

# Emerging Adults: The Story in Data & the Need for a Coordinated Response

Presented by

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- Since 2010, do you think arrests of emerging adults in *Illinois* has increased, decreased or stayed about the same? What about arrests of older adults?



# Emerging Adults in Illinois: Perspective and Context

- How will this population be changing in the future?
- What is the impact and size of this population on crime and the justice system?
  - Arrests
  - Court activity
  - Correctional Populations
- Is this population handled differently?
- How effective is the system with the emerging adult population?



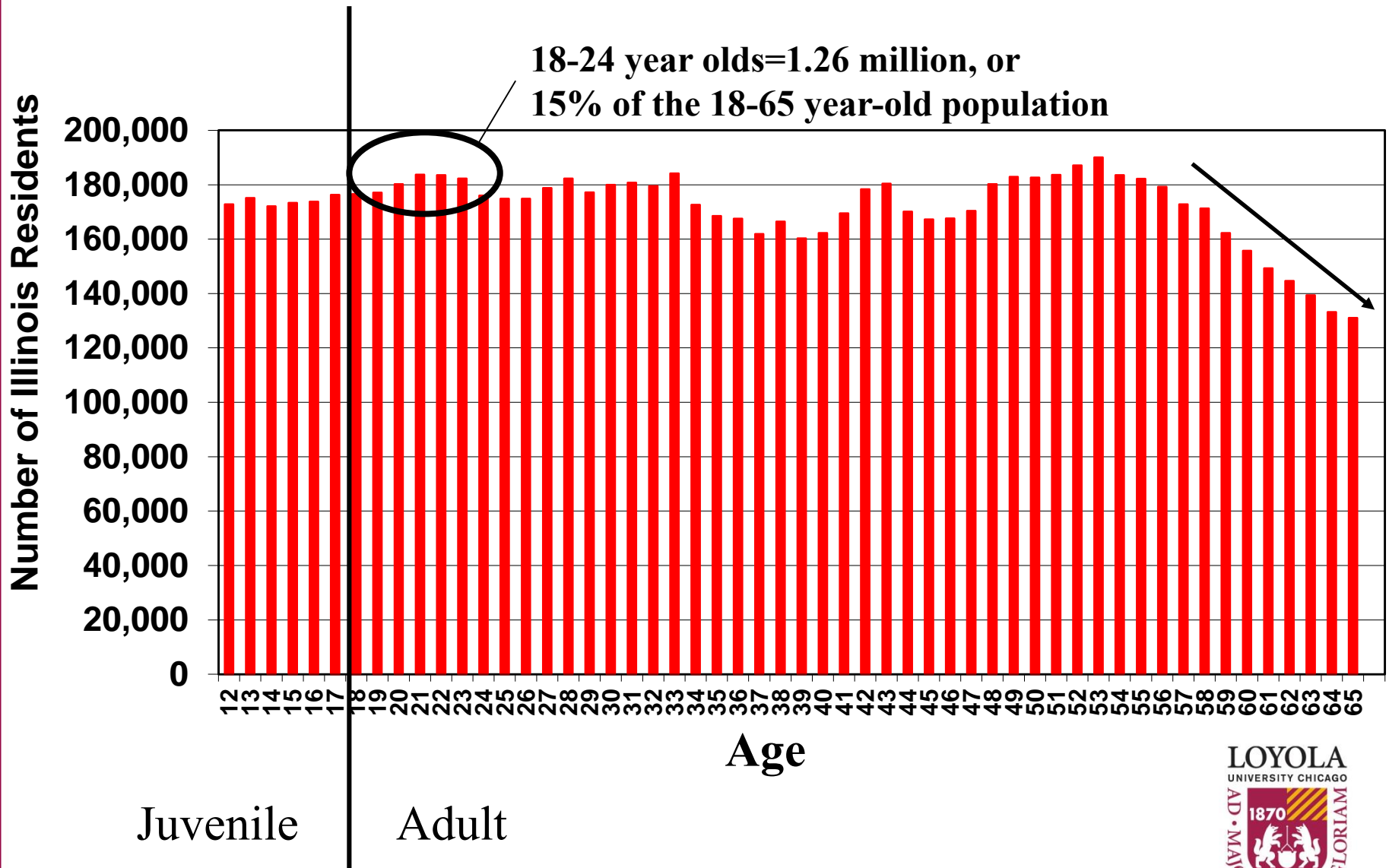
# The Larger Context of this Population: What Does the Future Hold?

- Population projections from the U.S. Center for Disease Control indicate the population of 18-24 year olds in the U.S. will increase 6% between now and 2030, reaching 32.5 million
- Illinois' population of 18-24 year olds is projected to remain constant at 1.2 million through 2030.
  - Emerging adult population decreased 5% in Illinois between 2005 and 2017 (almost 10% in Cook)

Source: Population Projections, United States, 2004 - 2030, by state, age and sex, on CDC WONDER Online Database, September 2005. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/population-projections.html> on Feb 13, 2016 5:59:23 PM



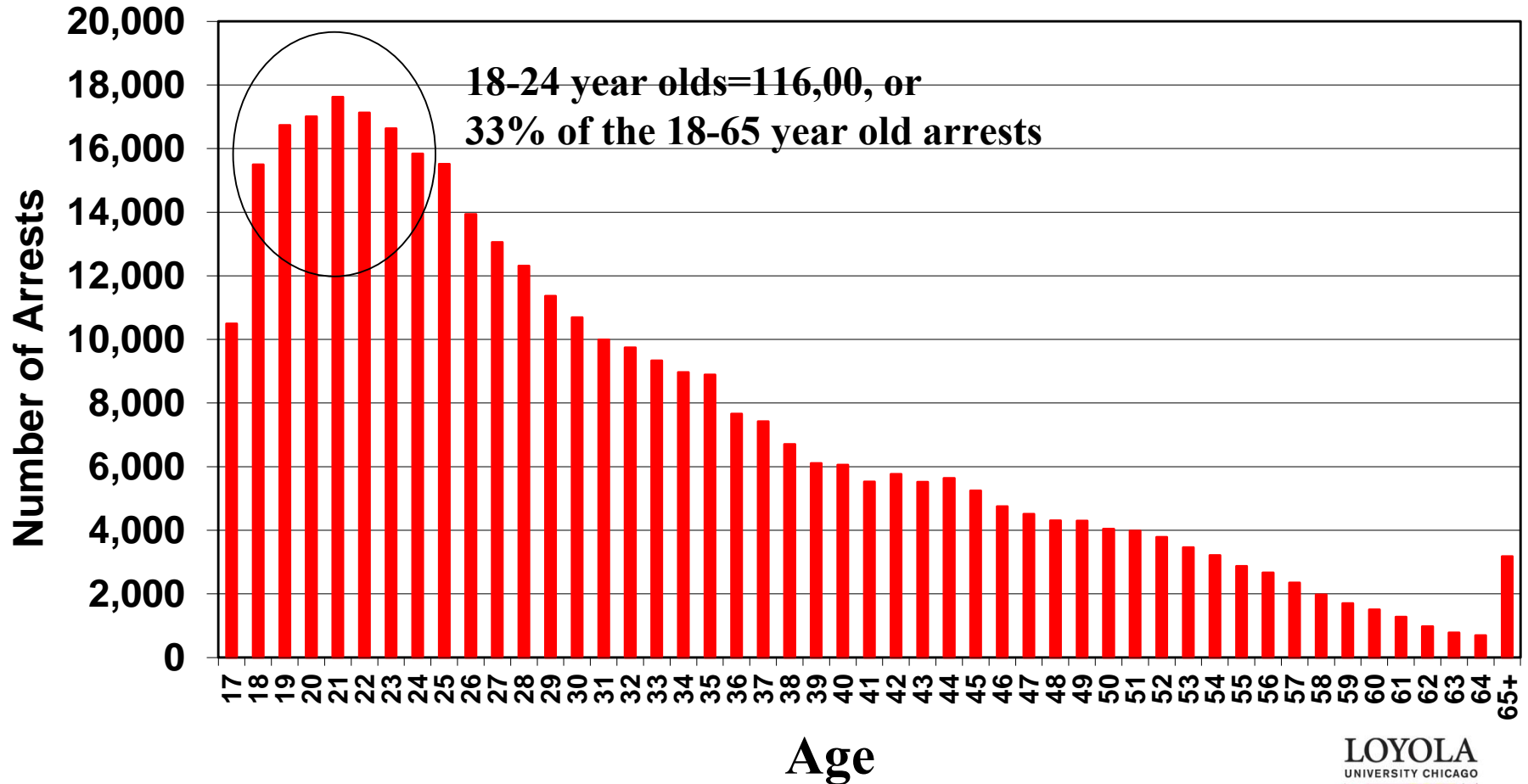
# Age Distribution of 2013 Illinois Population



