008	1348	243	120	40	8
FY2009	1274	178	124	35	10
FY2010	1064	177	77	50	8

## Expansion of Community Operated Centers/Program

Fiscal Year	Total Cases Completed	Reparative Probation Referral	Criminal Direct Diversions	Civil	Other
FY2008	1189	621	303	153	112
FY2009	1153	579	447	72	55
FY2010	1395	665	580	92	58

Source: VTDOC Reparative Board database. Counts include probation cases referred to Community Justice Centers (CJC), but not CJC cases diverted without a probation disposition from the Courts. Current year's data entry may lag by several months, partially explaining apparent decrease.

# Fines & Fees Collected By Department of Corrections



Source: Collections Annual Report, VTDOC Business Office. Starting in FY2005, the collection of restitution became the function of the Vermont Restitution Unit operated independently of VTDOC. The restitution balance due was transferred to that unit. These totals do not include fines collected by the Courts for persons not remanded to VTDOC.

# Victim Services (by DOC Staff) -- FY2010

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• <b>Number of Clients receiving services</b>	<b>771</b>
• <b>Clients receiving more than one service</b>	<b>233</b>
• <b>Services Provided:</b>	
• General Casework	657
• Victim Notification activity	193
• Release Planning	133
• Domestic Violence & Substance Abuse related	131
• Safety Planning (Wrap Around)	60
• Visitation Request activity	42
• Relief From Abuse Assistance	32
• Homicide Support Group	30
• Parole Board related	34
• Victim-Offender Dialogue preparation	22
• Victim Compensation/Restitution referral	12
• Court Accompaniment	15
• Other Miscellaneous	42
• <b>Number of Total Services Provided:</b>	<b>1403</b>

# Victim Services (VANS) -- FY2010

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## (Vermont Automated Notification Service)

- . In August 2009, the Vermont Department of Corrections launched the Vermont Automated Notification Service (VANS) that provides information to registered victims/citizens when there is a change in an offender's custody status.

<b>. In FY2010:</b>	
<b>. Number of VANS Registered Clients</b>	<b>2,544</b>
. As Victims	1,503
. As "Other"	1,041
<b>. Number of Offenders with notification registrants</b>	<b>2,598</b>
<b>. Number of Notification Events</b>	
. Phone Events	3,846
. Email Events	8,912
. Letter Events	600
<b>. Total phone calls out (repeated until confirmation by PIN)</b>	<b>33,873</b>
<b>. Total phone calls and web contacts to VANS</b>	<b>30,646</b>
. Toll Free Line	1,654
. VINEWatch (DOC staff)	17,537
. VINELink (public)	11,452

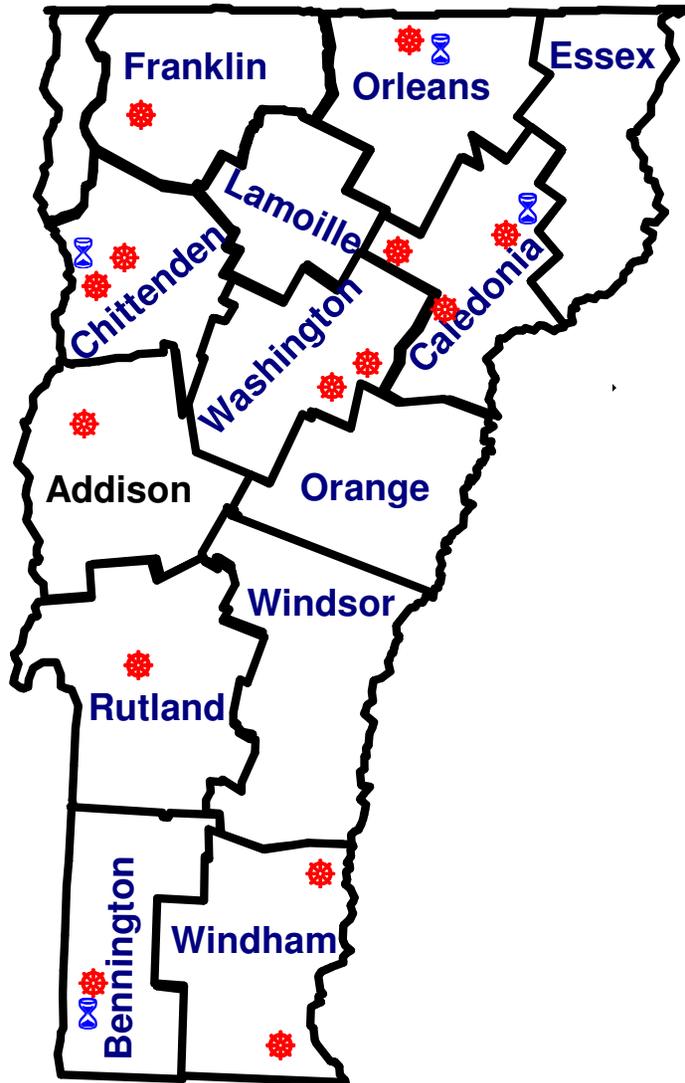
# Reentry & Housing Assistance - FY2010

Vermont Dept  
of Corrections  
11/15/10

Housing Placements	Town	# Offenders	Target Population	Per Bed-Year	Bed Days
Central VT Comm. Action	Barre	9	6 beds (females)	\$13,849	1,980
Return House	Barre	23	10 beds (males under 22)	\$25,100	3,046
Barre CJC	Barre	3	3 beds (males & females)	\$11,025	232
Phoenix House	Bellows Falls	14	5 beds (males)	\$7,300	1,569
Benn. Homeless Coalition	Bennington	25	7 beds (males & females)	\$17,571	1,578
Phoenix House	Brattleboro	33	14 beds (4 female & 10 male)	\$7,300	4,402
Morningside House	Brattleboro	16	3 beds (males & females)	\$11,667	1,285
Dismas Satellite	Burlington	13	6 beds (males & females)	\$5,893	1,735
Northern Lights	Burlington	24	11 beds (females)	\$27,727	3,660
Montpelier CJC	Montpelier	3	3 beds (males & females)	\$11,247	254
NEKCA	Newport	18	4 beds (males)	\$18,398	1,513
Dismas Satellite	Rutland	6	3 beds (males & females)	\$3,333	688
Rutland County Housing	Rutland	64	13 beds (males & females)	\$12,850	4,059
Samaritan House	St. Albans	25	4 beds (males & females)	\$14,965	1,839
NEKCA	St. Johnsbury	14	4 beds (females)	\$17,648	1,374
NEKCA	St. Johnsbury	9	5 beds (males)	\$0	801
Covered Bridge	St. Johnsbury	11	6 beds (males)	\$6,167	1,545
NEKYS	St. Johnsbury	8	1 bed (male or female under 22)	\$11,256	395
John Graham Shelter	Vergennes	2	1 bed (male or female)	\$18,250	37
East Allen Dismas	Winooski	40	9 beds (males & females)	\$15,090	3,191
<b>Average - Total</b>		<b>385</b>	<b>118 beds</b>	<b>\$12,832</b>	<b>35,183</b>
Housing Specialists	Town	# Offenders	Resource		
BROC	Bennington	14 Retention; 4 Search	1 Housing Specialist		
Burl. Housing Authority	Burlington	80 Retention; 46 Search	2 Housing Specialists		
NEKCA	Newport & St J	19 Retention; 79 Search	1 Housing Specialist		
Other Assistance	Location	# Offenders	Target Population		
Release Money	Statewide	25	Inmate Reintegration		
Release Program	# Offenders	Housing Setting	Daily Cost	Cost for 35,183 days	
Housing Placement	385	VT Instate Prison Bed	\$149	\$5,242,267	
Housing Specialists	242	Contracted Out of State Bed	\$66	\$2,338,368	
Release Money	25	Transitional Housing Bed	\$35	\$1,231,405	
<b>Total Offenders Served</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>(OOS-Transitional cost)</b>	<b>Savings</b>	<b>\$1,106,963</b>	

# Transitional Housing Grants - FY2011

## Grand Isle



- Transitional Housing Program(s)  
 - Housing Specialist(s)  
 (May serve entire county)

### Franklin:

St. Albans - Community Justice Center (5 male)  
 Samaritan House (4 male/female)

### Chittenden:

Burlington- Dismas House (6 male/female)  
 Northern Lights (11 female)  
 Phoenix House (18 male)  
 Pathways to Housing (10 male/female)

Winooski- East Allen Dismas House (9 male)

**Burlington Housing Authority - 2 Housing Search Specialists**

### Addison:

Vergennes - John Graham Shelter (1 male/female)

### Rutland:

Rutland- Dismas House (3 male/female)  
 Rutland County Housing Coalition (13 male/female)

### Bennington:

Bennington- Bennington Coalition for the Homeless (7 male/female)  
 Seall, Inc. (10 male)

**Bennington Rutland Opportunity Council (BROC) - 1 Housing Search Specialist**

Fiscal Year	Total Beds
FY2009	80
FY2010	118
FY2011	191*
* as of Sept 2010	

### Orleans:

Newport- NEKCA - Northeast Kingdom Community Action - Judd House (4 male)  
 Community Justice Center (5 male/female)

