



ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS: A VEHICLE FOR ADVANCING JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

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The Current Motivation for Reducing Prison Populations

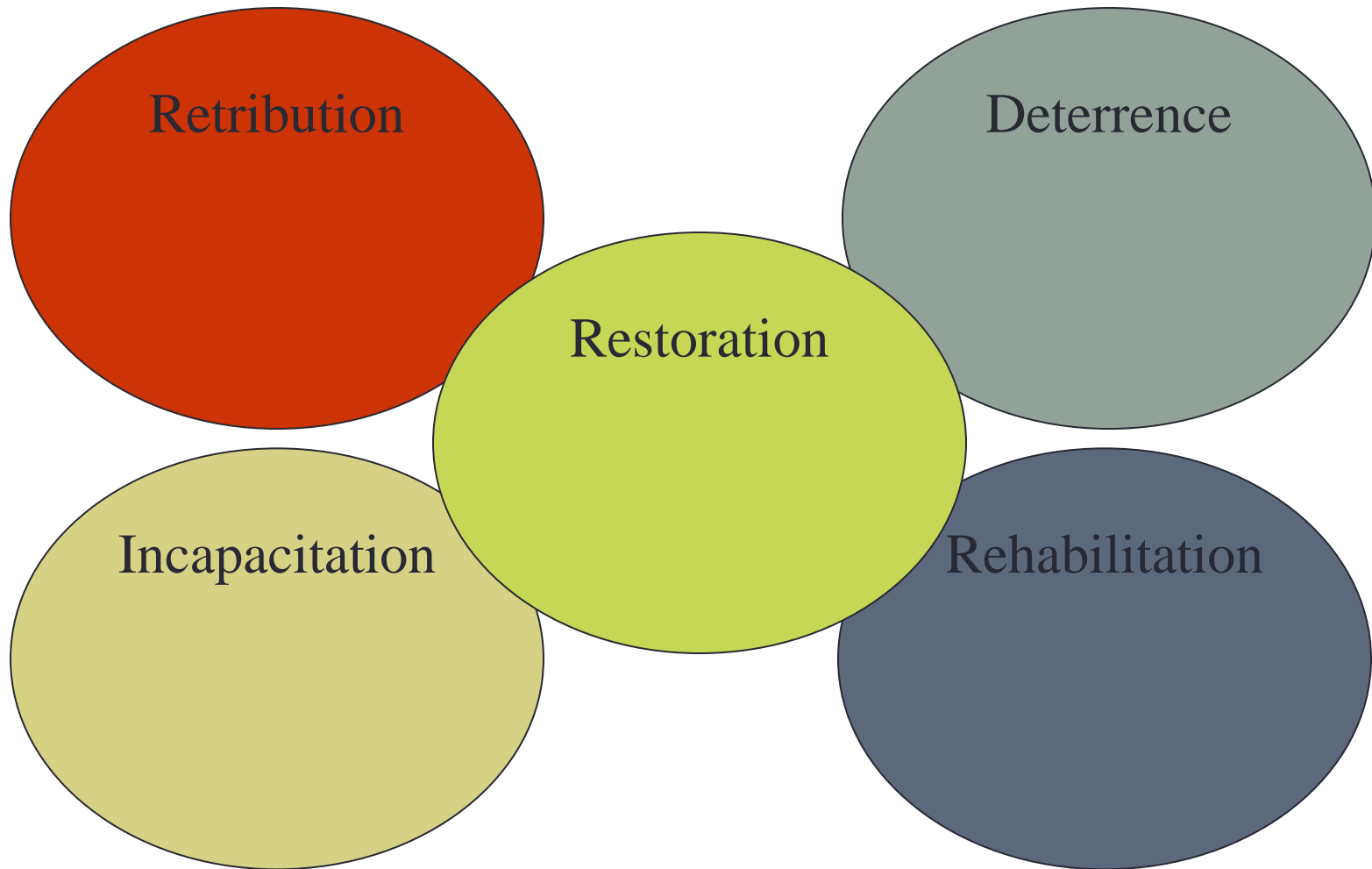
- \$
- Broad political support (but for different reasons)
- Views of overly punitive drug laws, and assumption prison population growth primarily because of drug-law violators
- Lowest crime rates in 40 years, no longer most salient political issue
- Disparate impact of incarceration on minorities and minority communities
- Relatively high recidivism rates



The Criminal Justice “System” (X 102)

- Individual components (units of government, agencies, organizations, communities) that collectively seek to prevent and reduce crime.
 - County-level makes the most sense in most places (but not limited to county agencies)
- Not necessarily coordinated, no overarching goal or strategy, limited systematic examination or evaluation, and limited synthesis of information about the system’s operations.
- No statutory “leader” or “czar” of the justice system, but opportunities exist for leaders to emerge.
 - Multidisciplinary councils (ad hoc or on-going)

