Outline

- Admissions: how many people come into prison
- Time served: how long they stay in prison
- Impact of current trends
Data

- Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services
  - Department of Corrections data:
    - OBSCIS Snapshots, August 2005-2013, July 2014
- Maryland Judiciary Annual Statistical Abstracts, FY05-FY14
- National Data
  - Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports
  - United States Census Bureau, population and demographic data
Data Notes

• All prison data in this presentation are focused only on sentenced offenders with a total incarceration sentence of 12 months or more to be served at the state prison
  – Excludes sentenced offenders with less than 12 months to serve
  – Excludes pretrial, federal, and other non-sentenced offenders in state custody
  – Excludes sentenced offenders with sentences between 12-18 months serving time in local detention facilities
Definition of Terms

- Admission type
  - Sentenced to prison/newly sentenced prisoner
    - Offender sentenced to serve more than 12 months in state prison
  - Probation revocation
    - Offender found to have violated probation and sentenced to serve more than 12 months in state prison
  - Parole or mandatory supervision return
    - Offender returned to prison from parole or mandatory release supervision; includes offenders held on warrants awaiting revocation hearing
  - New court commitments
    - Combination of newly sentenced prisoners and probation revocations
Definition of Terms

• Release type
  – Parole
    • Released by the parole board after serving 25% (for nonviolent crimes) or 50% (for violent crimes) of aggregate sentence
  – Mandatory release
    • Released at mandatory release date based on sentence length and earned credits
      • Over 18 month sentences released to mandatory supervision
      • Under 18 month sentences expired
  – Other
    • Released through another mechanism such as medical parole, commutation of sentence, or court-ordered release

• Releases do not include deaths or escapes
PRISON ADMISSIONS
Who is Entering Prison?

- Admissions over time
  - Crime rates
- Admission type
- Offense type
- Specific offenses
- Geographic patterns
- Sentence length
Prison Admissions Down 19% in Last Decade

Prison Admissions, by FY
Maryland Violent Crime Rate Down 32%, Property Crime Rate Down 27% in Last Decade

Maryland Crime Rates, 2004 to 2013

Violent crime rate

Property crime rate

- 701
- 474
- 3,641
- 2,664

2004 2013
58% of Admissions Were Previously on Supervision

Prison Admissions by Type, FY14

- Sentenced to prison, 42%
- Mandatory supervision return, 20%
- Parole return, 17%
- Probation revocation, 21%
Large Declines for Probation Revocations and Newly Sentenced Prisoners

Prison Admissions by Admission Type, FY05 vs FY14

- 17% decline in newly sentenced prisoners
- 37% decline in probation revocations

Sentenced to prison:
- 2005: 4,479
- 2014: 3,709

Probation revocation:
- 2005: 2,988
- 2014: 1,894

Parole return:
- 2005: 1,429
- 2014: 1,511

Mandatory supervision return:
- 2005: 2,182
- 2014: 1,814
58% of Admissions Are for Nonviolent Crimes

Prison Admissions by Offense Type, FY14

- Person, 42%
- Property, 20%
- Drugs, 32%
- Public order, 7%
Decline in Newly Sentenced Prisoners Due Almost Entirely to a Drop in Drug Admissions

37% decline in offenders sentenced to prison for drug crimes
Even Sharper Decline in Revoked Probationers with Drug Offenses

Probation Revocations by Offense Type by Admit Type, FY05 vs FY14

- 60% decline in drug offenders revoked from probation
### PWID Still #1 Crime at Admission, Distribution and Possession Also in Top 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% Change, 2005-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>-52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault-2nd Degree</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery with a Deadly Weapon</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics Distribution</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft Felony</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault-1st Degree</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary-1st Degree*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a CDS (Excluding Marijuana)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder-1st Degree</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Burglary-1st Degree did not exist in its current form in 2005
14% Growth in Burglary Offenders Sentenced to Prison

### Top Offense Types, Newly Sentenced Prisoners Admitted to Prison, FY05 vs FY14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% Change 2005-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule I-II Commercial Drugs</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>-45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>-30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
36% of Admissions from Baltimore City

Prison Admissions by Jurisdiction, FY14
Admissions from Baltimore City Down 43%, All Others Up 4%
Difference in Admissions Not Explained by Crime Changes