**NEKCA (for both Newport & St. Johnsbury) - 1 Housing Search Specialist**

### Caledonia:

Hardwick- NEKCA (2 male/female)  
 Peacham- NEKCA (3 male/female)  
 & Barnet  
 St. Johnsbury- NEKCA - Aerie House (4 female)  
 NEKCA - Judd South (5 male)  
 Covered Bridge (6 male)  
 Northeast Kingdom Youth Services (1 male/female)

### Washington:

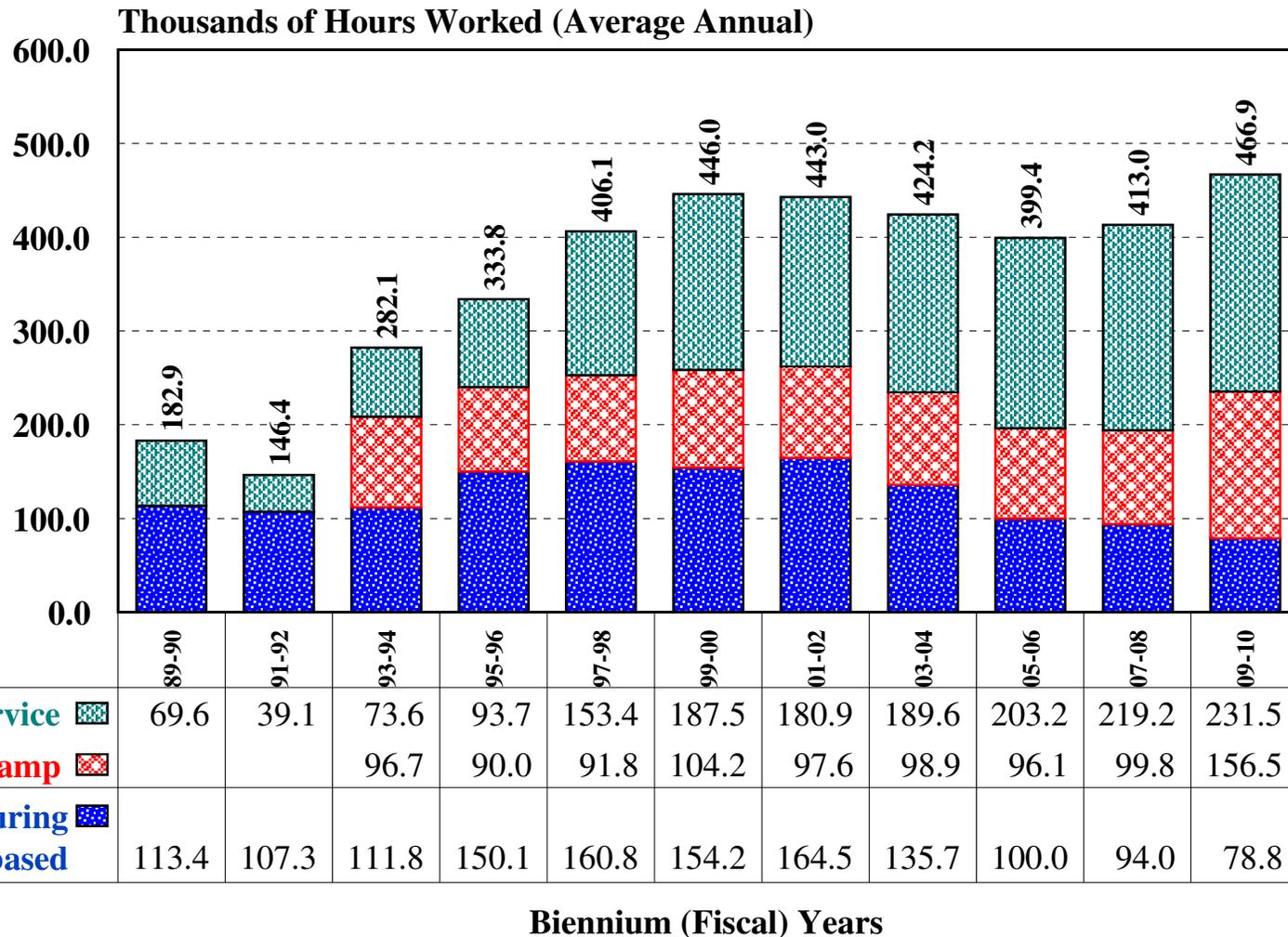
Barre - Central Vermont Community Action (6 female)  
 Return House (10 male youth)  
 Community Justice Center (8 male/female)

Montpelier - Pathways to Housing (10 male/female)  
 Community Justice Center (8 male/female)

### Windham:

Bellows Falls - Phoenix House (5 male)  
 Brattleboro - Phoenix House (4 female)  
 Phoenix House (10 male)  
 Morningside House (3 male/female)

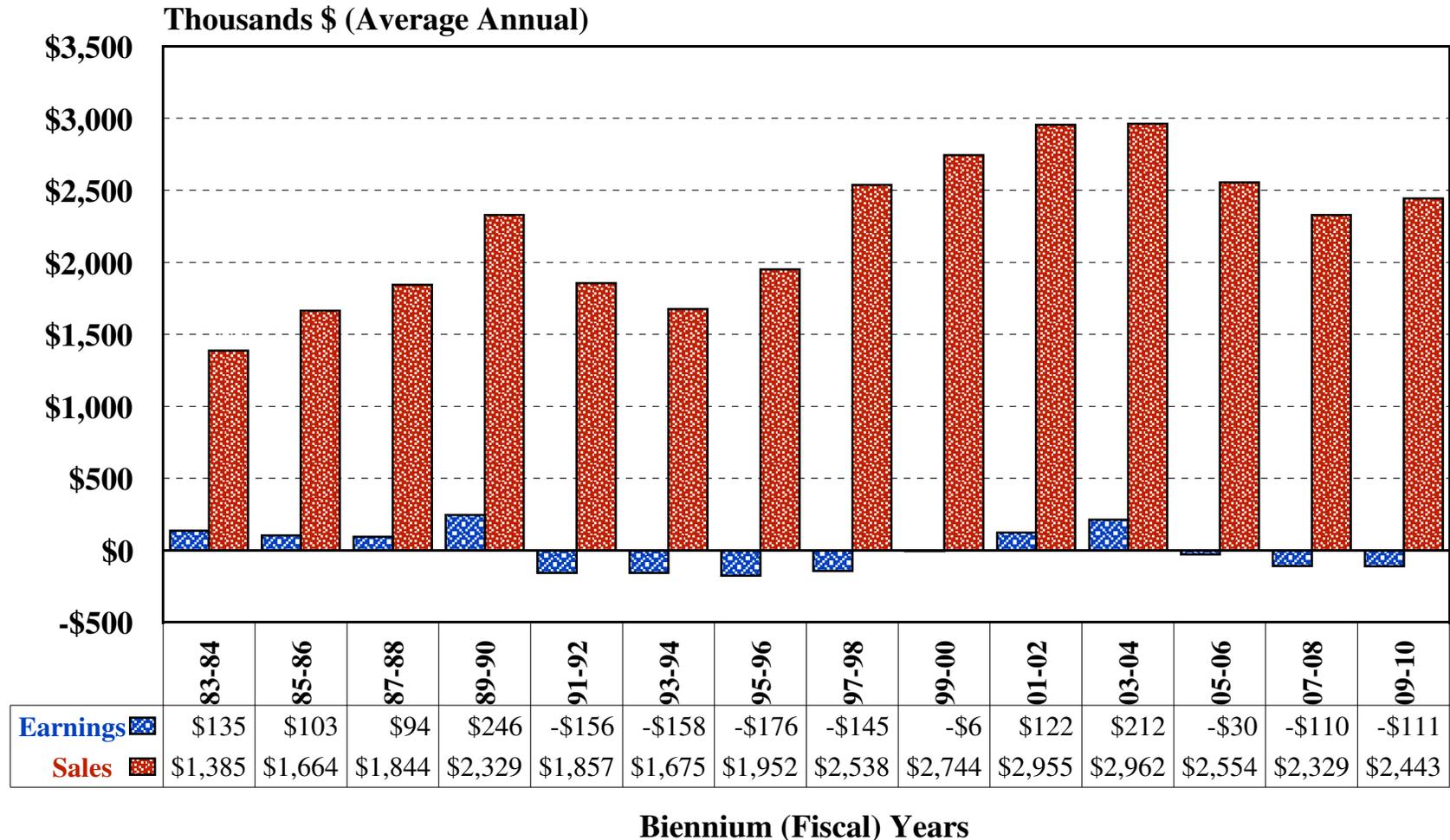
# Returning Value Offender Work Hours



Source: Vermont Correctional Industries (VCI) Work service reports; Community & Work Camp FY97 and thereafter from VTDOC WorkService database. The second work camp opened in January 2009.