Dimensions that influence sentences and our sentencing goals



Dimensions that influence sentences and our sentencing goals



Offender



Offense

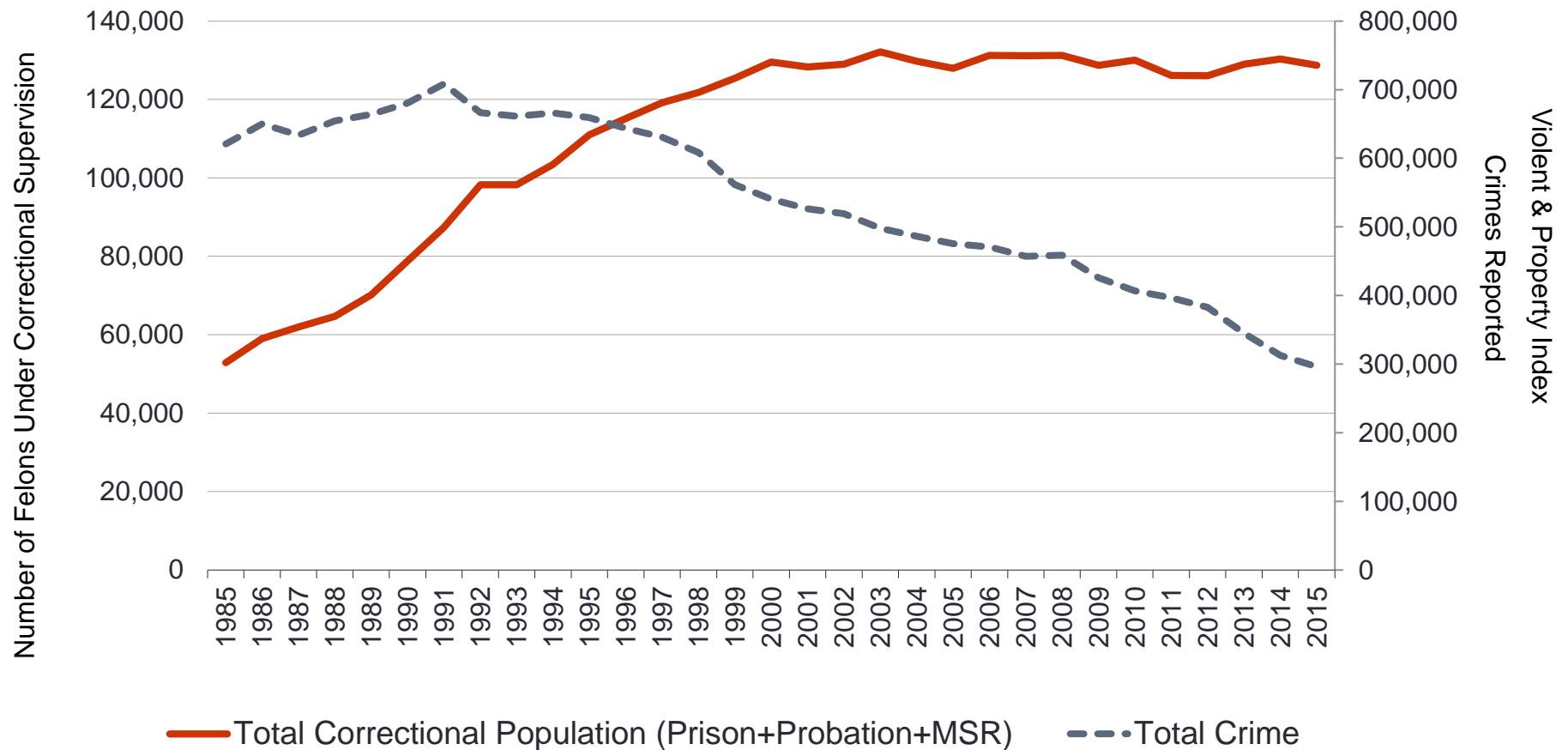


Victim



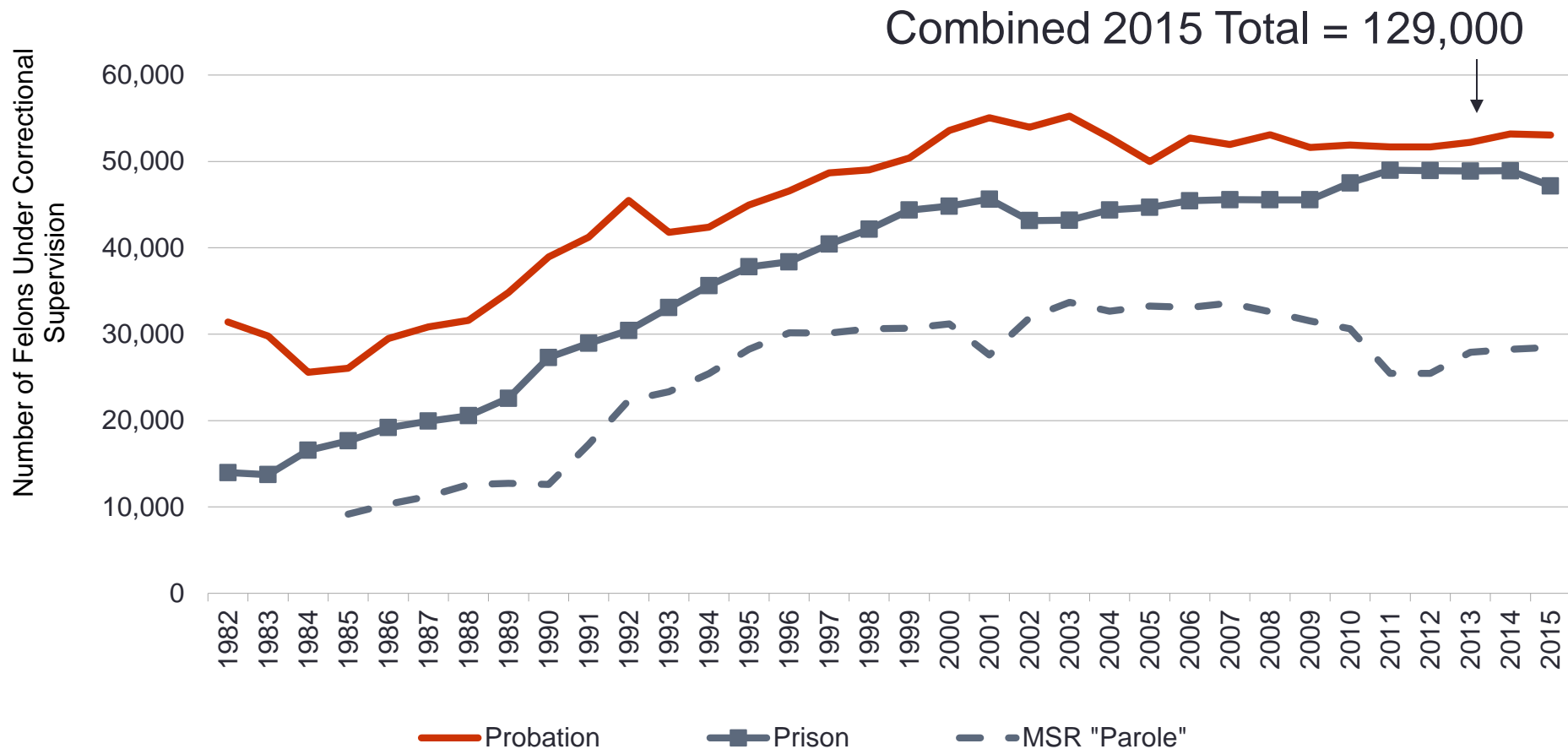
Community

Trends in Convicted Felony Correctional Populations & Crime in Illinois



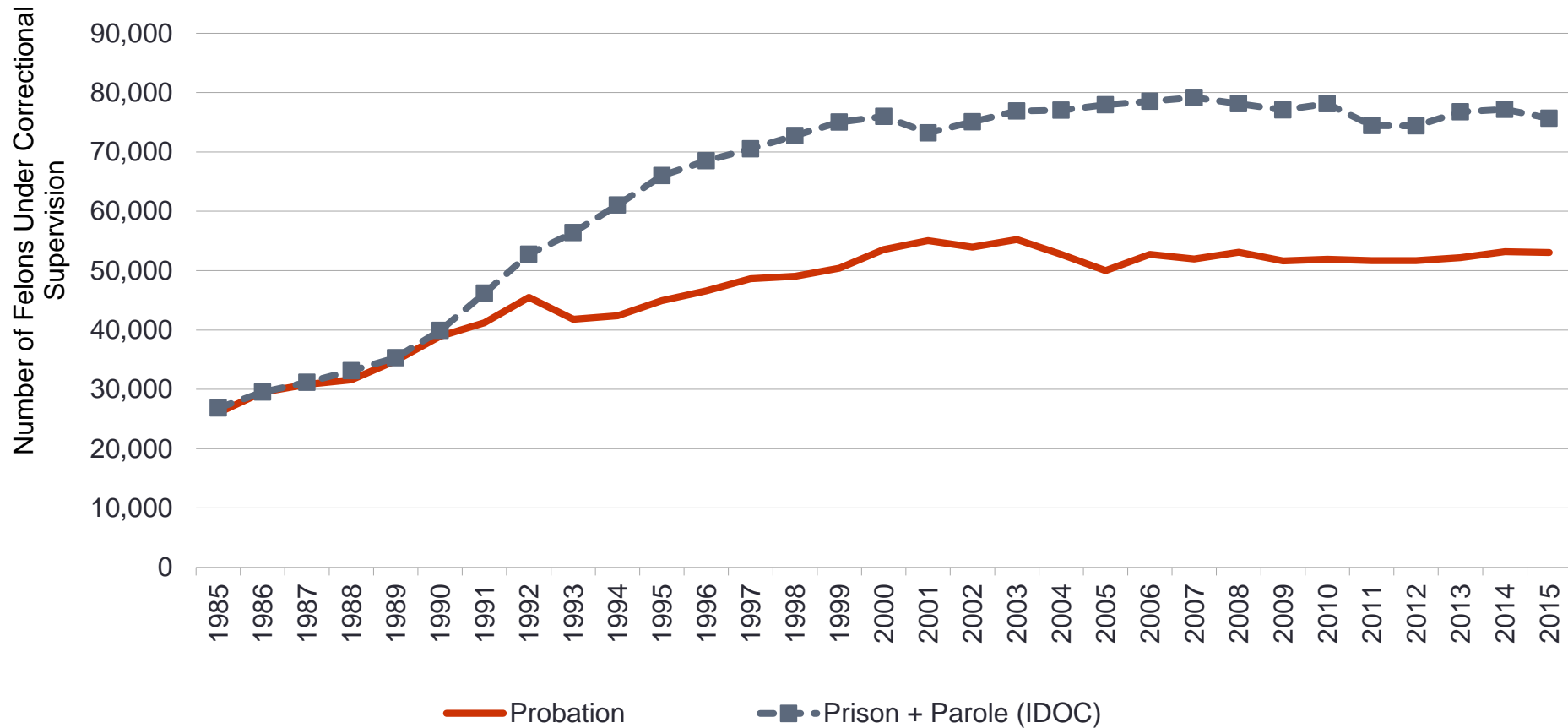
Source: Analyses of aggregate, published AOIC & offender-level IDOC data,, and Illinois Uniform Crime Report data by David E. Olson & Donald Stemen.

Trends in Convicted Felony Correctional Populations in Illinois



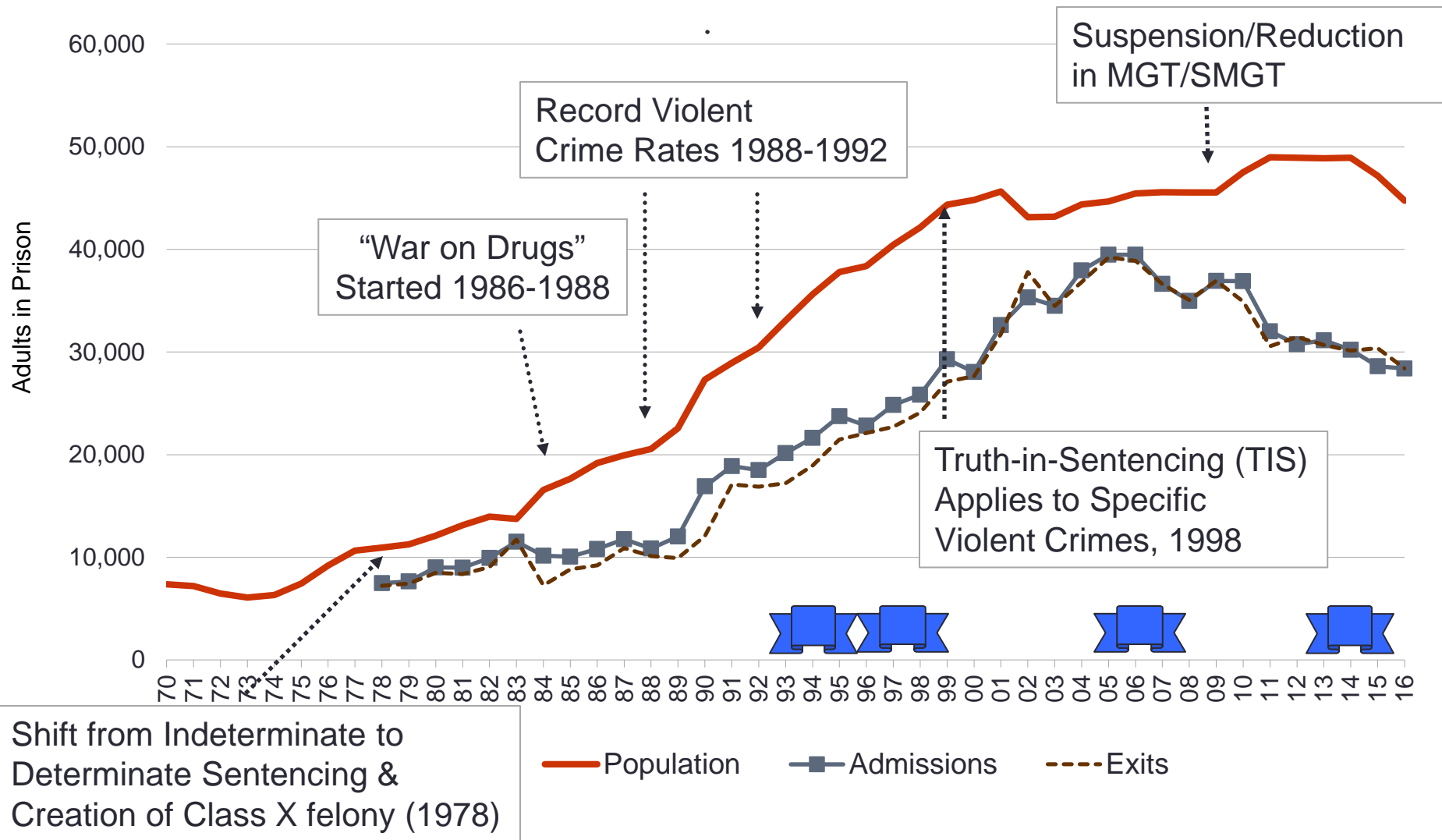
Source: Analyses of aggregate, published AOIC & offender-level IDOC data, and adjustments to felony probation cases to include estimated number of felony DUI cases by David E. Olson & Donald Stemen.

Trends in Convicted Felony Correctional Populations in Illinois

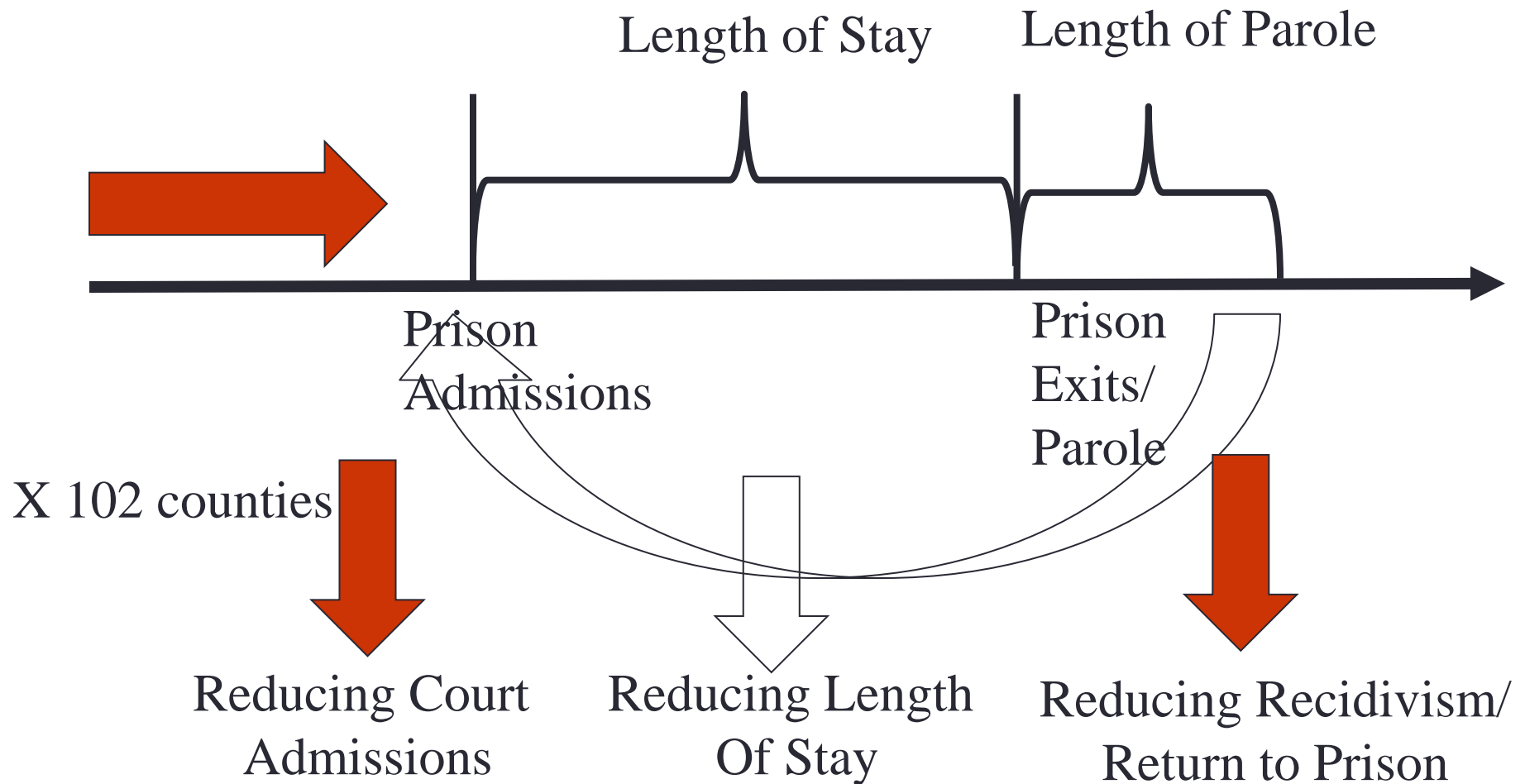


Source: Analyses of aggregate, published AOIC & offender-level IDOC data, and adjustments to felony probation cases to include estimated number of felony DUI cases by David E. Olson & Donald Stemen.

