Drivers of Illinois’ Prison Population

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Presented at the
Illinois Governor’s Criminal Justice and Sentencing
Commission
Springfield, Illinois, March 26, 2015

Illinois Adult Prison Population, Admissions & Exits

Record Violent Crime Rates 1988-1992
Suspension/Reduction in MGT/SMGT

"War on Drugs" Started 1986-1988


Shift from Indeterminate to Determinate Sentencing & Creation of Class X felony (1978)
Trends in *Crimes Reported to the Police in Illinois*

Source: Analyses of aggregate, published I-UCR data.

Trends in *Arrests Made by the Police in Illinois*

Source: Analyses of aggregate, published I-UCR data.
Trends in the Number of *Court Admissions* to Prison, by Felony Type

![Graph showing trends in court admissions to prison by felony type from 1989 to 2014.](image)

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

Current Offense vs. Criminal History of Class 4 Felons Sentenced to IDOC

- **Current Offense** [IDOC SFY 2014]
  - 47% drug-law violation, 33% property, 16% violent

- **Prior Arrests** [ICJIA 2009-2011]
  - Average of 17 prior arrests, average of 3 prior arrests for violent offenses; 74% had at least 1 prior arrest for a violent offense

- **Prior Convictions** [ICJIA 2009-2011]
  - Average of 6 prior convictions, average of 1 prior conviction for violent offenses; 41% had at least 1 prior conviction for a violent crime

- **Prior Probation Sentences** [ICJIA 2009-2011]
  - 68% had at least 1 prior probation sentence
Sentencing & Length of Stay in Prison

- Murder
  - Sentence lengths have remained relatively stable, but as a result of TIS, projected time to serve has doubled.

- Class X and 1 felonies
  - Sentence lengths have increased, many Class X felonies are subject to TIS, and thus, total time served has increased: Class X up 50%, Class 1 up 10%

- Class 2-4 felonies
  - Sentence lengths have remained constant, few subject to TIS, but total time served has increased 18% to 28% across these felony classes due to changes in MGT/SMGT/Sentence Credits.
Illinois Statutory Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) Lengths, by Felony Class/Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Class</th>
<th>MSR Length</th>
<th>Number of SFY 2011 Exits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class X felony</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>1,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 1 felony</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>2,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2 felony</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>4,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3 felony</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>3,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4 felony</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>7,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2005)Sexual Assault*</td>
<td>3 years to life</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2010)Domestic violence**</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated

** Domestic battery, stalking, or viol. an order of protection

Trends in Re-Admissions of Those on MSR, by Admission Type & State Fiscal Year

Source: Analyses of IDOC data by Olson & Stemen
Distribution of Reasons for Technical Violation Returns to IDOC, August 2011, Excl. Gate Violators

- New Arrest (43%)
- New Arrest + Other Technical Violation(s) (21%)
- Only Technical Violation(s) (36%)

Technical Violation Admissions & Recidivism

- Technical violation admissions account for about one-third of admissions to IDOC (national average), but has varied dramatically over the years due to shifts in policy and practice;
  - quarter due to no host-site (gate violators)
  - Excluding gate violators, 64% involved a new arrest
- Recidivism (2009-2011 cohort of exits)
  - Return to prison within 3 years=45% (IDOC,FY 2014)
  - Rearrested for any offense within 3 years=65%
  - Rearrested for any person offense within 3 years=21%
  - Reconvicted for any offense within 3 years=38%