Building Bridges: From Conviction to Employment

A Proposal to Reinvest Corrections Savings in an Employment Initiative

ONE YEAR LATER

Submitted to: Representative William Dyson
Chair, Appropriations Committee
Connecticut General Assembly

Council of State Governments
Criminal Justice Programs

February 18, 2004

The Council of State Governments (CSG) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that serves all elected and appointed officials in the three branches of state government. Founded in 1933, CSG is unique in both its regional structure and its constituency-which includes state legislators, judges, and executive branch officials. The organization is funded largely through state government dues.

Points of view, recommendations, or findings stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Council of State Governments.

To: Rep. William Dyson, Chair, Appropriations Committee
Rep. Michael Lawlor, Chair, Judiciary Committee

From: Michael Thompson, Director of Criminal Justice Programs, Council of State Governments, Eastern Regional Conference

Date: February 18, 2004

Re: Update to the "Building Bridges" Report

Approximately one year ago, you commissioned from the Council of State Governments options that you and your colleagues in the legislature could consider to improve employment rates among people released from prison and jail. That report, *Building Bridges: From Conviction to Employment*, was presented at a statewide conference you convened and at a hearing a few months later in which the governor testified in support of many of the concepts described in the document.

This year, you inquired about changes in the population under supervision of the Connecticut Department of Corrections since the "Building Bridges" report was issued. Specifically, you asked the following:

1) Has the number of people incarcerated in Connecticut, and the characteristics of that population (e.g., pretrial status, sentence imposed, and demographics) changed since we last studied the inmate population about one year ago;

2) What appears to have caused the inmate population to increase, decrease, or stay the same over the past year?

3) To what extent do particular neighborhoods in Connecticut continue to receive the majority of people released from prison or jail?

The findings in this report are based on research conducted by nationally-known experts James Austin, Ph.D., Michael Jacobson, Ph.D., and Eric Cadora. Biographies for these expert consultants, who have assisted dozens of states and served in prominent positions, appear at the conclusion of this report.

Also included in this report is a memorandum prepared last year by Drs. Austin and Jacobson, which describes the impact that legislation you introduced to address prison overcrowding, increase public safety, and reduce recidivism would have on the prison population and the Department of Corrections budget. The projected impact of that legislation, which you re-introduced this year, remains the same this year.

Data used to inform this research includes numbers provided by the Department of Corrections. Without their cooperation, this report would not have been possible. That said, the quality of data being recorded by the DOC and its capacity to analyze the data is extremely limited as compared to most state prison systems. These limitations make it impossible to issue reliable forecasts of future prison populations, evaluate the impact of past initiatives, and test the impact of proposed legislation and policies. The expert consultants note that the costs of upgrading the state's research and planning capabilities are minimal as compared to how much money would be saved by improving the effectiveness of current correctional agency operations.

TABLE 1
CHANGES IN THE CONNECTICUT PRISON POPULATION

Prisoner Group	Jan 2003	July 2003	Jan 2004	Change
Total	**19,216**	**19,121**	**18,523**	**-693**
Sentenced	15,220	15,243	14,336	-884
Accused	3,628	3,417	3,633	+5
Federal/INS	368	461	554	+186
Major Sentenced Offense Group				
Violation Probation/CS	2,346	2,293	2,080	-266
Sale of Narcotics	2,207	2,161	1,960	-247
Possession of Drugs	804	806	765	-39
Community Supervision Populations	**3,915**	**NA**	**4,130**	**+215**
Parole Population	2,100	NA	2,343	+243
Halfway House	759	668	680	-79
Transitional Supervision	1,012	1,069	1,060	+48
Re-entry Furlough	44	45	47	+3

Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

TABLE 2
KEY CHANGES IN ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES
2002 AND 2003

Admission/Release Attribute	2002	2003	Difference
Total Un-sentenced Admissions	15,714	15,375	339
Parole Technical Violators	700	502	198
			0
Total Releases	30,469	31,464	-995
Time Served Releases	7,925	8,774	-849

Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

TABLE 3
CROSS TAB OF ADMIT TYPES WITH LEGAL STATUS
COMPARISON OF 2002 AND 2003

Admit Type	Legal Status								Total	
	Sentenced>2 year		Sentenced<2 year		Un-sentenced		Federal			
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
New Admits	436	369	2,280	2,282	5,929	5,543	111	98	8,756	8,292
New Admits-Other	184	169	200	118	511	231	606	1,351	1,501	1,869
New Admits-Civil	25	10	60	54	1,040	268	80	684	1,205	1,033
Parole-Return	7	19	7	20	68	18	14	65	96	122
Parole Viol-Tech	529	317	42	24	60	35	69	126	700	502
Return Other	60	60	34	16	8	2	8	2	110	80
Return from Trans/Com	487	494	693	730	130	165	12	17	1,322	1,460
Readmission-Other	41	157	22	184	80	313	383	355	526	1,009
Readmission-Sentence	706	657	3,051	3,187	171	258	20	22	3,948	4,124
Readmission Continued	1,975	2,177	3,484	4,322	7,620	8,476	75	101	13,514	15,076
Return with New Charge	270	249	61	69	60	57	7	35	398	407
Readmission Parcom/Cuscom	3	2	2	3	37	9	8	51	50	65
Total	**4,723**	**4,680**	**9,936**	**11,009**	**15,714**	**15,375**	**1,393**	**2,907**	**31,766**	**34,039**

Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

TABLE 4
CROSS TAB OF RELEASE TYPES WITH LEGAL STATUS
COMPARISON OF 2002 AND 2003

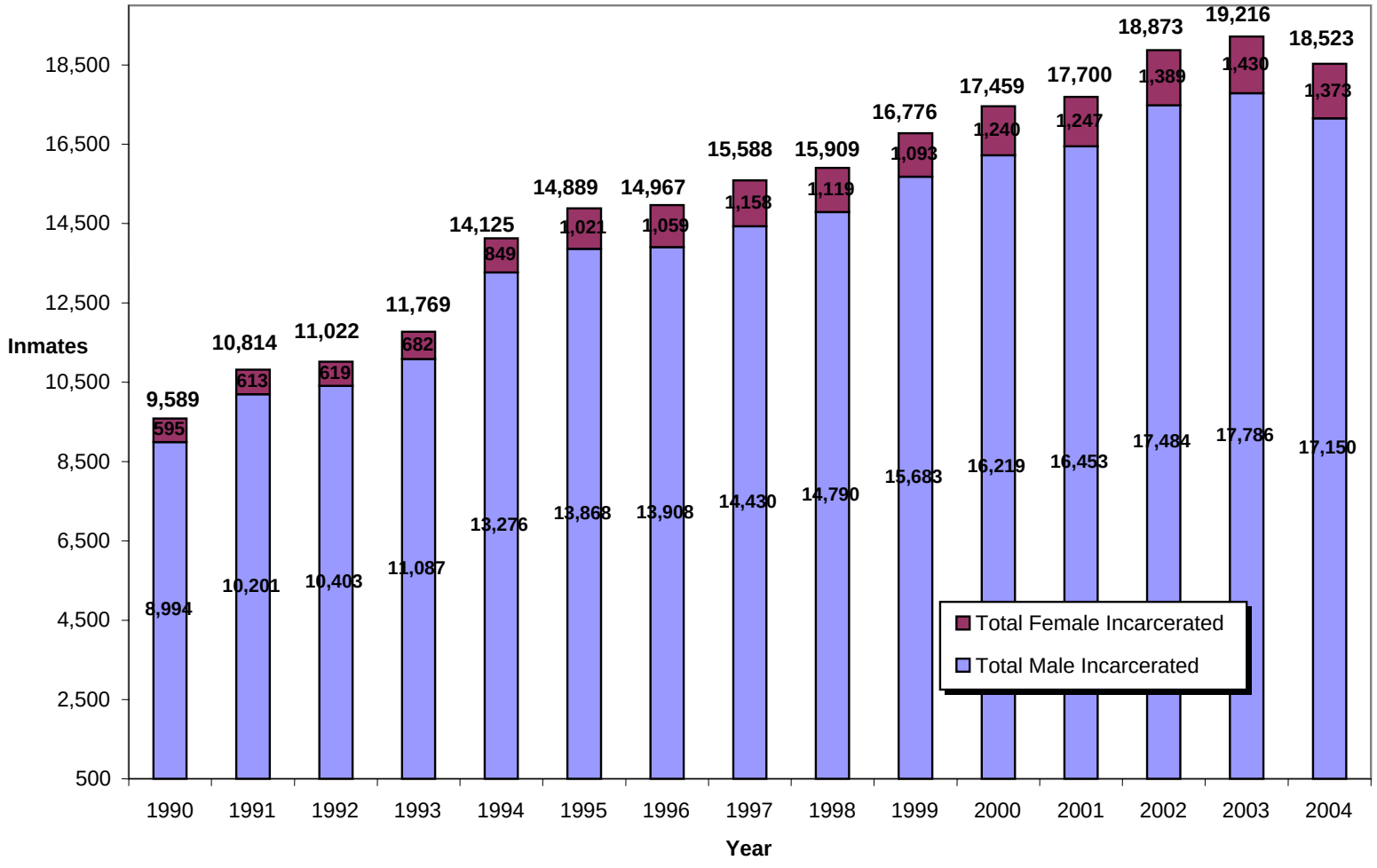
Release Type	Legal Status								Total	
	Sentenced>2 year		Sentenced<2 year		Un-sentenced		Federal			
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Absconding from Parole	134	1,136	18	1,559	8	118	17	10	177	2,823
Consignment to Other Jurisdiction	40	45	30	15	9	0	4	0	83	60
Discharge to Special Parole Supervision	2	13	6	19	8	21	149	314	165	367
Discharge Other	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Discharge to Court	319	252	835	443	6,180	5,429	109	324	7,443	6,448
Discharge from Parole, End of Sentence	799	--	25	--	55	--	3	--	882	--
Discharge from Trans Supv	219	--	1,328	--	93	--	4	--	1,644	--
Discharge to Feds	1	8	1	3	9	6	381	251	392	268
Discharge to Immigration	3	4	3	2	11	4	824	1465	841	1,475
Discharge to Police		1		0	10	5	8	19	18	25
Fine Paid	2	4	26	23	136	94		111	164	232
Time Served	1,677	1,672	5,468	6,411	766	682	14	9	7,925	8,774
Escape	92	46	59	25	4	0	1	0	156	74
Death	34	36	11	7	12	5		4	57	52
Parcom Cased Closed	7	6	10	2	39	3	6	36	62	47
Parole Discharge from Parcom	9	13	3	0	30	2		38	42	53
Parole to Feds	16	10		0		0	1	1	17	11
Other Release	11	14	10	8	5	2		1	26	25
Release to Community	1,085	558	428	255		2	3	4	1,516	819
Release to Extended Supervised Parole	8	4	3	0	1	0		0	12	4
Release to Parcom	51	65	1	0	8	0		10	60	75
Release to Re-entry Furlough	69	22	29	41	3	2	1	1	102	66
Released to Supervised Parole	1,095	1,555	24	36	13	12	9	23	1,141	1,626
Released to Home Jurisdiction	2	4	2	1	20	8	11	15	35	28
Transfer to Trans Supv	306	484	604	822	26	28	1	4	937	1,338
Un-sentenced Discharge on Bond	388	396	495	544	5,659	5,436	14	269	6,556	6,645
Court Order	1	1	3	0	9	12	1	2	14	15
Total	**6,371**	**6,397**	**9,422**	**10,252**	**13,114**	**11,875**	**1,562**	**2,940**	**30,469**	**31,464**

Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

TABLE 5
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY RELEASE TYPE
COMPARISON OF 2002 AND 2003

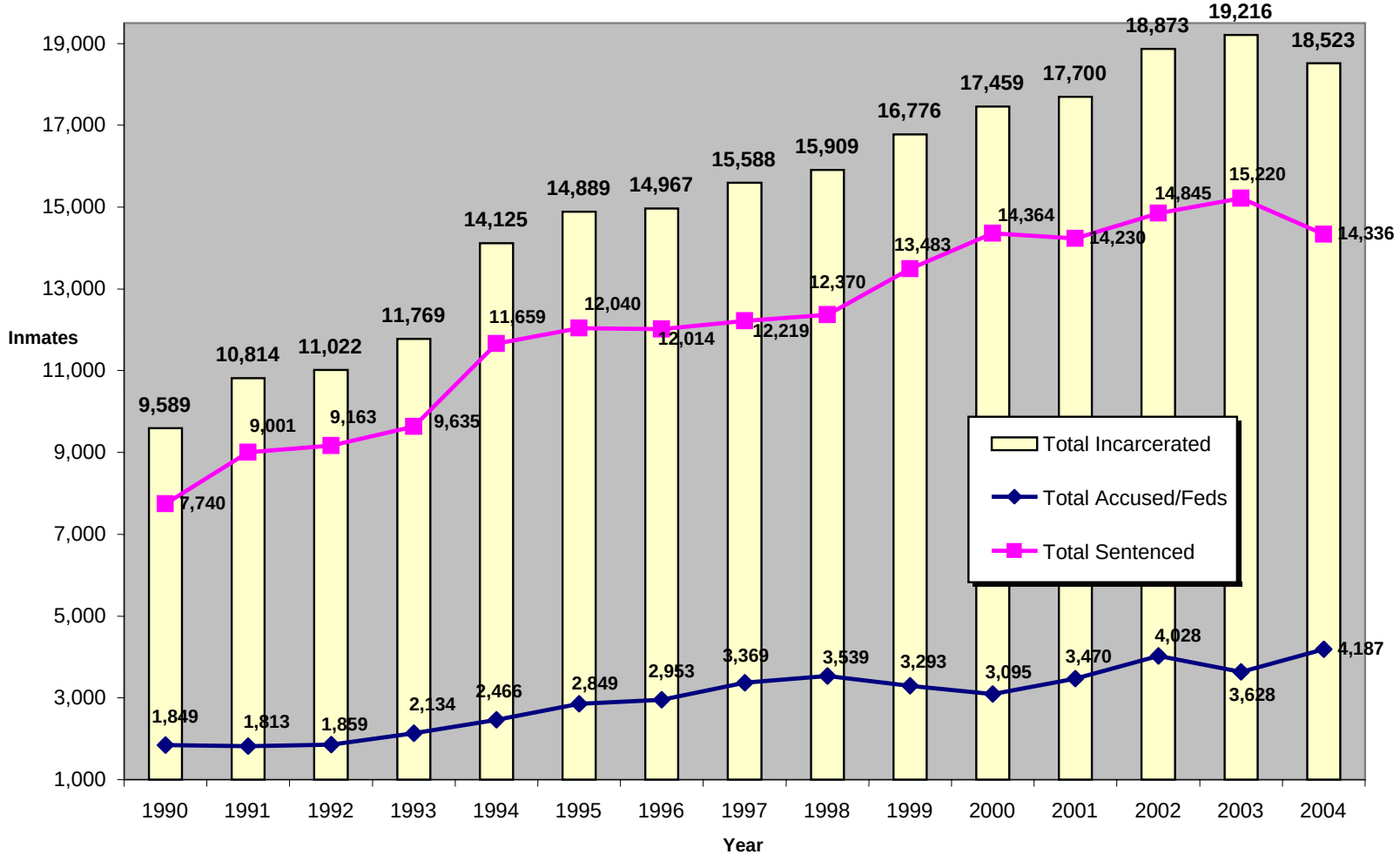
Release Type	Average LOS (Mos.)	
	2002	2003
Absconding from Parole	45.9	23.6
Consignment to Other Jurisdiction	12.7	13.6
Discharge to Special Parole Supervision	29.7	34.3
Discharge Other	28.9	14.4
Discharge to Court	2.1	0.9
Discharge from Parole, End of Sentence	53.5	
Discharge from Trans Supv	11.3	
Discharge to Feds	6.7	5.8
Discharge to Immigration	1.1	5.9
Discharge to Police	2.1	3.0
Fine Paid	1.7	0.2
Time Served	14.8	11.4
Escape	19.8	23.1
Death	37	55.8
Parcom Cased Closed	33.8	24.5
Parole Discharge from Parcom	32.6	42.2
Parole to Feds	46.5	38.1
Other Release	21.5	6.0
Release to Community	21.4	24.8
Release to Extended Supervised Parole	65.8	43.4
Release to Parcom	52.7	45.7
Release to Re-entry Furlough	28.8	16.1
Released to Supervised Parole	42	43.2
Released to Home Jurisdiction	23.6	10.2
Transfer to Trans Supv	9.1	10.2
Un-sentenced Discharge on Bond	0.5	0.5
Court Order	1.3	1.7

FIGURE 1
HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION BY GENDER (1990-2004)



