

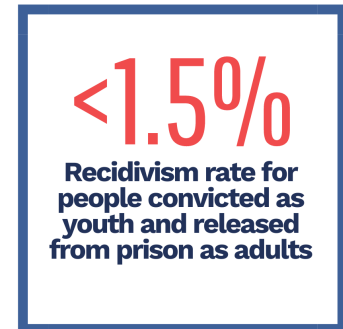


CREATE RETROACTIVE PAROLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN & YOUNG ADULTS

Most states have abolished life without parole sentences for children, and a majority of those states, including Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, and Wyoming, made the changes retroactive and prospective.

Impact

- Illinois spends about **\$74K per year to incarcerate one person** according to the annual Sentencing Policy Advisory Council analysis (2023).
- **Only 10% to 20% of applicants** would be likely to be released if outcomes are consistent with 2020 Prisoner Review Board pre-1978 parole reviews and fully-processed clemencies.
- SB 2073 would allow people currently incarcerated to benefit from youthful parole laws that passed in Illinois with **bipartisan support**.¹
- If passed today, **only 523 people in Illinois** (or 1.7% of the current prison population) would be eligible immediately, 355 of whom were convicted in Cook County.
- 2,730 additional people would become eligible over the next 40 years.



Fairness and Consistency

- Through bipartisan laws enacted in 2019 and 2023, the ILGA created new² parole opportunities for people 20 and younger sentenced after enactment.
- These laws ended life without parole for all children, and most youth, in our state.
- People sentenced before 1978 and after 2019 already have some **parole opportunities**. SB2073 would give those sentenced between those the same opportunities as those available to people post-2019.³

¹ Public Acts 100-1182 and 102-1128

² Illinois abolished parole in 1978.

³ This is based on two studies of people resentenced in Pennsylvania (Montclair State University, 2022) and Michigan (WOOD-TV investigative report, 2021).