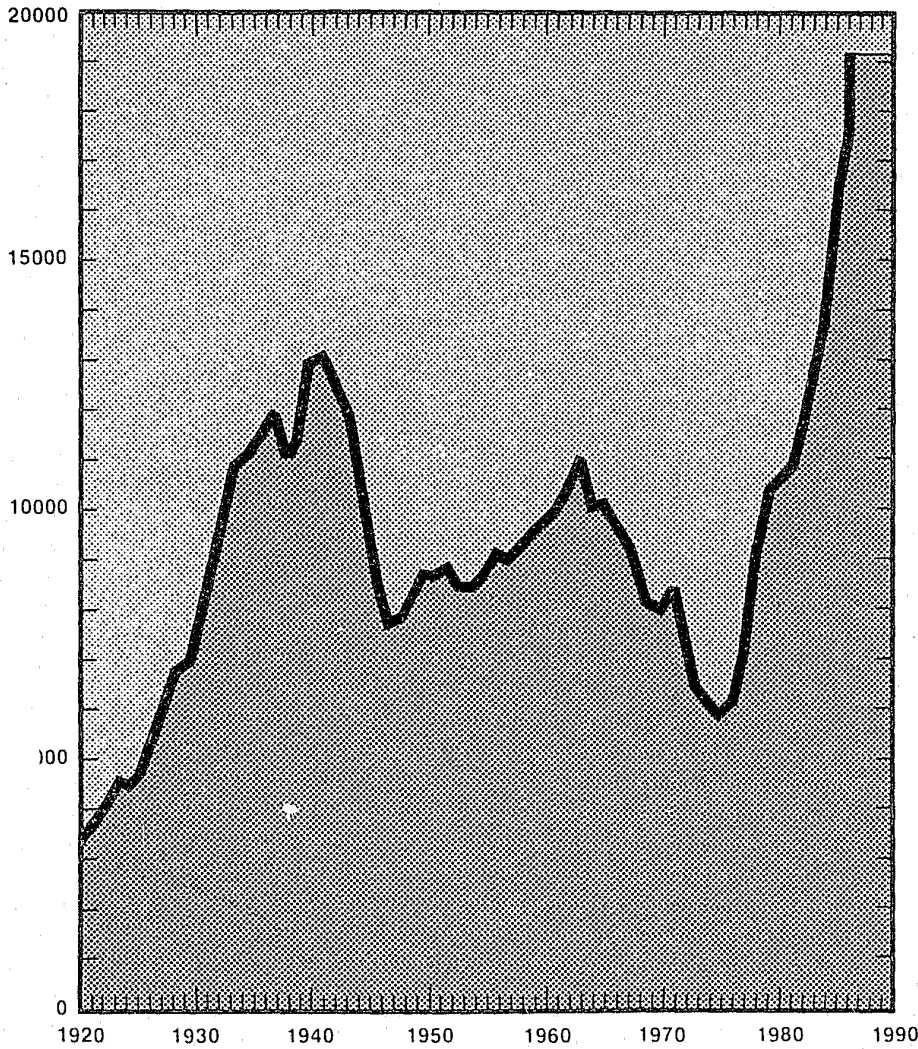


ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Michael P. Lane, Director



Illinois Adult Prison Population 1920-1986

107068

FY 86 ANNUAL REPORT

Illinois Department of Corrections Annual Report 1986

Michael P. Lane
Director

107068

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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ACQUISITIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	page 2
Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey Summary	page 4
Office of the Director	page 6
Bureau of Administration and Planning	page 6
Bureau of Inspections and Audits	page 8
Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services	page 10
Adult Division	page 16
Community Services Division	page 38
Juvenile Division	page 46

Adult Facility and Community Correctional Center Addresses

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Executive Office Building
1301 Concordia Court
P. O. Box 4902
Springfield, Illinois 62708-4902
(217) 522-2666, Ext. 2502

CENTRALIA CORR. CENTER

P.O. Box 1266
Shattuc Road
Centralia, Illinois 62801
(618) 533-4111

DANVILLE CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 4001
Danville, Illinois 61834-4001
(217) 446-0441, 0442

DIXON CORR. CENTER

2600 North Brinton Avenue
Dixon, Illinois 61021
(815) 288-5561

DWIGHT CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 5001
Dwight, Illinois 60420-5001
(815) 584-2806

EAST MOLINE CORR. CENTER

100 Hillcrest Road
East Moline, Illinois 61244
(309) 755-4511

EAST MOLINE WORK CAMP #1

100 Hillcrest Road
P.O. Box 816
East Moline, Illinois 61244
(309) 755-4511, Ext. 599

EAST MOLINE WORK CAMP #2

100 Hillcrest Road
P.O. Box 816
East Moline, Illinois 61244
(309) 755-4511, Ext. 364

GRAHAM CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 499
Hillsboro, Illinois 62049
(217) 532-6961

HENRY C. HILL CORR. CENTER

600 Linwood Road
P. O. Box 1327
Galesburg, Illinois 61401

JACKSONVILLE CORR. CENTER

R. R. #4, Box 28C
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650
(217) 245-1481

JOLIET CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 515
Joliet, Illinois 60432
(815) 727-6141

LINCOLN CORR. CENTER

P.O. Box 549
Lincoln, Illinois 62656
(217) 735-5411

SPRINGFIELD WORK CAMP

Bldg. 29, Fairgrounds
Springfield, Illinois 62702
(217) 785-5636

LOGAN CORR. CENTER

R. R. 3, Box 1000
Lincoln, Illinois 62656
(217) 735-5581

HANNA CITY WORK CAMP

Hanna City, Illinois 61536
(309) 565-4279

MENARD CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 711
Menard, Illinois 62259
(618) 826-5071

MENARD PSYCH. CENTER

P. O. Box 56
Menard, Illinois 62259
(618) 826-4593

PONTIAC CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 99
Pontiac, Illinois 61764
(815) 842-2816

SHAWNEE CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 400
Vienna, Illinois 62995
(618) 658-8331

DIXON SPRINGS WORK CAMP

P. O. Box 103
Grantsburg, Illinois 62943
(618) 949-3311

SHERIDAN CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 38
Sheridan, Illinois 60551
(815) 496-2311

STATEVILLE CORR. CENTER

P.O. Box 112
Joliet, Illinois 60434
(815) 727-3607

VANDALIA CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 500
Vandalia, Illinois 62471
(618) 283-4170

VANDALIA WORK CAMP

Route 51 North
Vandalia, Illinois 62471
(618) 283-4170, Ext. 235

VIENNA CORR. CENTER

P. O. Box 200 (Institution)
Vienna, Illinois 62995
(618) 658-2081

HARDIN COUNTY WORK CAMP

Rt. 1, Box 97
Cave-In-Rock, Illinois 62929
(618) 289-3237

BI-STATE COMM. CORR. CENTER

3010 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63013
(314) 652-7052

CROSSROADS COMM. CORR. CENTER

3210 West Arthington
Chicago, Illinois 60624
(312) 533-5000

DECATUR COMM. CORR. CENTER

2175 East Pershing Road
Decatur, Illinois 62526
(217) 429-9198

FOX VALLEY COMM. CORR. CENTER

1329 North Lake Street
Aurora, Illinois 60506
(312) 897-5610

JESSIE "MA" HOUSTON COMM. CORR. CENTER

712 North Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60610
(312) 793-7195

JOLIET COMM. CORR. CENTER

P.O. Box 128R
Roemeoville, Illinois 60441
(815) 834-1500

MAGDALA HOUSE

1605 Missouri Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63014
(314) 776-5400

METRO COMM. CORR. CENTER

2020 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Illinois 60608
(312) 793-2476

PEORIA COMM. CORR. CENTER

202 North East Madison
Peoria, Illinois 61602
(309) 671-3162

SALVATION ARMY - FEMALE COMM. CORR. CENTER

1515 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois 60607
(312) 421-2406

SALVATION ARMY - MALE COMM. CORR. CENTER

105 South Ashland
Chicago, Illinois 60607
(312) 421-2406

SOJOURN HOUSE

P.O. Box 1058
Springfield, Illinois 62705
(217) 544-0203

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS COMM. CORR. CENTER

805 West Freeman, P.O. Box 641
Carbondale, Illinois 62901
(618) 457-6705

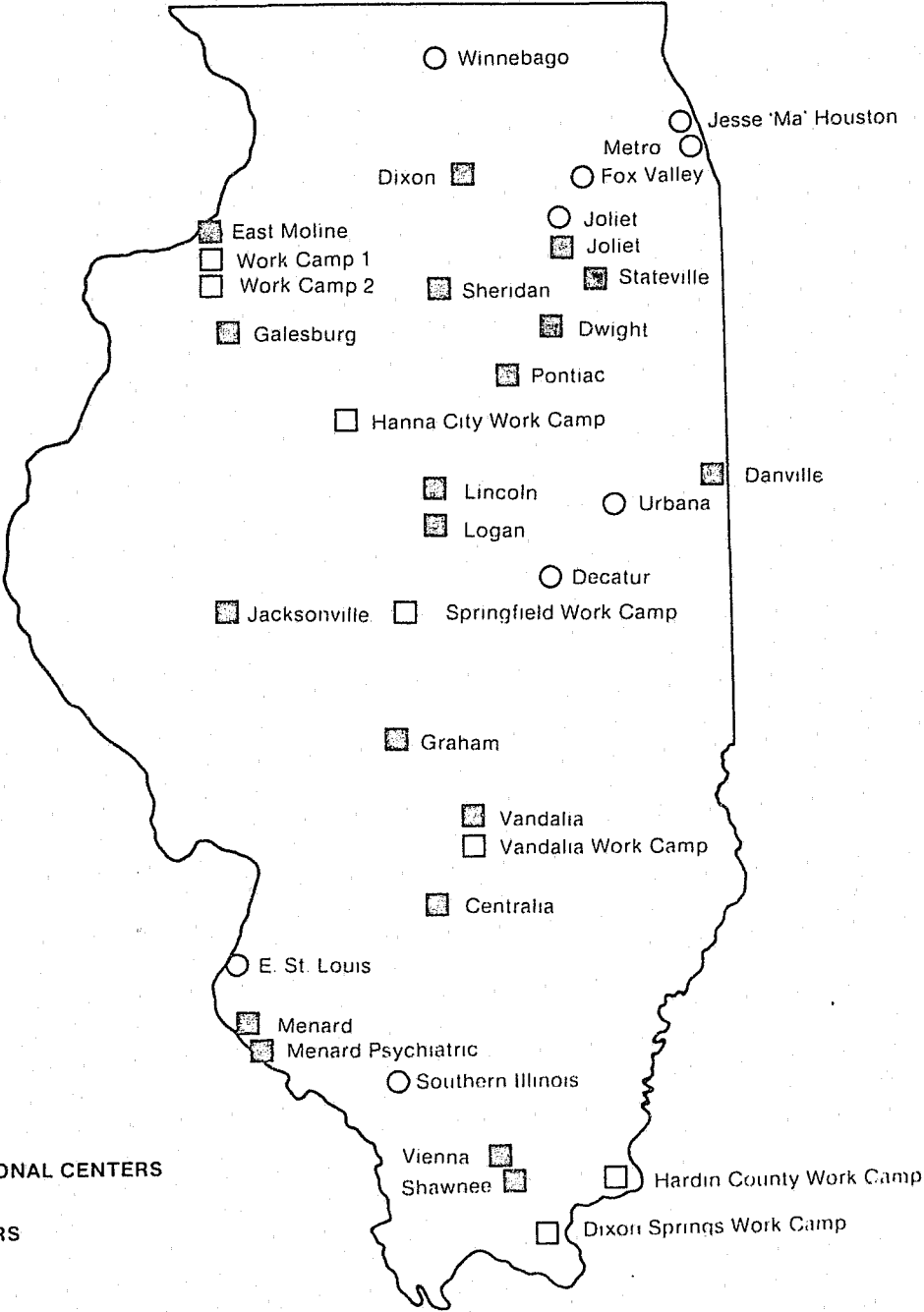
URBANA COMM. CORR. CENTER

1303 C. North Cunningham
Urbana, Illinois 61801
(217) 333-5703

WINNEBAGO COMM. CORR. CENTER

315 S. Court Street
Rockford, Illinois 61102
(815) 987-7399

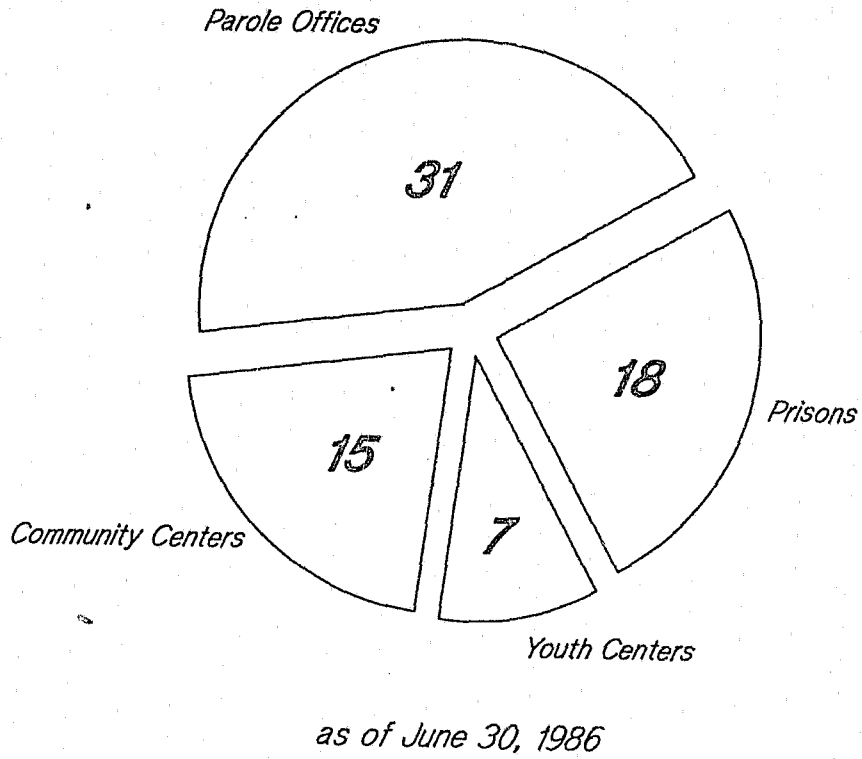
Adult Facilities Map



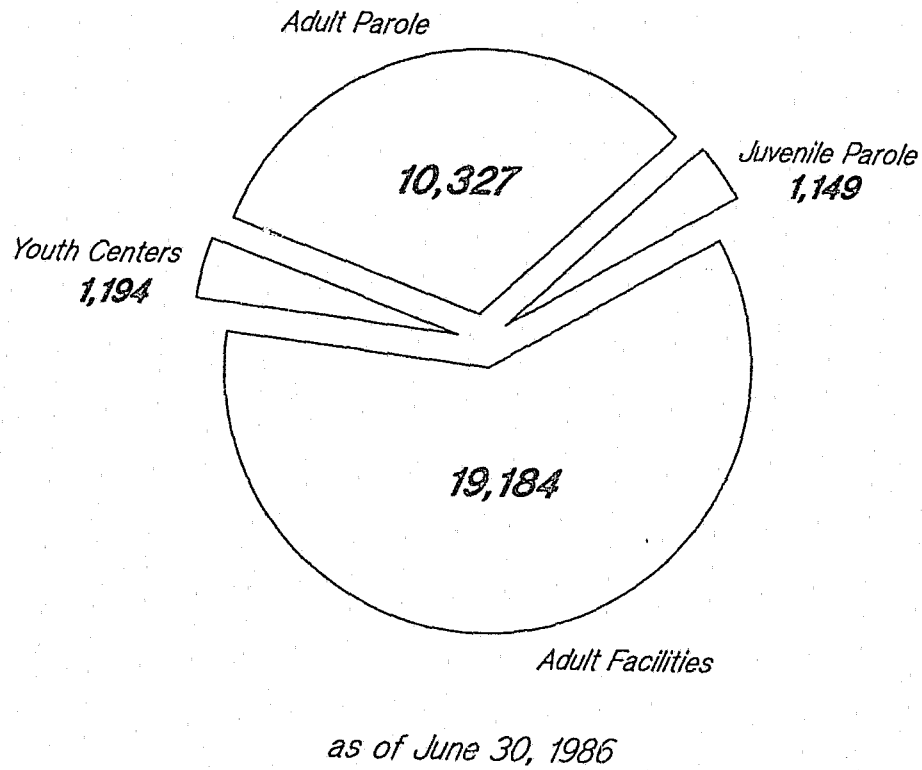
Adult Facilities

- COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
- CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
- WORK CAMPS

Department of Corrections Facilities



Department of Corrections Clients



INTRODUCTION

The period July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986, was a year of continued expansion and growth for the Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC). The adult inmate population increased by 1,548, or 8.8%, for a total of 19,184 on June 30. The juvenile population in residence experienced growth at a slower rate, but increased by 58 to a total of 1,194 youths. With the inclusion of Adult Community Supervision, Juvenile Field Services and Community Correctional Centers, the department had a responsibility for 31,854 committed persons.

Contending with this increasing population was a challenge for DOC administration and facility administrators.

During the fiscal year, the new medium security Danville Correctional Center opened with a capacity of 900 beds. Additional expansion and renovation continued at the Dixon Correctional Center. In addition, plans to construct new medium security prisons in Canton and Mt. Sterling were announced by Governor James Thompson on June 4. Site selection hearings for a third 750-bed facility were scheduled for FY1987. Initial planning money of \$7 million was appropriated to begin the design phase for the two newest prisons in FY1987.

The department's Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey, released in March 1986, was created as a document of support for the administration's proposal to construct the three new prisons. A condensed version of the publication's executive summary follows this introduction. In brief, the survey outlined crowding problems in the state prisons, with new ideas on the true meaning of prison capacity in Illinois.

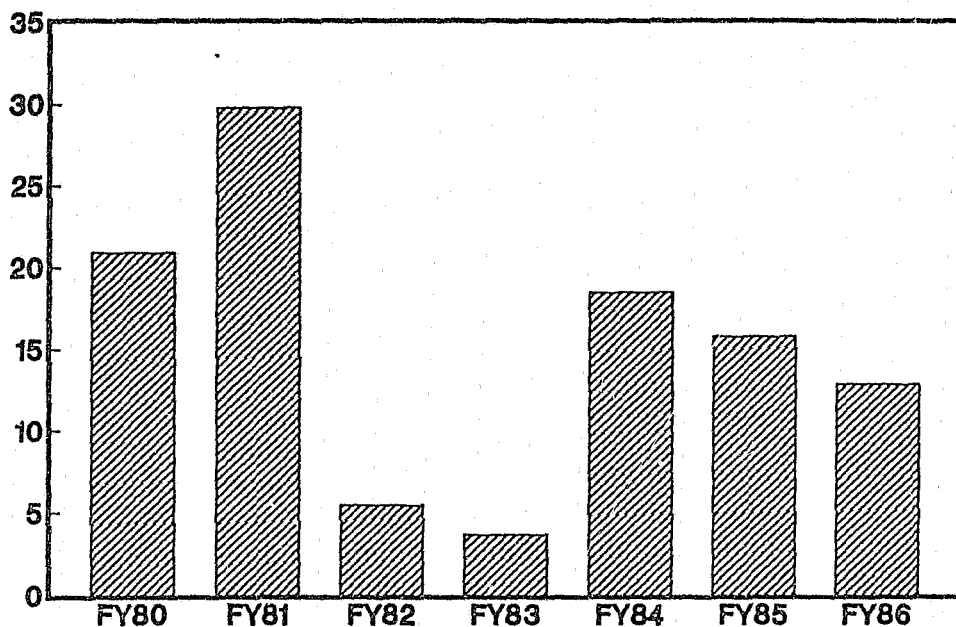
Mindful of its mission as an agency committed to public safety, the department stressed custody and security concerns in the last fiscal year. With the cooperation of the Governor's Office, other executive branches of state government and the General Assembly, resources were provided, allowing order and control within correctional facilities during the year. There were no major disruptions and/or incidents involving large groups of inmates during the year.

However, there were serious problems. The increase in numbers of inmates and resulting crowded conditions contributed to a number of isolated incidents of a serious nature in several facilities. These incidents involved violent, assaultive behavior and, on several occasions, resulted in serious injury and/or loss of life.

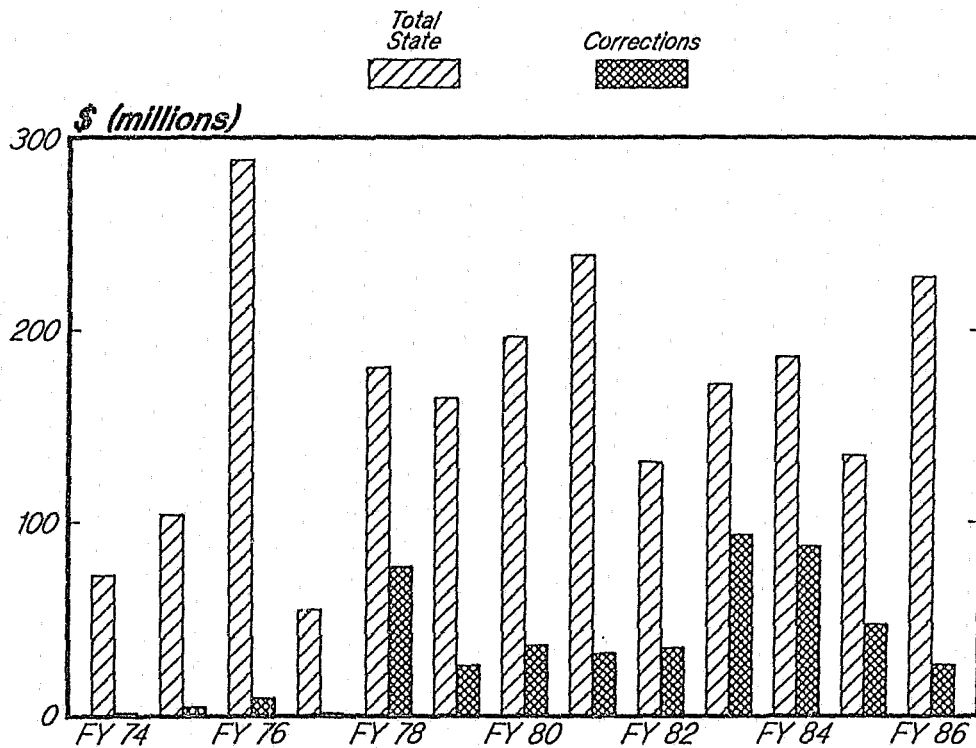
The task of the correctional officer in the Adult Division, the youth supervisor in the Juvenile Division, and the residence counselor in community centers is difficult. The provision for supervision of inmates and juveniles committed to the custody of the department is often fraught with frustration and confrontation. The provision of resources and services to assist staff to successfully fulfill their respective roles is a goal consistent with the department's public safety mission.