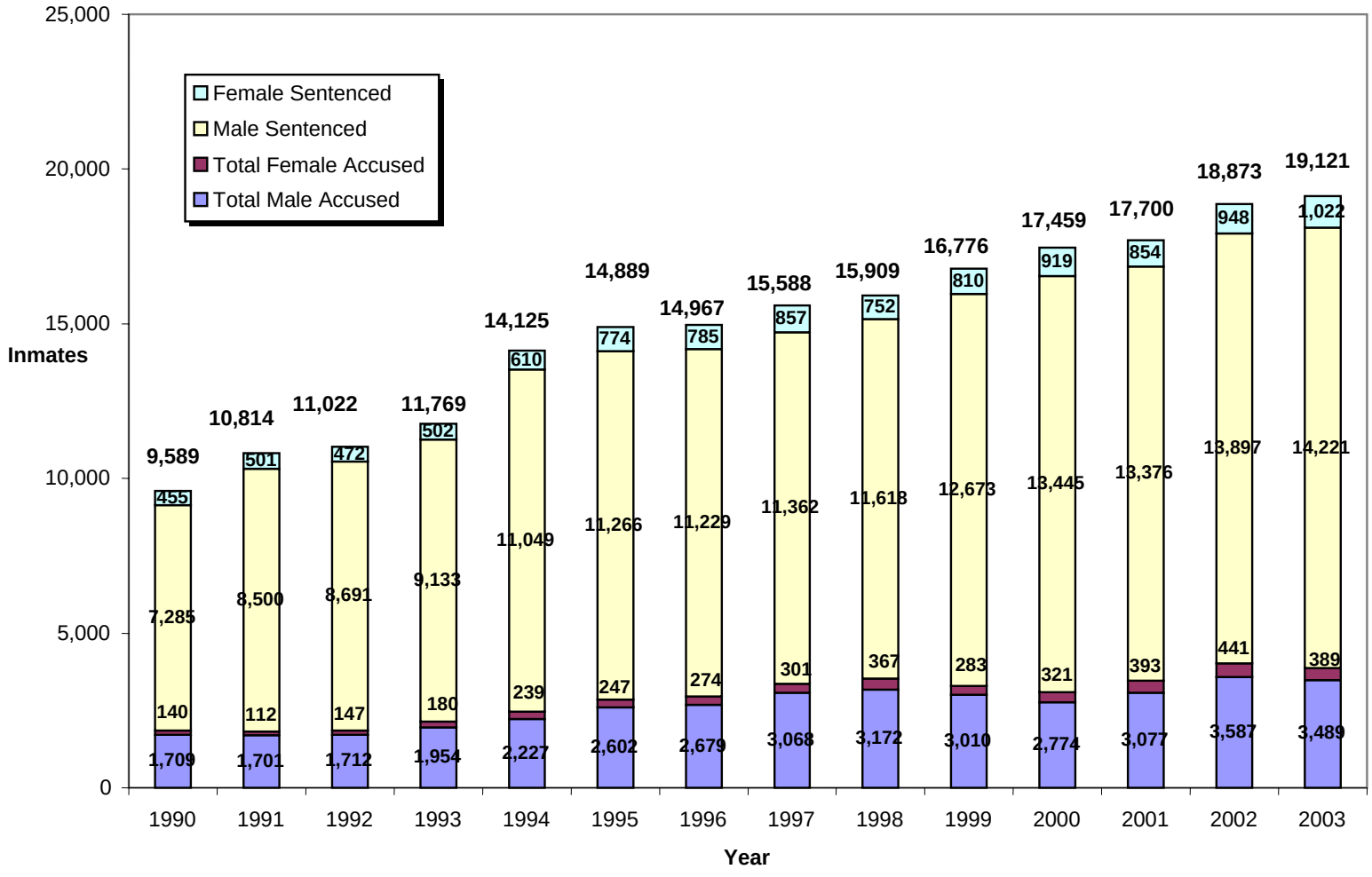
Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

FIGURE 2
HISTORICAL PRISON POPULATION BY LEGAL STATUS (1990-2004)



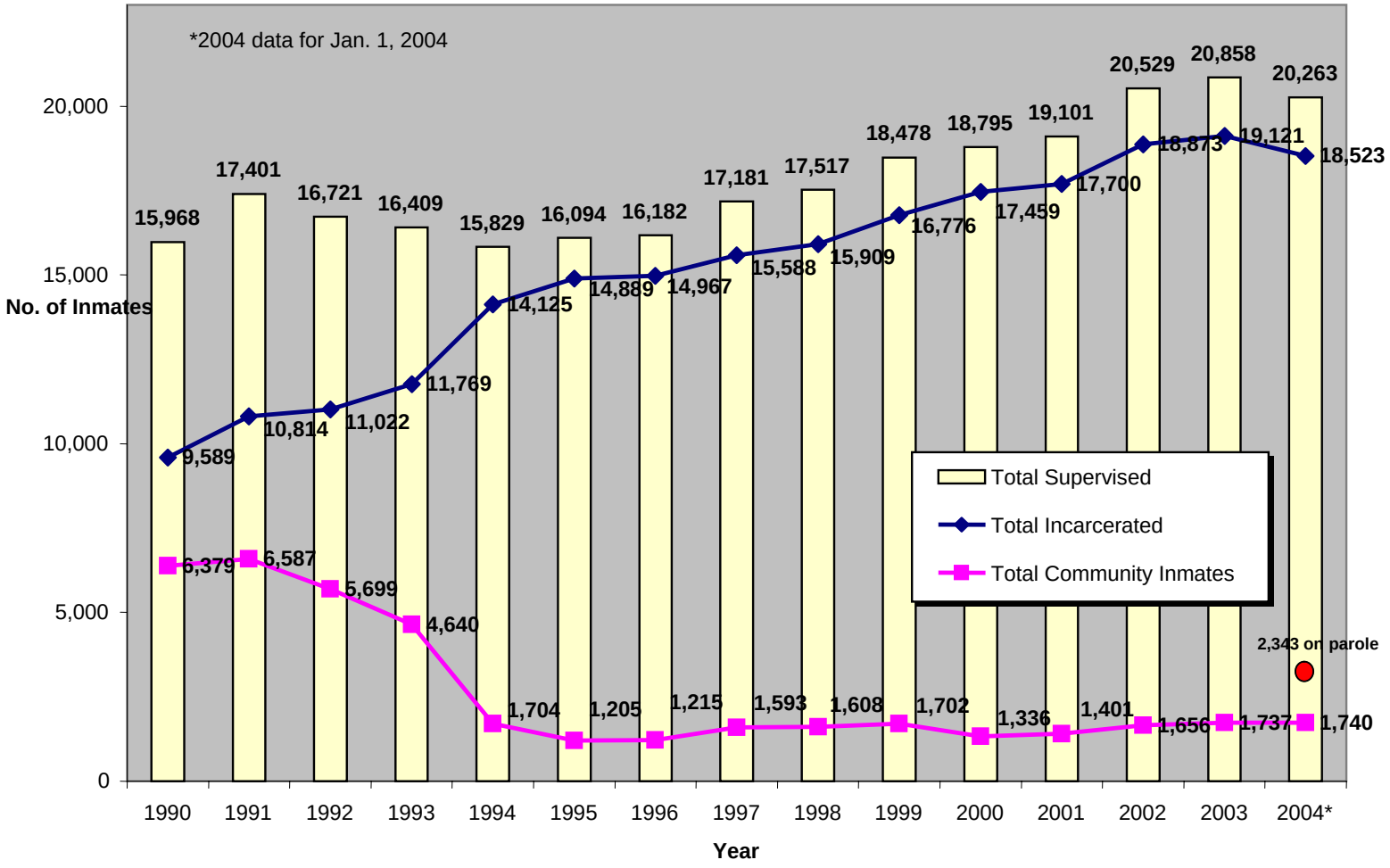
Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

FIGURE 3
HISTORICAL INMATE POPULATION BY GENDER (1990-2003)



Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

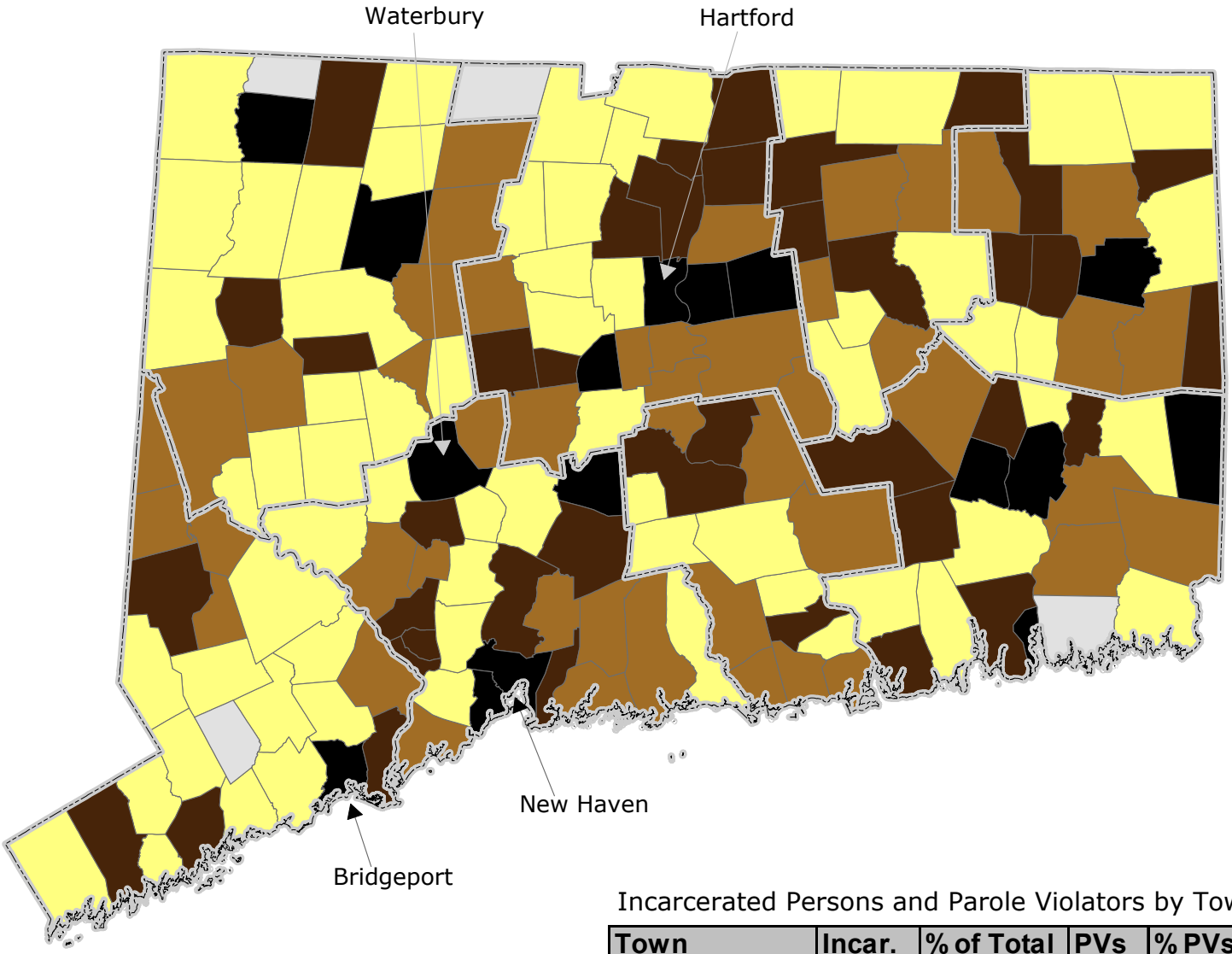
FIGURE 4
HISTORICAL SUPERVISED POPULATION (1990-2004)



Compiled by James Austin, Ph.D.

Incarcerated Persons per 1000 Residents, 2003

by Connecticut Towns, with County Boundaries



Counties

Incarcerated per 1000 (2003)

- 4.1 - 13.3
- 2.1 - 4.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0

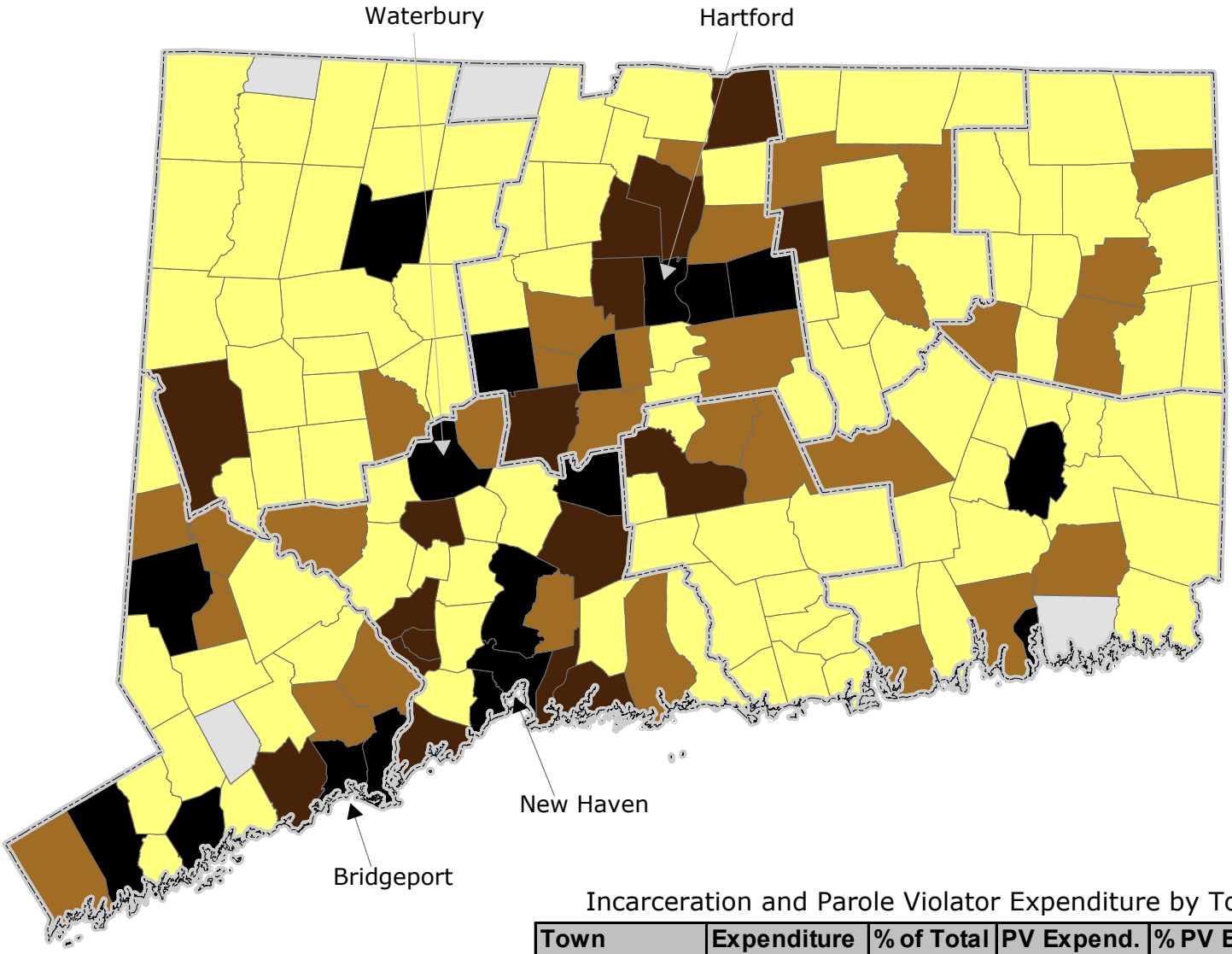
Incarcerated Persons and Parole Violators by Town

Town	Incar.	% of Total	PVs	% PVs
Hartford	1,611	13.99%	279	17.32%
New Haven	1,416	12.29%	264	18.64%
Bridgeport	1,226	10.64%	188	15.33%
Waterbury	922	8.00%	157	17.03%
New Britain	538	4.67%	83	15.43%
Meriden	339	2.94%	68	20.06%
New London	302	2.62%	80	26.49%
East Hartford	290	2.52%	56	19.31%
Stamford	267	2.32%	65	24.34%
West Haven	249	2.16%	48	19.28%
Bristol	234	2.03%	42	17.95%
Danbury	232	2.01%	58	25.00%
Manchester	229	1.99%	44	19.21%
Norwalk	229	1.99%	52	22.71%
Norwich	219	1.90%	67	30.59%

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

Incarceration Expenditure, 2003

by Connecticut Towns, with County Boundaries



Counties

Expenditure (2003)

- $5,000,000.01 - $86,447,850.00
- $1,500,000.01 - $5,000,000.00
- $500,000.01 - $1,500,000.00
- $150.00 - $500,000.00

