# OTHER STATES' SUCCESS

States such as New York and Texas have significantly reduced both their crime and imprisonment rates over the past decade, demonstrating that prison populations can be significantly reduced without compromising public safety.

## **TEXAS**



Prevented more than \$2 billion in new prison bed costs and reduced violent crime rates 18 percent since enacting reform in 2003.

# **NEW YORK**



Reduced its prison population by 18 percent while violent crime rates fell 35 percent from 1999 to 2009.





KEEP LOW-RISK CASES
OUT OF PRISONS.



REDUCE RECIDIVISM.



FUND RESULTS-NOT JUST **PUNISHMENTS.** 





FOLLOWING

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WRITING A 21ST CENTURY VISION FOR PENNSYLVANIA CORRECTIONS

In 1955, George M. Leader, a former Democratic state senator from York County, was inaugurated as Pennsylvania's 38th Governor. This infograph tells the story of Pennsylvania's corrections experience from 1955 to the present day. Commonwealth Foundation is pleased to partner with Governor Leader and his family to offer a new 21st Century vision for criminal justice.

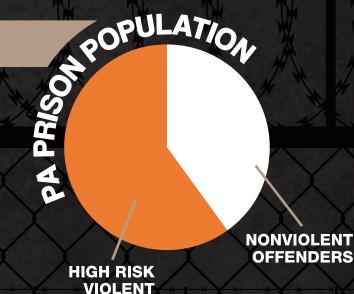


Between 1955 and 1980, Pennsylvania's prison population remained relatively stable, averaging 7,000 inmates. **Today, there are more than 50,000 offenders in** 

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRISON POPULATION

1955-1980 **7,000** 

In the 1960s, the commonwealth experienced a significant increase in crime, and the public rightly demanded better safety. Police responded, and by the 1980s violent crime rates began to stabilize and eventually decrease. **Yet the prison population continued to skyrocket.** 



# SSSS AS THE PRISON POPULATION EXPLODED THE STATE NEEDED MORE PRISONS, STAFF, AND TAX DOLLARS.

SINCE 1980...

PA'S INCARCERATION RATE HAS INCREASED BY

500%

THE ANNUAL COST PER INMATE HAS

TRIPLED

PENNSYLVANIA HAS ADDED 18 NEW

PRISONS

STATE CORRECTIONS SPENDING HAS INCREASED

1,700%

The unprecedented prison population growth

at unsustainable costs was caused by a

breakdown in our criminal

justice system, not an increase

in crime or statewide population growth.



THE BROKEN (CYCTEM



### 1,900 INMATES

**OFFENDERS** 

The broken system has resulted in about 1,900 inmates locked up it prison when they otherwise would qualify for parole. **Costs** Laxpayers more than \$66 million per year.



### 3 MONTHS

It can take more than 100 days after an inmate is granted parole until he's released. **Costs taxpayers an extra \$9,000 per inmate.** 



#### 45 PERCENT

**Nearly 45% of PA offenders are returned to prison after 3 years.** A significant factor is technical parole or probatior violations such as breaking curfew—not new crimes.