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Illinois extract files



# Total 2015 Age-Specific Arrests Reported in Illinois through CHRI

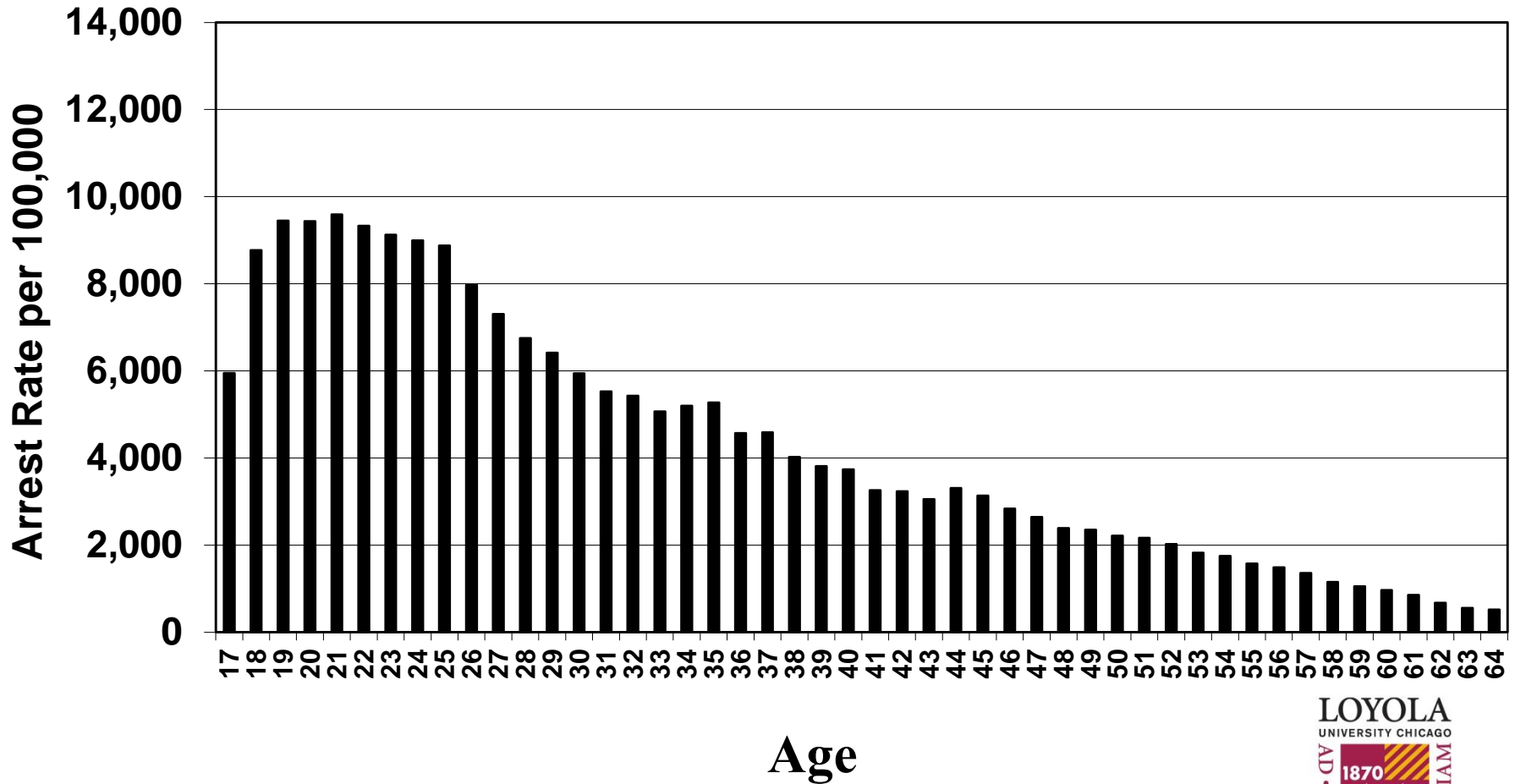


Source: Analyses by David E. Olson, Ph.D., of CHRI data generated and provided by Mark Powers, Research and Analysis Unit, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority



# An Extremely “Rough”\* Arrest Rate per 100,000: Number of Arrests/Population

\* Individuals can have multiple arrests, and thus this is an overestimation of the odds of arrest

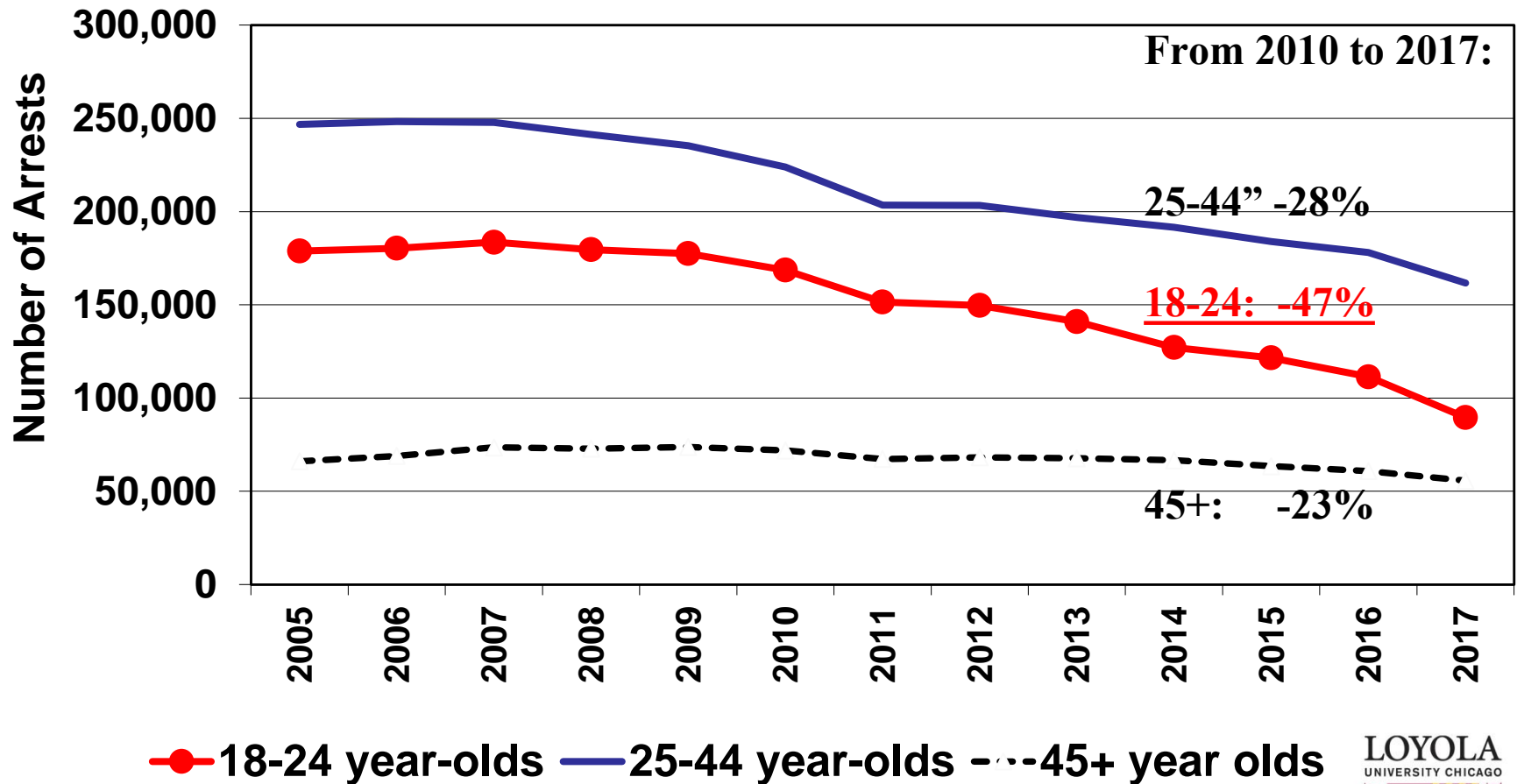


Source: Analyses by David E. Olson, Ph.D., of CHRI data generated and provided by Mark Powers, Research and Analysis Unit, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority



Preparing people to lead extraordinary lives

# Arrests by Age Group in Illinois Reported through CHRI, by SFY

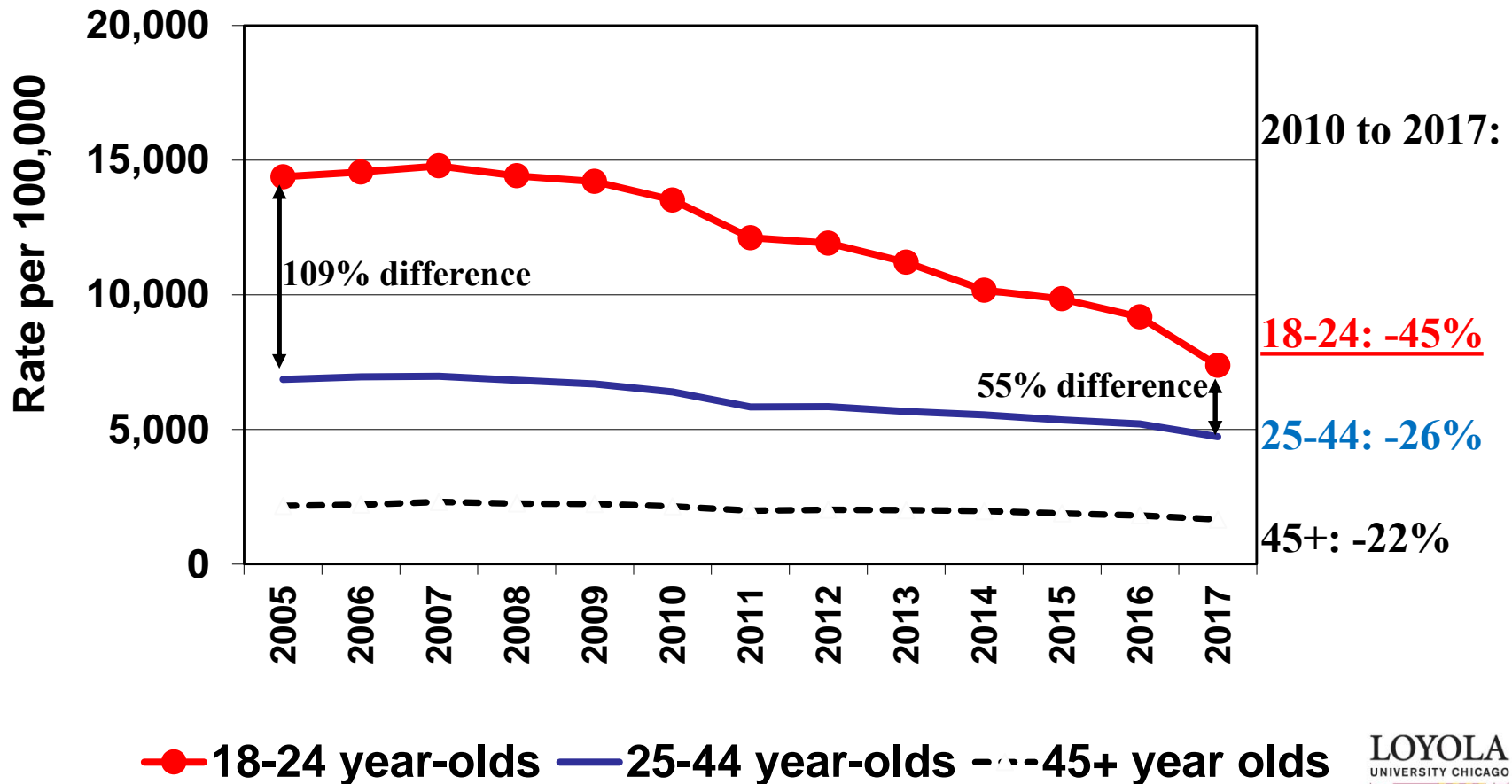


Source: Analyses by David E. Olson, Ph.D., of CHRI data generated and provided by Research and Analysis Unit, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority





# Arrest Rates by Age Group in Illinois Reported through CHRI, by SFY



Source: Analyses by David E. Olson, Ph.D., of CHRI data generated and provided by Research and Analysis Unit, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority



# Diversion Between Arrest and Filing

- Based on detailed analyses of CHRI data
- Older adults are more likely than emerging adults to have felony arrests lead to court filings
- Of those arrested for a felony offense *in Illinois* between 2012 and 2014, **52%** of the Emerging Adults (EA) had the arrest lead to a criminal case filing, compared to **59%** among older adults
  - *Varies by County: In Cook County:* **41%** of EA had arrest lead to filing, compared to **51%** among older adults
- National scan on diversionary options at arrest or pre-filing



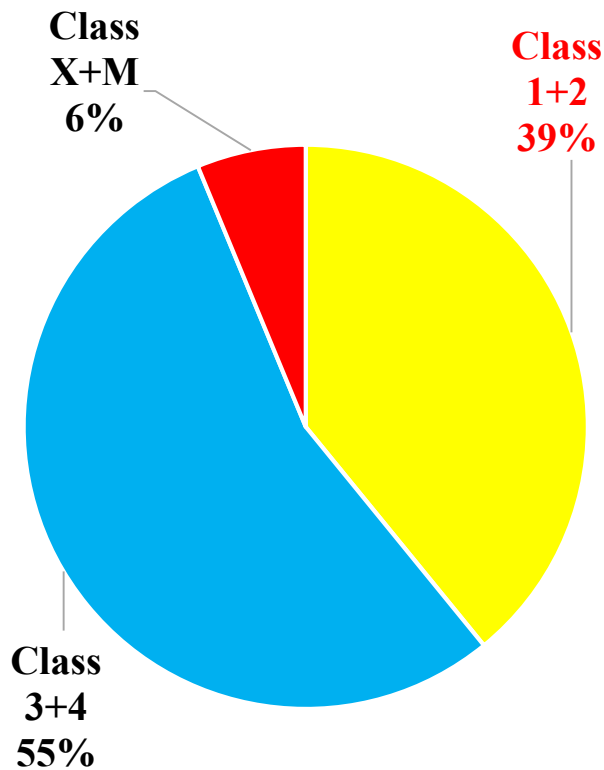
# Convicted Felons: Comparison of Emerging Adults to Older Adults

- Do you think Emerging Adults are convicted of felonies that are more serious, less serious or of similar seriousness than older adults?
- Do you think Emerging Adults convicted of felonies have more extensive, less extensive, or similar types of criminal histories than older adults?
- Do you think Emerging Adults convicted of felonies are more likely, less likely, or similar in their *odds of being sentenced to prison* than older adults?

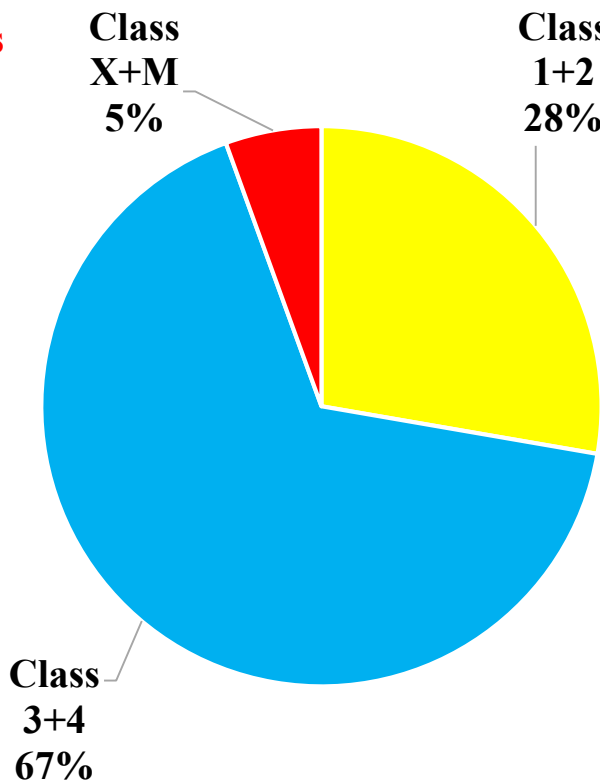


# Offense Class for Those in Illinois Convicted of a Felony, by Age Group

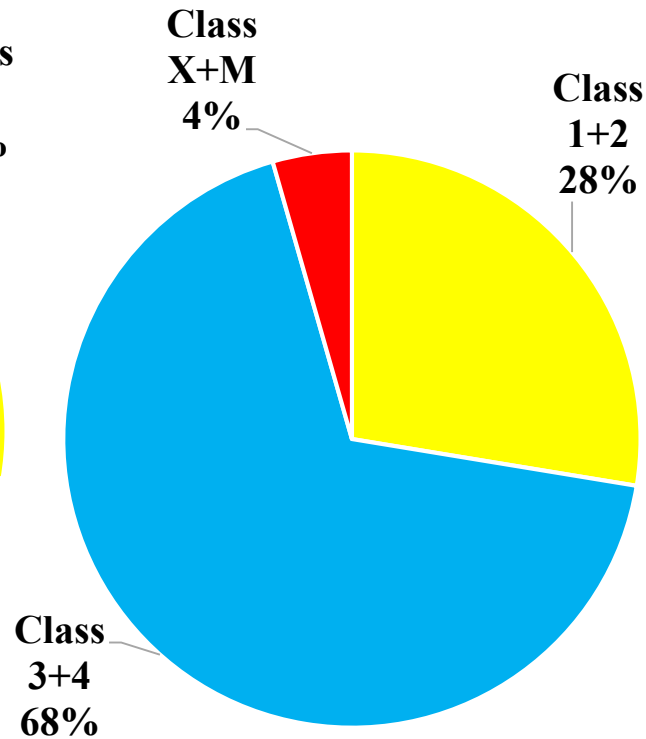
Under 25 years old



25 to 40 years old



40 and older



Source: David Olson and Don Stemen (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of 2012-2014 CHRI data provided by ICJIA.

