

THE  
**PEW**  
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Maryland Data Analysis Part 1: Prison Drivers

Justice Reinvestment Coordinating Council  
July 29, 2015

# 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

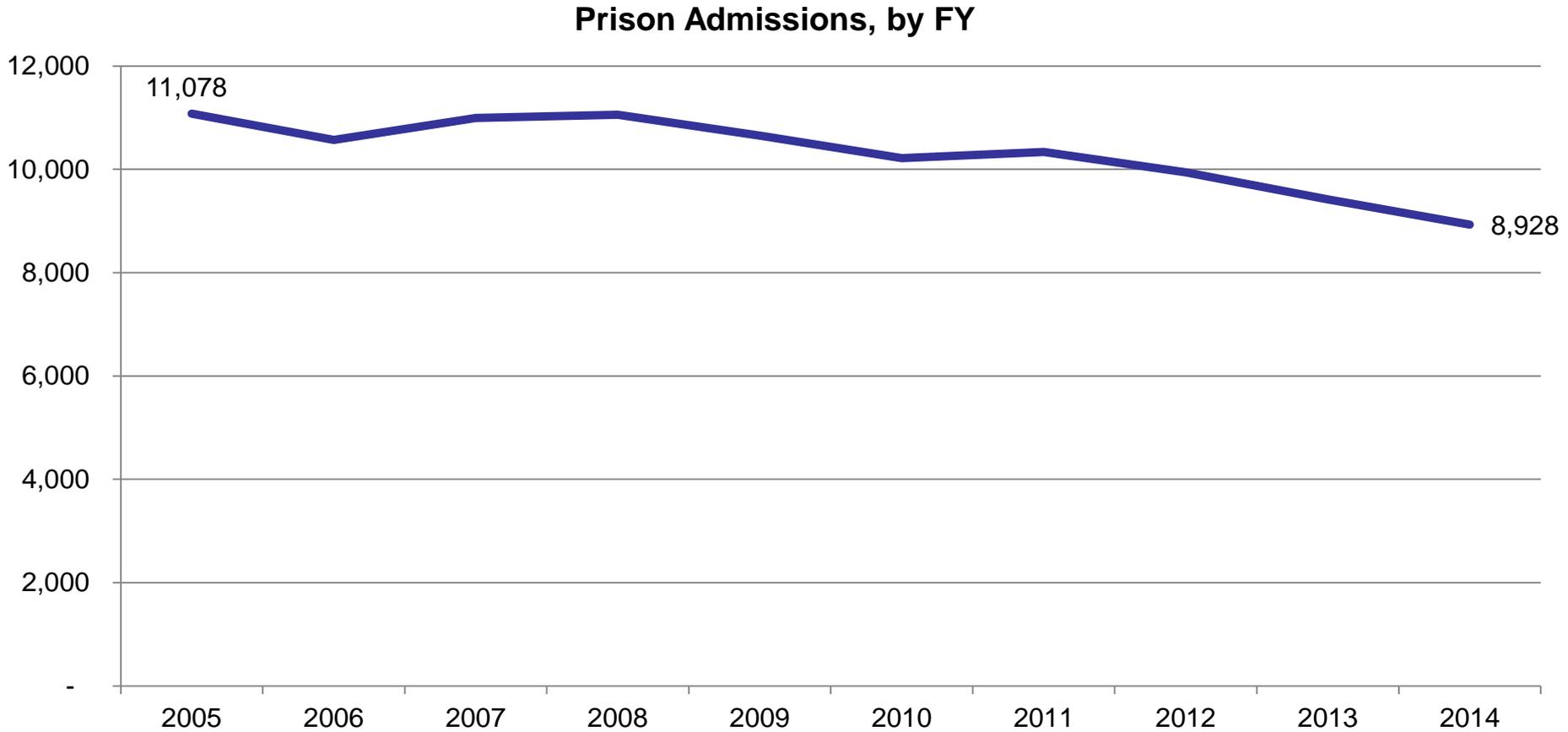
- Release type
  - Parole
    - Released by the parole board after serving 25% (for nonviolent crimes) or 50% (for violent crimes) of aggregate sentence
  - Mandatory release
    - Released at mandatory release date based on sentence length and earned credits
      - Over 18 month sentences released 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?

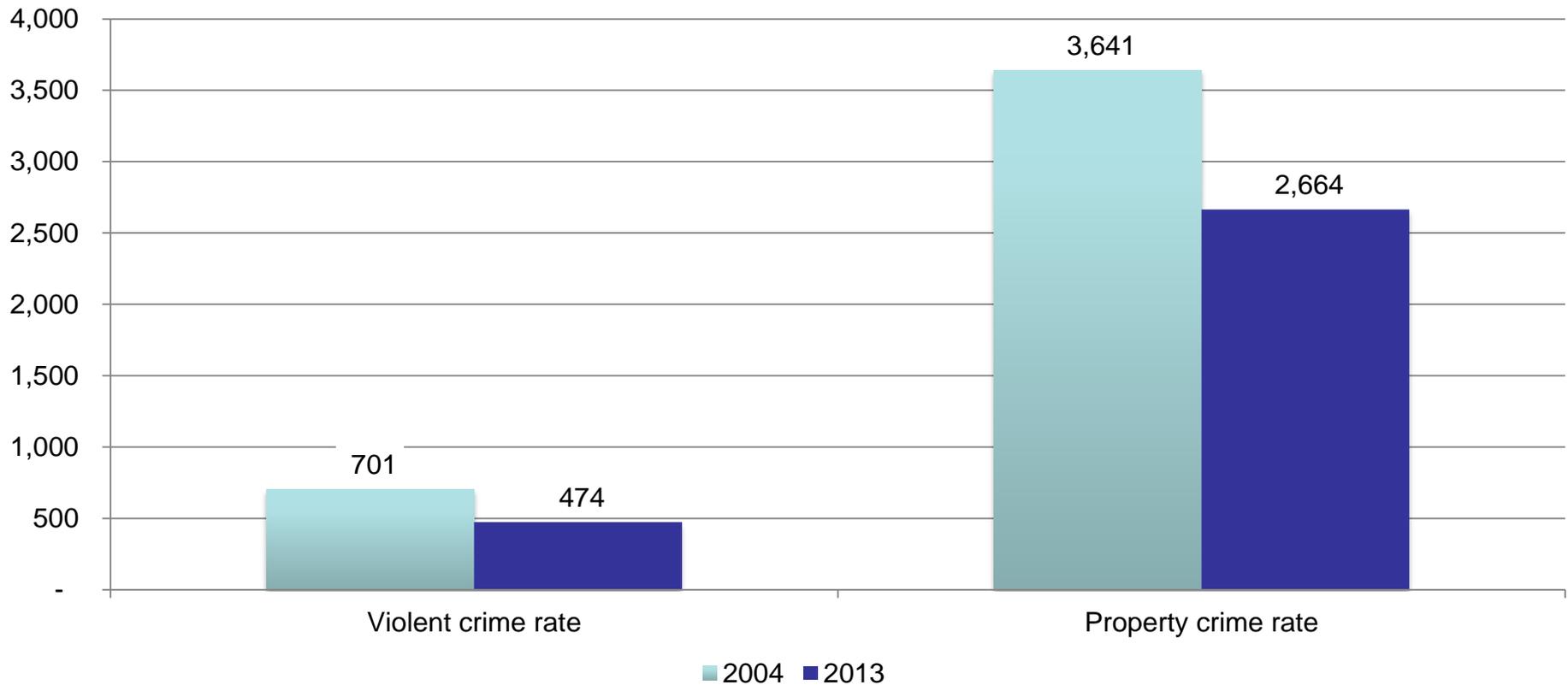
- Admissions over time
  - Crime rates
- Admission type
- Offense type
- Specific offenses
- Geographic patterns
- Sentence length

# Prison Admissions Down 19% in Last Decade



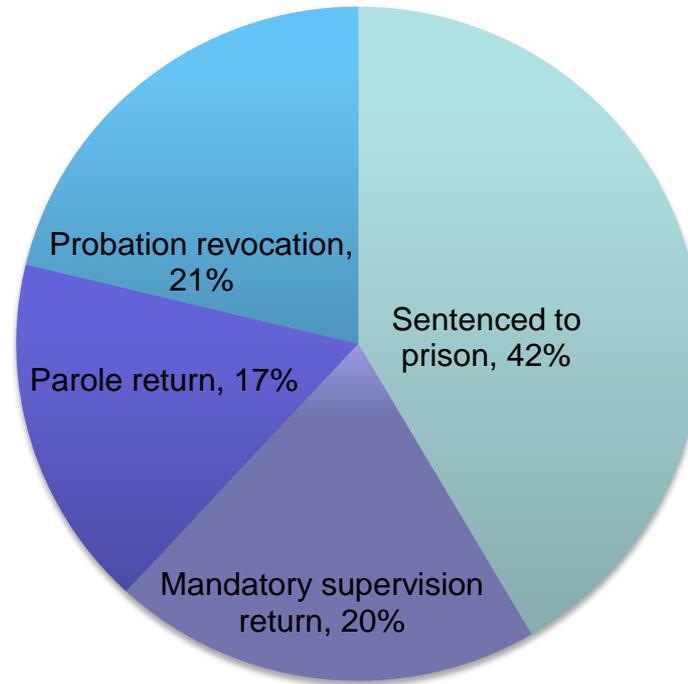
# Maryland Violent Crime Rate Down 32%, Property Crime Rate Down 27% in Last Decade

Maryland Crime Rates, 2004 to 2013



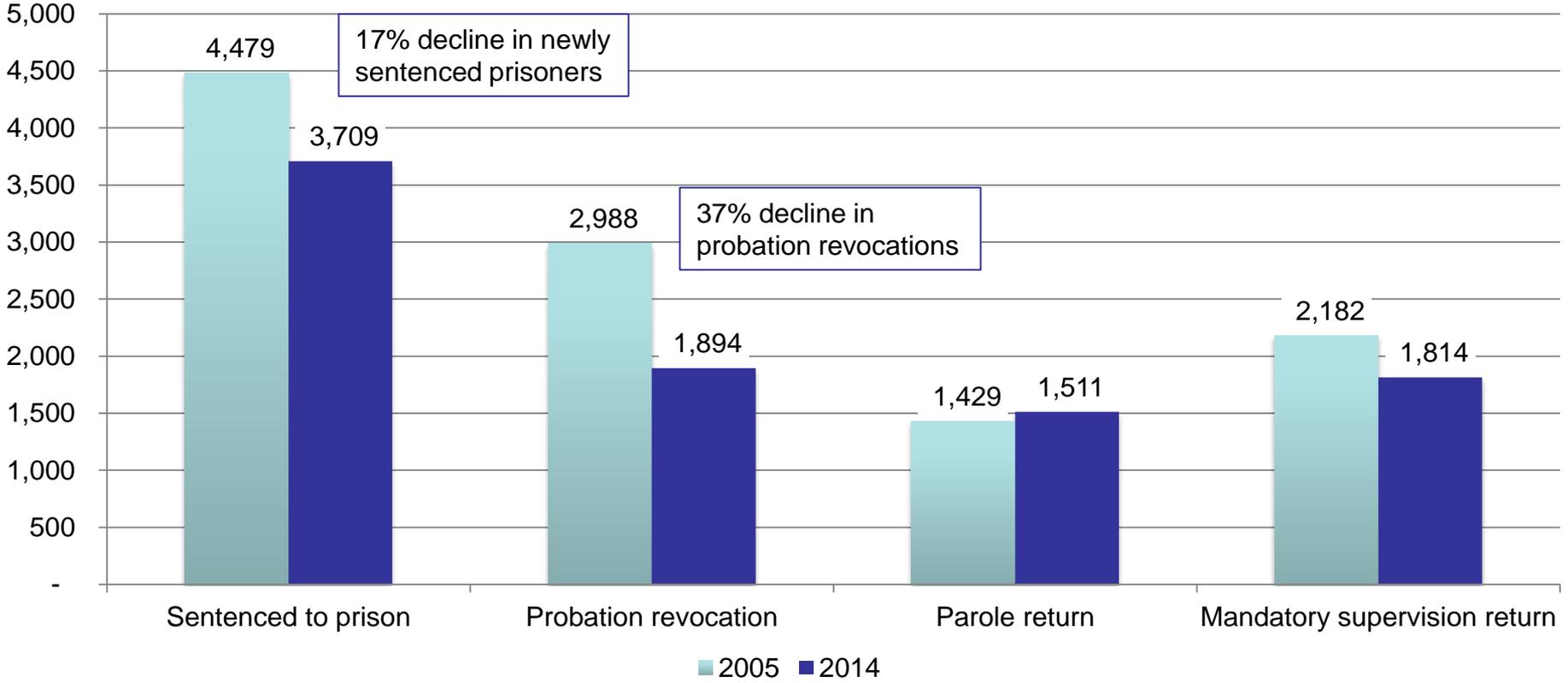
# 58% of Admissions Were Previously on Supervision

**Prison Admissions by Type, FY14**



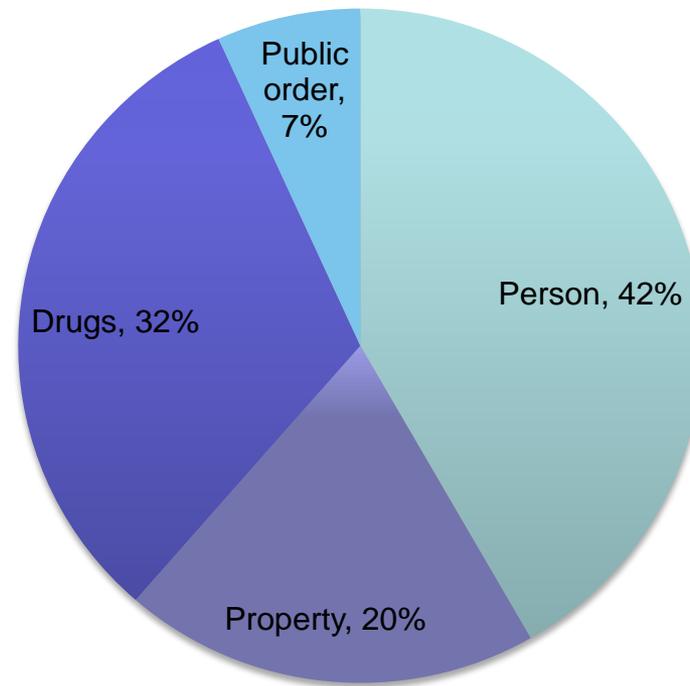
# Large Declines for Probation Revocations and Newly Sentenced Prisoners

Prison Admissions by Admission Type, FY05 vs FY14



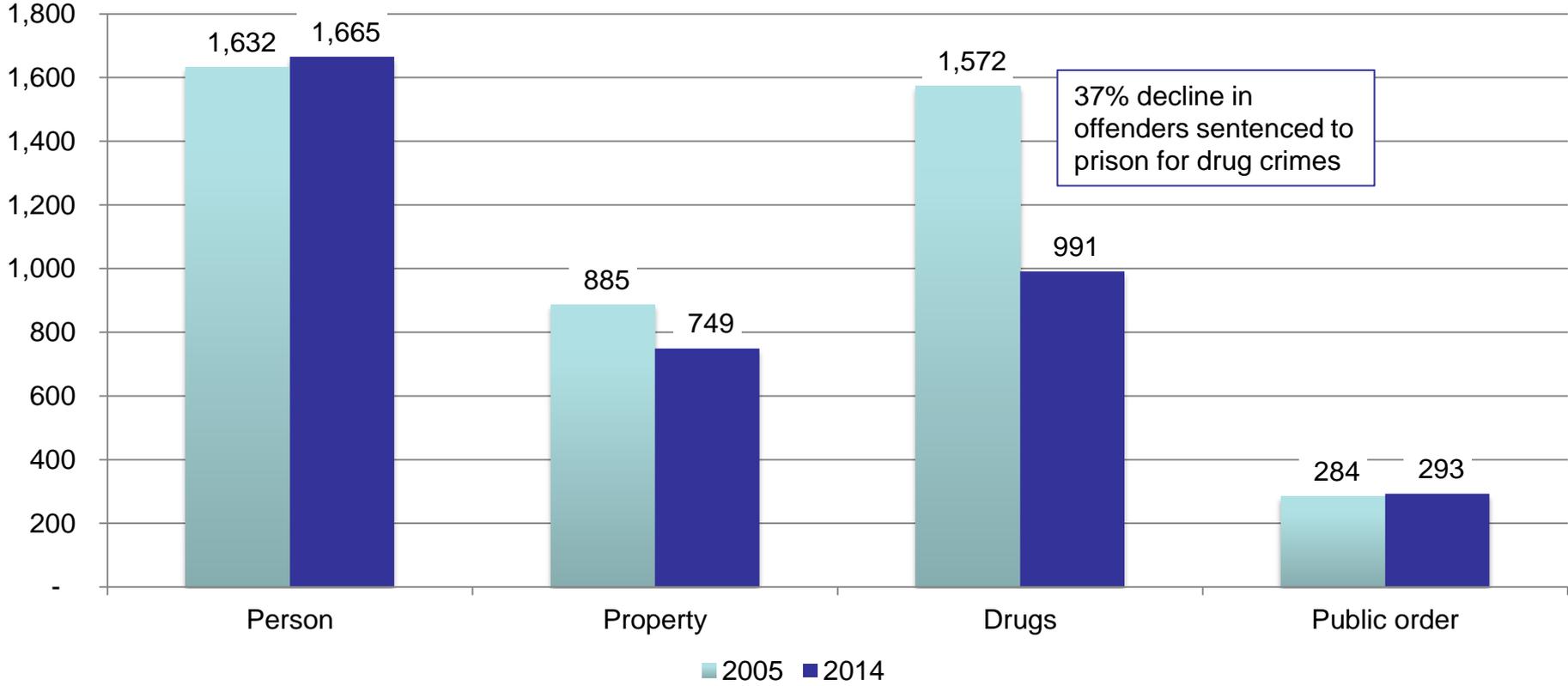
# 58% of Admissions Are for Nonviolent Crimes

**Prison Admissions by Offense Type, FY14**



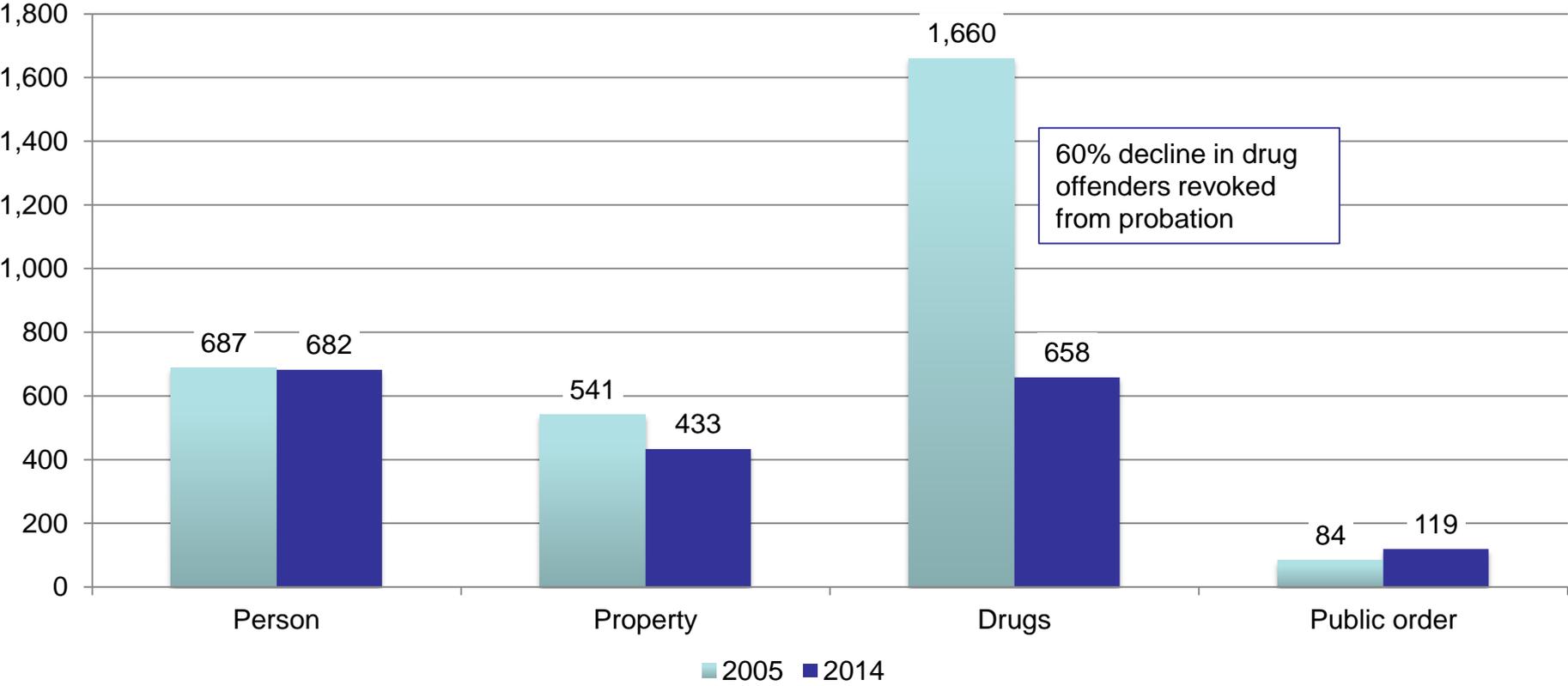
# Decline in Newly Sentenced Prisoners Due Almost Entirely to a Drop in Drug Admissions

