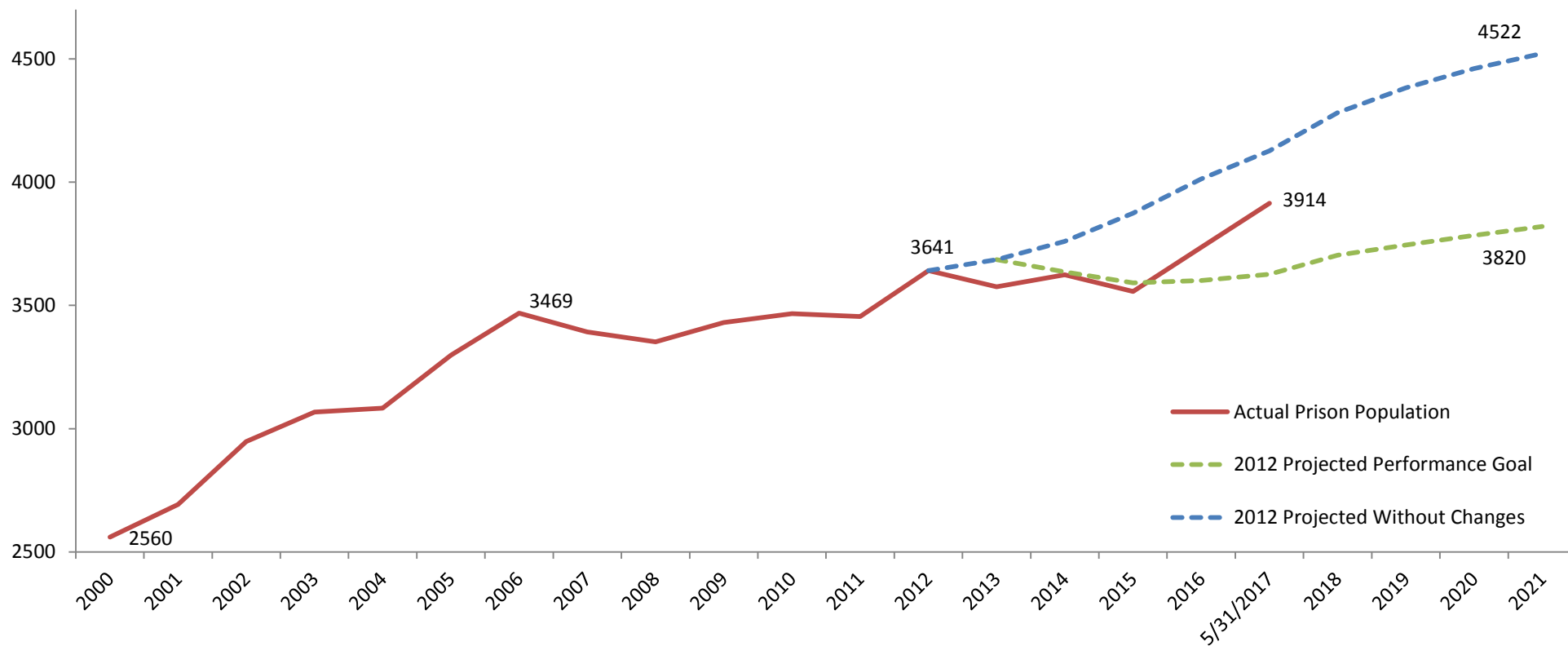


The prison population is below the 2012 projection without the PSIA.

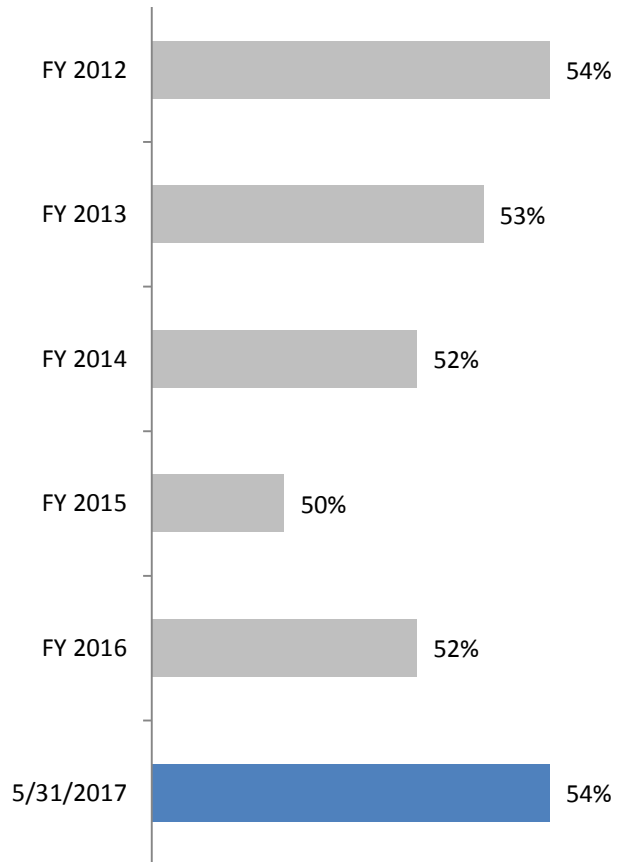
While the prison population is above the 2012 performance goal, it is still 213 inmates below what the prison population would have been