Change in Number of Reported Crimes, 2004-2013

Baltimore City
Change in number of violent crimes: -25%
Change in number of property crimes: -15%

All other jurisdictions
Change in number of violent crimes: -29%
Change in number of property crimes: -24%
Criminal Cases on the Rise in Most of State Despite Crime Decline

Change in Criminal Terminations in Circuit Court, FY05 to FY14

- Baltimore City: -35%
- All other jurisdictions: 32%
Newly Sentenced Prisoners Down 31% from Baltimore City, Down 9% from All Other Jurisdictions
Probation Revocations Down 60% from Baltimore City, Up 6% from All Other Jurisdictions

Prison Admissions

Probation Revocations, Baltimore City vs Other Jurisdictions, FY05 vs FY14

- Baltimore City:
  - FY05: 1,924
  - FY14: 762

- All other jurisdictions:
  - FY05: 1,063
  - FY14: 1,132
Probation Revocations Up in 15 of 24 Jurisdictions
25% Increase in Average Sentence Length for Newly Sentenced Prisoners

Average Sentence for Newly Sentenced Prisoners, by FY


Months

0 20 40 60 80 100 120

77.4 96.7
Average Sentence Length Grew Across All Offense Types

Average Sentence for Newly Sentenced Prisoners, by Offense Type, FY05 vs FY14

- Person: 128.5 (2005) to 143.9 (2014) - 25% increase for property offenders
- Property: 47.6 (2005) to 59.3 (2014)
- Drugs: 49.5 (2005) to 61.3 (2014) - 24% increase for drug offenders
- Public order: 40.8 (2005) to 44.4 (2014)
Significant Variation in Average Sentence Length Between Court Circuits for Nonviolent Offenses

Average Sentence for Nonviolent Newly Sentenced Prisoners, by Circuit, FY14

1st Circuit: 81.7 months
2nd Circuit: 67.6 months
3rd Circuit: 52.8 months
4th Circuit: 67.8 months
5th Circuit: 69.7 months
6th Circuit: 85.4 months
7th Circuit: 65.5 months

Note: Circuit 8 (Baltimore City) excluded because it contains a higher percentage of 12-18 month cases than in other circuits, where courts may sentence these offenders to local detention.
Average Sentence Length Grew in All Large Jurisdictions

Percent Change in Average Sentence by Jurisdiction, Newly Sentenced Prisoners, FY05 to FY14

Map Data & Design: Crime and Justice Institute at CRJ, July 2015

Maryland County Layer Credit: State of Maryland, MD iMap, http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4475bd4a4df657c644eb_1
Accessed July, 2015

Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
29% Increase in Average Sentence Length for Revoked Probationers

Average Sentence for Revoked Probationers, by FY

Prison Admissions
Average Sentence Length Grew Across All Offense Types

Average Sentence for Revoked Probationers, by Offense Type, FY05 vs FY14

- Person: 85.4 months in 2005 vs 93 months in 2014 (43% increase for property offenders)
- Property: 46.3 months in 2005 vs 66.1 months in 2014
- Drugs: 52.3 months in 2005 vs 67.9 months in 2014 (51% increase for public order offenders)
- Public order: 27.7 months in 2005 vs 41.8 months in 2014
Average Sentence Length for Revoked Probationers Grew in 17 of 24 Jurisdictions

Percent Change in Average Probation Revocation Sentence by Jurisdiction, FY05 to FY14

Map Data & Design: Crime and Justice Institute at CRJ, July 2015

Maryland County Layer Credit: State of Maryland, MD iMap, http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4d75bd4a4d1657c644eb_1
Accessed July 2015
Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
Key Takeaways

- Prison admissions are down 19% over the last decade, driven by 43% decline in admissions from Baltimore City
- Crime rates down approximately 30% in Maryland over the last decade
- 58% of prison admissions were sentenced for nonviolent crimes
  - Statewide decline in drug offenders sentenced to prison over the last decade
  - Possession with intent to distribute is still the #1 crime for which offenders are sentenced to prison, and possession is still in the top 10 crimes at admission
  - Burglary admissions have grown 14% in the last decade
  - Average sentence length for nonviolent offenses varies widely by court circuit
- 2nd degree assault is the second most common crime at admission
- Average sentence length for newly sentenced prisoners has risen 25% over last decade, with growth across all offense types
Key Takeaways

• 58% of prison admissions were on supervision before entering prison
• Over the last decade, probation revocations were down significantly in Baltimore City but up in the rest of the state, including most other large counties
  – Average sentence length for revoked probationers rose 29% in the last decade, across all offense types and most large jurisdictions
TIME SERVED IN PRISON
How Long Do Offenders Stay in Prison?