Newly Sentenced Prisoners by Offense Type, FY05 vs FY14



# Even Sharper Decline in Revoked Probationers with Drug Offenses

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



# PWID Still #1 Crime at Admission, Distribution and Possession Also in Top 10

## Top 10 Offenses at Admission in FY14, Newly Sentenced Prisoners Admitted to Prison

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

\*Burglary-1<sup>st</sup> Degree did not exist in its current form in 2005

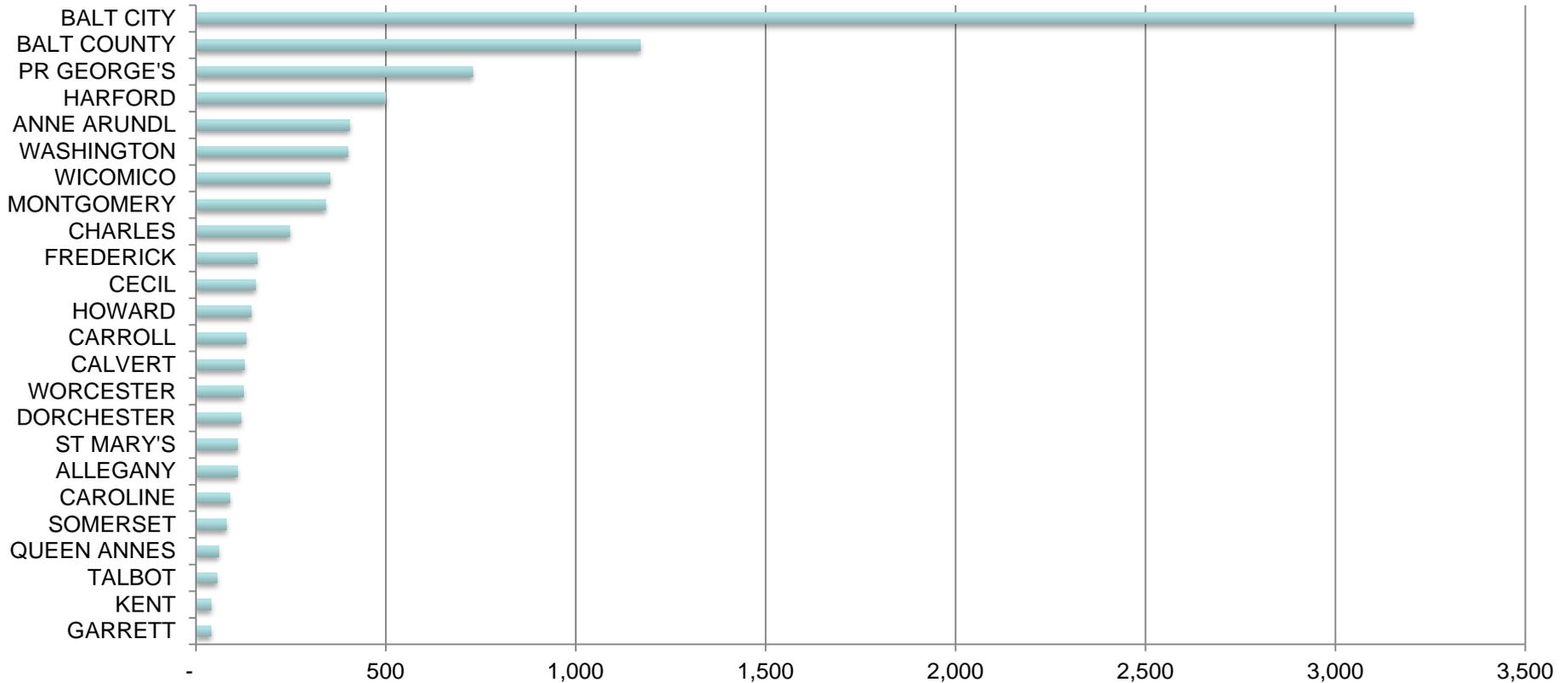
# 14% Growth in Burglary Offenders Sentenced to Prison

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

Offense	2005	2014	% Change 2005-
			2014
Schedule I-II Commercial Drugs	1,282	702	-45%
Assault	659	610	-7%
Robbery	502	560	12%
Burglary	311	353	14%
Theft	475	333	-30%

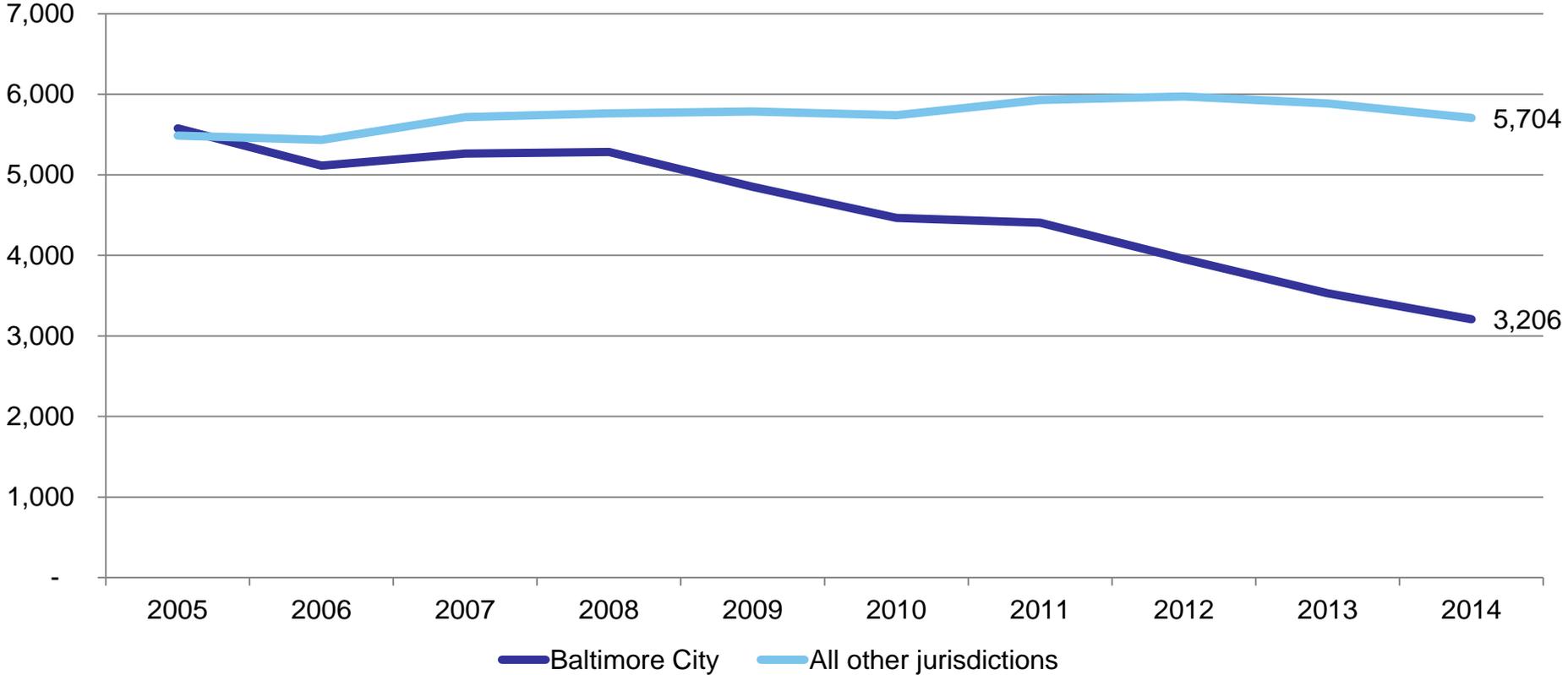
# 36% of Admissions from Baltimore City

Prison Admissions by Jurisdiction, FY14

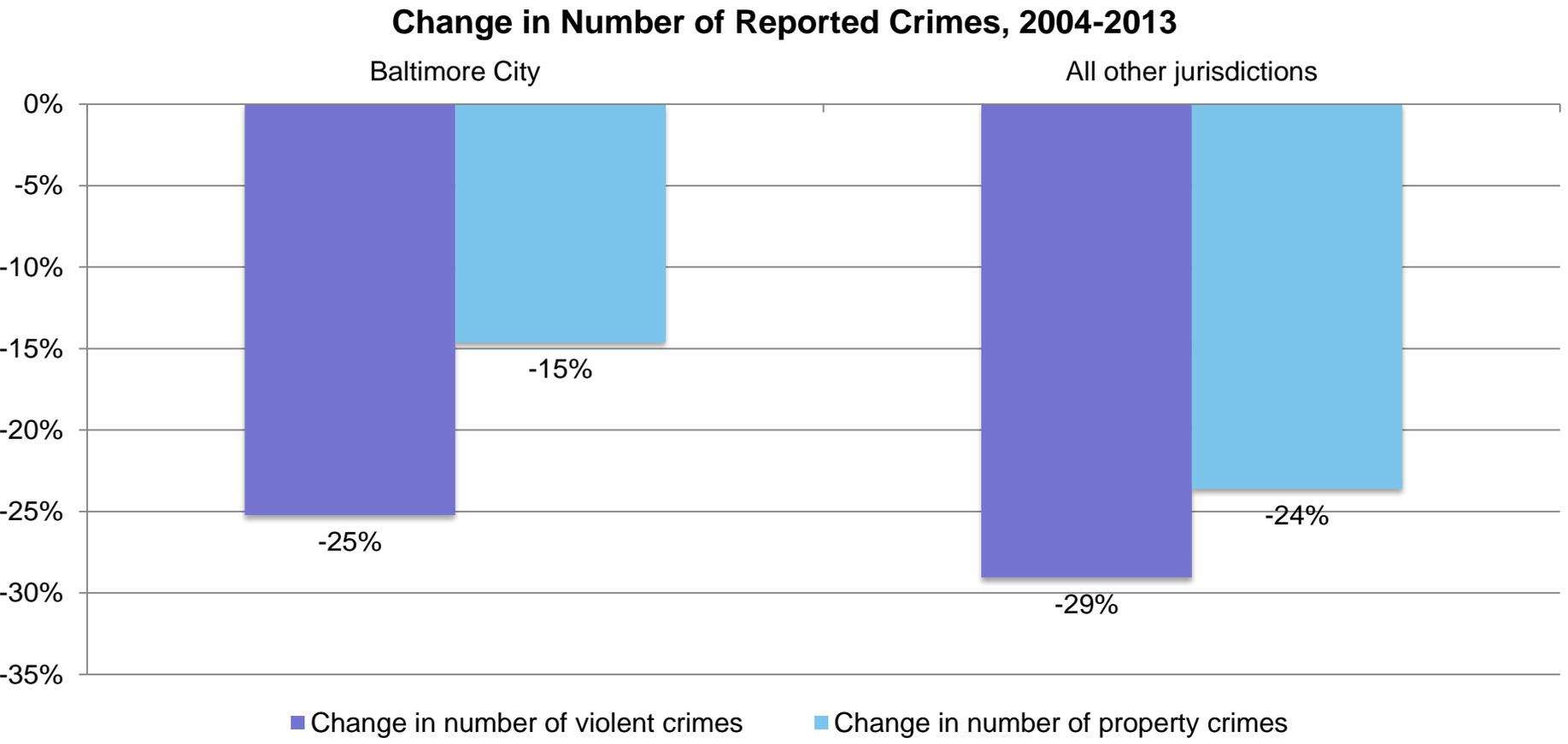


# Admissions from Baltimore City Down 43%, All Others Up 4%

Prison Admissions by Jurisdiction, by FY

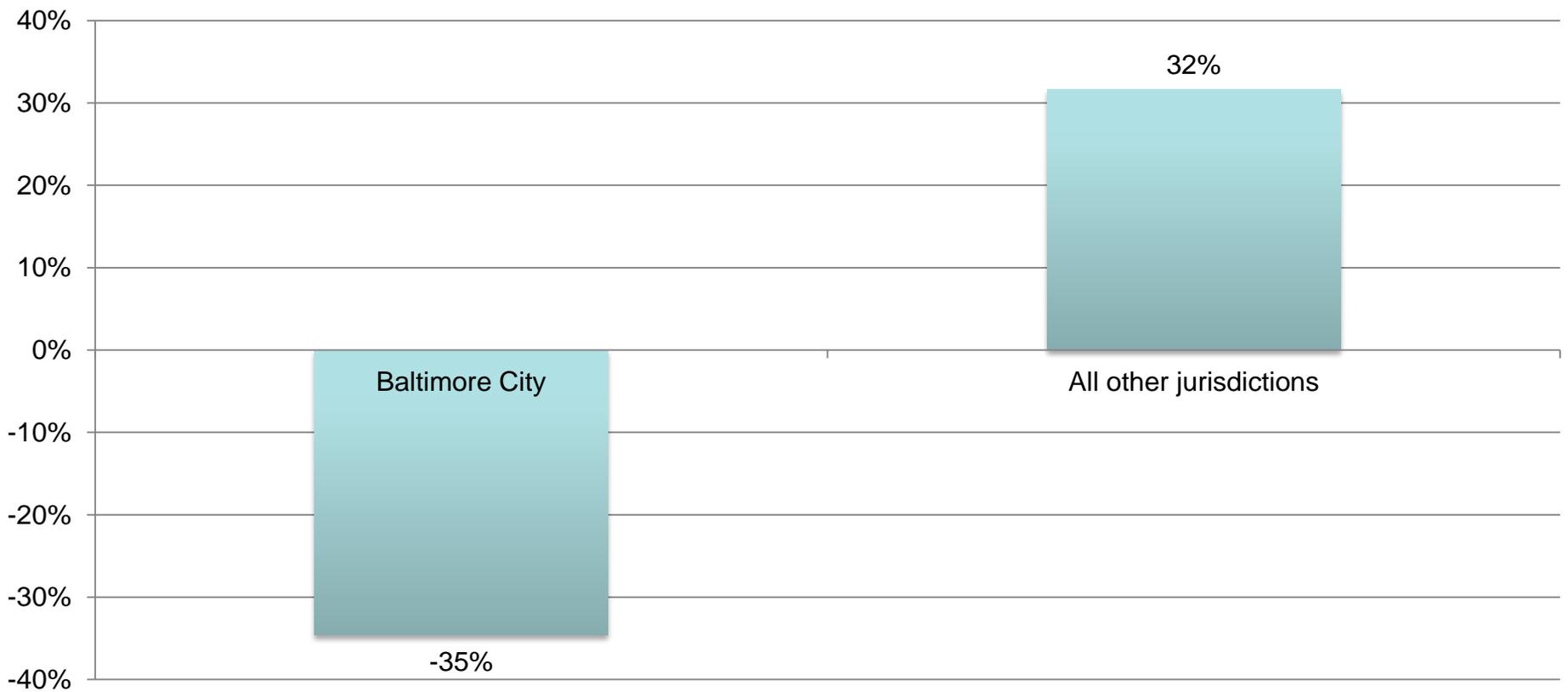


# Difference in Admissions Not Explained by Crime Changes



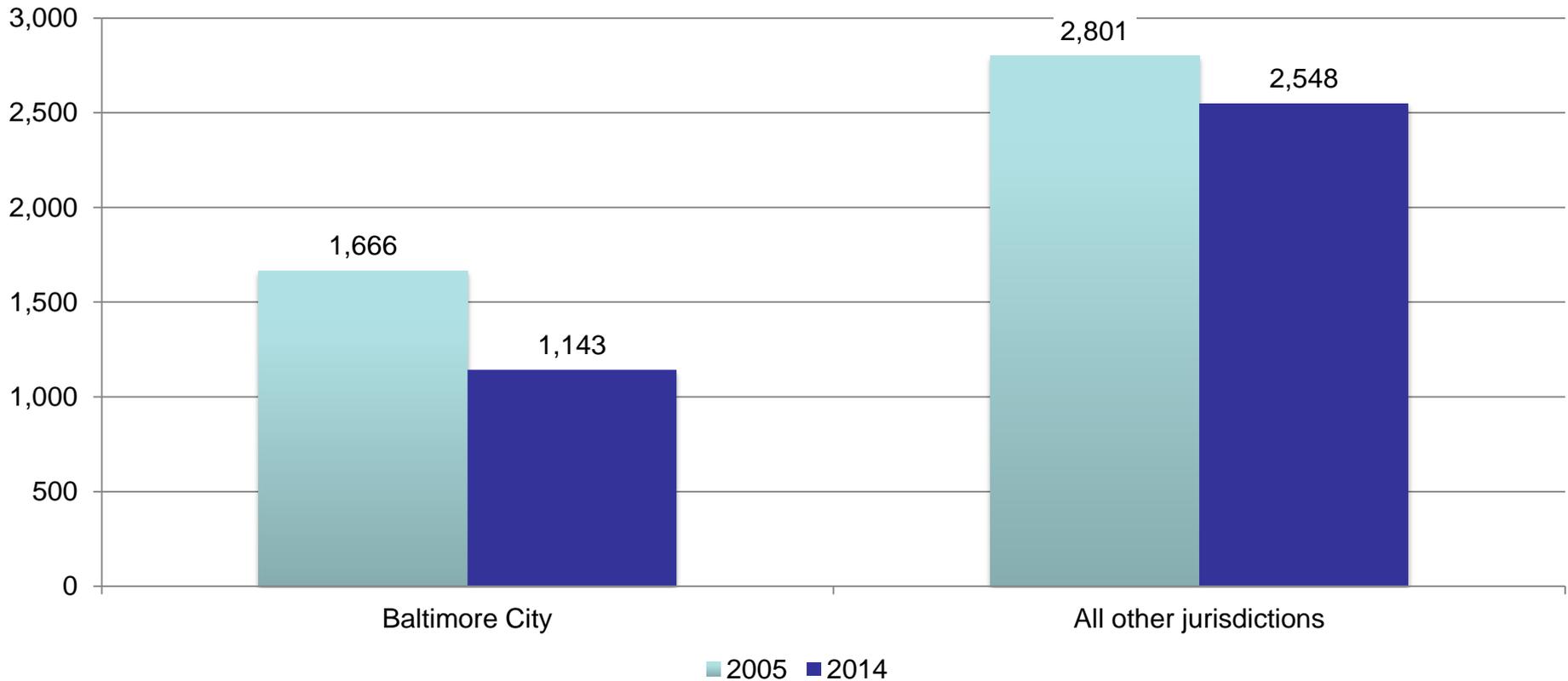
# Criminal Cases on the Rise in Most of State Despite Crime Decline

