

HOUSE BILL 4351

CHANGES TO TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING FOR OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS, 730 ILCS 5/3-6-3

IDOC POPULATION INCREASE: 125 additional inmates by 2028

TOTAL COSTS INCREASED OVER THREE YEARS: -\$20,047,306
TOTAL VICTIMIZATION BENEFITS RANGE OVER THREE YEARS: \$169,136

NET BENEFITS (BENEFITS MINUS COSTS): -\$19.9 MILLION
A negative benefit indicates that costs are greater than benefits

House Bill 4351 ([HB4351](#)) changes the current truth-in-sentencing (TIS) good-time sentence credit restrictions for four crimes when the victims are minors: aggravated battery,¹ aggravated kidnapping,² luring,³ and predatory criminal sexual assault.⁴ Current law mandates that offenders admitted to prison on these four offenses serve 85% of their sentence; HB4351 raises that requirement to 100%. These changes result in cost increases for the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and produce benefits to Illinois crime victims from the incapacitation and recidivism effects of longer sentences.

Table 1: Total Change in Prison Costs Over Three Years, Now Downward Departures from Presumptive Minimum

Illinois Compiled Statutes	Statute Description	Current costs	Proposed costs	Victimization benefits	Total Benefits*
720 ILCS 5/10-2(a)(2)	Aggravated Kidnapping of a Child under 13 or Those with Severe Mental Disabilities	\$935,542	\$1,180,486	\$0	-\$244,944
720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(b)(1)	Aggravated Battery of a Child Under 13	\$5,848,291	\$8,094,777	\$46,585	-\$2,199,902
720 ILCS 5/11-1.40	Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Minor	\$36,052,380	\$53,608,255	\$122,551	-\$17,433,324
	TOTAL	\$6,783,833	\$9,275,263	\$169,136	-\$19,878,170
* Negative benefits are additional costs to victims. Victimization costs for aggravated kidnapping are not shown because too few cases existed for reliable estimates.					
* HB4351 also changes sentence credit restrictions for luring a minor (720 ILCS 5/10-5.1(a)), but insufficient data existed for analysis.					
<i>Source:</i> CHRI and IDOC data, SPAC calculations					

In Table 1, the total benefits column subtracts the proposed costs from the current costs, and then adds the victimization benefits. For this bill, the increase in proposed cost is not offset by the victimization benefits. Table 2 shows that these costs are all additional IDOC prison costs. The following pages explain the full calculations.

METHODOLOGY: Note that this analysis shows the impacts of costs or benefits over the past three years if this bill had been in effect. The estimates here assume no change in offending, court proceedings, or sentencing other than the proposed changes. The full methodology and assumptions for this analysis are described on page 3.

Table 2: Total Changes in Cost over Three Years

Change in	Three Year Value of Benefits
Local Detention Benefits	\$0
Local Probation Costs Avoided	\$0
Total Additional Local Costs	\$0
State Prison Costs	\$20,047,306
State Supervision Costs	\$0
Total Additional State Costs	\$20,047,306
Change in State and Local Costs	\$20,047,306
Victimization Benefits	-\$169,136
Total Costs	\$19,878,170

¹ Aggravated battery of a child under 13, 720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(b)(1).