Illinois Adult Prison Population, Admissions & Exits

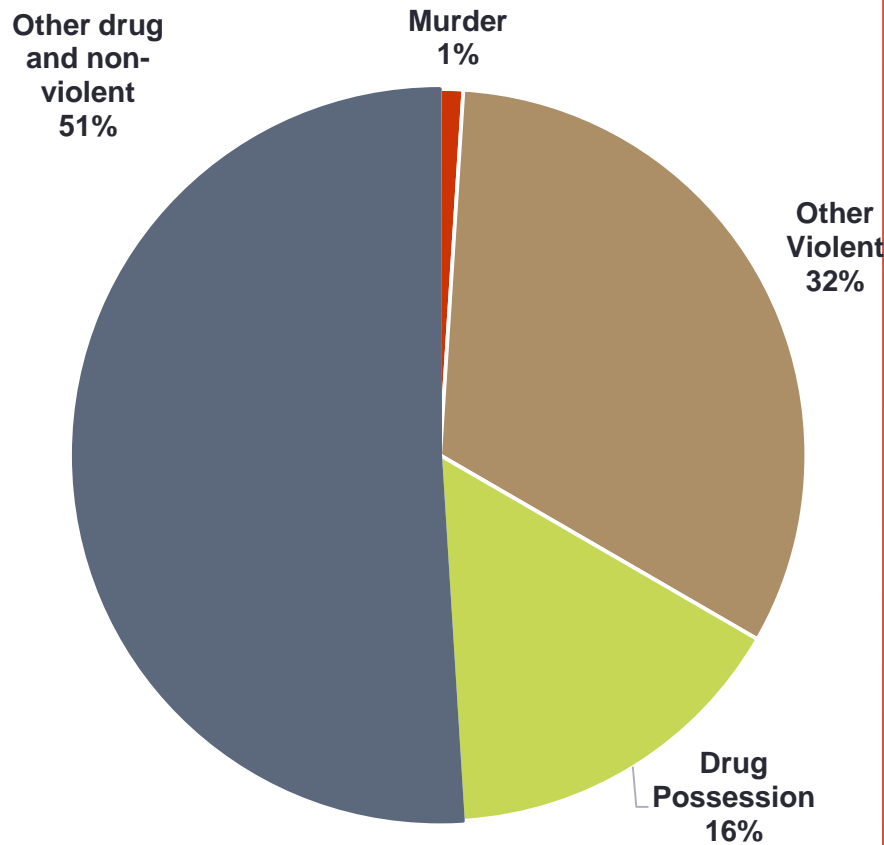


Focal Points for Reduced Prison Populations (Prison Math: Admissions + Length of Stay)

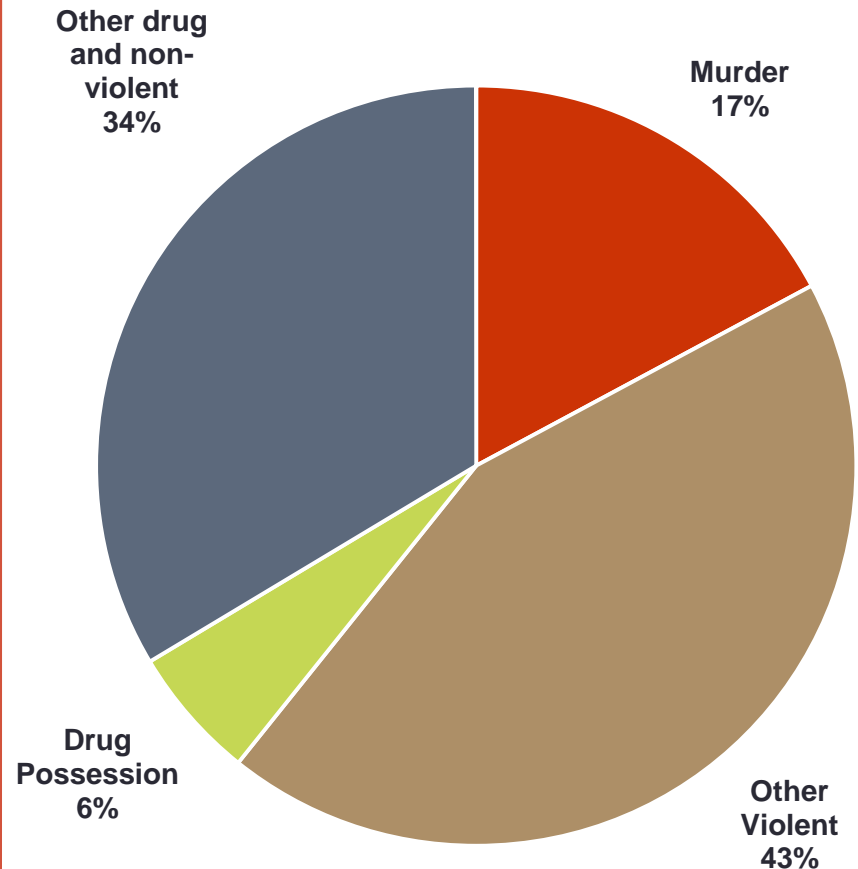


Understanding the Dynamics of Admissions vs. Population, SFY 2016

Court Admissions to IDOC



Court Population in IDOC



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

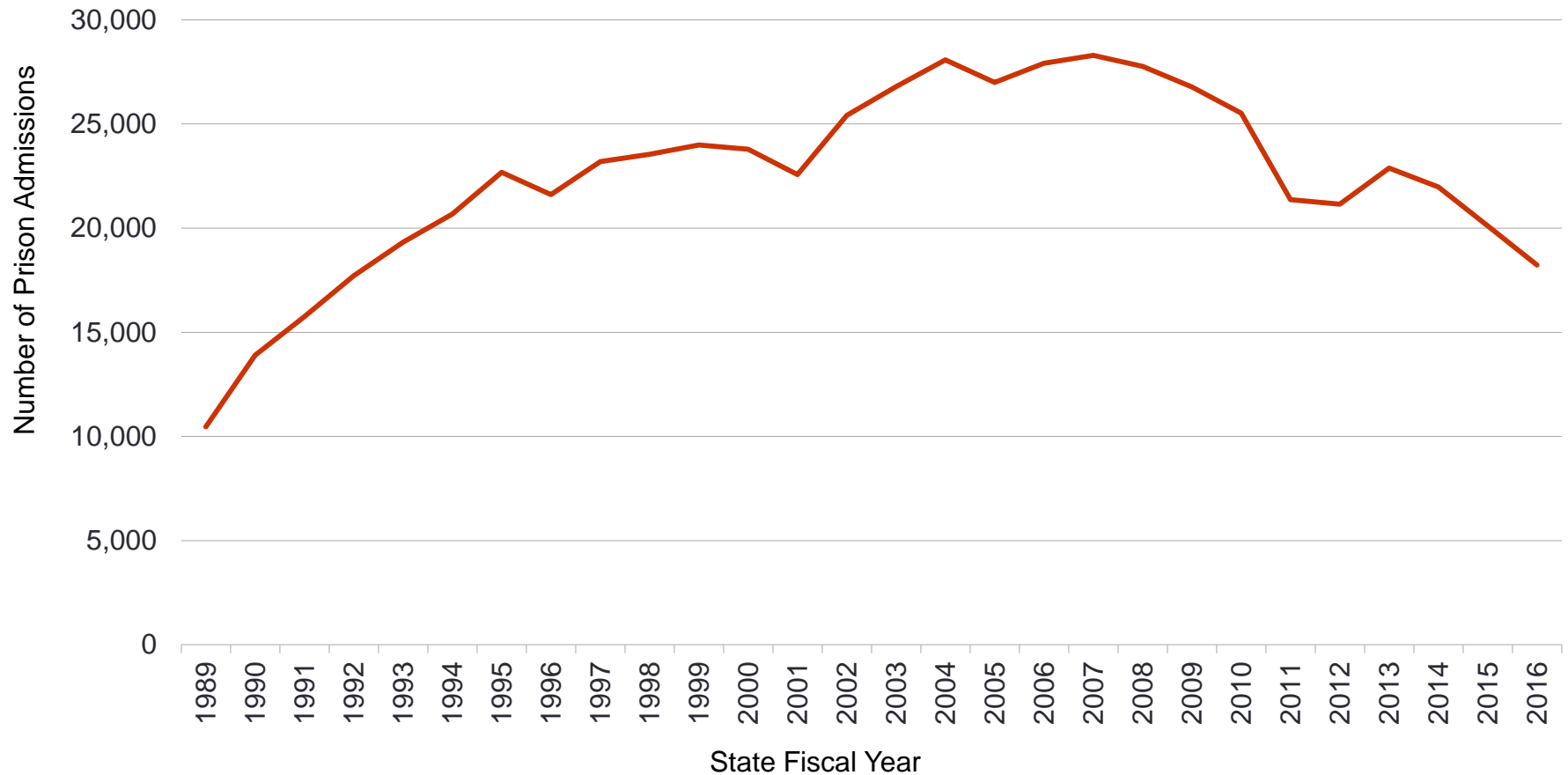


Themes of Reform: Across the Country & Illinois (Tinkering around the edges vs. substantive reform)

- Focus prison resources on violent, high risk individuals; risk assessment
- Undoing the “war on drugs” (Theme 1)
- Close the prison door for certain offenders (2)
- Increase community capacity through justice reinvestment/incentive models (3)
- Improve parole policy and practice (4)
- Improve access, quality and benefits of prison-based programming (5)
- Shortening length of stay (6)

AN EXAMPLE OF DISSECTING THE TRENDS TO UNDERSTAND WHAT'S GOING ON

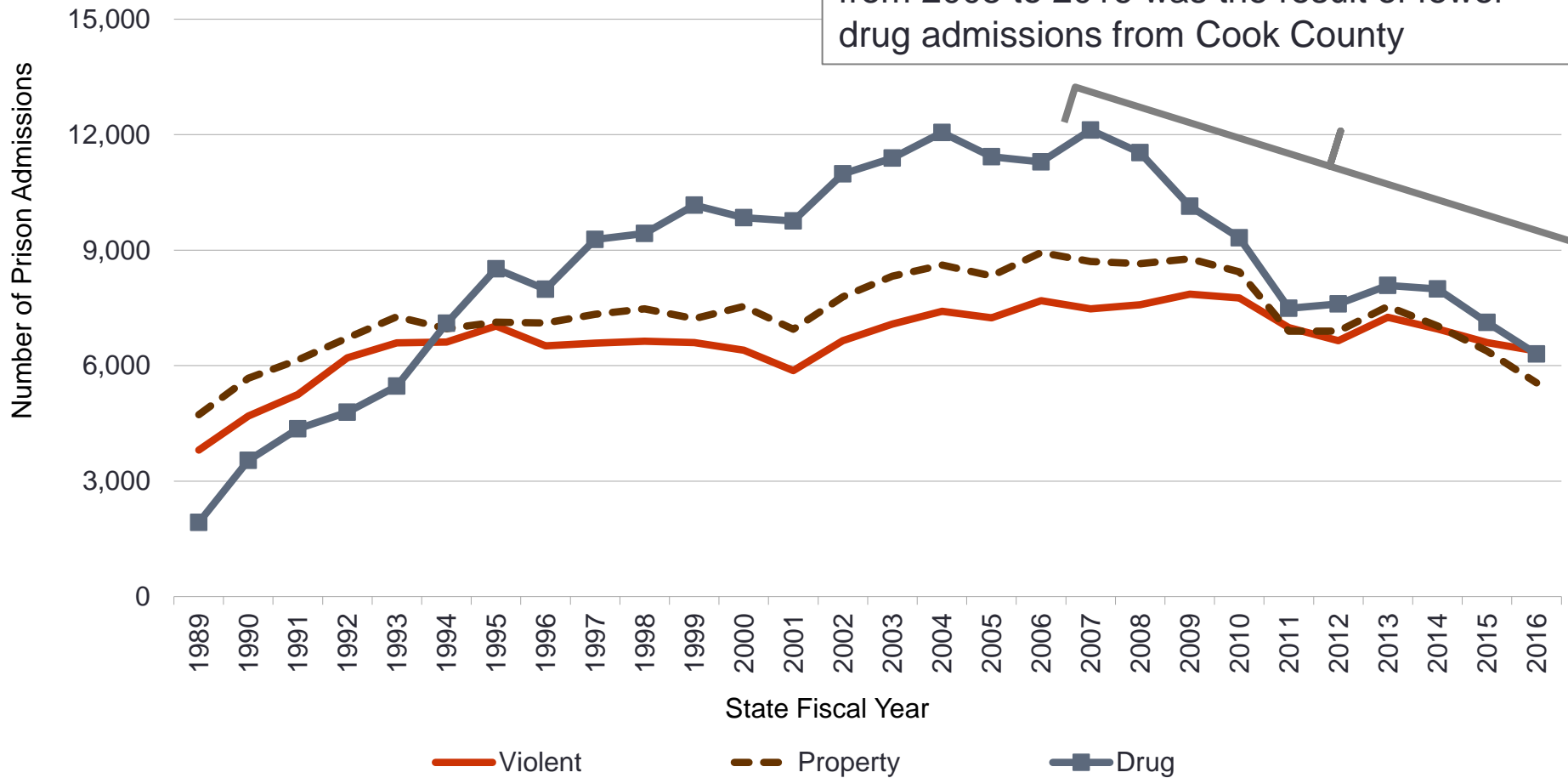
Total Illinois Prison Admissions from the Courts