Change in Criminal Terminations in Circuit Court, FY05 to FY14



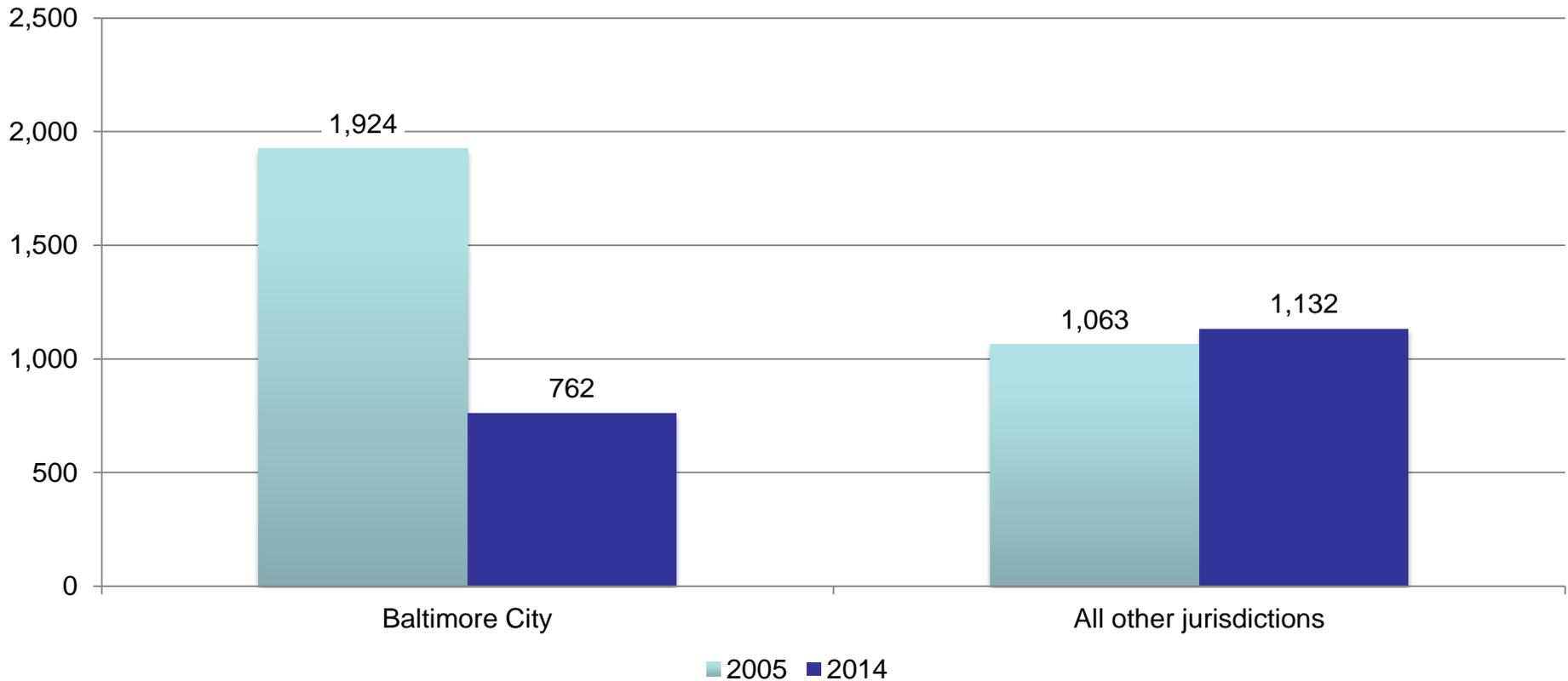
# Newly Sentenced Prisoners Down 31% from Baltimore City, Down 9% from All Other Jurisdictions

**Newly Sentenced Prisoners, Baltimore City vs Other Jurisdictions, FY05 vs FY14**



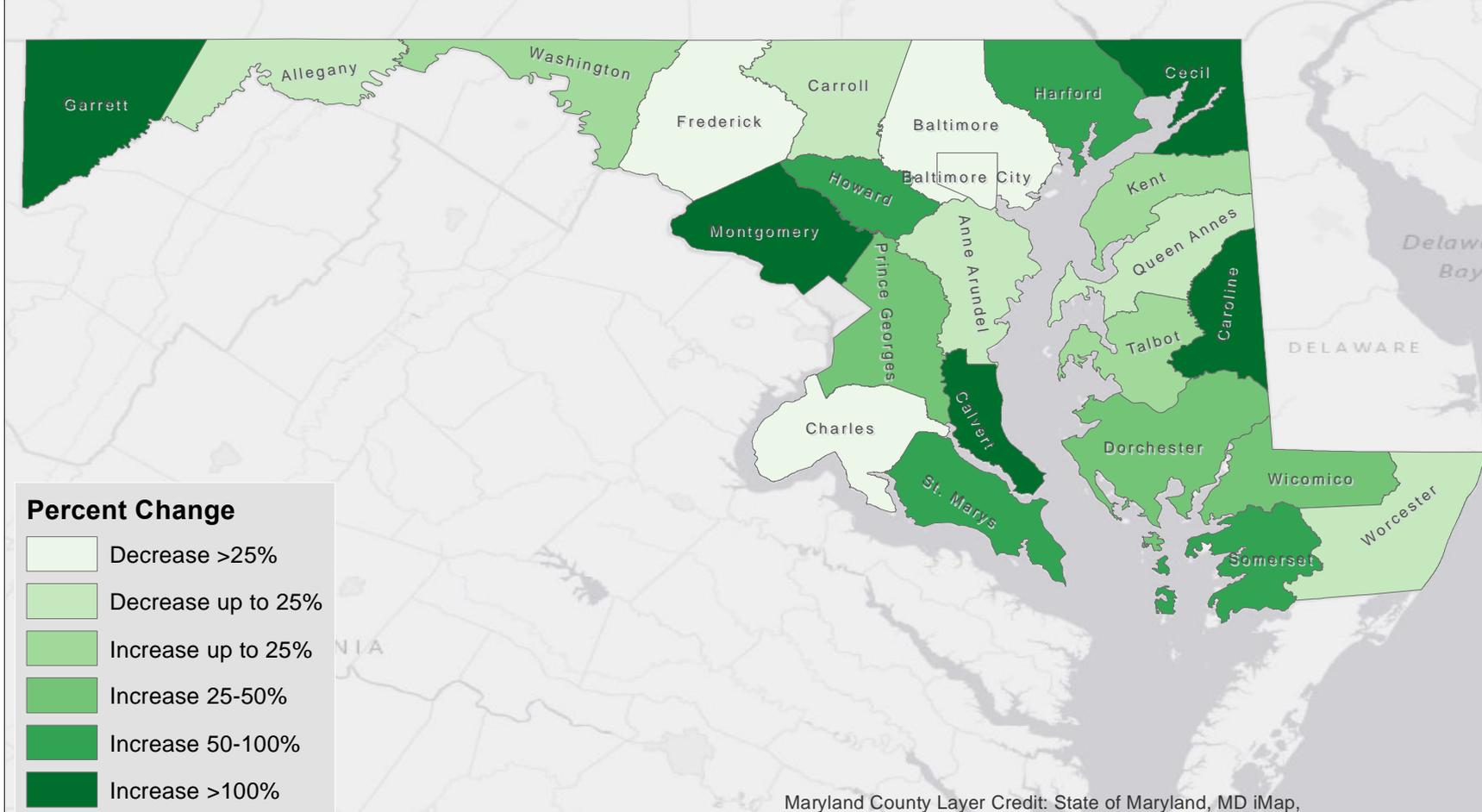
# Probation Revocations Down 60% from Baltimore City, Up 6% from All Other Jurisdictions

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



# Probation Revocations Up in 15 of 24 Jurisdictions

Percent Change in Probation Revocations by Jurisdiction, FY05 to FY14



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

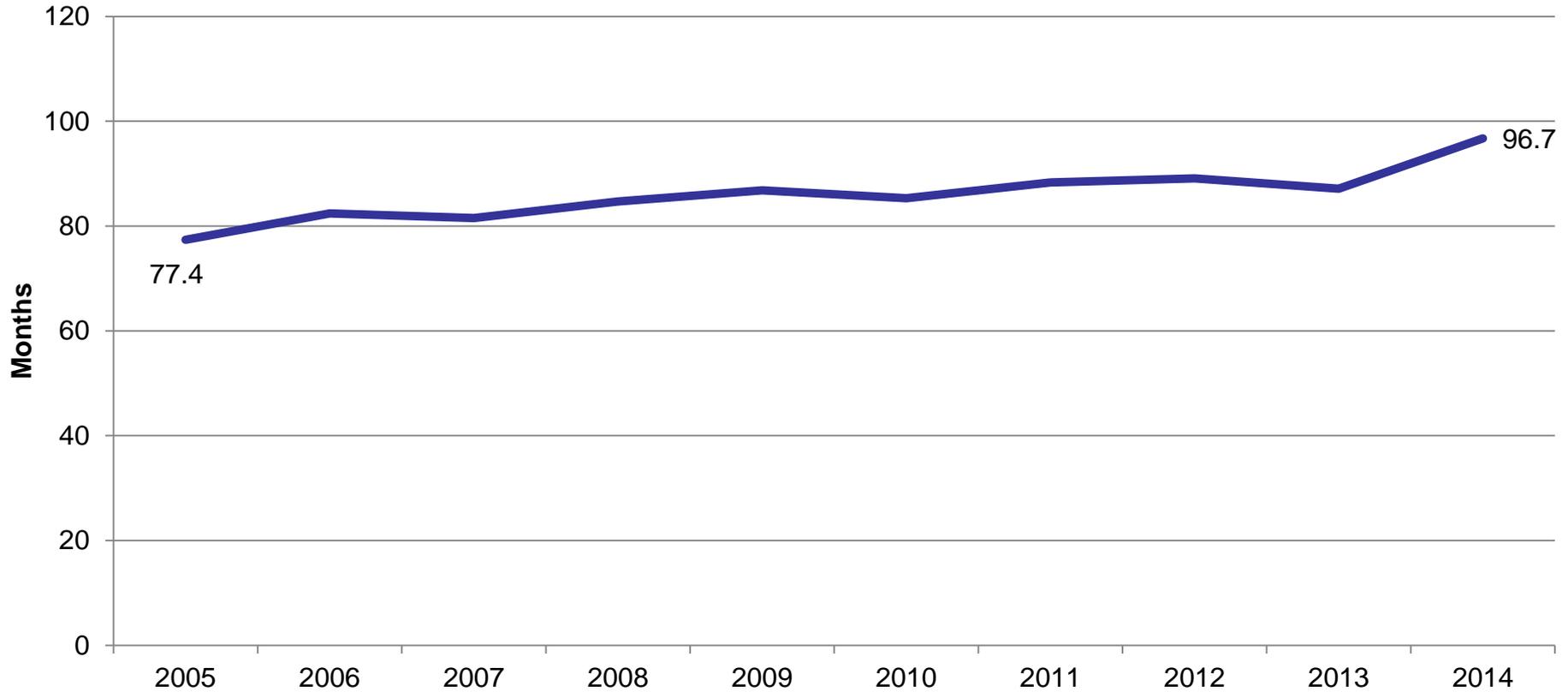
Colors from www.ColorBrewer.org by Cynthia A. Brewer, Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

Maryland County Layer Credit: State of Maryland, MD iMap, [http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4475bd4a4df657c644eb\\_1](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

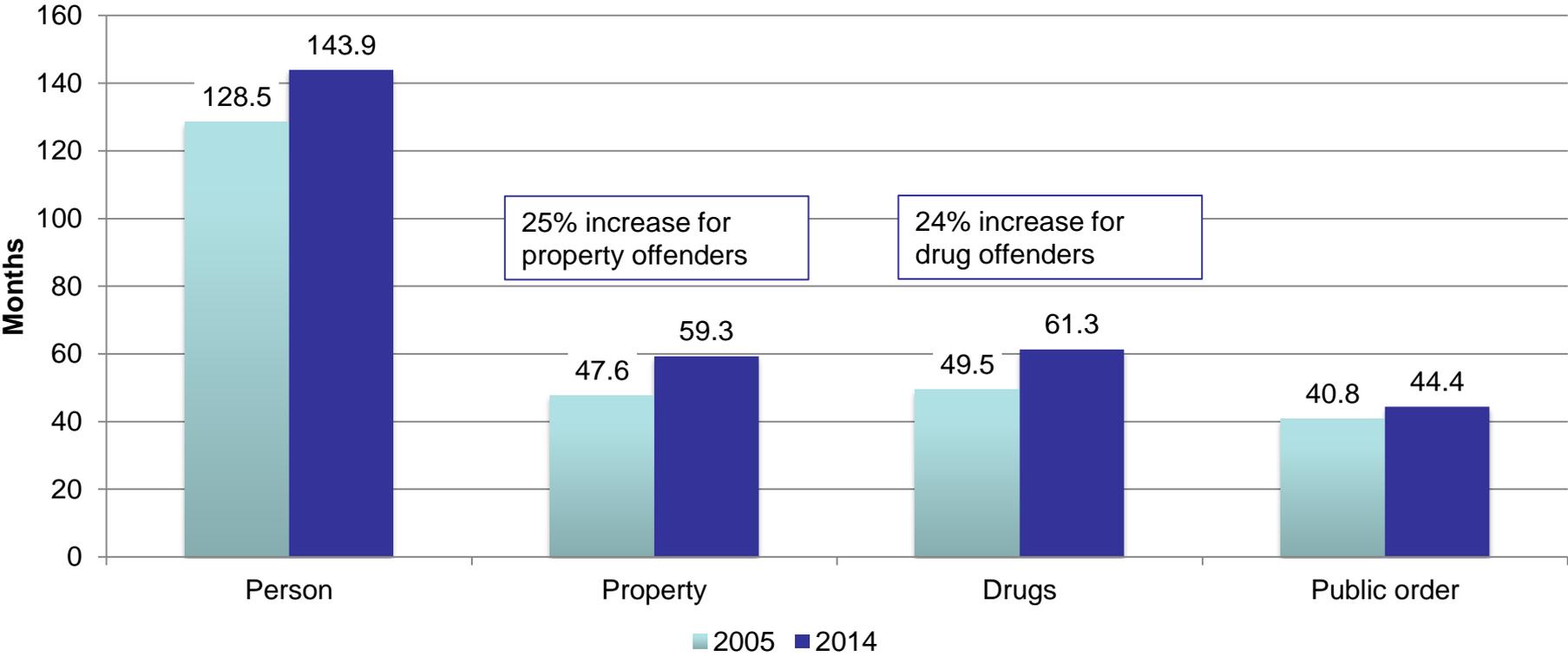
# 25% Increase in Average Sentence Length for Newly Sentenced Prisoners

Average Sentence for Newly Sentenced Prisoners, by FY



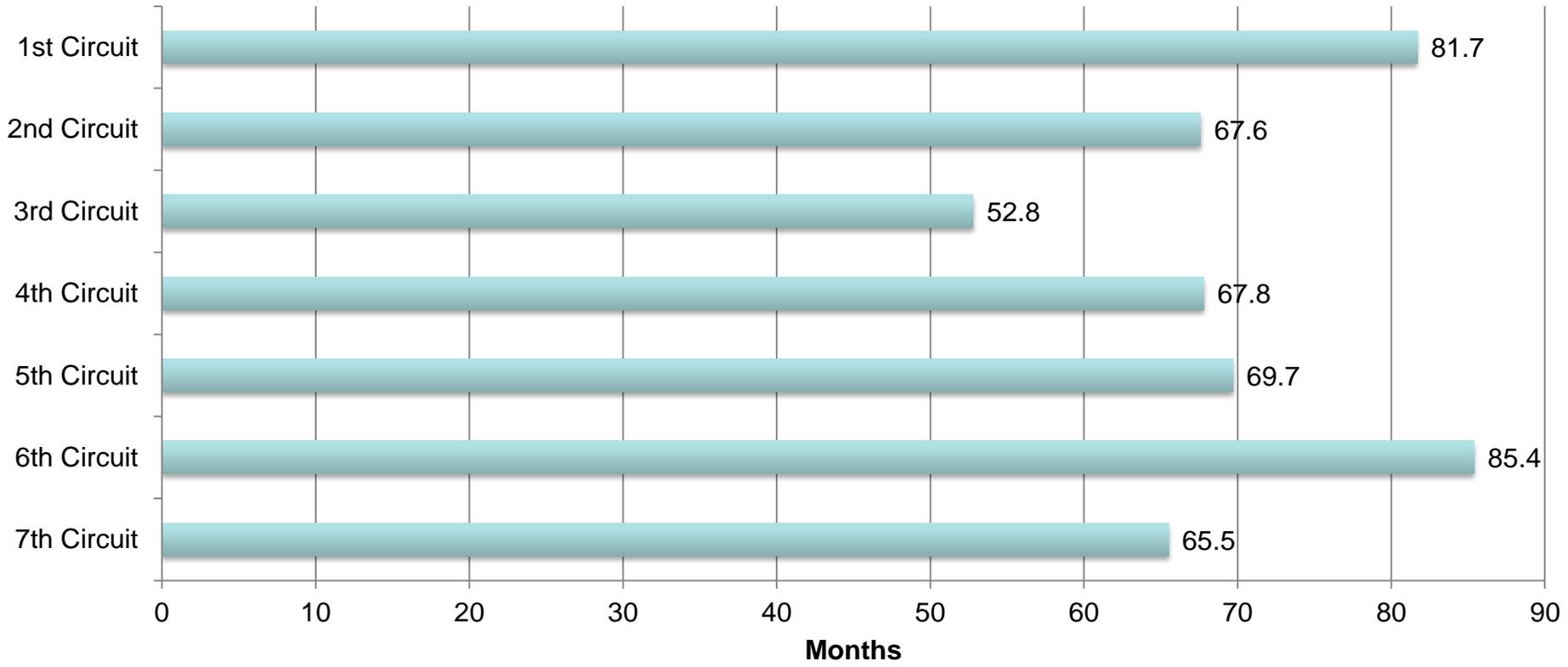
# Average Sentence Length Grew Across All Offense Types

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



# Significant Variation in Average Sentence Length Between Court Circuits for Nonviolent Offenses

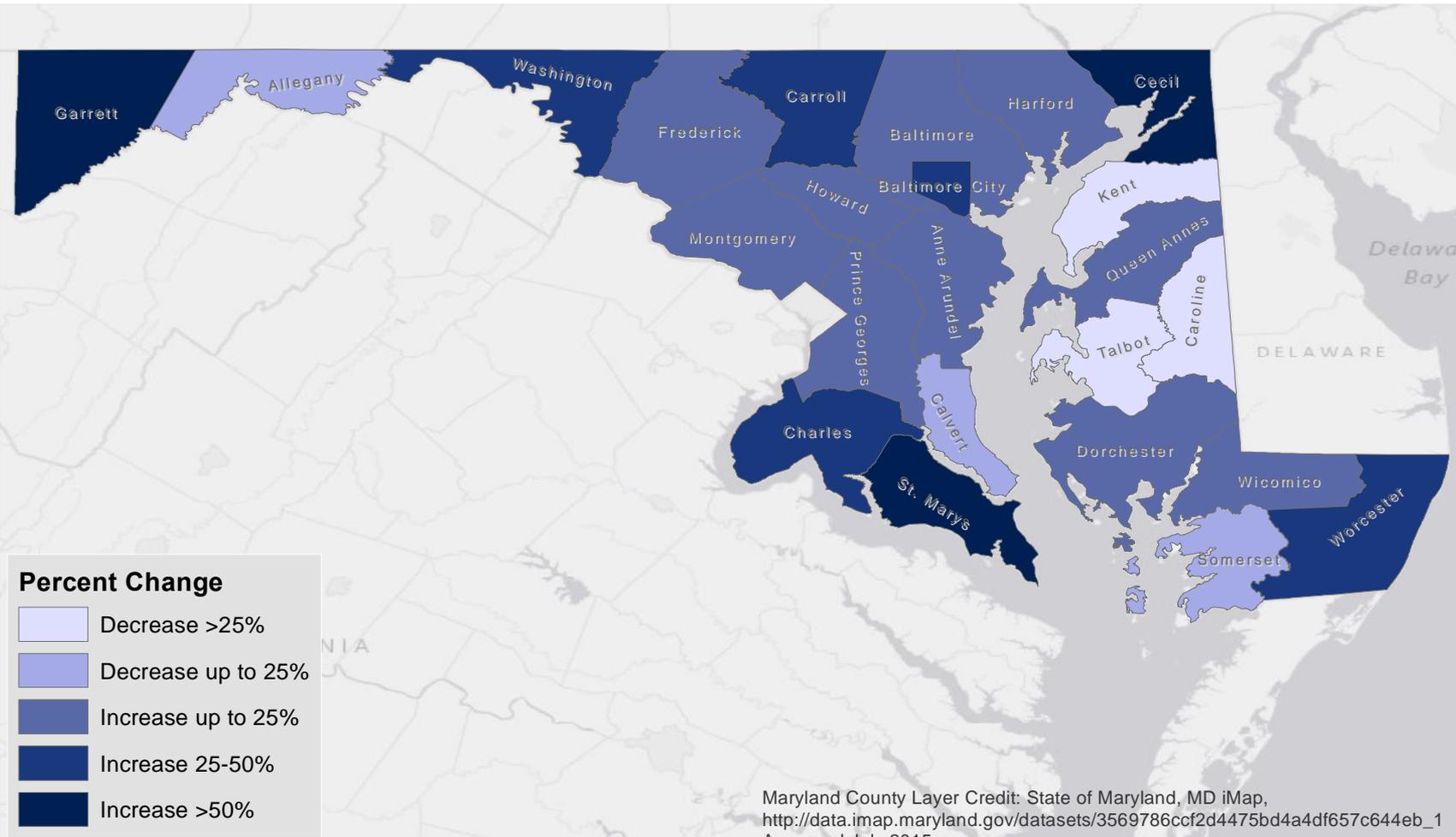
Average Sentence for Nonviolent Newly Sentenced Prisoners, by Circuit, FY14