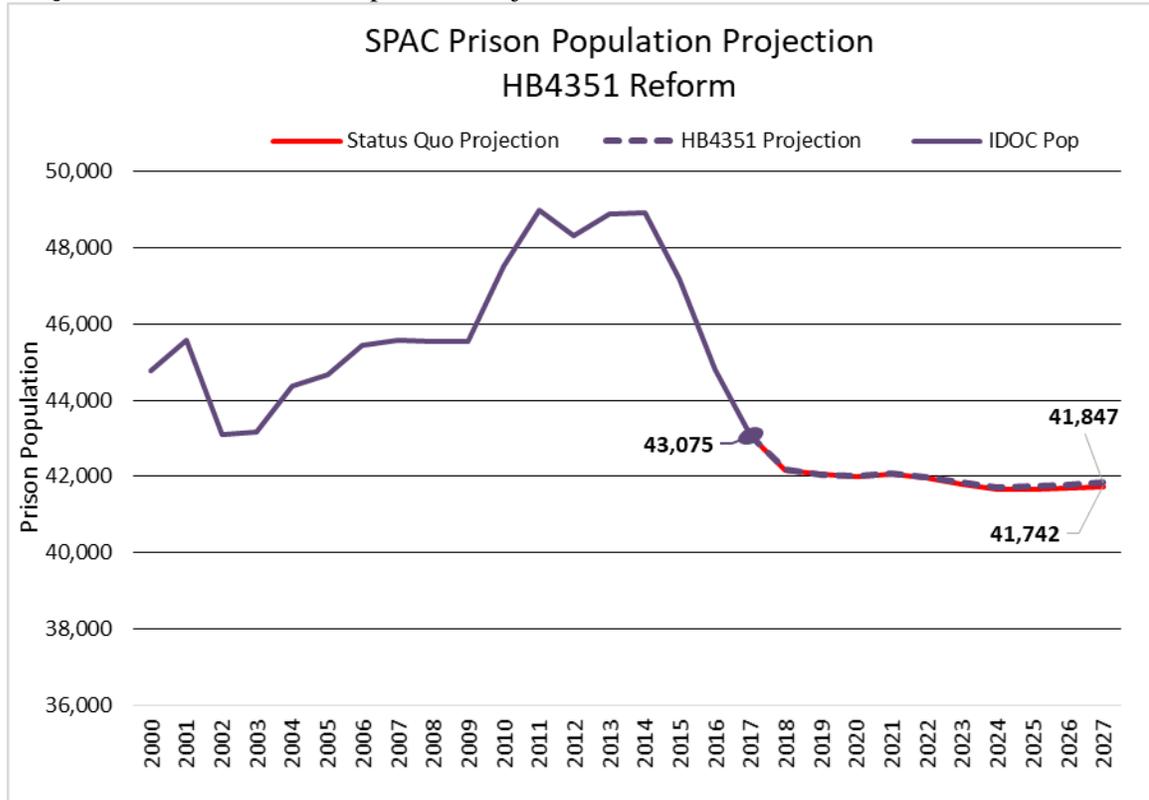
² Aggravated kidnapping of a child under 13, 720 ILCS 5/10-2(a)(2).

³ Luring of a minor, 720 ILCS 5/10-5.1.

⁴ Predatory criminal sexual assault of a minor, 720 ILCS 5/11-1.40.

SPAC PRISON POPULATION PROJECTION

Projection 1: SPAC Prison Population Projection



A population projection answers the question “What if these policies were enacted?” In the projection above, the red line shows the baseline, status quo projection of the prison population estimated for June 30th of each year. Applying the policy changes in HB4351 to the current TIS population illustrates how the length of stay lever drives the population. New admissions starting after passage would have to serve longer, eventually increasing the prison population above the status quo. By 2027, the population would increase by 105 people over the status quo and eventually by 222 by 2035. In the first 5 years, the impact on the prison population would be fewer than 25 additional inmates.

The projections rely on the assumption that admissions, sentences, and IDOC discretionary sentence credit awards remain consistent with the recent past, FY2017. The only change between the status quo and the two scenarios are the amount of good-time credits awarded and which inmates receive the credits. Other impacts, such as changes to crime, arrests, felony filings, plea deals, convictions, or sentencing decisions, cannot be measured and are not reflected in the SPAC model. The model does account for other discretionary and earned credits, such as supplemental and program credits, awarded by IDOC, but those credit decisions are held constant between the status quo and HB4351 scenario.

The model uses the following assumptions:

- Current practices for revocations of good-time credit remain constant.
- SPAC applies the TIS changes to consecutive sentences.
- SPAC assumes that the time served for technical revocations for individuals subject to TIS do not substantially change. In practice, technical violators subject to TIS would receive more good-time credit and be released earlier. The model is thus underestimating the impact of the reform, although this effect would not be large.

The projection model includes continuous admissions in future years. SPAC’s fiscal impact analyses are retrospective and only examine the past three years. Because of this difference, SPAC does not apply any fiscal calculations to the projection so that all fiscal impact analyses are directly comparable throughout each legislative session.