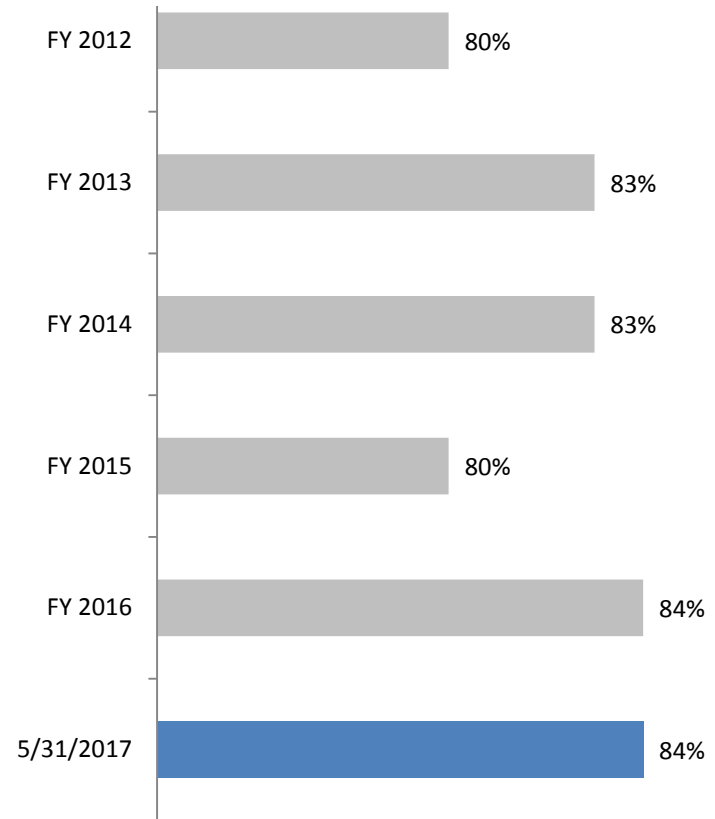
*As of May 31, 2017 there were 73 parole detainees, 59 in Extended Confinement, and 147 parolees in the Community Transition Program (CTP) included in the 3,914 count.

Nonviolent offenders take up an increasing percentage of prison beds.

The percentage of **male** inmates serving time for a nonviolent crime has returned to the pre-PSIA level.

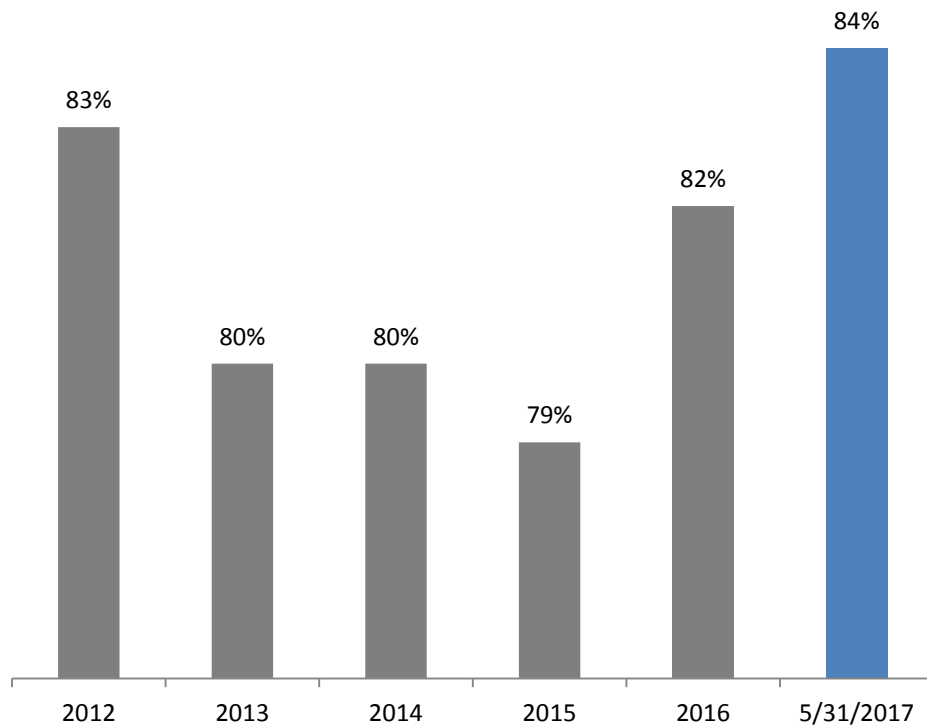


The percentage of **female** inmates serving time for a nonviolent crime is above the pre-PSIA level.

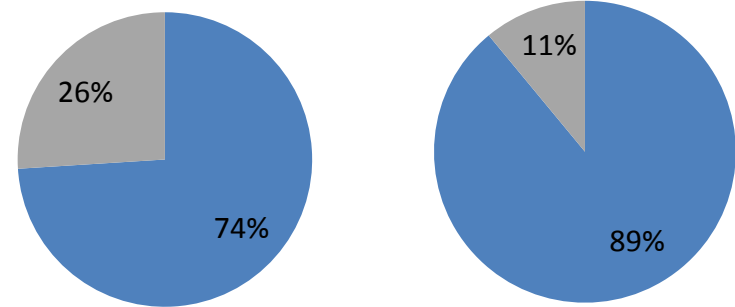


The majority of new court commitments are nonviolent.

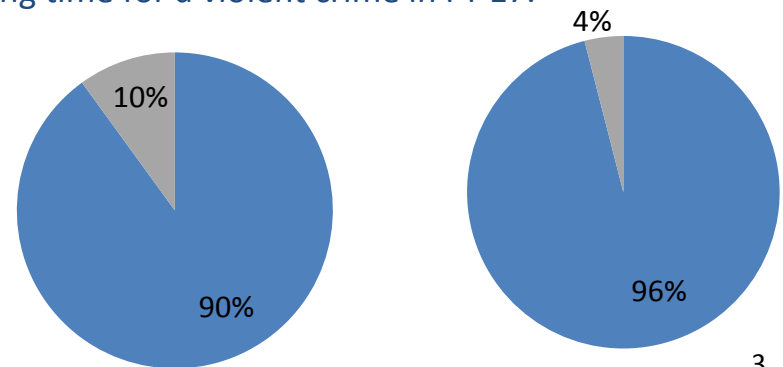
The percentage of **court commitments for nonviolent crimes** is on track to increase again between FY 16 and 17.



For FY17, **74 percent** of male new commits were for nonviolent crimes, and **89 percent** of female new commits were for nonviolent crimes.