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

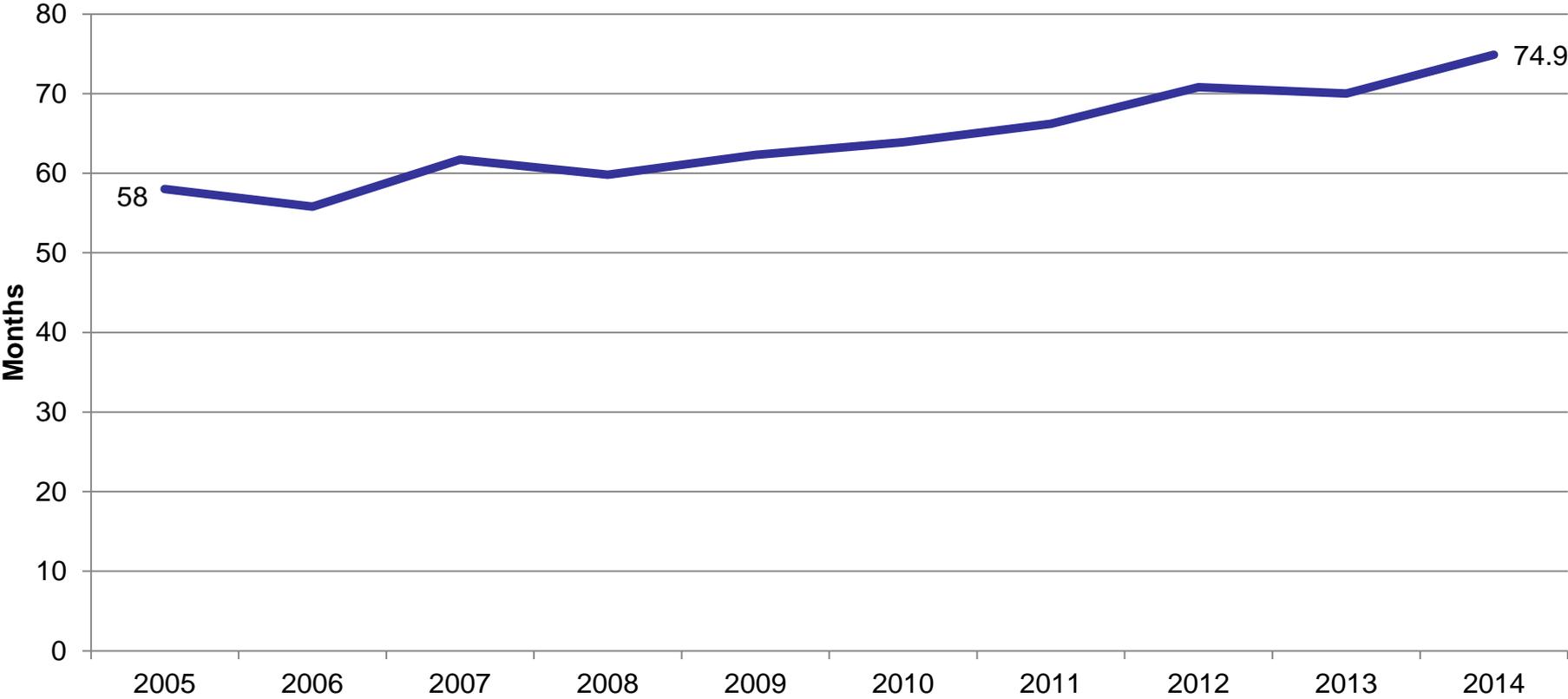


Maryland County Layer Credit: State of Maryland, MD iMap, [http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4475bd4a4df657c644eb\\_1](http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4475bd4a4df657c644eb_1) Accessed July 2015

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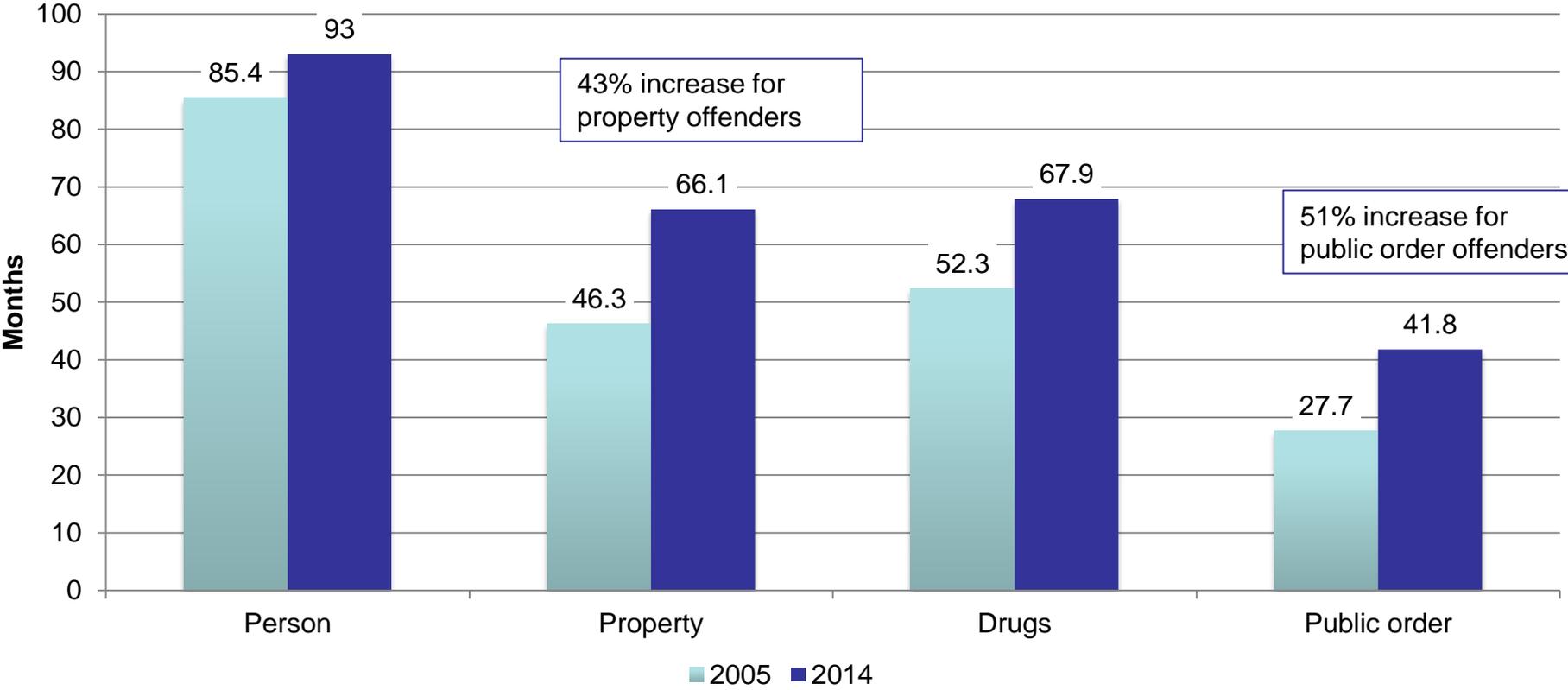
# 29% Increase in Average Sentence Length for Revoked Probationers

Average Sentence for Revoked Probationers, by FY



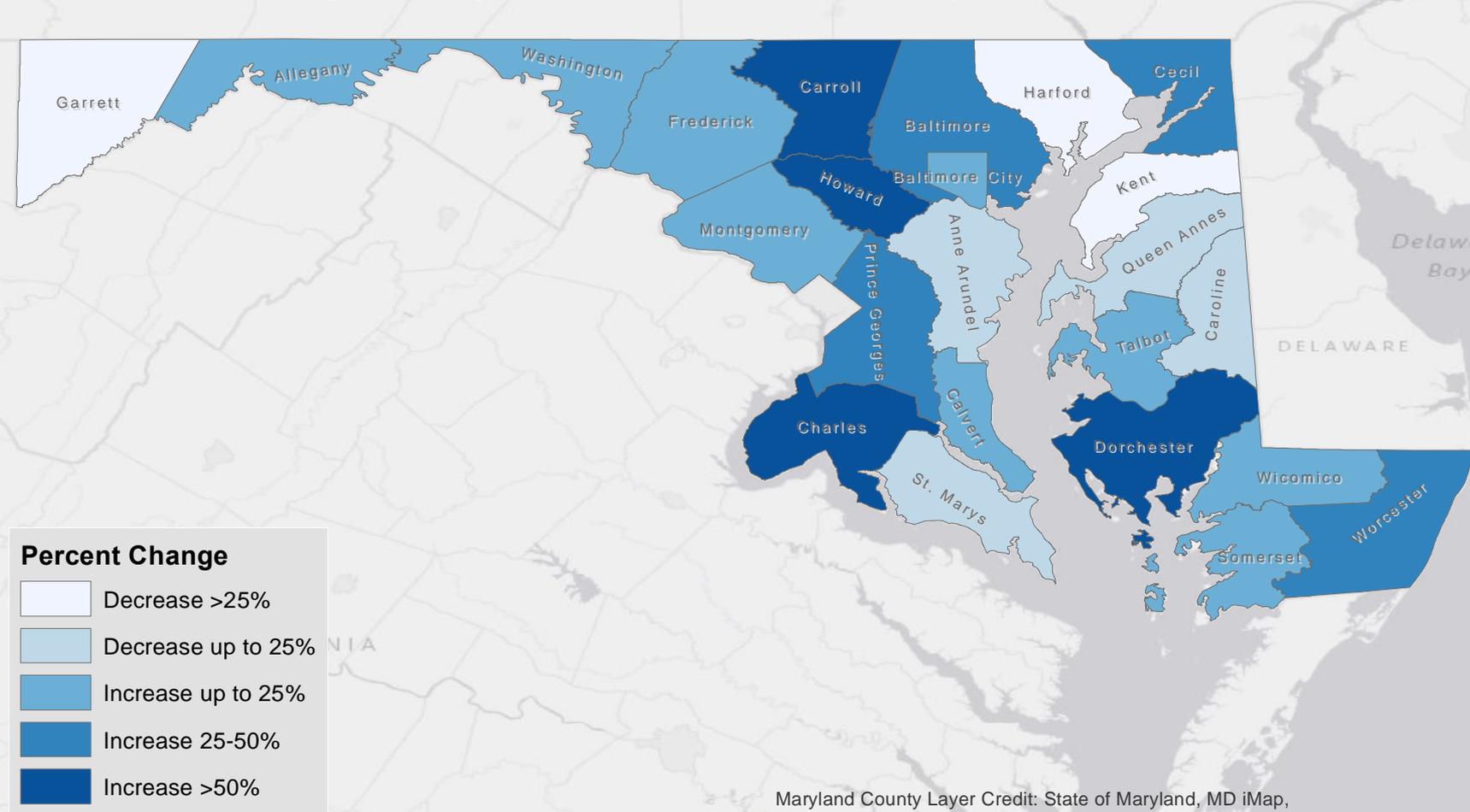
# Average Sentence Length Grew Across All Offense Types

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



# 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  
Colors from [www.ColorBrewer.org](http://www.ColorBrewer.org) by Cynthia A. Brewer, Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

Maryland County Layer Credit: State of Maryland, MD iMap, [http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4475bd4a4df657c644eb\\_1](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

## 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
- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

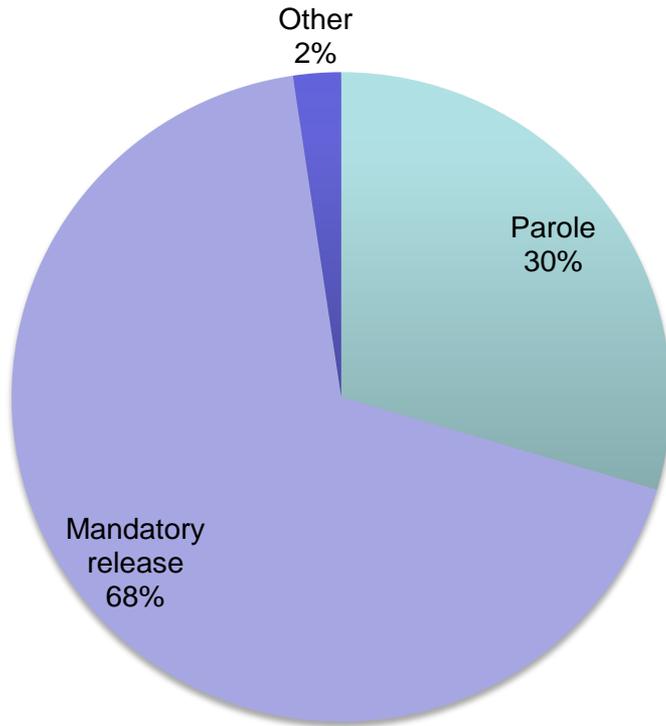
# **TIME SERVED IN PRISON**

# How Long Do Offenders Stay in Prison?

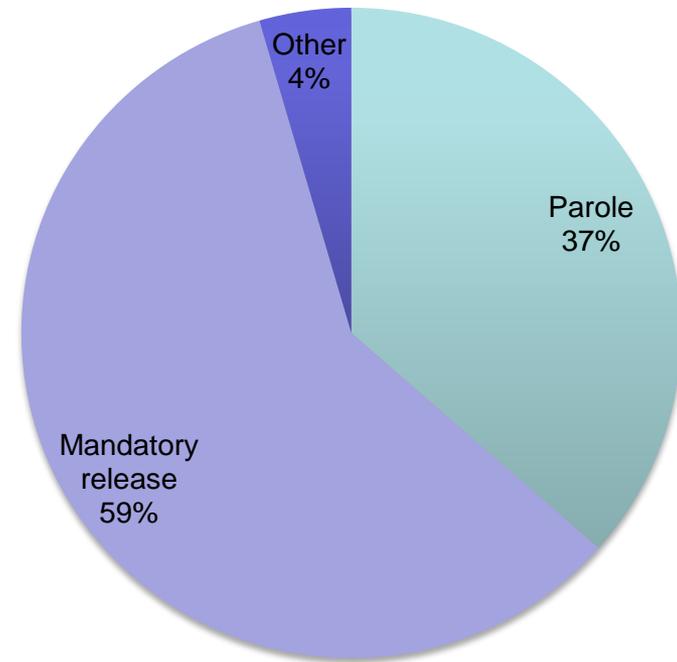
- Release types
  - Parole vs mandatory release
- Time served in prison
- Percentage of sentence served in prison

# Proportion of Parole Releases Increased but Still Less Than 40% of All Releases

Prison Release Type, FY05

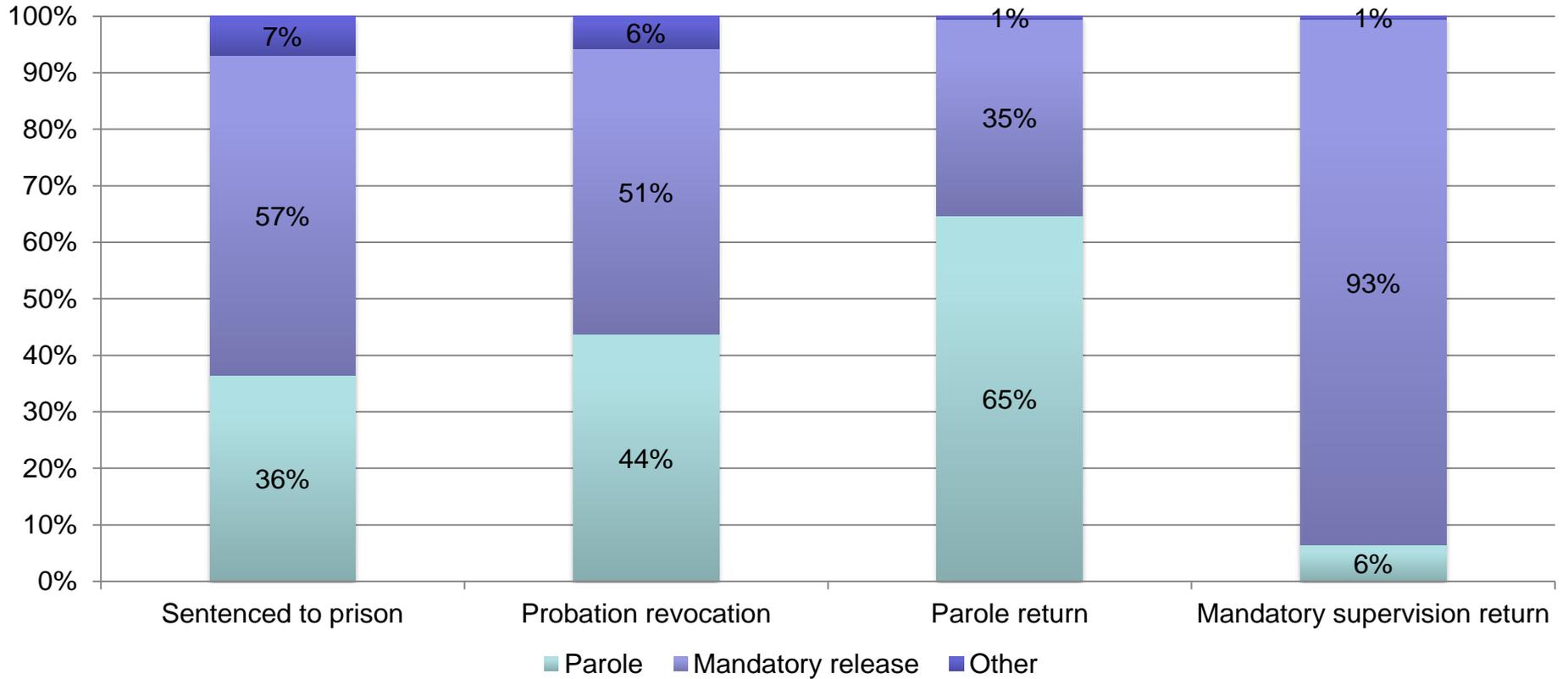


Prison Release Type, FY14



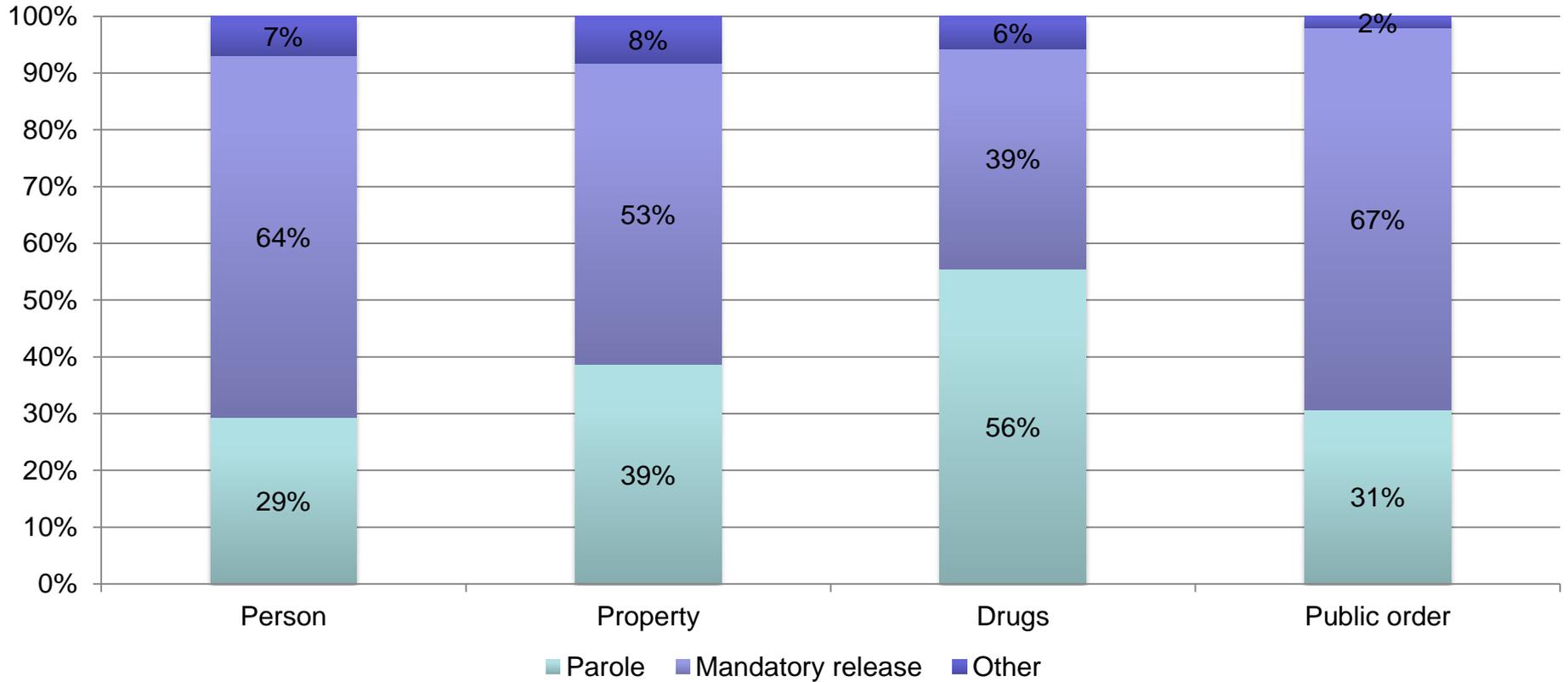
# 36% of Newly Sentenced Prisoners, 44% of Probation Revocations Paroled