The department also is a human service agency. In addition to public safety concerns and staff concerns, the department must provide basic life support, program activity and treatment for the adults and juveniles committed to its custody and care. This is a difficult task, made more difficult with the expanded population.

PERCENT OF INCREASE (EXPENDITURES)



CDB Appropriations Fiscal Year 1974 to Fiscal Year 1986



All department functions are focused on implementing its public safety and human service mission. It was a formidable task involving a large share of the state's appropriated monies. The FY86 budget required a total expenditure of \$376,787,500.00. This was an increase of 12.7% over FY85. The major share involved staff increases resulting from new facilities and expanding existing facilities. A number of procedures instituted during FY86 to ensure the most efficient and cost-effective utilization of appropriated monies were further expanded in FY86.

Capital expenditures reflected expanded facility need. A total of \$5,169,500.00 in capital expenditures was authorized to rehabilitate, renovate and repair correctional facilities in FY86.

Organizationally, the business of the department can best be conceptualized in the Adult Division (institutions); Community Services Division (adult community correctional centers and field supervision); and the Juvenile Division (institutions and field services). These divisions are responsible for the continuous supervision of persons committed to the department. With the exception of the Detention Standards and Services Section which inspects and evaluates county and municipal jails, all of the department's activities and services are designed to enhance the functions and operation of the above-mentioned three divisions.

The past fiscal year included a number of activities that represent refinements and new initiatives designed to enhance department functions.

On the following pages, the major functions of the department and some of the activities that transpired in FY86 are described.

ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTER CAPACITY SURVEY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first Illinois penitentiary was located in Alton and established in 1833. The problems of a growing prison population and crowding have been present during most of the Illinois prison system's history. However, the last 11 years represent the most rapid growth. Prison population increased by 12,096 from 6,362 in 1974 to 18,458 in 1985. During that same period, 11,915 beds were added to the prison system. Staff increased from 6,000 in 1977 to 10,148 in November 1985.

But as the population grew, 29% of the system's increased capacity was the result of doubling up existing housing space. The rated capacity for the

adult-male, maximum security institutions (Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville) increased by 2,990 through double-celling. Twelve years later, these institutions are still expected to house nearly 3,000 inmates more than ideal capacity.

The purpose of this study is to present the information necessary to redefine capacity for the adult institutions. Specifically, rated capacity should be reduced for Menard from 2,620 to 1,515; Stateville from 2,250 to 1,506; Pontiac from 2,000 to 1,299; Joliet from 1,340 to 761; Graham and Centralia from 950 to 750; and Logan from 1,105 to 1,011. This is a total reduction of 3,858 beds.

In addition, this crowded population is the most violent. Over 65% of the whole prison population were convicted on a Class X, Class I, or Murder offense. Seventy-five percent of the population at Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville have been convicted for these crimes.

Fifty-three percent of the inmates housed in maximum security facilities are double-celled. This compares to 34% for the entire prison population. These four facilities also have the lowest staffing ratio in the department.

Consequently, in fiscal year 1985, six of every 100 staff were assaulted by an inmate.

The most pressing concern facing the department is simply the age of its facilities. Illinois has three prisons, Joliet, Menard, and Pontiac, housing maximum security inmates that were built before the turn of the century. Over 32% of the current capacity in the adult facilities is in these three prisons. The age of these prison facilities brings to focus the need to reconsider the number of inmates held there.

Age, size, noise levels, odors, heat, and the general bleak physical nature of these prisons places them in sharp contrast with the modern design of prisons added in the last decade.

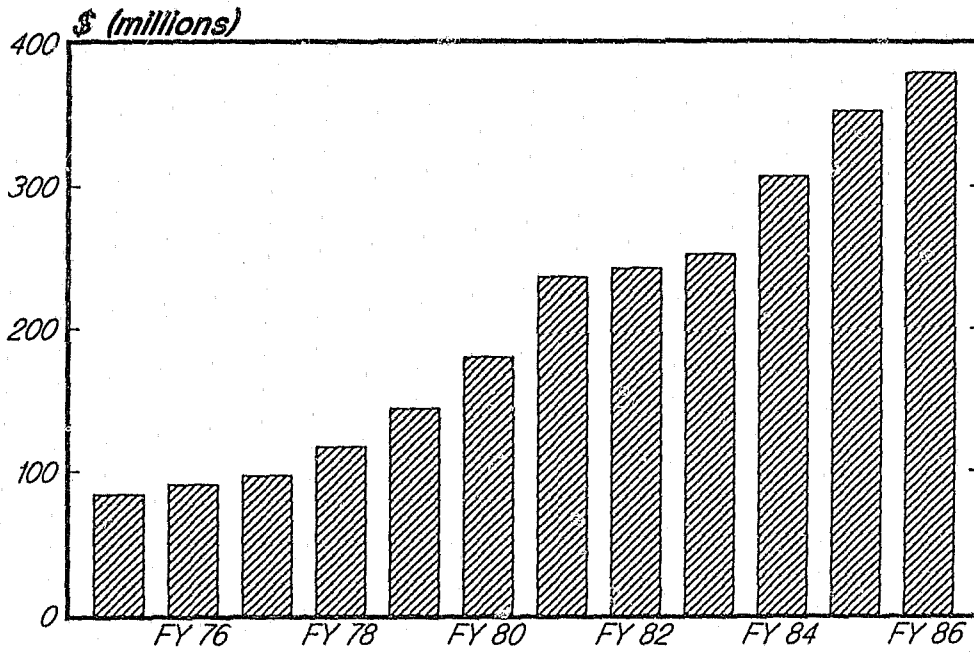
Rated capacity decisions should be based on today's facts and future projections for inmate population growth.

Department projections based on fiscal year 1985 data indicate continuing population growth through fiscal year 1995; going from an actual population of 17,649 at the end of fiscal year 1985, to 23,605 for the end of fiscal year 1995.

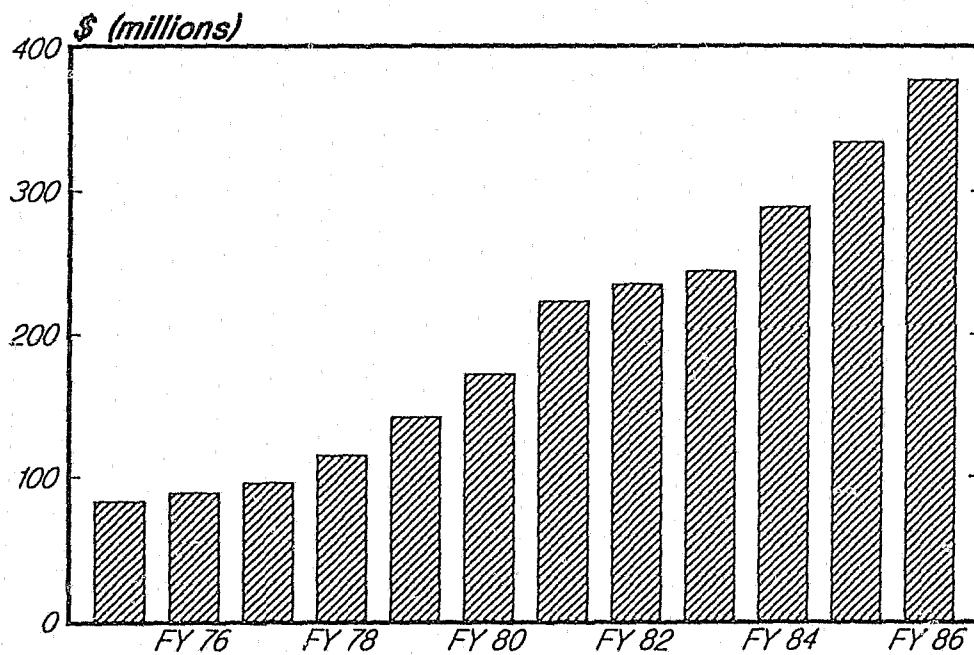
From June 30, 1985, to June 30, 1987, the adult population is expected to reach 20,444, an increase of 2,795 inmates. At the same time, present rated capacity will only increase by 2,172. Planned capacity of 20,834 through fiscal year 1989 will not completely offset the projected increase in population.

Capacity increases are required to meet rising population and to redefine capacity for selected facilities.

Appropriations Fiscal Year 1975 to Fiscal Year 1986



Expenditures Fiscal Year 1975 to Fiscal Year 1986



The demands on the Department of Corrections have never been greater. Pressures from citizens to incarcerate criminals, legal mandates to provide a humane prison environment, and limited state funds all contribute to the problem of defining and maintaining rated capacity for individual facilities and the prison system as a whole.

Continued adherence to existing rated capacity is bad policy. It gives a false presumption of the number of inmates who can adequately be housed. It infers the practices of double-celling are acceptable. By maintaining this unrealistic capacity determination, it suggests to the courts, general public, legislature, and Executive staff that the department has excess capacity. In reality, the department is attempting to incarcerate more inmates than it can adequately supervise. To continue this policy is a great risk to the department, to the inmates, and to staff.

Copies of the report are available from the department's Public Information Office, 1301 Concordia Court, P. O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277, telephone (217) 522-2666, extension 2008.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The *Office of the Director* of the department includes an *Executive Assistant*, a *Public Information Office*, an *Office of Intergovernmental Relations*, an *Office of Accreditation and Standards* and clerical support. In addition to these staff roles, two legislatively created *Advisory Boards* (adult and juvenile) and a *School Board* give assistance to the Director in the operation of the department.

The *Public Information Office* acts as the official liaison and communicator to the media. It also responds to inquiries from the public, creates informational materials, publishes official reports, creates video-taped presentations and recommends policy and procedure to the Director in matters related to the development and dissemination of information about department operating procedures, goals, residents and staff.

The *Office of Intergovernmental Relations* acts as liaison to all governmental agencies on the federal, state, county and municipal levels. A primary function of the office is legislative liaison, including the review and creation of legislation affecting the department.

The *Office of Accreditation and Standards* assists the Director in managing the department's participation in the accreditation processes

conducted by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The commission promotes compliance with minimum operational standards for correctional practice. The interpretation of standards reflecting acceptable practice is a function of the office consistent with the department goal to best utilize the resources provided by the General Assembly and the Governor's Office. During FY86, the department attained accreditation of all programs and facilities.

Headquarters for the *Office of the Director* are located on the Concordia Court Complex at 1301 Concordia Court, Springfield. The complex includes the department's Training Academy and the major administrative functions for the department.

Originally a small college campus, the complex accommodates the training function with residential space for trainees, classrooms, dining facilities and a gymnasium that doubles for recreation and drill space.

A major sub-office of the department is located in Chicago in the new State of Illinois Center at 100 W. Randolph St.

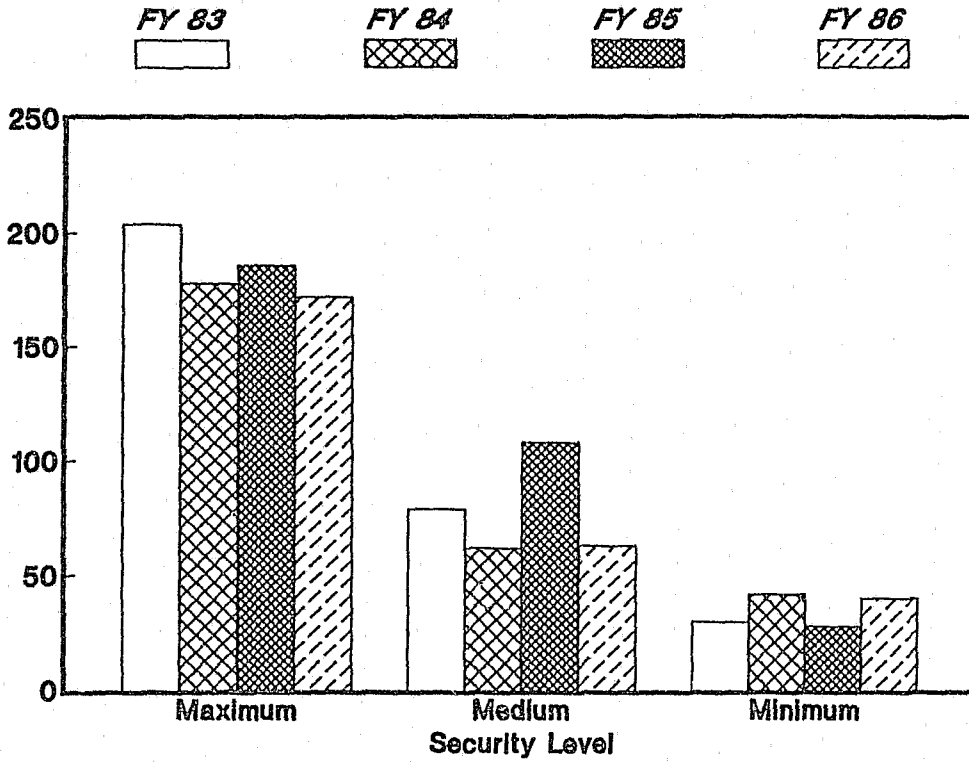
BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

The Bureau of Administration and Planning's primary responsibility is fiscal management. The Bureau's functions include accounting, budgeting, planning, information services, and supervision of capital development programs. On behalf of the Director, the Bureau implements fiscal policy and provides liaison services to the Bureau of the Budget, Central Management Services, the Capital Development Board, and the General Assembly appropriation committees.

In FY86 major efforts were directed toward upgrading the department's information systems. Continued improvements are required to provide the timely and accurate information required to manage Illinois' growing correctional system.

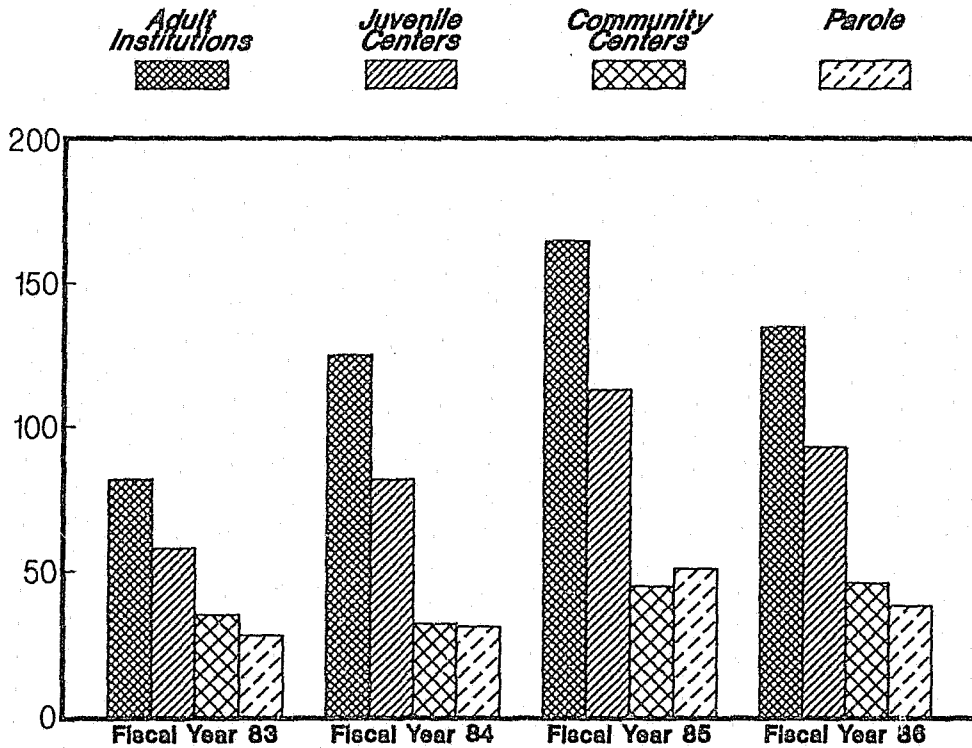
The *Fiscal Services Unit* is responsible for the department's procurement, vouchering, and accounting functions. In addition, it is responsible for the General Business Office of the department's Central Office. A major accomplishment in FY86 was the development of comprehensive health care contracts for Department of Corrections facilities. These contracts encompass all health care services for a facility. Benefits will include more predictable budgets, in some cases reduced costs, and a significant reduction in the volume of contracts to be processed and administered.

OPERATION AND PROGRAM AUDIT NET FINDINGS



NUMBER OF AUDIT SECTIONS

OPERATION & PROGRAM AUDITS



The automated trust fund system is on-line at the adult facilities and will be completed at the juvenile facilities by the end of calendar year 1986. In FY86, modification of the purchased, budgetary accounting system was begun to meet the detailed specifications of the department and requirements of outside agencies, including the Department of Central Management Services and the Office of the Comptroller. Once implemented, this system will greatly enhance the department's ability to track appropriations and expenditures and provide timely information for budgeting and operational management.

The *Information Services Unit* meets the data processing, office automation, and telecommunication needs of the department. In FY86, a new database system was selected, acquired and installed. This database management system will allow efficient operation of a new Offender Tracking System. The detailed design and implementation of the new Offender Tracking System was begun in FY86 and will continue throughout FY87.

The first phase of a microcomputer budget development system was completed in FY86. This system allows facility personnel to prepare a draft budget in the legislature-required format and electronically send it to the Central Office for review and consolidation.

Installation of seven word processing systems in FY86 completed the plan to provide word processing to all adult and juvenile facilities and to connect them with the Central Office. This network is now being used to share commonly developed forms and to transmit incident reports from individual facilities to upper management with increased speed and accuracy.

An in-house program of radio and television repair and maintenance also was initiated during the fiscal year. Shops opened in Springfield and Vienna have already resulted in reduced costs for repair and maintenance.

The *Planning and Budget Unit* is responsible for coordinating the planning, research and budget functions of the department. The major accomplishment of this unit during FY86 was publication of the Adult Correctional Center Capacity Survey. This survey analyzed and discussed the issue of capacity for the adult prison system. The basic conclusion of this report is that the four maximum security institutions — Menard, Stateville, Pontiac, and Joliet — are overpopulated and that the adult prison system is operating above the ideal capacity by 4,000 beds.

The second major accomplishment has been the development and use of population simulation models. The adult population model projected an average population for FY86 within .02 percent of actual. In conjunction with the Information Services Unit, a microcomputer budget-development system was developed which allows for the compilation and sending of the House budget forms to the Central

Office over telecommunication lines. This system is to be expanded in FY87 to include Senate forms.

The major accomplishments for the Planning and Budget Unit in FY86 reflect the commitment to planning and better use of information for the department.

The *Capital Programs Unit* is responsible for coordinating the planning and supervision of the department's construction and renovation projects with the Capital Development Board. The unit also provides technical assistance to institutional management in the development of prioritized budgets for repair and maintenance projects.

During FY86, approximately 125 Repair & Maintenance projects totaling nearly \$2 million were completed. New construction in FY86 was highlighted by the opening of a 900-bed, medium security prison in Danville and substantial progress on a similar facility in Galesburg, scheduled for completion in the fall of 1986.

In FY86 the Capital Programs Unit assisted in the site selection process for two new prisons to be constructed in Mt. Sterling and Canton.

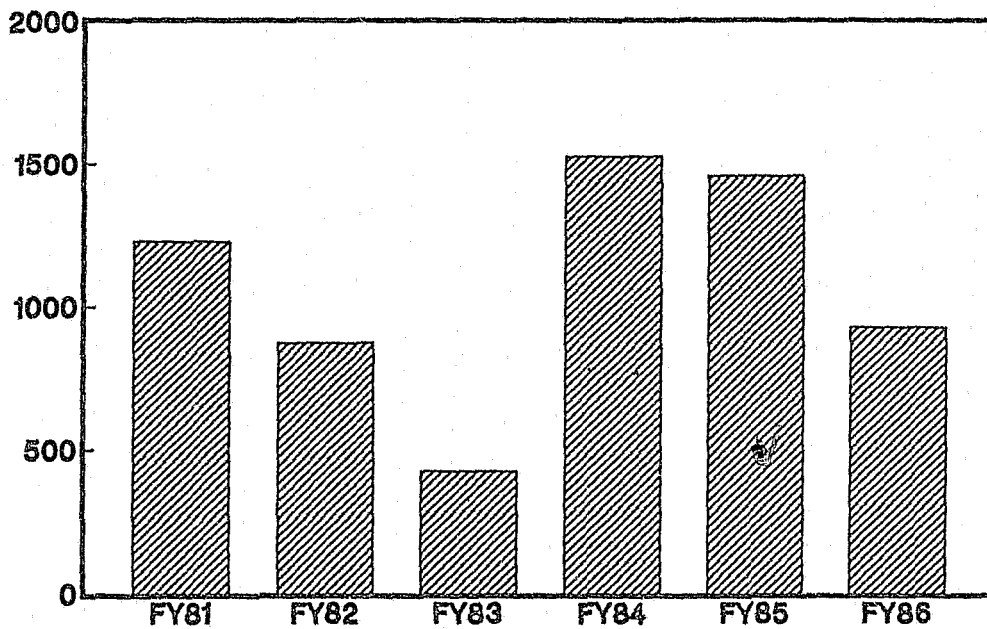
BUREAU OF INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

A continuing effort to adopt proven business practices in the operation of the department is an important goal of the Bureau of Inspections and Audits. The units of Internal Fiscal Audits, Internal Operations and Program Audits, and Internal Investigations collectively sample and assess the operation of the department. These assessments give administrators information on accountability, efficiency and integrity of operations in relation to acceptable practice, compliance with statutes and department rules and regulations.