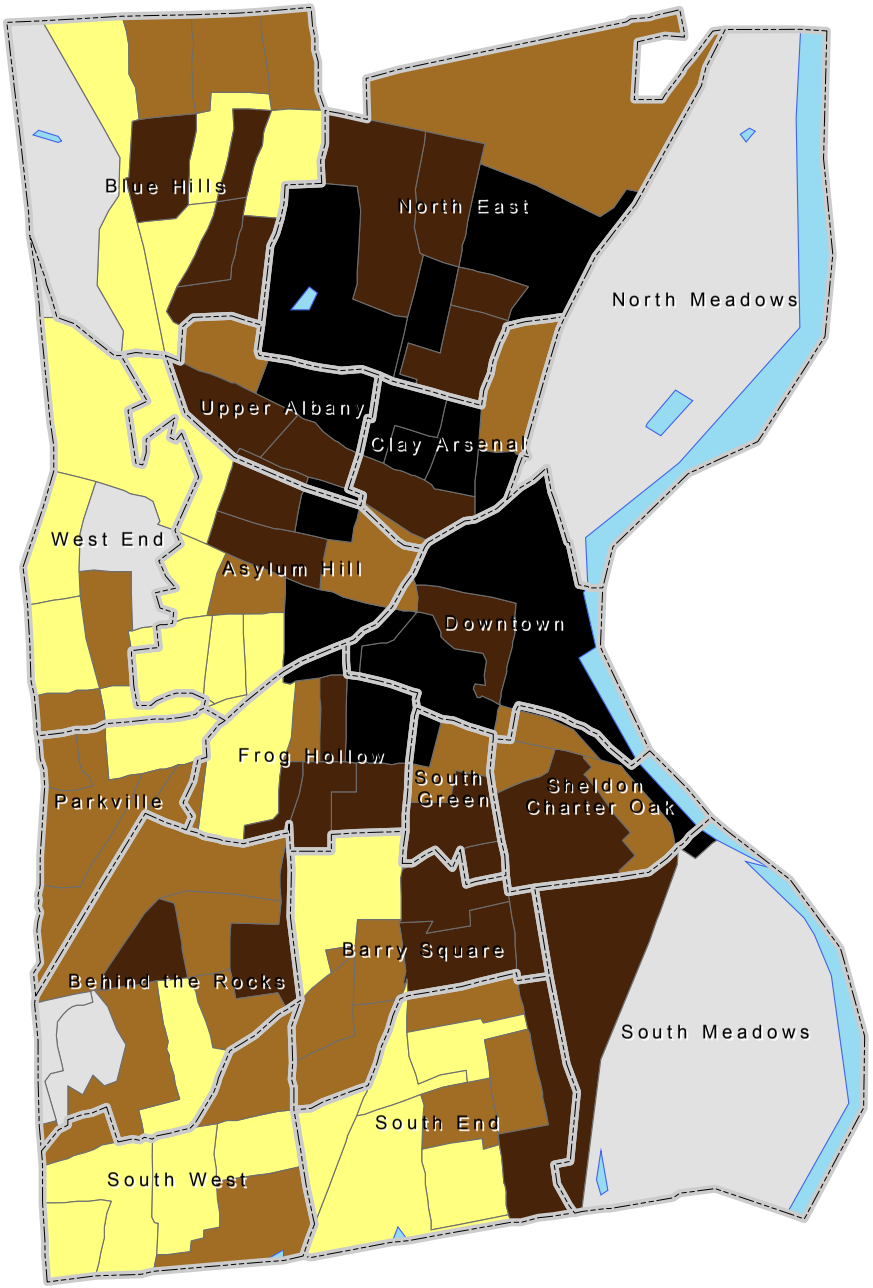
Incarceration and Parole Violator Expenditure by Town

Town	Expenditure	% of Total	PV Expend.	% PV Expend
New Haven	$86,447,850	16.28%	$19,372,350	22.41%
Hartford	$75,537,075	14.23%	$16,699,050	22.11%
Bridgeport	$75,164,700	14.16%	$13,046,250	17.36%
Waterbury	$52,351,125	9.86%	$11,484,525	21.94%
New Britain	$24,564,000	4.63%	$4,727,550	19.25%
Stamford	$15,959,400	3.01%	$3,150,375	19.74%
Norwalk	$12,373,275	2.33%	$4,054,275	32.77%
New London	$12,252,750	2.31%	$3,820,050	31.18%
Meriden	$12,161,625	2.29%	$3,547,050	29.17%
West Haven	$11,707,050	2.20%	$2,169,825	18.53%
Danbury	$10,133,250	1.91%	$2,629,500	25.95%
East Hartford	$10,010,475	1.89%	$2,601,525	25.99%
Norwich	$8,263,275	1.56%	$3,300,600	39.94%
Manchester	$8,255,250	1.55%	$3,355,275	40.64%
Hamden	$8,138,775	1.53%	$1,923,975	23.64%

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

Incarcerated Persons per 1000 Residents, 2003

by Hartford Block-Groups, with Neighborhood Boundaries



Incarcerated Persons and Parole Violators by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Incar.	% of Total	PVs	% PVs
North East	184	13.9%	34	18.5%
Asylum Hill	143	10.8%	26	18.2%
Barry Square	135	10.2%	26	19.3%
Frog Hollow	133	10.0%	32	24.1%
Clay Arsenal	127	9.6%	25	19.7%
Upper Albany	123	9.3%	13	10.6%
Blue Hills	104	7.9%	13	12.5%
Behind the Rocks	89	6.7%	15	16.9%
South End	79	6.0%	12	15.2%
Parkville	41	3.1%	8	19.5%
South Green	40	3.0%	8	20.0%
Sheldon Charter Oak	37	2.8%	8	21.6%
South West	33	2.5%	8	24.2%
West End	31	2.3%	6	19.4%
Downtown	20	1.5%	4	20.0%
South Meadows	5	0.4%	2	40.0%
North Meadows	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	*1,324*	*100%*	*240*	*18.1%*

Neighborhoods

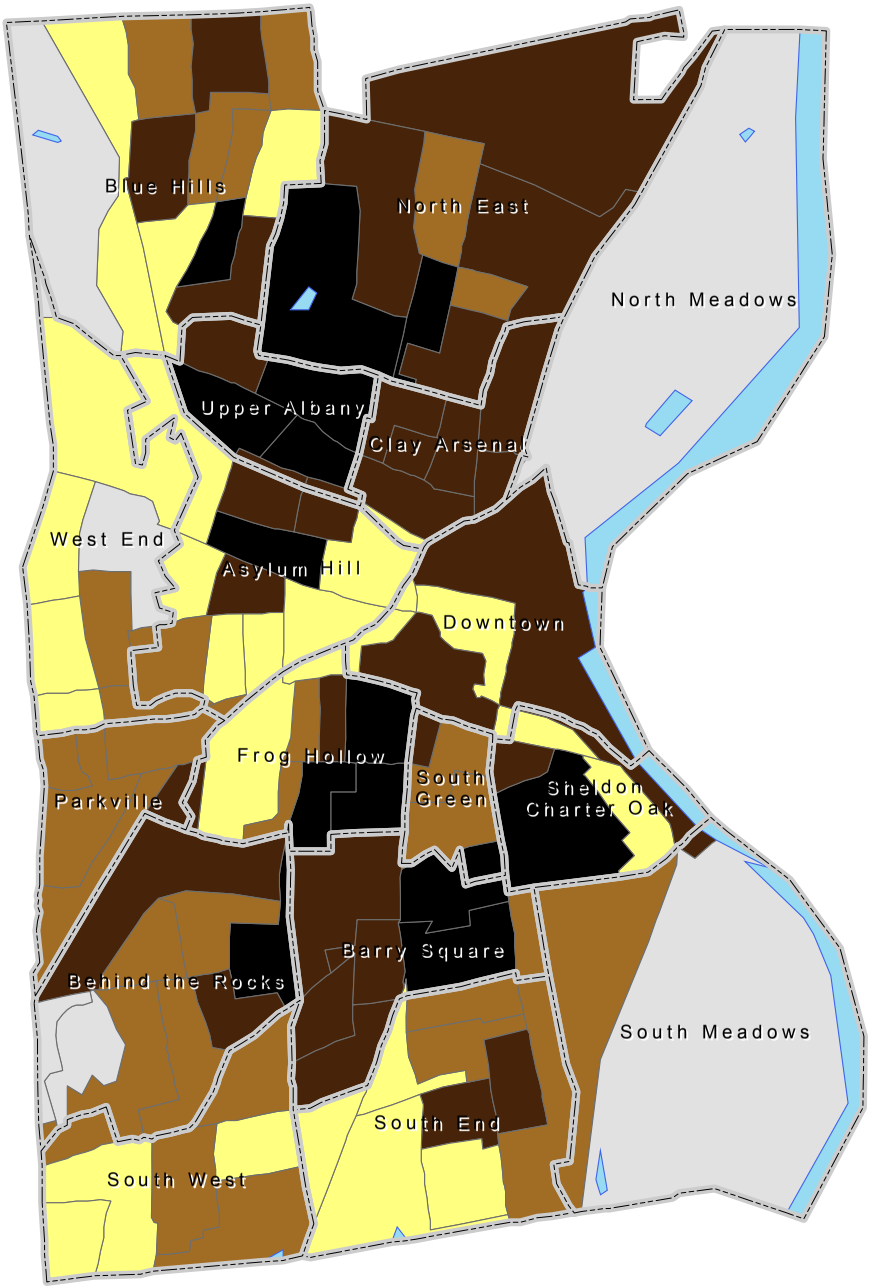
Incarcerated per 1000 (2003)

- 20.1 - 30.3
- 12.1 - 20.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- 1.0 - 6.0