Release Type by Admission Type, FY14



# 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

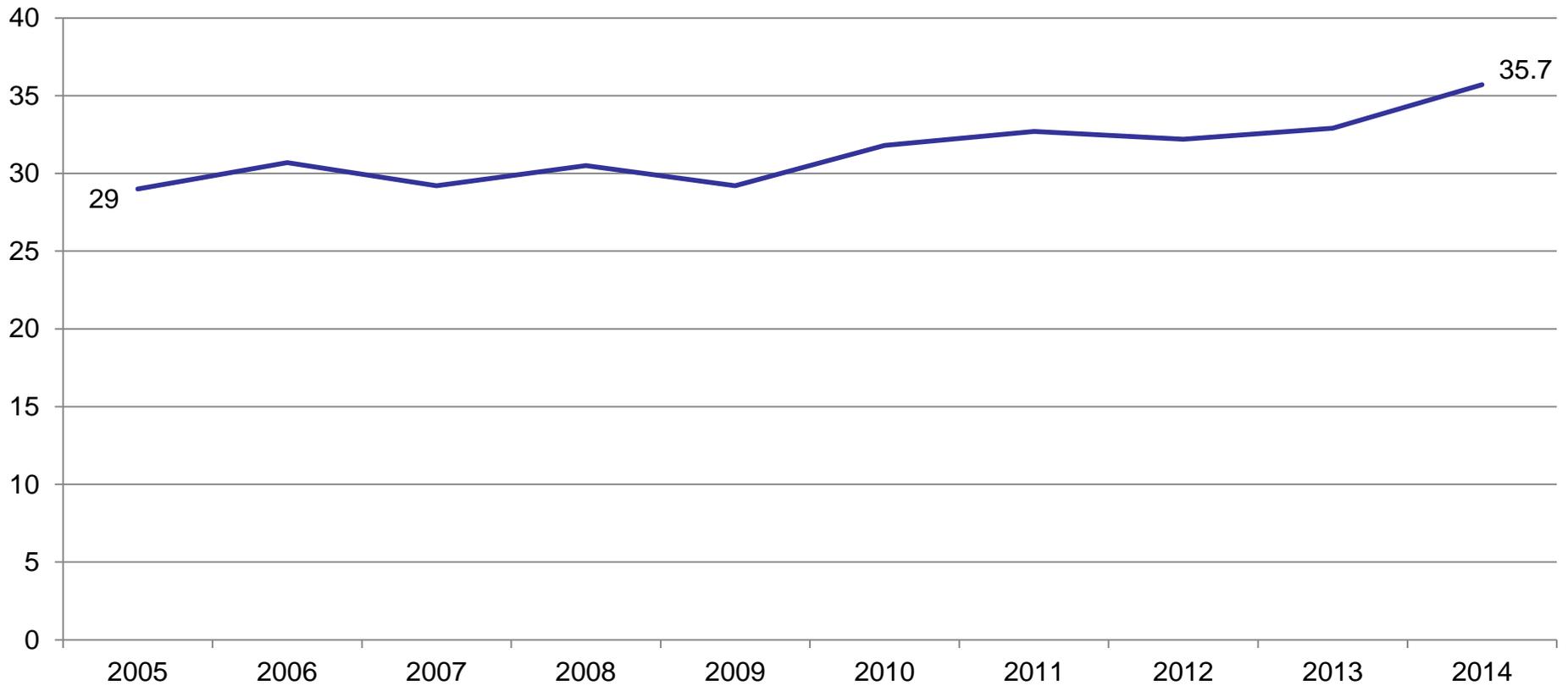


# 1/3 to 1/2 of Property Offenders Paroled; Possession Least Likely Drug Crime to Receive Parole

Offense	# New Court Commitments Released, FY14	% Paroled
<b>Property Crimes</b>		
Theft Felony	354	51%
Burglary-1st Degree	276	31%
Burglary-2nd Degree	128	29%
Theft Misd \$100 - <\$1,000	88	31%
<b>Drug Crimes</b>		
Possession w/ Intent to Distribute	699	57%
Narcotics Distribution	564	61%
Possession of a CDS (Not Marijuana)	214	47%

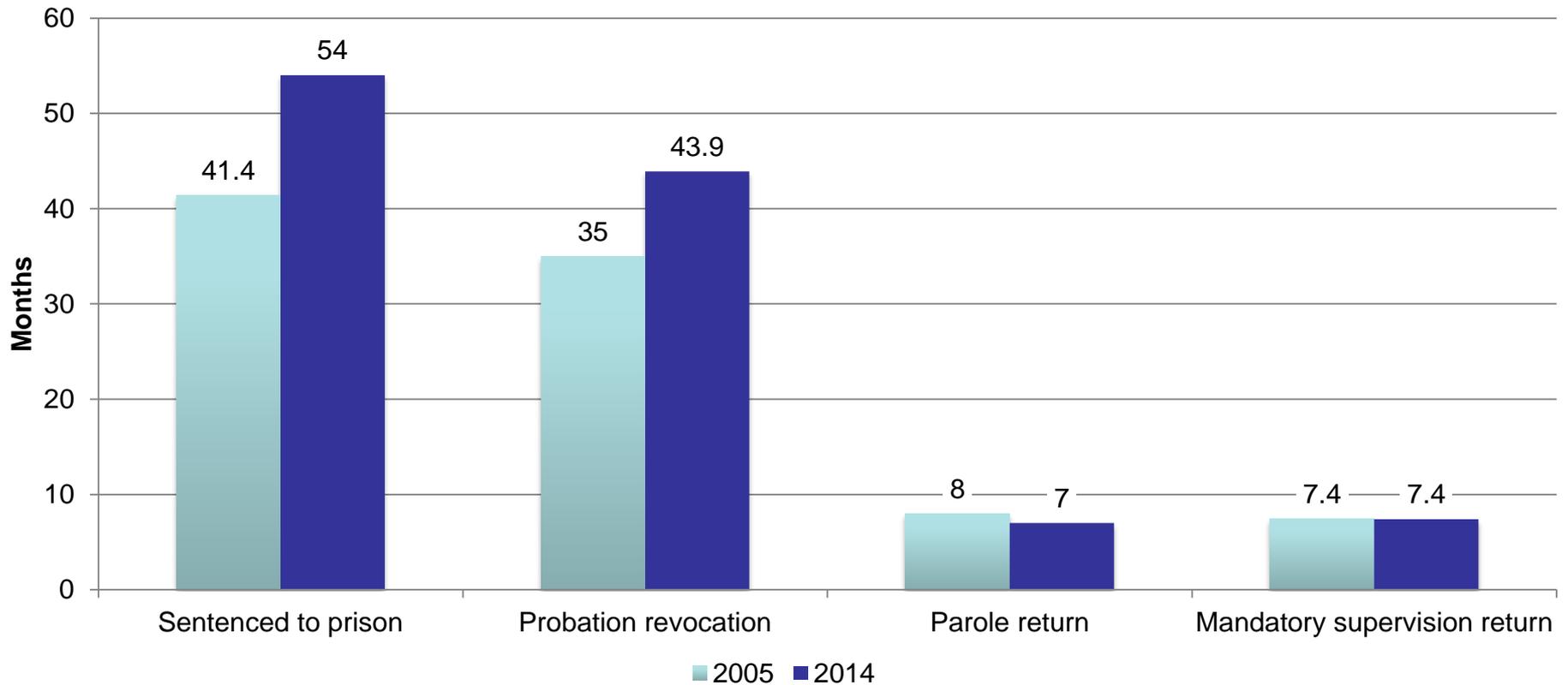
# Time Served Up 23% in Last Decade

Average Time Served, by FY (Months)



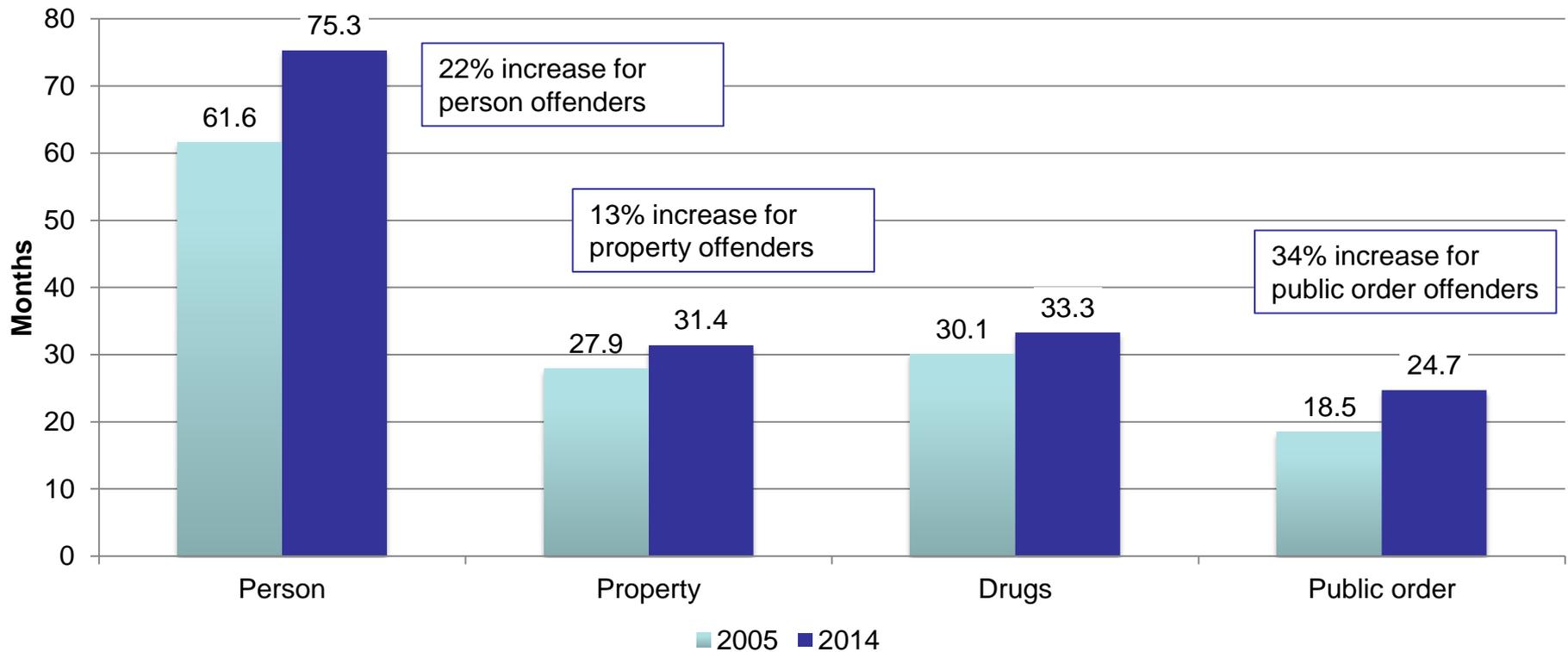
# Time Served Up 30% for Newly Sentenced Prisoners, 25% for Probation Revocations

Average Time Served by Admission Type, FY05 vs FY14



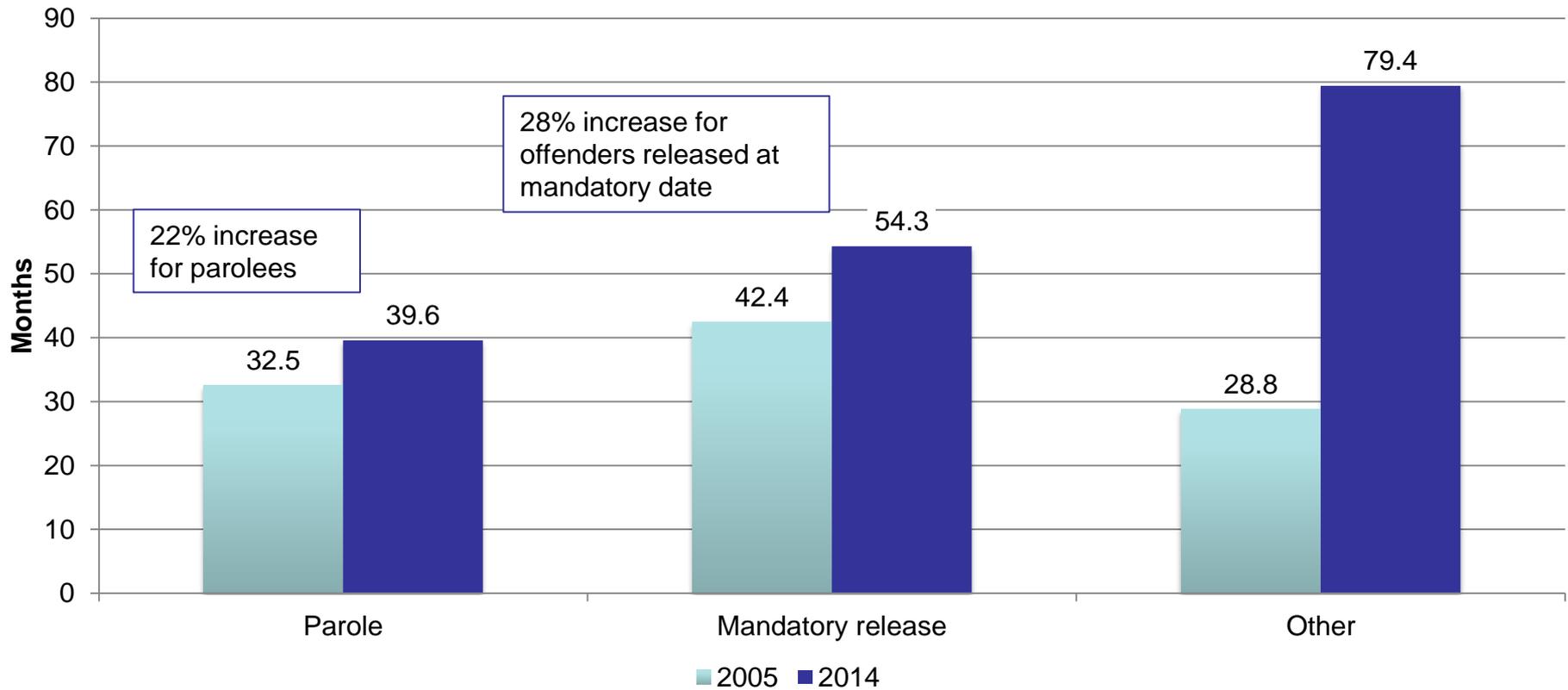
# Time Served Up for All Offense Types

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



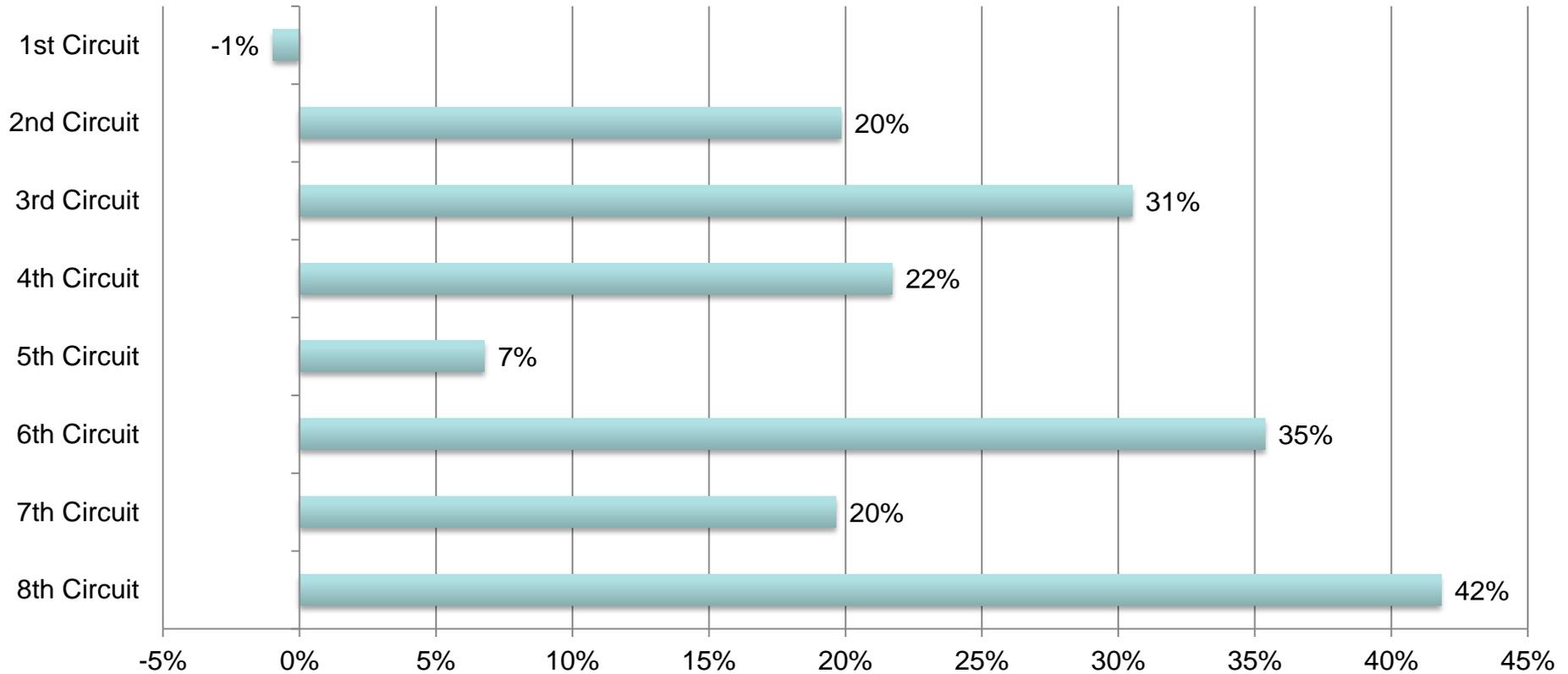
# Time Served Up Across Release Types

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



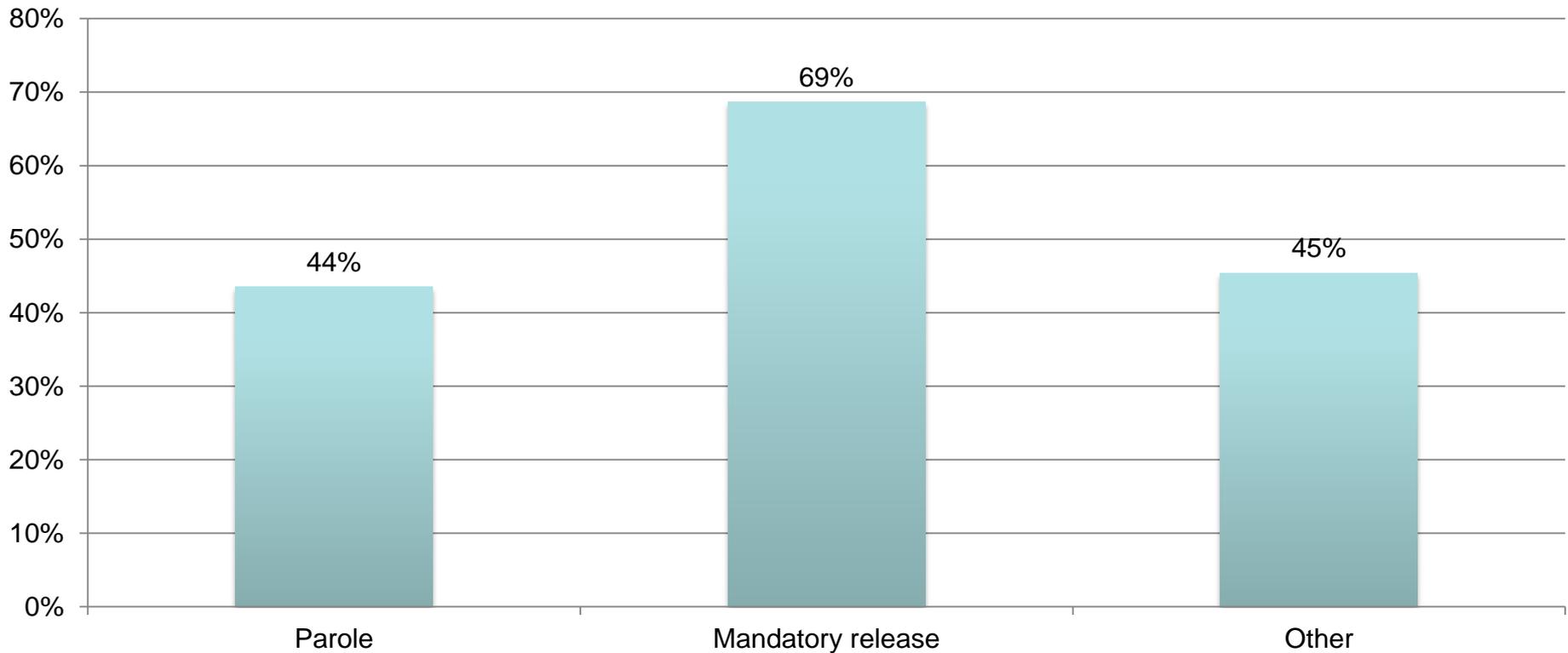
# Time Served Up in 7 Out of 8 Court Circuits

