CREATING SOLUTIONS IN RECIDIVISM

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RECIDIVISM: AT A GLANCE

- 2.3 Million Americans are currently incarcerated
- 4.3 million are under correctional control
- The Formerly incarcerated have an unemployment rate of 27%
- Statistics suggest 68% of released inmates will face arrests within their first 3 years of release
- 83% will face arrests in the first 9 years following their release
- 62% of the time rehabilitation is failing to reach its most at-risk segment
- Lack of structure for inmates upon entry leads to their lack of structure upon exit
- Solutions should be aimed at answering the problem at a local, state, and national level
- New Programs and policy have been taking form for criminal justice reform
TRADITIONAL APPROACH:
Kentucky HB463

- “The Public Safety and Offender Accountability Act”
- A cost effective program targeting low-risk inmates within the state.
- Increase inmates access to treatment for substance-abuse
- The program was not given strict criteria to determine its success
- Saved the state of Kentucky an estimated $81 million in projected cost over the course of 2 years following the start of the program
- The policy hasn’t been successful in reducing recidivism rates in Kentucky
- It shows promise in the hope of criminal justice reform
- Had big potential for positive externalities
SOCIAL INNOVATION APPROACH: Just-in-Reach

- The Just-In-Reach program used a SIB financing model in creating a Pay-For-Success program
- The program was aimed at creating success for the most at-risk demographic of the incarcerated near their release date
- The program is considered to be a four step process
- Enrollment in the program links the incarcerated with Brilliant Corners to bridge the gap
- The program intersects funding available to combat both recidivism and homelessness by targeting a demographic that falls in both
- All participants in the program will receive case management services and access to health resources
The social innovation approach has concrete criteria in deeming whether or not the program was successful

Using a Pay-For-Success model, the social innovation approach does not have to use government funds initially

The social innovation approach is aimed at the highest-risk group, while the traditional approach was aimed at the lowest risk demographic

Structure finance is a problem for both approaches

Although the social innovation approach has not been completed and measure, it will likely be much more effective against recidivism.