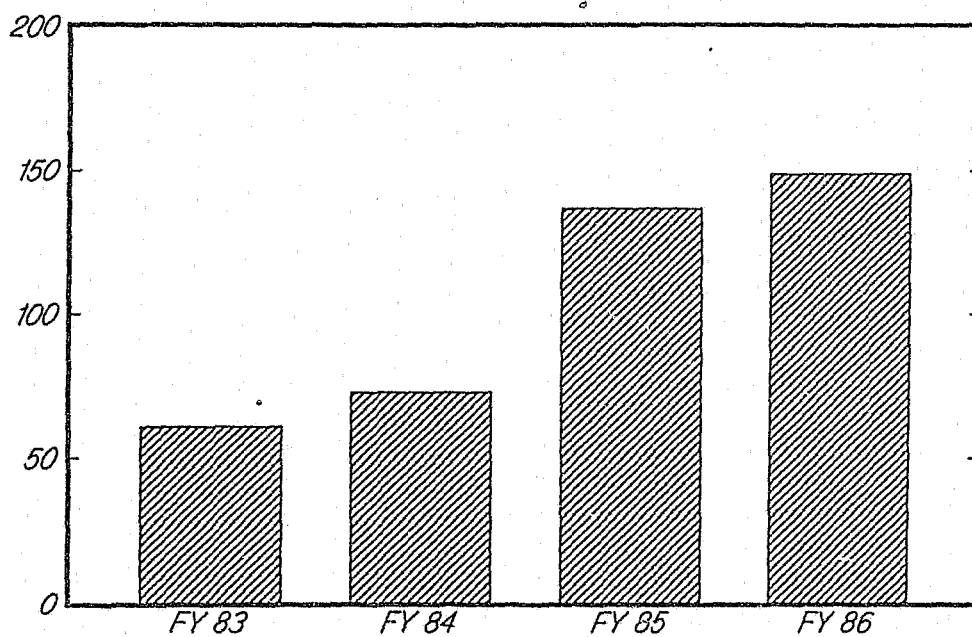
The *Internal Fiscal Audits Unit* completed the annual institutional cycle of financial compliance audits during FY86. It has also completed its first full year wherein its EDP audit component has been operational. Though still in a developmental mode, systems development reviews were accomplished, and computer-assisted audit techniques have been utilized.

The *Internal Operations and Program Audits Unit* concentrated on the enhancement of the internal audit system in each program and facility of the department during FY86. A total of 54 scheduled audits were conducted. More than 35 follow-up audits and eight special audits also were conducted by

Pre-Service Correctional Officers Trained FY 81-FY 86



Apprehensions per Month



the unit. In FY86, one adult facility, Centralia Correctional Center, one juvenile facility, Illinois Youth Center/Pere Marquette, and one Community Correctional Center, Fox Valley, achieved the distinction of a zero finding audit.

The work of the unit also resulted in a significant decrease in findings of external auditors employed by the Office of the State Auditor General.

The emphasis placed on auditing is consistent with the department goal to best utilize the resources made available through state budgeting procedures and the General Assembly.

The *Internal Investigations Unit*, in addition to investigations of incidents and allegations of wrongdoing, includes a Polygraph Unit and a Canine Unit.

During FY86, the Internal Investigations Unit conducted 254 criminal and administrative investigations and 69 investigative inquiries. The polygraph examiner administered 317 polygraph examinations, 273 of which were at the request of the Administrative Review Board or the Adult and Juvenile Divisions.

The Internal Investigations Unit has concentrated on the prosecution of conspiracy cases to help stem gang-related criminal activity. In addition, the Internal Investigations Unit, in cooperation with the Information Services Unit, has instituted the ability to enter and inquire into the computerized listing of incidents and crimes for all adult and juvenile facilities.

Intelligence gathering on potential criminal activity has included the coordination of gang-related information and information received from informants with the Adult Division and the Department of State Police Intelligence Section.

The *Detention Standards and Services Unit* establishes standards and monitors the performance of county and municipal jails and lockups in the state. During FY86 the unit — in cooperation with the Governor's Task Force on Detention Standards — began the process of reviewing and revising standards.

During FY86, 95 county jails, three county work release centers, 265 municipal jails and 13 juvenile detention homes received complete inspections. Consistent with department practice to provide advice and assistance to jurisdictions with deficiencies in their jail operations, 898 consultations were completed.

The unit's jail monitoring continues to indicate that jail populations in Illinois reflect national trends in that most jails were chronically overcrowded. One of the impacts of the overcrowding on the unit's assignments was the need to complete 74 special investigations and 71 investigations of unusual occurrences.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEE AND INMATE SERVICES

Meeting the needs of nearly 10,000 employees and 30,000 committed persons (institutions, community centers, and field services—adult and juvenile) is the principal activity of the Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services. The bureau is comprised of a number of units that address specific aspects of employee and inmate services.

School District #428 was created by statute to serve the department. The all important function of education—academic and vocational—is a major program activity within department facilities. The school district, through an administrative staff headed by a superintendent, jointly supervises and directs educational programs and staff with facility administrators. A variety of programs, ranging from remedial instruction to college degree-granting programs, are available to committed adults and juveniles. During FY86, over 21,850 students were enrolled in school programs with 1,558 receiving GED certificates. A computer program for remedial education students at IYC-Pere Marquette was recognized by the U.S. Department of Education as being innovative and exemplary. Programs were established at the newly opened Danville Correctional Center and several programs were begun that link education to Correctional Industries to provide on-the-job training, technical information and school credit.

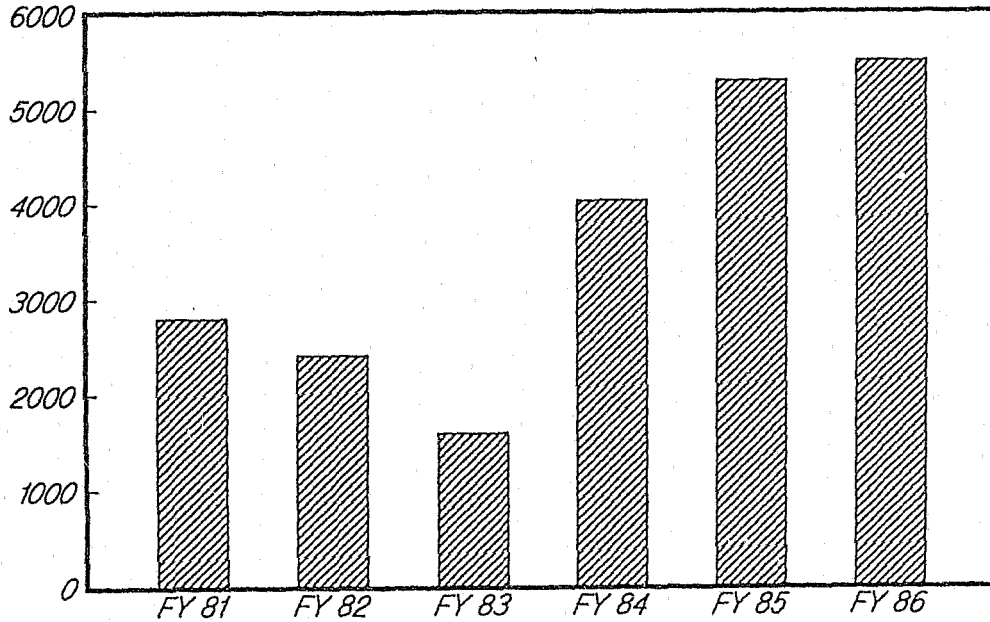
A new initiative for inmates in the Adult Division who are functionally illiterate was designed with implementation scheduled to begin in FY87. Libraries at new institutions also came under the direction of the School District and contracts with library systems serving all other institutions will be developed in FY88.

Inmate Records is an important and necessary function for the department. The accurate calculation of sentences and sentence credits is an area of obvious importance to inmates and the administration of release and parole procedures. During FY86, a significant number of cases were recalculated as the result of an Illinois Supreme Court ruling in *People vs. Goodman*. The ruling mandated the calculation of probation credits as part of the sentence.

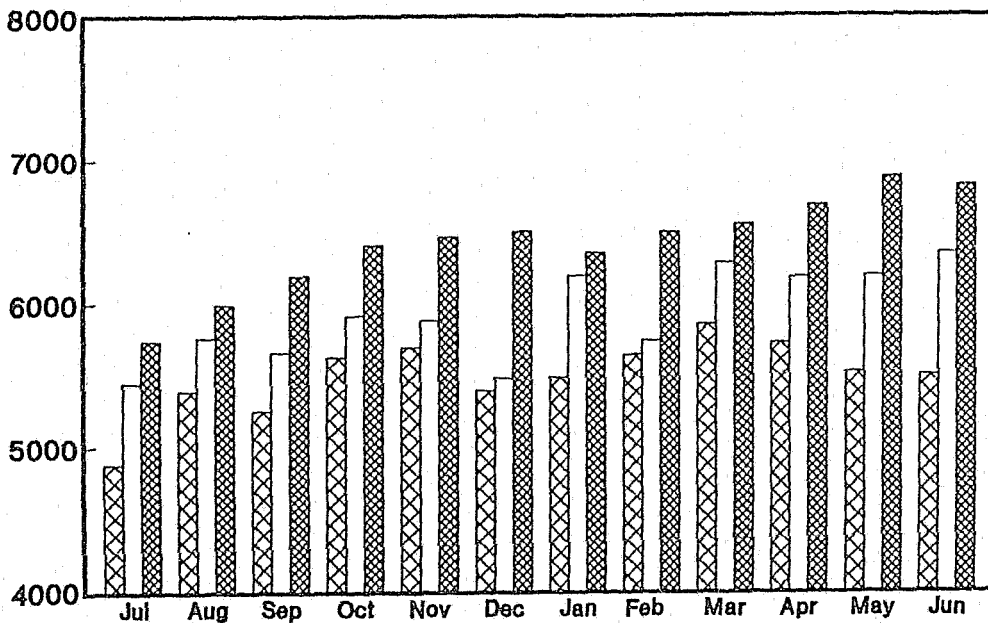
On July 1, 1984, state statute required that the general public be given access to certain information maintained by the department. Known as the *Freedom of Information Act*, the coordination task for the department was assigned to the Record Office. During FY86, there were 143 requests for information.

The *Inmate Issues Unit* is primarily involved in the review of inmate grievances. An Administrative Review Board (ARB) conducted 3,745 hearings during FY86. Other functions include the revocation and

Number Trained FY 81 to FY 86



School District 428—Number of Adults Served Fiscal Years 1984 to 1986, by Month



restoration of good conduct credits; the processing of tort claims to cover lost or damaged personal property; and the coordination, review and processing of an average of 65 letters per day from inmates and the general public, attorneys, legislators, and other executive departments concerned with individual inmate issues.

The *Inmate Issues Unit* also provides administrative coordination of volunteer programs for all facilities: There were approximately 5,261 persons contributing an average of 99,000 volunteer hours during FY86.

The *Policy and Directives Unit* is responsible for the continuous review, drafting and redrafting, and promulgation of department rules and regulations. Correctional law and professional practice are ever changing and require constant review so that department rules and regulations promote lawful compliance and acceptable practice. During FY86, all department rules were reviewed and necessary amendments were drafted. There were 217 directives reviewed and 164 directives published during the year.

Corrections is an activity that generates litigation. The *Legal Services Unit* coordinates, reviews, counsels and represents the department and department staff in matters requiring legal advice and consultation. It also acts as liaison with the Attorney General's Office on issues requiring court appearance.

The following is a report of significant developments and activities in *Legal Services Unit* during FY86:

MAJOR LITIGATION

Smith v. Chrans

In a significant decision, U.S. District Court upheld the agreement between the department and AFSCME permitting female correctional officers to supervise living units. Cell curtains were not required to accommodate any residual privacy rights of prisoners due to security concerns. The Court held that the policy held intrusions by persons of the opposite sex to a minimum and avoided discrimination against women in job opportunities.

Gains v. Lane

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld newly promulgated department regulations governing mail privileges.

Walker v. Rowe, et al

Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a judgment of \$706,845 plus \$145,792 in attorneys' fees against former director Rowe and David Sandahl. The estates of three correctional officers murdered at Pontiac during the July, 1978 riots filed suit and claimed that those officers and three injured officers had the right to a safe working environment. In

reversing the judgment, the Seventh Circuit held that the due process clause does not assure safe working conditions for public employees. The Court found that having decided voluntarily to take state employment, an officer could not turn around and claim that the constitution required that safety be a larger component of the total employment package. The level of safety to be provided by the state "is determined by political and economic forces, not by juries implementing the due process clause."

Azeez and Muhammad v. Fairman, Wright and Dodge

The Seventh Circuit upheld the department's requirement that an inmate obtain a court order changing his name before the department is required to recognize the name change. The court said that "prisoners in maximum security prisons do not dedicate themselves to making life easier for the guards and wardens. One way in which they make life more difficult is by changing their names frequently." The Court concluded that by requiring inmates to undergo the formalities of the statutory name change procedure, the prison authorities prevent capricious, harassing, on-the-spot name changes.

Kareem Faheem-EI v. Lane, et al

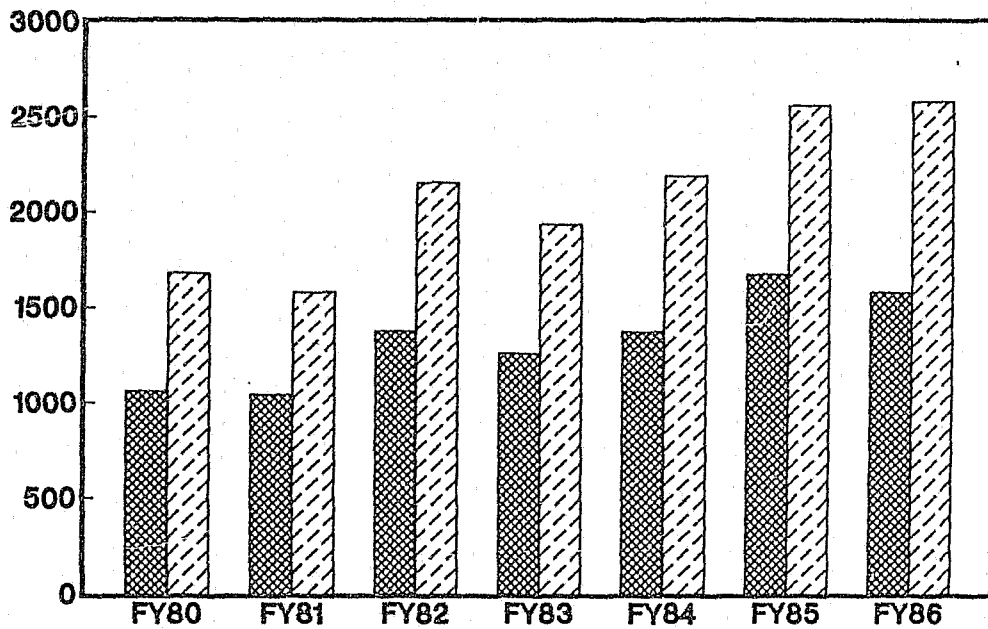
The court entered judgment in favor of the department, dismissing the complaint and the action. Plaintiffs, all members of the Moorish Science Temple of America, El Rukn tribe, who are currently incarcerated in Illinois penitentiaries, claimed that they were members of a legitimate religious organization and complained that the department prohibited them from congregating in religious worship services, wearing identifying emblems, or possessing certain printed materials, thus interfering with their right to the free exercise of religion. The court recognized that official recognition given to a street gang would enhance the gang's prestige within a prison and tend to undermine the prison administration's ability to maintain security within the prison.

In other matters, the legal staff conducted over 50 training sessions at the training academy and throughout the state, reviewed all legislation and major contracts, responded to over 200 phone inquiries per week, represented the department in employment discrimination, certain civil rights actions and coordinated the representation of over 800 civil actions with the Office of the Attorney General.

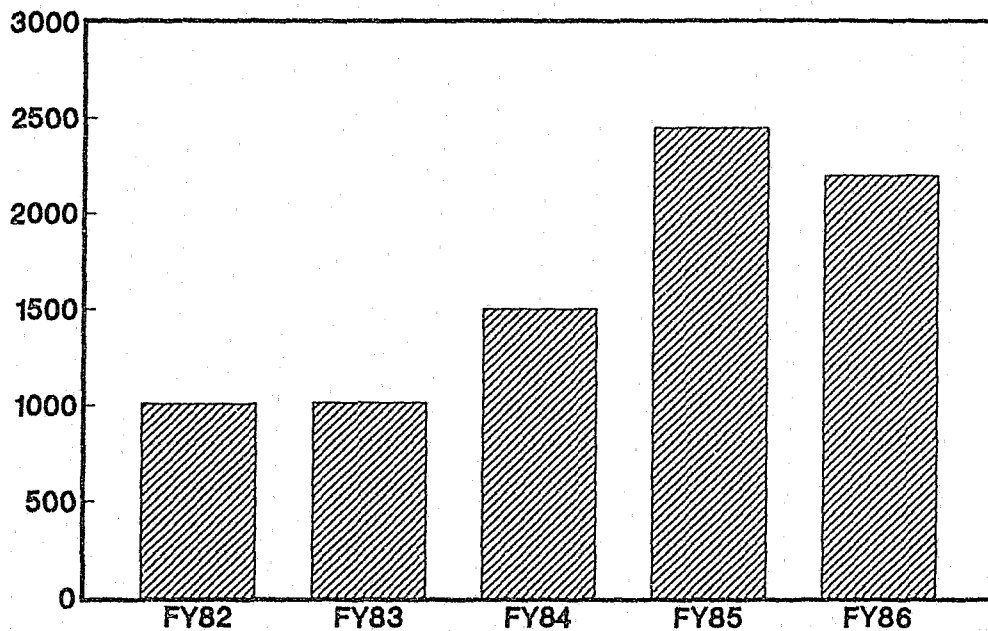
A major unit of the Bureau of Employee and Inmate Services is the *Training Academy*. The academy is located in Springfield at department headquarters at the former Concordia Seminary. The academy provides pre-service training to all new employees. During FY86, the *Training Academy* began a multi-tiered approach to in-service training, offering basic and advanced programs in 43 different professional training areas. These areas included first aid, crisis management, hostage negotiating, food preparation and counseling techniques. In FY86 there were 5,492

**SCHOOL DISTRICT 428
ADULT AND JUVENILE G.E.D. CERTIFICATES**

Certificates *Tested*



**SCHOOL DISTRICT 428
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES SERVED**



persons trained in 255 training sessions. New and refined training techniques allowed the academy to show a 15% growth in total training with a 4% reduction in overall expenditures.

The size of the department and the need to pursue formal lines of communication at times hinder resolution of inmate problems. The *Inmate Advocacy Unit* mitigates these problems. Unit staff respond to the concerns of adult inmates and juveniles. They are physically present in each facility on a scheduled basis and have free and open access to all committed persons. They are also responsive to telephone and mail requests.

The advocates' official function permits immediate communication with chief administrative officers and central office staff to seek problem resolution whenever and wherever thought to be appropriate. This inmate service is an important mechanism for diffusing volatile situations within department facilities. During the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1985, there were 4,468 complaints investigated by the office.

On a national basis, the area of correctional practice that has generated the most litigation is medical and health services. The department has directed special attention to the provision of acceptable services in this area. The *Medical Services Unit* supervises several separate offices: Health services, environmental health, mental health, dental services, and food services.

During the fiscal year, an audit of health records was initiated to assist in the assessment of the quality of services that were being rendered.

Special efforts were expended by the mental health coordinator to assist the Dixon Correctional Center in the effort to develop and organize a Special Treatment Center to accommodate the department's growing population of adult inmates in need of mental health services in a medium security setting.

Sex offender treatment groups were initiated at several facilities and the Mental Health Coordinator worked with facility staff to open the Dixon Correctional Center's Special Treatment Center to address the needs of the adult population who require special programs.

The department's master menu has been further revised to reflect the recommendations of the American Heart Association to be lower in sodium and fat and higher in fiber. These menus will also meet the recommendations of the Food and Nutrition Council of the National Academy of Sciences.

A reorganization of the two offices of the food administrators was completed to increase the frequency of contact with individual facilities and enhance the monitoring of department food services.

In the *Employee Services Unit* several distinct functions are identified as the Labor Relations Office, the

Affirmative Action Office, the Personnel Office, and the Payroll/Timekeeping/Claims Office.

The *Labor Relations Office* coordinates activities with the state Labor Relations Board, Department of Central Management Services and represents the department during negotiations and monitors contract compliance.

The *Affirmative Action Office* monitors and provides direction concerning department compliance with state and federal statutes related to fair and equal employment. The office develops and updates an affirmative action plan and acts as liaison in civil rights issues. The office also is involved in the review and development of training programs concerned with human relations, conflict management, cultural/racial awareness, upward mobility, and equal employment issues.

The *Personnel Office* is responsible for transactions related to hiring, promotions, transfers, reductions, discipline, separations, classification issues, and insurance and retirement processing for all employees. An increased emphasis has been placed on responding to unemployment compensation claims from former employees and in trying to inform current employees of various personnel benefits available to them.

During FY86, staff from the agency *Personnel Office* became increasingly involved in assisting with the personnel aspects of opening new institutions. This activity included participation in the Correctional Officer Trainee screening process and establishing new position descriptions.

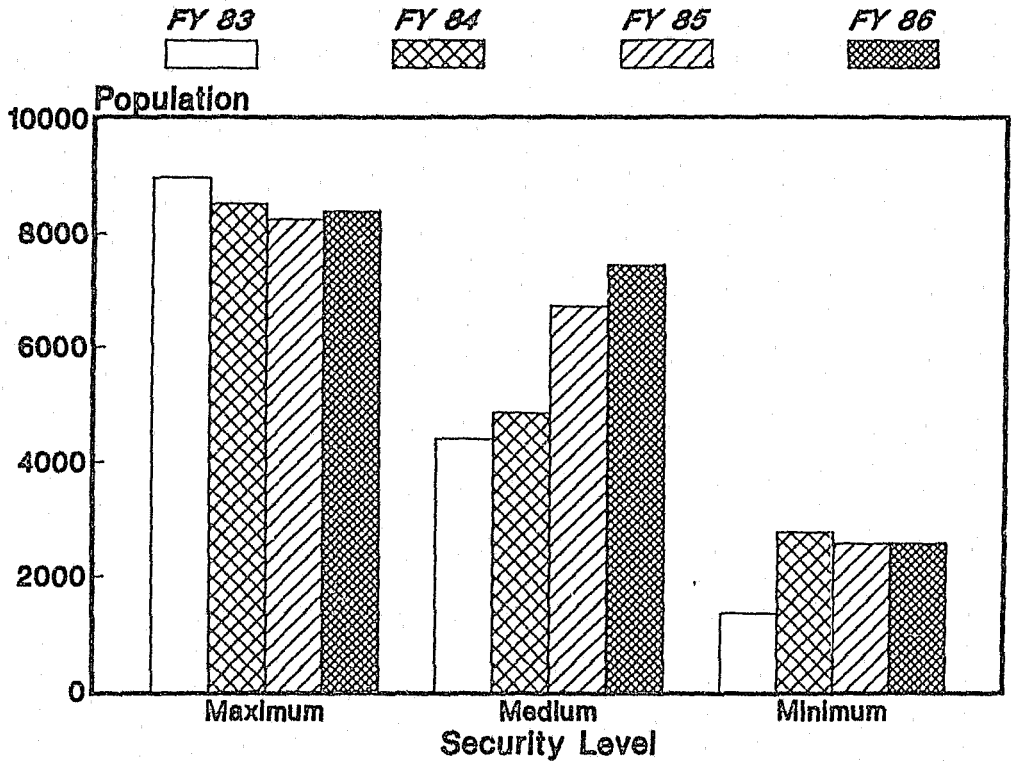
Separate offices exist for payroll, timekeeping, claims and worker's compensation. The size of the department's staff and the nature of job assignments in corrections generate considerable activity in these areas.