SPAC FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

SPAC looks retrospectively at the past three fiscal years, 2015 through 2017, to determine the impact of these policies had they been in effect. The data for arrests, convictions, IDOC admissions, and probation sentences are from Criminal History Reporting Information (CHRI, past three calendar years available, 2014-2016) and from the IDOC’s Planning and Research Division (past three fiscal years, FY2015-2017). To calculate the cost of the criminal justice system, SPAC uses CHRI and IDOC data on (A) the number of convictions for first and subsequent arrests under the applicable statutes, (B) the average length of stay in county and IDOC facilities, and (C) past spending on prisons and county criminal justice systems.⁵

SPAC uses a dynamic marginal cost (DMC) methodology that was developed after analyzing both state and local public safety budgeting over several decades. Budgets in Illinois are most frequently based on past appropriations and expenditures to minimize disruptions in services and government spending, resulting in a divergence of costs from services: *i.e.*, the number of prisoners in State prisons, or probationers supervised by county probation departments, is not predictive of those agencies’ budgets. The DMC approach matches SPAC’s fiscal analysis with this reality by utilizing steps at which costs would be expected to change, with each step having a separate economic value.

Dynamic marginal costs allow a more accurate calculation of costs per client where the costs depend on the magnitude of the change compared to the status quo. The DMC can include multiple cost types: (1) traditional variable costs, which vary directly with changes in service and are consistent for the first or thousandth person; (2) step costs, which are primarily personnel costs that change only when the services increase or decrease sufficient to affect staffing and grow with the number of steps; and (3) fixed costs, which are related to physical space requirements that vary only with large service changes.

After examining criminal justice budgets at the State and local levels, SPAC determined that using DMC brings SPAC’s fiscal impact calculations more in line with actual budgeting practices and resource allocation in Illinois. For example, for state prisons, the costs increase when the affected population is more than about 800 inmates, the equivalent of a housing unit. Larger changes include the costs for criminal justice employees’ benefits, which may be paid for outside criminal justice budgets (*e.g.*, IDOC staff pension benefits are paid through the Central Management Services (CMS) budget). At very large changes in the prison population, even capital costs are included. This method yields a more accurate estimate of taxpayer expenses for prisons and jails in Illinois.

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) calculated the cost of probation based on risk level. The \$1,900 per person per year is the average of these annual costs. To calculate the cost of pretrial detention, local supervision (probation), SPAC examined the CHRI data for time served (pretrial detention) and the sentence lengths ordered by the court for jail or probation terms.

As SPAC builds its capability for estimating costs and benefits to other stakeholders—the judicial system, probation systems, law enforcement, and communities—SPAC will include impact on these areas and constituencies in its analysis of proposed legislation.

⁵ Local costs are estimated from SPAC’s survey of county budgets, available on SPAC’s website: <http://ilspac.illinois.gov>.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

The following pages describe the impact that the proposed sentencing change would have on the Illinois criminal justice system stakeholders. First, a narrative section describes each impact and how SPAC estimated the dollar value of the impact. Second, the tables used to calculate the estimates are shown in full detail.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON STATE PRISONS:

\$20,047,306

Additional costs over three years.

The above estimates are the total additional costs to IDOC had these policies been in place from 2015 through 2017. The additional costs are due to an increase in the daily population caused by reducing sentence credits and extending prison stays for these offenders.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON STATE SUPERVISION:

N/A

The proposed policy will not impact the number of people that are under Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR), sometimes referred to as parole.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON COUNTY JAILS:

N/A

This proposed policy will not impact the length of stay that is required in pretrial detention before the individual is sentenced and sent to prison.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON LOCAL PROBATION:

N/A

This proposed policy does not change probation eligibility and would not change local supervision by county probation departments.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON VICTIMS AND COMMUNITIES:

Between \$169,136

Avoided victimization costs over three years.