# Vermont Offender Work Programs

## Fiscal Year Gross Sales and Income



Source: Vermont Correctional Industries Income Statements. Joint Fiscal Office requested separate accounting for Vermont Correctional Industries and Community Service Work. These figures represent their combined earnings and sales.

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**PART FIVE**

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**Controlling the Costs**

**Meeting the Challenge**

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# Demand and Control of Costs

- **Upward Pressures**

- Increase offender population sentenced and/or detained
  - Volume
  - Duration
  - Offense severity and offender risk
  - Offender transportation & shuffling
- Personnel replacement and training
- Offenders' Special Needs
  - Physical and Mental health
  - Treatment
  - Education
- Lawsuits and Liabilities
- Inflation

- **Downward Responses**

- Alternatives to Incarceration
  - Diversion
  - Outcount: Intermediate Sanctions, Reentry, Parole
  - Reducing reoffenses and violations
- Efficiency of operations
  - Economy of scale
  - Specialization

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# Policy & Practice Changes Affecting Length & Cost of Supervision

## • Effective Sentence Length

- **“Good Time” (earned and automatic) rules**
  - Earned good time versus automatic reduction (1995)
  - No min term reduction (2000), No max term reduction (2005)
  - “Truth in sentencing” results in longer effective stays in absence of shorter Court sentences imposed
- **Work Camp Earned Reduction of Term (Caledonia 1993, Southeast 2009)**
  - Two days of sentence credit for one day of service at work camp
- **Term Probation (2004-)**- date certain end to probation supervision, reducing violation exposure
- **Reparative Probation Boards & Community Justice Centers (1995-)**
  - Community mediation for restorative activities instead of sentences
- **Police Diversion-** no sentence; provide community alternatives to arrest of non-violent misdemeanants

## • Efficiency of operations

- **Larger facilities (Northern SCF 1994, Southern SCF 2003)**
  - efficiency of scale and modern design
  - closure of smaller, less efficient facilities (Woodstock 2002, Dale SCF 2009)
- **Contracted incarceration bedspace (limited services)**
  - Monmouth County Jail, NJ (1998-2001), Virginia DOC (1998-2004), Corrections Corporation of America (2004-present), Franklin County Jail, MA (2010)

## • Alternatives to Incarceration

- **Furlough Expansion (1989-1994)** - Community control and Supervised Community Sentences
- **Intermediate Sanctions (1995-)** - Serving time in community, under treatment or on workcrew
- **Graduated Sanctions (2000-)** - Behavioral sanctions or short, non-revocative incarcerations
- **Reintegration Furlough (2006-)** - Pre-minimum release rules
- **Electronic Monitoring (2008-)** - Enhanced community-based surveillance allowing release and non-returns
- **Home Confinement & Home Detention (2010)** - restriction/supervision in offender’s house
- **Housing Assistance (2004-)** - transitional housing or referrals services allowing release to approved residences; also may provide residential treatment alternatives to incarceration

# The Dollars

- Police/Community Diversion- < \$1 per day
- Telephone Monitoring - \$1 per day
- Response Supervision - \$3 per day
- Risk Management Supervision - \$13 per day
  - with Electronic Monitoring + \$7 per day
  - with Transitional Housing +\$35 per day
- Work Crew day \$61 per day
- OOS Contract beds - \$66 per day
- Residential Treatment - \$99 per day
- Work Camp (Caledonia \$130, Southeast \$202) - \$166 per day (1/2)
- Vt Facility - \$149 per day

Estimated costs from various recent year computations and contracts. Costs include both the direct expenses for supervision and the overhead for support staff (management, administrative), buildings, supplies, etc.

# Facility Per Capita Cost (\*Accrual)-FY2010

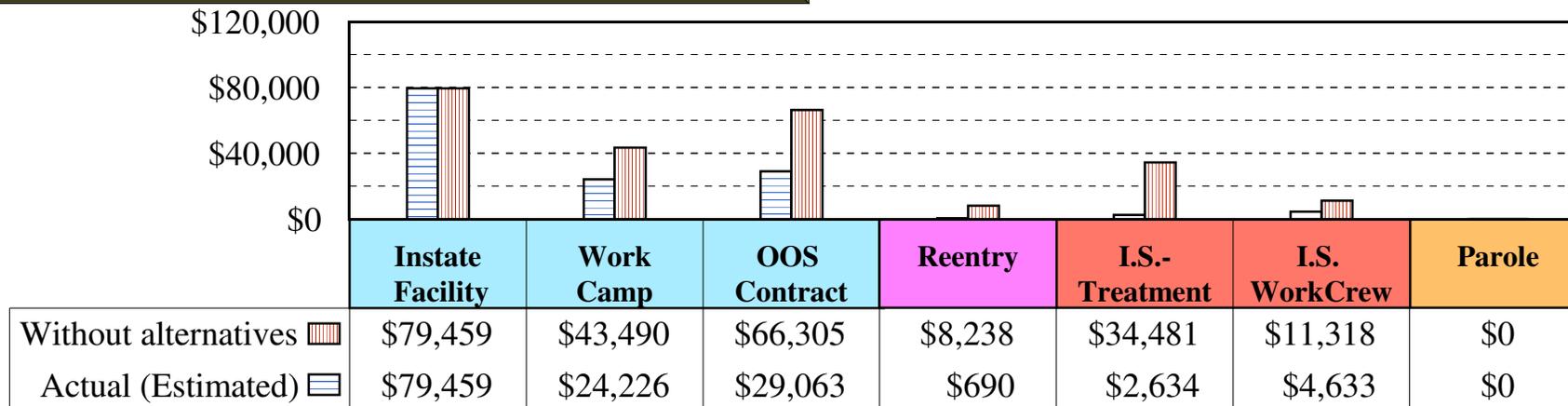
Facility	Average Daily Population	Total Expenditures	Cost Per capita
Chittenden (S. Burlington)	181	\$10,615,061	\$58,647
Northeast (St. Johnsbury)	142	\$7,860,249	\$55,354
Marble Valley (Rutland)	140	\$7,763,644	\$55,455
Caledonia Work Camp (St. Johnsbury)	90	\$4,259,267	\$47,325
Southeast Work Camp (Windsor)	93	\$6,841,645	\$73,566
Northern (Newport)	417	\$16,698,753	\$40,045
Southern (Springfield)	364	\$19,292,250	\$53,001
Northwest (Women) (Swanton)	151	\$12,487,227	\$82,697
<b>TOTALS (Instate)</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>\$85,818,096</b>	<b>\$54,384</b>
<b>Out-of-State (CCA)</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>\$16,229,283</b>	<b>\$24,259</b>

Source: VTDOC Business Office.