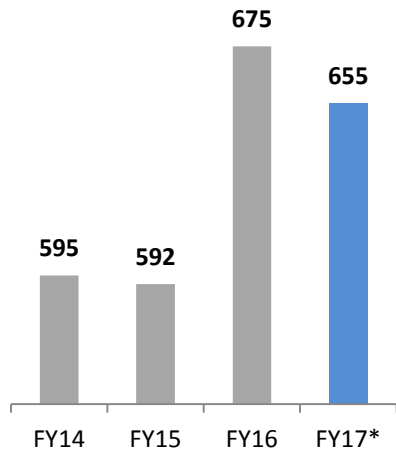
Only **10 percent** of male probation violator admits were doing time for a violent crime, and only **4 percent** of female probation violator admits were doing time for a violent crime in FY 17.



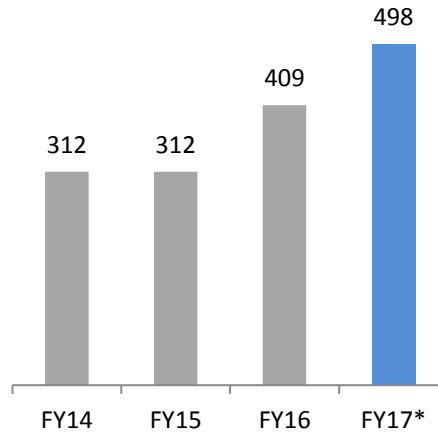
**This chart is based on court commitments, which is both probation violations and new commits. The number of probation violation admits was 423 in FY 14, 426 in FY 15, 584 for FY 16, and 730 annualized in FY17.*

Probation and parole violation admissions both increased in FY 2017 while new commitments declined.

