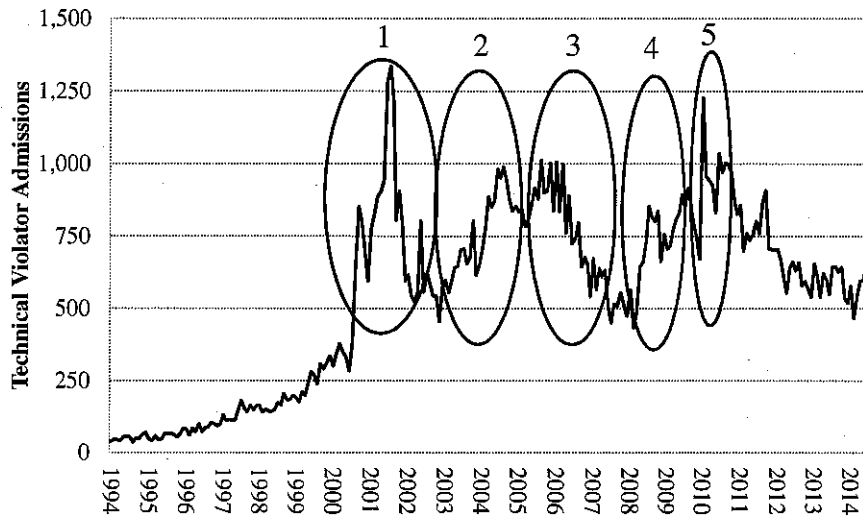


## **Conclusions**

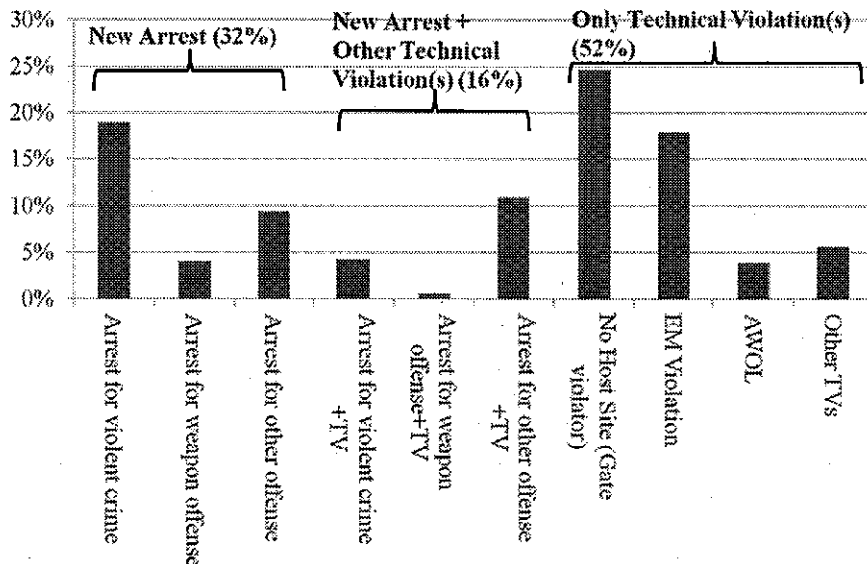
- Growth in IDOC admissions & population a complex mix of changes in
  - Crime and arrest patterns;
  - Odds of convicted felons being sentenced to prison versus probation;
  - Sentence lengths and lengths of stay in prison;
  - The likelihood of receiving credits to prison sentences;
  - The number and rate of admissions for technical parole violators;
  - Recidivism rates

## Technical MSR Violation Admissions to IDOC, by Month: Policy Shifts



Source: Analyses by Olson & Stemen of IDOC data provided by IDOC's Planning & Research Unit