The *Payroll Office* processes the payroll appropriations and related functions, such as the generation of payroll reports, the processing of garnishments, bankruptcy and tax levies, statements of economic interest, deferred compensation, and savings bond programs.

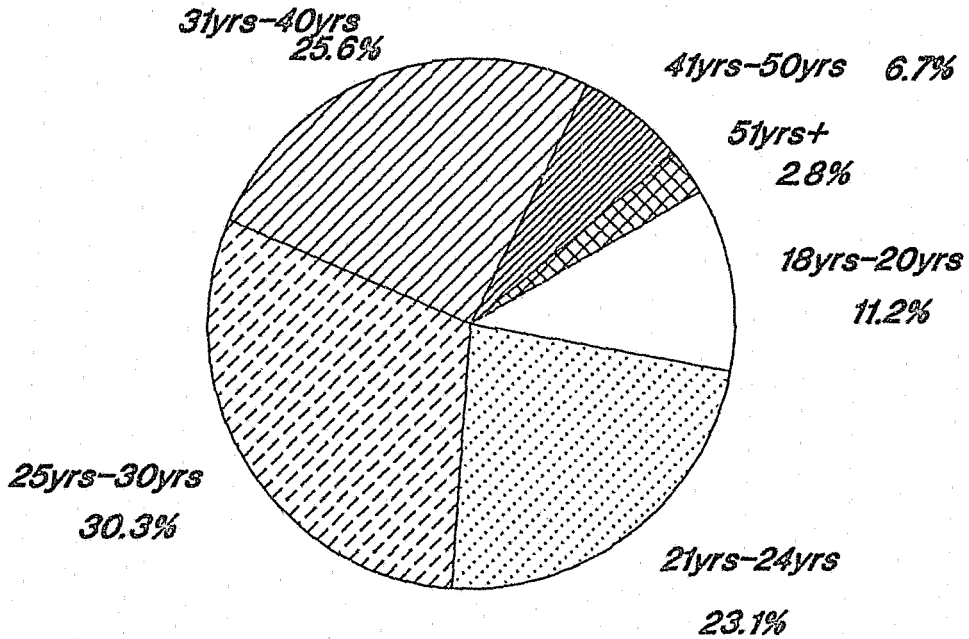
The *Claims Office* processes all Illinois Court of Claims actions, Industrial Commission and insurance claims, all insurance matters for the department except auto liability, employee personal property claims, and claims for back wages by employees.

The *Worker's Compensation Office* is unique in that it has a dual obligation—to the injured employee and to the state. It must interpret and administer the provisions of the Illinois Worker's Compensation and Occupational Diseases Act with full regard to the interest of the claimant. It also must evaluate the integrity of claims in relation to the provisions of the act and guard against excessive claims, charges and fraud.

ADULT INMATE POPULATION



ADULT INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE



17yr olds represent less than 0.5% of population

ADULT DIVISION

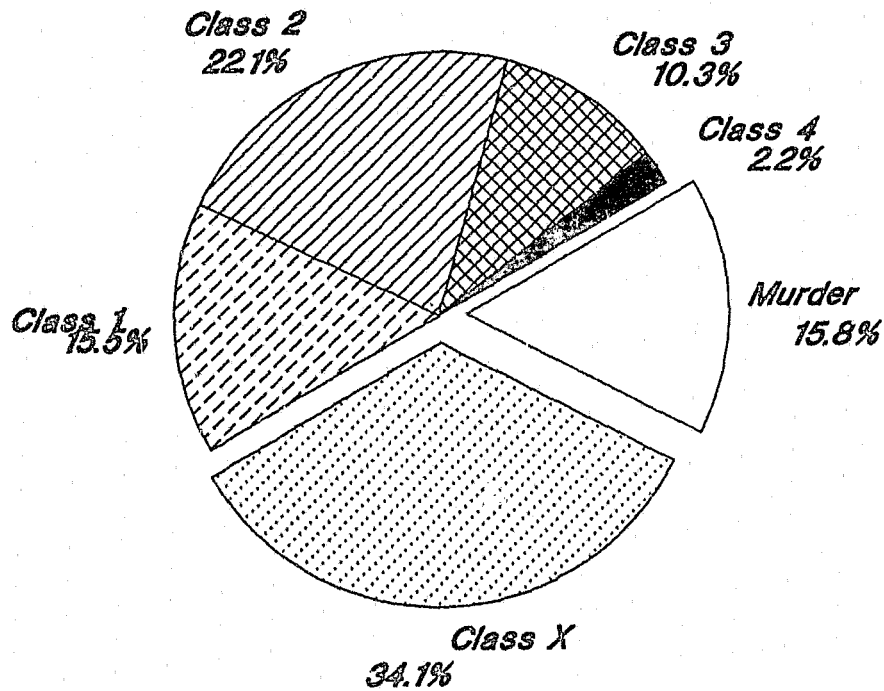
The *Adult Division* is the largest unit within the department, consisting of 18 prisons, seven work camps, four satellite facilities, two condemned units, and four reception centers. During FY86, The *Adult Division* provided custody, care, and treatment for 28,469 committed persons, requiring 7,916 employees to provide 24-hour coverage, seven days per week.

Ten new prisons have been added in the past 10 years and several existing facilities increased available bedspace. Since 1977, the average daily population has increased by 8,544 inmates. Despite this rapid expansion, the *Adult Division* has continued to maintain and improve physical plants, programs and treatment services. In 1986, with the Pontiac Correctional Center achieving accreditation, the last of the established adult institutions reached this long sought goal.

The *Adult Division* also includes *Illinois Correctional Industries* and the *Transfer Coordinator's Office*. Industries programs continue to develop new products which are cost effective and provide training and employment skills to inmate workers.

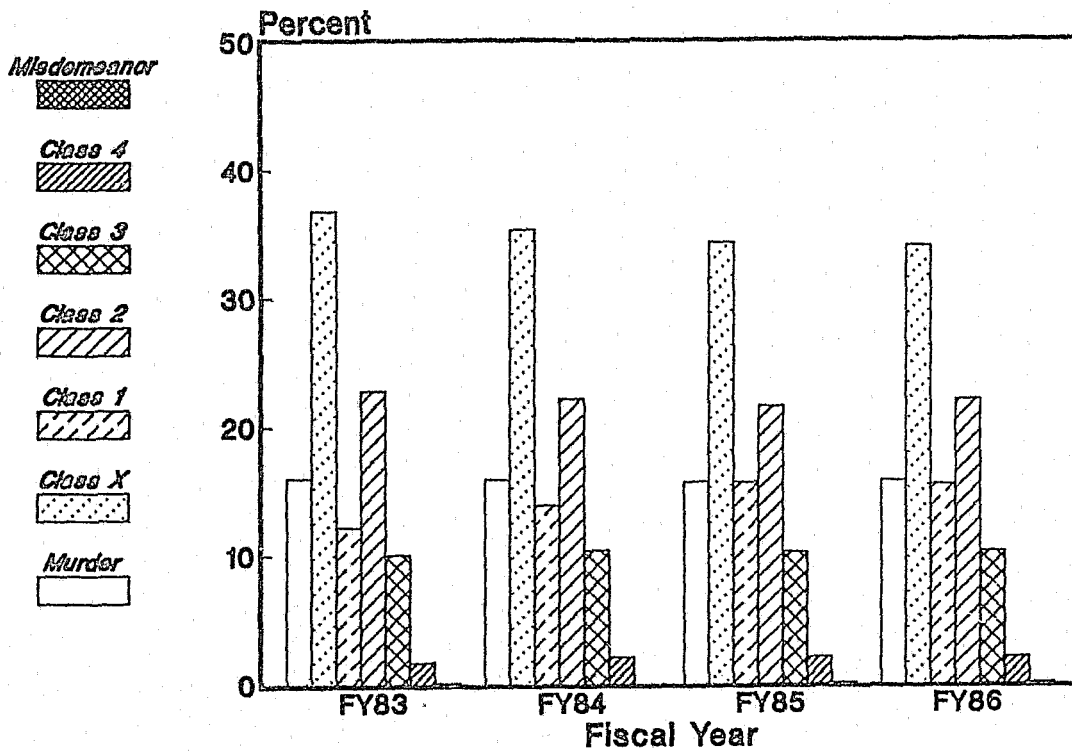
The *Transfer Coordinator's Office* oversees the transfer of all inmates between various DOC prisons, work release centers, and county jails. It is the responsibility of the *Transfer Coordinator's Office* to determine where inmates are placed. This determination is made when an inmate is initially classified and continues through the inmate's period of incarceration. Further, the *Transfer Coordinator's Office* is responsible for the coordination of the Central Transportation Unit. The Central Transportation Unit consists of 11 buses (three at Joliet; three at Logan; three at Menard and two at Sheridan) in which inmates are transferred from one facility to another.

ADULT POPULATION BY CLASS OF CRIME



misdemeanor & unclassified total less than 0.1%

ADULT POPULATION BY CLASS OF CRIME



Centralia Correctional Center

Opened 1980 Rated Capacity: 950
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1983
FY86 Average Daily Population: 964
Average Age of Inmates: 30.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,444

The Centralia Correctional Center gained reaccreditation from the federal Commission on Accreditation for Corrections on January 12, 1986. The external audit of November, 1985, was accomplished with no findings.

Centralia Correctional Center continues to provide high quality educational programming for inmates. Approximately 50% of the inmate population are served in some aspect of educational programs, either as a full-time student, or taking advantage of college classes available on a part-time basis.

A new graphic arts vocational program has been approved in the one and five-year education plans. An institutional newspaper is being produced as part of this class.

The psychotechnics reading program has been implemented and is serving students from 6.0 - 8.0 grade level. Recent TABE test results have indicated an average reading grade level gain of six months for each month's instruction. The English as a second language program is offering two class sessions.

Chapter I test results showed average gain of 5.8 months for each month of instruction in the reading program and 5.3 months gain for each month of instruction in math.

This was the first full fiscal year in which the twelve-week overlapping scheduling was used in the academic college program. This type of scheduling enabled our program to expand from 57 academic classes in the last fiscal year to 72 in FY86. Because a new semester started every six weeks, an increased number of inmates were able to enroll in college programming.

The Electronics Program again participated in the Illinois Association of Electricity and Electronics Educators (IAEEE) competition. Due to the cooperation of the Centralia Correctional Center administration, several qualified inmates were allowed to travel to Illinois Central College campus for the finals of the competition. Their excellent performance against students from college campuses throughout Illinois provided reinforcement for our belief that our correctional education programs are quality programs providing skills enabling inmates to prepare themselves for employment.

The MicroQuest vocational assessment instrument was implemented, and new procedures identifying

and serving special needs students were put into place. Additionally, nine community volunteers have been regularly assisting in educational programs by providing tutoring for inmates with special educational needs.

Course offerings from Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, have been expanded from four per year to six per year.

Educational staff are assigned to the various housing units for recruitment purposes. Staff visit the housing units once each month, allowing inmates an opportunity to ask questions about programs and complete the first step in the enrollment process.

Danville Correctional Center

Opened October 15, 1985
Rated Capacity: 900
Medium Security Males
Accreditation Review: 9/8/86
Average Population: 888
Average Age of Inmates: 28
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,985

The Danville Correctional Center provides a full range of activities for its inmates. In its first year of operation, vocational programs offered through Danville Area Community College include: heating, ventilation and air conditioning; culinary arts; electronics; building maintenance; diesel automotive mechanics; and data entry. Outreach programs, such as Children of Substance Abusers, were initiated with a solid inmate response.

A prototype fluidized bed boiler utilizing Illinois coal and lime proved a viable means in providing heat to the facility.

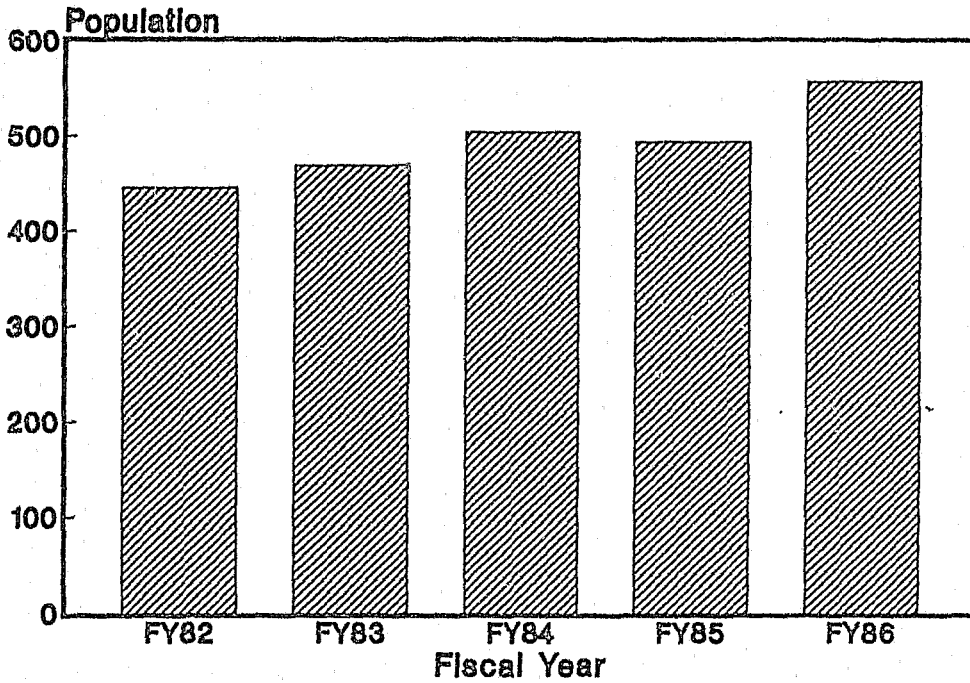
Dixon Correctional Center

Opened 1983 Rated Capacity: 806
Medium Security Males
Accreditation audit slated October, 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population: 824
Average Age of Inmates: 31.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$21,755

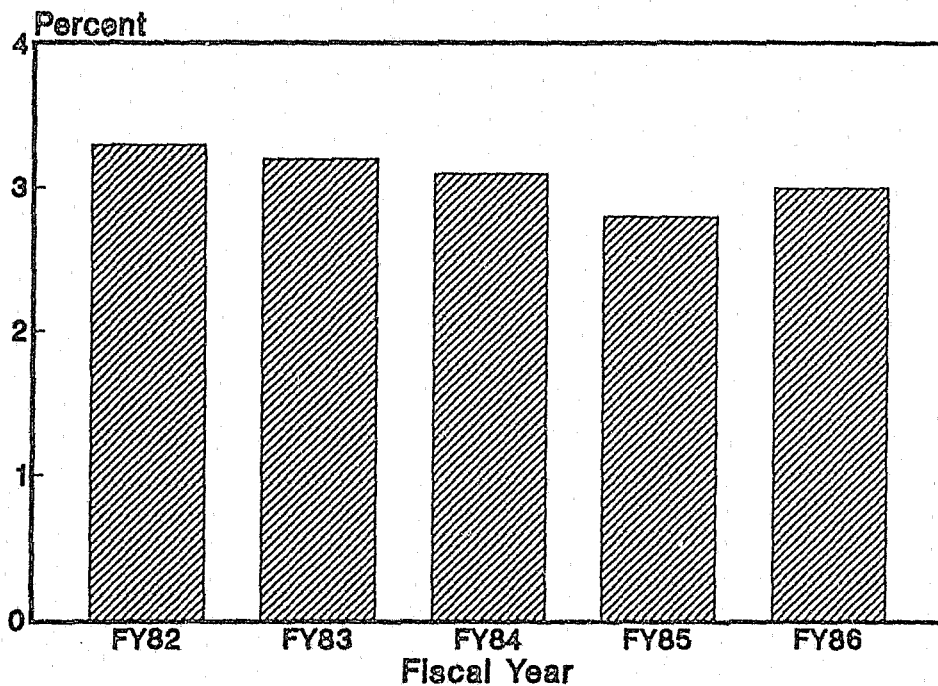
The Dixon Correctional Center's first open house was held on August 25, 1985. Approximately 1,000 visitors toured the facility. Overall comments made by the attendees were very positive.

The Dixon Correctional Center received its formal award of accreditation on January 12, 1986.

ADULT INSTITUTION FEMALE POPULATION



ADULT INSTITUTION FEMALE POPULATION



calculated as a percent of institution population.

The Special Treatment Center (STC) which opened in April 1985 has a current inmate population of 248. The capacity will be 315 when all staff and facilities are in place. The Special Treatment Center deals mainly with three classes of inmates: those who are moderately to severely retarded; those who suffer from learning disabilities; and those who suffer from mental health and behavior disorders. The STC environment is beneficial to stabilized psychotics who are ready for a medium security setting and can be transferred from the maximum security psychiatric center. The goal of the STC is to integrate many of these inmates into the general prison population once they develop skills or emotional stability necessary for such a move.

The Dixon Correctional Center Optical Lab officially opened on March 19, 1986. The Correctional Industry operation will manufacture eyeglasses for state prison inmates and public aid recipients. The Department of Public Aid dispenses more than 80,000 pairs of eyeglasses to its clients annually and the Department of Corrections issues approximately 5,000 pairs of glasses to inmates annually. The new optical lab, an Illinois Correctional Industries program, has the capability of manufacturing 100,000 pairs of prescription eyewear per year using state-of-the-art equipment. Approximately 40 inmates will be trained to grind lenses and assemble the glasses.

Sauk Valley College degrees and certification were awarded to inmates in the following areas of study in June 1986:

- 3 - Associate in Applied Science, Business and Information Systems
- 1 - Associate in Liberal Studies
- 4 - Associate of Science Certificates
- 5 - Business and Information Systems
- 3 - Small Engine Repair

Dwight Correctional Center

Opened 1930 Rated Capacity: 496
All Security Classifications - Females
Accredited May, 1984
FY86 Average Daily Population: 561
Average Age of Inmates: 32
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$18,230

The Dwight Correctional Center, located approximately 75 miles south of Chicago, is the only state correctional facility for adult female offenders. As of June 30, 1986, 22% of Dwight inmates were classified maximum security, 24.9% as medium security, and 48.1% as minimum security, and 4.9% pending classification.

To provide an incentive for proper behavior, an honor cottage was established in FY84 and a second

honor cottage in FY86. These cottages are designated for inmates whose institutional adjustments and achievements merit placement in a less-controlled and less-restricted environment. Inmates living in the honor cottage are provided additional privileges and program opportunities not available to other general population inmates.

Lincoln College at Dwight Correctional Center expanded their programming by construction of an additional building, Lincoln Hall, in the fall of 1985 and the addition of a restaurant management vocational program. Also, in order to supplement existing resources and better prepare students for continued educational endeavors, Lincoln College established a reference library. During FY86, Illinois State University began providing courses in extension at the correctional center, enabling inmates to work toward a four-year college degree.

Through an apprenticeship program, authorized by the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, apprenticeships are offered in building maintenance, cook, baker, and water/wastewater treatment. Two inmates have completed the apprenticeship program - one being the first female to complete an apprenticeship program while incarcerated.

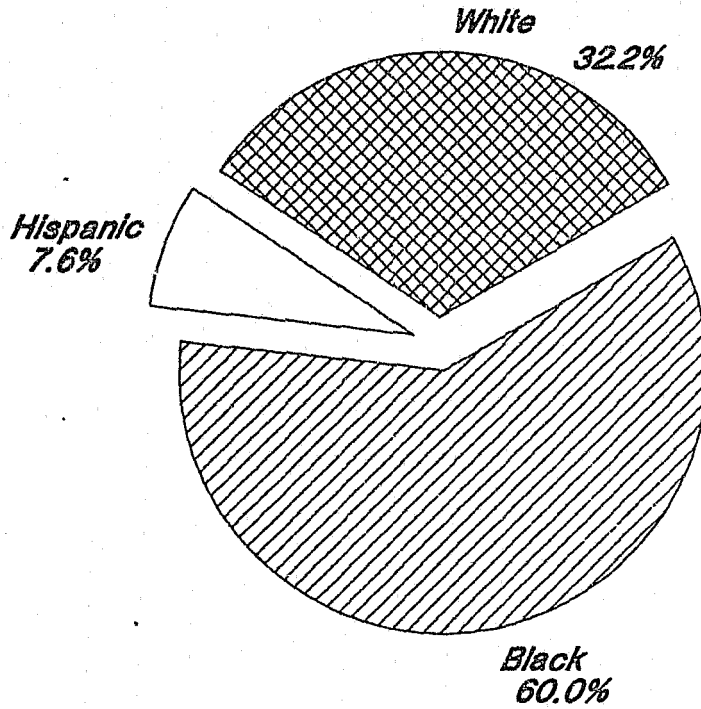
Since construction of a 46-bed Mental Health Unit in FY85, mental health programming has been expanded to provide better services for mentally handicapped inmates and to provide recreational therapy focusing on special care inmates.

In conjunction with the Family Advocacy Program, a support group was established and meets twice per month to share and resolve mutual problems experienced by mothers and children as a result of the mother's incarceration. In addition, a program was started in which an attorney visits the institution twice per month to conduct seminars and to consult individually with women having legal difficulties regarding the custody of their children.

During FY86, staff was expanded to provide more extensive leisure time activities for inmates. In February, WDND radio of Wilmington held a live disc jockey broadcast from the institution. To highlight Black History Month, the Chi-lites singing group presented a program for inmates and staff. A play, The Amen Corner, was presented by the Dwight Correctional Center inmate Drama Club. A 5-K run, involving inmates from various correctional centers, staff and community, was held at the institution in March.

