

MODELING POLICY OPTIONS CHANGING LENGTH OF STAY

1. Adjust the percentage of sentence imposed that truth-in-sentencing inmates must serve.

2. Select a percent to reduce the usual and extended terms' felony class prison sentences.

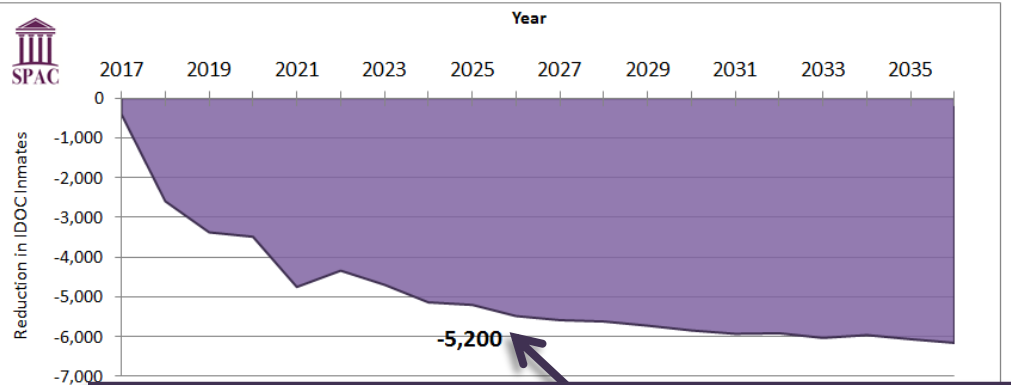
Sentencing Policy Advisory Council Policy Options on Length of Stay - Model Options

<i>Option A</i> <i>Good-time sentence credits received per month</i>		
Current TIS	Modeled	
	Percent Served	Days per month
100%	75.0%	7.5
85%	60.0%	12.0
75%	60.0%	12.0
50%	50.0%	15.0

Felony Classes	<i>Option B</i> <i>Minimum and Maximums</i>						<i>Option C</i> <i>Extended Terms</i>		
	Minimum Sentences			Maximum Sentence			Extended Terms		
	Current	Modeled	10%	Current	Modeled	10%	Current	Modeled	10%
	Minimum	New Min	Percent	Maximum	New Max	Percent	Extended	New Max	Percent
Murder	20	18.0	10%	60	54.0	10%	100	96.0	10%
Class X	6	5.0	10%	30	27.0	10%	60	57.0	10%
Class 1	4	3.0	10%	15	13.0	10%	30	28.0	10%
Class 2	3	2.0	10%	7	6.0	10%	14	13.0	10%
Class 3	2	1.0	10%	5	4.0	10%	10	9.0	10%
Class 4	1	1.0	10%	3	2.0	10%	6	5.0	10%

Estimated Impact by 2025
-5,200

Average Age of Death in Prison	
60	
Apply to Current Inmates (Yes or No)	Apply Retroactively (Yes or No)
Yes	No
Round Down to Whole Number (Yes or No)	Model Used (TIS, Range, Both)
Yes	Both



3. Select basic parameters for modeling, including the life expectancy for prison inmates, how to apply policy reforms, and what results to show.

4. The overall reduction of IDOC's inmate population due to applying the sentencing changes and the chosen model settings starting in 2017. The number in the graph indicates that population impact in year 2025.

Change only the red numbers to change one or all of the options.

TAB 1 MODEL OPTIONS	TAB 1 MODEL OPTIONS (BOX 3)	TAB 2 FINANCIAL RESULTS
<p>This tab shows population impacts based on changes to:</p> <p>Option A – the eligibility for good-time credit due to truth-in-sentencing and resulting incarceration time.</p> <p>Option B – the statutory minimums, statutory maximums, or both for felony crimes.</p> <p>Option C – the extended terms authorized for aggravating factors to felony crimes.</p>	<p>Retroactivity – measure the impact of applying the changes to only new admissions, to current population but only for the time remaining on their sentences, or to current inmates for their total time incarcerated, including time already served.</p> <p>Average Age of Death – change life expectancy of inmates and change the number of inmates impacted by sentencing changes. SPAC's analysis of IDOC data concludes 60 years is a conservative estimate.</p> <p>Model Used – toggle between policy options to see how much of the total impact is due to each change without resetting other policy options.</p> <p>Round Down to Nearest Whole Number – round fractions down to the nearest whole year for Options B and C. "No" allows for sentence ranges and extended terms to be partial years.</p>	<p>Using the inputs from Tab 1 the spreadsheet calculates the total net present value of IDOC costs avoided through 2025, as well as the average costs avoided for the first nine years.</p> <p>The results are dependent on the selected discount rate.</p>
		TAB 3 ASSUMPTIONS
		<p>This tab details the assumptions made in developing this spreadsheet and will be revised as new data becomes available.</p>
		TAB 4 RAW RESULTS
		<p>This tab displays the raw data underlying the calculations in Tab 1.</p>

SPAC Modeling Policy Options Assumptions:

Modeling Policy Options:

- No retroactivity is applied unless selected.
- New admissions are assumed to be consistent with the past three years' average. The sentences and time served are assumed to be, on average, constant with these past three years.
- The truth-in-sentencing model only counts changes that occur before the average age of death in prison. If the average age is older, more inmates could be affected and released by policy changes.
 - SPAC conservatively uses 60 years as the average age of death, based on analyses of deaths in prison over the past thirty years. This methodology matches the practices of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.
 - Outside of prison, the U.S. CDC has the average life expectancy at birth of 76 for males and 81 for females.
- For the estimations of changing the sentencing ranges, no adjustment is made for the pre-trial detention or for earned sentence credits.
- For the sentencing ranges, the calculations assume there are no changes to admissions or other sentencing policies other than the sentencing reductions.
- There would be an additional impact if both the ranges and truth-in-sentencing were changed at the same time. The sentencing range calculations assume each inmate's credits are unchanged for the estimation of the size of the impact.
- For many scenarios, the effect of a change in sentence lengths would not be felt for several years.

Financial Results Calculations:

- The financial model uses the selected discount rate to reduce future savings by the selected rate at the end of the year. SPAC uses 3% as a starting point for analysis. In the Illinois Results First cost-benefit approach, SPAC uses a range of discount rates between 2 and 5 percent.
- The calculations use an innovative approach of gradually increasing the costs that would be avoided until larger steps are reached, at which point some personnel costs can be adjusted. SPAC found almost all (95%) monthly variation is below 822 inmates, which is also the size of a large housing unit within a facility. If the change was not above 822, only variable costs were applied (those costs that change per inmate). After each step, SPAC gradually increased the percent of personnel costs included until the 7th step is reached (a change of 4,937 inmates), where SPAC included all personnel costs as part of the per-capita costs.
- The SPAC approach provides a conservative but realistic fiscal impact for small changes. At large changes, the estimates match the costs that would be avoided if those facilities total operating costs are completely avoided.
- SPAC includes the personnel costs that are paid from Central Management Services' budget and not from IDOC's line items. These personnel costs are pensions, workers' compensation, and group insurance costs.