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



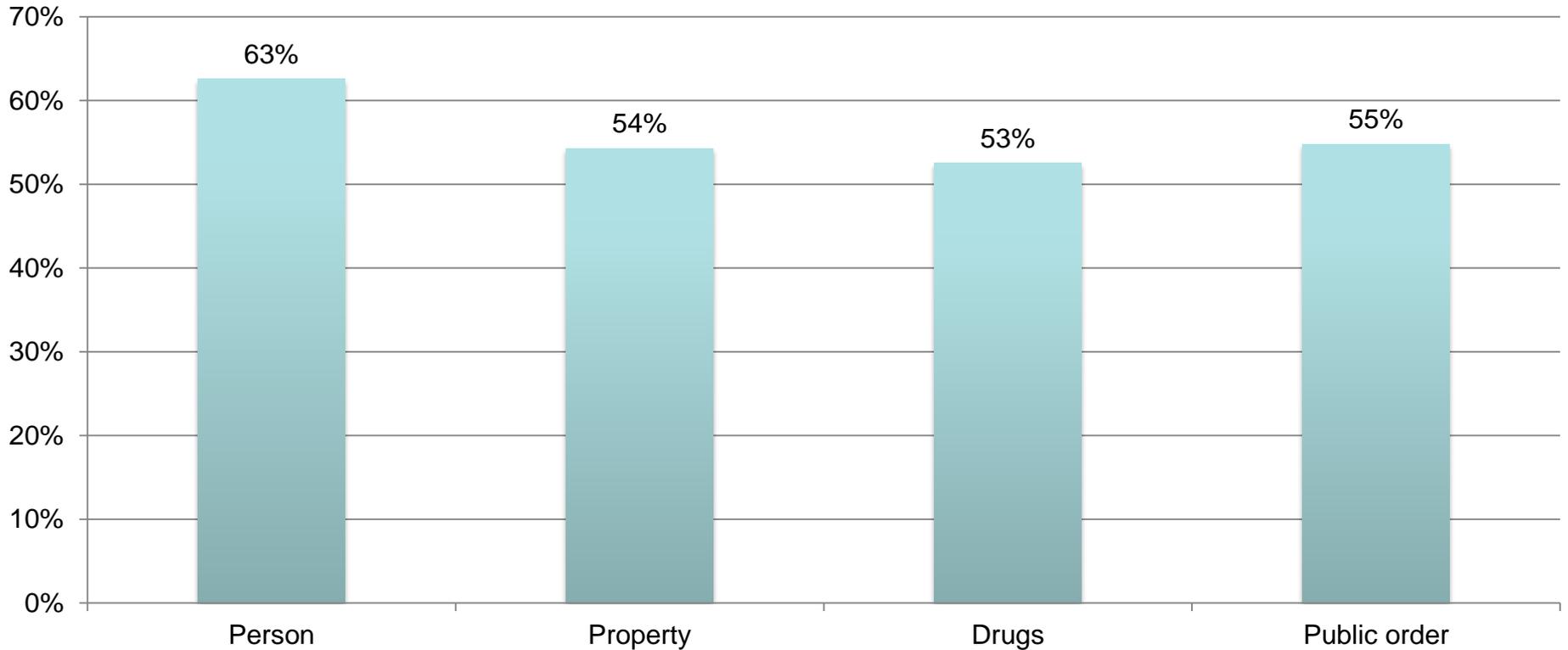
# Release to Parole on Average at 44% of Sentence, Mandatory Release at 69%

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



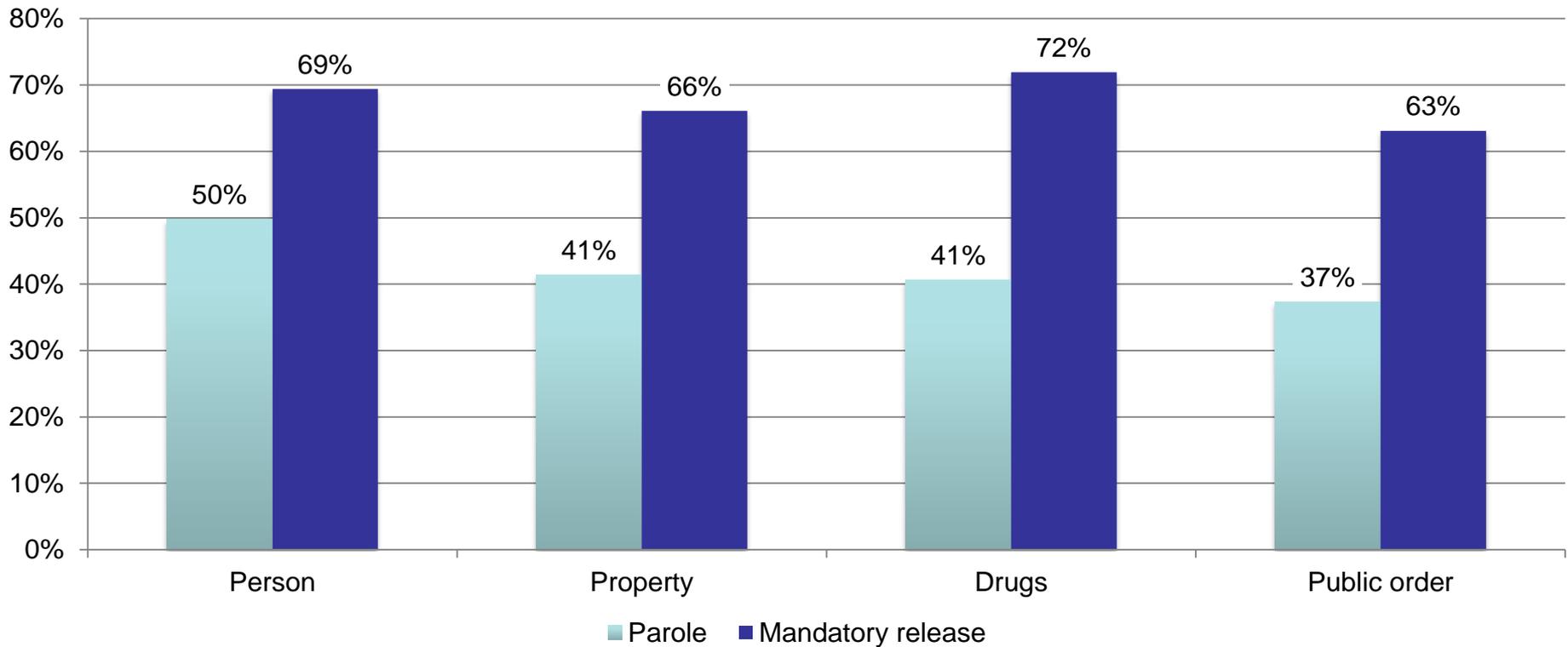
# Drug Offenders Serve Lowest Portion of Sentence in Prison, Still Serve 53% on Average

**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**

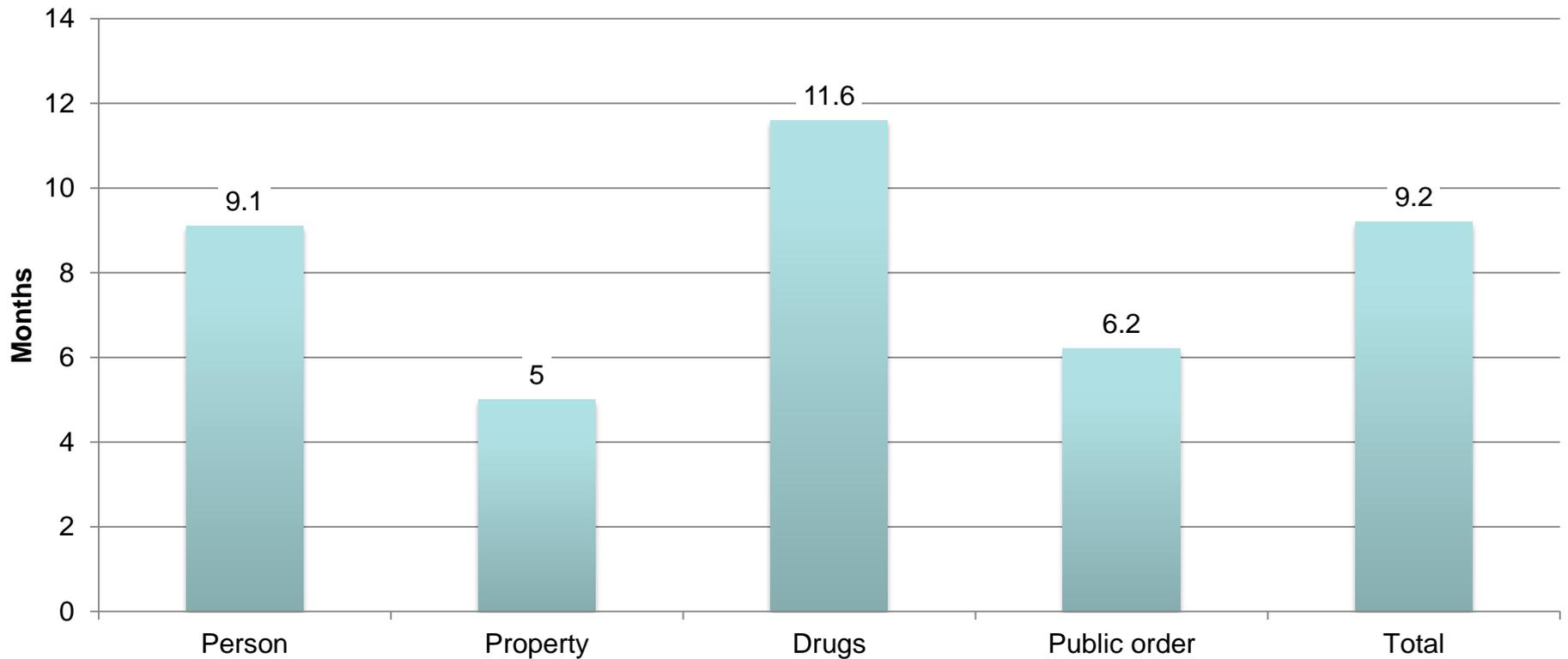


# Violent Offenders Released Closer to Parole Eligibility Date Than Nonviolent Offenders

Offense	% of sentence served by new court commitments released to parole, FY14
Must serve 50%	
Robbery with a Deadly Weapon	56%
Assault-1st Degree	55%
Robbery	54%
Burglary-1st Degree	51%
Must serve 25%	
Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics	40%
Assault-2nd Degree	38%
Narcotics Distribution	43%
Theft Felony	38%
Possession of a CDS (Excluding Marijuana)	36%
Possession of Regulated Gun	37%

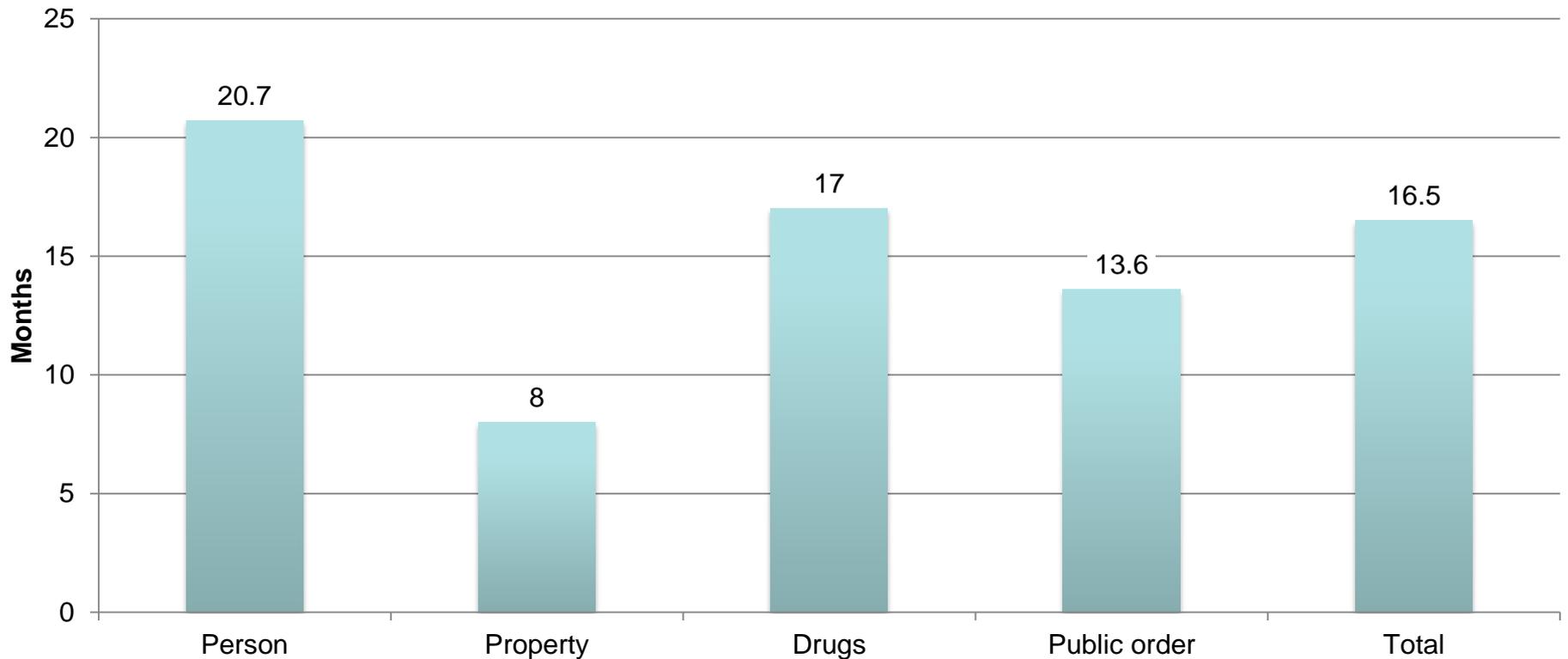
# Parolees Serving an Average of 9 Months Past Eligibility Date, Costing the System Almost 1,600 Beds

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



# 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**



## 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

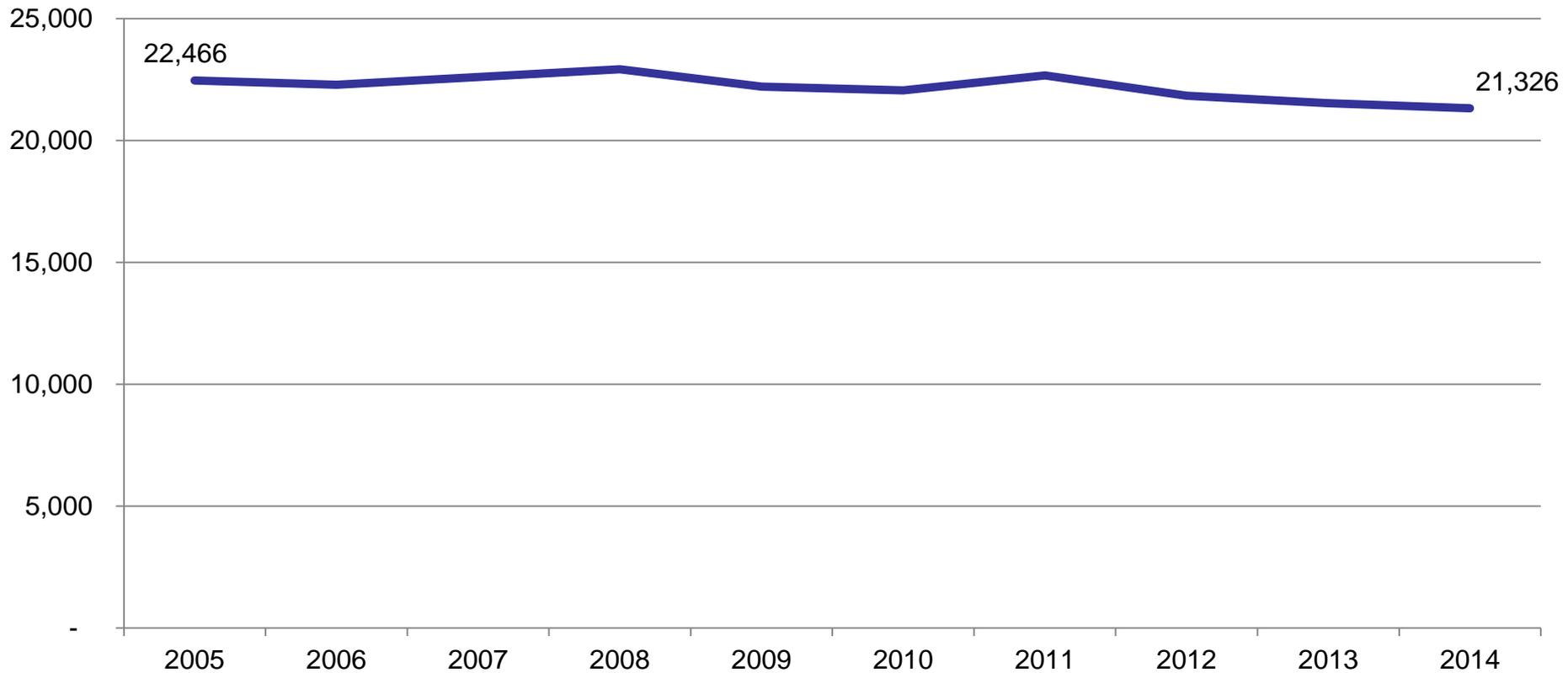
# STOCK POPULATION

# Stock Population Outline

- Demographics
- Admission Type
- Offense Type
- Specific Offenses
- Geographic Patterns