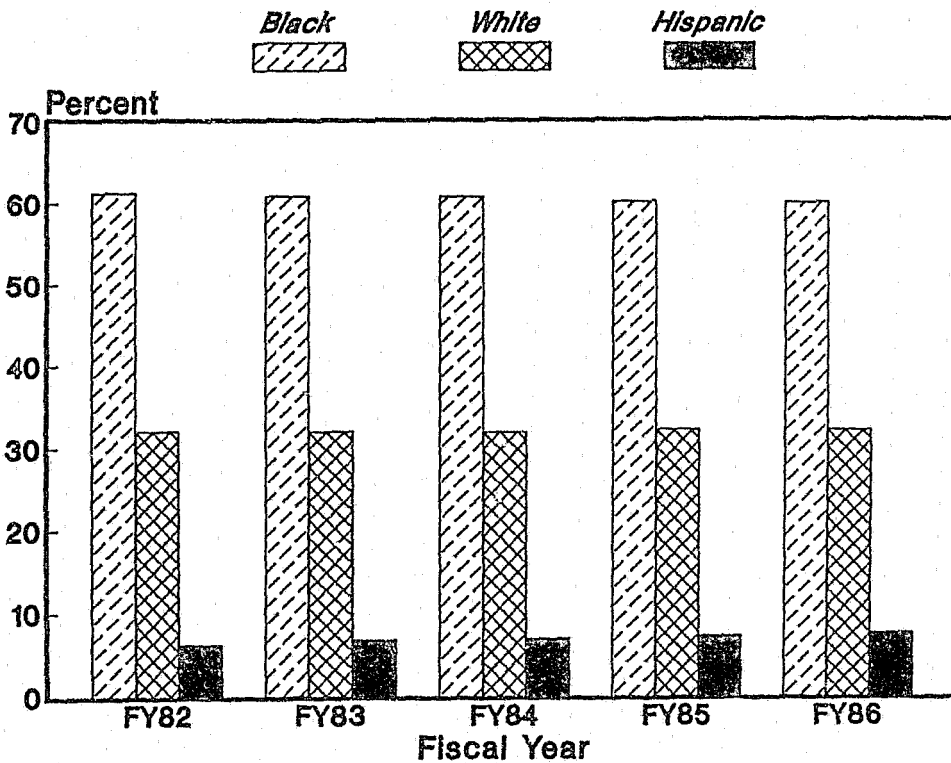
ADULT POPULATION BY RACE

As of June 30, 1986



(American-Indian population is less than 0.2%)

ADULT POPULATION BY RACE



(American-Indian population is less than 0.2%)

East Moline Correctional Center

Opened 1980 Rated Capacity: 688
Medium Security Males
Accredited April, 1983
FY86 Average Daily Population: 735
Average Age of Inmates: 30.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,398

The East Moline Correctional Center began conversion from the East Moline Mental Health Center in 1980 and was essentially complete in 1984. Beginning with 14 inmates, the facility has expanded to 688 inmates in three major housing units and two satellite work camps.

Programming consists of numerous academic offerings (GED and college) and has included courses offered through Black Hawk Community College and Western Illinois University. Vocational programs from Black Hawk College include food services, horticulture, data processing, residential trades and drafting. Also, Correctional Industries continues to service three major hospitals and two correctional institutions cleaning uniforms, linens and related items.

Recent accomplishments include completion of a new running track, addition of storage areas for new grounds and landscaping equipment, and reaccreditation through the American Correctional Association with a 98% compliance rate.

The Community Projects Programs through the work camps have continued in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, the Department of Conservation and community requests. Major landscaping and local work projects remain a major activity for Work Camp inmates on a year-round basis.

John A. Graham Correctional Center

Opened 1980 Rated Capacity: 950
Medium Security Males
Accredited January, 1983 - Reaccredited
January, 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 960
Average Age of Inmates: 29.9
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,240

The John A. Graham Correctional Center, located in Hillsboro, approximately 60 miles south of Springfield, received its first inmates in September, 1980. A portion of the institution was double-celled in November, 1983, as a means to provide additional space in a crowded adult system. A Reception and Classification Center was added in April of 1984 and currently serves 45 Central Illinois counties.

During FY86, additional operational and programmatic activities were implemented. A literacy program, providing individual tutoring to inmates, was initiated through volunteers. A theatre program and drawing class were added to supplement the current cultural arts program available to the inmate population. The first Graham 10K foot race took place with citizens from local communities participating. A separate recreation area, including weight pads, horse shoe pits, ball diamond and basketball court, was completed for the honor dorm units. The mental health program was expanded to include an additional psychologist and specialized programs.

A new word processing system was implemented in FY86. The system has been instrumental in staff use of time, intradepartmental communication and the uniformity of documents.

A project to paint the interiors and exteriors of all the buildings also was implemented during FY86. The approval to renovate the dietary kitchen floor also was approved. The institution replaced the heating and cooling systems in all the guard towers. The Correctional Industries program was expanded to include upholstering wood furniture.

Jacksonville Correctional Center

Opened October, 1984 Rated Capacity: 500
Minimum Security Males
Accredited January, 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 497
Average Age of Inmates: 29.9
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$18,110

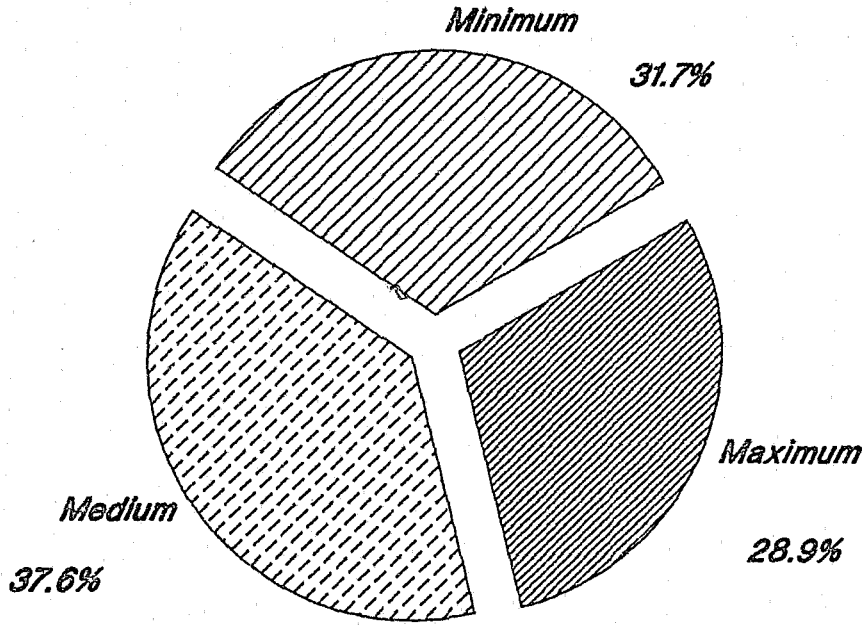
The Jacksonville Correctional Center is a new facility that began operation in FY85. It replaced a pre-release center housed on the grounds of the Jacksonville Mental Health Center. The correctional center was constructed to accommodate the expanding inmate population of the Department. It was the result of emergency authorization by the General Assembly to house and program an accelerated population expansion during FY84 and 85.

In FY86, a new greenhouse was constructed for the horticulture vocational program. Expansion of the gymnasium, as well as a new inmate commissary building, are scheduled for FY87.

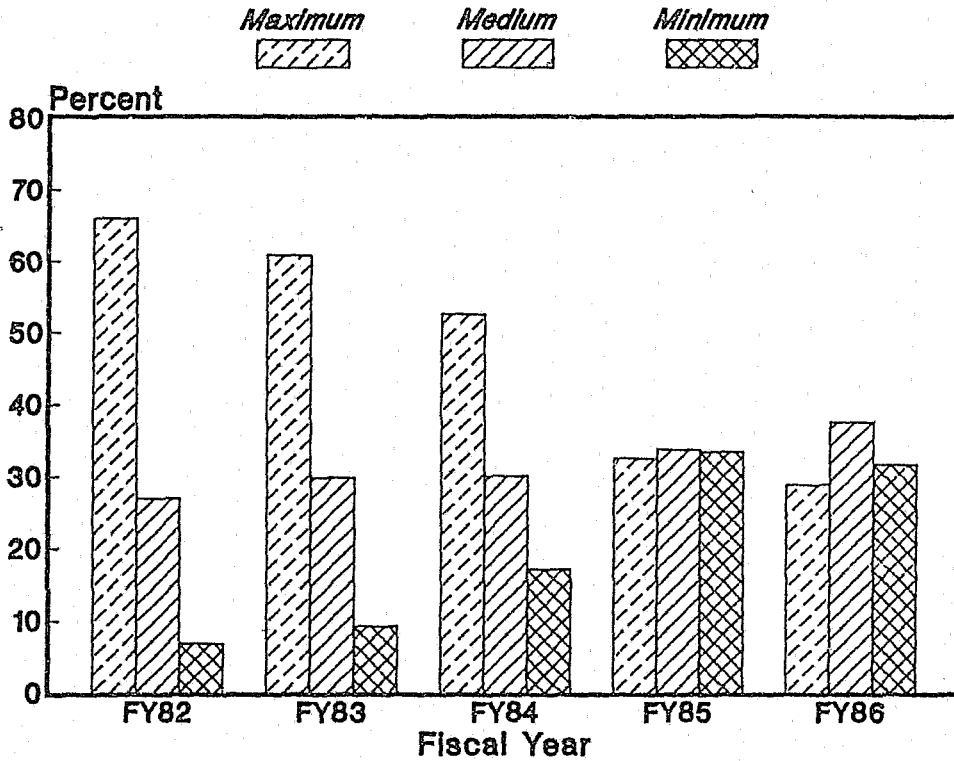
The highway crew continued cleaning projects working in conjunction with the Department of Transportation. The correctional center also assisted the city of Jacksonville and the local high school in various other special projects. The correctional center garden crew planted and maintained a seven-acre garden. Produce from this garden benefited the prison dietary, as well as the Morgan-Scott-Cass County Food Bank and the St. Johns Bread Line in Springfield.

ADULT POPULATION BY SECURITY LEVEL

As of June 30, 1986



ADULT POPULATION BY SECURITY LEVEL



Joliet Correctional Center

Opened 1860 Rated Capacity: 1,180
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 1,171
Average Age of Inmates: 27.1
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$17,727

It should first be noted that the Joliet Correctional Center was reaccredited by the American Correctional Association in FY86.

A total renovation of the East Cellhouse has begun and will be an ongoing project through FY87.

The construction of a new Dining/Kitchen Building was begun which will provide meals for the entire inmate population, as well as staff.

A Dry Cleaning Plant was set up and is functioning, which provides dry cleaning service for correctional officer uniforms, for the staffs of the Stateville, Sheridan and Joliet Correctional Centers.

A complete upgrading of the sewers of this facility, with the installation of a bar screen was completed during this past reporting period.

A total renovation of the Graphic Arts Building was completed, and programming is now available in that location.

It should be noted that library services are now being offered through the Corn Belt Library System and that library services have now been expanded to seven days a week, including holidays.

Counseling services for general population inmates have been increased to seven days a week, and for five of the seven days, 13 hours of coverage is available.

Laundry hours have been expanded to six days a week, from 12 hours of operation five days a week.

The construction and development of the staff work-out area has been completed and is now available for all employees to use seven days a week.

The second floor of the Administration Building has gone through extensive renovation work; upgrading of facilities which were antiquated.

Lincoln Correctional Center

Opened October, 1984 Rated Capacity: 558
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 554
Average Age of Inmates: 28.9
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$21,084

The Lincoln Correctional Center opened in January of 1984 as a pre-release center on the grounds of a mental health facility in Lincoln. Construction was completed and the current site occupied that same autumn. The construction of the Lincoln facility, designed to house 500 inmates in a dormitory-style setting, was funded through an emergency authorization by the General Assembly in response to an increasing inmate population within the department.

Construction was completed on a new warehouse in early FY86 utilized to store foodstuffs for the Rege-thermic Food Preparation System. Relocation of the maintenance department, coupled with an addition to the gym, has resulted in an increase in program services. Academic and vocational programs now have expanded classroom areas, and self-help groups and chaplaincy services have increased. A leisure time services staff person and a special education teacher have been added to staff. In various stages of construction are a new greenhouse, a commissary/clothing building and a Correctional Industries program.

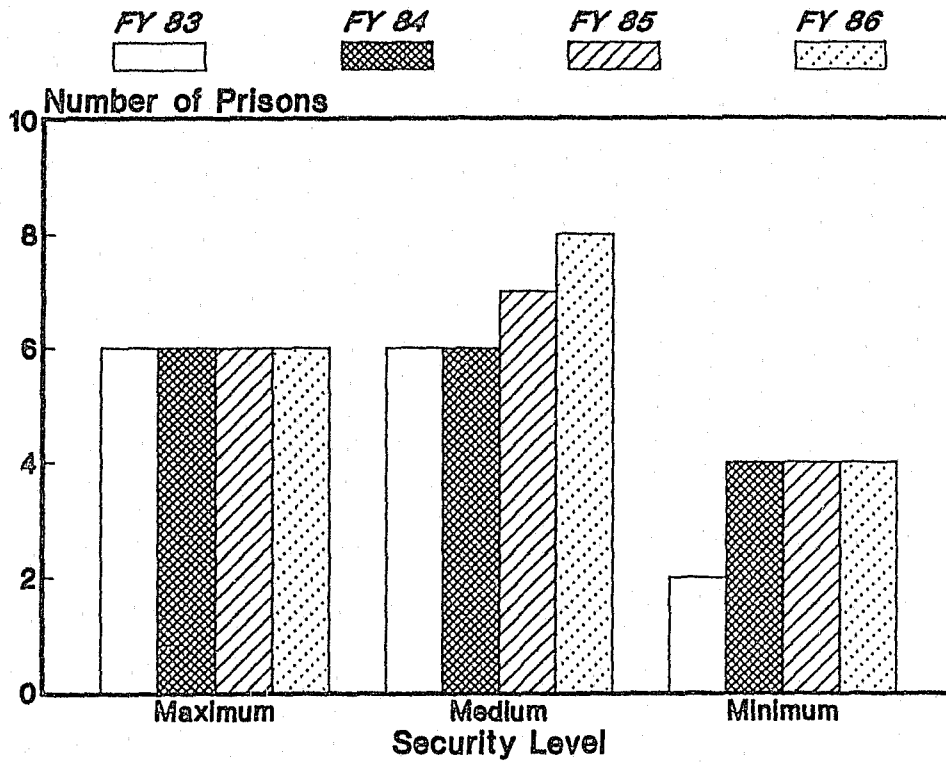
The Springfield Work Camp, located on the Illinois State Fair Grounds, houses an additional 58 inmates. Staff and inmates from the Work Camp have participated in numerous Springfield area community events, including Lincolnfest, Farm Aid and the Capitol Airport Air Rendezvous.

Logan Correctional Center

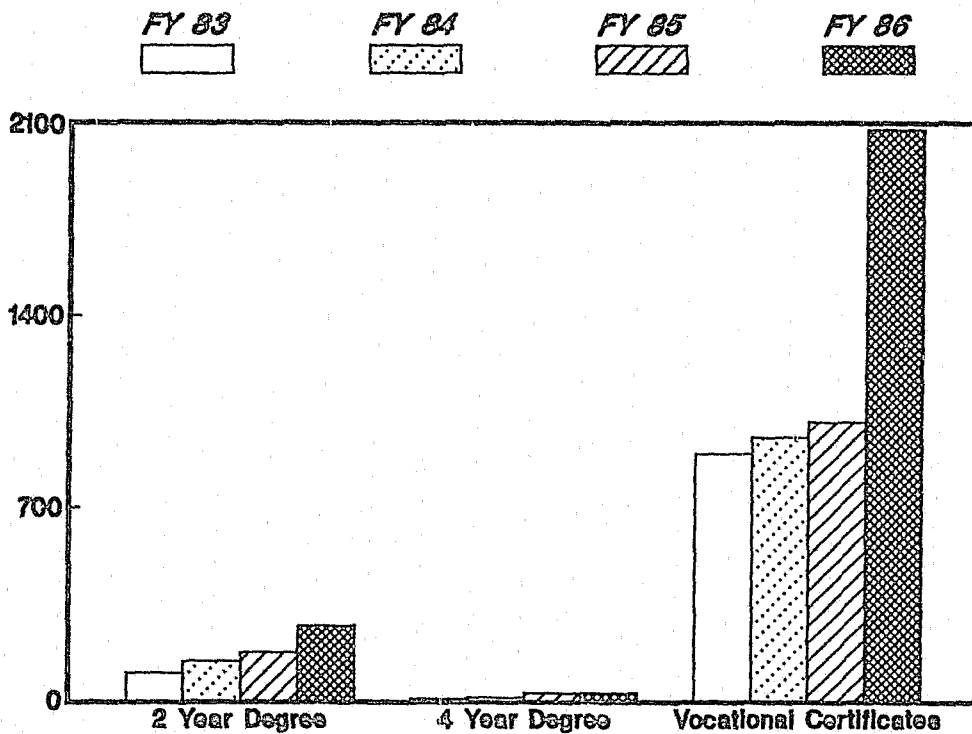
Opened 1977 Rated Capacity: 1,050
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited: 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 1,050
Average Age of Inmates: 30
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,123

The Logan Correctional Center was developed by remodeling a mental health facility in 1977 to accommodate 750 inmates. Increased population needs resulted in additional renovation to provide several hundred more beds. At the end of 1983, a juvenile facility at Hanna City was converted to a work camp and operated as a Logan satellite. The Hanna City Work Camp added 200 beds to account for the Logan prison's present average daily population.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS BY SECURITY LEVEL



SCHOOL DISTRICT 428 DEGREES EARNED



Further FY86 developments included updating, modernizing and repairing the physical plants. At Logan, the high voltage primary electrical distribution system was replaced and upgraded, roofs were repaired on the gymnasium and Housing Unit 6, and the inside perimeter fence was repaired with stainless steel concertina added to the top. The roofs of the Program Center and the visiting center were repaired at Hanna City Work Camp.

Educational and vocational programs also were expanded at Hanna City with the addition of Chapter 1, horticulture and cooperative work training.

Public works projects were expanded in the Hanna City and Lincoln areas — providing these communities with otherwise unaffordable services.

Menard Correctional Center

Opened October, 1878 Rated Capacity: 2,620
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 2,531
Average Age of Inmates: 29.7
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$11,483

Menard's educational programs resulted in five inmates obtaining Bachelor of Arts degrees while 74 inmates earned a general equivalence degree.

On August 1, 1986, the Trust Office and inmate commissaries were linked by computer, providing expedient processing of orders.

A Narcotics Anonymous Program began accepting members during June, 1986.

Members of the American Correctional Association toured the facility on June 2 and 3. Preliminary results of the audits revealed the highest accreditation score in Menard's history of accreditation.

The two new guard towers in the South Cellhouse became operational in the summer of 1985, and the visitors waiting room was renovated. In addition, a storage room for caustic substances was completed.

Plans were finalized to increase security in segregation by addition of 27 solid cell-door fronts.

Emergency lights were added in various areas of the Minimum Security Unit. The segregation armory also was enlarged.

A new meat processing plant located adjacent to the slaughter house was completed and became operational.

Industries sales continued to soar with the development of a new sweatsuit for sale in inmate commissaries and the development of a shrinkless mop. One hundred eleven inmates are currently employed in industries.

Menard Psychiatric Center

Opened 1970 Rated Capacity: 315
Maximum Security Males
Reaccredited August, 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 385
Average Age of Inmates: 31.5
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$15,424

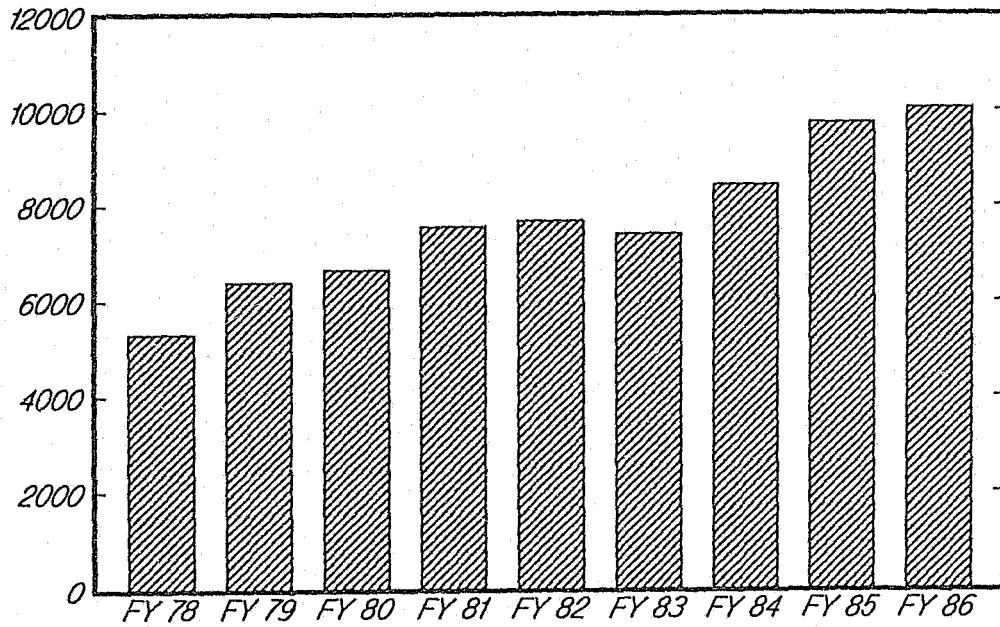
The Menard Psychiatric Center is immediately adjacent to the Menard Correctional Center and was organized in 1970 as a separate facility to respond to the needs of Department inmates with severe psychological disorders and those committed as sexually dangerous.

During FY86, transfers to the center continued at a high rate keeping the center at maximum capacity. A total of 580 admissions were received, averaging 48 per month. During FY86, 107 transfers were made from the center to the Dixon Special Treatment Center which aided in addressing capacity needs for placement of the acute mentally ill.

A number of physical improvements were completed in FY86 that included a sprinkler system for the education area, isolation room in the infirmary, renovation of the pharmacy, along with several paint projects, and tuckpointing.