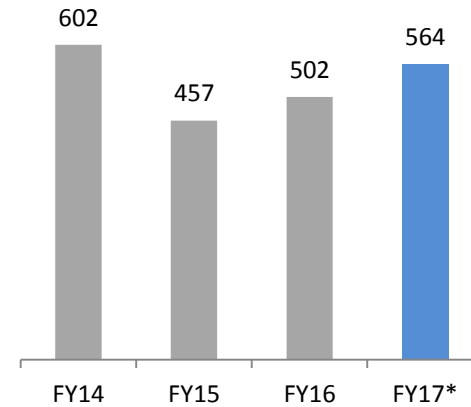
New Commitments for Males



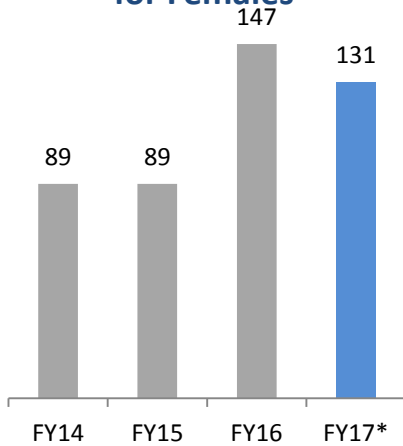
Probation Violations for Males



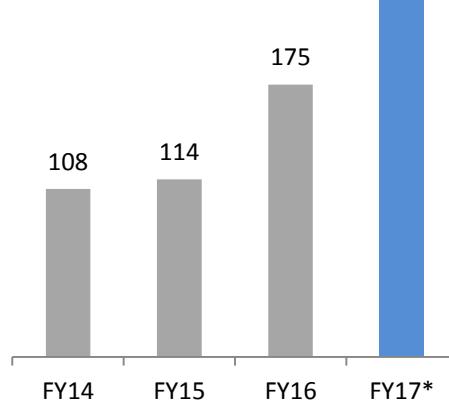
Parole Violations for Males



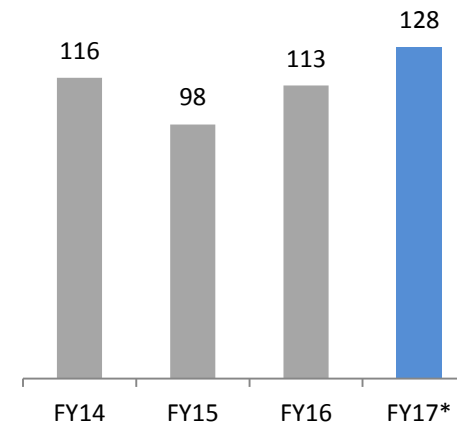
New Commitments for Females



Probation Violations for Females

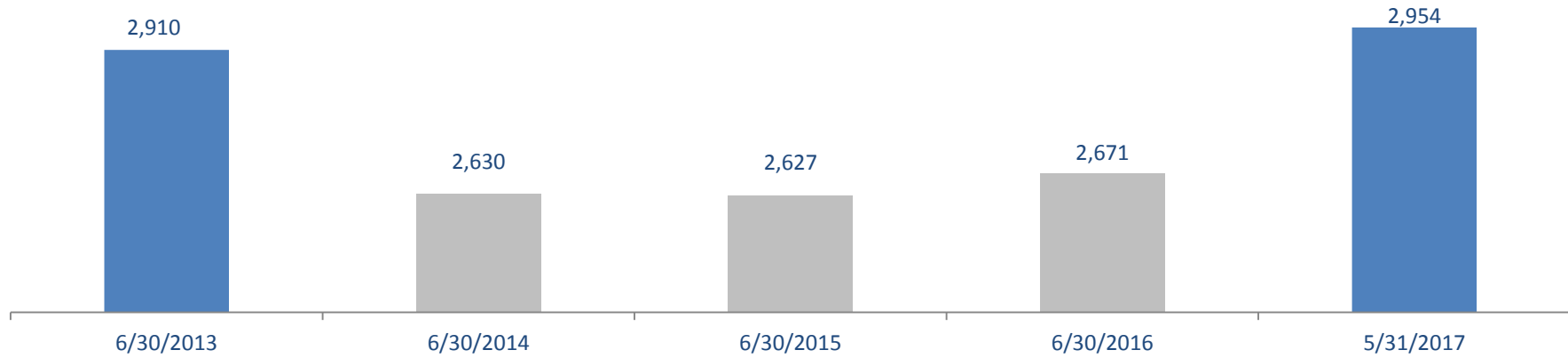


Parole Violations for Females

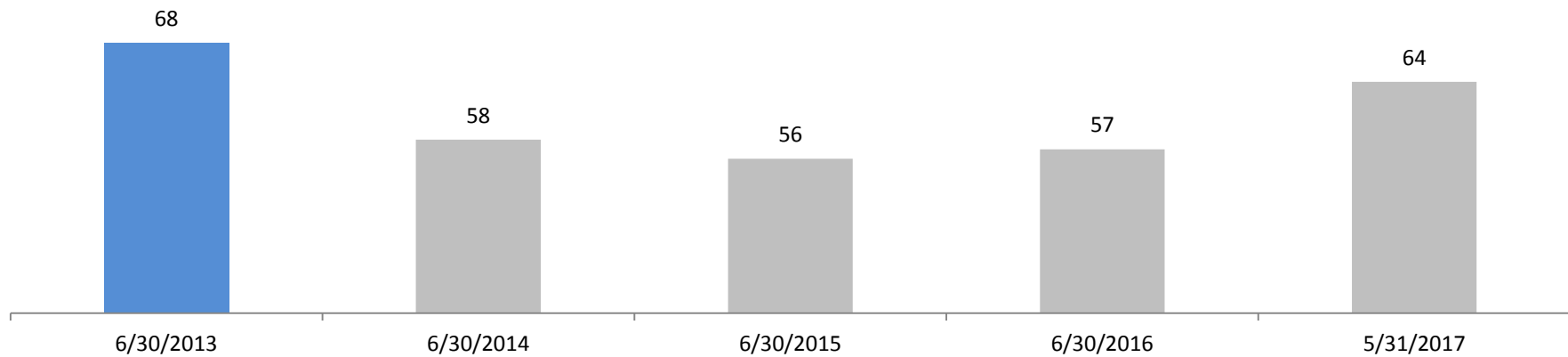


*FY17 annualized through May 31, 2017.

The parole population is above the pre-PSIA numbers.

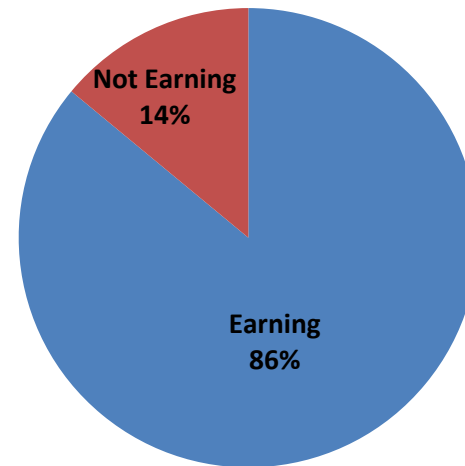
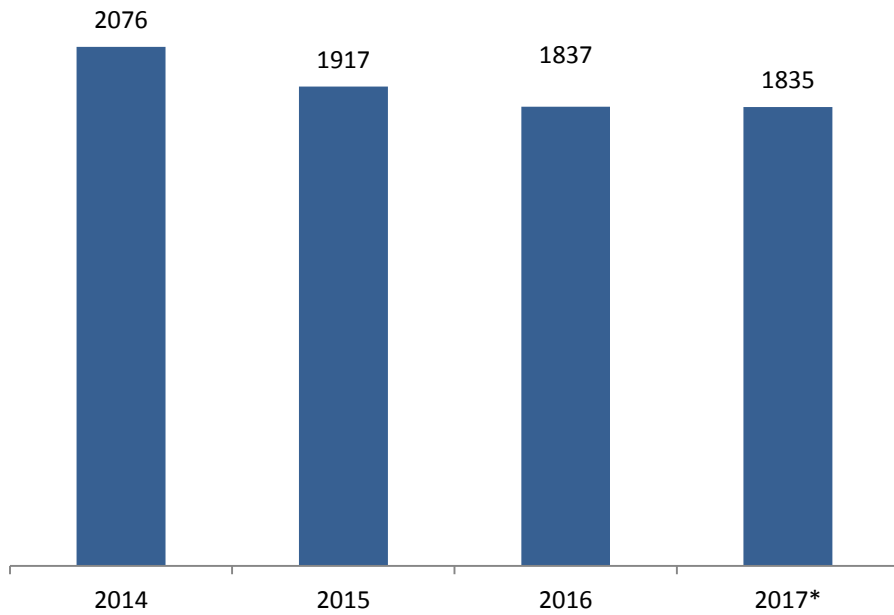


The average agent caseload is increasing but still below pre-PSIA.



Since the passage of the PSIA, parole has discharged a total 7,664 years of unnecessary supervision through earned discharge credits.