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

Incarceration Expenditure, 2003

by Hartford Block-Groups, with Neighborhood Boundaries



Incarceration Expenditure by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Expenditure	% of Total	PV Expend.	% Of Expend.
Upper Albany	$8,210,550	12.7%	$802,500	9.8%
North East	$8,192,475	12.7%	$1,872,375	22.9%
Frog Hollow	$7,231,125	11.2%	$2,299,500	31.8%
Barry Square	$7,093,350	11.0%	$1,227,375	17.3%
Asylum Hill	$5,856,075	9.1%	$1,575,000	26.9%
Clay Arsenal	$5,737,950	8.9%	$1,188,375	20.7%
Blue Hills	$5,087,175	7.9%	$590,250	11.6%
Behind the Rocks	$4,952,775	7.7%	$967,500	19.5%
South End	$3,230,700	5.0%	$796,050	24.6%
Sheldon Charter Oak	$2,124,375	3.3%	$728,250	34.3%
Parkville	$1,740,750	2.7%	$407,625	23.4%
South West	$1,417,725	2.2%	$408,375	28.8%
South Green	$1,291,125	2.0%	$300,750	23.3%
Downtown	$1,159,350	1.8%	$923,625	79.7%
West End	$1,134,900	1.8%	$367,875	32.4%
South Meadows	$110,625	0.2%	$81,375	73.6%
North Meadows	$0	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Total	*$64,571,025*	100.0%	*$14,536,800*	22.5%

Neighborhoods

Expenditure (2003)

- $1,200,000.01 - $2,965,050.00
- $600,000.01 - $1,200,000.00
- $250,000.01 - $600,000.00
- $4,500.00 - $250,000.00

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

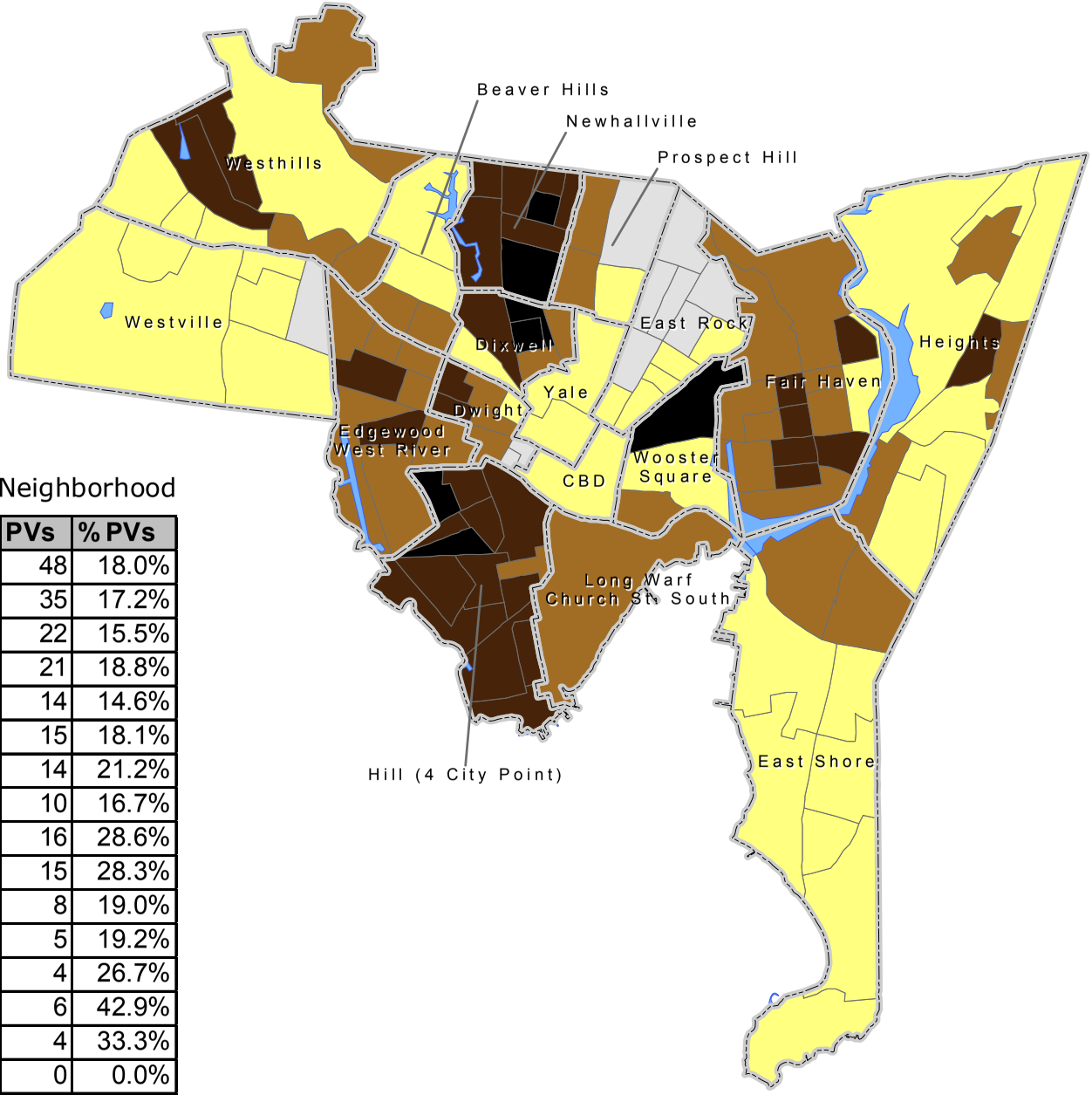
Incarcerated Persons per 1000 Residents, 2003

by New Haven Block-Groups, with Neighborhood Boundaries

Neighborhoods

Incarcerated per 1000 (2003)

- 25.1 - 133.3
- 15.1 - 25.0
- 7.1 - 15.0
- 0.4 - 7.0



Incarcerated Persons and Parole Violators by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Incar.	% of Total	PVs	% PVs
Hill (4 City Point)	267	21.2%	48	18.0%
Fair Haven	203	16.1%	35	17.2%
Newhallville	142	11.3%	22	15.5%
Edgewood - West River	112	8.9%	21	18.8%
Westhills	96	7.6%	14	14.6%
Heights	83	6.6%	15	18.1%
Dwight	66	5.2%	14	21.2%
Dixwell	60	4.8%	10	16.7%
Wooster Square	56	4.4%	16	28.6%
East Shore	53	4.2%	15	28.3%
Beaver Hills	42	3.3%	8	19.0%
Prospect Hill	26	2.1%	5	19.2%
Westville	15	1.2%	4	26.7%
Long Warf - Church St. South	14	1.1%	6	42.9%
Central Business District	12	1.0%	4	33.3%
East Rock	9	0.7%	0	0.0%
Yale	3	0.2%	1	33.3%
Total	*1,259*	*100.0%*	*238*	*18.9%*