# Prison Population Down 5% in Last Decade

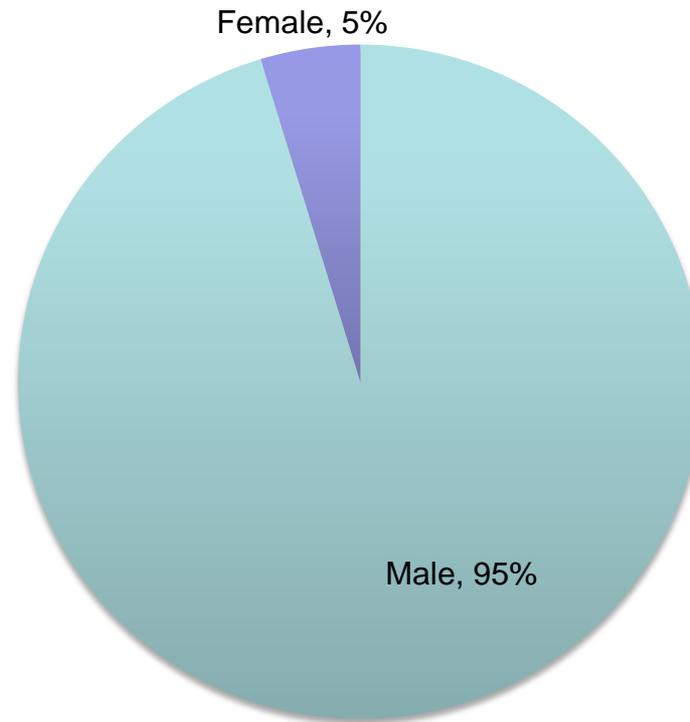
**Prison Population, Annual Snapshot**



Note: 2005-2013 stock population snapshot count in August, 2014 snapshot count in July

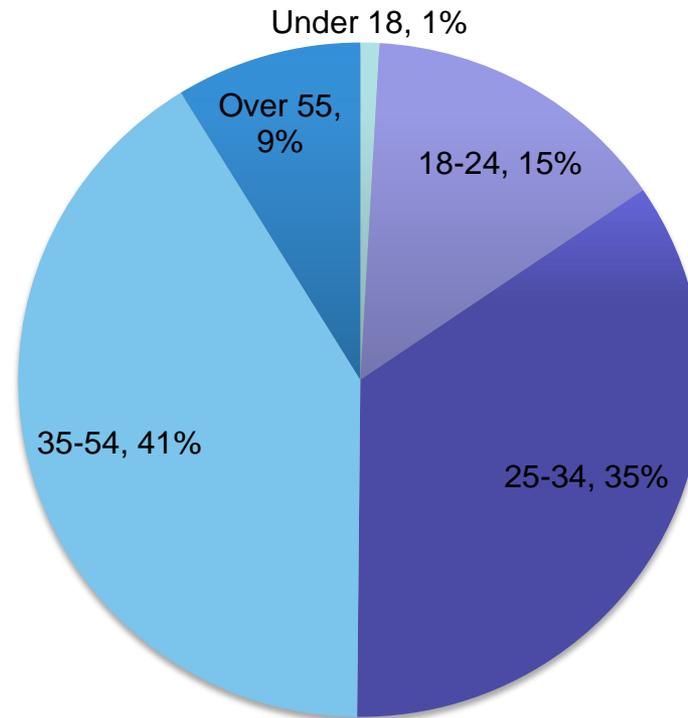
# 95% of Prisoners Are Male

**Prison Population by Gender, July 2014**



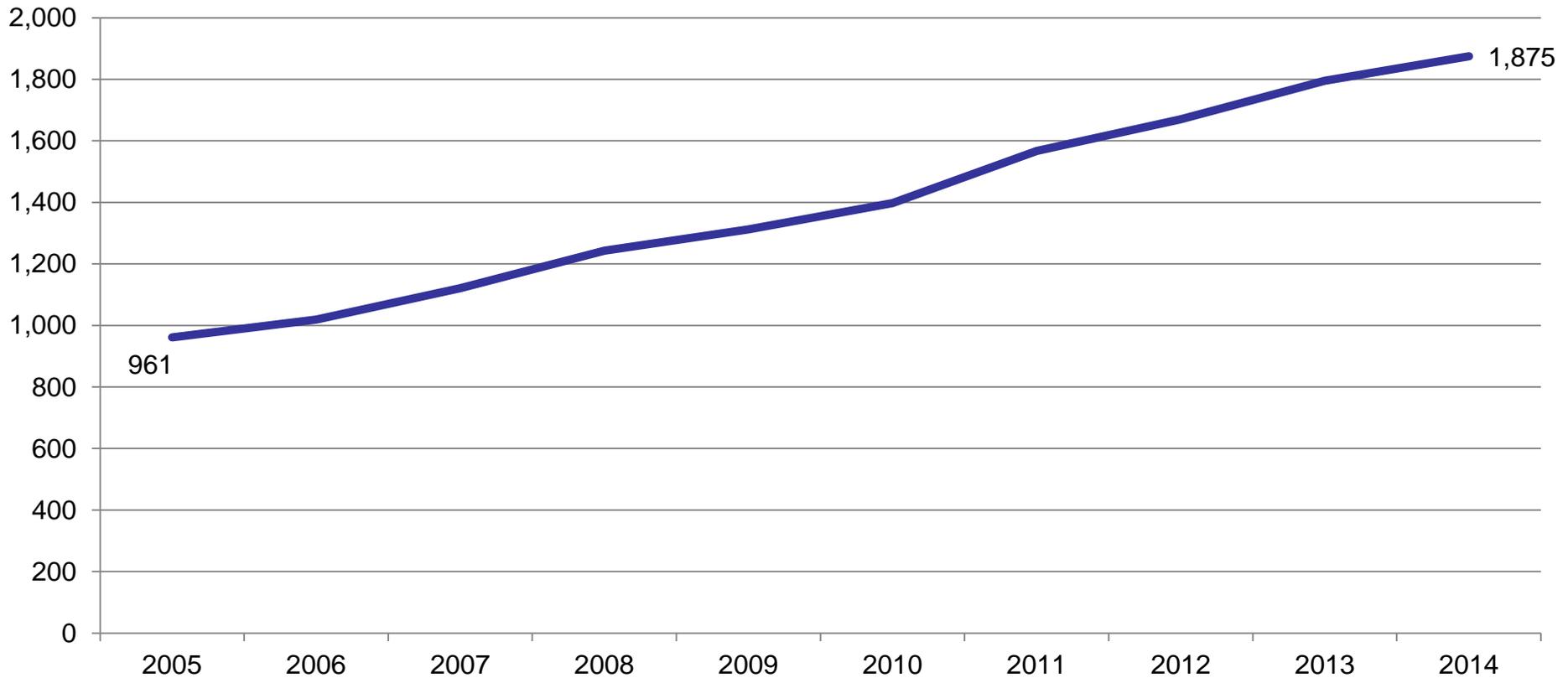
# 75% of Prisoners Between 25 and 54 Years Old

**Prisoners by Age, Annual 2014**



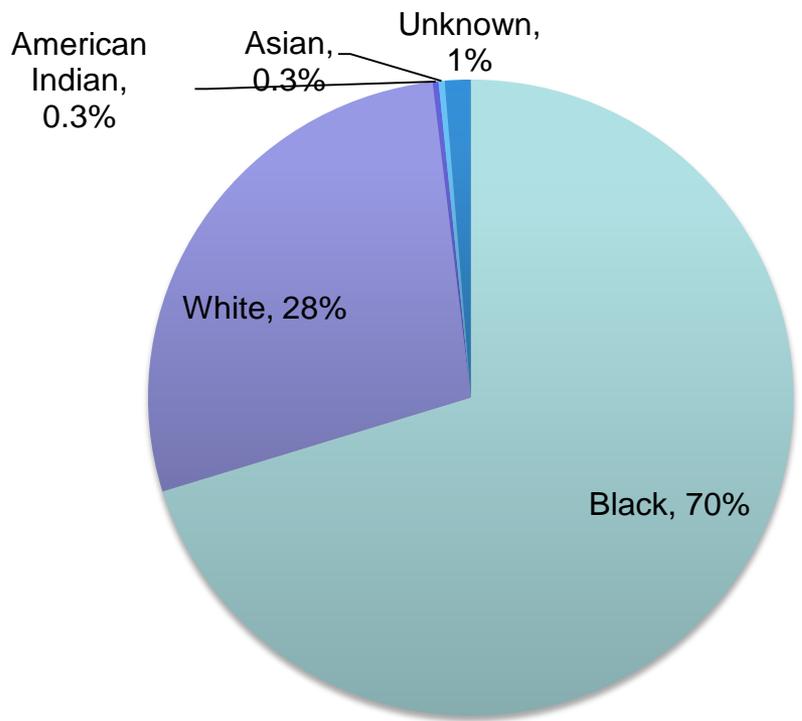
# Number of Prisoners Over 55 Doubled in Last Decade

Prisoners Over 55, Annual Snapshots

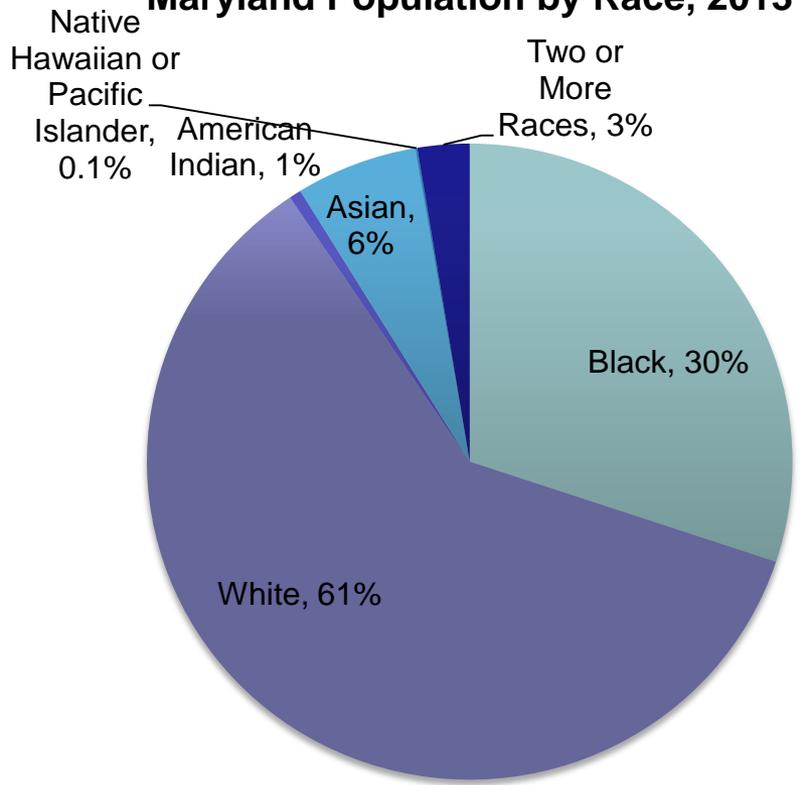


# Blacks Overrepresented in State Prison Population

**Prisoners by Race, August 2014**

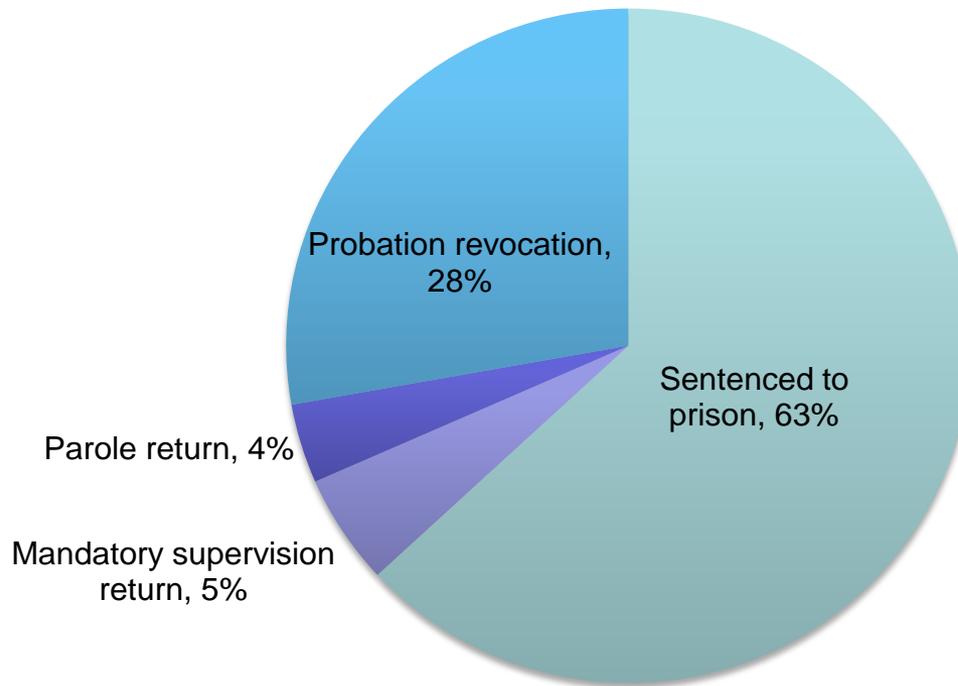


**Maryland Population by Race, 2013**



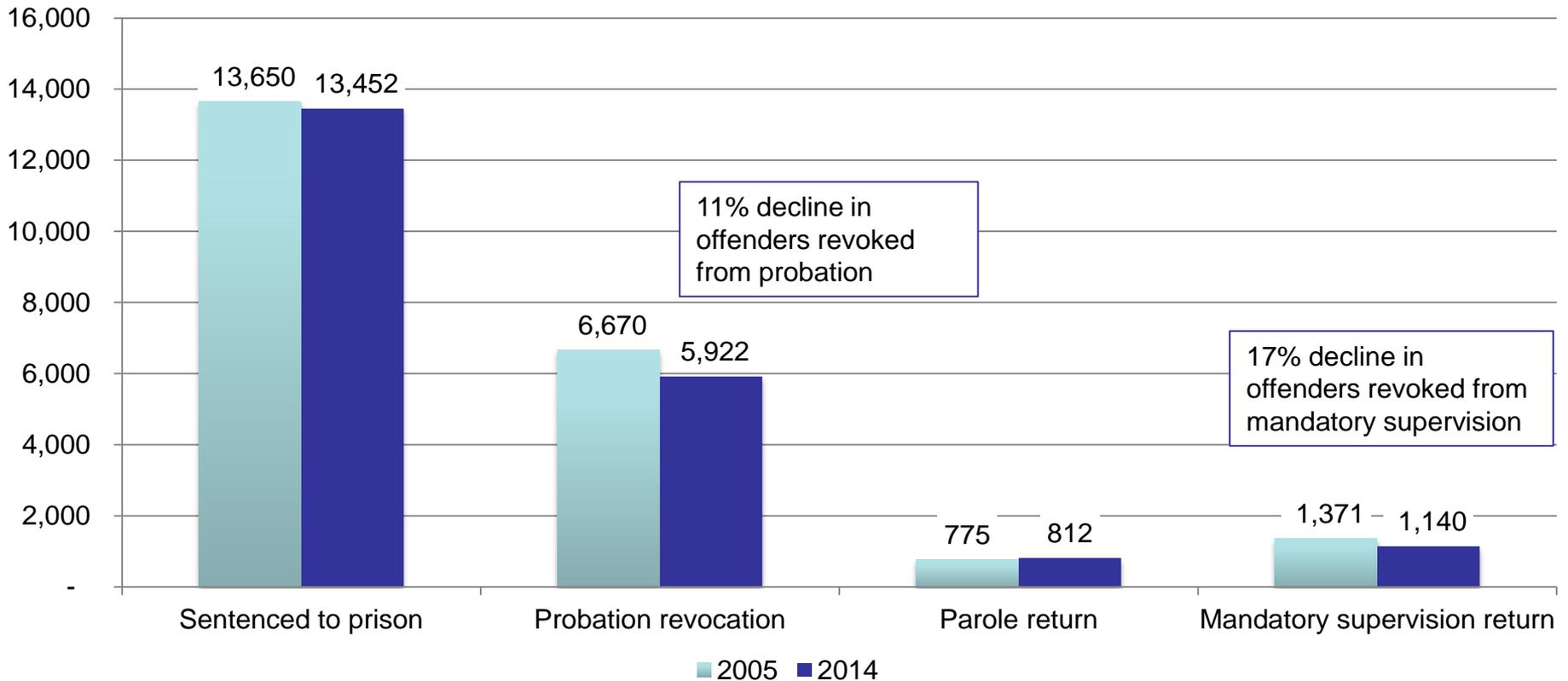
# Almost 2/3 of Prisoners from New Sentences, 28% from Probation Revocations

Prisoners by Admit Type, August 2014



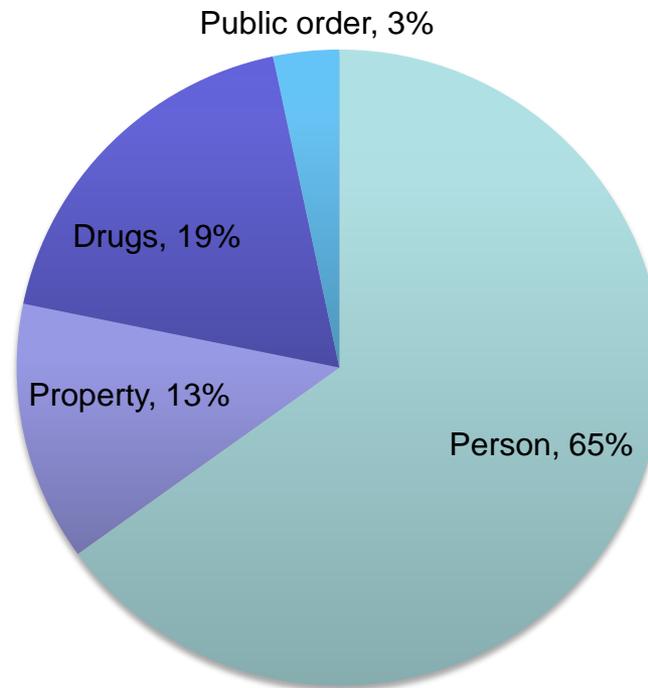
# Decline in Probation and Mandatory Supervision Revocations in Prison

Prisoners by Admit Type, August 2005 vs July 2014



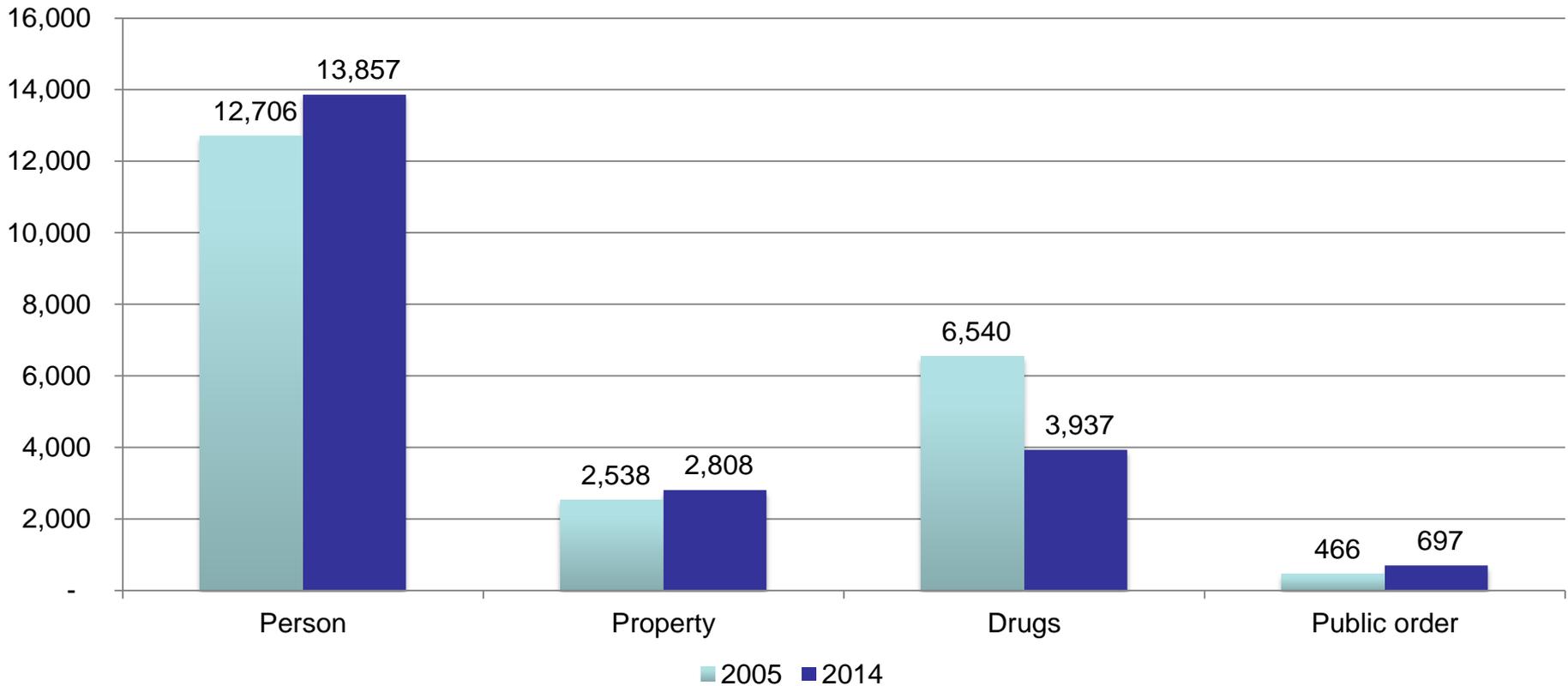
## 2/3 of Prisoners in for Person Crimes