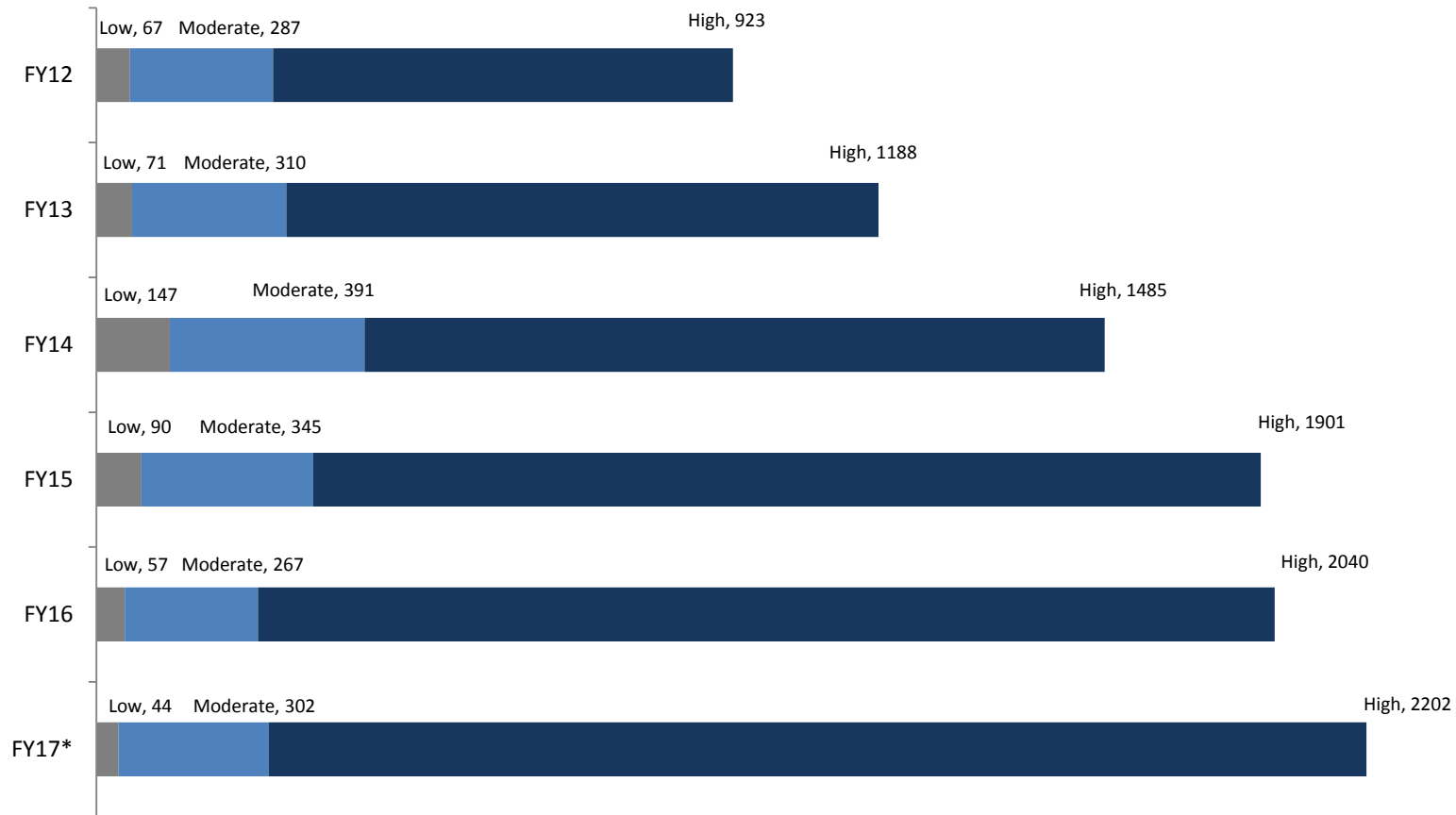
Over 86 percent of eligible parolees earned discharge credits through compliant supervision through May 31, 2017.



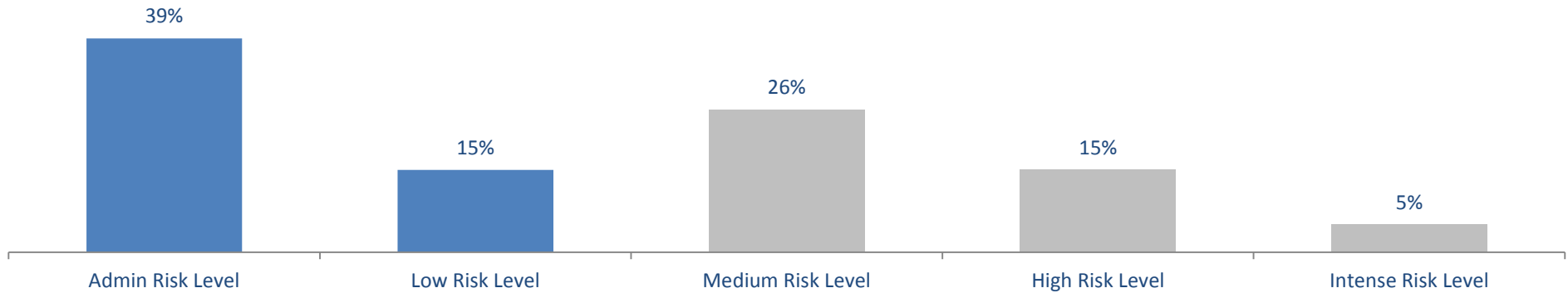
*FY17 annualized through May 31, 2017.

Violations of parole conditions result in high-level sanctions, which have increased since the passage of the PSIA.

Examples of a high level sanction include jail, house arrest, and treatment.

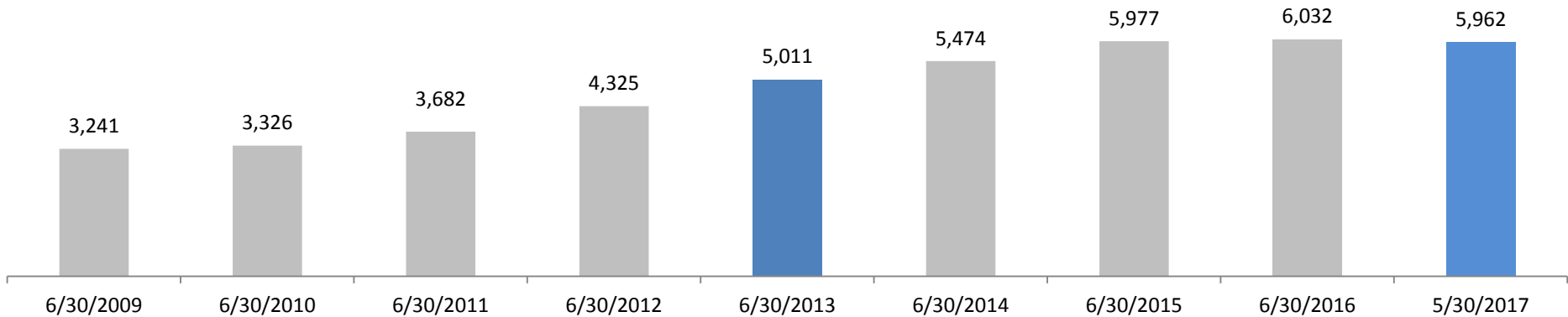


54 percent of the probation population is identified as being an administrative or low risk offender.