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

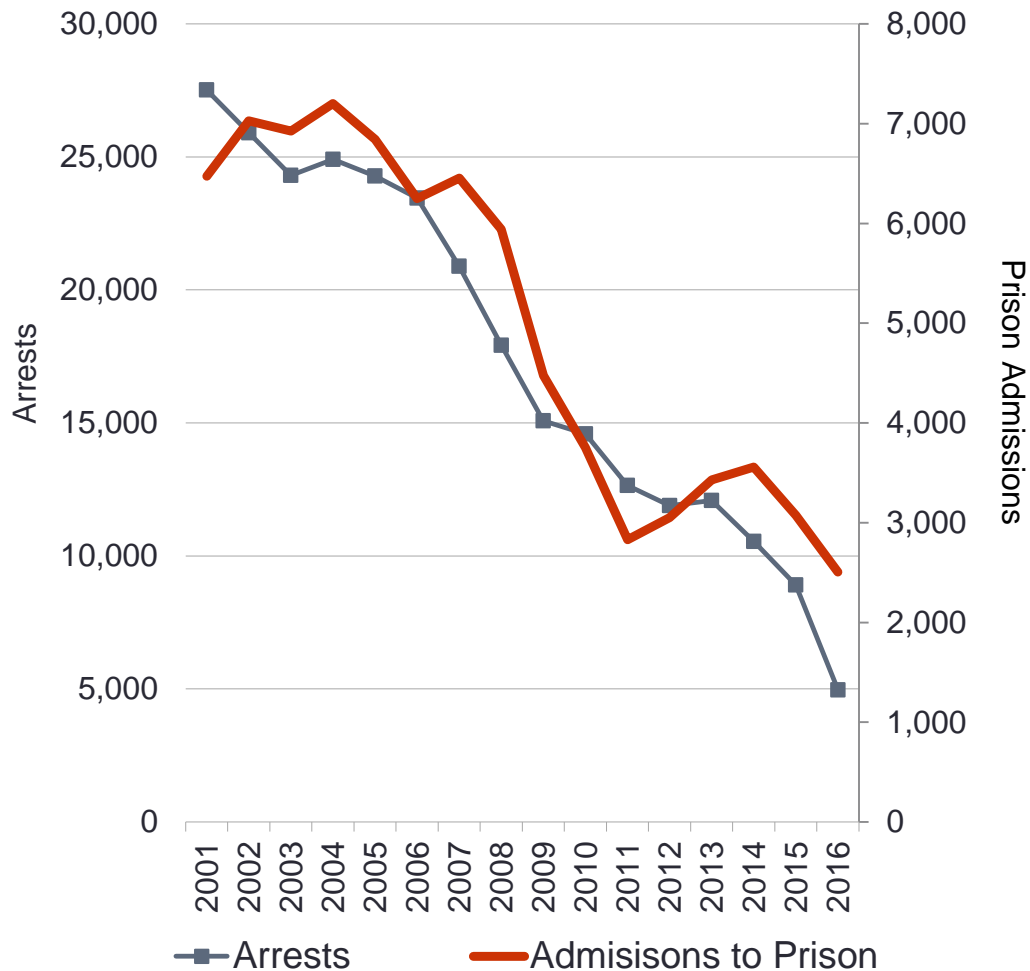
Illinois Prison Admissions from the Courts, by Crime Type

50% of the overall decrease in admissions from 2005 to 2016 was the result of fewer drug admissions from Cook County



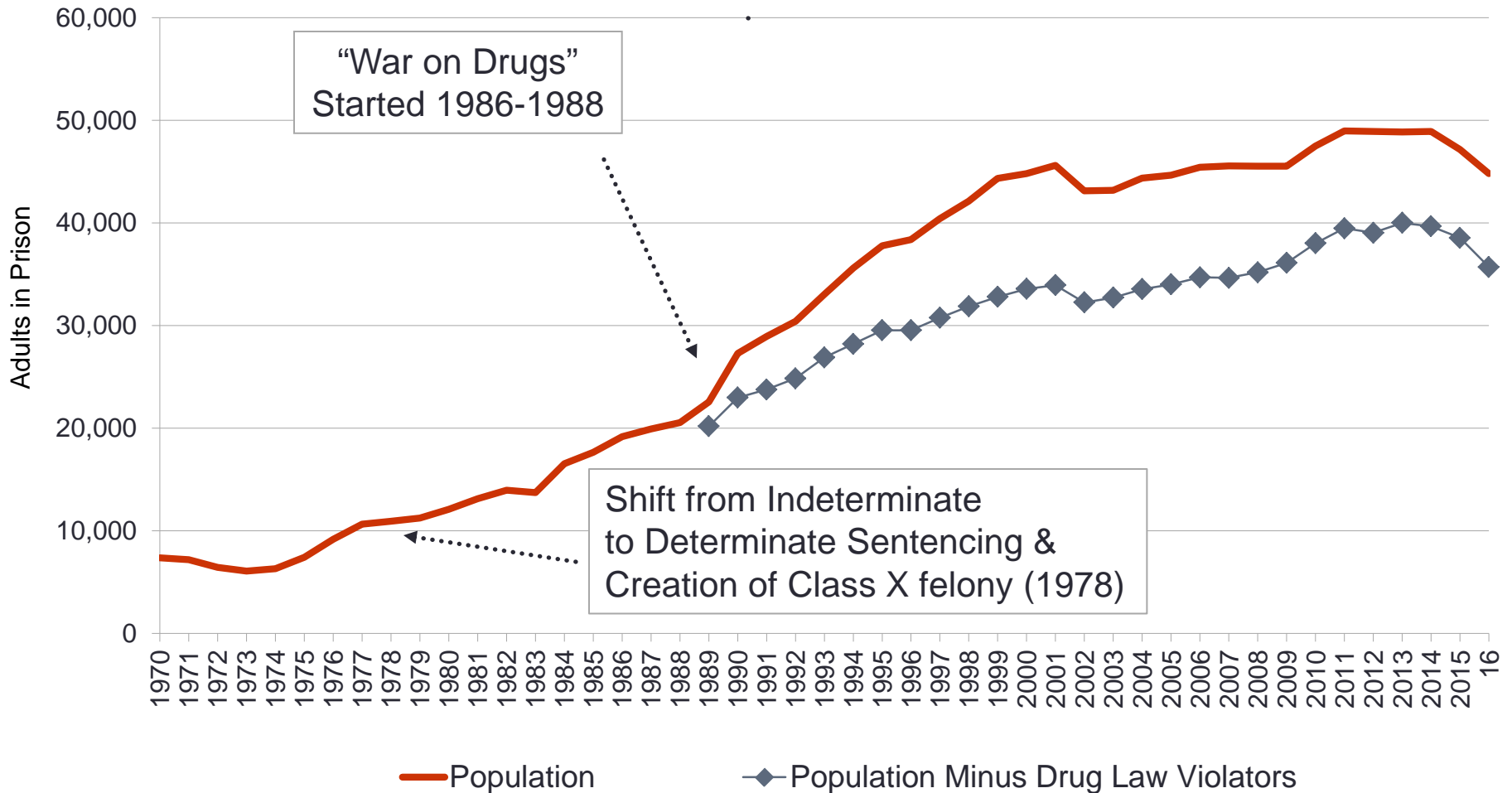
Source: David Olson analyses of offender-level IDOC data provided by IDOC Planning and Research Unit

Non-Cannabis Arrests in Chicago and the Impact on Illinois' Prison Admissions



- Admissions to IDOC from Cook County for drug offenses down 61% from 2001 to 2016
- Arrests down 82% in Chicago
- One-half of the decrease in Chicago arrests came from 3 police districts

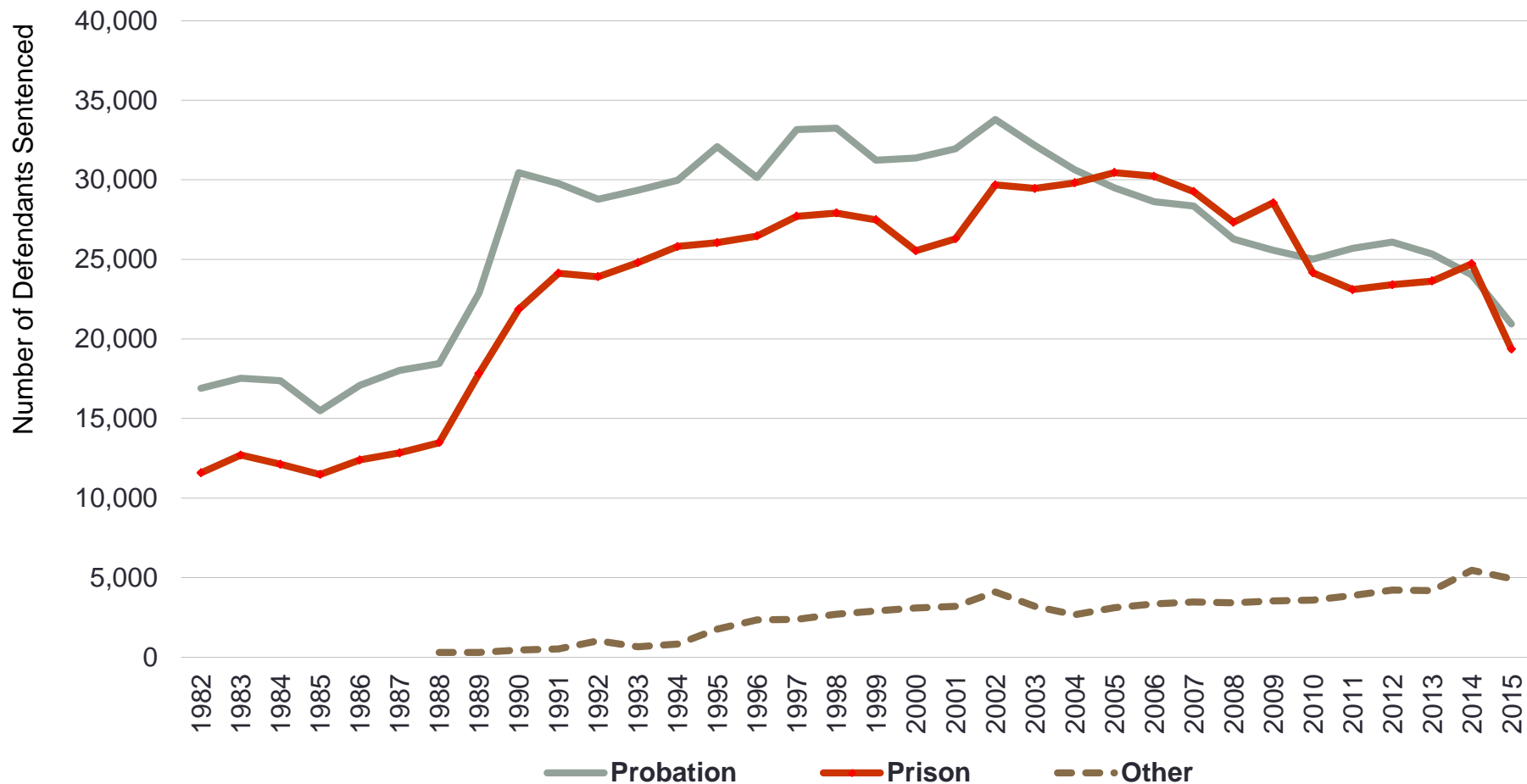
Illinois Adult Prison Population-Real and “Pretend”



Understanding the factors influencing sentences to prison

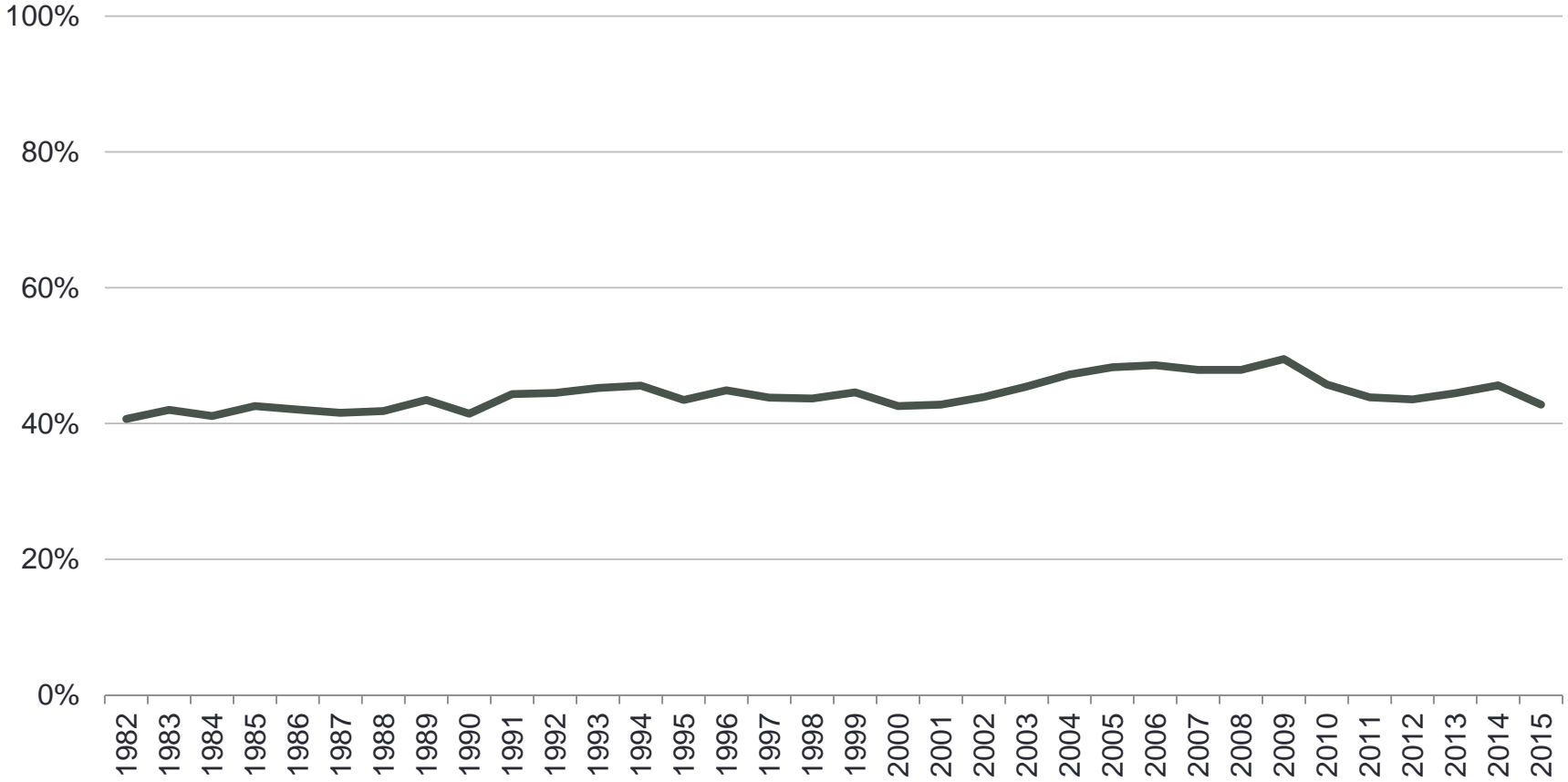
- Changing national and statewide conversation on the use of prison, but ultimately it comes down to supporting and understanding local justice efforts
 - What is driving local crime and justice system responses?
 - How do counties vary in their use of prison, and in the populations they sentence?
 - How can efforts like ARI be supported and expanded to reduce the reliance on prison, while improving public safety?