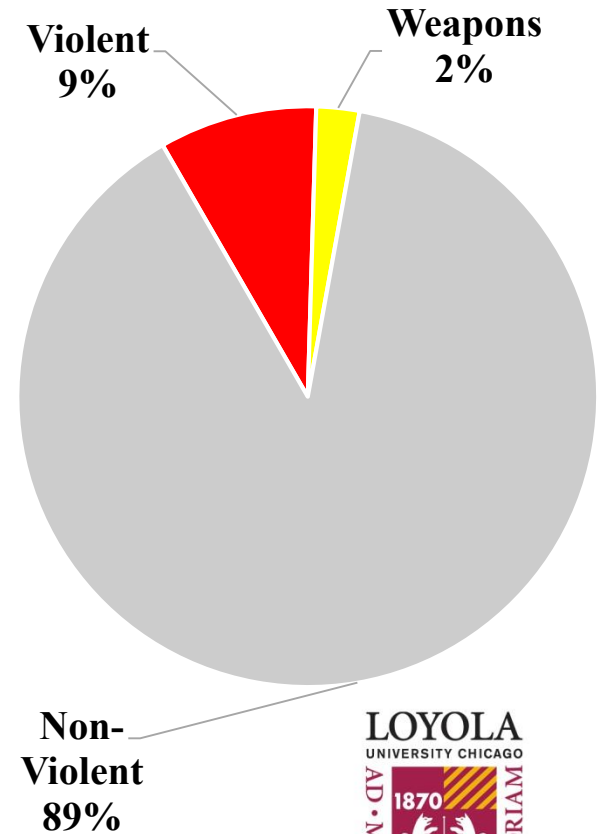
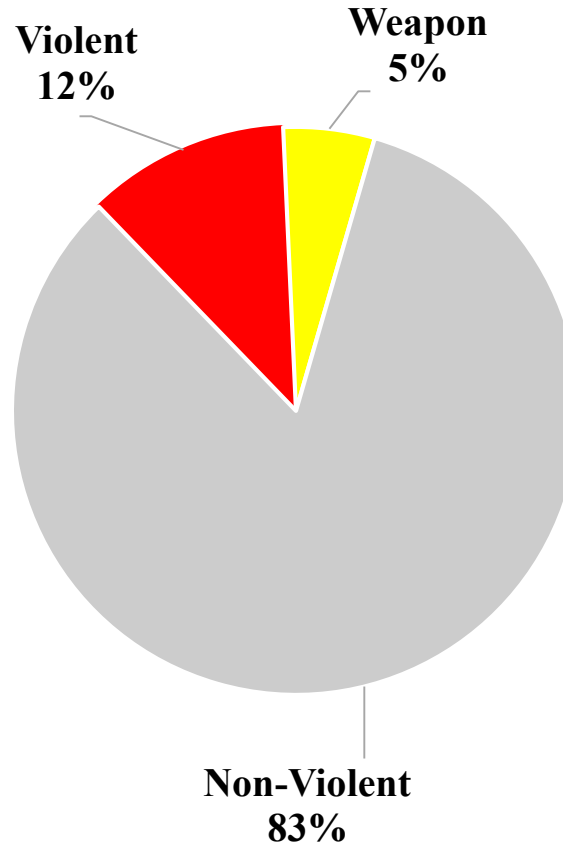
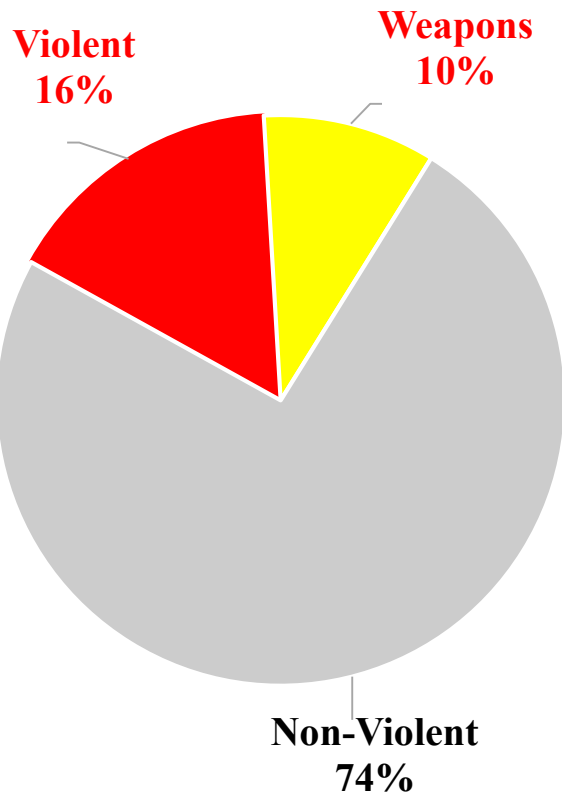


# Felony Conviction Crime Type in Illinois, by Age Group

Under 25 years old

25 to 40 years old

40 and older

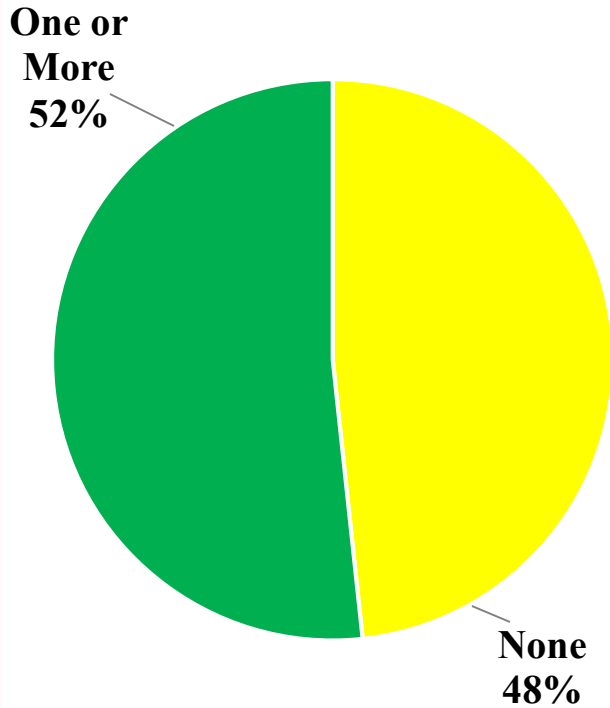


Source: David Olson and Don Stemen (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of 2012-2014 CHRI data provided by ICJIA.

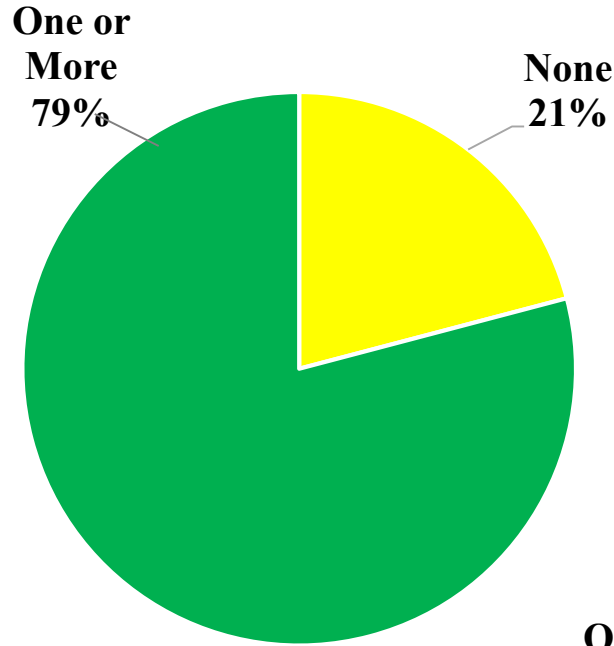


# Prior Convictions, Those Convicted of a Felony in Illinois, by Age

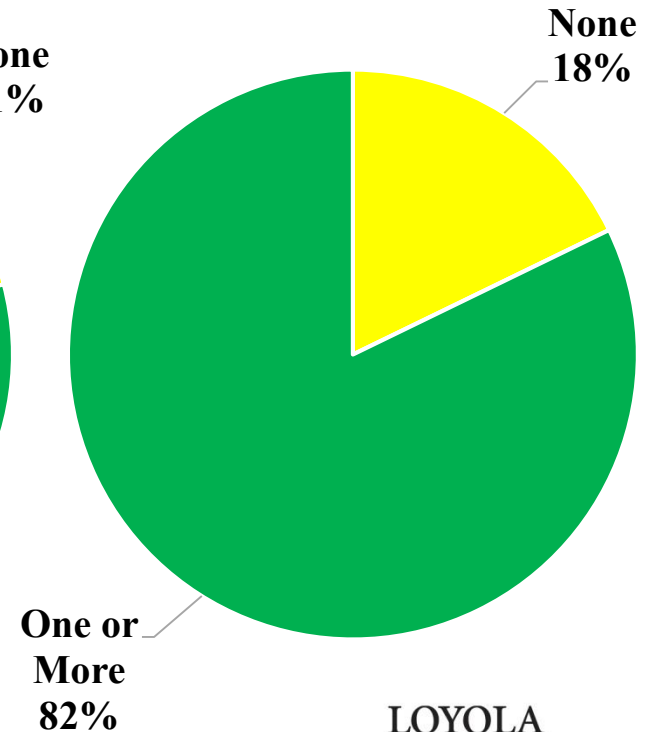
Under 25 years old



25 to 40 years old



40 and older



Source: David Olson (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA.

