

# Jefferson Area Community Criminal Justice Board

750 Harris Street Suite 207 • Charlottesville, VA 22903  
(434) 296-2441 • Fax (434) 979-4038 • E-mail [ngoodloe@oar-jacc.org](mailto:ngoodloe@oar-jacc.org)  
Albemarle • Charlottesville • Fluvanna • Goochland • Greene • Louisa • Madison • Nelson • Orange

---

## Minutes

Quarterly CCJB Meeting  
April 12, 2023  
4:00 to 5:30 pm  
District 9 Probation Conference Room  
750 Harris Street, Suite 202  
Charlottesville, VA 22903

Members Present: Leah Puryear, Brandy Bischoff, Ross Carew, Clarissa Berry, Ted Voorhees, William Logan, Tommy Barlow, Kaki Dimock

Staff Present: Neal Goodloe, Criminal Justice Planner  
Susan Morrow, Assistant Director, OAR-JACC

Guests: UVa Department of Systems Engineering Capstone Team (Josh Dornfeld, Imani Hankinson, Livia Hughes, Sarah Murphy, Ronica Peraka, and McBride Rawson) and advisors (Michael C. Smith, Ph.D. and K. Preston White, Jr., Ph.D.)

The Spring 2023 CCJB meeting was devoted to a presentation by the 2023 UVa Capstone Team's study of Home Electronic Incarceration at the Albemarle-Charlottesville Regional Jail.

Home Electronic Incarceration is an alternative to custodial incarceration that has been employed to a significant extent by ACRJ since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Its utilization was increased to reduce the population of inmates held in the jail, in an effort to limit the spread of the virus among inmates and staff. HEI and other jail diversion methods allowed ACRJ to quarantine inmates for 14 days upon intake during the pandemic.

Prior to 2020, ACRJ averaged fewer than 20 inmates per year in the HEM/HEI program. The totals for 2020, 2021 and 2022 were 234, 221 and 206, respectively (more than ten times the rate of utilization prior to the onset of the pandemic). ACRJ was one of the most significant utilizers of HEI among Virginia's 65 jails during the pandemic. By comparison, CVRJ placed very few inmates on HEI, prior to or during the COVID era.

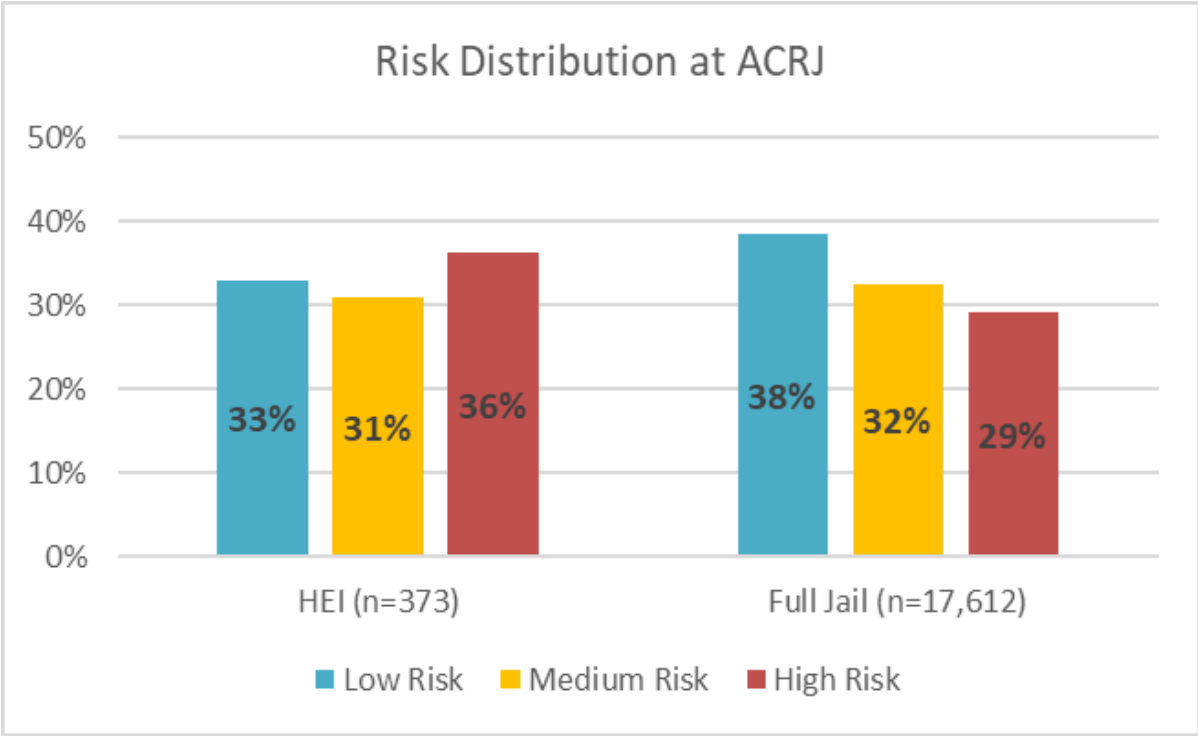
The UVa study utilized ACRJ booking and discharge data to identify inmates who participated in the HEI program, and compared their post-completion return-to-custody rates at ACRJ to