• Release types
  – Parole vs mandatory release
• Time served in prison
• Percentage of sentence served in prison
Proportion of Parole Releases Increased but Still Less Than 40% of All Releases

Time Served in Prison

Prison Release Type, FY05
- Mandatory release: 68%
- Parole: 30%
- Other: 2%

Prison Release Type, FY14
- Mandatory release: 59%
- Parole: 37%
- Other: 4%
36% of Newly Sentenced Prisoners, 44% of Probation Revocations Paroled

Release Type by Admission Type, FY14

- Sentenced to prison: 36% parole, 57% mandatory release, 7% other
- Probation revocation: 44% parole, 51% mandatory release, 6% other
- Parole return: 65% parole, 35% mandatory release, 1% other
- Mandatory supervision return: 93% parole, 6% mandatory release, 1% other
Majority of Drug Offenders Paroled, Other New Court Commitments More Likely to Stay Until Mandatory Release

Release Type by Offense Type, New Court Commitments, FY14

- **Person**: 64% released on parole, 7% mandatory release, 29% other.
- **Property**: 53% released on parole, 8% mandatory release, 39% other.
- **Drugs**: 56% released on parole, 6% mandatory release, 39% other.
- **Public order**: 67% released on parole, 2% mandatory release, 31% other.
1/3 to 1/2 of Property Offenders Paroled; Possession Least Likely Drug Crime to Receive Parole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th># New Court Commitments Released, FY14</th>
<th>% Paroled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft Felony</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary-1st Degree</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary-2nd Degree</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft Misd $100 - &lt;$1,000</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drug Crimes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession w/ Intent to Distribute</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics Distribution</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a CDS (Not Marijuana)</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time Served Up 23% in Last Decade

Average Time Served, by FY (Months)


29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40


Average Time Served in Prison
Time Served in Prison

Time Served Up 30% for Newly Sentenced Prisoners, 25% for Probation Revocations

Average Time Served by Admission Type, FY05 vs FY14

- Sentenced to prison: 41.4 months in 2005, 54 months in 2014
- Probation revocation: 35 months in 2005, 43.9 months in 2014
- Parole return: 8 months in 2005, 7 months in 2014
- Mandatory supervision return: 7.4 months in 2005, 7.4 months in 2014

Bar chart showing the change in average time served by admission type from FY05 to FY14.
Time Served Up for All Offense Types

Average Time Served for New Court Commitments by Offense Type, FY05 vs FY14

- **Person**: 75.3 months in 2014 (22% increase from 61.6 months in 2005)
- **Property**: 31.4 months in 2014 (13% increase from 27.9 months in 2005)
- **Drugs**: 33.3 months in 2014
- **Public order**: 24.7 months in 2014 (34% increase from 18.5 months in 2005)

2005 [color=lightblue] vs 2014 [color=blue]
Time Served Up Across Release Types

Average Time Served by Release Type, New Court Commitments, FY05 vs FY14

- **Parole**: 2005: 32.5, 2014: 39.6
- **Mandatory release**: 2005: 42.4, 2014: 54.3
- **Other**: 2005: 28.8, 2014: 79.4

- **22% increase for parolees**
- **28% increase for offenders released at mandatory date**
Time Served Up in 7 Out of 8 Court Circuits

Change in Time Served by Court Circuit, New Court Commitments, FY05 to FY14

- 1st Circuit: -1%
- 2nd Circuit: 20%
- 3rd Circuit: 31%
- 4th Circuit: 22%
- 5th Circuit: 7%
- 6th Circuit: 35%
- 7th Circuit: 20%
- 8th Circuit: 42%
Release to Parole on Average at 44% of Sentence, Mandatory Release at 69%

Average Percentage of Sentence Served by Release Type, New Court Commitments, FY14