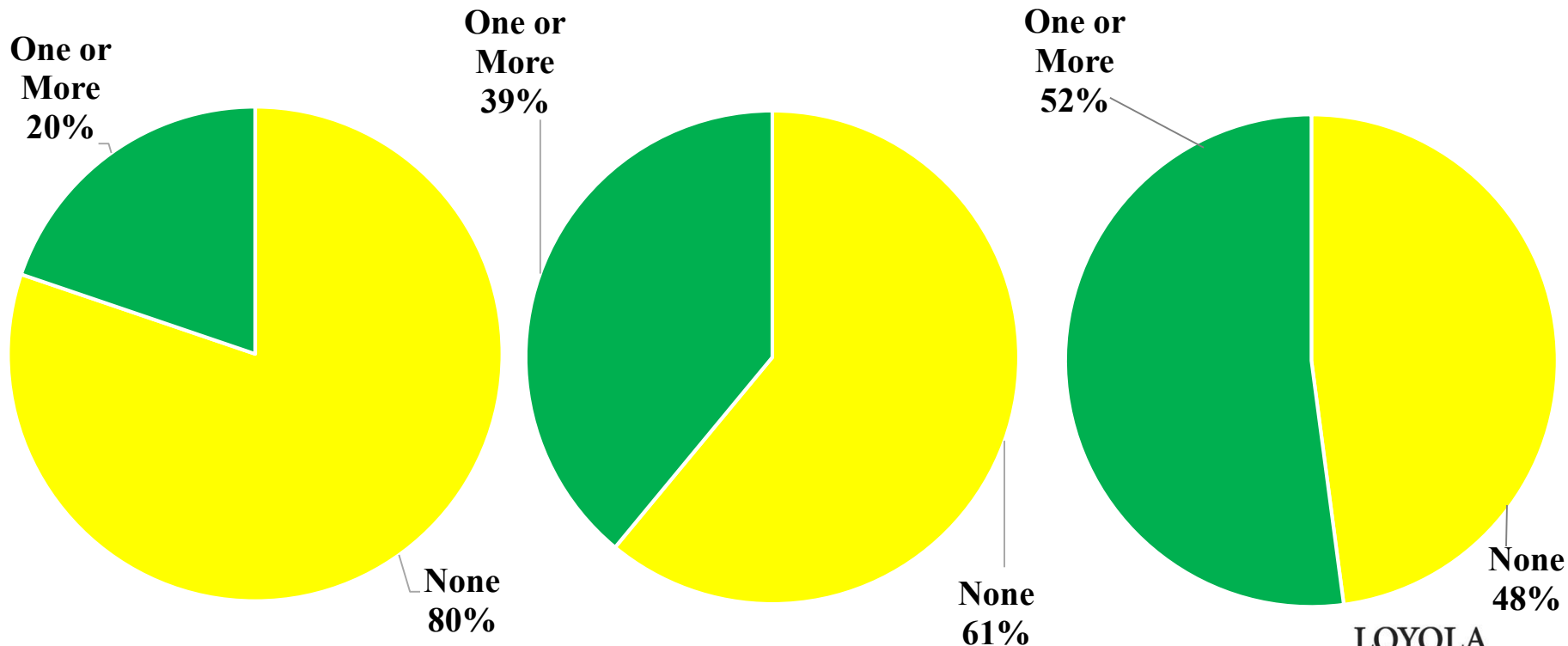


# Prior Prison Sentences Among Those Convicted of a Felony, by Age Group

Under 25 years old

25 to 40 years old

40 and older



Source: David Olson (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of CHRI data provided by ICJIA.

