



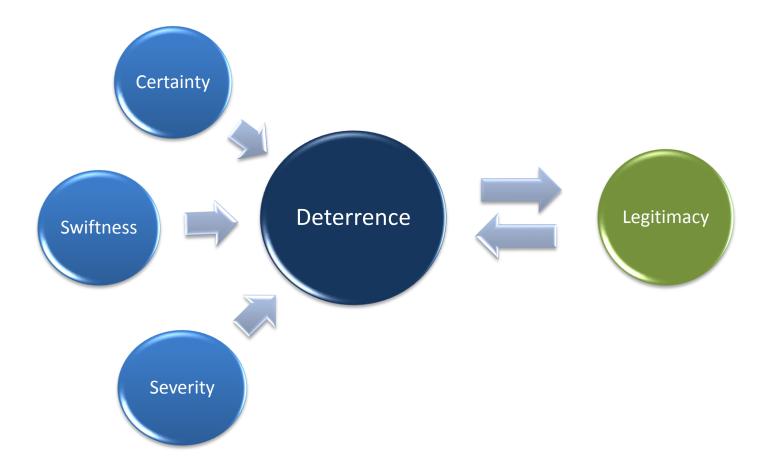
What the Research Says: How Deterrence and Incapacitation Affect Crime and Recidivism

Megan Alderden, Ph.D. Mark Powers, M.A. Christine Devitt-Wesley, M.S. John Maki, M.A., J.D.



DETERRENCE



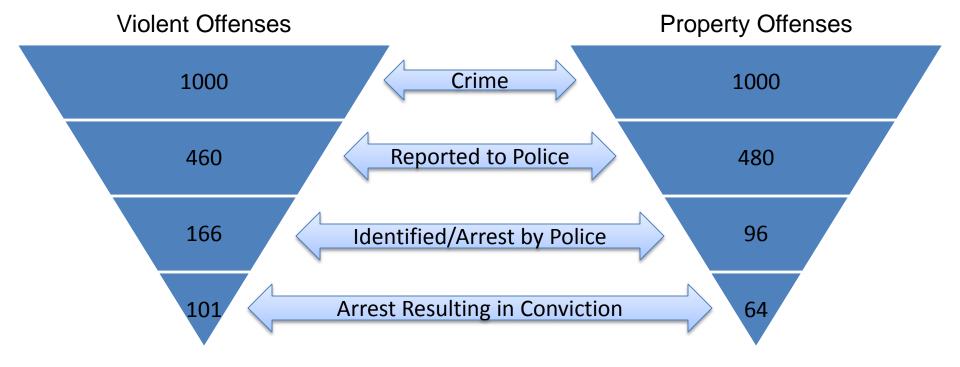




CERTAINTY



Victimizations Reported to Police^{1,} Crimes, Identified/Arrest by Police², and Conviction³



*Includes clearance by arrest and exceptional means.

¹ Truman, J. L., & Langton, L. (2014). Criminal Victimization, 2013 (Revised) (NCJ No. 247648). Washington DC: U. S. Government Printing Office.

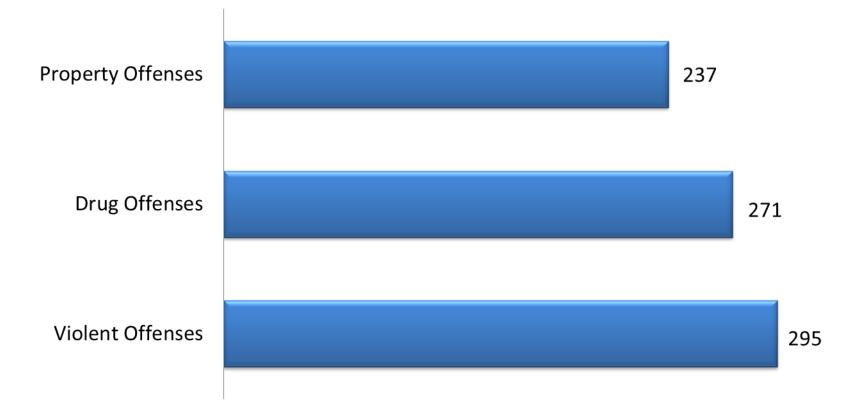
- ² Federal Bureau of Investigation (2014). Crime in the United States 2013. Available at: <u>www.fbi.gov/crimestats</u>
- ³ Reaves, B.A. (2013). Felony defendants in large urban counties, 2009 statistical tables. NCJ No .243777. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.