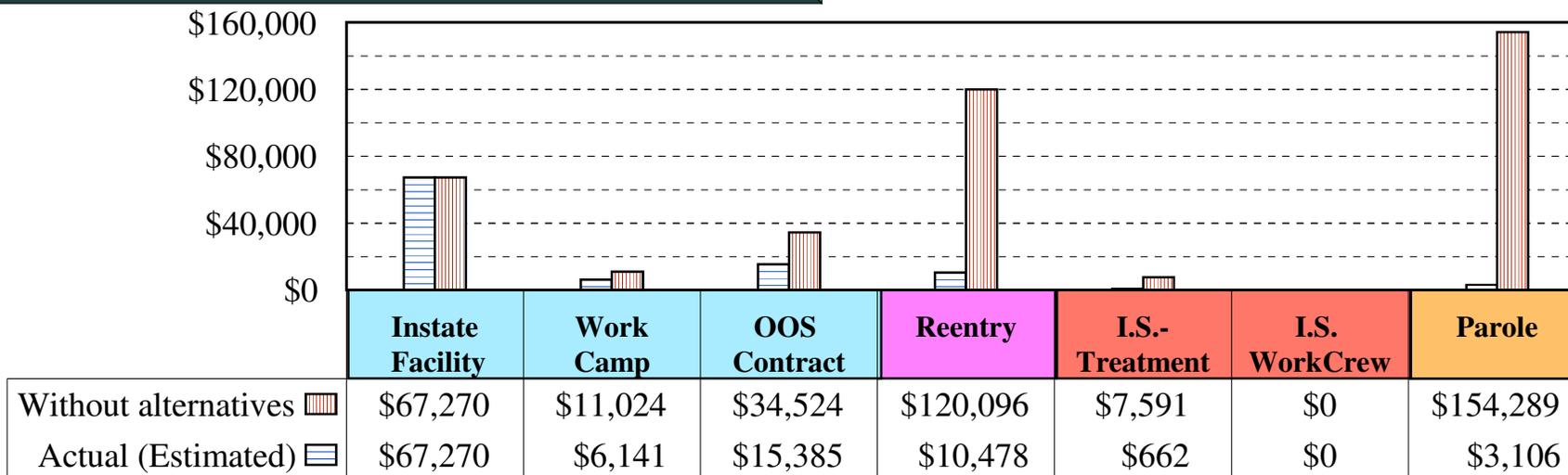
# Cost of Serving Time-FY2010

## Incurred Daily Expenses versus Potential Expenses

### Serving Time Pre-Minimum Release Date



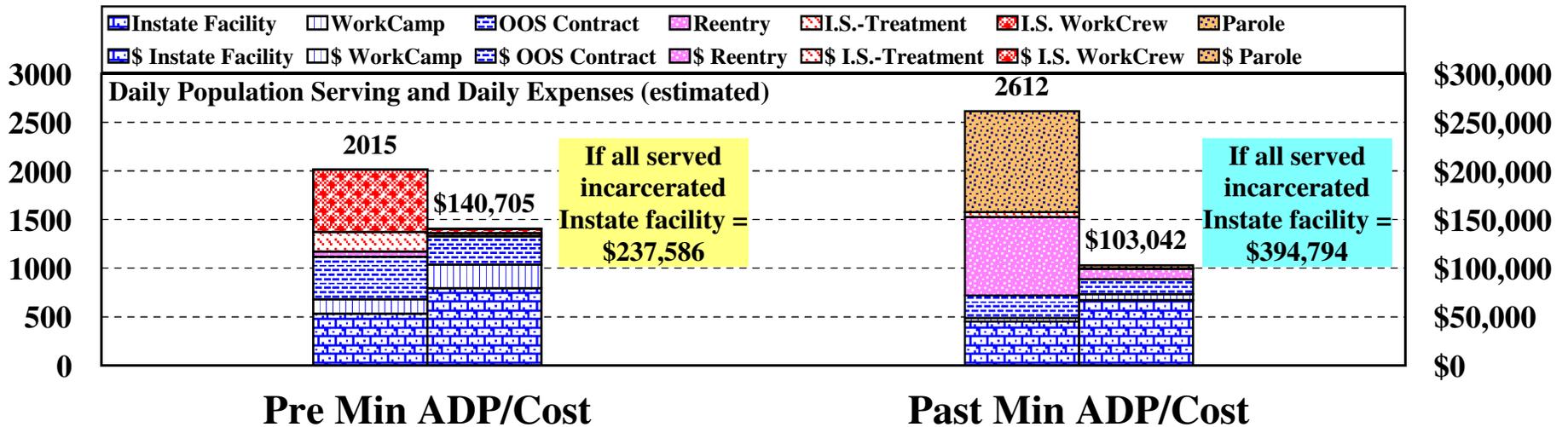
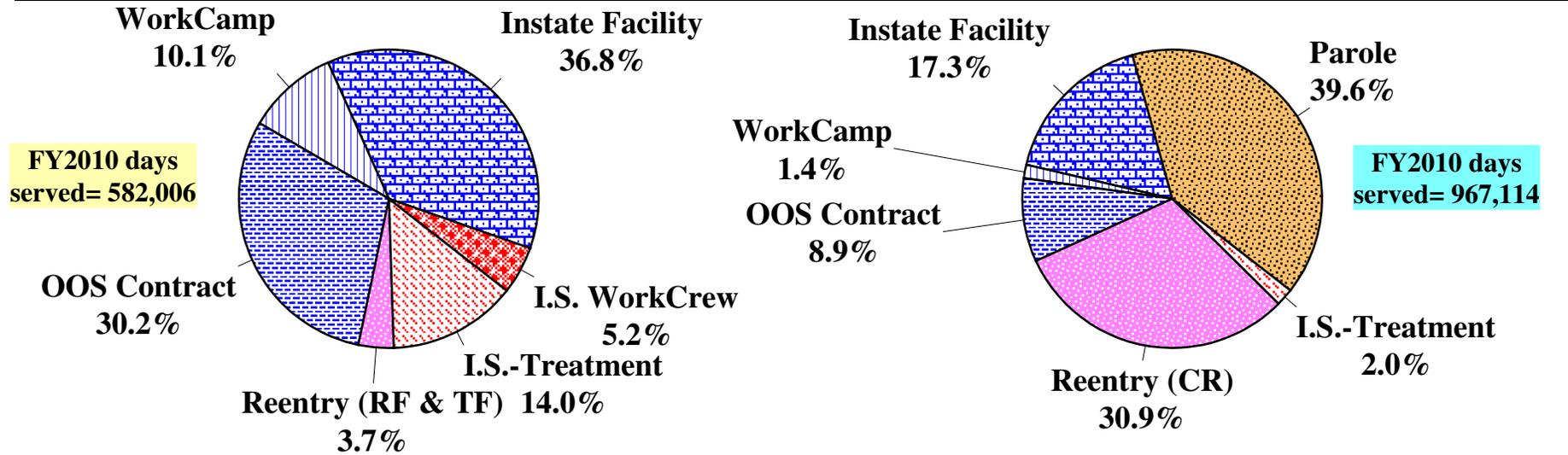
### Serving Time Past Minimum Release Date



Estimated daily Incarceration cost based on instate rate \$149/day. Total daily expenses do not include expenses for detention nor probation supervision of persons without imposed sentences.

# Cost of Serving Time-FY2010

**Serving Time Pre-Minimum** Percent Of Days Served **Serving Time Past-Minimum**



Estimated daily Incarceration cost based on instate rate \$149/day. Total daily expenses do not include expenses for detention nor probation supervision of persons without imposed sentences.

# Corrections Staff/Offender Ratios

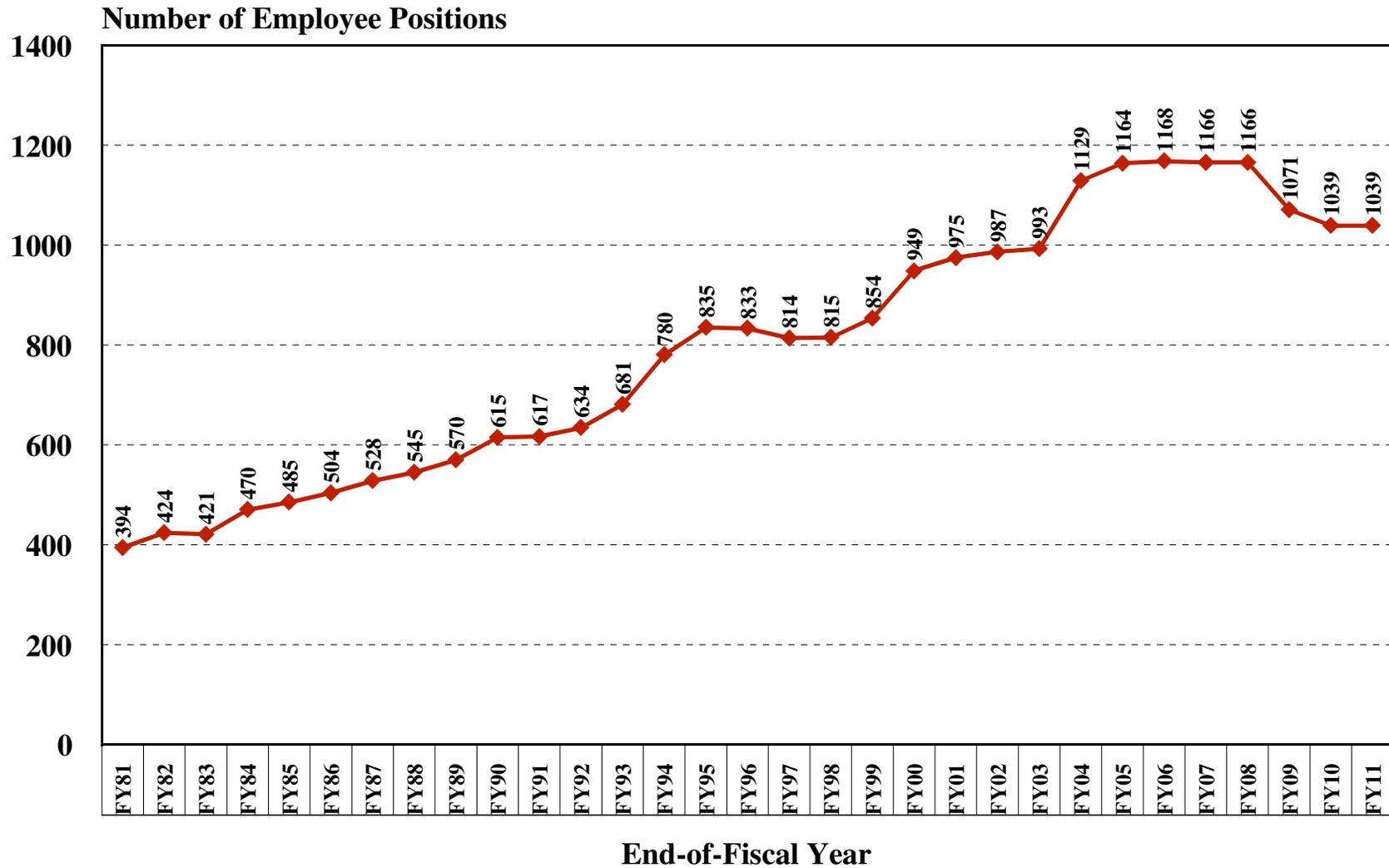
TOTAL SYSTEM	FY1990	FY1995	FY2000	FY2005	FY2010
Total Pop. ADP*	6,988	8,102	12,796	13,977	11,237
Total Employees	602	860	938	1,164	1,039
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONS</b>					
<b>Instate Pop.</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,579</b>
Institutional Total Staff	408	495	532	701	637
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Casework Staff	25	45	50	57	44
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Correctional Officers	263	320	345	478	449
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>FIELD</b>					
<b>Field Population</b>	<b>6,138</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>11,548</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>9,658</b>
Total Field Staff	149	212	262	298	260
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Direct Supervision	63	144	184	216	201
<b>Ratio</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>

Direct Service staff includes caseworkers and correctional officers (i.e. does not include supervisors, managers, admin support, or treatment/education providers). Number of authorized positions for the last pay period of fiscal years.