- Parole: 44%
- Mandatory release: 69%
- Other: 45%
Drug Offenders Serve Lowest Portion of Sentence in Prison, Still Serve 53% on Average

Average Percentage of Sentence Served by Offense Type, New Court Commitments, FY14
Nonviolent Offenders Released on Parole Serve Around 40% of Sentence

Average Percentage of Sentence Served by Release Type and Offense Type, New Court Commitments, FY14

- **Person**: Parole 50%, Mandatory release 69%
- **Property**: Parole 41%, Mandatory release 66%
- **Drugs**: Parole 41%, Mandatory release 72%
- **Public order**: Parole 37%, Mandatory release 63%
## Violent Offenders Released Closer to Parole Eligibility Date Than Nonviolent Offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>% of sentence served by new court commitments released to parole, FY14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must serve 50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery with a Deadly Weapon</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault-1st Degree</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary-1st Degree</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must serve 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault-2nd Degree</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics Distribution</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft Felony</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of a CDS (Excluding Marijuana)</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of Regulated Gun</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Parolees Serving an Average of 9 Months Past Eligibility Date, Costing the System Almost 1,600 Beds

Average Time Served Past Parole Eligibility, New Court Commitments Released on Parole, FY14

- Person: 9.1 months
- Property: 5 months
- Drugs: 11.6 months
- Public order: 6.2 months
- Total: 9.2 months
All New Court Commitments Serving an Average of 16.5 Months Past Parole Eligibility

Average Time Served Past Parole Eligibility, All New Court Commitments Released, FY14

- Person: 20.7 months
- Property: 8 months
- Drugs: 17 months
- Public order: 13.6 months
- Total: 16.5 months

Time Served in Prison
Key Takeaways

- Parole releases are up in the last decade but still make up less than 40% of all releases.
- Time served is up 23% in the last decade.
  - Driven by increased sentences.
- Nonviolent parolees are released at around 40% of their aggregate sentence even though they are eligible for release at 25%.
- 9-month average delay in parole releases costs the system almost 1,600 beds.
STOCK POPULATION
Stock Population Outline

- Demographics
- Admission Type
- Offense Type
- Specific Offenses
- Geographic Patterns
Prison Population Down 5% in Last Decade

Prison Population, Annual Snapshot

Note: 2005-2013 stock population snapshot count in August, 2014 snapshot count in July
95% of Prisoners Are Male

Prison Population by Gender, July 2014

Male, 95%
Female, 5%
75% of Prisoners Between 25 and 54 Years Old

Prisoners by Age, Annual 2014

- Under 18, 1%
- 18-24, 15%
- Over 55, 9%
- 25-34, 35%
- 35-54, 41%

Prison Population
Number of Prisoners Over 55 Doubled in Last Decade

Prison Population

Prisoners Over 55, Annual Snapshots

- 2005: 961
- 2014: 1,875
Blacks Overrepresented in State Prison Population

Prisoners by Race, August 2014
- Black, 70%
- White, 28%
- American Indian, 0.3%
- Asian, 0.3%
- Unknown, 1%

Maryland Population by Race, 2013
- Black, 30%
- White, 61%
- Asian, 6%
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.1%
- American Indian, 1%
- Two or More Races, 3%
- Unknown, 1%
Almost 2/3 of Prisoners from New Sentences, 28% from Probation Revocations
Prisoners by Admit Type, August 2005 vs July 2014

(Bar chart showing changes in prison population from August 2005 to July 2014 for sentenced to prison, probation revocation, parole return, and mandatory supervision return.)

11% decline in offenders revoked from probation
17% decline in offenders revoked from mandatory supervision
2/3 of Prisoners in for Person Crimes

Prisoners by Offense Type, July 2014

Person, 65%
Property, 13%
Drugs, 19%
Public order, 3%
Drug Prisoners Fell by 40%, Every Other Offense Type Grew

Prisoners by Offense Type, August 2005 vs July 2014

- Person: 2005 - 12,706, 2014 - 13,857
- Property: 2005 - 2,538, 2014 - 2,808
- Drugs: 2005 - 6,540, 2014 - 3,937
- Public order: 2005 - 466, 2014 - 697
Drop in Newly Sentenced Prisoners in for Drug Crimes, Increase for Other Offense Types