Increasing sentences incapacitates offenders for a longer time period. SPAC incorporates the incapacitation effect on victims in two ways:

1. Offenders may age out—because the average age at exit would be older, the recidivism rate may be lower as older felons generally recidivate less (*Recidivism Benefits*). SPAC reviewed historical data to find recidivism rates at each age from 18 through 60 and applied these recidivism rates and trends to the age offenders would have exited, had the bill been in effect.⁶
 - The estimate presented here calculates the benefits due to changes in recidivism for three age groups: those offenders under 28, who have falling recidivism rates with increased age; those offenders between 28 and 36 with rising recidivism rates; and those offenders older than 37, who exhibit gradual reductions in recidivism rates. Because these age groups' recidivism rates changed consistently across crime types, felony classes, and gender, SPAC found these methods reasonable for calculating changes in recidivism due to sentencing changes. The SPAC Victimization Supplement further describes the methodology.

⁶ These impacts were measured against the national dollar values of index crimes. The dollar values include both tangible (medical and employment losses, property losses) and intangible (pain and suffering) costs, following the best national research completed in 2010. A full description of the methodology is available in the *Victimization Supplement*.

- Crimes are delayed because offenders are incapacitated meaning crimes may occur earlier or later because of the timing of the offenders' release (*Incapacitation Benefits*). Because a dollar not stolen today is worth more than a dollar stolen tomorrow, crime delays create benefits to crime victims. This effect is generally referred to as the social discount rate. SPAC used a 3% discount rate to victimizations under the different incapacitation lengths to estimate a possible benefit of delayed crime.

Table 4 shows the victimization costs which are calculated based on Illinois data of crimes committed by past offenders after release from prison within three years from release. The table shows the benefits of delayed release due to the new sentence lengths and the benefits of changing the age at release (benefits of changing recidivism levels).

Table 3. Victimization Effects

Illinois Compiled Statutes 720 ILCS 5	Three Years Victimization Costs	Incapacitation Benefits	Recidivism Benefits	Total Victimization Benefits
720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(b)(1)	-\$4,975.02	\$40,531.10	\$6,053.49	\$46,585
720 ILCS 5/11-1.40	-\$1,572.71	\$98,672.41	\$23,878.60	\$122,551

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT:

N/A

This proposed policy likely does not impact utilization of law enforcement resources and should not have any monetary impact on law enforcement.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM:

N/A

This proposed policy likely does not impact the judicial system.

DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

Table 4 shows the race and gender of offenders admitted to IDOC. Table 5 shows where the commitments to IDOC originate. Finally, Tables 6 through 8 show the relationship between geography and race on commitments to state prisons for the crimes examined. Here, race is self-identified upon admission to prison. The “Other” includes self-identified Hispanic, Asian/Island Pacific, Native American, and Unknown races.

Table 4: Past Three Years Admissions to IDOC by Race and Gender

	Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault				Aggravated Battery of Child Under 13				Aggravated Kidnapping			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
White	231	5	236	44%	31	9	40	44%	0	0	0	0%
Black	106	0	106	20%	29	7	36	40%	2	2	4	80%
Other	191	2	193	36%	9	5	14	16%	1	0	1	20%
Total	99%	1%	535	100%	99%	1%	90	100%	60%	40%	5	100%

Table 5: Top 10 Admitting Counties over Past Three Years

Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault			Aggravated Battery Child Under 13			Aggravated Kidnapping		
County	# of Admits	Percent	County	# of Admits	Percent	County	# of Admits	Percent
Cook	199	37.2%	Cook	40	44.4%	Cook	4	80%
Lake	26	4.9%	Macon	7	7.8%	Lake	1	20%
DuPage	25	4.7%	Madison	5	5.6%			
Kane	23	4.3%	Champaign	3	3.3%			
Madison	22	4.1%	Will	3	3.3%			
Will	21	3.9%	Winnebago	3	3.3%			
St. Clair	12	2.2%	Boone	2	2.2%			
McHenry	11	2.1%	Franklin	2	2.2%			
Champaign	10	1.9%	Jefferson	2	2.2%			
DeKalb	10	1.9%	Kendall	2	2.2%			
Other	176	32.9%	Other	21	35.6%			
Total	2,192	100%	Total	90	100%	Total	5	100%

Table 6: Race by Geographic Region County over Past Three Years Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault

	Cook	Collar	Urban	Rural	Percent
White	24	30	74	108	44%
Black	63	12	26	5	20%
Other	112	64	8	9	36%
Total	37%	20%	20%	23%	535

Table 7: Race by Geographic Region County over Past Three Year Aggravated Battery Child Under 13