\* Total Population ADP does not include inmates housed out-of-state.

# Corrections Positions

## Authorized State Positions

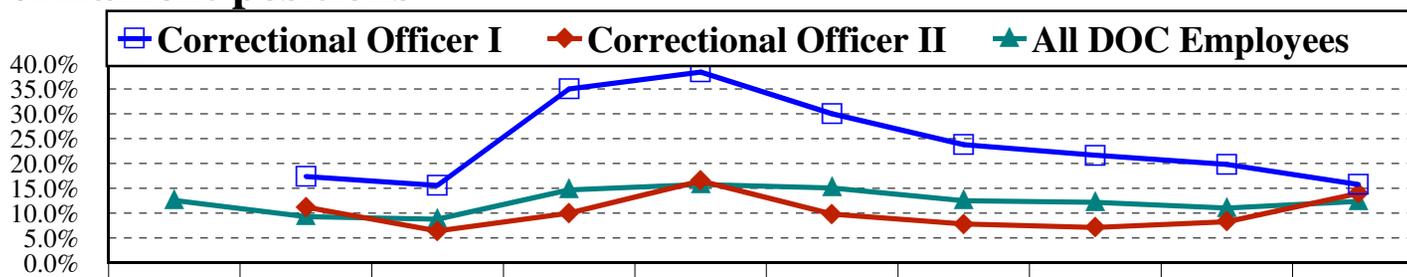


Source: Authorized (classified and exempt) Positions for last payroll period of Fiscal Year (and Positions budgeted by Legislature for FY2011).

# Need to Replace Correctional Officers

## Turnover of VTDOC Employees Leaving State Service

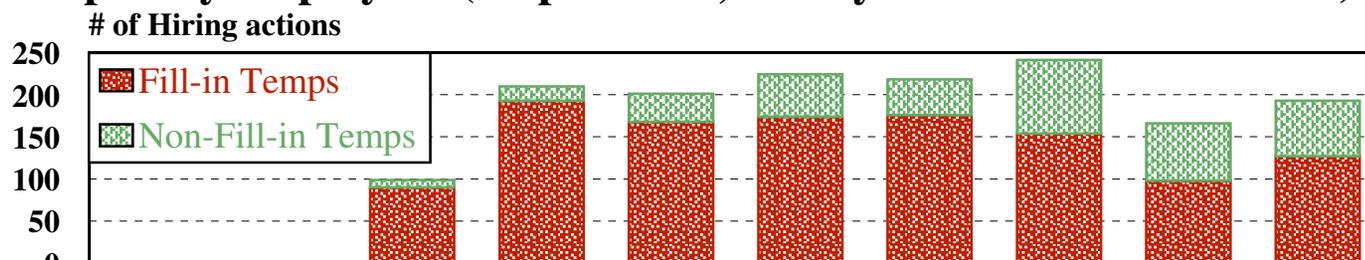
### Turnover in Permanent positions



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
All DOC Employees	12.6%	9.3%	8.8%	14.7%	15.8%	15.1%	12.5%	12.2%	11.0%	12.4%
Correctional Officer II	n/av	11.2%	6.4%	10.0%	16.5%	9.8%	7.8%	7.1%	8.3%	14.0%
Correctional Officer I	n/av	17.4%	15.6%	35.0%	38.4%	30.0%	23.8%	21.7%	19.8%	15.8%

Turnover is defined as resignation, dismissal, retirement, and death in line of duty. Calculation is the actual number of separations divided by the average number of employees for the fiscal year.

### Use of Hires of Temporary employees (all positions, mostly Correctional Officer I)



	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010
Non-Fill-in Temps			9	17	33	50	42	87	68	66
Fill-in Temps			90	193	168	174	176	154	98	127

Fiscal Year

Source: Annual Workforce Report from Vermont Department of Human Resources (FY2003 onward). Any recalculations and restatements in later reports are used in place of earlier years' published values.

# Corrections Facilities Capacities

Vermont Dept  
of Corrections  
11/15/10

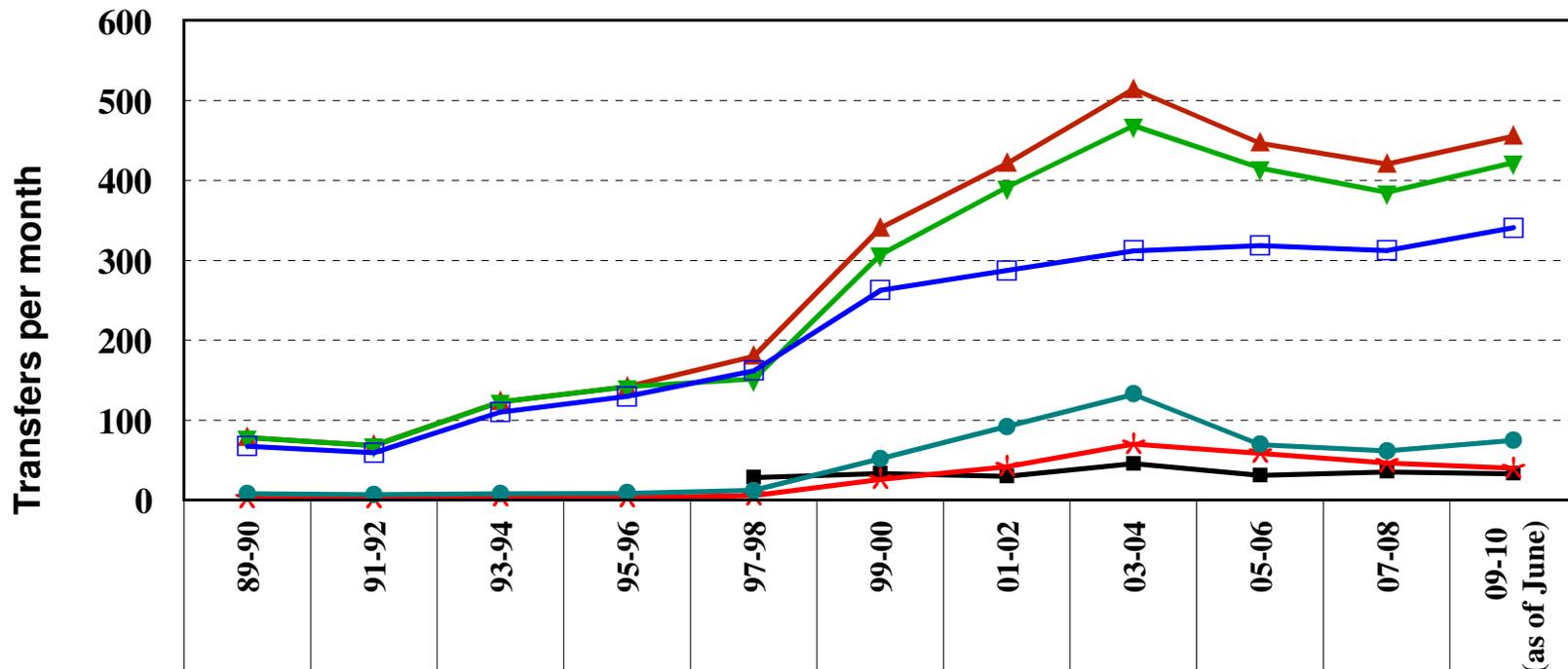
## June 30, 2010

Facility	General-Beds	General-Inmates	Special-Beds	Special-Males	Special-Females	Total Beds	Total Inmates	Cap % General	Cap % Special	Cap % Total
Chittenden CC	154	148	47	25	1	201	174	96.1%	55.3%	86.6%
St.Johnsbury CC	93	140	16	6	0	109	146	150.5%	37.5%	133.9%
Marble Valley CC	98	122	20	15	2	118	139	124.5%	85.0%	117.8%
Northern State CF	402	400	31	27	0	433	427	99.5%	87.1%	98.6%
Southern State CF	250	250	128	98	1	378	349	100.0%	77.3%	92.3%
Caledonia Work Camp	100	89				100	89	89.0%		89.0%
Southeast Work Camp	100	86				100	86	86.0%		86.0%
<b>Total Men's Facilities</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>1235</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1439</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>103.2%</b>	<b>72.3%</b>	<b>98.0%</b>
Northwest State CF *	132	113	42	0	18	174	131	85.6%	42.9%	75.3%
<b>Total Women's Facilities</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>75.3%</b>
<b>Total Women Housed</b>		<b>113</b>			<b>22</b>		<b>135</b>			
<b>Total Instate</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1613</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>101.4%</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>95.5%</b>
<b>Out-of-State</b>		<b>612</b>					<b>612</b>			
<b>Total Housed</b>		<b>1960</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>2153</b>			

Source: VTDOC Snapshot database.