The MPC was awarded reaccreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections during FY86. This marked the third accreditation for the center. Also during this time period, Governor James Thompson presented one of 36 "Home Town Awards" in recognition of the "R.S.V.P. - Over-the-Hill Gang" project. This project was begun in 1977 with eight volunteers participating in an interaction-socialization program with a group of inmates aged 35 and older. The number of volunteers has increased through the years with 15 to 18 senior citizens presently involved. This group meets with inmates once or twice a month at the center. Their involvement with the project is an integral part of the programming for these inmates and is greatly appreciated by both inmates and staff.

GRF Staff
Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1986



Pontiac Correctional Center

Opened 1871 Rated Capacity: 2,000
Maximum Security Males
Accredited 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 1,755
Average Age of Inmates: 29.4
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,828

During FY86, the Pontiac Correctional Center received Accreditation from the American Correctional Association.

During FY86, construction began on the new Program Center at the Pontiac Correctional Center. This facility will house certain vocational programs (welding, printing, woodworking, and electronics), a new barber shop, a clinical services area and a new library. Also completed during this year was the division of the West Cellhouse into two smaller, more manageable units. A secure area for operation of gates was constructed in the South Cellhouse. This allows the correctional officer to operate 12 separate gates without direct contact with inmates. The upper six feet of the masonry wall bordering the prison on the west and south sides was repaired and additional security wire was placed on the wall.

Funds have been made available to replace roofs on the North and South Cellhouses and the chapel. Funds have also been released to do an entire utility upgrade at the Pontiac Correctional Center. This will include the upgrade of electrical utilities, water utilities and sanitation and storm sewers.

The Pontiac Correctional Center has been focusing on greater program involvement in high school level programs.

Special attention has been directed to staff training issues and the new correctional officer trainee orientation program initiated in the last fiscal year has been continued with even greater success. Unique to the facility is a program for wives of the center employees known as Wives' Night Out. The program has served as a morale booster and a positive support for wives of employees of the center.

Shawnee Correctional Center

Opened July, 1984 Rated Capacity: 1,046
Medium Security Males
Accredited 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 1,034
Average Age of Inmates: 30
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,199

The Shawnee Correctional Center, located adjacent to the Vienna Correctional Center, seven miles east

of Vienna in Southern Illinois, was opened in 1984. The facility's administration includes the supervision of the Dixon Springs Work Camp (a former juvenile facility), a minimum security satellite facility, located adjacent to the Dixon Springs State Park on Route #146 in Pope County. The maximum capacity of the main facility is 896 and the work camp is 150, for a total rated capacity of 1,046.

During this fiscal year, much planning and preparation went into the institution's goal to achieve accreditation status with the American Correctional Association's Commission on accreditation for Corrections. This Commission's audit was conducted in May 1986, and the institution was awarded accreditation.

In addition to normal academic and vocational program opportunities, plans continue to be developed for the implementation of the Correctional Industries' metal furniture factory.

In its effort to operate as a progressive, effective and efficient facility, the administration is committed to instilling responsibility and mature decision making in inmates by providing educational/vocational programs; work assignment opportunities; and public service, leisure time and religious activities. This commitment goes far beyond the provision of the minimum necessities of food, sanitation, clothing, housing and medical services to the inmates of the facility.

Sheridan Correctional Center

Opened 1941 Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited January, 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population: 870
Average Age of Inmates: 21.9
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$14,904

The Sheridan Correctional Center, located near the village of Sheridan, approximately 70 miles west of Chicago, was constructed in 1941 as a juvenile facility. It was converted in 1973 to an adult facility. At the end of FY86, it housed 874 inmates.

During FY86, emphasis was placed on programs outside the formal classroom. Sheridan has developed and now offers a stress management class to interested inmates, as well as a career counseling class to all inmates prior to assignment. The use of volunteers in the chaplaincy has been greatly increased so as to provide three different Bible study classes, special services and quarterly weekend religious retreats.

MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY PROFILE DATA
June 30, 1986

Variable	MAXIMUM						Maximum Total	Total Inmates
	Dwight	Joliet	Menard	Menard Psy	Pontiac	Stateville		
Inmates	566	1,258	2,552	394	1,747	1,977	8,494	19,273
RACE								
Asian	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
Black	347	734	1,494	167	1,357	1,551	5,650	11,494
Amer-Ind	6	0	5	2	1	1	15	31
Hispanic	26	109	147	26	165	183	656	1,446
White	186	415	906	199	223	242	2,171	6,298
CRIME								
Murder	127	147	689	101	570	674	2,308	3,041
Class X	113	314	993	116	754	797	3,087	6,563
Class 1	77	162	296	48	138	165	886	2,985
Class 2	71	371	406	63	221	239	1,371	4,253
Class 3	124	204	142	33	57	92	652	1,977
Class 4	54	60	24	4	7	10	159	421
Misdem.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	28
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3
AGE								
17	0	15	7	2	5	2	31	74
18-20	18	249	256	33	147	176	879	2,176
21-24	99	376	610	65	402	459	2,011	4,468
25-30	182	313	803	133	605	645	2,681	5,828
31-40	195	235	643	107	462	537	2,179	4,906
41-50	51	42	162	31	99	113	498	1,289
Over 50	21	28	71	23	27	45	215	532

Stateville Correctional Center

Opened 1925 Rated Capacity: 2,250
Maximum Security Males
Accredited January, 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population: 1,980
Average Age of Inmates: 29.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,135

The Stateville Correctional Center, located near Joliet, provides a unique opportunity and challenge for prison management given its diversity in architectural designs. Its historically renowned round cell-houses, a cellhouse known as the world's largest rectangular cellhouse and the newer double K-design buildings, so named because an aerial view resembles a double "K," are all visible comparisons of different correctional housing philosophies within a 33-foot walled compound.

There also is a unit with a dormitory room environment which is an honor placement for long-term inmates who do not qualify for reduced-security facilities. The compound is complemented by a 200-man minimum security dormitory outside the walls. The honor dorm and minimum security unit provide an incentive for positive inmate behavior.

The facility has a continuing renovation program which has most recently included a new recreation yard, installation of safety and emergency accommodation, an upgrading of utilities, and a plan for a new in-patient health care unit.

Stateville offers numerous academic and vocational programs. It operates industries, including inmate clothing, soap and furniture manufacturing, and agriculture. There are independent self-improvement programs directed by the chaplaincy and newly formed mental health departments. The leisure time services department coordinates a heavy schedule of athletic programs and cultural events. The latter includes an inmate theatrical group.

In addition to inmate programs, Stateville has initiated several employee programs to boost morale and assist the troubled employee. The goal for Stateville is to foster an environment that can benefit both inmates and staff.

Vandalia Correctional Center

Opened 1921 Rated Capacity: 750
Medium Security Males
Reaccredited November, 1983
FY86 Average Daily Population: 860
Average Age of Inmates: 31.5
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$15,020

The Vandalia Correctional Center, located 85 miles southeast of Springfield in Central Illinois, was initially designed and operated as a large prison farm. It has been renovated and remodeled to serve as a medium security prison.

During FY86, a tremendous amount of in-house work was completed on Correctional Industries buildings at Vandalia Correctional Center. Complete rewiring of the dairy complex was completed and the product line was expanded. Production of fruit juices, along with the installation of an additional packaging machine were major changes instituted.

The meat processing plant added a second shift with approximately 15 more inmates working a 3:00-11:00 shift. Slaughtering increased from one or two days a week to five days per week. Other renovations were made in the slaughterhouse and meat plant in order to meet standards established by the Department of Agriculture.

The addition of remodeled storage areas and the improvement of the feed lots were also made at the dairy complex. Work on the drainage ditches in the lower farm area to decrease flooding problems was also initiated. The farm operation supplies meat, milk, and juices to over 15 other correctional centers.

The Vandalia Correctional Center Road Camp continued its active participation in the community project during the past year. Inmates from the road camp take part in maintaining regular projects. Vandalia Chamber of Commerce, Vandalia Park District, Vandalia Airport, Vandalia Historical Museum and the Old State Capital Building benefit from their labor, along with services provided to the Illinois Department of Transportation interstate and state highways throughout Fayette County. Work crews also performed a considerable amount of work on township roads, picking up trash and removing brush, and they continued to handle special projects for the Department of Conservation at the Ramsey Lake State Park and the Carlyle Lake area.

The correctional center also has a wide variety of educational and vocational programs. In addition to Adult Basic Education and GED, coursework leading to associate degrees is provided by Lake Land College. Vocational courses in the areas of welding, auto body repair, auto mechanics, building trades, small gas engines, and heating and air conditioning are provided by Lake Land College.

MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY PROFILE DATA BY PERCENTAGE
June 30, 1986

Variable	MAXIMUM						Maximum	Total
	Dwight	Joliet	Menard	Menard Psy	Pontiac	Stateville	Total	Inmates
Inmates	566	1,258	2,552	394	1,747	1,977	8,494	19,273
Percentage	2.9	6.5	13.2	2.0	9.1	10.3	44.1	100.0
RACE								
Asian	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	61.3	58.3	58.5	42.4	77.7	78.5	66.5	59.6
Amer-Ind	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	4.6	8.7	5.8	6.6	9.4	9.3	7.7	7.5
White	32.9	33.0	35.5	50.5	12.8	12.2	25.6	32.7
CRIME								
Murder	22.4	11.7	27.0	25.6	32.6	34.1	27.2	15.8
Class X	20.0	25.0	38.9	29.4	43.2	40.3	36.3	34.1
Class 1	13.6	12.9	11.6	12.2	7.9	8.3	10.4	15.5
Class 2	12.5	29.5	15.9	16.0	12.7	12.1	16.1	22.1
Class 3	21.9	16.2	5.6	8.4	3.3	4.7	7.7	10.3
Class 4	9.5	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.2
Misdem.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unclass.	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AGE								
17	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
18-20	3.2	19.8	10.0	8.4	8.9	10.3	11.2	
21-24	17.5	29.9	23.9	16.5	23.0	23.2	23.7	23.2
25-30	32.2	24.9	31.5	33.8	34.6	32.6	31.6	30.2
31-40	34.5	18.7	25.2	27.2	26.4	27.2	25.7	25.5
41-50	9.0	3.3	6.3	7.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.7
Over 50	3.7	2.2	2.8	5.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.8

The success of the educational programs is reflected by the fact that during FY86, 1,167 inmates participated in the voluntary educational/vocational programs. Of that number, 99 completed ABE programs, 194 were awarded their GEDs, 222 earned vocational certificates, 141 completed career counseling classes and 11 students earned one-year vocational degrees or associate degrees. Illinois Job Service assistance is also provided to inmates as they approach their release back into society.

The Vienna Correctional Center Fire Department also provides one of very few sources of fire protection for Johnson and Pope Counties. The service is manned by inmates that have completed a Fire Science Program and have passed the State Licensing Examination as certified fire fighters.

The Vienna Correctional Center was the first prison to be awarded accredited status in 1979 by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. It also was the first to be reaccredited in 1982 and 1985.

Vienna Correctional Center

Opened 1965 Rated Capacity: 835
Minimum Security Males
Reaccredited June, 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population: 851
Average Age of Inmates: 32
Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate: \$16,393

The Vienna Correctional Center, located in deep Southern Illinois adjacent to the Shawnee National Forest, is considered to be one of the premier prisons in the nation.

Without fences or walls, the center depends on classification and program involvement to maintain control and order for its 685 inmates in residence at the main "campus" and 150 inmates in residence at a satellite facility known as the Hardin County Work Camp.

During FY86, the concentration on programs resulted in a number of outstanding statistics. There were 1,000 students served in educational programs. A total of 57 degrees in higher education were conferred. Another 209 inmates were awarded certificates in various vocational programs offered by the center in conjunction with Southeastern Illinois College. In several of the programs, students from surrounding communities participated in classes within the center.

A joint program with the center, Correctional Industries and Southeastern Illinois College involves the operation of an integrated alcohol fuel production plant at the center. The program was awarded special recognition by the Illinois Conservation and Renewable Energy Program and the U. S. Department of Energy.

An excellent example of center participation in community services is the Johnson County Ambulance Service Cooperative Agreement. The center provides qualified inmate emergency medical technicians to the ambulance service to supplement the services provided by civilian attendants and drivers. Selected inmates are screened and trained in emergency medical techniques at the prison and a local hospital.

MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITY PROFILE DATA
June 30, 1986

Variable	MINIMUM				Minimum Total	Total Inmates
	E. Moline	Jacksonville	Lincoln	Vienna		
Inmates	707	497	557	830	2,591	19,273
RACE						
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	4
Black	409	305	355	388	1,457	11,494
Amer-Ind	0	1	0	2	3	31
Hispanic	65	25	26	40	156	1,446
White	233	166	176	400	975	6,298
CRIME						
Murder	27	1	0	58	86	3,041
Class X	289	89	127	332	837	6,563
Class 1	148	105	105	165	523	2,985
Class 2	173	166	207	193	739	4,253
Class 3	59	120	100	68	347	1,977
Class 4	11	16	18	14	59	421
Misdem.	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	28
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	3
AGE						
17	0	0	1	0	1	74
18-20	55	57	64	37	213	2,176
21-24	137	124	151	147	559	4,468
25-30	230	136	154	271	791	5,828
31-40	205	124	146	242	717	4,906
41-50	59	38	30	93	220	1,289
Over 50	21	18	11	40	90	532

MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY PROFILE DATA BY PERCENTAGE
June 30, 1986

Variable	MEDIUM								Medium Total	Total Inmates
	Centralia	Danville	Dixon	Graham	Logan	Shawnee	Sheridan	Vandalia		
Inmates	960	912	833	951	1,046	1,019	872	854	7,447	19,273
Percentage	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.4	38.6	100.0
RACE										
Asian	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	55.3	65.4	58.3	46.9	54.7	59.4	42.0	49.1	54.0	59.6
Amer-Ind	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	7.7	7.5	9.0	6.8	9.8	5.0	9.2	8.9	7.9	7.5
White	36.4	27.2	32.4	46.3	35.3	35.5	48.9	41.9	37.9	32.7
CRIME										
Murder	8.4	14.6	17.8	10.4	7.1	9.0	1.6	0.0	8.6	15.8
Class X	37.7	44.1	43.7	33.1	36.0	35.9	23.9	15.8	34.0	34.1
Class 1	19.0	17.3	14.5	16.6	22.0	17.9	24.7	20.0	19.0	15.5
Class 2	24.9	16.9	16.8	26.1	20.1	26.6	34.2	36.9	25.2	22.1
Class 3	8.9	6.1	6.5	11.1	12.3	9.4	13.4	21.1	11.1	10.3
Class 4	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	2.5	1.1	2.3	6.2	2.2	2.2
Misdem.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unclass.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AGE										
17	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.4
18-20	8.0	5.0	6.5	8.5	13.6	8.2	54.2	4.0	13.2	11.3
21-24	22.4	22.1	19.6	21.1	22.5	22.7	33.6	20.0	23.0	23.2
25-30	31.1	34.2	28.9	33.6	27.6	32.4	6.4	33.7	28.7	30.2
31-40	29.0	28.1	31.2	26.7	23.7	26.7	3.0	28.9	24.7	25.5
41-50	7.5	8.2	9.0	7.0	7.5	7.4	0.6	9.3	7.1	6.7
Over 50	1.8	2.3	4.4	2.5	4.6	2.5	0.7	4.0	2.8	2.8

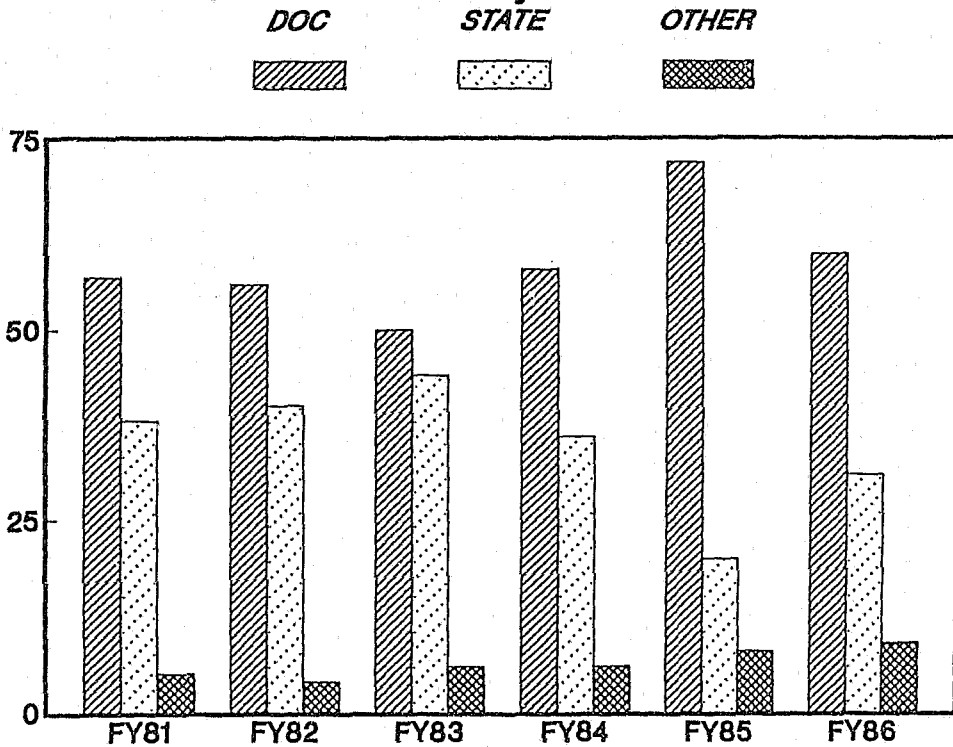
MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY PROFILE DATA
June 30, 1986

Variable	MEDIUM								Medium Total	Total Inmates
	Centralia	Danville	Dixon	Graham	Logan	Shawnee	Sheridan	Vandalia		
Inmates	960	912	833	951	1,046	1,019	872	854	7,447	19,273
RACE										
Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Black	531	596	486	446	572	605	366	419	4,021	11,494
Amer-Ind	6	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	11	31
Hispanic	74	68	75	65	103	51	80	76	592	1,446
White	349	248	270	440	369	362	426	358	2,822	6,298
CRIME										
Murder	81	133	148	99	74	92	14	0	641	3,041
Class X	362	402	364	315	377	366	208	135	2,529	6,563
Class 1	182	158	121	158	230	182	215	171	1,417	2,985
Class 2	239	154	140	248	210	271	298	315	1,875	4,253
Class 3	85	56	54	106	129	96	117	180	823	1,977
Class 4	11	9	6	25	26	11	20	53	161	421
Misdem.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
AGE										
17	2	0	3	4	6	2	22	1	40	74
18-20	77	46	54	81	142	84	464	34	982	2,176
21-24	215	202	163	201	235	231	293	171	1,711	4,468
25-30	299	312	241	320	289	330	56	288	2,135	5,828
31-40	278	256	260	254	248	272	26	247	1,841	4,906
41-50	72	75	75	67	78	75	5	79	526	1,289
Over 50	17	21	37	24	48	25	6	34	212	532

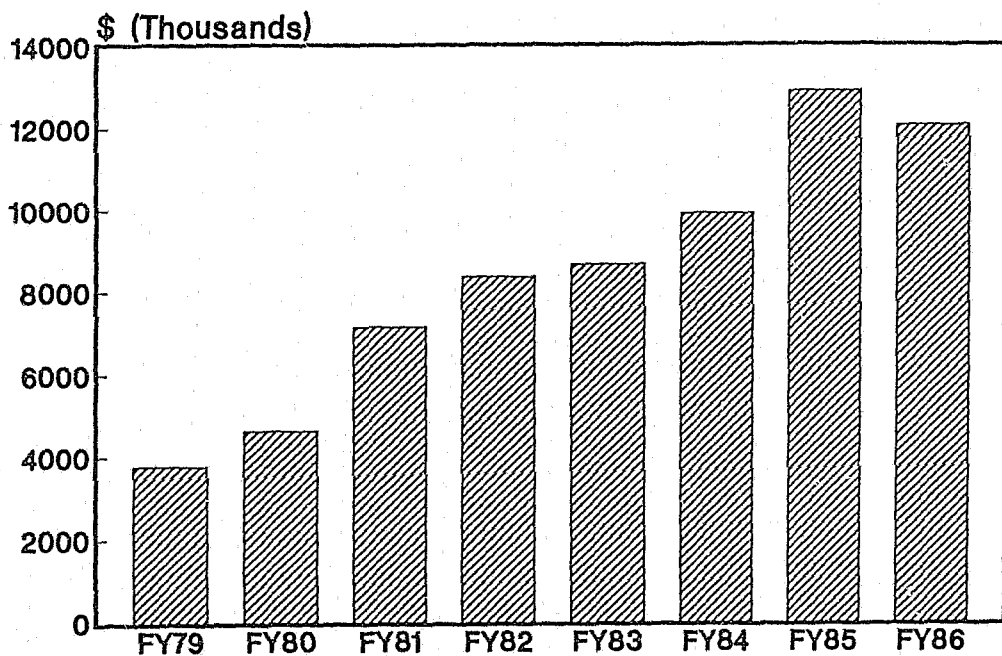
MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITY PROFILE DATA BY PERCENTAGE
June 30, 1986

Variable	MINIMUM				Minimum Total	Total Inmates
	E. Moline	Jacksonville	Lincoln	Vienna		
Inmates	707	497	557	830	2,591	19,273
Percentage	3.7	2.6	2.9	4.3	13.4	100.0
RACE						
Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	57.9	61.4	63.7	46.7	56.2	59.6
Amer-Ind	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	9.2	5.0	4.7	4.8	6.0	7.5
White	33.0	33.4	31.6	48.2	37.6	32.7
CRIME						
Murder	3.8	0.2	0.0	7.0	3.3	15.8
Class X	40.9	17.9	22.8	40.0	32.3	34.1
Class 1	20.9	21.1	18.9	19.9	20.2	15.5
Class 2	24.5	33.4	37.2	23.3	28.5	22.1
Class 3	8.3	24.1	18.0	8.2	13.4	10.3
Class 4	1.6	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.2
Misdem.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unclass.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
AGE						
17	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
18-20	7.8	11.5	11.5	4.5	8.2	11.3
21-24	19.4	24.9	27.1	17.7	21.6	23.2
25-30	32.5	27.4	27.6	32.7	30.5	30.2
31-40	29.0	24.9	26.2	29.2	27.7	25.5
41-50	8.3	7.6	5.4	11.2	8.5	6.7
Over 50	3.0	3.6	2.0	4.8	3.5	2.8

Illinois Correctional Industries Percent of Sales by Customer Class



Illinois Correctional Industries GROWTH IN SALES



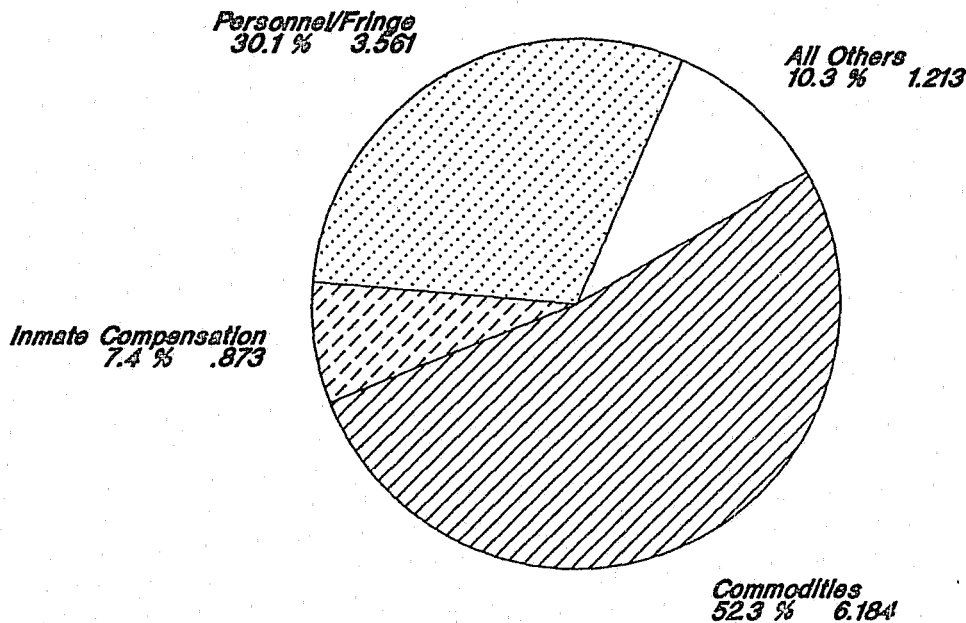
Fiscal Year 1986 was a year of innovation and public service for Correctional Industries. Operating profits of \$833,000 and other income of \$308,000 combined to permit further improvements of Correctional Industries and direct support of public service efforts. In spite of a 6% reduction in sales due to more efficient management of inventory by the largest customer, the Department of Corrections, inmate assignments continue to increase. The following accomplishments were achieved during the Fiscal Year 1986.