	Cook	Collar	Urban	Rural	Percent
White	7	1	17	15	44%
Black	25	4	7	0	40%
Other	8	1	4	1	16%
Total	44%	7%	31%	18%	90

Table 8: Race by Geographic Region County over Past Three Years Aggravated Kidnapping

	Cook	Collar	Urban	Rural	Percent
White	0	0	0	0	0%
Black	4	0	0	0	80%
Other	0	1	0	0	20%
Total	80%	20%	0%	0%	5

Aggravated Kidnapping / Child Under 13 / Mental Disabilities
720 ILCS 5/10-2(a)(2)
For Fiscal Years 2015, 2016, and 2017

Total arrests	32
Total convictions	23
Total withheld judgments	<10

Withheld judgments are charges that are dismissed or judgment of built vacated upon completion of a set period of time and tasks.

	Dollar Value from 2014-16
Current Costs	\$935,542
Proposed Costs	\$1,180,486
Victimization Benefits	\$0
Total Costs	\$244,944

Sentences	Number of Offenders	Average Sentence Imposed (years)	Average Jail Stay Prior to IDOC Sentence (years)	Average Sentence Served in IDOC (years)
Pretrial Detention	11		1.34	
Probation	1			
Agg Kidnapping	15	10.8	1.34	7.36

** Average sentence served is the time less credit for time served in pretrial detention and any sentence credits for which the offender is eligible.*

Current Cost	Cost	Length of Stay (Years)	Current Cost for Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Total Cost of Current System
	C	L	C x L	N	C x L x N
Pretrial Detention	\$3,177	1.34	\$4,257	11	\$46,829
Probation	\$1,900	2.46	\$4,674	1	\$4,674
Agg Kidnapping	\$7,776	7.36	\$57,231	15	\$858,470
IDOC Supervision	\$2,841	3.00	\$8,523	3	\$25,569
Total				15	\$935,542

Note: SPAC uses the average cost of supervising all risk levels of offenders from AOIC's 2015 calculations. MSR population is left at zero due to limited data.

Predicted Sentence (Length of Stay Under Proposal)	Agg Kidnapping	New Average Sentence Imposed	Truth-in-Sentencing Credits for Good Time	Estimated Average Pretrial Detention	Total Length of Stay in Prison (years)
		10.8	100%	1.34	9.46

Effect of Legislative Proposal	Cost	Length of Stay Proposed (Years)	Predicted Cost for Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Total Cost of Predicted System
	C	L'	L' x C	N	L' x C x N = TC'
Pretrial Detention	\$3,177	1.34	\$4,257	11	\$46,829
Probation	\$1,900	2.46	\$4,674	1	\$4,674
Agg Kidnapping	\$7,776	9.46	\$73,561	15	\$1,103,414
IDOC Supervision	\$2,841	3.00	\$8,523	3	\$25,569
Total				15	\$1,180,486

Note: Some sections of this offense, such as probation and MSR, are unaffected by the proposed legislation. The costs of the legislative proposal are equal to the current costs.

Incapacitation Benefits	Length of Stay (Years)	Length of Stay Proposed (Years)	Difference in Years	Price of Two Year Victimization per Offender	Net Present Value of Victimization Price under Proposal (3% discount rate)	Net Present Value of Delayed Release	Number of Offenders	Victimization Benefits
	L	L'	L' - L = T	V1	$V1 / ((1+0.03)^T) = V1'$	$NPV = V1' - V1$	N	$NPV \times N$
Agg Kidnapping	7.36	9.46	2.10	\$0	\$0	\$0	15	\$0
Total							15	\$0

Recidivism Benefits	Age Group	Percent of Offenders in Each Age Group	Number Offenders	Recidivism Rate Change per Year	Average Difference in Years	Predicted Recidivism Rate Change	Ratio of Convictions to Recidivists	Three Year Victimization Costs per Offender	Victimization Benefits
	P	N x P = N'	K	L' - L = T	K x T = E	(Victims:Conviction) = Z	V3	N' x E x Z x V3	
18 to 27	36.4%	5	-2.1%	2.10	-4.4%	1.68	\$0	\$0	
28 to 36	36.4%	5	0.3%	2.10	0.6%	1.68	\$0	\$0	
37 to 50	18.2%	3	-0.7%	2.10	-1.5%	1.68	\$0	\$0	
Total	91%	15					Total	\$0	

Aggravated Battery Child Under 13
720 ILCS 5/12-3.05(b)(1)
For Fiscal Years 2015, 2016, and 2017

Total arrests	230
Total convictions	104
Total withheld judgments	<10

Withheld judgments are charges that are dismissed or judgment of built vacated upon completion of a set period of time and tasks.