## Distribution of Reasons for Technical Violation Returns to IDOC, August 2011



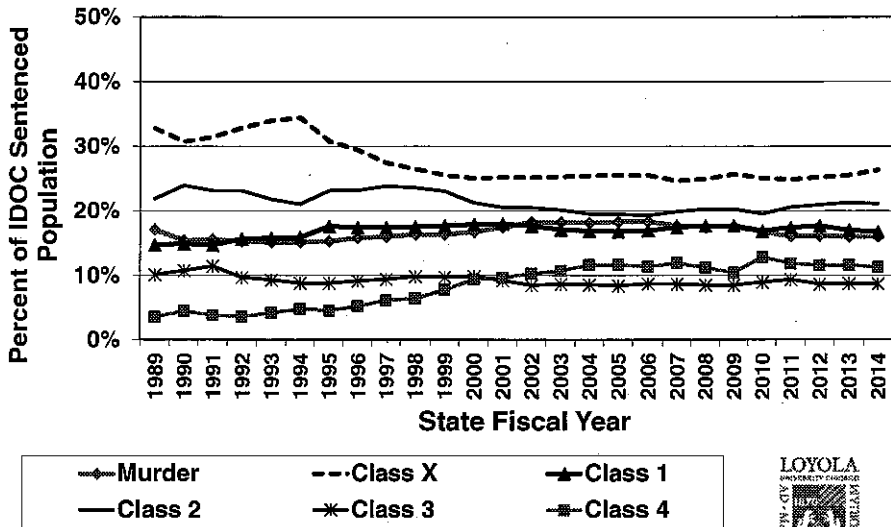
## **Impact of Earned Good Conduct Credit, MGT/SMGT, & Sentence Credits**

- Earned Good Conduct Credit
  - Limited eligibility, motivation for treatment participation and completion, reduced length of stay, reduced recidivism due to treatment
- MGT/SMGT
  - When in place, marginally reduced length of stay, but elimination has added roughly 6,500 to IDOC's population
- Sentence Credit
  - Replaced MGT/SMGT, however, due to criteria only a small proportion of inmates eligible

## **Mandatory Supervised Release, Recidivism & Return to Prison**

- Length of MSR set by statute, not by offender risk;
- Numerous definitions of recidivism
  - Return to prison
    - “Technical” violation of MSR
    - New conviction and sentenced to IDOC while on MSR
  - Rearrest (whether or not returned to prison)
    - Timing of rearrest impacts technical violation versus requirement for new conviction and sentence
    - Distinction between arrests for violent offenses versus other offenses

## Percent of those *in Prison*, by Felony Type

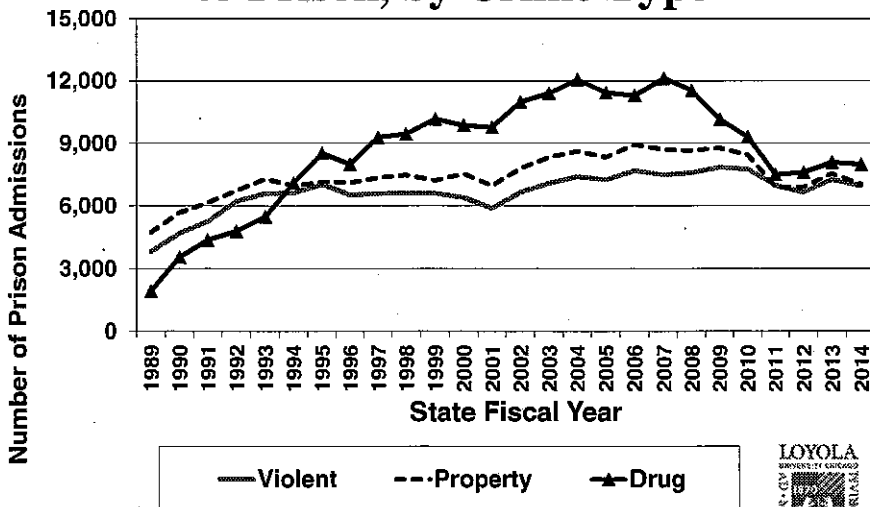


Source: David Olson analyses of offender-level IDOC data provided by the IDOC Planning and Research Unit.