- Inmates assigned increased by 9%.
- \$710,000 was spent on equipment to update and expand assignments, a 41% increase from the previous year.
- Clothing was manufactured from donated material for shipment to Ethiopia. Correctional Industries donated the labor and some of the material for this clothing.

- Grain products were donated for shipment to Ethiopia.
- Toys were manufactured and donated to local organizations for distribution at Christmas.
- New products were developed in our soap line, our furniture line and our garment line.
- The Dixon Optical Laboratory began operation. This program should save the Department of Public Aid \$500,000 on the cost of eyeglasses during FY'87.
- Construction was completed on a book bindery and box factory at Danville and a meat processing plant at Menard. These operations are scheduled to begin production in FY'87.

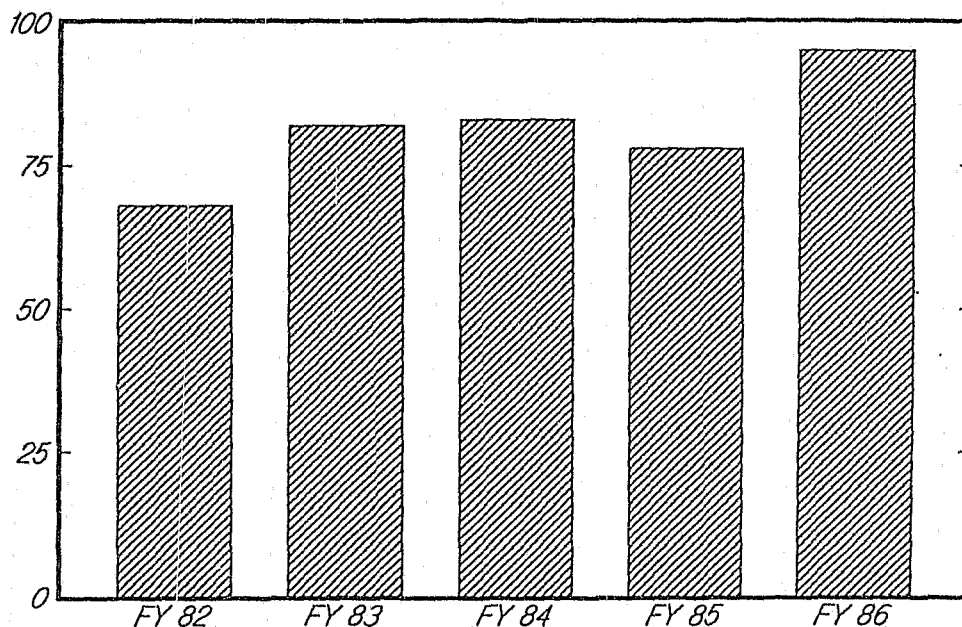
These successes have been achieved through the continued support of the General Assembly.

Illinois Correctional Industries Expenditures by Budget Item - FY 86

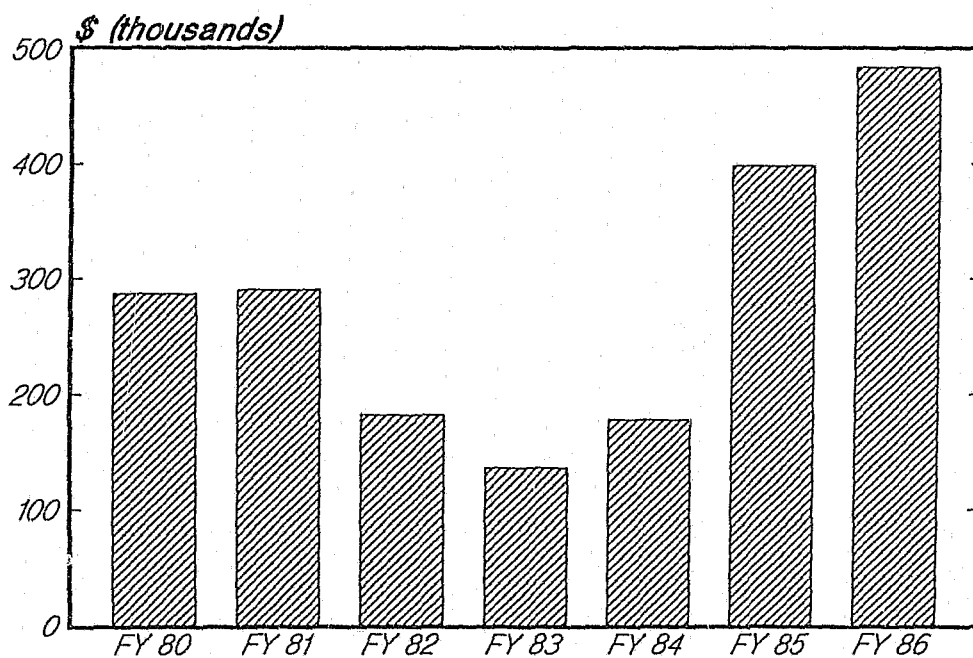


\$ (millions)

Community Supervision Caseload per Agent



CCC Room and Board Paid Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1985



COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

On September 1, 1985, the *Chicago* and the *Downstate Community Supervision Units* (adult parole) were administratively consolidated into a single statewide program, and the former 10 parole districts were reorganized into 8 operational entities. At the same time, the *Fugitive Apprehension Unit* was transferred from the *Community Services Division* to the *Bureau of Inspections and Audits*. Following this reorganization, a major planning session resulted in the restatement of the unit's mission statement to read, "... to assist in the protection of the public by minimizing the unlawful conduct of prison releasees through a system of differential parole supervision..."; and in a revision of the processes employed, to focus maximum agency resources on supervision of the highest-risk releasees.

The *Community Supervision Unit* conducts community placement investigations on the release plans of all inmates four to six months prior to projected release dates. Upon approval of placement plans, parole agents complete formal risk and needs assessments which set the standards for supervision for the first 90 days of the community placement. During the mandated period of community supervision all cases are regularly reviewed and reclassified to ensure that supervision intensity and style remain appropriate to the current recidivism risk and the casework service needs of releasees.

Parole agents, in addition to conducting standard classifications and reclassifications for each of their assigned cases, maintain ongoing written records of releasee adjustment during reintegration into the community. These narrative accounts serve as the basis for reporting to the *Illinois Prisoner Review Board* both the positive and the negative aspects of the reintegration process.

During FY'86, 17,777 parolees were supervised by the Division. The average daily caseload per parole agent was 95. In FY'87, the average daily caseload is projected to increase to 109.

The major accomplishments during FY'86 included streamlining the administrative structure to create a single statewide parole system, establishment of assistant supervisor positions to bring supervisory level control into compliance with national standards, an intensified system of internal program audits and automation of violation warrants with the Cook County State's Attorney to speed apprehension of parole violators and others.

AREA I COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER PROFILE DATA
June 30, 1986

Variable	Crossroads	Fox Valley	Jesse "Ma" Houston	Metro	Salv. Army Male	Salv. Army Female	Winnebago	Area I Total	CCC Total	Total Inmates
Inmates	85	52	38	57	76	35	42	385	741	19,273
RACE										
Asian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Black	57	16	21	37	51	28	14	224	366	11,494
Amer-Ind	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	31
Hispanic	9	6	1	10	6	1	3	36	42	1,446
White	19	30	14	10	19	6	25	123	330	6,298
CRIME										
Murder	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	3,041
Class X	17	16	10	12	16	5	7	83	110	6,563
Class 1	18	12	8	16	22	3	13	92	159	2,985
Class 2	36	14	5	12	25	4	14	110	268	4,253
Class 3	10	7	8	16	12	21	7	81	155	1,977
Class 4	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	17	42	421
Misdem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
AGE										
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	74
18-20	7	4	0	4	17	1	9	42	102	2,176
21-24	27	15	2	13	22	1	14	94	187	4,468
25-30	31	17	12	17	16	5	13	111	221	5,828
31-40	15	14	21	14	15	21	4	104	169	4,906
41-50	5	1	3	7	6	4	2	28	45	1,289
Over 50	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	15	532

AREA II COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER PROFILE DATA
June 30, 1986

Variable	East									Area II Total	CCC Total	Total Inmates
	Bi-State	Decatur	St. Louis	Joliet	Magdala	Peoria	Sojourn	Southern Illinois	Urbana			
Inmates	19	54	3	85	25	49	2	43	76	356	741	19,273
RACE												
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Black	12	8	2	56	16	18	1	6	23	142	366	11,494
Amer-Ind	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	31
Hispanic	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	42	1,446
White	7	45	1	25	8	30	1	37	53	207	330	6,298
CRIME												
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	6	3,041
Class X	1	4	1	7	0	4	0	3	7	27	110	6,563
Class 1	1	14	1	16	1	13	0	4	17	67	159	2,985
Class 2	6	24	1	47	5	16	1	21	37	158	268	4,253
Class 3	7	12	0	12	12	12	0	8	11	74	155	1,977
Class 4	4	0	0	3	7	2	1	5	3	25	42	421
Misdem.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
AGE												
17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	74
18-20	0	16	0	13	1	6	0	8	16	60	102	2,176
21-24	6	15	0	23	2	12	1	10	24	93	187	4,468
25-30	7	18	2	29	8	18	0	10	18	110	221	5,828
31-40	5	3	0	14	11	10	1	9	12	65	169	4,906
41-50	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	5	4	17	45	1,289
Over 50	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	9	15	532

FACILITY AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER PROFILE DATA
June 30, 1986

Variable	Percentage of Total Population							
	Maximum Total	Medium Total	Minimum Total	Institution Total	Area I Total	Area II Total	CCC Total	Total Inmates
Inmates	8,494	7,447	2,591	18,532	385	356	741	19,273
Percentage	44.1	38.6	13.4	96.2	2.0	1.8	3.8	100.0

AREA I COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS PROFILE DATA BY PERCENTAGE
June 30, 1986

Community Correctional Centers Area I										
Variable	Crossroads	Fox Valley	Jesse "Ma" Houston	Metro	Salv. Army Male	Salv. Army Female	Winnebago	Area I Total	CCC Total	Total Inmates
Inmates	85	52	38	57	76	35	42	385	741	19,273
Percentage	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.0	3.8	100.0
RACE										
Asian	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Black	67.1	30.8	55.3	64.9	67.1	80.0	33.3	58.2	49.4	59.6
Amer-Ind	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	10.6	11.5	2.6	17.5	7.9	2.9	7.1	9.4	5.7	7.5
White	22.4	57.7	36.8	17.5	25.0	17.1	59.5	31.9	44.5	32.7
CRIME										
Murder	0.0	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	15.8
Class X	20.0	30.8	26.3	21.1	21.1	14.3	16.7	21.6	14.8	34.1
Class 1	21.2	23.1	21.1	28.1	28.9	8.6	31.0	23.9	21.5	15.5
Class 2	42.4	26.9	13.2	21.1	32.9	11.4	33.3	28.6	36.2	22.1
Class 3	11.8	13.5	21.1	28.1	15.8	60.0	16.7	21.0	20.9	10.3
Class 4	4.7	3.8	15.8	1.8	1.3	5.7	2.4	4.4	5.7	2.2
Misdem.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unclass.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
AGES										
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
18-20	8.2	7.7	0.0	7.0	22.4	2.9	21.4	10.9	13.8	11.3
21-24	31.8	28.8	5.3	22.8	28.9	2.9	33.3	24.4	25.2	23.2
25-30	36.5	32.7	31.6	29.8	21.1	14.3	31.0	28.8	29.8	30.2
31-40	17.6	26.9	55.3	24.6	19.7	60.0	9.5	27.0	22.8	25.5
41-50	5.9	1.9	7.9	12.3	7.9	11.4	4.8	7.3	6.1	6.7
Over 50	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.5	0.0	8.6	0.0	1.6	2.0	2.8

AREA II COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER PROFILE DATA BY PERCENTAGE
June 30, 1986

Community Correctional Centers Area II												
Variable	East		Southern					Area II	CCC	Total		
	Bi-State	Decatur	St. Louis	Joliet	Magdala	Peoria	Sojourn	Illinois	Urbana	Total	Total	Inmates
Inmates	19	54	3	85	25	49	2	43	76	356	741	19,273
Percentage	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.8	3.8	100.0
RACE												
Asian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Black	63.2	14.8	66.7	65.9	64.0	36.7	50.0	14.0	30.3	39.9	49.4	59.6
Amer-Ind	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.7	7.5
White	36.8	83.3	33.3	29.4	32.0	61.2	50.0	86.0	69.7	58.1	44.5	32.7
CRIME												
Murder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.1	0.8	15.8
Class X	5.3	7.4	33.3	8.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	7.0	9.2	7.6	14.8	34.1
Class 1	5.3	25.9	33.3	18.8	4.0	26.5	0.0	9.3	22.4	18.8	21.5	15.5
Class 2	31.6	44.4	33.3	55.3	20.0	32.7	50.0	48.8	48.7	44.4	36.2	22.1
Class 3	36.8	22.2	0.0	14.1	48.0	24.5	0.0	18.6	14.5	20.8	20.9	10.3
Class 4	21.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	28.0	4.1	50.0	11.6	3.9	7.0	5.7	2.2
Misdem.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unclass.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
AGE												
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
18-20	0.0	29.6	0.0	15.3	4.0	12.2	0.0	18.6	21.1	16.9	13.8	11.3
21-24	31.6	27.8	0.0	27.1	8.0	24.5	50.0	23.3	31.6	26.1	25.2	23.2
25-30	36.8	33.3	66.7	34.1	32.0	36.7	0.0	23.3	23.7	30.9	29.8	30.2
31-40	26.3	5.6	0.0	16.5	44.0	20.4	50.0	20.9	15.8	18.3	22.8	25.5
41-50	5.3	1.9	33.3	3.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	5.3	4.8	6.1	6.7
Over 50	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.4	4.0	6.1	0.0	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.8

Juvenile Facilities Map

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

IYC - HARRISBURG

P.O. Box 300
Harrisburg, Illinois 62946
(618) 252-8681

IYC - JOLIET

2848 West McDonough Street
Joliet, Illinois 60436
(815) 725-1206

IYC - KANKAKEE

Manteno, Illinois 60950
(815) 476-5201

IYC - PERE MARQUETTE

2200 West Main
Grafton, Illinois 62037
(618) 786-3396

IYC - ST. CHARLES

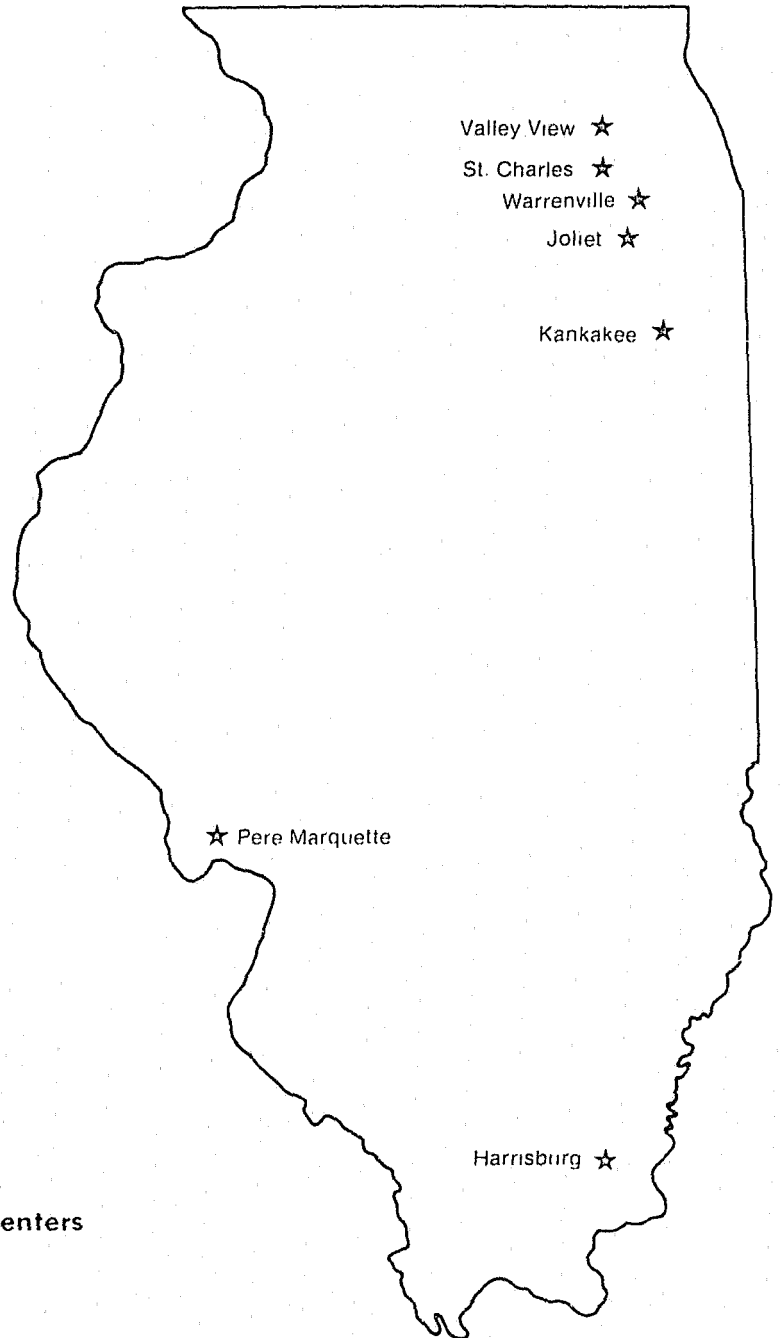
P. O. Box 122
St. Charles, Illinois 60174
(312) 584-0506

IYC - VALLEY VIEW

P. O. Box 376
St. Charles, Illinois 60174
(312) 695-6080

IYC - WARRENVILLE

P.O. Box 550
Warrenville, Illinois 60555
(312) 983-6231



★ Youth Centers

JUVENILE DIVISION

The first Juvenile Justice System in the United States was formalized in 1899 when the Illinois General Assembly passed the Juvenile Court Act. The court was the forerunner of similar court jurisdictions throughout the world. The thrust of the current Juvenile Court Act continues to be the separate treatment of juveniles who — at the time of commitment offense — have not attained their 17th birthday and are judged guilty of delinquent and/or criminal behavior. Juveniles under the age of 17 found guilty of delinquent and/or criminal behavior are committed to the custody of the *Juvenile Division* of the Department of Corrections by authority included in Chapter 38 of the Illinois Revised Statutes. Such a commitment is generally considered to be a placement of last resort after all other options available for addressing delinquent behavior have been pursued. The *Juvenile Division* population ranges in age from 13 through 21 years.

The *Juvenile Division* operates seven youth centers and a *Juvenile Field Services Unit*. While functioning separately, the *Juvenile Division* shares central office support and technical services with the *Adult Division*. Juvenile administration personnel provide support services and coordinate divisional assignments, automated information systems and specialized placements, and program development.

Several changes in juvenile laws in recent years have resulted in increased lengths of stay for certain committed juveniles. The same period included a decrease in the number of residential facilities operated by the division, resulting in maximum utilization of the remaining seven centers. In FY86, major security enhancements were completed at IYC-Joliet and IYC-Harrisburg. There are continued renovation, building and enhancements throughout the division.

In FY88, IYC-Harrisburg is scheduled to add 80 beds. IYC-Joliet will add 48 beds and a vocational education center in FY88. In FY89, IYC-St. Charles will have constructed an infirmary and a 30-bed detention unit. Other improvements anticipated within the *Juvenile Division* are a gymnasium for IYC-Kankakee and construction of a "K" building for additional beds at IYC-Pere Marquette.

Youths who are committed to the *Juvenile Division* arrive with a variety of social and educational needs. In order to successfully fulfill these needs, each youth goes through an intensive reception and classification unit at either IYC-St. Charles (males) or IYC-Warrenville (females). The youths receive a complete medical and dental examination and are given an orientation to the *Juvenile Division*. At this time, the Assignment Coordinator assigns the youth to a specific youth center which best fits the needs of the individual. The seven youth centers fall into one of the following security classifications: Minimum

Security (open setting), Minimum Security, Medium Security, or Maximum Security. All females are housed at the Illinois Youth Center-Warrenville which is a co-ed facility with multiple security classification. When male youths are received at their designated facilities, they undergo an additional orientation process.

