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

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DETERRENCE

Certainty

Swiftness

Severity

Deterrence

Legitimacy
Victimizations Reported to Police\(^1\), Crimes, Identified/Arrest by Police\(^2\), and Conviction\(^3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violent Offenses</th>
<th>Property Offenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Includes clearance by arrest and exceptional means.

Median Number of Days between Arrest and Sentencing

(National Figures)

- Property Offenses: 237 days
- Drug Offenses: 271 days
- Violent Offenses: 295 days

IL Adult Population under Correctional Supervision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IDOC Inmate Population</th>
<th>Jail ADP</th>
<th>Parole</th>
<th>Felony Probation</th>
<th>Non-Felony Probation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>27,048</td>
<td>28,499</td>
<td>9,731</td>
<td>8,601</td>
<td>19,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>32,322</td>
<td>50,006</td>
<td>26,248</td>
<td>19,544</td>
<td>48,877</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Average Length of Stay of Felons Exiting IDOC by Class

Source: Averages exclude technical violations. SPAC analysis of IDOC administrative data.
Illinois Age Crime Curve

Peak – late teens, early 20s

27 years - Median age first incarceration Class 3
28 years - Median age first incarceration Class 4

Source: Illinois State Police Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System; IDOC administrative records.
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
IDOC Inmate Population and IL Population Characteristics

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)

• **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**), **mass** 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