# Inter-Facility Transfers (Monthly Average)

## One-way Transfers By Status



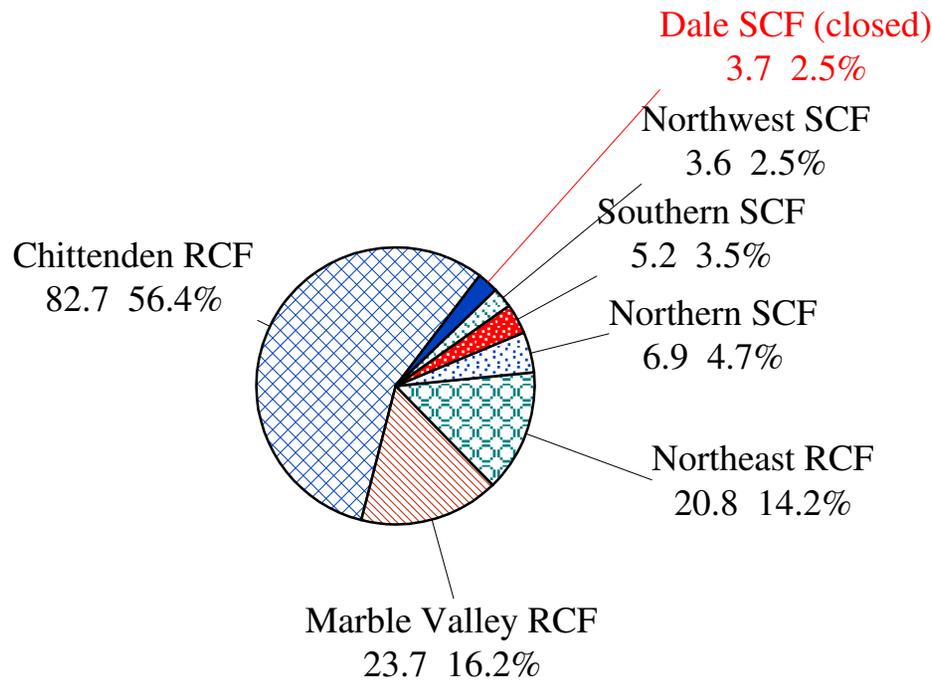
	89-90	91-92	93-94	95-96	97-98	99-00	01-02	03-04	05-06	07-08	09-10 (as of June)
<b>Detainees</b> ●	8	7	8	9	12	52	92	132	69	62	75
<b>Sentenced</b> □	68	59	110	130	162	263	287	312	318	312	341
<b>Sentenced/ Detained</b> ★	3	2	5	3	6	26	42	70	59	47	40
<b>OOS Contracts</b> ■					28	33	30	46	31	35	33
<b>Total Less OOS</b> ▼	78	68	123	142	152	307	392	469	416	385	422
<b>Total with OOS</b> ▲	78	68	123	142	180	341	421	514	446	420	456

Biennium (Calendar) Years

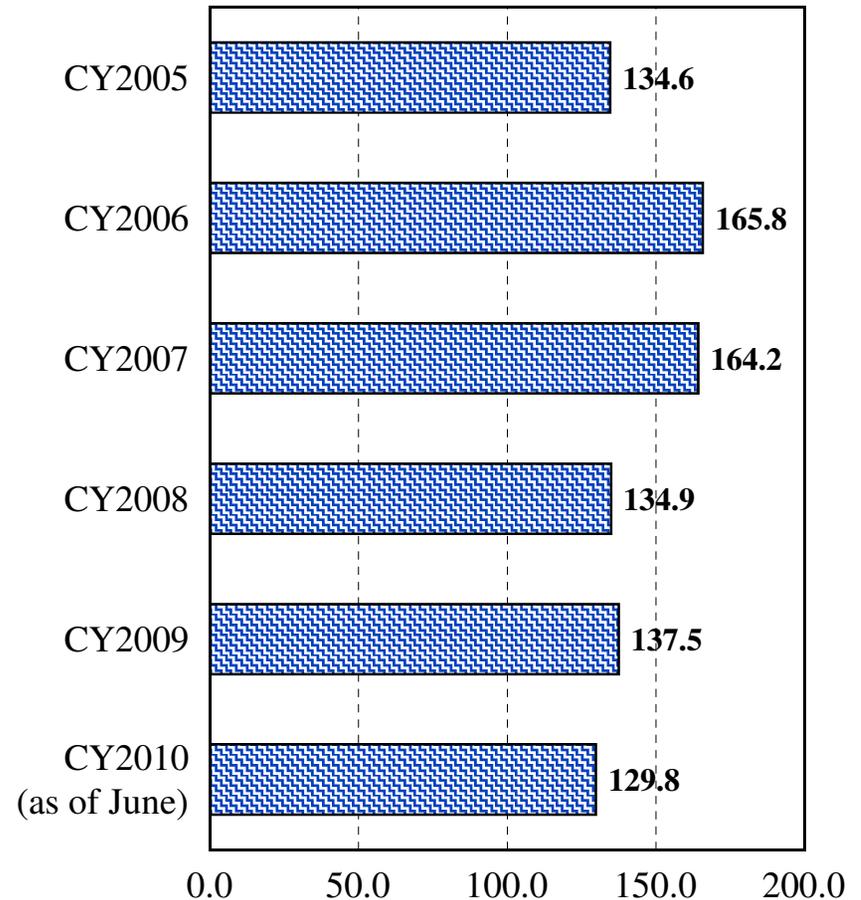
# Admissions of Incapacitated Persons

February 2005 to June 2010

## Monthly Average by Facility



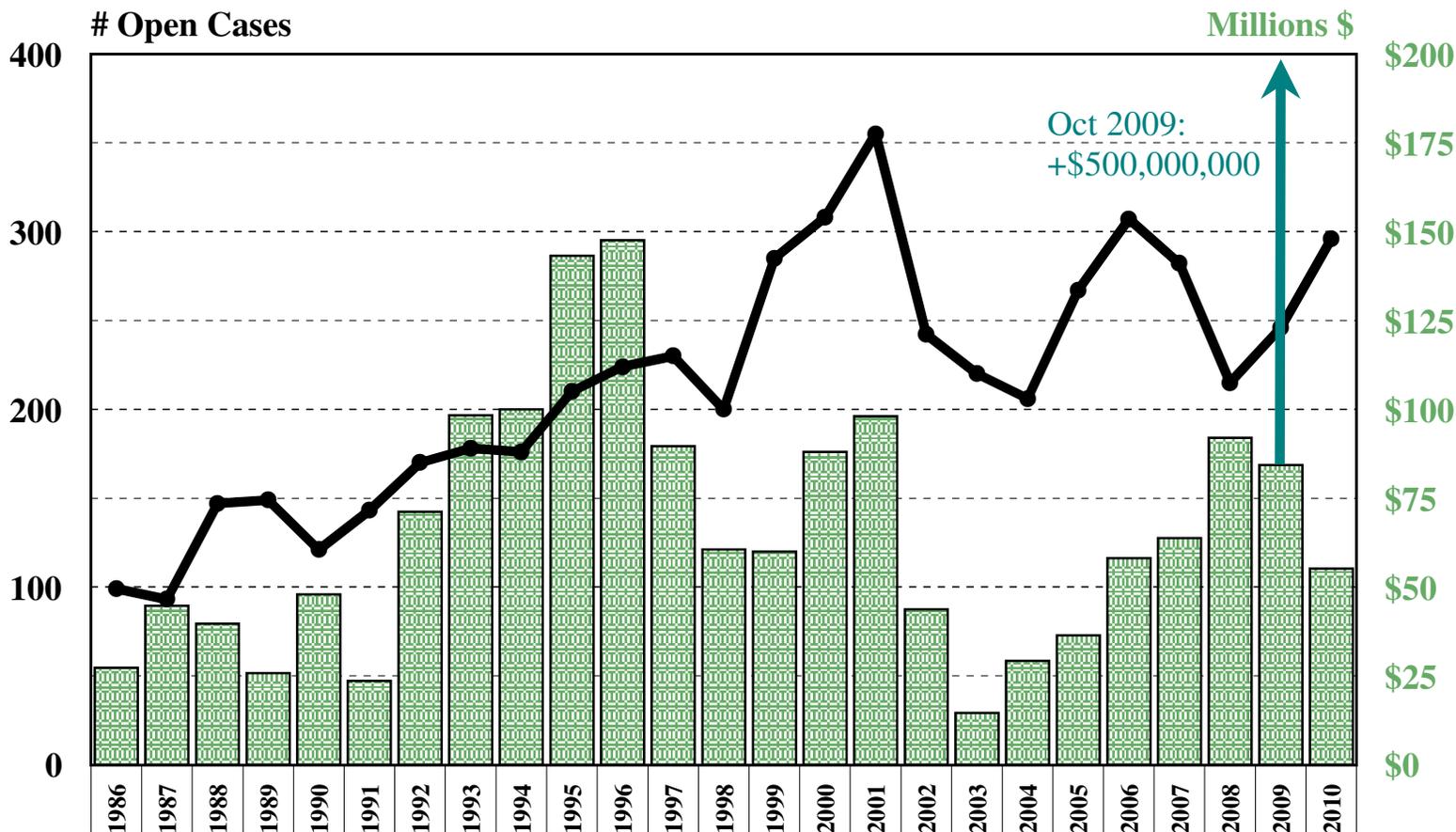
## Average Monthly Admissions



Source: Monthly reports from Public Health Services, contracted medical service provider at VTDOC facilities.  
The usage by these individuals is not counted in the VTDOC "incarcerated" totals shown elsewhere in this report.  
The Dale SCF average is from February 2005-December 2008.