	Dollar Value from 2014-16
Current Costs	\$5,848,291
Proposed Costs	\$8,094,777
Victimization Benefits	\$46,585
Total Costs	\$2,199,902

Sentences		Number of Offenders	Average Sentence Imposed (years)	Average Jail Stay Prior to IDOC Sentence (years)	Average Sentence Served in IDOC (years)
	Pretrial Detention	65		1.08	
	Probation	5	2.91		2.46
	Agg Battery	90	11.33	1.47	7.04

** Average sentence served is the time less credit for time served in pretrial detention and any sentence credits for which the offender is eligible.*

Current Cost		Cost	Length of Stay (Years)	Current Cost for Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Total Cost of Current System
		C	L	C x L	N	C x L x N
	Pretrial Detention	\$3,177	1.08	\$3,431	65	\$223,025
	Probation	\$1,900	2.46	\$4,674	5	\$23,370
	Agg Battery	\$7,776	7.04	\$54,743	90	\$4,926,874
	IDOC Supervision	\$2,841	2.70	\$7,671	88	\$675,022
	Total				90	\$5,848,291

Note: SPAC uses the average cost of supervising all risk levels of offenders from AOIC's 2016 calculations. MSR population is left at zero due to limited data.

Predicted Sentence (Length of Stay Under Proposal)	Agg Battery	New Average Sentence Imposed	Truth-in-Sentencing Credits for Good Time	Estimated Average Pretrial Detention	Total Length of Stay in Prison (years)
		11.33	100%	1.08	10.25

Effect of Legislative Proposal		Cost	Length of Stay Proposed (Years)	Predicted Cost for Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Total Cost of Predicted System
		C	L'	L' x C	N	L' x C x N = TC'
	Pretrial Detention	\$3,177	1.08	\$3,431	65	\$223,025
	Probation	\$1,900	2.46	\$4,674	5	\$23,370
	Agg Battery	\$7,776	10.25	\$79,704	90	\$7,173,360
	IDOC Supervision	\$2,841	2.70	\$7,671	88	\$675,022
	Total				90	\$8,094,777

Note: Some sections of this offense, such as probation and MSR, are unaffected by the proposed legislation. The costs of the legislative proposal are equal to the current costs.

Incapacitation Benefits		Length of Stay (Years)	Length of Stay Proposed (Years)	Difference in Years	Price of Three Year Victimization per Offender	Net Present Value of Victimization Price under Proposal (3% discount rate)	Net Present Value of Delayed Release	Number of Offenders	Victimization Benefits
		L	L'	L' - L = T	V1	$V1 / [(1+0.03)^T] = V1'$	$NPV = V1' - V1$	N	$NPV \times N$
	Agg Battery	7.04	10.25	3.21	\$4,975	\$4,525	\$450	90	\$40,531
	Total							90	\$40,531

Recidivism Benefits	Age Group	Percent of Offenders in Each Age Group	Number Offenders	Recidivism Rate Change per Year	Average Difference in Years	Predicted Recidivism Rate Change	Ratio of Convictions to Recidivists	Three Year Victimization Costs per Offender	Victimization Benefits
		P	$N \times P = N'$	K	$L' - L = T$	$K \times T = E$	$(\text{Victims:Conviction}) = Z$	V3	$N' \times E \times Z \times V3$
	18 to 27	14.6%	13	-2.1%	3.21	-6.7%	1.68	-\$4,975	\$7,403
	28 to 36	62.5%	56	0.3%	3.21	1.0%	1.68	-\$4,975	-\$4,527
	37 to 50	18.8%	17	-0.7%	3.21	-2.2%	1.68	-\$4,975	\$3,178
	Total	96%	90					Total	\$6,053

Predatory Criminal Sexual Assault of a Minor
720 ILCS 5/11-1.40
For Fiscal Years 2015, 2016, and 2017

Total arrests	1,146
Total convictions	518
Total withheld judgments	<10

Withheld judgments are charges that are dismissed or judgment of built vacated upon completion of a set period of time and tasks.