**Prisoners by Offense Type, July 2014**



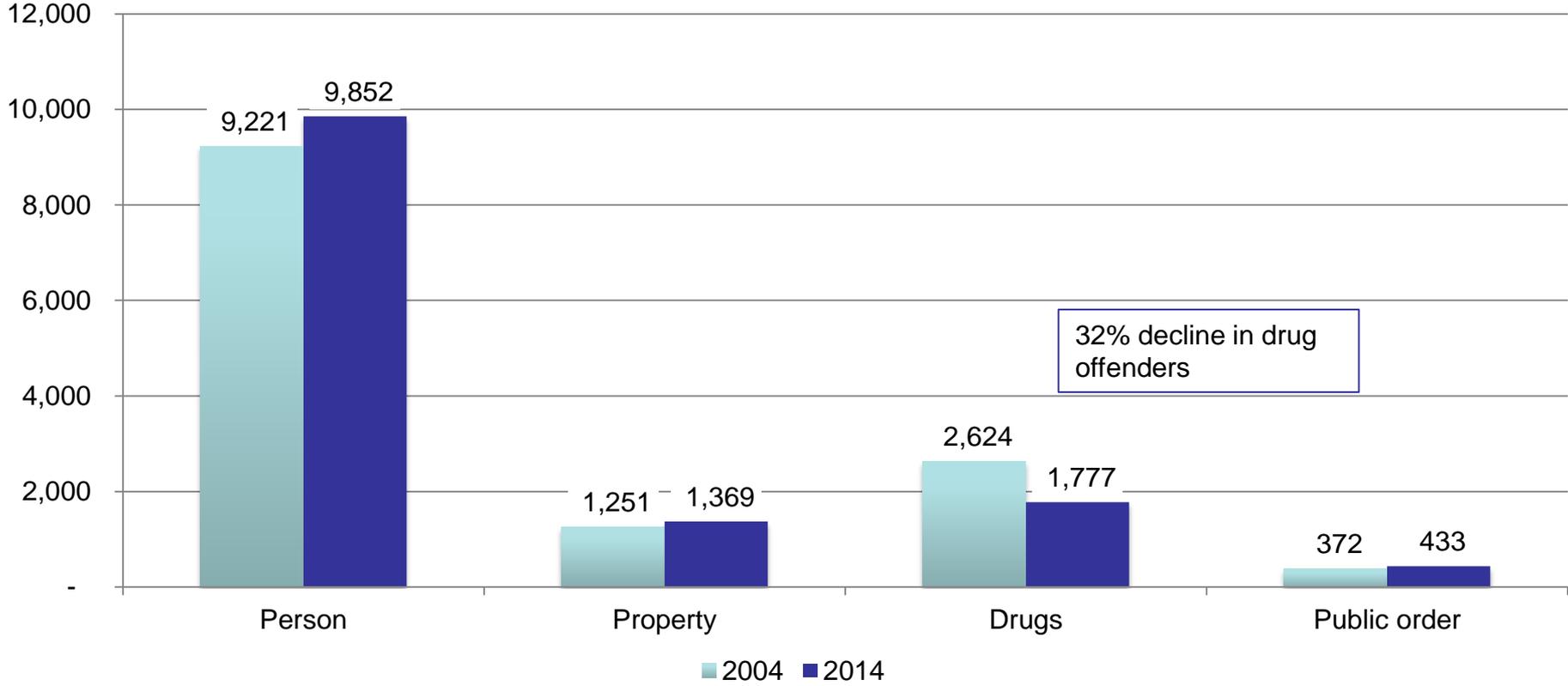
# Drug Prisoners Fell by 40%, Every Other Offense Type Grew

Prisoners by Offense Type, August 2005 vs July 2014



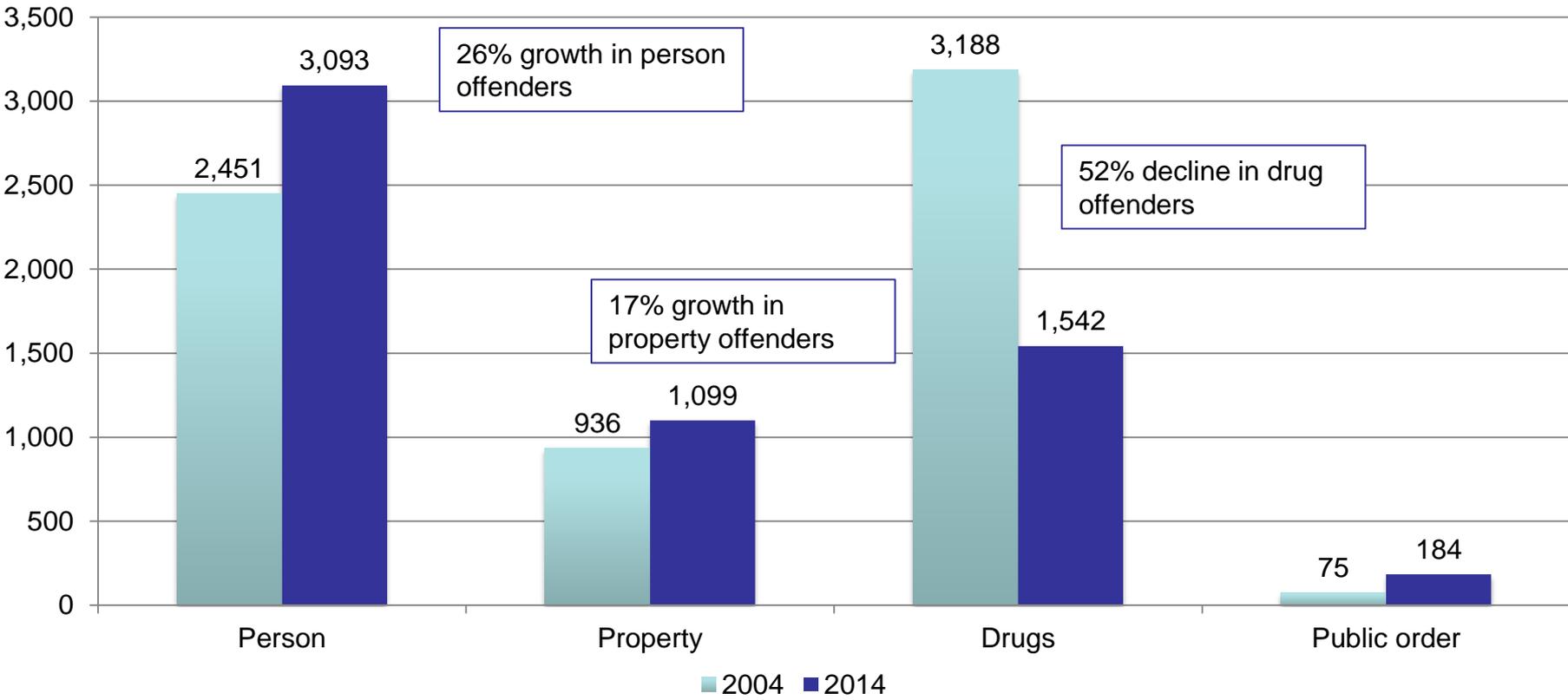
# Drop in Newly Sentenced Prisoners in for Drug Crimes, Increase for Other Offense Types

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



# Large Growth in All Non-Drug Offenses for Revoked Probationers in Prison

Probation Revocations by Offense Type, August 2005 vs July 2014



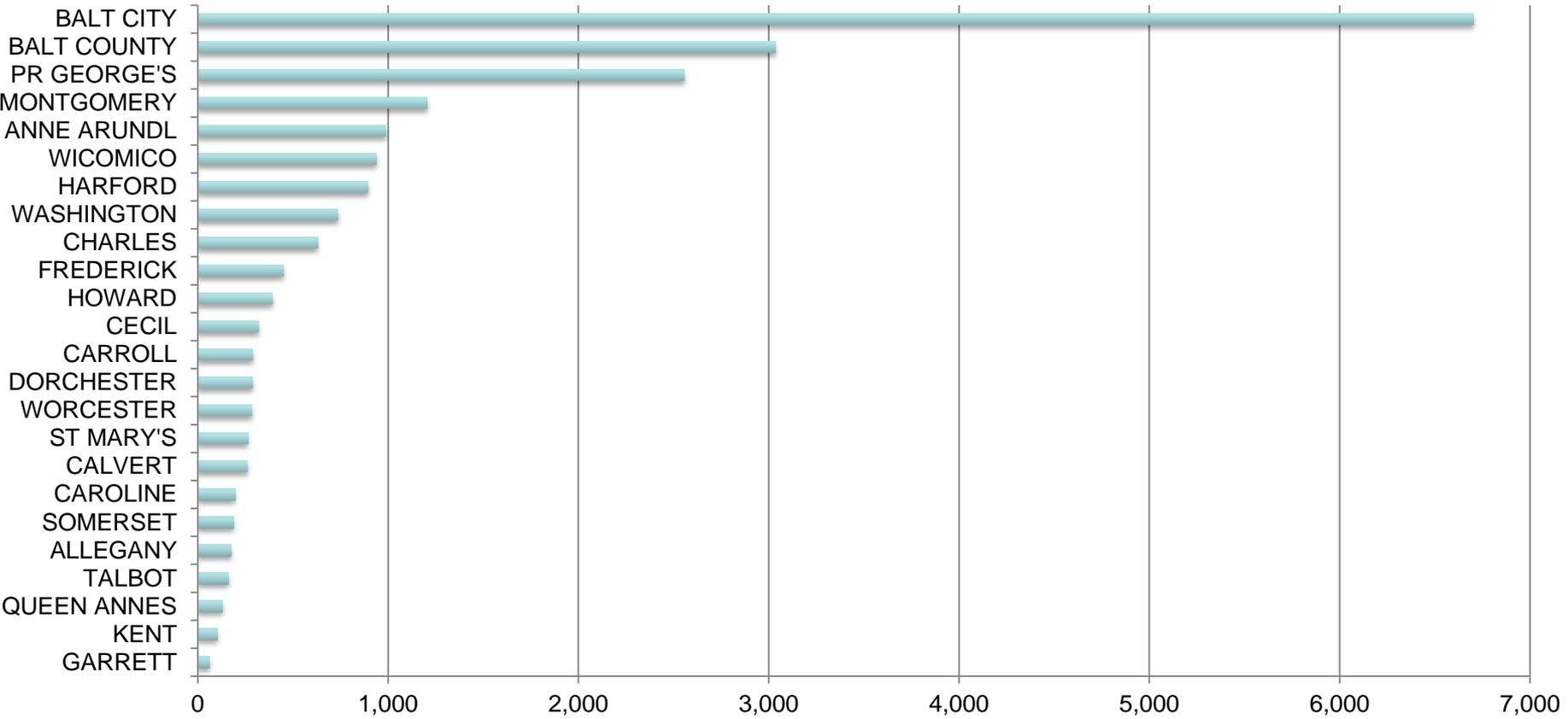
# Top 10 Offenses in Prison Show Growth in Murder, Assault, Robbery

Top 10 Offenses in Prison, Annual Snapshots			
Offense	2005	2014	% Change 2005-2014
Murder-1st Degree	2,310	3,162	37%
Robbery with a Deadly Weapon	2,052	2,033	-1%
Possession w/ Intent to Distribute Narcotics	4,651	1,783	-62%
Assault-1st Degree	1,330	1,759	32%
Murder-2nd Degree	1,450	1,603	11%
Narcotics Distribution	1,175	1,482	26%
Burglary-1st Degree*	0	1,127	
Assault-2nd Degree	964	983	2%
Robbery	806	954	18%
Rape-1st Degree	725	746	3%

\*Burglary-1<sup>st</sup> Degree did not exist in its current form in 2005

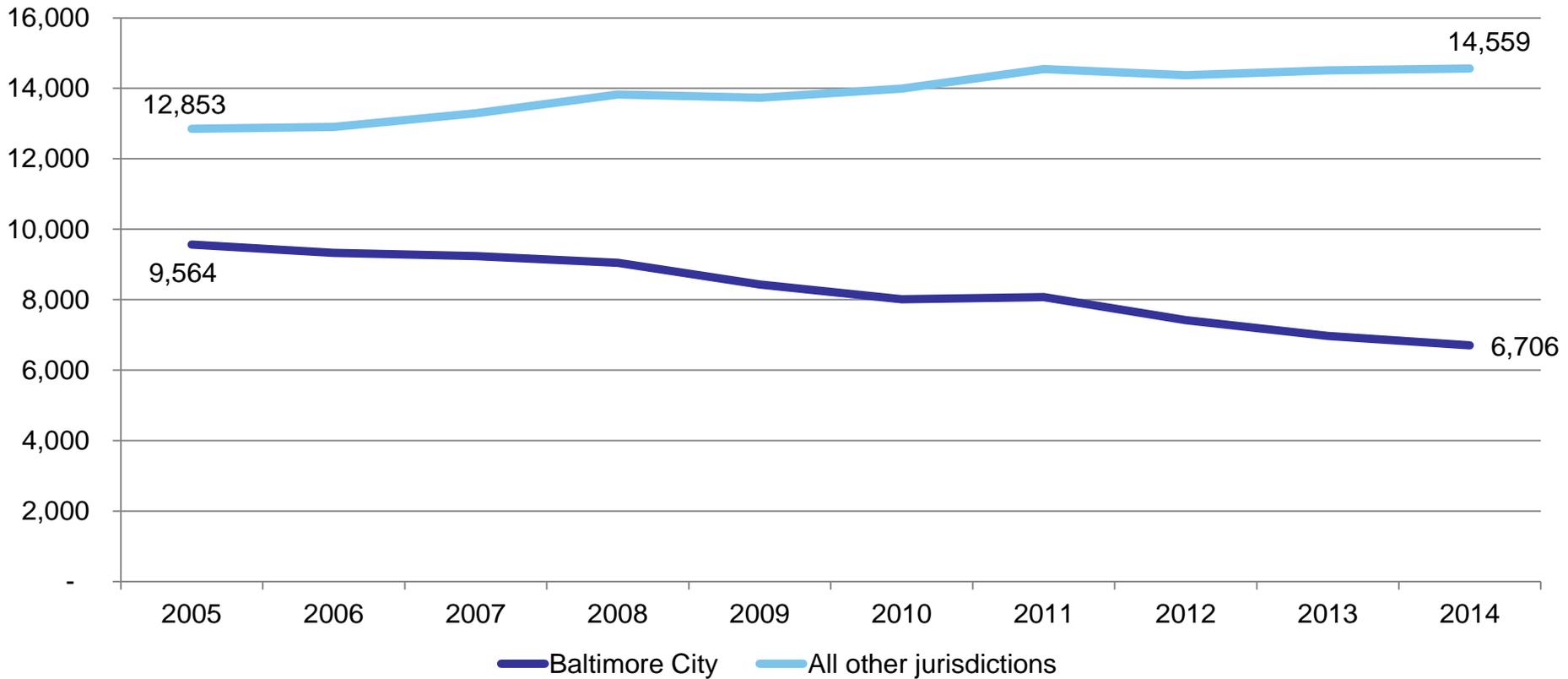
# Baltimore City and County Still Largest Contributors to Prison Population

Prisoners by Jurisdiction, July 2014 Snapshot



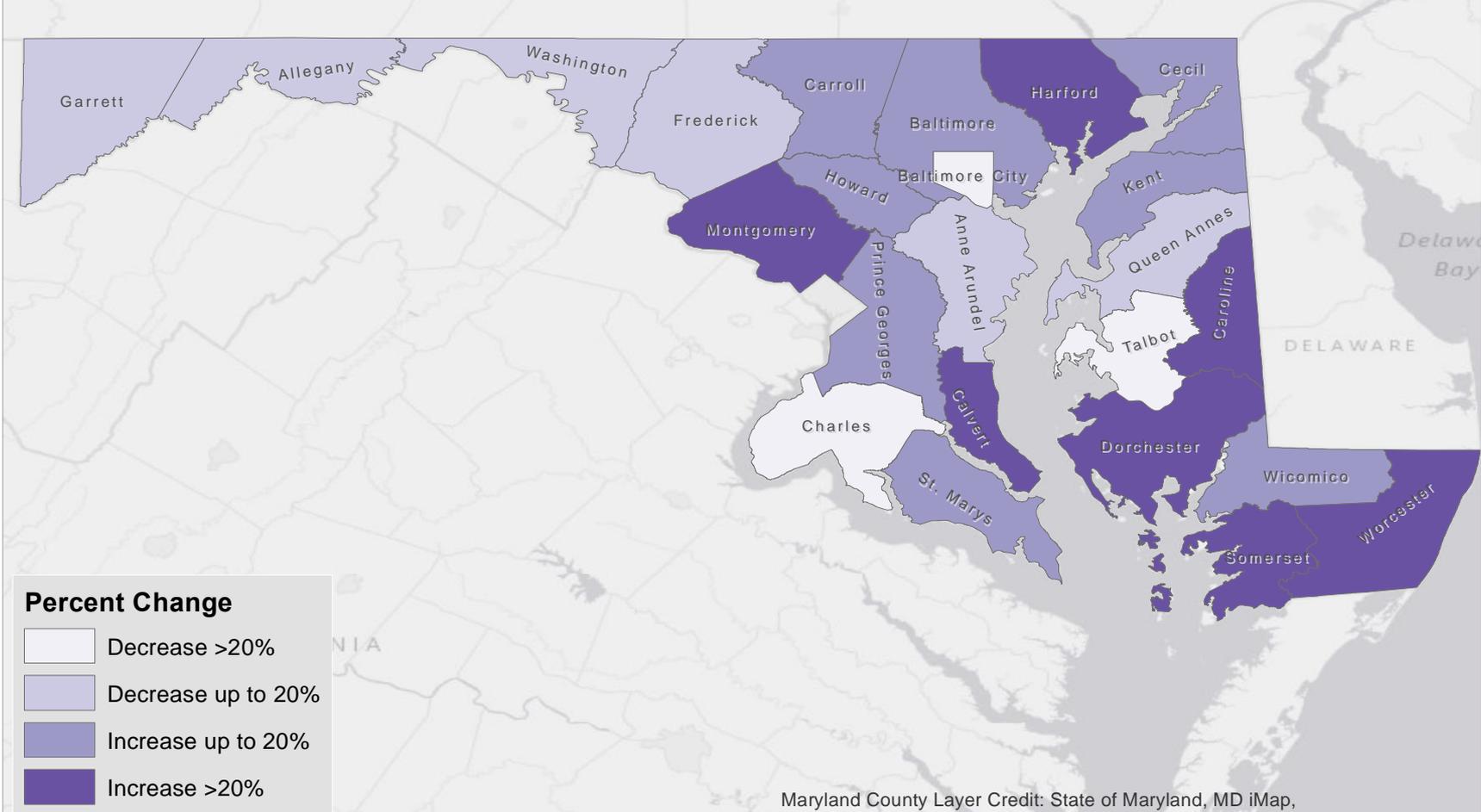
# If Not for Baltimore City, State Prison Population Would Have Grown in Last Decade

Prisoners by Jurisdiction of Origin, Annual Snapshots



# 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



**Percent Change**

- Decrease >20%
- Decrease up to 20%
- Increase up to 20%
- Increase >20%

Maryland County Layer Credit: State of Maryland, MD iMap, [http://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/3569786ccf2d4475bd4a4df657c644eb\\_1](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

Map Data & Design: Crime and Justice Institute at CRJ, July 2015  
Colors from [www.ColorBrewer.org](http://www.ColorBrewer.org) by Cynthia A. Brewer, Geography, Pennsylvania State University.

## 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

# 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?

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