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

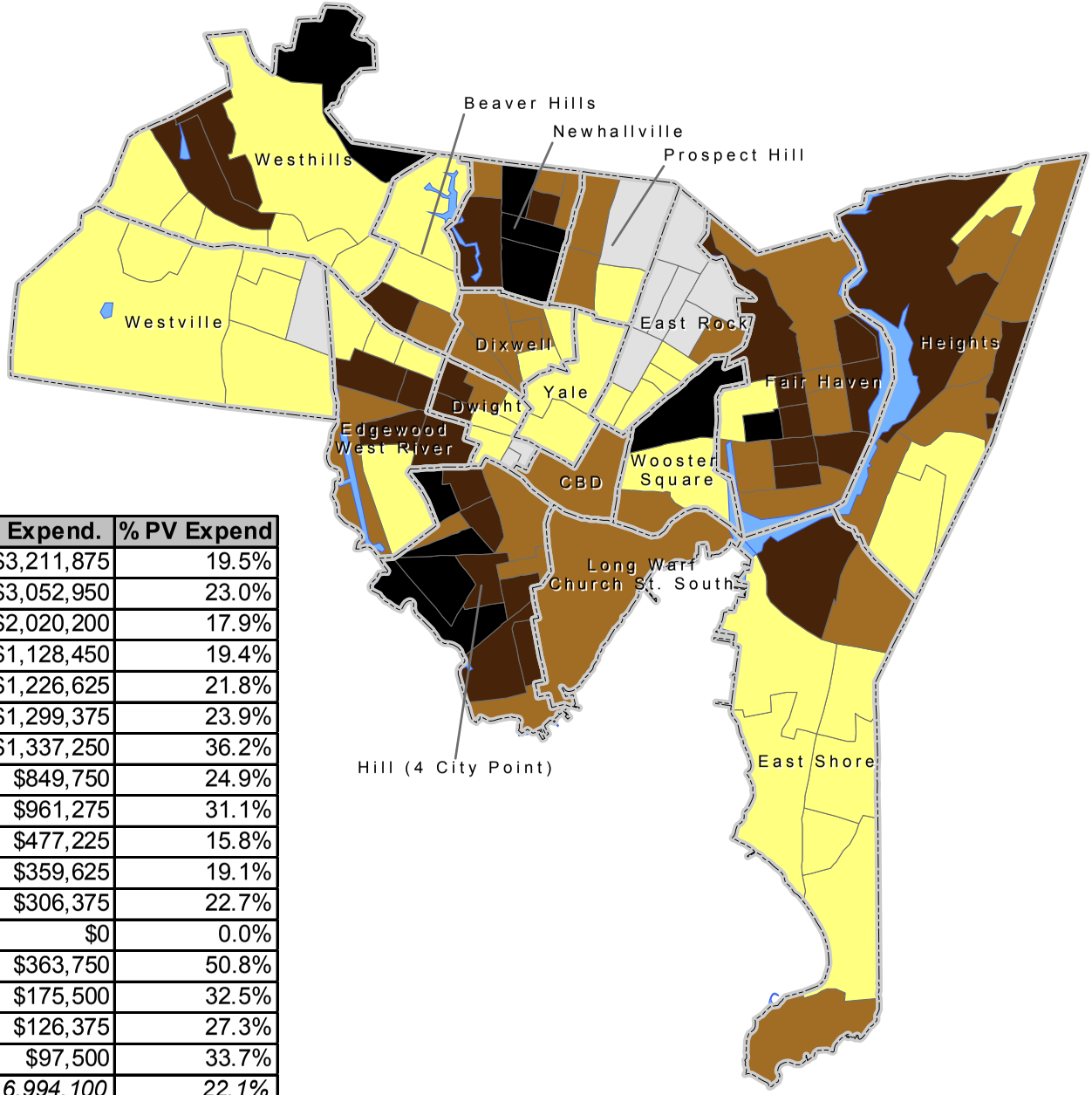
Incarceration Expenditure, 2003

by New Haven Block-Groups, with Neighborhood Boundaries

Neighborhoods

Expenditure (2003)

- $1,500,000.01 - $3,177,825.00
- $800,000.01 - $1,500,000.00
- $400,000.01 - $800,000.00
- $2,250.00 - $400,000.00



Incarceration Expenditure by Neighborhood

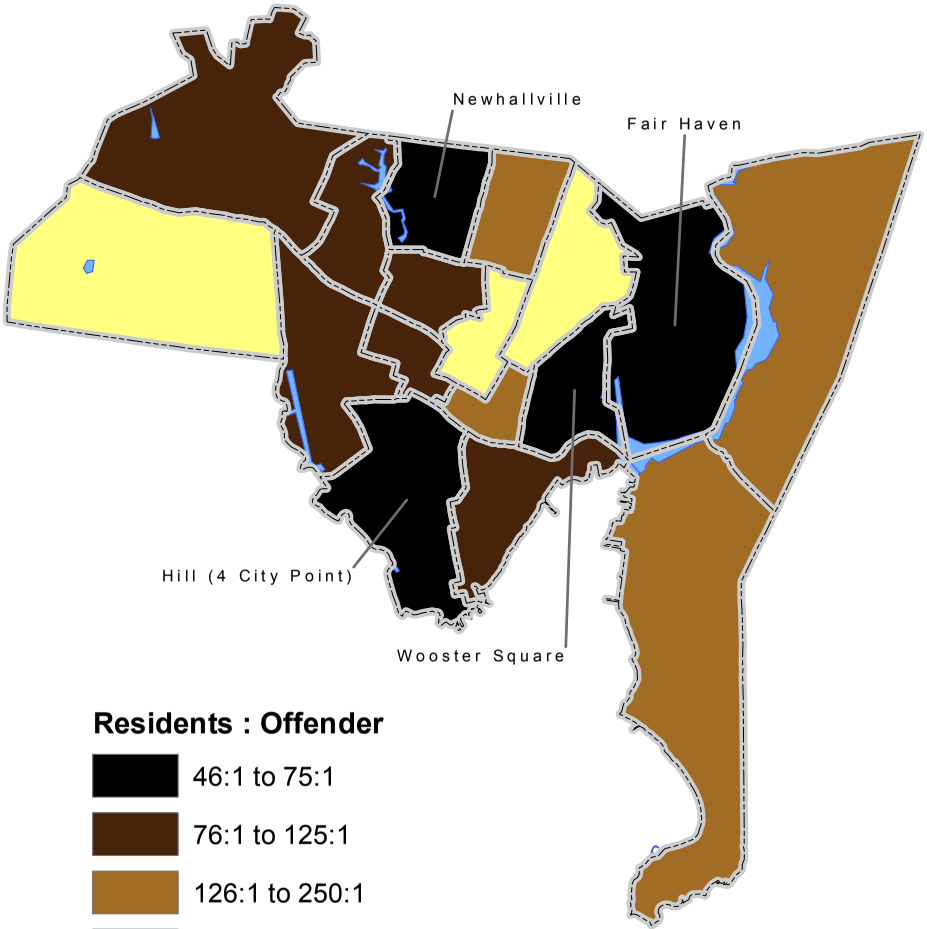
Neighborhood	Expenditure	% of Total	PV Expend.	% PV Expend
Hill (4 City Point)	$16,463,325	21.4%	$3,211,875	19.5%
Fair Haven	$13,274,550	17.2%	$3,052,950	23.0%
Newhallville	$11,259,450	14.6%	$2,020,200	17.9%
Edgewood - West River	$5,829,300	7.6%	$1,128,450	19.4%
Westhills	$5,616,225	7.3%	$1,226,625	21.8%
Heights	$5,426,400	7.0%	$1,299,375	23.9%
Wooster Square	$3,696,975	4.8%	$1,337,250	36.2%
Dwight	$3,416,700	4.4%	$849,750	24.9%
East Shore	$3,091,500	4.0%	$961,275	31.1%
Dixwell	$3,018,975	3.9%	$477,225	15.8%
Beaver Hills	$1,886,250	2.4%	$359,625	19.1%
Prospect Hill	$1,348,500	1.7%	$306,375	22.7%
East Rock	$732,000	0.9%	$0	0.0%
Long Warf - Church St. South	$715,500	0.9%	$363,750	50.8%
Westville	$539,625	0.7%	$175,500	32.5%
Central Business District	$462,375	0.6%	$126,375	27.3%
Yale	$289,125	0.4%	$97,500	33.7%
Total	*$77,066,775*	100.0%	*$16,994,100*	*22.1%*