inmates who spent their entire length of stay in custodial incarceration at the jail. The findings of the study included the following:

- Since the onset of COVID-19, the felony/misdemeanor split among HEI **participants closely resembles** that of the jail as a whole.
- HEI participants have accounted for over 50,000 saved jail bed days at ACRJ.
- **72%** of HEI participants had at least one prior term of incarceration at ACRJ, compared to **56%** of custodial inmates.
- **20.9%** of HEI participants returned to custody in the six months following their completion of the program, compared to **32.2%** of custodial inmates following completion of their sentence.
- This difference in return-to-custody rates was even greater among misdemeanants, with only **17.2%** of HEI participants returned to custody in the six months following their completion of the program, compared to **33.2%** of custodial inmates following completion of their sentence.
- Among felons, **25.7%** of HEI participants returned to custody in the six months following their completion of the program, compared to **30.6%** of custodial inmates following completion of their sentence.
- In particular, HEI participants charged with DUI returned to custody far less frequently than did custodial inmates held on a DUI charge.

This presentation generated considerable discussion among CCJB members. One suggestion for the Capstone Team was to control for any differences in the recidivism risk profile of HEI participants, vs. custodial inmates, to rule out the possibility that the selection criteria resulted in larger numbers of low risk inmates being placed on HEI.

Following the meeting, the Capstone team obtained recidivism risk data from ACRJ for both HEI and non-HEI inmates. The comparison is shown below:



HEI inmates, on average, had a slightly **higher** recidivism risk profile than did custodial inmates, suggesting that they should be **more likely** to return to ACRJ custody than inmates who spent their entire stay in jail custody.

HEI participants **out-perform** custodial inmates, meaning that despite their higher recidivism risk profile, HEI participants (once they complete the program) return to jail custody **less frequently** than do custodial inmates, once released from incarceration. There was also evidence in the data to suggest that lower return-to-custody rates among former HEI participants extended out to at least 12 months following completion of HEI, compared to custodial inmates.

*How does HEI impact post-release outcomes?*

### Post-COVID Return to Custody Rate following Completion of HEI compared to completion of custodial incarceration

	<u>6-Month Window</u>		<u>12-Month Window</u>	
	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony
HEI	17.20% <small>32/186</small>	25.68% <small>38/148</small>	25.00% <small>35/140</small>	32.35% <small>44/136</small>
Non-HEI	33.18% <small>935/2818</small>	30.60% <small>522/1706</small>	41.32% <small>883/2137</small>	42.07% <small>578/1374</small>

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 pm. The next CCJB meeting will be held (via Zoom) on Wednesday, July 12<sup>th</sup>, from 4 to 5:30 pm.