Felony probation supervision in the community increased 19 percent since FY 2013.

More of South Dakota's local nonviolent residents were held accountable in their own communities through increased use of drug and DUI courts, Hope probation, and evidence-based supervision.

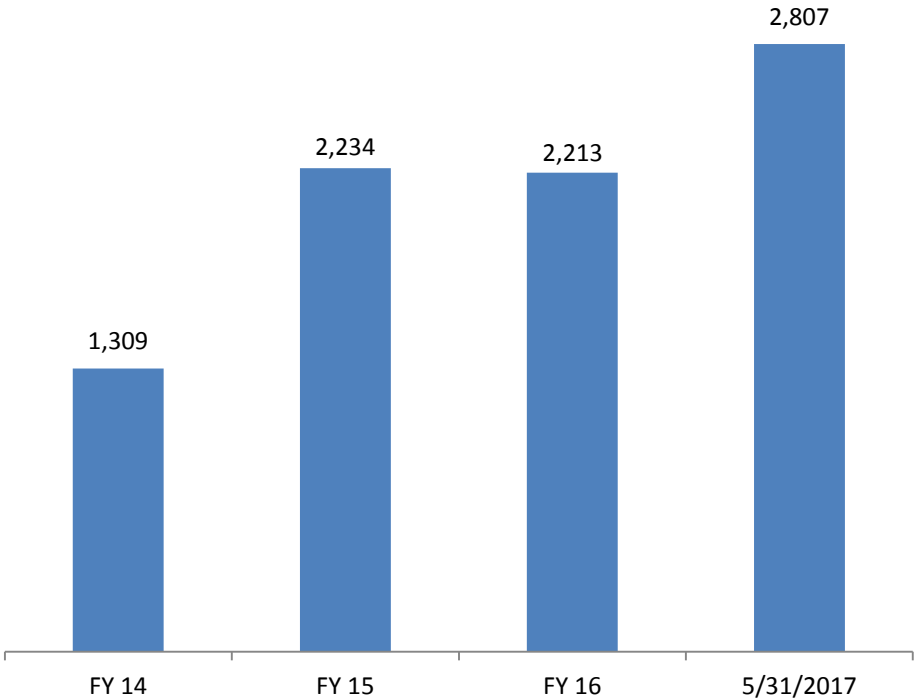


PSIA became effective July 1, 2013.

**Standard Probation caseload average excludes the following probationer types: DUI/Drug Court, JIPP, Adult Intensive, MSA, and OffenderLink.*

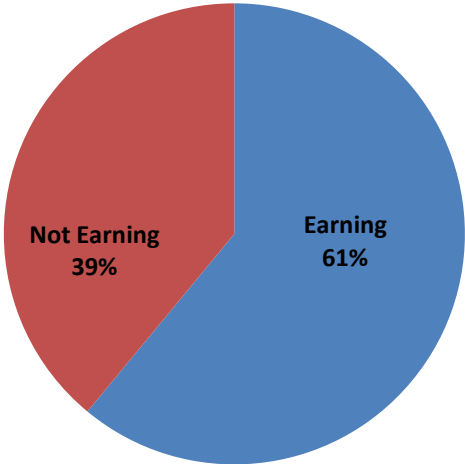
Earned Discharge Credits Probation

5,756 years of unnecessary supervision have been discharged since FY 14 through



Over half of eligible probationers earned discharge credits through compliant supervision.

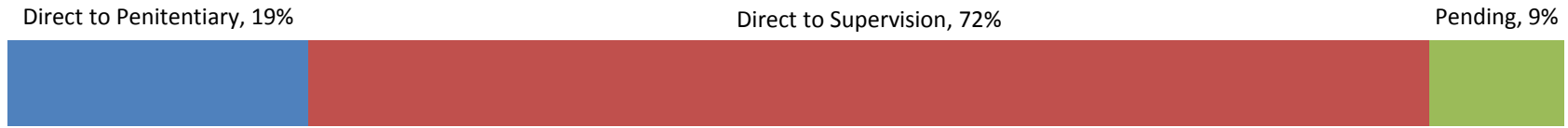
Combined, these individuals earned a total of 1,024,662 days of unnecessary supervision in FY 17 as of 5/31/17.



*Only 6 months were measured in FY 14.

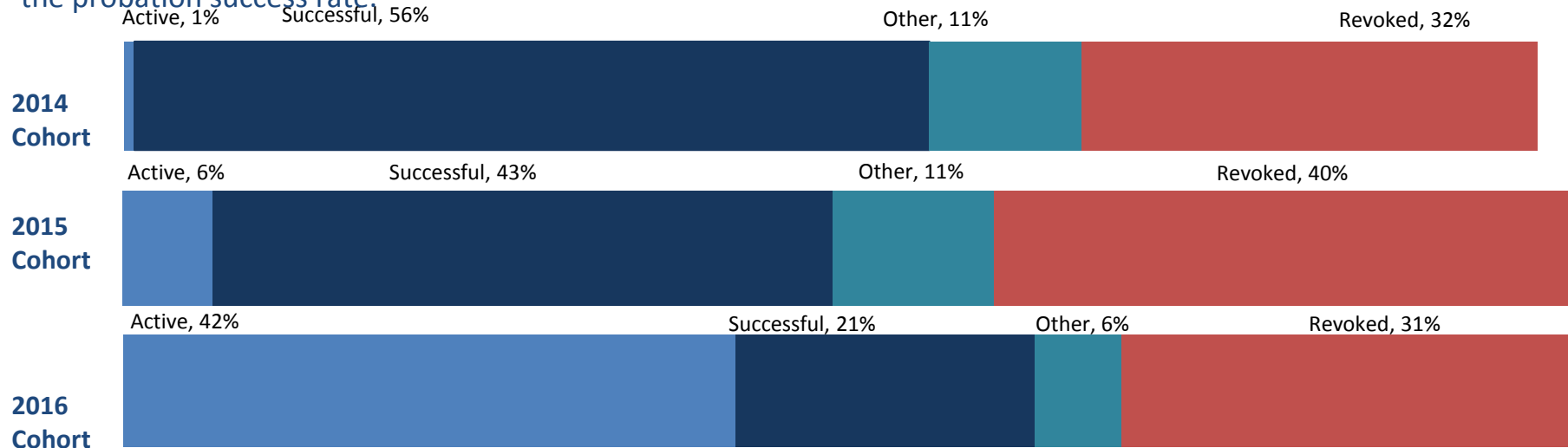
Judges deviated from presumptive probation 19% of the time in FY 2017 as of May 31, 2017.*