SWIFTNESS



Median Number of Days between Arrest and Sentencing (National Figures)



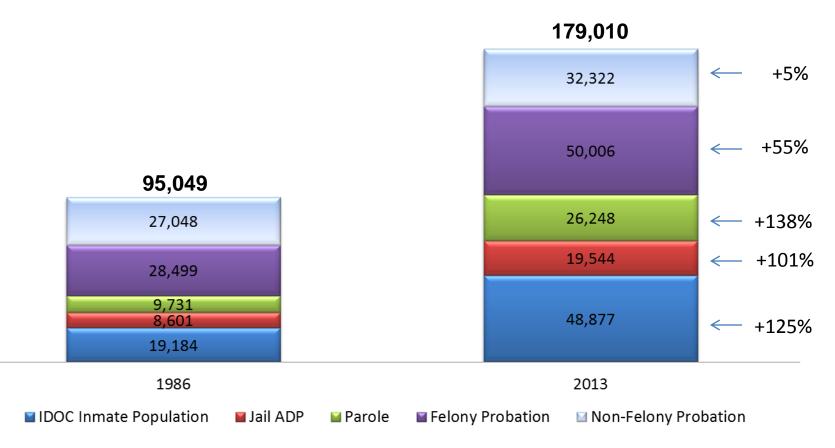
Source: Rosenmerkel, S. P., Durose, M. R., & Farole, D. J. (2009). Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2006 - Statistical Tables. (NCJ No. 226846). Available at: www.bjs.org



SEVERITY



IL Adult Population under Correctional Supervision



Source: IDOC and Parole populations– IDOC Research Unit; Probation caseload – AOIC Annual Report; Jail ADP – IDOC, Jail and Detentions Standards Unit Reports. 2013 Jail ADP based on the last reported year of data 2009

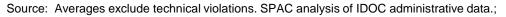


SEVERITY



Average Length of Stay of Felons Exiting IDOC by Class



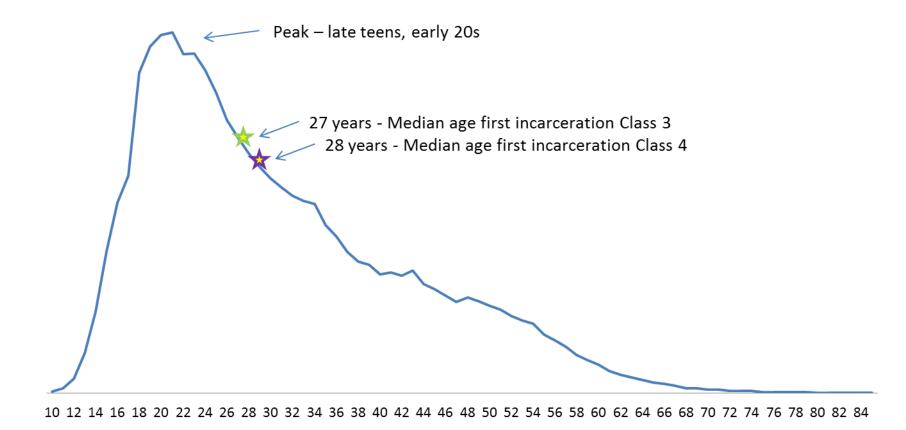




INCAPACITATION



Illinois Age Crime Curve



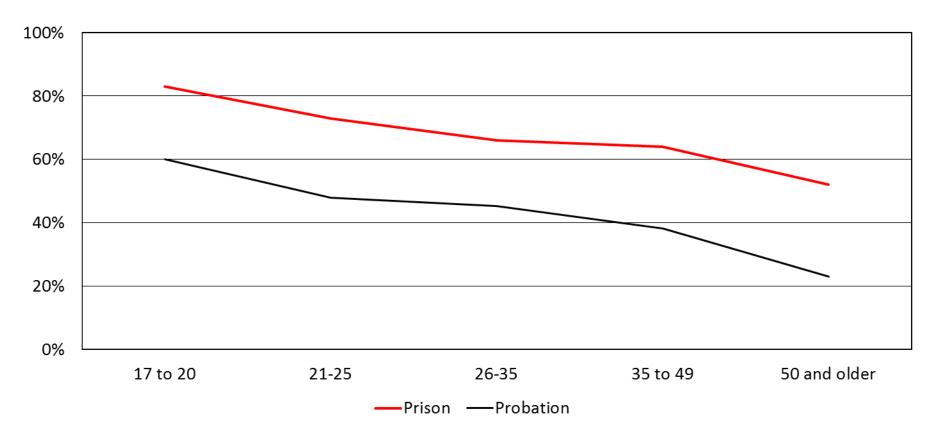
Source: Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System; IDOC administrative records.



INCAPACITATION



Age-Specific Rearrest Rates Among Cohort of IDOC & Felony Probation Exits, 3 years Post-release



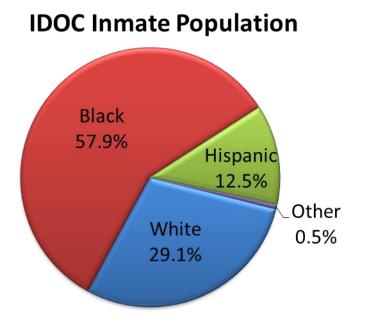
Source: Chart provided by Dr. David E. Olson. Analyses by Dr. Olson of data from the study of offender recidivism by Olson, Stalans & Escobar. Data provided by IDOC's Planning and Research Unit and analyses of data collected by the Illinois Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' 2000 Probation Outcome Study

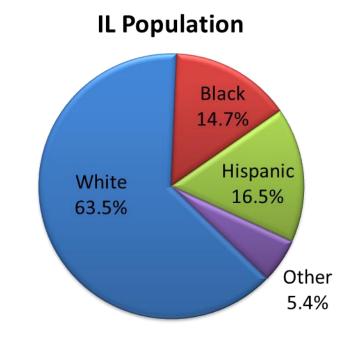


IMPACT



IDOC Inmate Population and IL Population Characteristics





Source: Inmate figures: IDOC administrative records; IL Population figures: US Census Bureau.



IMPACT



Collateral Consequences

Individuals

- Employment
- Licensing
- Government loans and grants
- Housing
- Education

Families and Communities

- Parenting/Family functioning
- Child Functioning
- Marriage/Intimate relationships
- Community well-being (human capital, social capital)

Source: American Bar Association. National inventory of the collateral consequences of conviction. http://www.abacollateralconsequences.org/ Clear, T. (2007). *Imprisoning communities: How mass incarceration makes disadvantaged neighborhoods worse*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.



SUMMARY



- *Deterrence* has limitations, particularly as currently practiced
 - Many crimes go unreported, even fewer result in arrest and conviction (certainty)
 - Case processing takes time, particularly as the system has expanded (swiftness)
 - Punishment has increased (*severity*), but so too has net widening and the deepening of involvement in the criminal justice system; more people are in contact with the system and for longer
- While incarceration likely has a moderate impact on crime (*incapacitation*), <u>mass</u> incarceration produces diminishing results at significant \$\$\$\$
- *Deterrence* and *incapacitation* are complicated
 - Vary by offender and offense
 - How we do deterrence and incapacitation must involve a consideration of the costs associated with the benefits gained
- Increases in supervision and incarceration has consequences for individuals, families and communities
 - At risk is the perceived *legitimacy* of the criminal justice system