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

Ratio of Residents to Incarcerated Offenders, 2003

by New Haven Neighborhoods

Ratio of Residents to Offenders

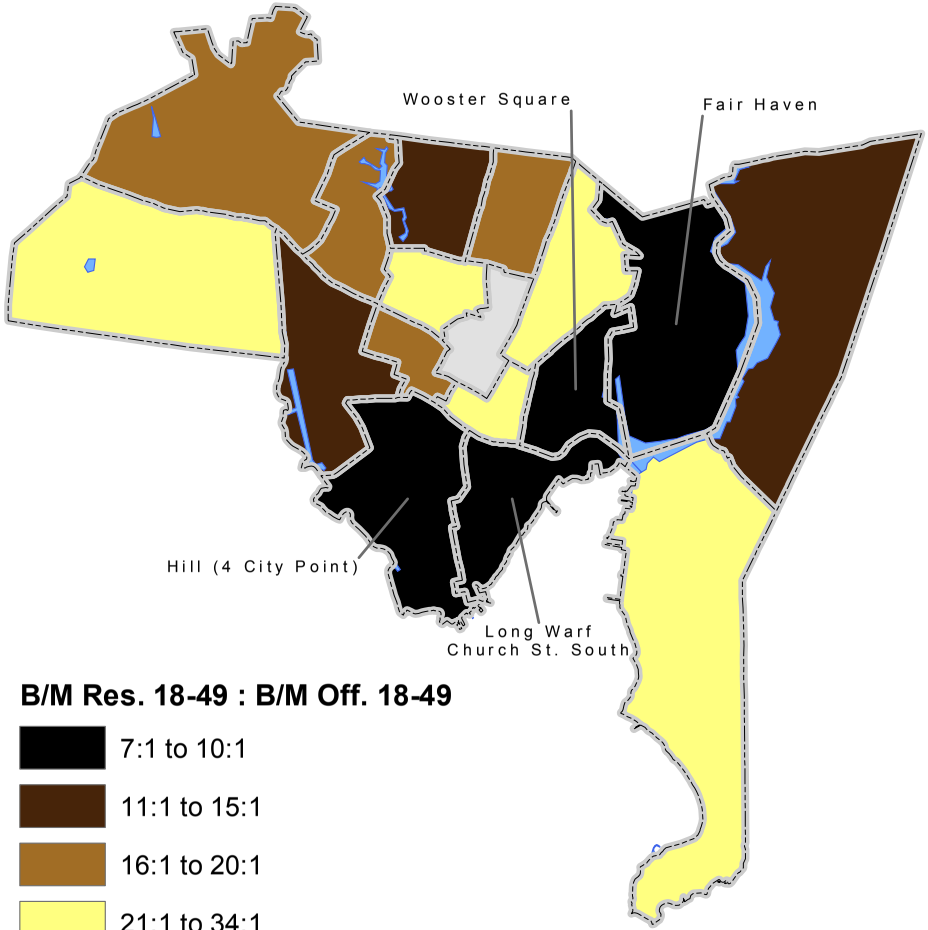


Residents : Offender

- 46:1 to 75:1
- 76:1 to 125:1
- 126:1 to 250:1
- over 251:1

City Total = 98:1

Ratio of Black Male Residents Age 18 to 49 to Black Male Offenders Age 18 to 49



B/M Res. 18-49 : B/M Off. 18-49

- 7:1 to 10:1
- 11:1 to 15:1
- 16:1 to 20:1
- 21:1 to 34:1

City Total = 14:1

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions and US Census Bureau, 2000 Census Data

Note: Some reported figures will be different regarding total numbers incarcerated and total expenditures for New Haven and Hartford when reported in the state maps of Connecticut as compared to the city maps of New Haven and Hartford. The difference is a result of geocoding techniques. When geocoding towns for the state maps, the "town" field was used to count instances of incarceration and to calculate expenditures – these are nearly 100 percent accurate. When geocoding neighborhoods for the city maps, the "street address" fields were used, in which case approximately 10 percent of the street addresses were not geocoded due to inaccurate data. The result is that the totals in the city maps will be slightly smaller than those in the state maps.

Production Director: Eric Cadora
Cartographer: Charles Swartz
Data Source: CT Dept. of Correction, 2003 Admissions

TO: Representative William R. Dyson, Chairperson
Senator Toni N. Harp, Chairperson
Senator Joan V. Hartley, Vice Chairperson
Representative Annette Carter, Vice Chairperson
Representative Konstantinos Diamantis, Vice Chairperson
Representative Sandy Nofis, Vice Chairperson
Representative Christel H. Truglia, Vice Chairperson
Senator Robert L. Genario, Ranking Member
Representative Peter A. Metz, Ranking Member
Appropriations Committee

Representative Michael P. Lawlor, Chairperson
Senator Andrew J. McDonald, Chairperson
Senator Christopher S. Murphy, Vice Chairperson
Representative Christopher R. Stone, Vice Chairperson
Senator John A. Kissel, Ranking Member
Representative Robert Farr, Ranking Member
Judiciary Committee
Connecticut General Assembly

FROM: James Austin, *The Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections, George Washington University*
Michael Jacobson, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

DATE: April 3, 2003

RE: Raised HB 6694
Building Bridges: From Conviction to Employment

We are writing to offer an initial analysis of the potential budget savings that can result from implementation of many of the proposals contained in General Assembly Bill 6694. We offer our estimate of cost savings for the proposals that will have a specific and quantifiable reduction in prison beds.

It is important to note a couple of key assumptions when reviewing this analysis. First, we are using a per-diem cost of $50 to calculate savings to the Department of Correction. Though the average daily cost per prisoner is about $74, we believe that using a more "marginal" savings reflects the reality that there are some administrative, managerial and support costs that are so fixed that even significant bed reductions will not save the "fully loaded" cost of $74 per day.

Second, many of these savings will take at least two and perhaps more years to fully phase in. The savings figures presented here reflect the fully annualized savings of each of the proposals.

Finally, it must be remembered that a huge management and organizational effort will be required in order to achieve some of the savings especially for the proposal that is designed to divert probation violators from prison into alternative community based sanctions.

The cost savings estimates are as follows:

> Proposal: Inmates required to serve at least 50 percent of their court-imposed sentence who are not discretionarily released by the board shall be automatically released upon serving 75 percent of their sentence.
>
> Prison Bed and Savings Impact: Approximately 1,750 beds at an annual savings of $31.9 million.
>
> Proposal: Inmates required to serve at least 85 percent of their court-imposed sentence shall be automatically released upon meeting that requirement.
>
> Prison Bed and Savings Impact: Approximately 400 beds at an annual savings of $7.3 million
>
> Proposal: The judicial branch's Court Support Services Division, the Board of Parole, and the Department of Correction collectively will develop an incremental sanctions policy for technical violations.
>
> Prison Bed and Savings Impact: Approximately 490 beds – this is based on our last estimate that suggested the state reduce the number of technical violators by 25 percent – at an annual savings of $8.9 million.

These three proposals combine to save 2650 prison beds at a total (and conservative) annual savings of $48.1 million.

This analysis does not include bed savings that would result from a variety of other proposals contained in the legislation but for which the bed impact is currently unknown. Additionally, it does not include bed savings from reducing the amount of time that probation technical violators spend in prison (this proposal is not currently included in the legislation). If, for example, this group spent, on average, three months fewer in prison, there would be a savings of approximately 340 beds at an annual savings of $6.2 million.

The potential for the bed and fiscal savings to grow beyond these estimates is substantial. The total annual savings of $48 million is based on a conservative per-diem figure and includes only the bed savings that we have been able to specifically calculate and leaves out others for which the savings are less calculable but real nonetheless and doesn't include other efforts at bed savings such as reducing the length of stay for technical probation violators.

At savings of this magnitude the state should reinvest a significant proportion of these funds into both community-based programs and the neighborhoods receiving the majority of people released from prison. Some reinvestment *must* be made in order to achieve some of these savings in the first place (such as creating the alternatives to prison for technical violators) and other kinds of investment can be used to strengthen the communities from which these prisoners come to help ensure that fewer of them go to or return to prison.

cc: Members of the Appropriations Committee
Members of the Judiciary Committee

James Austin

Director, Institute on Crime, Justice, and Corrections, George Washington University

Dr. James Austin is the director of the Institute on Crime, Justice, and Corrections at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Prior to joining the GWU, he was the Executive Vice President of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency where he was employed for 20 years. He began his career in corrections in 1970 when he was employed by the Illinois Department of Corrections as a correctional sociologist at the Joliet and Stateville prisons.

Dr. Austin was named by the American Correctional Association as its 1991 recipient of the Peter P. Lejin's Research Award. In 1999 he received the Western Society of Criminology Paul Tappin award for outstanding contributions in the field of criminology. Since 2000, he has served as the Chair of American Society of Criminology National Policy Committee.

Dr. Austin has authored numerous publications including three books. His most recent book, *It's About Time: America's Imprisonment Binge*, was first published in 1996 (co-authored with Dr. John Irwin). The third edition was published this spring.

Each year the ICJC is awarded approximately $1.5 million in research contracts from federal and state correctional agencies. Many State departments of correction, including those in Texas, Georgia, and California, have sought Dr. Austin's assistance in analyzing their prison population. Dr. Austin has also directed studies in 25 states that entail projections of correctional populations based on current and proposed sentencing reforms. In addition, the ICJC has recently conducted national evaluations of "Three Strikes and You're Out" laws, the privatization of prisons, juveniles in adult corrections, and prison classification systems. In 1999 Dr. Austin was designated by the U.S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division to serve as the Federal Monitor to oversee major reforms in the Georgia juvenile correctional system.

Michael P. Jacobson

Professor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Dr. Michael P. Jacobson teaches at the City University of New York Graduate Center and the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in the Department of Law, Police Science, and Criminal Justice Administration. He has also served on the Graduate Faculty of the Wagner School of Public Administration at New York University, where he taught courses on public policy analysis and governmental budgeting. He has a Ph.D in Sociology from the CUNY Grad Center.

Dr. Jacobson retired from government administration in 1997. He had been appointed Correction Commissioner in 1996 by Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani, after serving as Acting Correction Commissioner beginning in January 1995. While Acting Correction Commissioner, he continued to serve as Commissioner of the New York City Probation Department, having been appointed to that position in 1992.

Prior to his appointment as Probation Commissioner, he served as Deputy Budget Director at the City's Office of Management and Budget, where he worked for seven years. He previously served as Deputy Director of the Mayor's Arson Strike Force for five years, where he helped plan and coordinate the City's anti-arson strategies.

For two decades, Dr. Jacobson has specialized in the field of criminal justice, particularly in the areas of financial issues, technology initiatives, multi-agency operations and victims' rights. He also is a member of the Vera Institute of Justice Board of Trustees.