75 percent of individuals eligible for presumptive probation went directly to supervision.



Presumptive probation revocations increased between FY 15 and FY 16.**

Being as much of the population is still on probation, more data will be necessary in order to accurately compare the probation success rate.

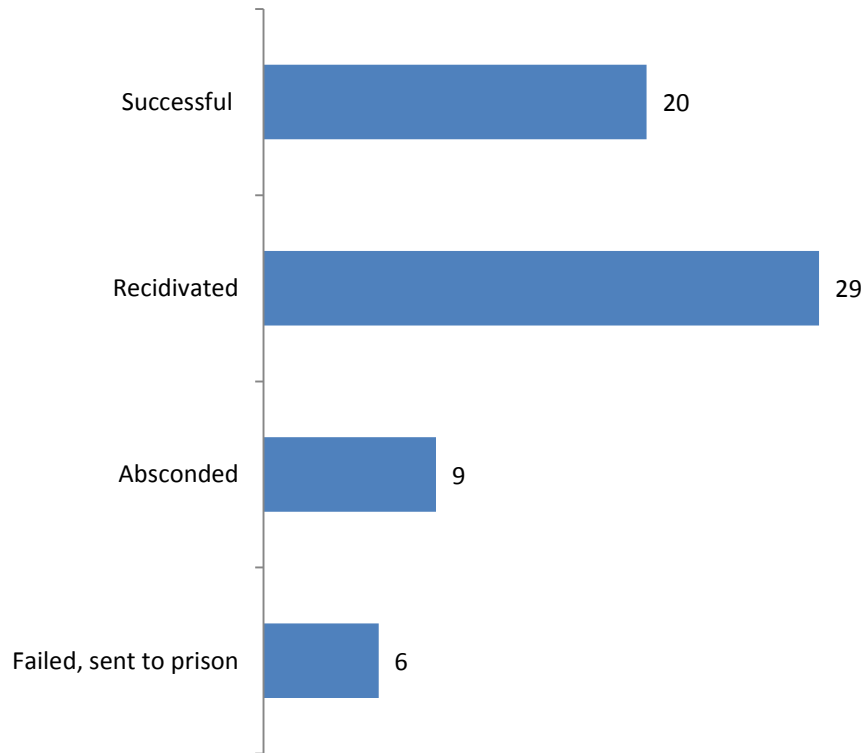


*The PSIA created a presumptive probation sentence for nonviolent class 5 and class 6 felonies. Courts may overcome the sentence despite the presumption. The deviation rate was projected to be 20%.

**Information in this graph is based on cohort and is likely to change as individuals finish probation.

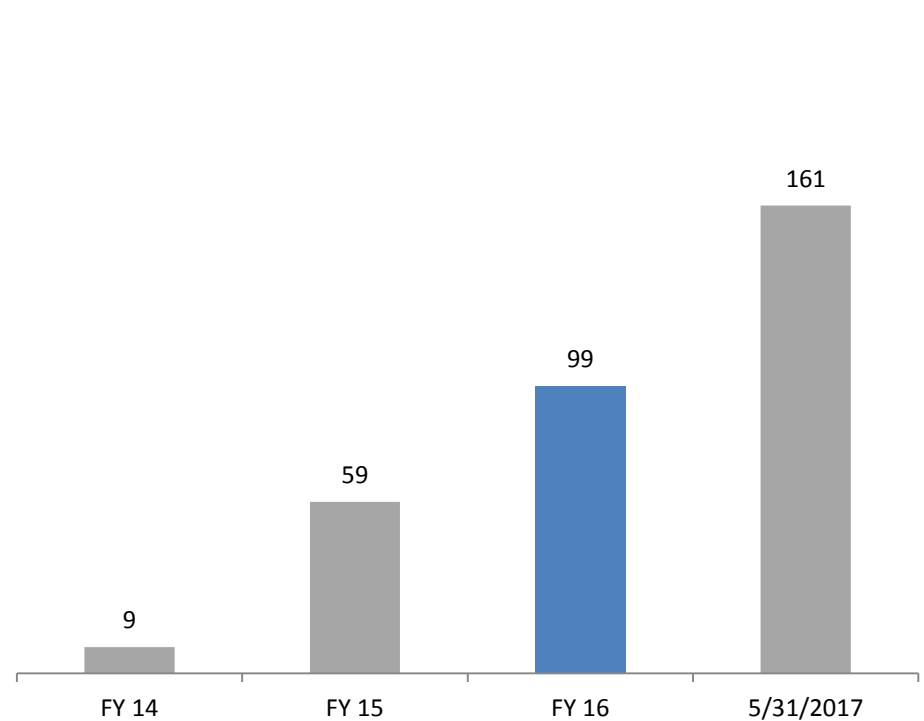
In FY 17, as of May 31, 20 individuals successfully completed HOPE probation.

With the majority of the individuals still in the program, the final successful completion rate cannot be calculated at this time.