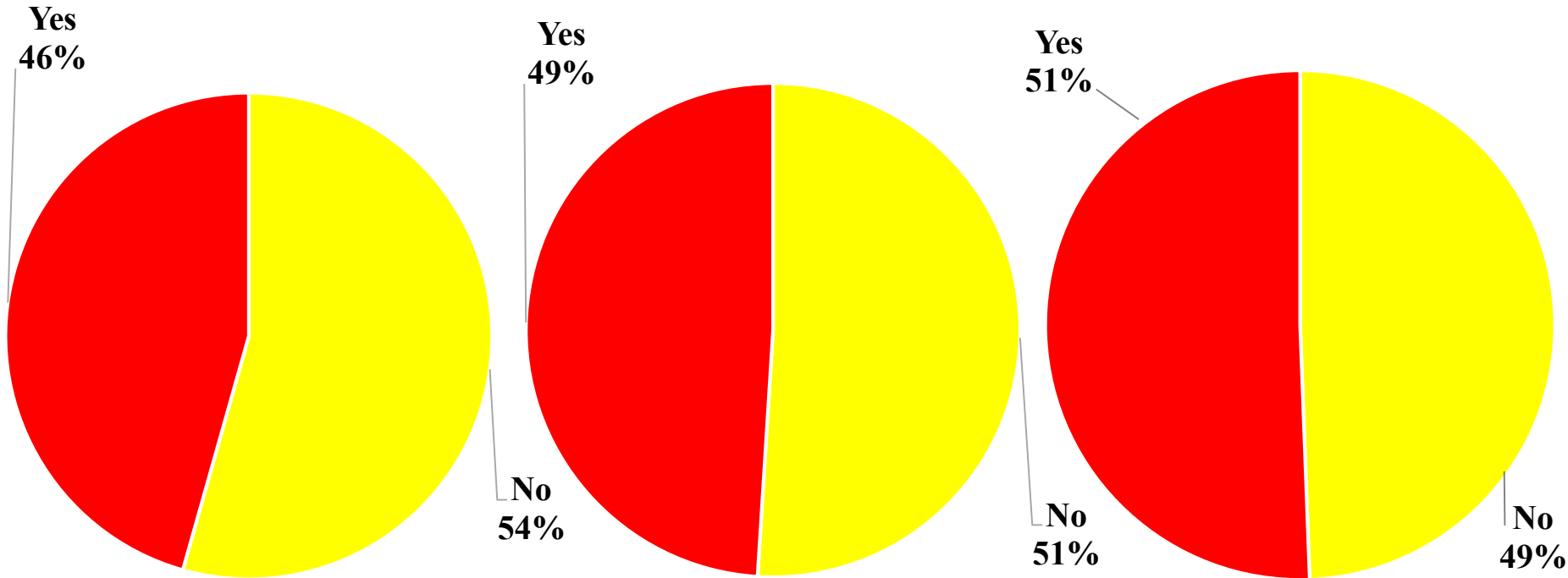


# Comparison of Sentences to Prison Among Those Convicted of a Felony, by Age Group

Under 25 years old

25 to 40 years old

40 and older

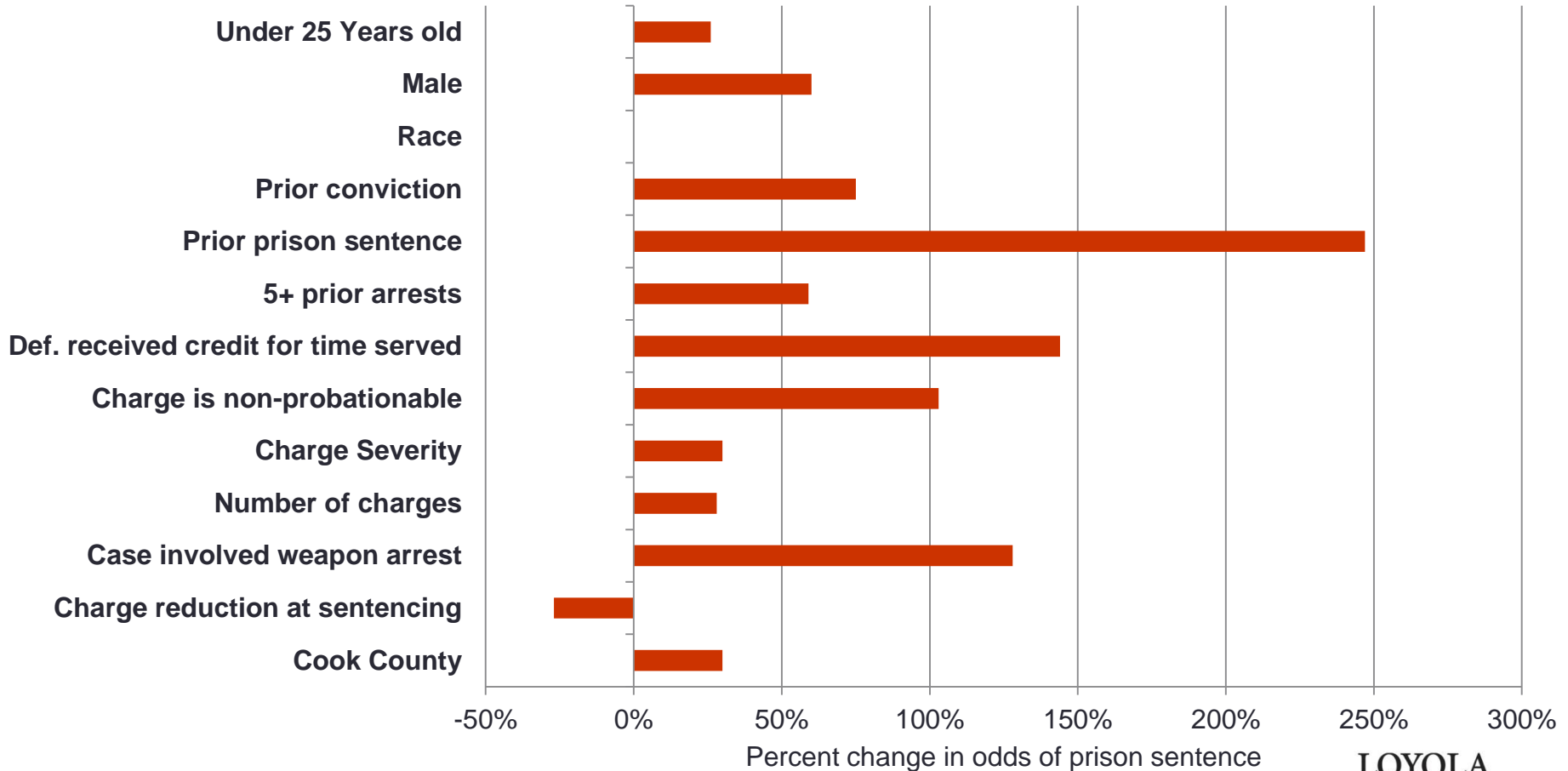


Source: David Olson and Don Stemen (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of 2012-2014 CHRI data provided by ICJIA.





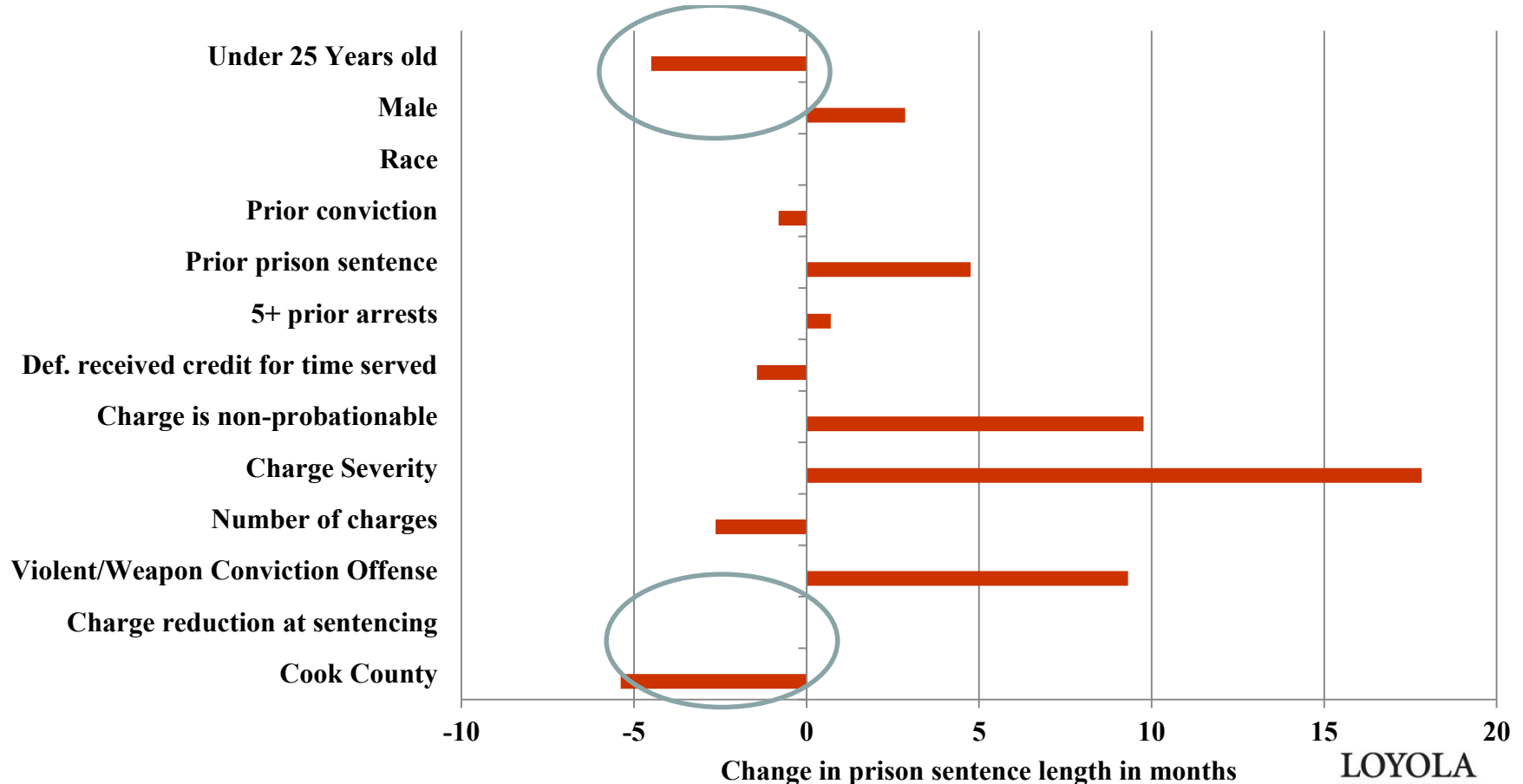
# Defendant and case effects on odds of a prison sentence in Illinois



Source: David Olson and Don Stemen (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of 2012-2014 CHRI data provided by ICJIA.



# Defendant & case effects on length of a prison sentence in months



Source: David Olson and Don Stemen (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of 2012-2014 CHRI data provided by ICJIA.



# Sentencing Summary

- Emerging adults tend to be charged with more serious felonies, but have considerably less extensive criminal histories than older adults convicted of felonies.
- After statistically controlling for the influence of the current offense, criminal history and demographics (age, race, and gender), emerging adults are more likely to be sentenced to prison than older adults *ceteris paribus*
  - Influence small relative to other characteristics (gender, criminal history, current offense)
- National scan on diversionary options at sentencing

# Crimes for which Emerging Adults (EA) Are Over-Represented

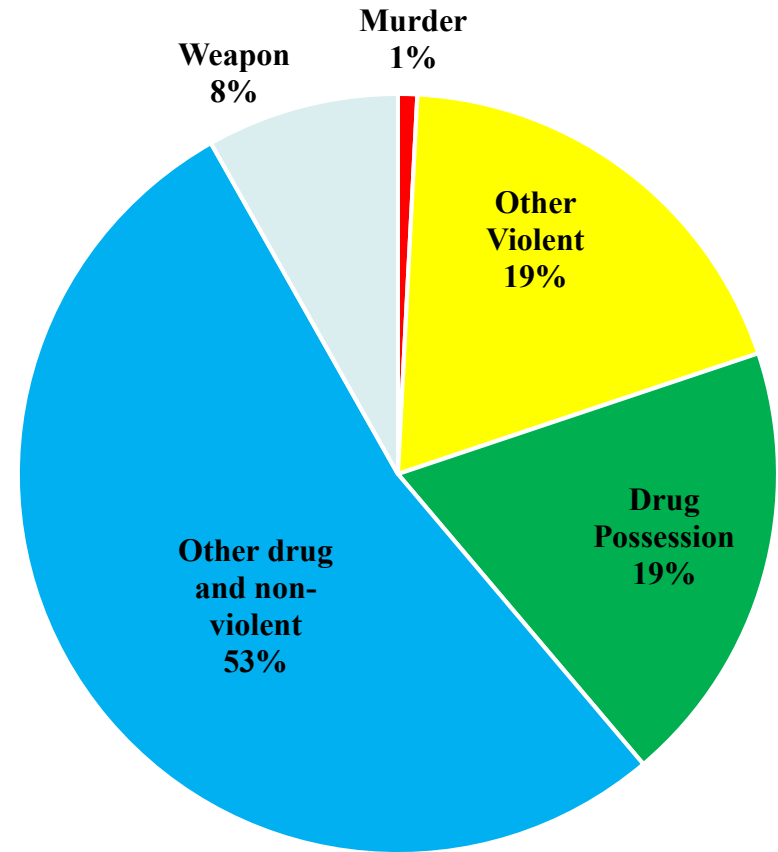
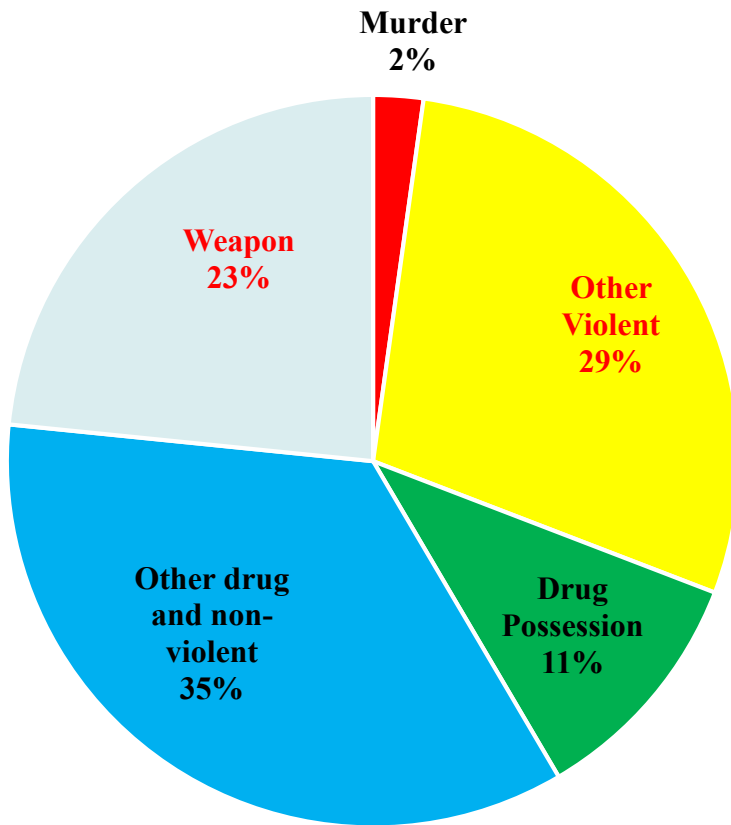
- Emerging adults account for a disproportionate share of arrests and sentences for more serious crimes than older adults
- EA account for roughly 35% of convicted felons and felons sentenced to prison
- Violent Offenses (46% were EA)
  - Murder (59% EA), Armed Robbery (63% EA)
- Non-Probationable Offenses
  - Res. Burg. (52% EA), Firearm possession (54% EA), Motor Vehicle Theft (49% EA)