# Legal Caseload

—●— Cases in October    ■ Damages Pending



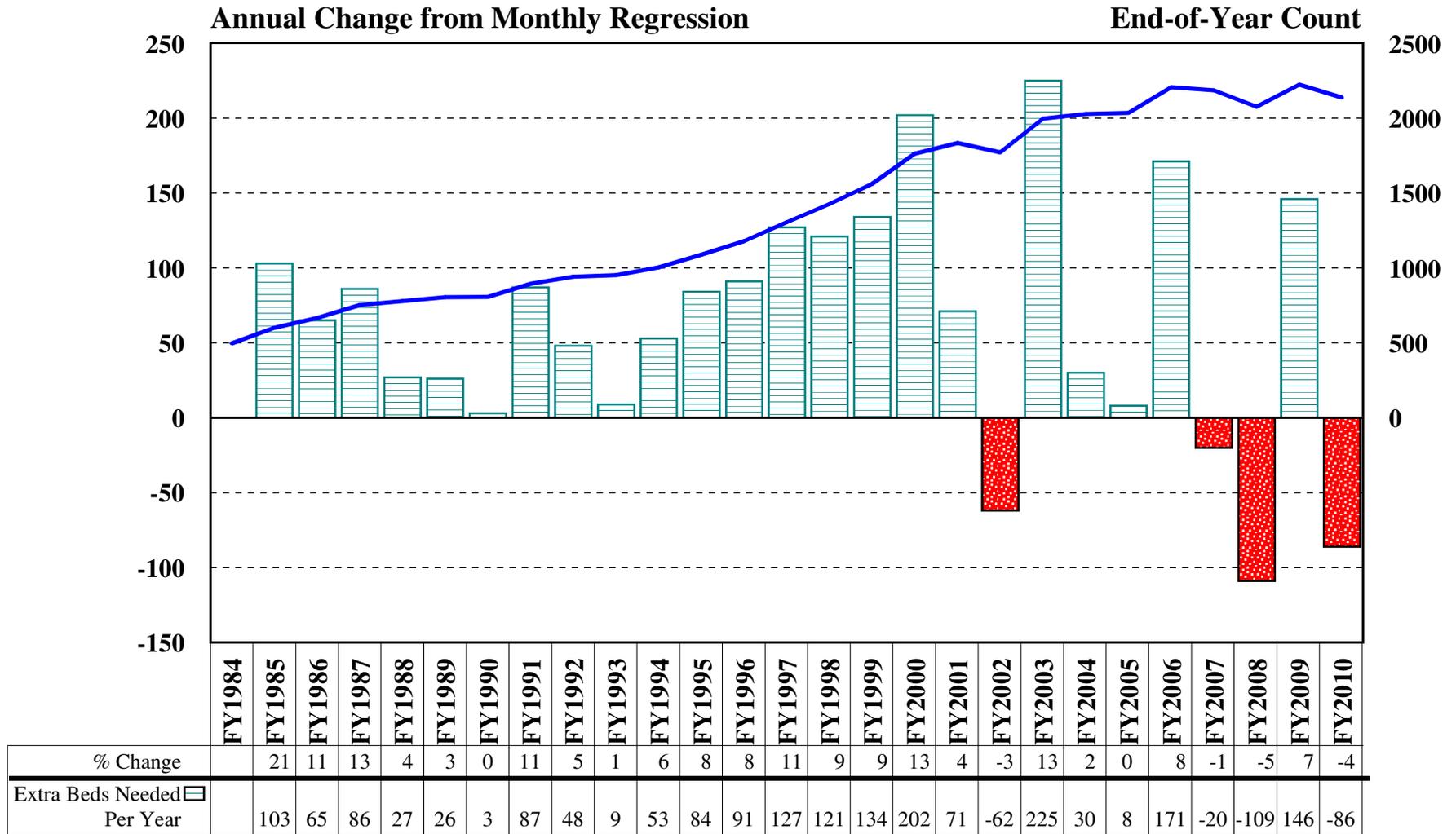
<b>Damages Pending</b>	\$27	\$45	\$40	\$26	\$48	\$24	\$71	\$98	\$100	\$143	\$148	\$90	\$61	\$60	\$88	\$98	\$44	\$15	\$29	\$36	\$58	\$64	\$92	\$584	\$55
<b>Cases in October</b>	99	93	147	149	121	143	170	178	176	210	224	230	200	285	308	355	242	220	206	267	307	282	215	246	296

October each Year

Source: VTDOC Legal Division. In October 2009, there was one pending case in which an inmate had requested \$500,000,000 in his complaint. The bar for that year represents the total of the other 245 cases.

# Bending the Curve-Rate of Incarceration Growth

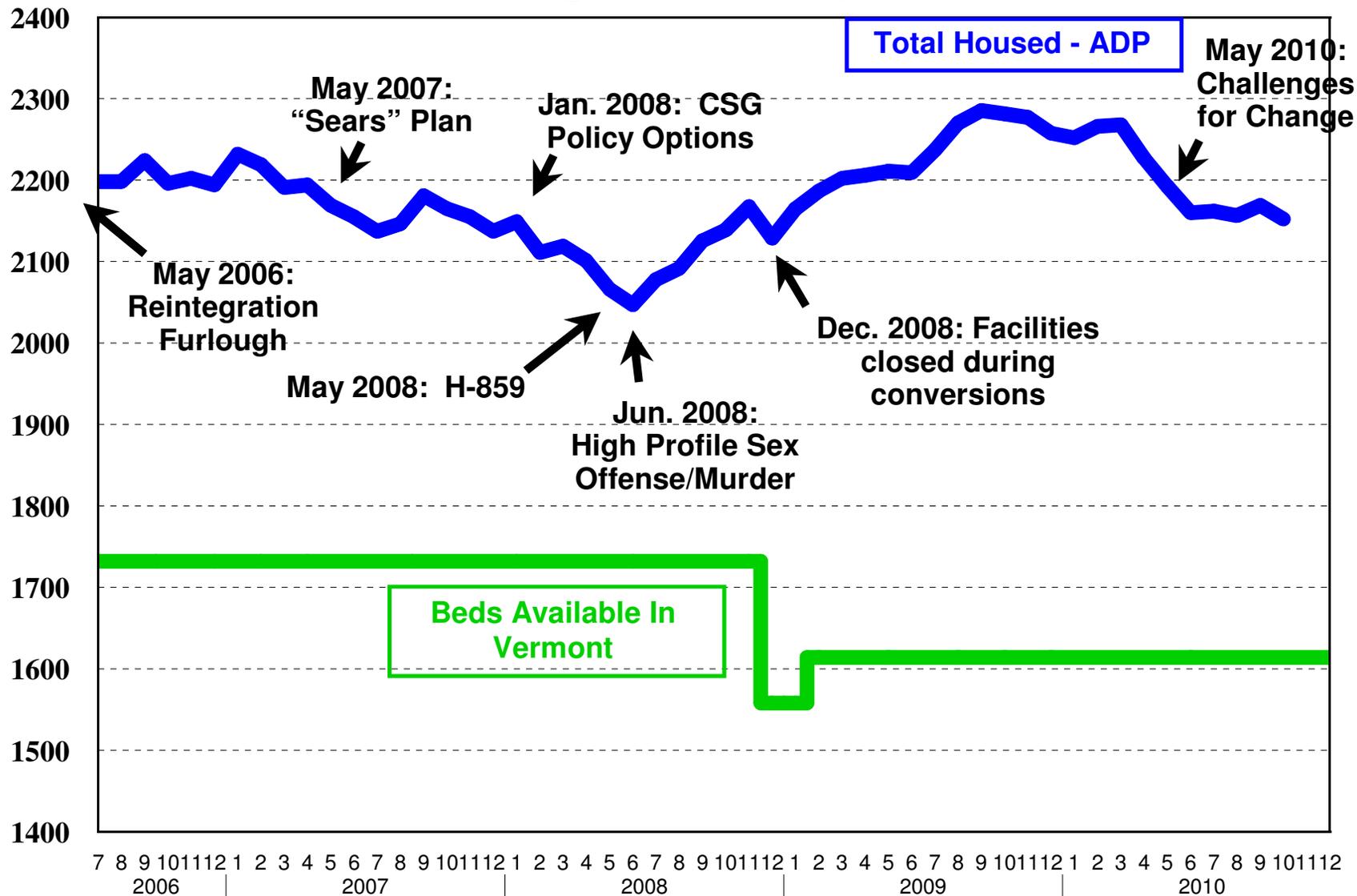
## Slowing (and Reversing) the Trend



Source: VTDOC Population Statistics and Snapshot databases. Linear regressions for each twelve months' Average Daily Population provided the calculation of the average slope (prediction of rate of growth) during the fiscal year.