Trends in Sentences Imposed on Convicted Felons in Illinois' Circuit Courts



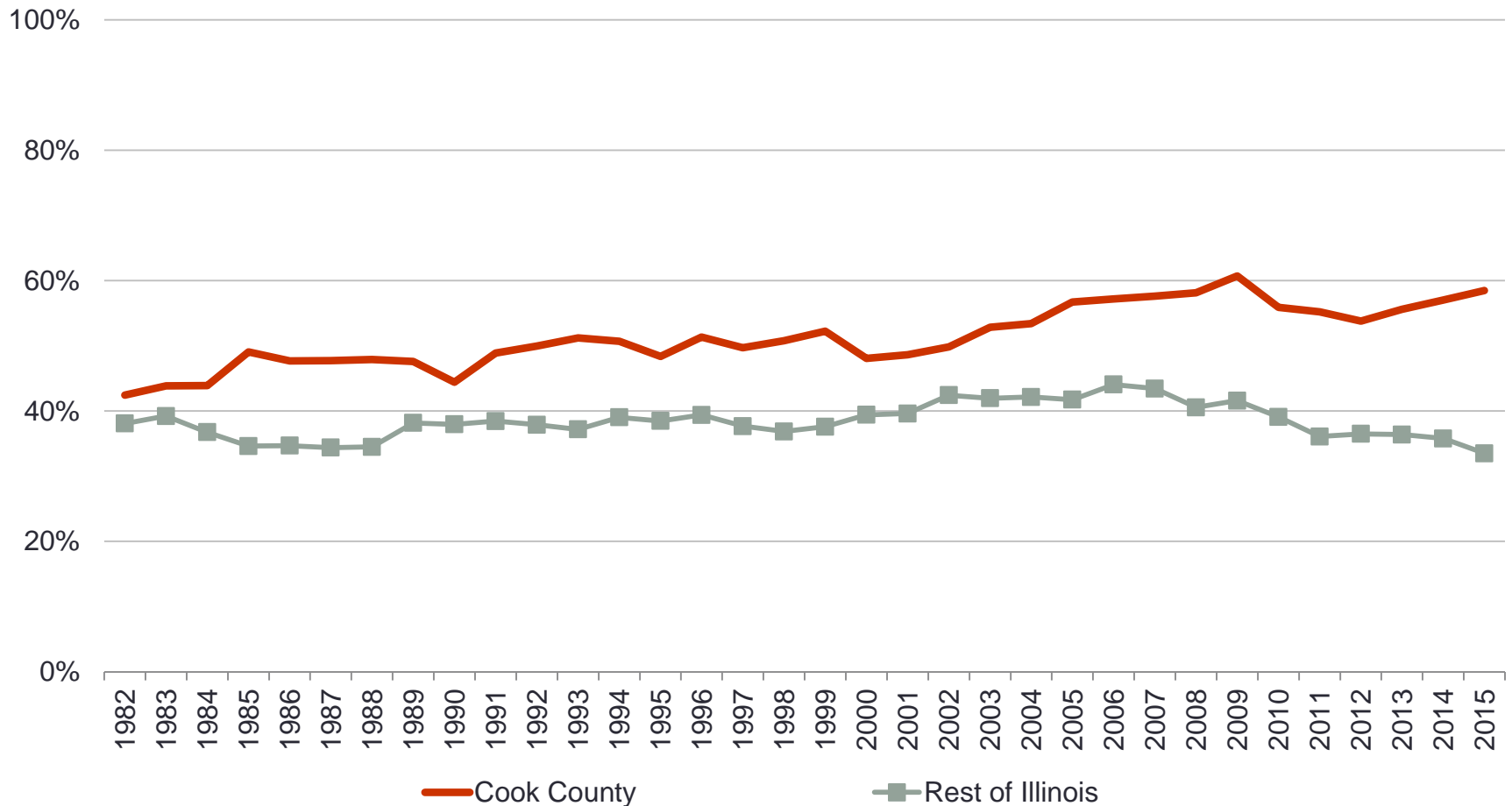
Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of AOIC annual court statistics.

Percent of Convicted Felons Sentenced to Prison



Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of AOIC annual court statistics.

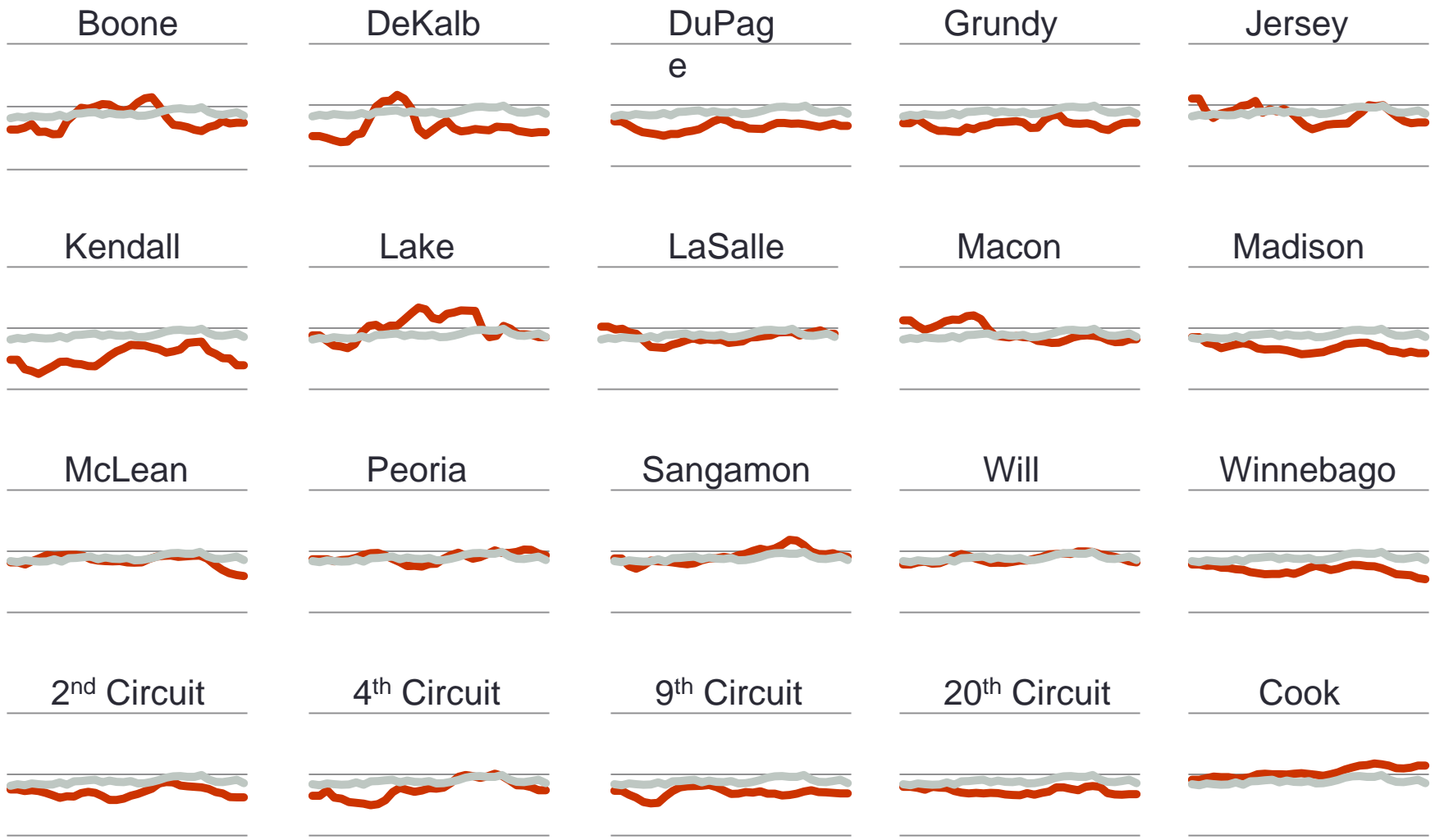
Percent of Convicted Felons Sentenced to Prison, Cook County vs. Rest of State



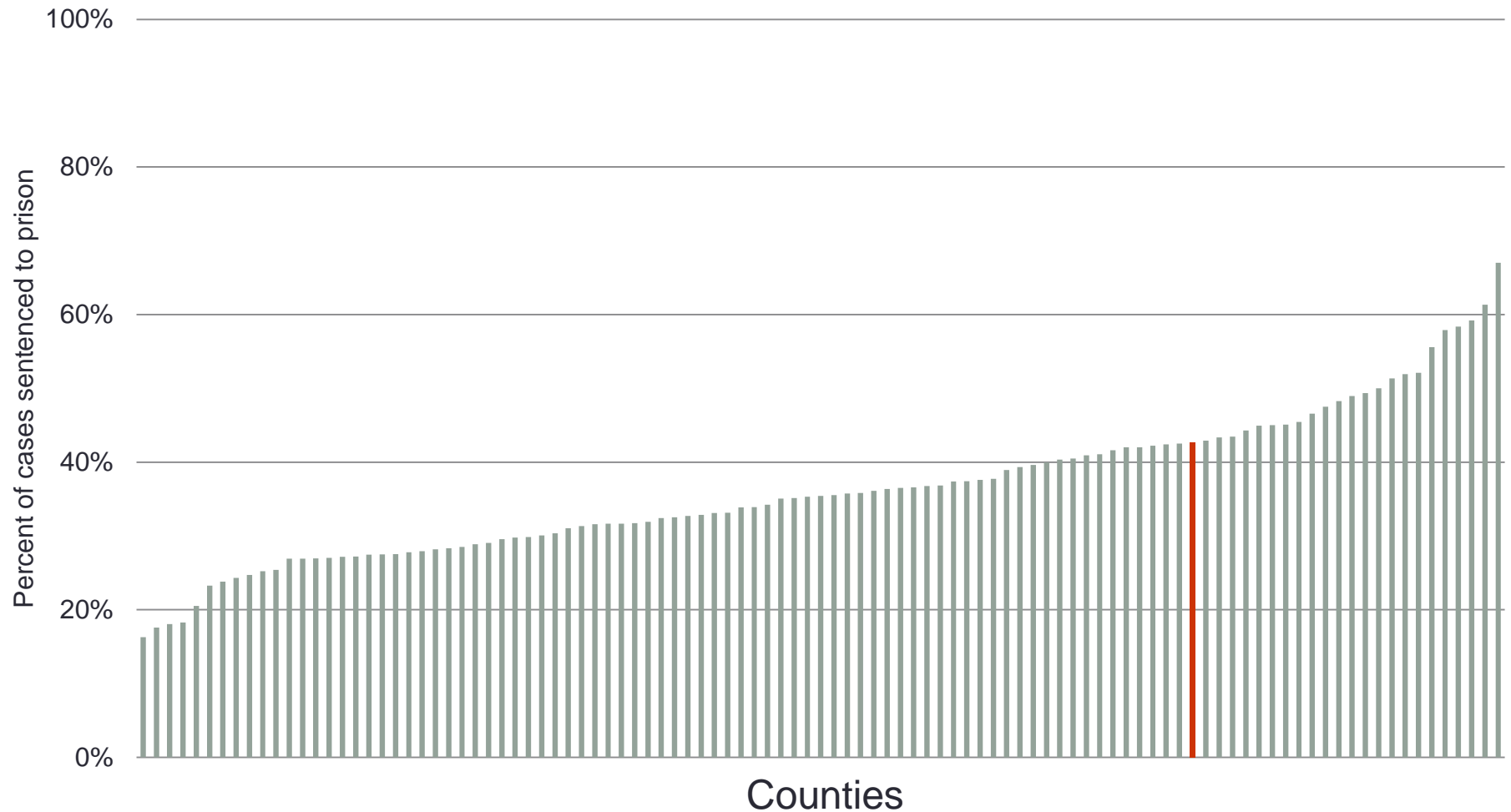
Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of AOIC annual court statistics.