# Age Group Comparison of Crime Types Among Statewide IDOC Admissions, SFY 17

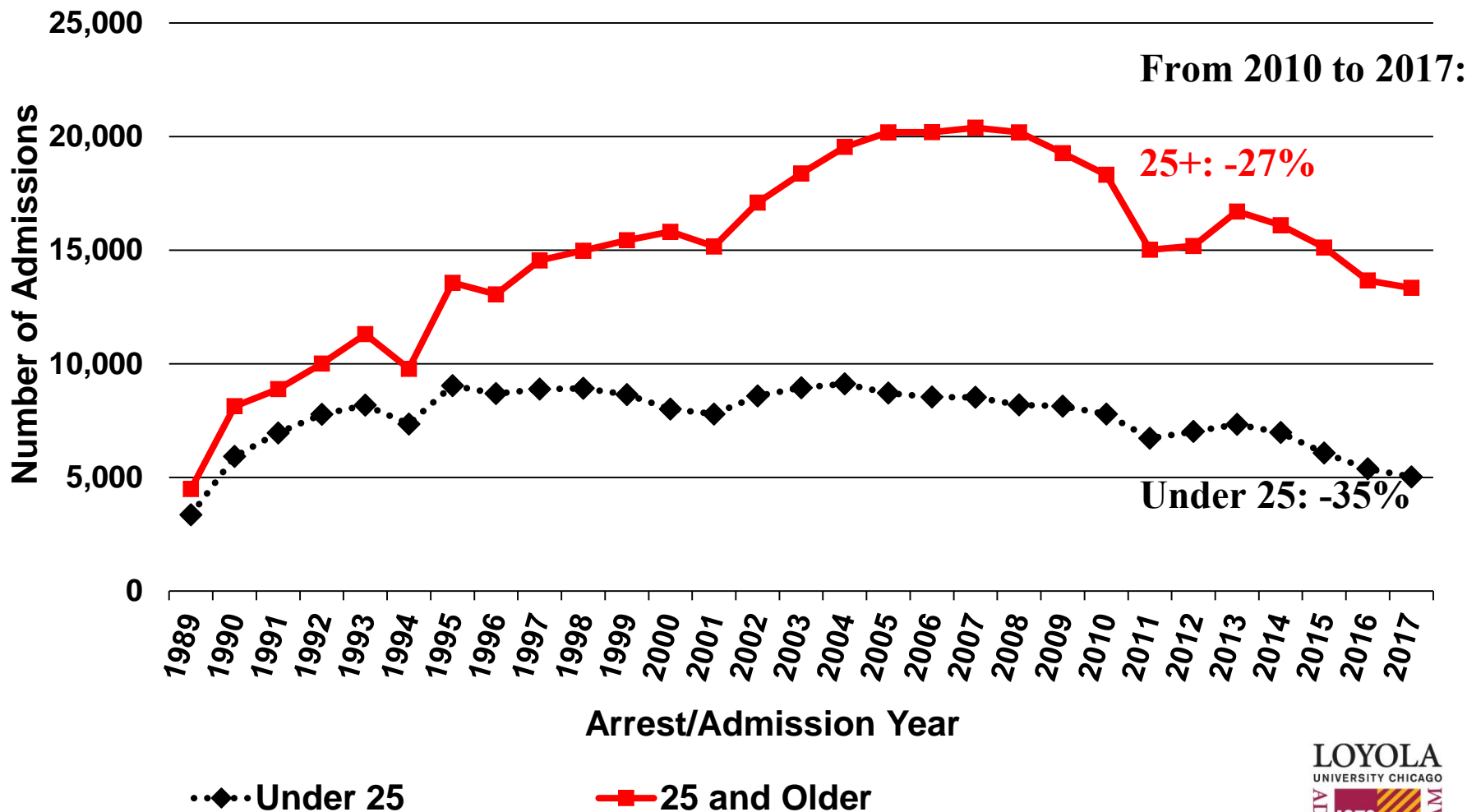
Under 25 years old (N=5,022)

25+ years old (N=13,337)



Source: David Olson (Loyola's Center for Research, Policy and Practice) analyses of offender-level IDOC data provided by the IDOC Planning and Research Unit.

# Court Admissions to IDOC, by Age

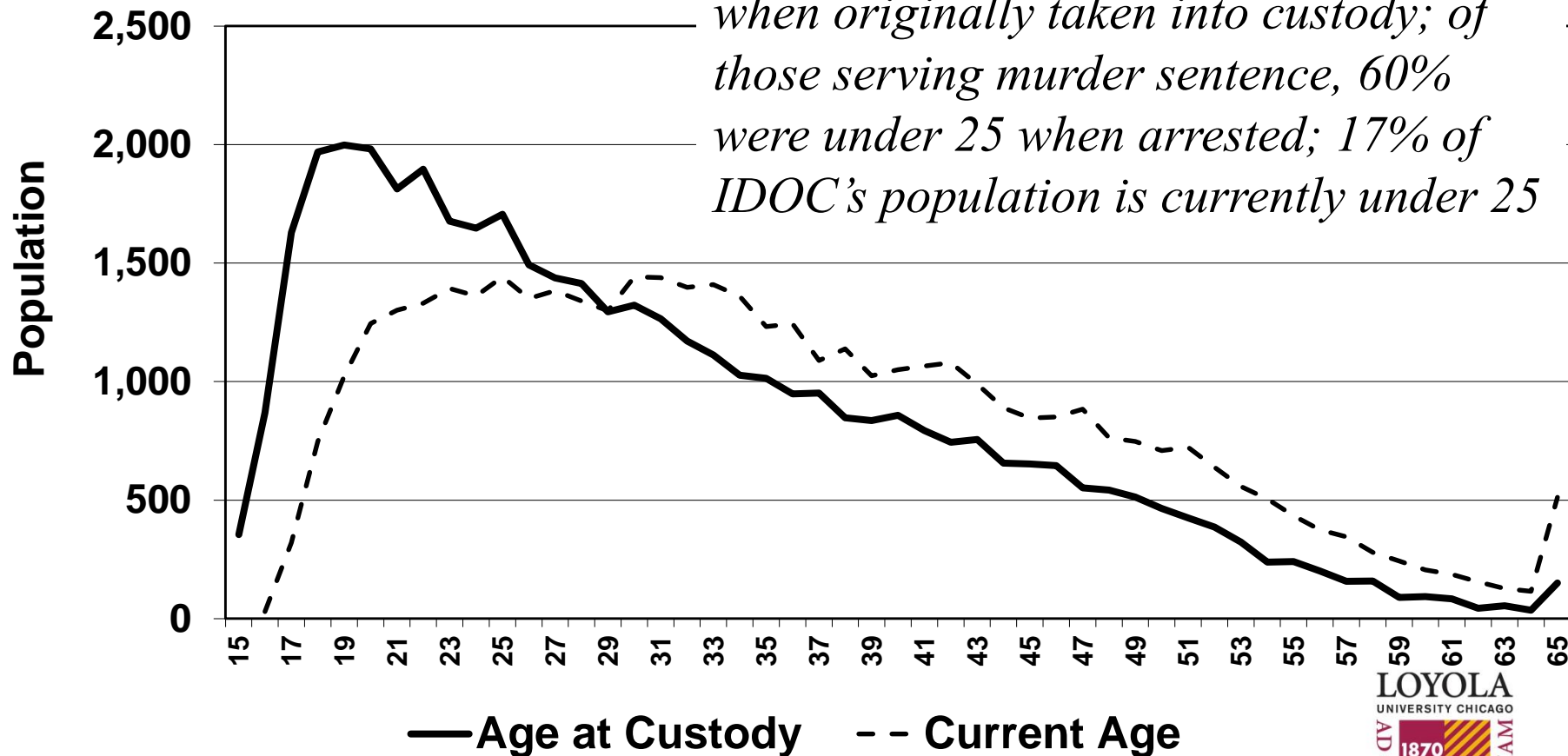


Source: Analyses by Loyola University Chicago, Center for Criminal Justice Research, Policy and Practice of data provided by the IDOC Planning and Research Unit.