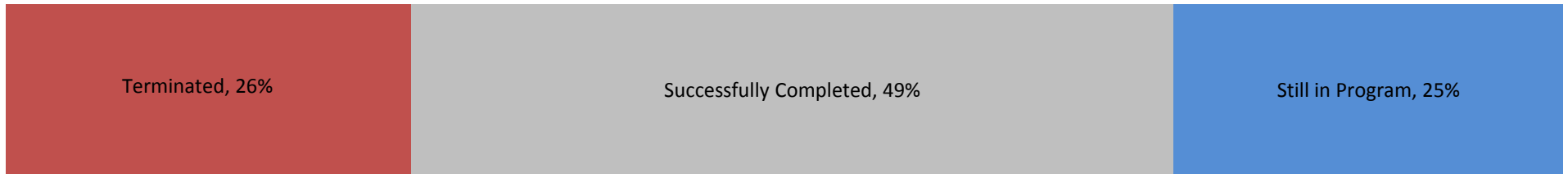
The number of participants in the HOPE Probation program has grown since FY 2014.

Currently, HOPE Probation is available in the First, Fifth, and Sixth circuit. People have been held accountable on probation in the community, rather than prison, with frequent and random urinalysis testing, and probation supervision.

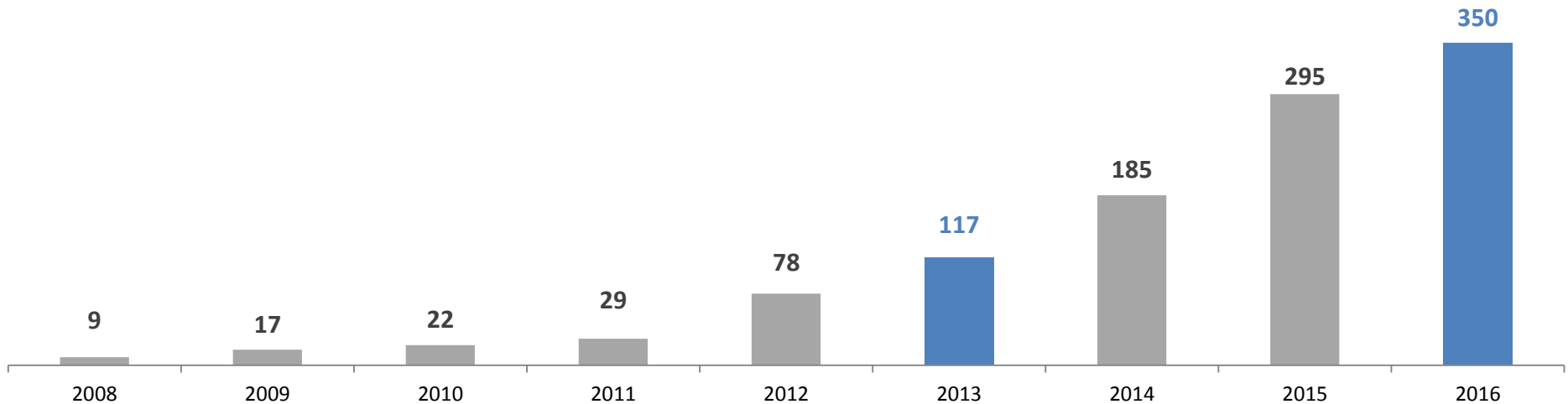


Almost half of the participants who participated in Drug and DUI Court in FY 2016 have successfully completed the program.

A quarter of the participants are still completing the program from FY 2016, so the completion rate will change contingent on their outcomes.

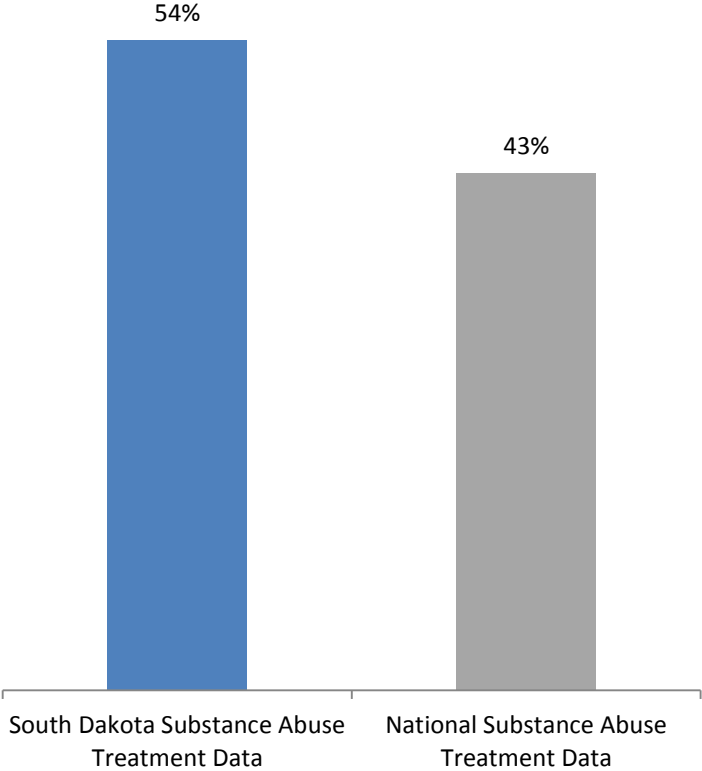


The number of clients served in Drug and DUI Court increased since the passage of the PSIA.



South Dakota's completion rates for substance abuse treatment (CBISA) are higher than the national average.

54 percent of individuals who participated in South Dakota's substance abuse treatment successfully completed the program, compared to the national average of **43 percent**.



National Substance Abuse Treatment Data consists of all individuals who received substance abuse treatment which includes criminal justice and non-criminal justice involved clients. This does not include Criminal Thinking Treatment Data.
National Data Source: SAMHSA. (2016). Treatment Episode Data. *Treatment Episode Data System (TEDS)*