During FY86, the cost of incarcerating each juvenile at department facilities averaged \$27,399 per youth. A youth will be enrolled in school, overseen by Corrections School District #428. In addition, the youth will have the opportunity for work experience, religious, recreational, and counseling activities. The youth will receive both group and individual counseling and, in most instances, will receive psychological and psychiatric evaluations when necessary. The Illinois *Juvenile Division* has three special treatment units within the seven facilities. The three special treatment units are for youths diagnosed in need of mental health services. The range of mental health services is varied according to the individual.

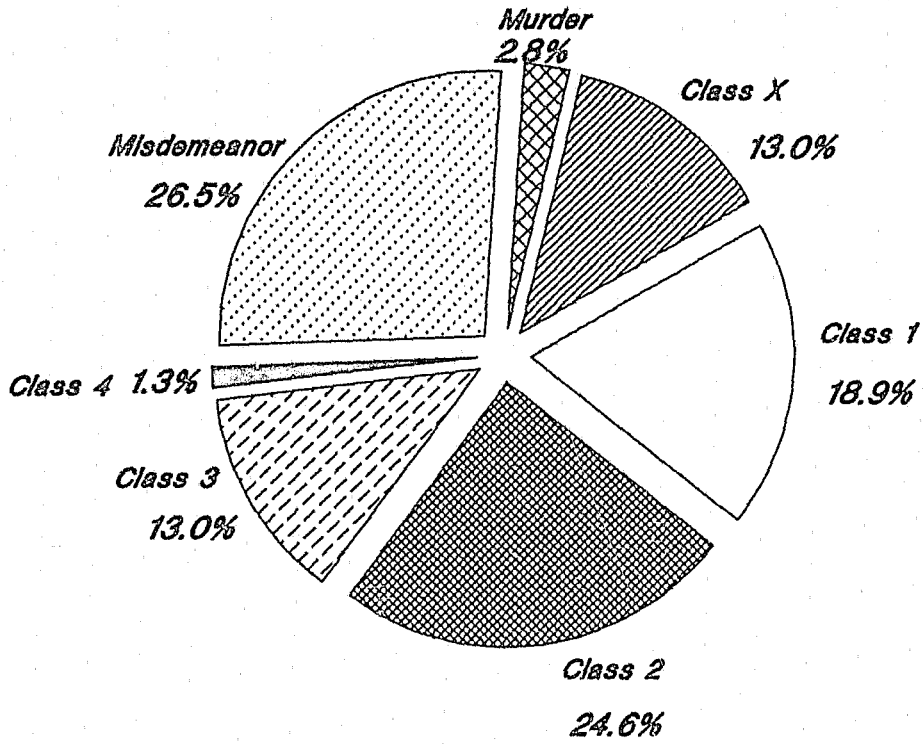
Delinquent youths committed to the department who show positive adjustment to programs may be eligible to receive an authorized absence. Under the program, a youth can be furloughed to the community in an attempt to reintegrate within that community. At this time, a youth may enroll in school, find a job or be involved in preplacement activities for postincarceration.

Once a youth is granted parole, *Juvenile Field Services* will supervise that youth until discharge from the Department of Corrections is warranted.

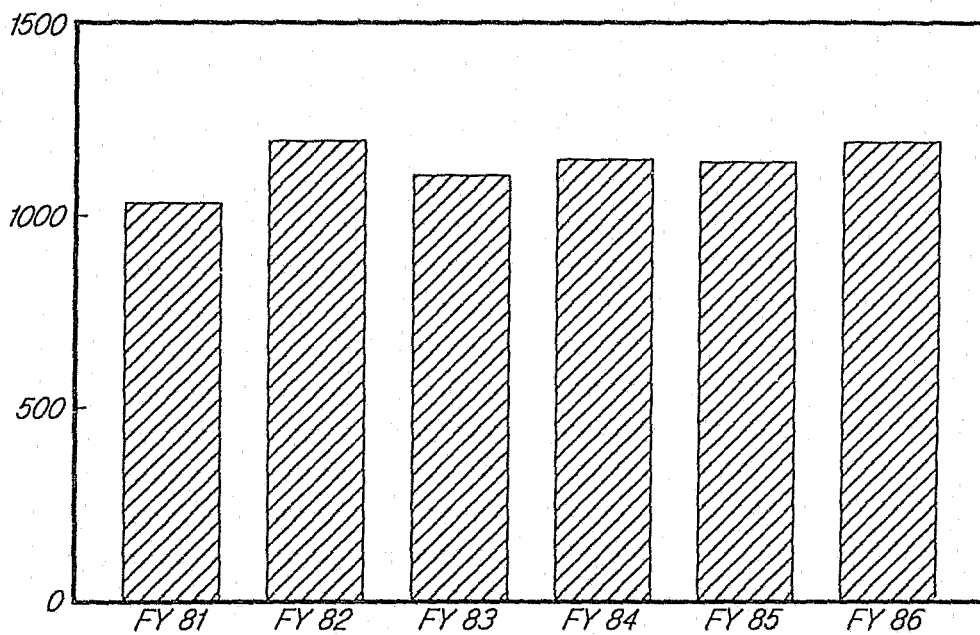
Juvenile Field Services also provide support for that youth while he is within the community and will assist in the attainment of goals set for him. All seven juvenile institutions, as well as *Juvenile Field Services*, have been accredited through the American Correctional Association. In FY86, IYC-Kankakee, IYC-Pere Marquette, and IYC-Joliet all were reaccredited.

The *Juvenile Division* of the Illinois Department of Corrections is committed to providing secure custody, rehabilitative programs and after-care services for youths committed by the courts. Services are provided either through direct delivery by divisional staff or through contractual agreements with qualified providers.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY CLASS OF CRIME



Juvenile Institution Population



IYC-Harrisburg

Opened 1983 Rated Capacity: 200
Medium Security Male Juveniles
Accredited 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population: 219
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.5
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$28,686

The Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg is located in Southeastern Illinois approximately 45 miles east of Carbondale. Harrisburg serves as the county seat of Saline County and has a population of just over 10,000 people. With Southern Illinois University located in Carbondale and Southeastern Illinois College in Harrisburg, significant educational opportunities are easily available for both staff and youth.

The center was initially constructed as a children's mental health residential facility. It was closed in July, 1982, when renovations began for conversion to the juvenile correctional facility. Renovation has converted two dormitory-style residential buildings into eight living units, each having 25 single rooms for youth. Since its conversion, a gymnasium and horticulture building have been constructed, as well as several projects to allow for expanded program opportunities.

Juveniles placed at the facility generally represent older, more sophisticated youth, many from downstate jurisdictions. A complete academic facility is complemented by a program of several vocational offerings in cooperation with Southeastern Illinois College. Nursing services are provided seven days per week and comprehensive medical/dental services are available.

Mental health services are provided through three full-time mental health professionals with the contractual services of a registered psychologist and a psychiatrist.

During FY86, a workshop-training program was implemented to provide additional opportunities for select youth. Work was initiated during the fiscal year to remodel an existing building to a Clinical Services and Health Care Unit. This will provide both the space and resources to further expand these services at the conclusion of this project. Additional space remains available for renovation should an increase in bed space become desirable.

IYC-Joliet

Opened 1959 Rated Capacity: 180
High Security Male Juveniles
Accredited April, 1983
FY86 Average Daily Population: 186
Average Age of Juveniles: 17.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$32,929

The Illinois Youth Center-Joliet was originally the Will County Old Folks Home located on the southwestern edge of Joliet. In 1957 the property was transferred to State control, renovated and opened as a Reception and Diagnostic Center for juveniles committed to the then existing parent agency — the Illinois Youth Commission.

Following the reorganization of State delinquency programs under the Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections, the reception functions were transferred to the IYC-St. Charles. The center's mission was changed to become the facility designated to accommodate those juveniles in need of secure, long-term programming and treatment. In 1977, a special program, the Intensive Reintegration Unit (IRU), was added to the center. The IRU utilizes 32 secure bed spaces for high-risk youth with mental health needs. The remaining 148 beds are distributed among four large residential units.

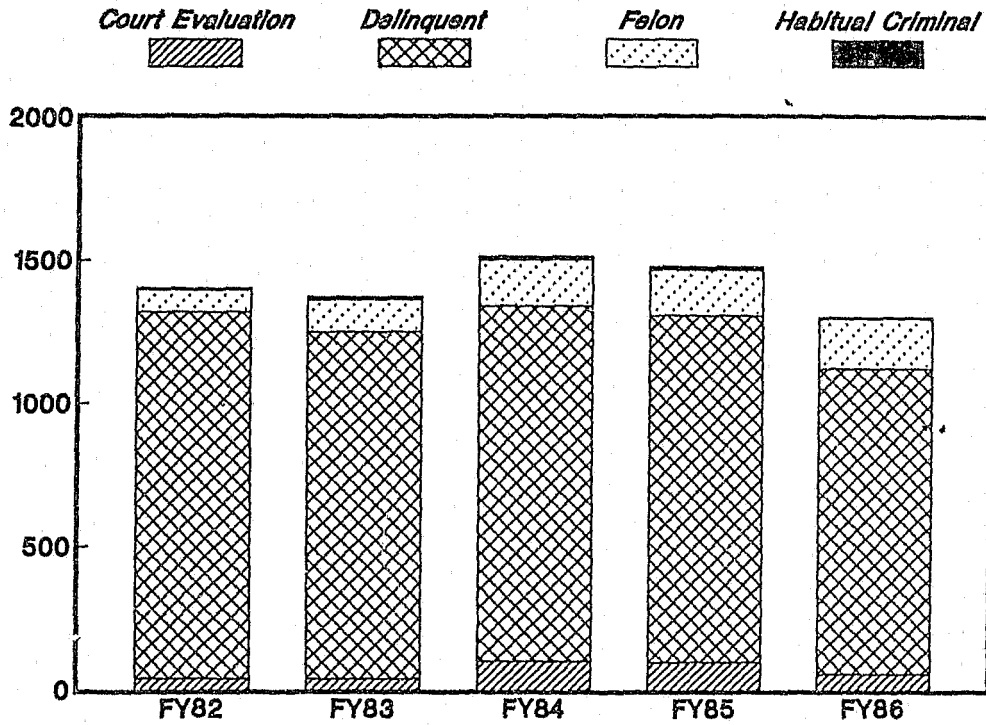
A review of the profile of youths housed at the center indicates two broad categories: difficult to manage, high-risk youth committed as juvenile delinquents under the provisions of the Juvenile Court Act and youth committed as juvenile felons by the criminal court system of the State. The former are indeterminate commitments for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation. The latter are commitments for custody and service of sentence in accordance with statutory provisions.

It should be noted that recent changes in juvenile law have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of committed juvenile felons. Two-thirds of the general program beds are occupied by sentenced felons, many with lengthy sentences that will result in their eventual transfer to the Adult Division.

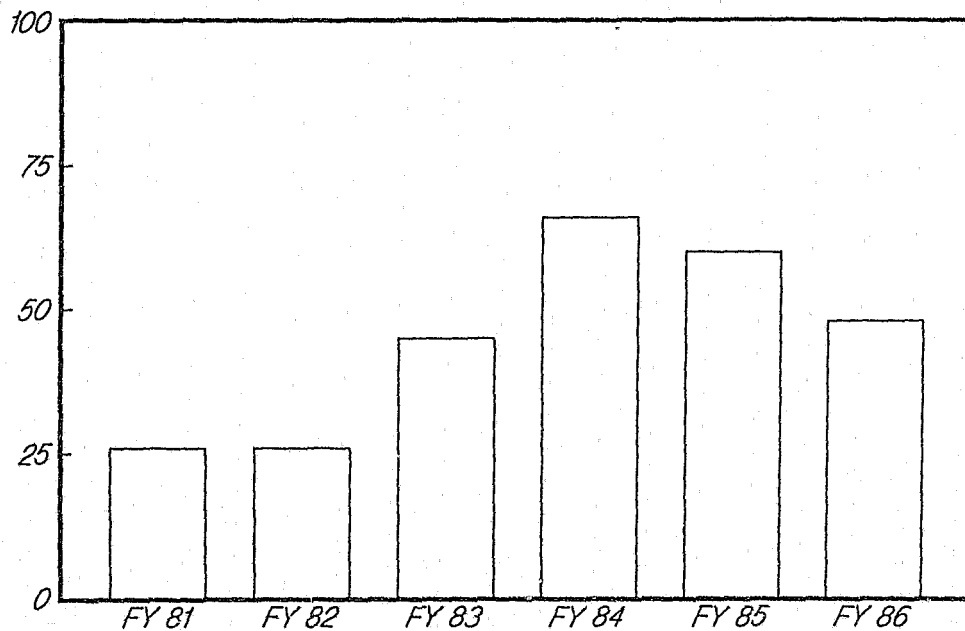
Programming at the center includes remedial, secondary, and college-level education in conjunction with School District 428 and Joliet Community College, library services, vocational, guidance, and work training programs, and diagnostic and evaluation services related to a special education program.

Security renovations for some parts of the facility were completed in FY87 with the strengthening of the perimeter security on the external perimeter of the institution, the construction of interior fencing, the installation of razor ribbon, and the addition of three new security recreation yards.

JUVENILE POPULATION BY OFFENDER TYPE



Juvenile Felony Admissions Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1986



IYC-Kankakee

Opened October, 1960 Rated Capacity: 60
Minimum Security Male Juveniles
Accredited August, 1983
FY86 Average Daily Population: 72
Average Age of Juvenile: 16.9
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$24,556

The Illinois Youth Center-Kankakee is located approximately 60 miles south of Chicago, adjacent to the Kankakee State Park on the banks of the Kankakee River. It was created as a forestry camp in 1960. It currently is a facility devoted to programming older, low-security-risk juveniles.

Physical plant improvements in FY86 included renovation of the principal's office, reroofing of the Teen Center and new carpeting in the Administration Building.

Significant program changes during FY86 included expansion of academic services offering eighth grade diplomas, an expansion of formal leisure time activities, improvements in the vocational programming on-grounds, and an excellent learning experience program with the Kankakee Training Center and Department of Conservation. A number of juveniles are programmed on a daily basis in off-campus sites and leisure time activities that provide community or simulated community experiences.

The volunteer services program at the center is a program highlight. The entire religious program has been staffed through the efforts of volunteers. Volunteers are also available in positions as clerks, maintenance people, tutors, Swiss art teacher and drug counselors. Several volunteer vendors have made significant donations throughout the year. A noteworthy contributor has been Avon. They have donated many personal care products and clothing, in a supply that will last for several years. A continued special relationship with Olivet Nazarene College and the city of Kankakee Senior Citizens Program has provided a number of skilled volunteers in several areas that complement the center's programs.

IYC-Pere Marquette

Opened 1963 Rated Capacity: 80
Minimum Security Male Juveniles
Reaccredited August, 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 72
Average Age of Juveniles: 15.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$21,179

The Illinois Youth Center-Pere Marquette is located 17 miles north of Alton in the city of Grafton. It is

adjacent to Pere Marquette State Park at the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. The facility was a large private estate donated to the State of Illinois in 1963.

The 80-bed center provides a strong academic program for younger juveniles committed to the Division. The education department's Chapter I program has received national recognition. An active volunteer program includes tutoring and counseling services provided by a number of community resources. A special relationship has been developed with nearby Principia College in Elsah that includes college student-sponsored cultural and recreational activities for the center.

Physical improvements during the year included expansion of the maintenance building, replacement of sidewalks, and new exit signs and lights.

The Leisure Activities Program has been expanded to include volunteer programs in conjunction with two additional colleges. The Volunteer Advocacy Program has also been expanded and includes additional volunteers, resulting in expanded services for the youth population.

IYC-St. Charles

Opened 1904 Rated Capacity: 349
Medium Security Male Juveniles
Reaccredited January, 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population: 346
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.8
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$30,358

The Illinois Youth Center-St. Charles is located approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. It is the Division's largest facility, encompassing 1,200 acres with a 125-acre, fenced central campus. The facility houses three programs: a Reception and Classification Unit for all juvenile male commitments in the State of Illinois, the Settlehouse program for youth in need of special treatment and intensive counseling and finally the general program population. The rated capacities are 108 beds in the Reception and Classification Unit, 26 beds in Settlehouse, and 210 beds in the general program population.

During FY86, there have been the following improvements to the physical plant: The development and implementation of the Reception and Classification Unit to the academic area, a formal training complex for all staff development, and an Early Arrival (Roll Call) complex for security staff.

Significant program enhancements during FY86 included the implementation of an academic and recreational program for those youth assigned to the Reception Unit. Additionally, the availability of mental health and other professional services rendered to all youth of St. Charles has been increased.

Plans for future physical plant improvements that will enhance programs include the renovation and addition to the Confinement Unit, a new infirmary, and a 24-bed unit to serve those youth in need of special services, such as intensive counseling, along with a more secure setting.

IYC-Valley View

Opened 1966 Rated Capacity: 228
Minimum Security Male Juveniles
Reaccredited January, 1986
FY86 Average Daily Population: 246
Average Age of Juveniles: 16.6
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$21,097

The Illinois Youth Center-Valley View is located immediately north of St. Charles, approximately 40 miles west of Chicago. It is a minimum security facility with academic and vocational activities that are enhanced by juvenile participation in a structured behavioral treatment program. The behavioral program is a reintegration model designed to encourage positive youth behavior and performance. Positive behavior is rewarded by youths receiving extra privileges within the context of a level/status system.

The facility was purchased from a religious group in the mid-1960's and has undergone considerable enlargement and renovation since that time. During FY86, physical improvements included completion of a centralized, facility-wide fire alarm system, construction of a classroom for special education students, replacement of 80% of the toilets in the individual rooms of the residential living units, installation of 700 square feet of quarry tile to replace worn carpeting in the main Administration Building.

Significant program highlights included the provision of 12 hours per week of dental services and increased community volunteer-internship involvement with the facility. Academic program highlights included: over 300 students participated in WECEP/CWT programming; 125 students completed courses in graphic arts, building trades (in cooperation with Elgin Community College) and auto mechanics; 30 students completed vocational courses provided by the DuPage Area Vocational Education Authority; 55 students received their elementary school diplomas; and 30 students received their G.E.D. certificates.

IYC-Warrenville

Opened 1964 Rated Capacity: 112
Multi-Range Security Coed
Reaccredited August, 1985
FY86 Average Daily Population - Female: 80 Male: 39
FY86 Average Daily Population Reception: 6
Average Age - Female: 16.6 Male: 16.3
Average Yearly Cost Per Juvenile: \$26,671

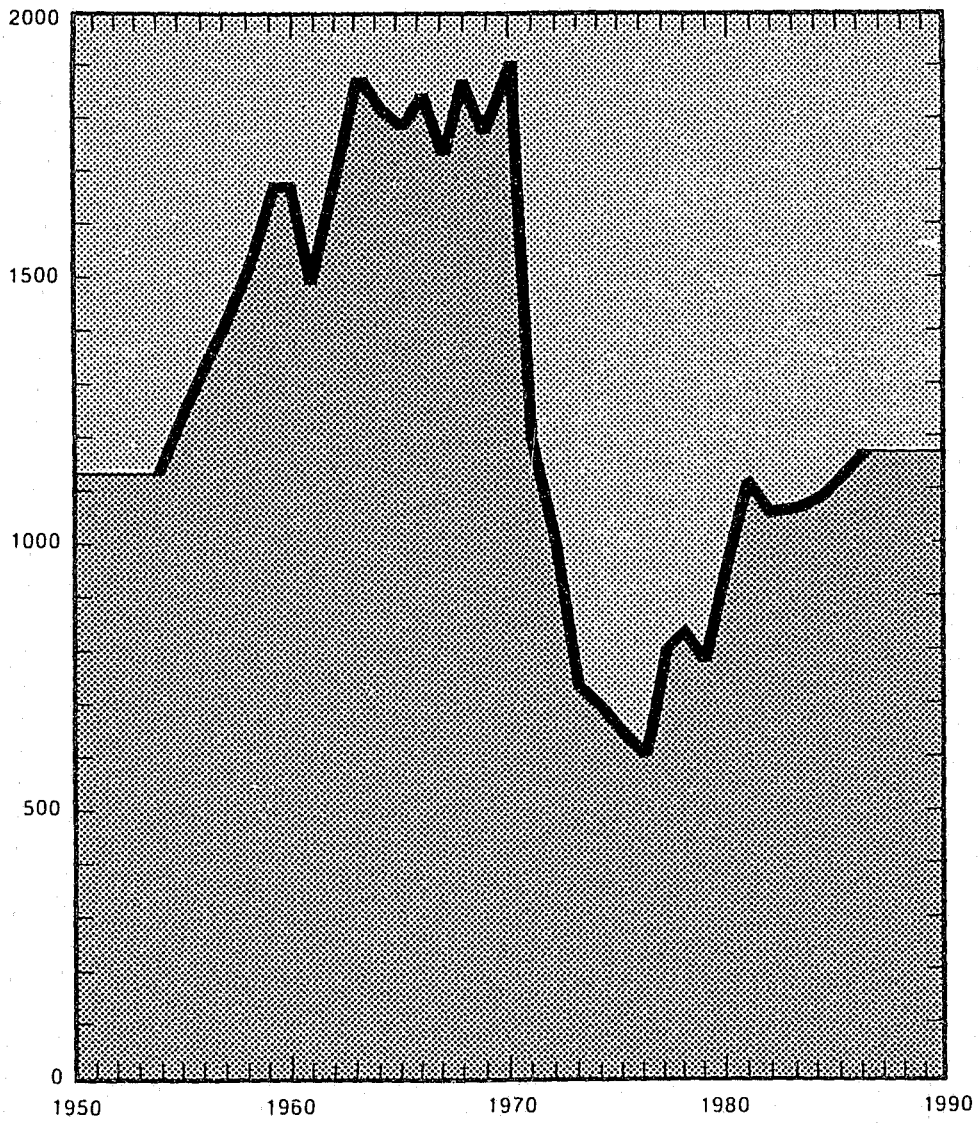
The Illinois Youth Center-Warrenville is located approximately 30 miles west of Chicago. It is the Division's only Reception and Assessment facility for female juveniles and the only residential program facility for females. It also houses male juveniles.

The facility was originally called DuPage Boys School and housed very young status offenders. In 1978, with the closing of the IYC-Geneva, DuPage became the Reception/Classification and program facility for females. