

PRISON RESOURCE CONSUMPTION BY OFFENSE CLASS

To illustrate how different offense classes consume resources, SPAC analyzed the data for the average number of exits in each class for 2015, 2016, and 2017. Each figure represents 100 offenders. Resources consumed are expressed in bed-years and dollars. The true per capita cost for housing one inmate for one year, including all benefits and pension costs, is \$44,704. The true cost is multiplied by the bed-years consumed by the entire offense class. The larger the figure, the longer the average stay and the greater the magnitude of resources used. The figures are scaled such that the area for each class represents proportionally the resources required for that group.

NOTE: Across all offense classes, many offenders spend significant time detained in local jails prior to being sentenced. This chart does not include the length of stay or costs of pre-disposition detention at the county level.

WHAT IS A BED-DAY OR BED-YEAR?

1 bed-year = 365 bed-days spent in DOC.

4 offenders with 90 day lengths of stay (LOS) are approximately equal to 1 offender with a 365 day LOS.

A ten-year LOS consumes 3,652 bed-days (due to leap years).

40 offenders with LOS of 90 days = 1 offender with a 3,600 day LOS.

The average First-Degree Murder offender (20 years LOS) consumes the same number of bed-days as approximately 27 average Class 4 nonviolent offenders (0.74 years LOS).

To permanently reduce the resources spent on incarceration, sentencing must be restructured to reduce the total number of bed-days consumed.

Legend

Violent Offender 

Nonviolent Offender 

Size of the Boxes = Bed-Years Consumed  

One Figure = 100 Offenders

Larger Figures = Longer Length of Stay

Source: SPAC analysis of IDOC exit data

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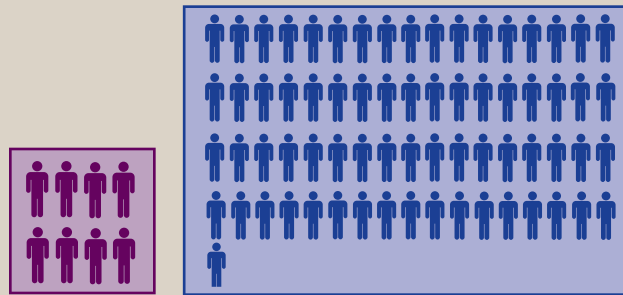
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Prison Resource Consumption by Offense Class

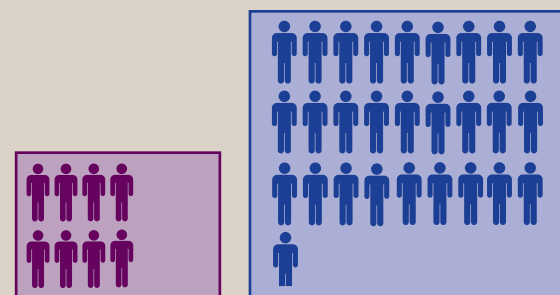
Class 4

825 violent offenders released with average stay of 0.74 years.
 6,890 non-violent offenders released with average stay of 0.55 years.
 Requires 4,400 bed-years, or \$196.7 million in spending.



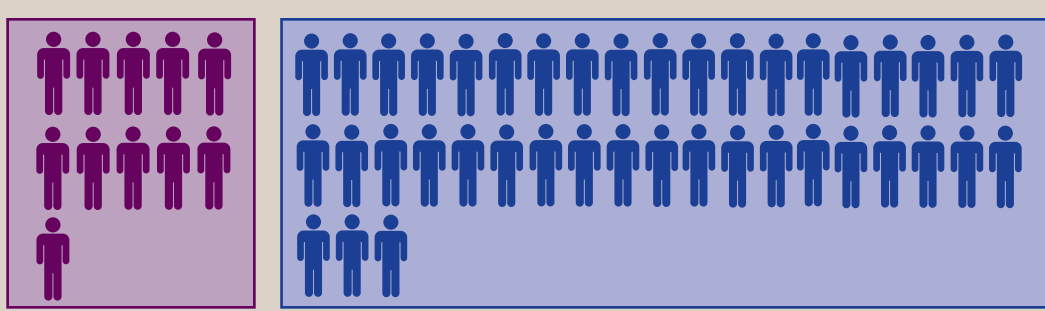
Class 3

800 violent offenders released with average stay of 1.08 years.
 2,775 non-violent offenders released with average stay of 0.97 years.
 Requires 3,556 bed-years, or \$159 million in spending.



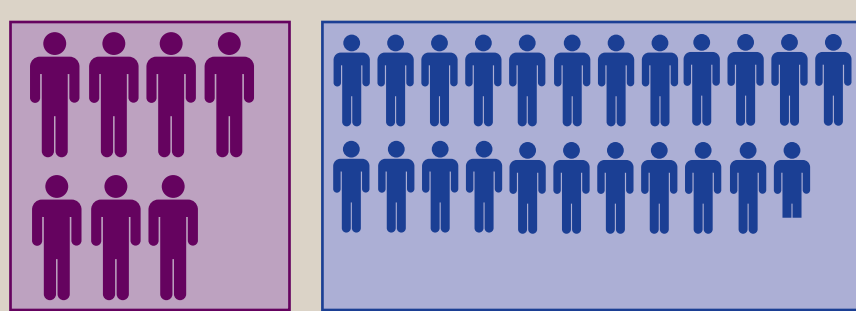
Class 2

1,107 violent offenders released with average stay of 1.89 years.
 4,111 non-violent offenders released with average stay of 1.59 years.
 Requires 8,629 bed-years, or \$385.8 million in spending.



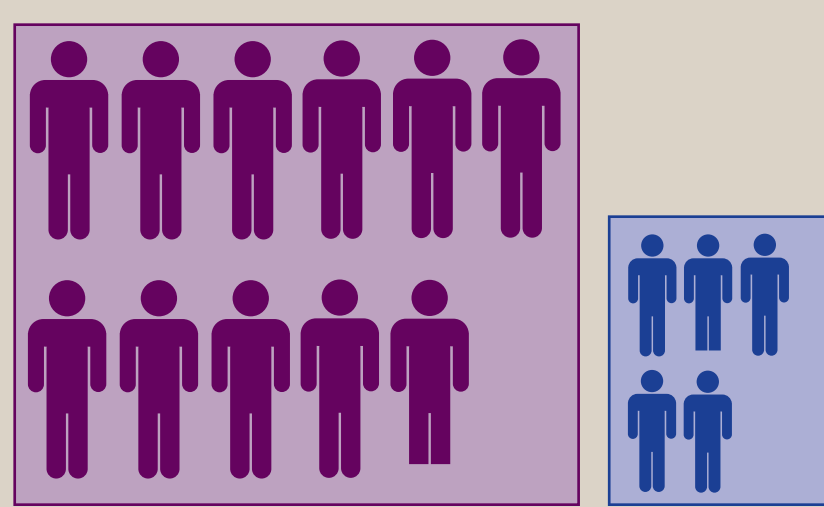
Class 1

728 violent offenders released with average stay of 3.25 years.
 2,280 non-violent offenders released with average stay of 2.01 years.
 Requires 6,949 bed-years, or \$310.6 million in spending.



Class X

1,085 violent offenders released with average stay of 6.61 years.
 496 non-violent offenders released with average stay of 3.81 years.
 Requires 9,062 bed-years, or \$405.1 million in spending.



First Degree Murder

252 offenders released with average stay of 20.4 years.
 Requires 5,050 bed-years of space, or \$225.8 million in spending.

NOTE: If these 252 offenders had been sentenced under the current 100% truth-in-sentencing requirement, their average length of stay would be 46.46 years, translating into 11,708 bed-years and requiring \$523.4 million in spending.