	Dollar Value from 2014-16
Current Costs	\$36,052,380
Proposed Costs	\$53,608,255
Victimization Benefits	\$122,551
Total Costs	\$17,433,324

Sentences	Number of Offenders	Average Sentence Imposed (years)	Average Jail Stay Prior to IDOC Sentence (years)	Average Sentence Served in IDOC (years)
Pretrial Detention	339		1.34	
Probation	10	2.77		2.77
Predatory CSA	535	13.7	1.34	8.14

** Average sentence served is the time less credit for time served in pretrial detention and any sentence credits for which the offender is eligible.*

Current Cost	Cost	Length of Stay (Years)	Current Cost for Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Total Cost of Current System
	C	L	C x L	N	C x L x N
Pretrial Detention	\$3,177	1.34	\$4,257	339	\$1,443,184
Probation	\$1,900	2.77	\$5,263	10	\$52,630
Predatory CSA	\$7,776	8.14	\$63,297	535	\$33,863,702
IDOC Supervision	\$2,841	2.68	\$7,614	91	\$692,863
Total				535	\$36,052,380

Note: SPAC uses the average cost of supervising all risk levels of offenders from AOIC's 2016 calculations. IDOC Supervision is average time spent on MSR for these offenders.

Predicted Sentence (Length of Stay Under Proposal)	Predatory CSA	New Average Sentence Imposed	Truth-in-Sentencing Credits for Good Time	Estimated Average Pretrial Detention	Total Length of Stay in Prison (years)
		13.7	100%	1.34	12.36

Effect of Legislative Proposal	Cost	Length of Stay Proposed (Years)	Predicted Cost for Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Total Cost of Predicted System
	C	L'	L' x C	N	L' x C x N = TC'
Pretrial Detention	\$3,177	1.34	\$4,257	339	\$1,443,184
Probation	\$1,900	2.77	\$5,263	10	\$52,630
Predatory CSA	\$7,776	12.36	\$96,111	535	\$51,419,578
IDOC Supervision	\$2,841	2.68	\$7,614	91	\$692,863
Total				535	\$53,608,255

Note: Some sections of this offense, such as probation and MSR, are unaffected by the proposed legislation. The costs of the legislative proposal are equal to the current costs.

Incapacitation Benefits	Length of Stay (Years)	Length of Stay Proposed (Years)	Difference in Years	Price of Three Year Victimization per Offender	Net Present Value of Victimization Price under Proposal (3% discount rate)	Net Present Value of Delayed Release	Number of Offenders	Victimization Benefits
	L	L'	L' - L = T	V1	$V1/[(1+0.03)^T] = V1'$	$NPV = V1' - V1$	N	$NPV \times N$
Predatory CSA	8.14	12.36	4.22	\$1,573	\$1,388	\$184	535	\$98,672
Total							535	\$98,672

Recidivism Benefits	Age Group	Percent of Offenders in Each Age Group	Number Offenders	Recidivism Rate Change per Year	Average Difference in Years	Predicted Recidivism Rate Change	Ratio of Convictions to Recidivists	Three Year Victimization Costs per Offender	Victimization Benefits
	P	N x P = N'	K	L' - L = T	K x T = E	(Victims:Conviction) = Z	V3	N' x E x Z x V3	
18 to 27	10.1%	54	-2.1%	4.22	-8.9%	1.68	-\$1,573	\$12,652	
28 to 36	22.9%	123	0.3%	4.22	1.3%	1.68	-\$1,573	-\$4,098	
37 to 50	36.7%	196	-0.7%	4.22	-3.0%	1.68	-\$1,573	\$15,325	
Total	70%	535					Total	\$23,879	

The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) is a statutorily created council that does not support or oppose legislation. Data analysis and research is conducted by SPAC's research staff. The analysis presented here is not intended to reflect the opinions or judgments of SPAC's member organizations.