Percent of Convicted Felons Sentenced to Prison, by ARI Jurisdiction

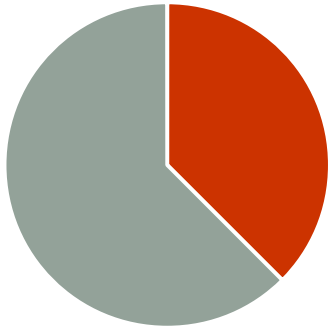


Percent of Convicted Felons Sentenced to Prison in 2015, by County

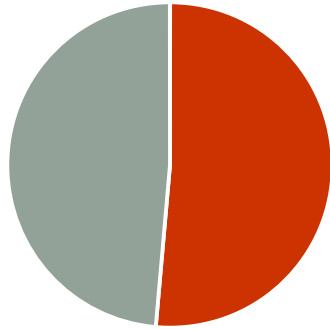


Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of AOIC annual court statistics.

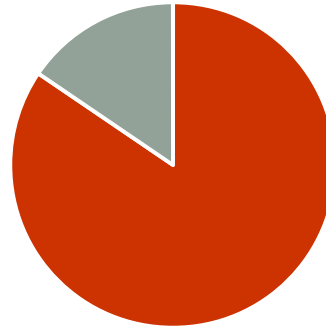
Felony Defendant and Case Characteristics



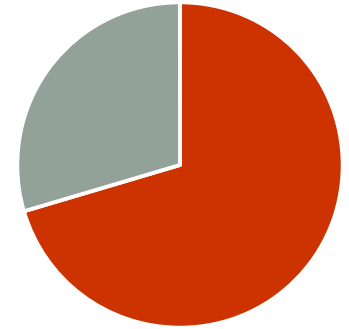
37% are under 25 years old



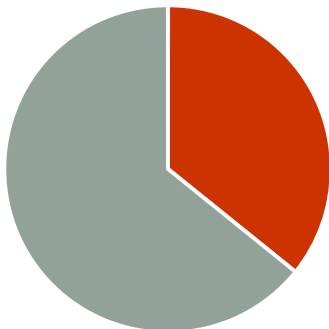
51% are non-white



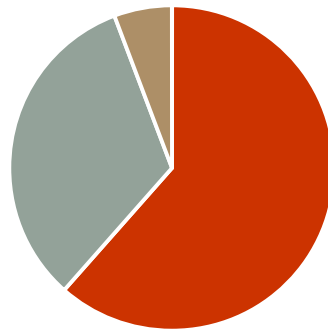
85% are male



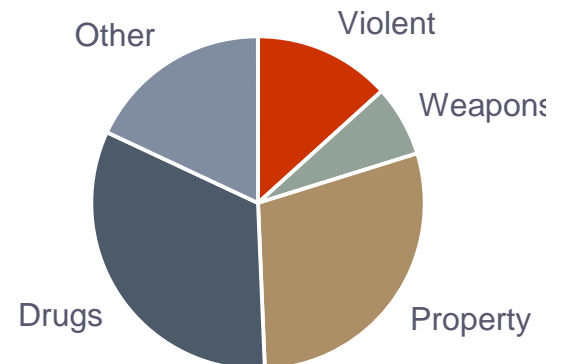
70% have a prior conviction



36% have a prior prison sentence

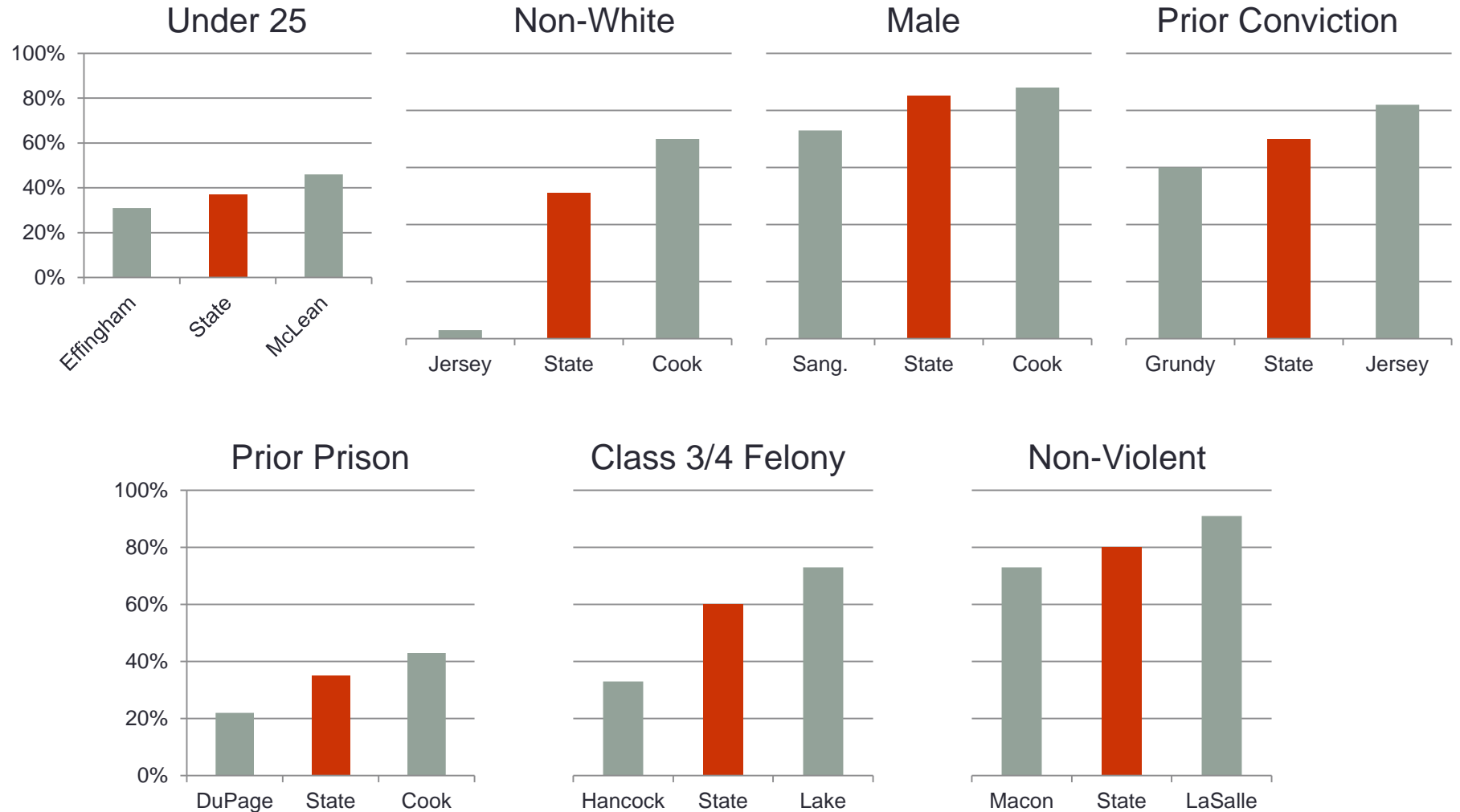


61% of cases involve
Class 3/Class 4 Felony



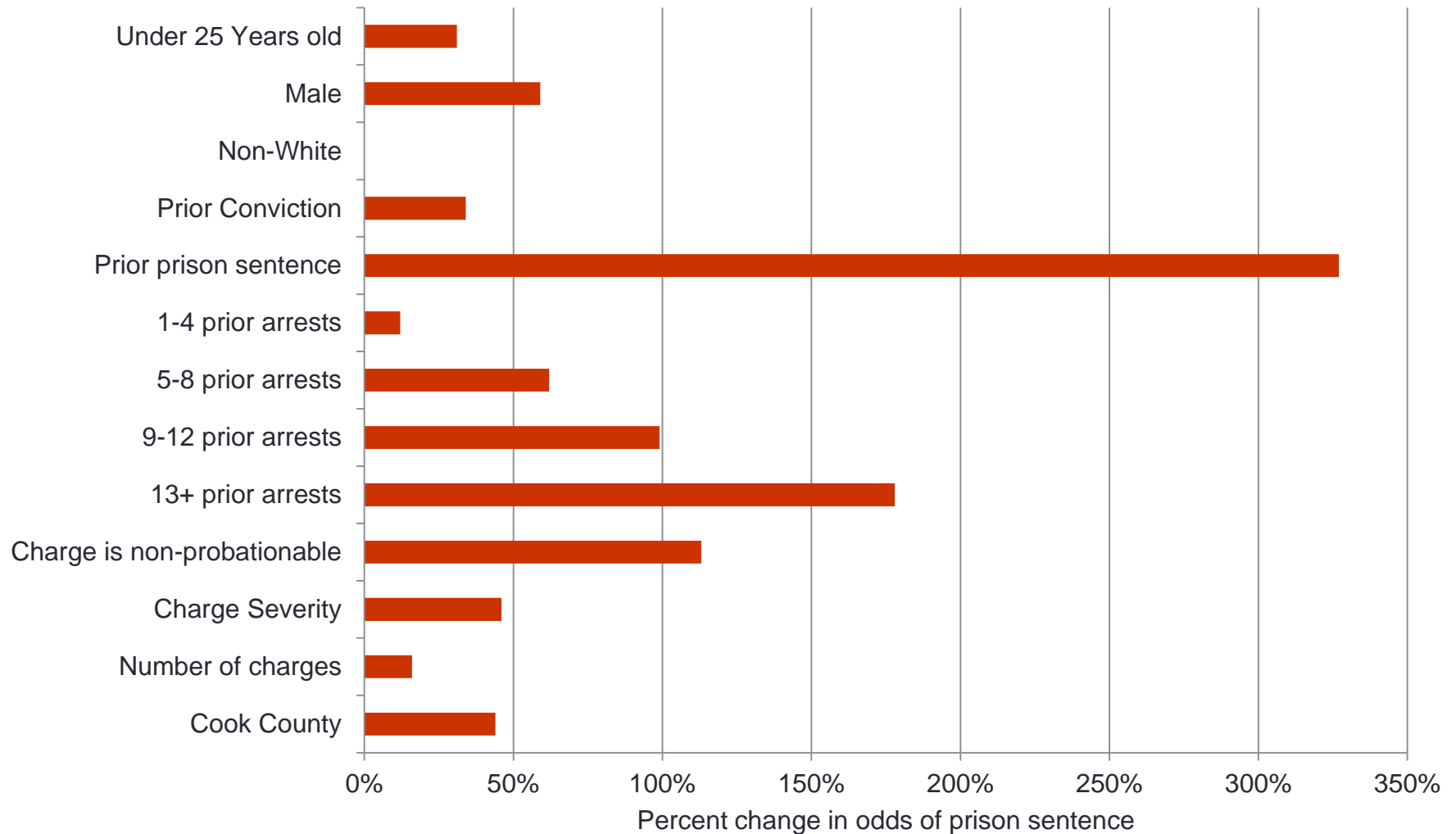
13% involve violent crimes
7% involve weapon possession
28% involve property crimes
32% involve drug-law violations

