**Mississippi**

In addition to the reinvestment noted above, the Mississippi Department of Corrections redirected funds to transitional housing, electronic monitoring of people on supervision, a new Recidivism Reduction Program for community corrections, and additional and improved reentry programs, including Thinking for a Change and other evidence-based programs. The state also invested funds in hiring, training, and equipping additional probation and parole agents.

In the first year following enactment of HB 585, almost 5,000 people were discharged from supervision early because of earned time credits, saving more than 1 million supervision days.

In addition, probation revocations fell 41 percent over the same period.

**Oklahoma**

None

**Delaware**

None

**Arkansas**

Early efforts by the Arkansas Department of Correction, Department of Community Correction, and Parole Board substantially reduced the backlog of people awaiting transfer from jail to prison to an average of 391 in fiscal year 2013. However, this increased to 2,164 in fiscal year 2014 and 2,396 in fiscal year 2015.

In response to this growth and to increases in the average length of stay for people in prison, the Department of Correction added 2,782 beds between January 2010 and January 2016.

**New Hampshire**

None

**Idaho**

None

**Kansas**

None

**Oregon**

As part of JRI implementation, the state created the [Oregon Knowledge Bank](http://okb.oregon.gov/), a clearinghouse for state criminal justice programs and research about Oregon-based efforts.

Oregon also developed interactive [data dashboards](http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/data/Pages/main.aspx) to provide policymakers with up-to-date information. The state created [regional implementation councils](http://www.oregon.gov/cjc/justicereinvestment/Pages/default.aspx#jri-ric) that meet quarterly to facilitate implementation and share regional data.

**South Dakota**

An Urban Institute analysis published in 2016 documented an increase during the first two years of implementation in the probation placement rate for offenses eligible for presumptive probation. Over the same period, average sentence length for drug possession and ingestion was cut in half.

**Georgia**

Georgia significantly reduced the backlog of people awaiting transfer from jail to a prison or other facility. Before its reforms, the state spent more than $20 million annually on subsidies to local jails to house these people. Over fiscal years 2014 and 2015 combined, Georgia spent only $46,480.

**Hawaii**

JRI reforms caused average monthly victim restitution collections to double between fiscal years 2012 ($1,478 per month) and 2015 ($2,954 per month). The state collected $1.56 million in restitution between fiscal years 2012 and 2015.

**Missouri**

In its first three years, Missouri’s earned compliance credits policy reduced supervision terms for more than 36,000 people by an average of 14 months with no harm to public safety, according to an analysis by The Pew Charitable Trusts. This contributed to an 18 percent decline in the state’s community supervision caseload.

By capping the court-ordered detention sanction for certain people on supervision to 120 days in lieu of revocation, Missouri diverted 3,200 people from revocation and reduced the average stay for this subgroup by 11 months. The Missouri Department of Corrections credits this reform for reducing the prison population by an average of approximately 750 people over the last three fiscal years.

**Ohio**

Ohio expects to award an additional $21.3 million in probation improvement and incentive funds in 2016 and 2017.

**West Virginia**

None

**South Carolina**

Researchers at the Clemson Institute for Economic and Community Development found that SB 1154 reforms contributed to the creation of 982 new jobs and a $37 million increase in the state’s gross product.

Annual admissions to the Department of Corrections fell by 27 percent between 2010 and 2015, and the agency closed two facilities and part of another.

Over the same period, use of administrative sanctions as an alternative to revocation for people on probation and parole increased by 51 percent and the number of people on supervision revoked for technical violations decreased by 46 percent.

**North Carolina**

Since enacting HB 642, North Carolina closed 11 prisons and reduced its corrections operating budget.

Annual admissions to prison for probation revocations dropped 65 percent between fiscal years 2011 and 2015.

**Pennsylvania**

The number of eligible cases that received a parole hearing increased from 82 to 91 percent between fiscal years 2012 and 2015.

**Kentucky**

None

**Louisiana**

None