# Recent Incarcerated Population

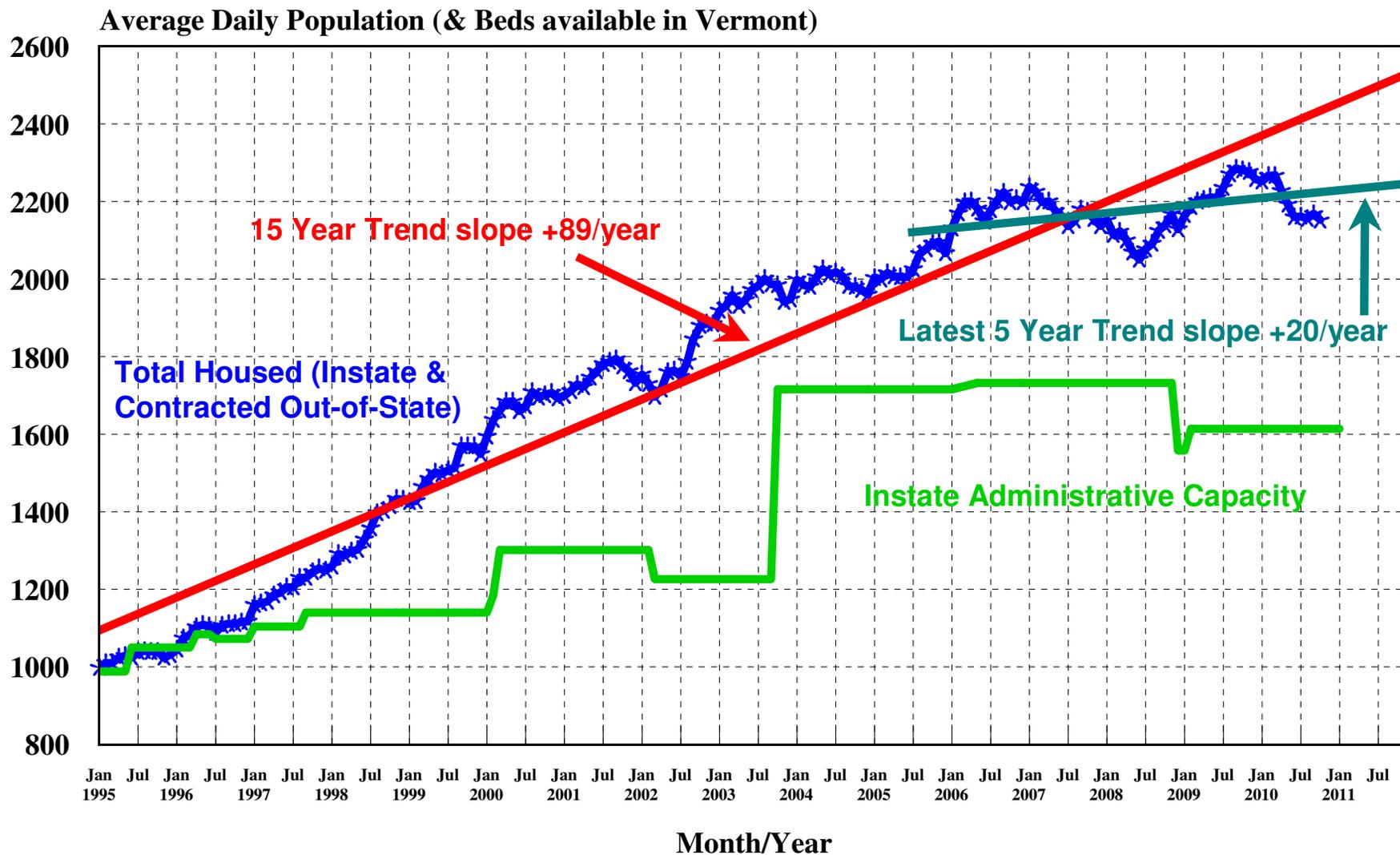
## Impact of Policy



Source: VTDOC Population Statistics (Popstat) database.

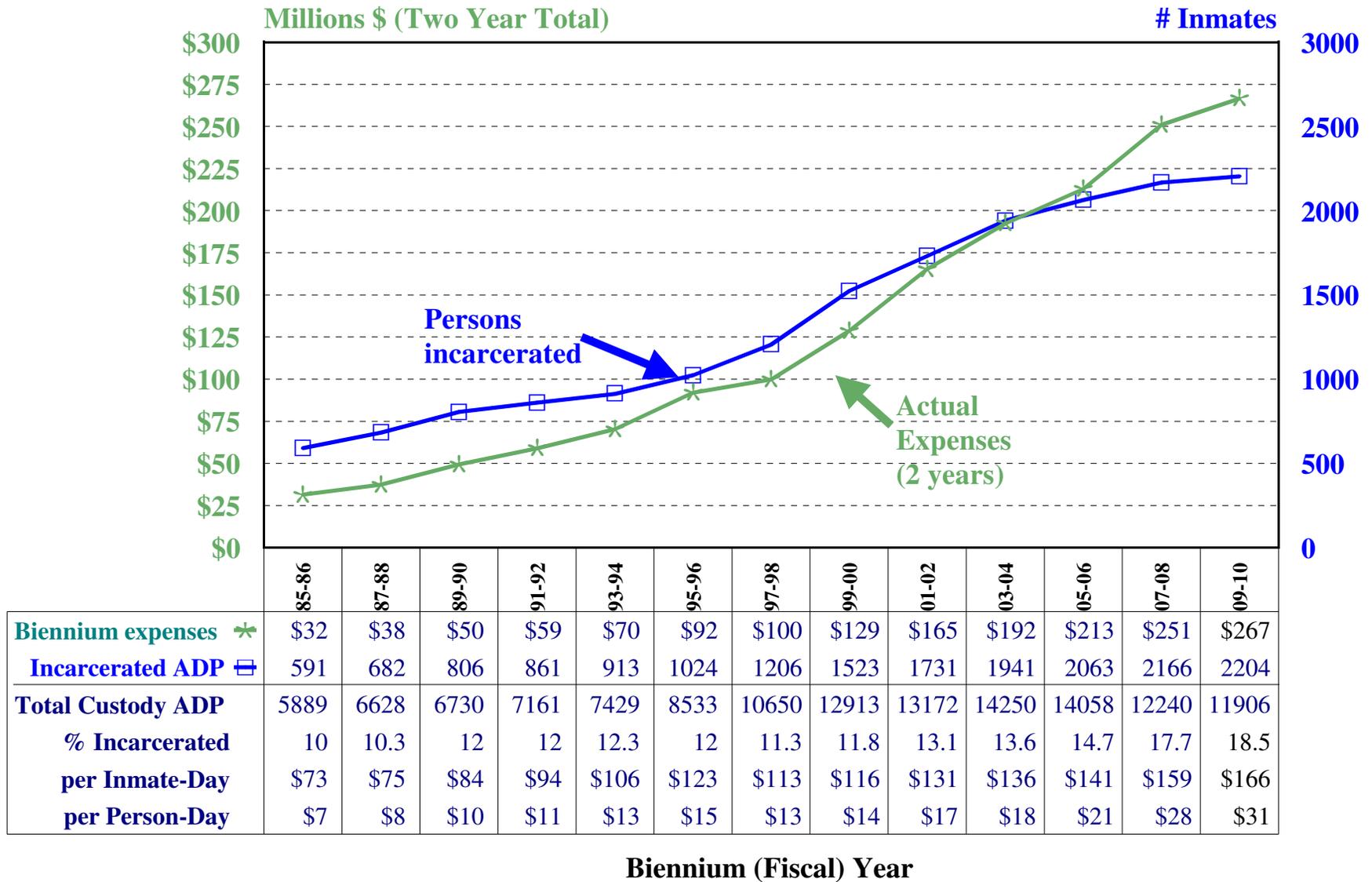
# Long term Population Trend

## Total Housed vs. Administrative Capacity



Source: VTDOC Population Statistics (Popstat). Note: "Total Housed" includes sentenced and/or detained offenders housed either in Vermont or out-of-state under Vermont jurisdiction.

# Total Budget vs. Incarcerated Population



Source: VTDOC Population Statistics (Popstat) and Snapshot databases and VTDOC Business Office.  
The Vermont Correctional Industries costs are not included.