Variation in Felony Defendant and Case Characteristics Across Counties



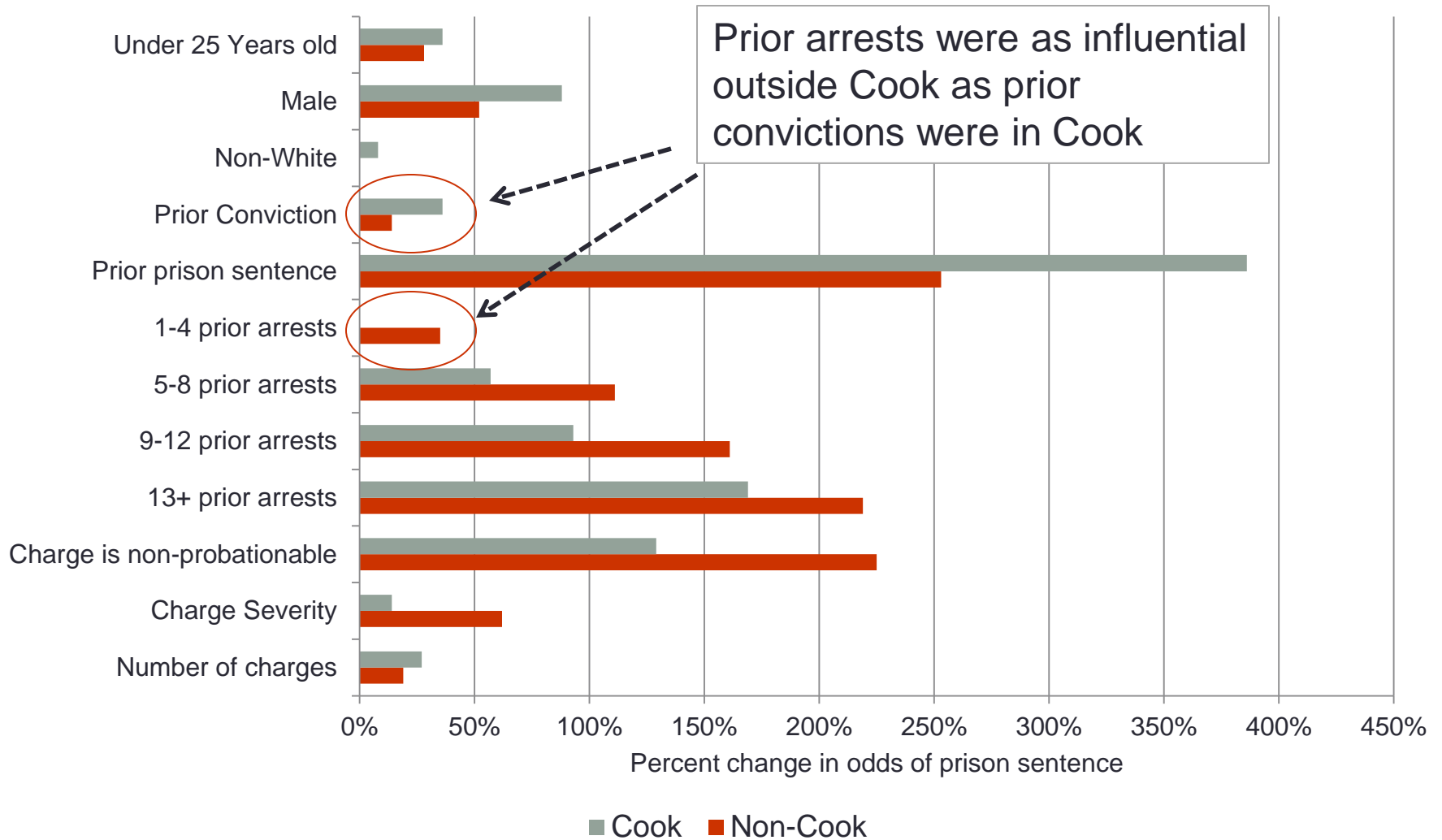
Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA

Defendant and Case Effects on Odds of a Prison Sentence

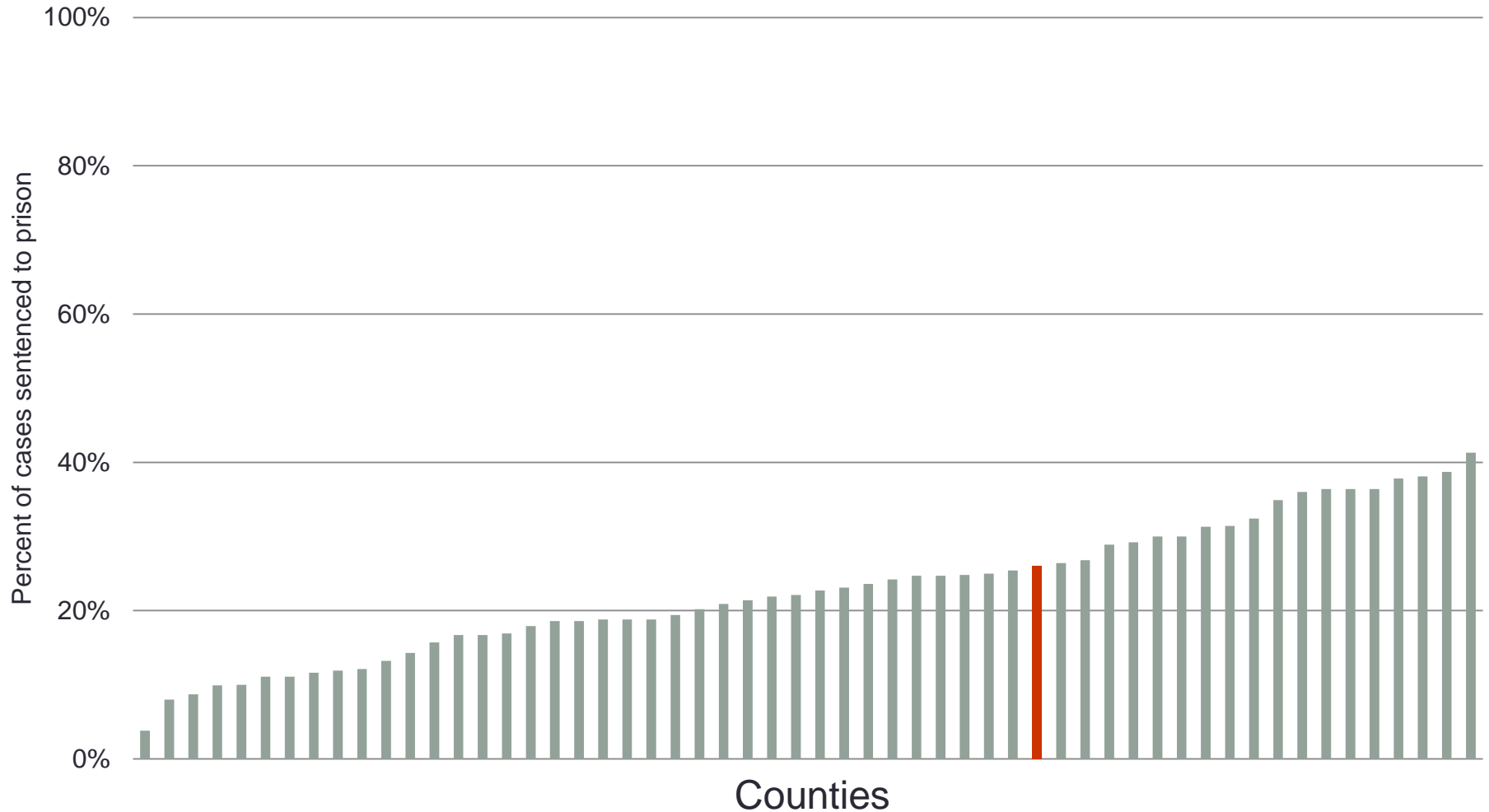


Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA

Defendant and Case Effects on Odds of a Prison Sentence

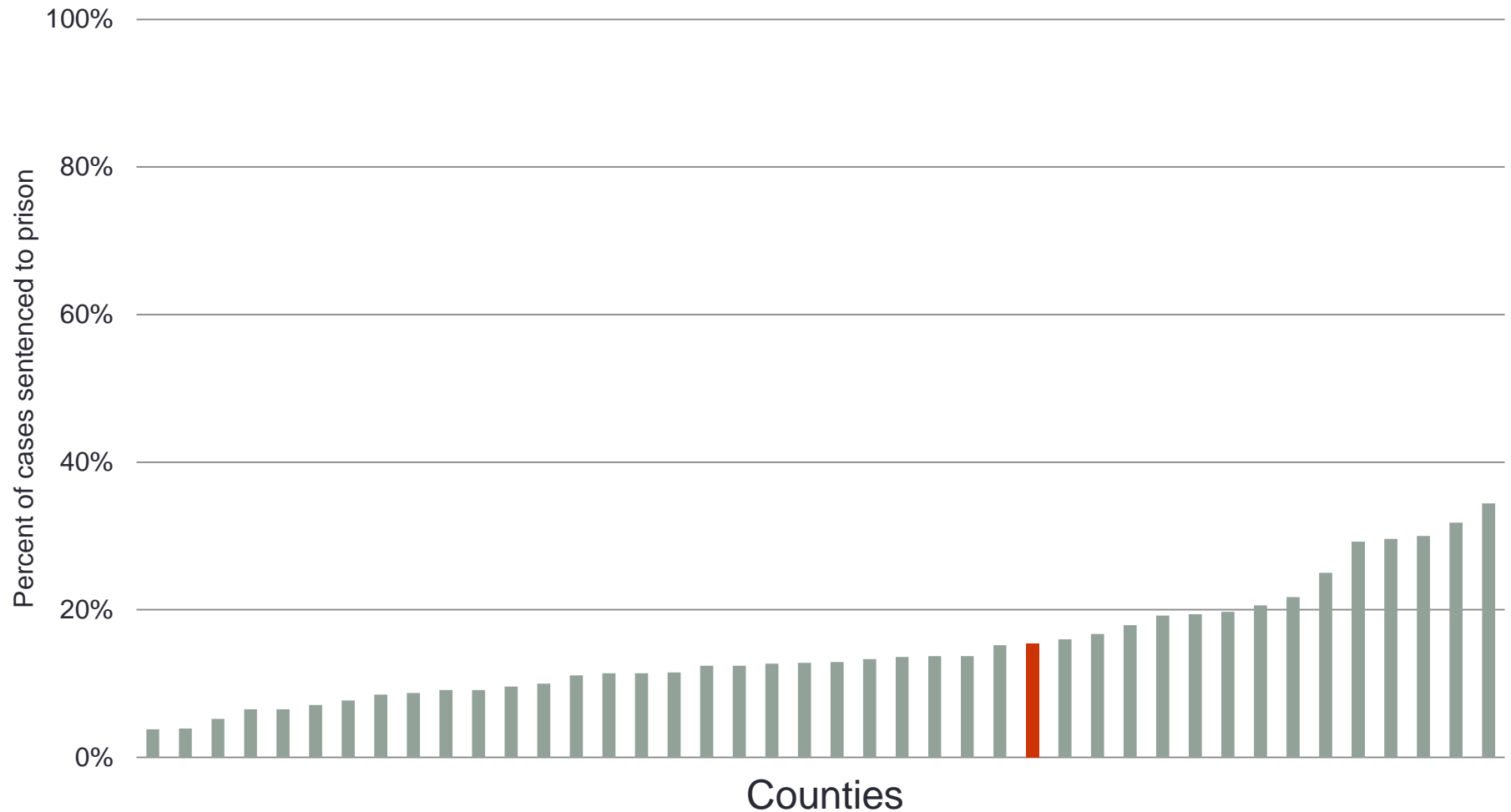


Prison Sentences for Probationable Cases with No Prior Convictions, by County



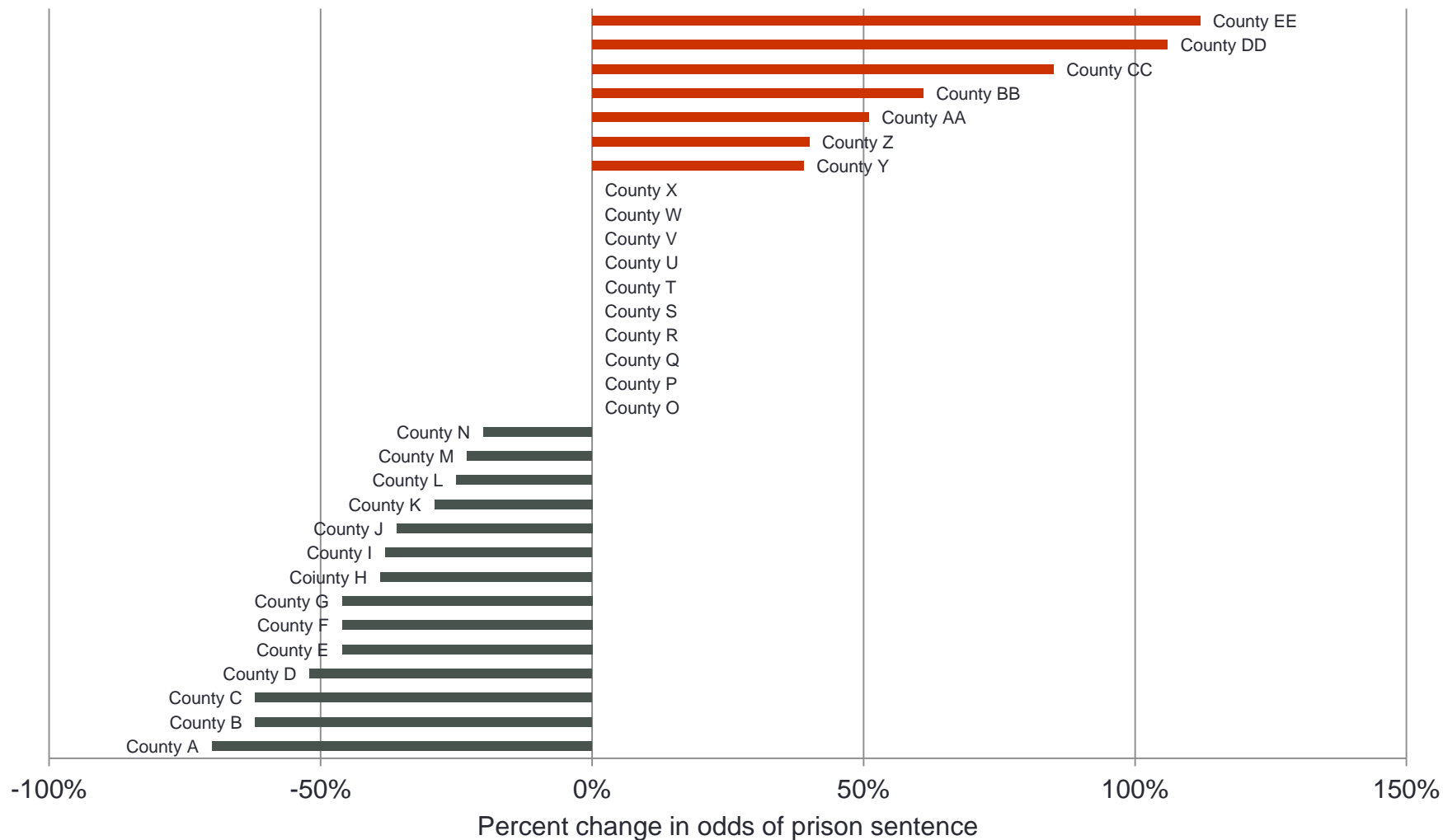
Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA

Prison Sentences for Class 3/4, Non-Violent, Probationable Cases with No Prior Convictions, by County



Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA

County Effects on Odds of a Prison Sentence



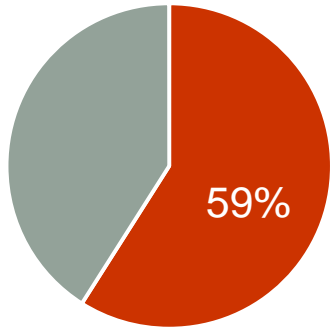
Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA

Creating a proxy for risk of violence

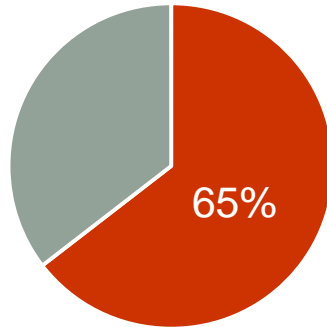
- Arnold Foundation Public Safety Assessment of “New Violent Criminal Activity”
 - Score: Current violent=2 pts, Current violent & under 21=1 pt, Pending charge at arrest =1 pt, Prior conviction=1pt, Prior conviction for violent offense=2 pts.
- Not actually used in practice for sentencing in Illinois, but can easily be constructed



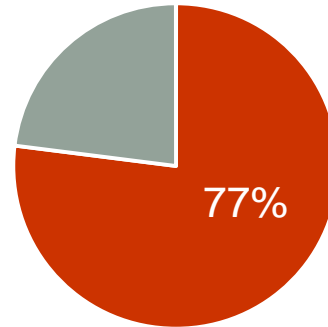
Felony Defendants With Low Risk Score (0-3)



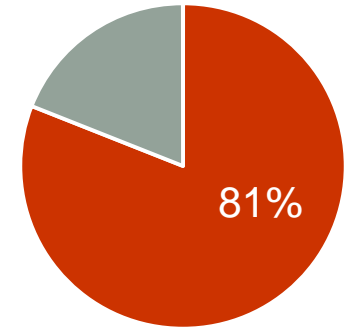
Jasper



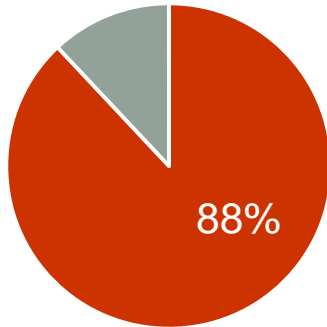
Macon



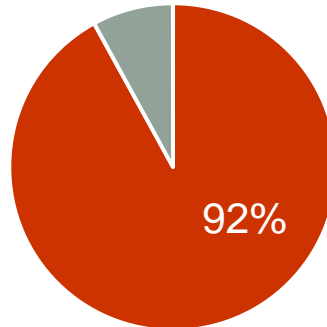
Lake



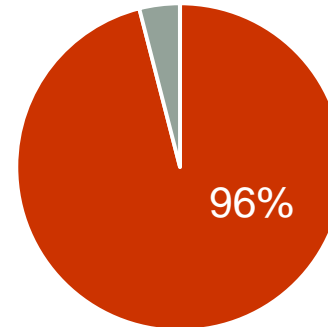
Will



Cook

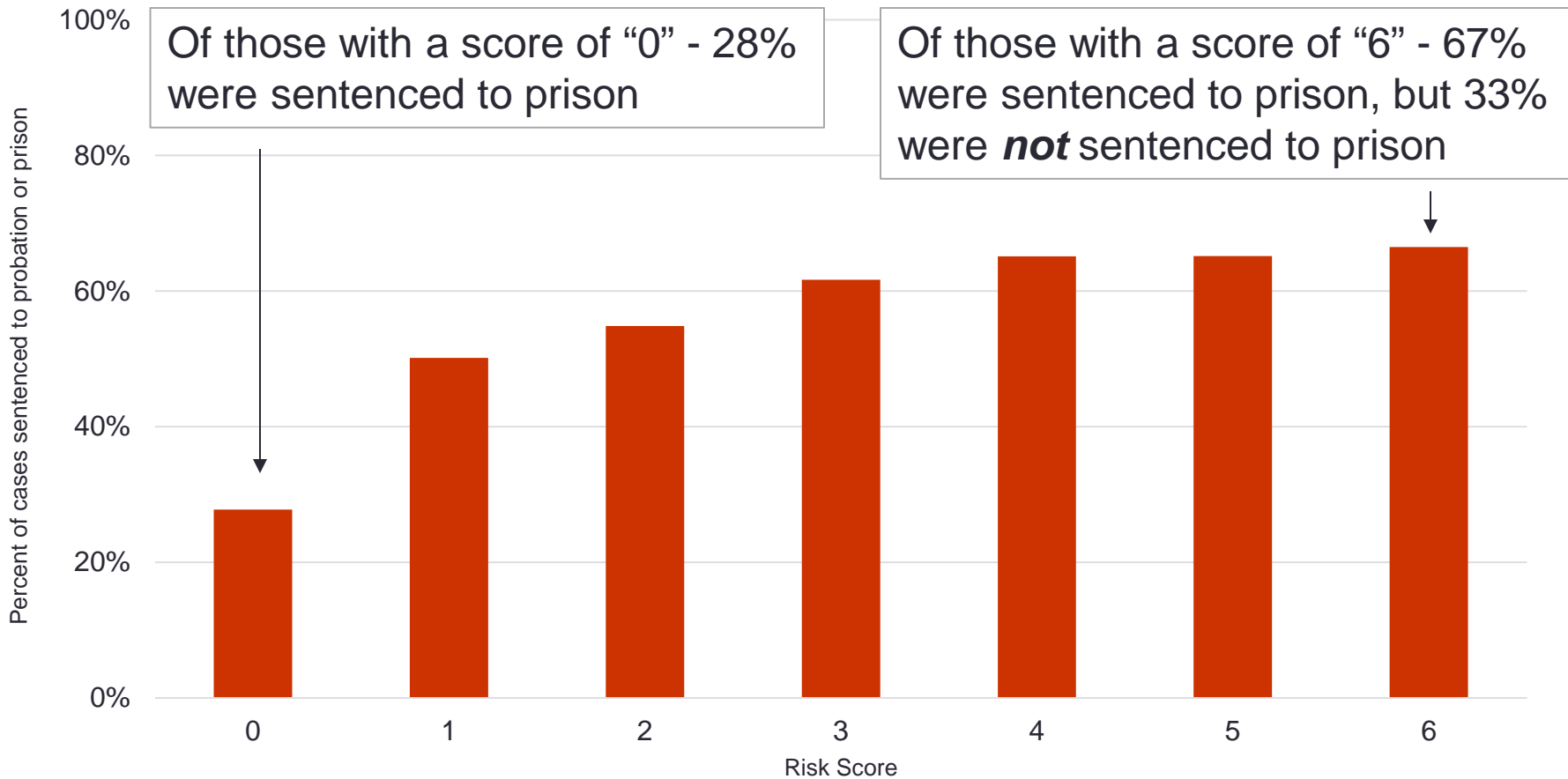


Grundy



Pulaski

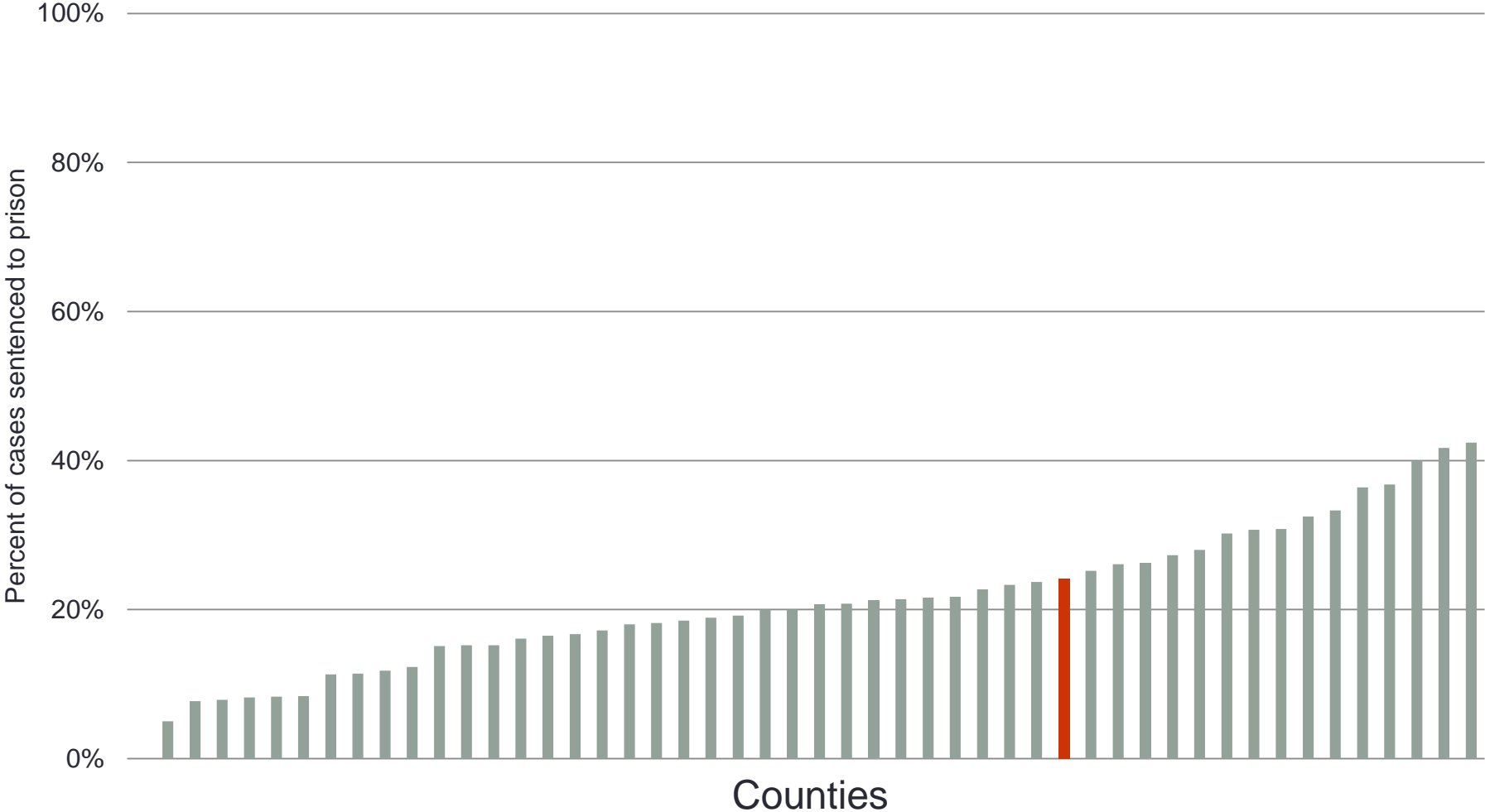
Prison Sentences for Probationable Cases, by Risk Score



Arnold Foundation Public Safety Assessment of "New Violent Criminal Activity"

Score: Current violent=2 pts, Current violent & under 21=1 pt, Pending charge at arrest =1 pt, Prior conviction=1pt., Prior conviction for violent offense=2 pts.

Prison Sentences for Low-Risk Defendants



Source: David Olson & Donald Stemen analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA

Conclusions

- There will be challenges, particularly by those interests that have been served by the increased reliance on prison
- Unprecedented opportunity to implement change, particularly to reduce admissions to prison, given shift in public attitudes
- An even greater emphasis and focus on community corrections and capacity to provide services in communities
- Need to ensure lessons learned over the past 40 years are not undone by politicization of the crime problem