# IDOC Sentenced Population: Current Age vs. Age When Arrested, June 30, 2014

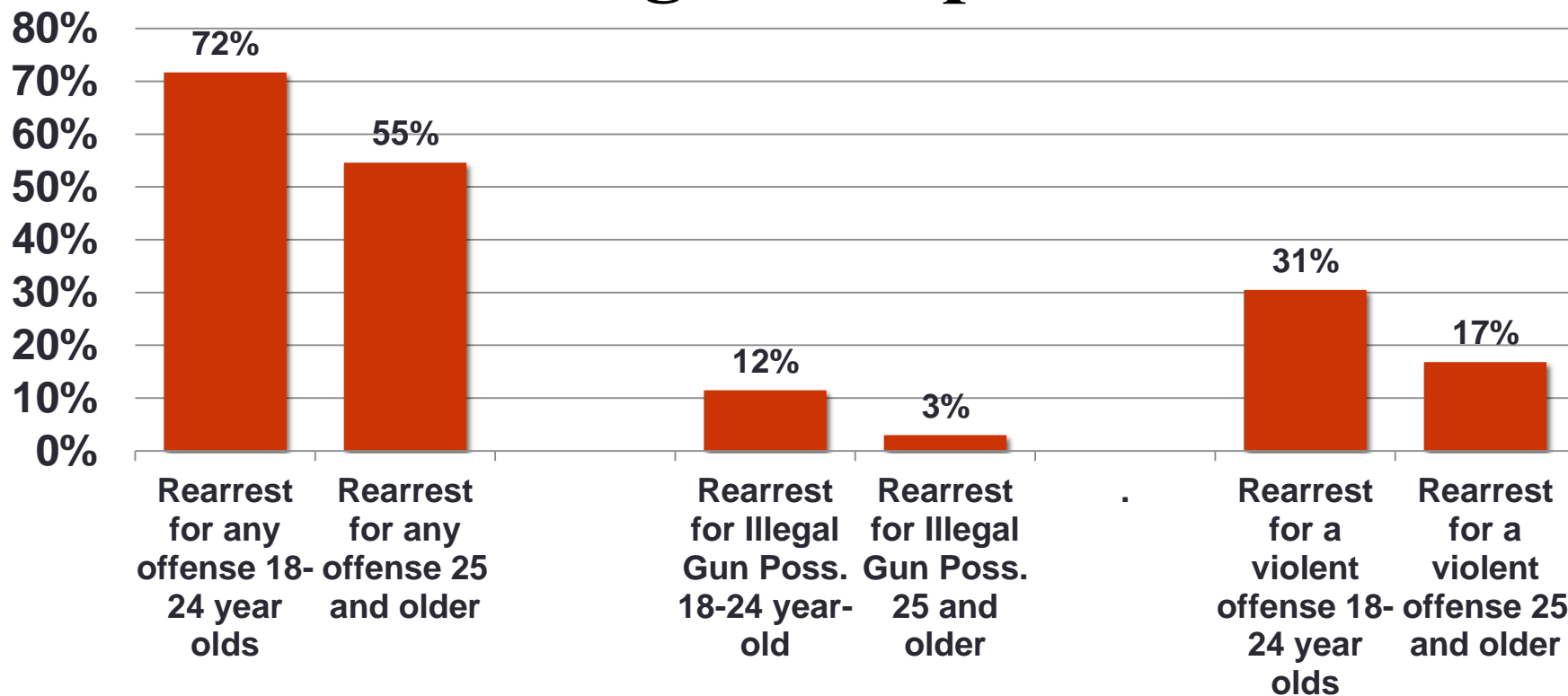
*Of those in IDOC, 33% were under 25 when originally taken into custody; of those serving murder sentence, 60% were under 25 when arrested; 17% of IDOC's population is currently under 25*



Source: Analyses by David E. Olson, Ph.D., of data IDOC provided by IDOC's Planning and Research Unit.



# 3-year Post-Release Recidivism (Rearrest) of Those Released from Prison in Illinois, by Age Group

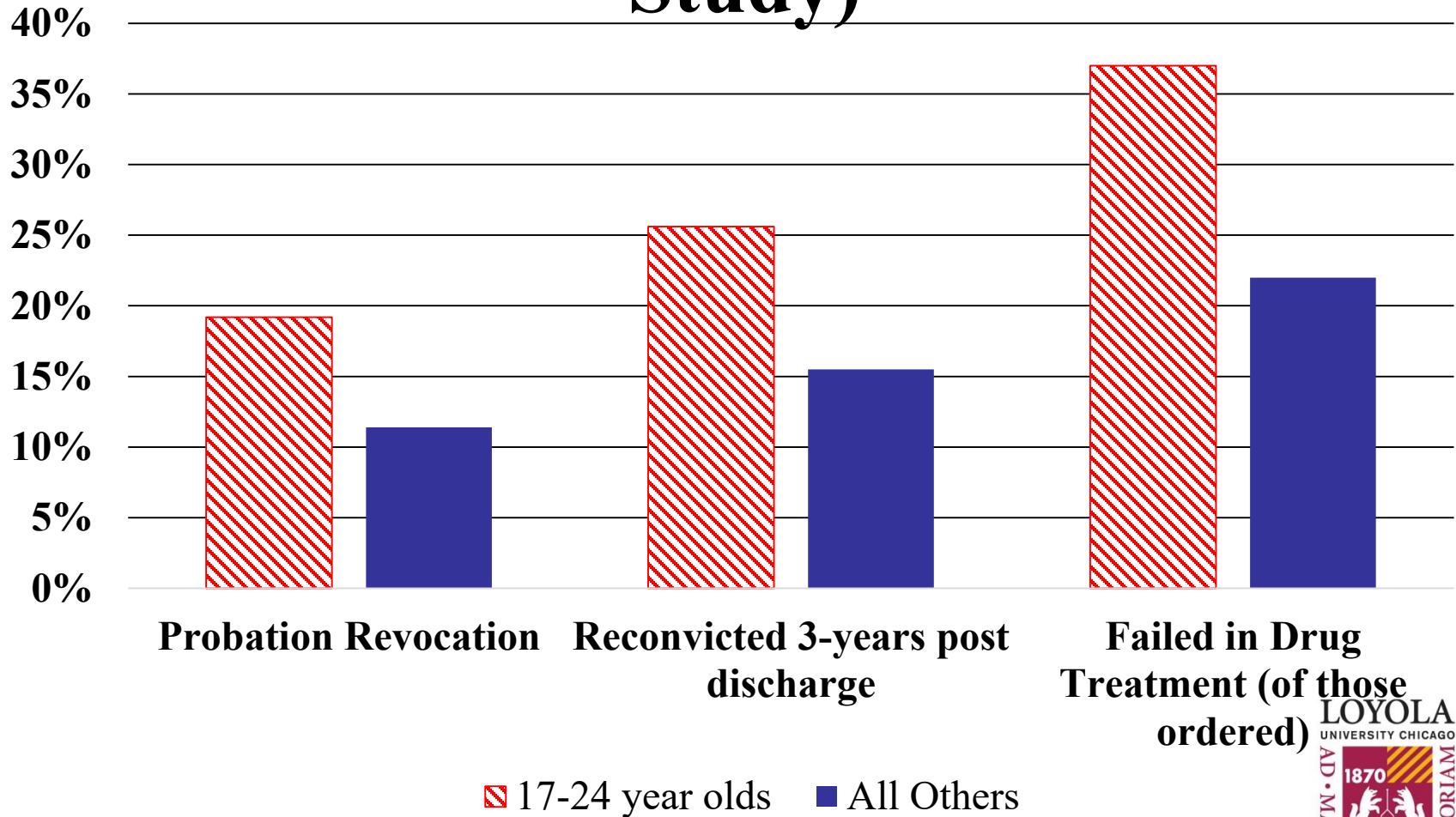


Source: Analyses by Loyola's Center of Research, Policy and Practice of data provided by the Illinois Department of Corrections' Planning and Research Unit and CHRI data generated and provided by the Research and Analysis Unit, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority; 2011-2014 exits





# Outcomes of Emerging Adults on Probation (Based on 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study)



Source: Analyses by David E. Olson, Ph.D., of 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study data.



- Does any of this information / data surprise you? Does it match or contradict what you see happening in your community?
- What does this data and information suggest about priorities, problems and opportunities at each decision point?
- Are there gaps in the data or analysis that we need to address?