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## Trends in the Number of *Court Admissions* to Prison, by Crime Type

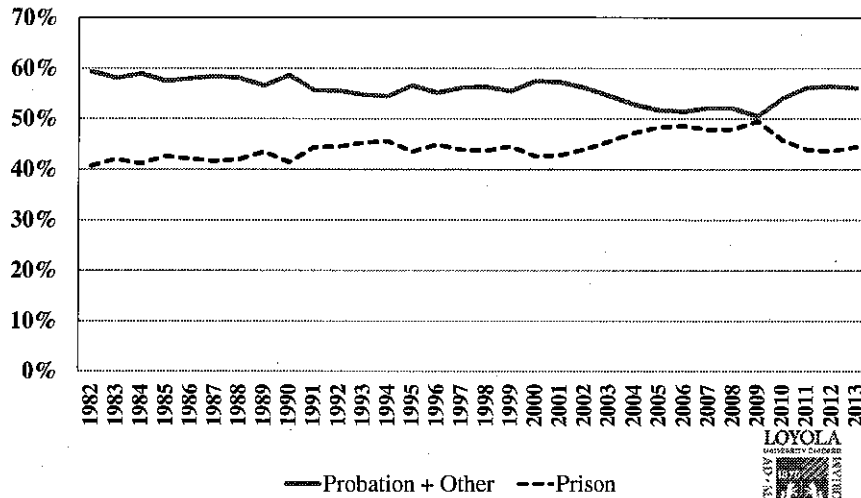


Source: David Olson analyses of offender-level IDOC data provided by the IDOC Planning and Research Unit.



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## Percent of Convicted Felons Receiving Probation versus Prison Sentences in Illinois' Circuit Courts

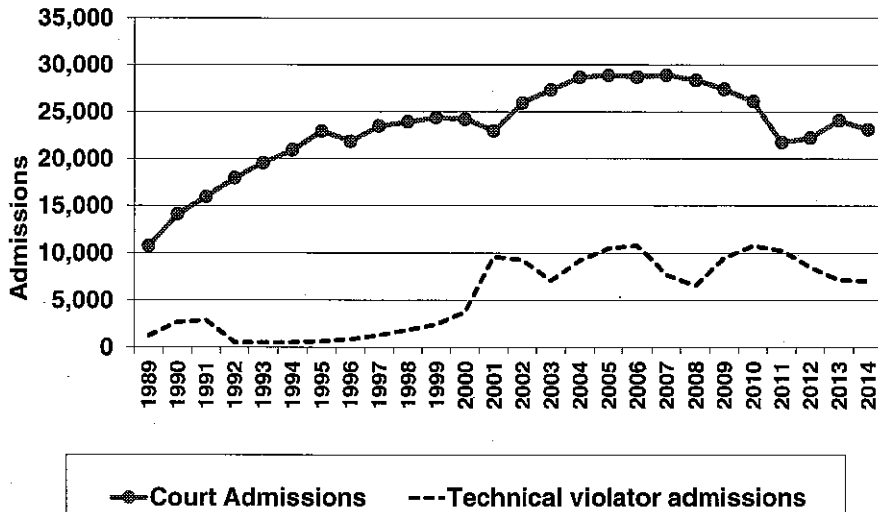


Source: Analyses of aggregate, published AOIC data, and adjustments by David E. Olson & Donald Stemen.



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## Admissions to IDOC, by Admissions Type and State Fiscal Year



Source: Analyses by Olson & Stemen of data provided by IDOC's Planning and Research Unit

## The Math of Prison Populations

- Prison populations are driven by two factors, admissions and length of stay
  - Admissions
    - Court admissions
      - Non-probationable offenses
      - Probation violators
      - Recidivists
    - MSR (Parole) violator admissions
      - Parole policy and practice
      - Legislative requirements for revocation
  - Length of stay
    - Prison sentences, various sentence credits, Truth-in-Sentencing



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## The Math of Prison Populations

- Small policy changes can lead to substantial prison population changes
- To reduce Illinois' prison population by 25% over 10 years, Illinois' prison population will need to drop by 12,000 (current level of 48,000 to 36,000)
- From 2008 to 2013 (Past 5-years, 10 largest states)
  - Nationally, state prison populations down 3%
  - Unchanged in Ohio and Florida
  - Decreased in California (-22%), New York (-11%), Michigan (-10%), Texas (-2%)
  - Increased in Arizona (+10%), Illinois (+7%), Georgia and Pennsylvania (both +2%)