Newly Sentenced Prisoners by Offense Type, August 2005 vs July 2014

- **Person**: 9,221 (2004) vs 9,852 (2014)
- **Property**: 1,251 (2004) vs 1,369 (2014)
- **Drugs**: 2,624 (2004) vs 1,777 (2014)

32% decline in drug offenders
Large Growth in All Non-Drug Offenses for Revoked Probationers in Prison

Probation Revocations by Offense Type, August 2005 vs July 2014

- Property: 936 (2004) vs 1,099 (2014), 17% growth
- Drugs: 1,542 (2004) vs 3,188 (2014), 52% decline

Prison Population

- 52% decline in drug offenders
- 17% growth in property offenders
## Top 10 Offenses in Prison Show Growth in Murder, Assault, Robbery

### Top 10 Offenses in Prison, Annual Snapshots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% Change 2005-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder-1st Degree</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery with a Deadly Weapon</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics</td>
<td>4,651</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>-62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault-1st Degree</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder-2nd Degree</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotics Distribution</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary-1st Degree*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault-2nd Degree</td>
<td>964</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape-1st Degree</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Burglary-1st Degree did not exist in its current form in 2005*
Baltimore City and County Still Largest Contributors to Prison Population

Prisoners by Jurisdiction, July 2014 Snapshot

- BALT CITY
- BALT COUNTY
- PR GEORGE'S
- MONTGOMERY
- ANNE ARUNDL
- WICOMICO
- HARFORD
- WASHINGTON
- CHARLES
- FREDERICK
- HOWARD
- CECIL
- CARROLL
- DORCHESTER
- WORCESTER
- ST MARY'S
- CALVERT
- CAROLINE
- SOMERSET
- ALLEGANY
- TALBOT
- QUEEN ANNES
- KENT
- GARRETT
If Not for Baltimore City, State Prison Population Would Have Grown in Last Decade

Prisoners by Jurisdiction of Origin, Annual Snapshots

- Baltimore City
- All other jurisdictions
Controlling for Population Growth, Most Jurisdictions Still Use More Prison Beds Than a Decade Ago

Percent Change in Prisoners per 100,000 Residents by County, FY05 to FY14
Key Takeaways

- Prison population is down slightly over the last decade driven by a decline in prisoners from Baltimore City
  - Jurisdictions outside of Baltimore City are using more prison beds over the last decade
- Significant growth in number of older prisoners (55+) in the last decade
- Revocations take up 37% of prison beds, mostly for probation revocations
  - Growth in non-drug probation revocations in the last decade
- Nonviolent offenders take up 35% of prison beds
  - Though drug offenses in prison have fallen significantly in the last decade, commercial drug crimes are still the third and sixth most common crimes in prison
  - Growth in burglary and assault in the last decade
Summary of Takeaways

• Declining admissions (down 19%) and growing time served (up 23%) has led to a 5% decrease in the prison population over the last decade

• 19% admissions decline over the last decade is driven by Baltimore City
  – Decline in admissions for drug crimes

• 23% increase in time served over the last decade is driven by increased sentence lengths
  – Average sentence length up 25% in last decade
  – Less than half of nonviolent offenders are released on parole
  – Paroled offenders are released on average 9 months past their eligibility date
Summary of Takeaways

• Reduced number of prison sentences for drug offenders over the last decade, nevertheless, drug crimes remain a significant part of the prison population
  – #1 crime at admission
  – 19% of the prison population

• Divergence between Baltimore City and the rest of the state
  – Baltimore City has sharply reduced the number of drug offenders sentenced to prison and probation revocations to prison over the last decade
  – The rest of the state has somewhat reduced the number of drug offenders sentenced to prison but is sending more revocations and sentencing all offenders to longer periods of incarceration over the last decade
Next Meeting: August 18, 2 pm

• Community corrections population
• Research overview: what works to reduce recidivism?
• Answering your data questions
Questions?
Contact Information

• Connie Utada
  – Office: 202.540.6423
  – Email: cutada@pewtrusts.org

• Felicity Rose
  – Office: 971.344.5556
  – Email: frose@crj.org

• Public Safety Performance Project
  – www.pewtrusts.org/publicsafety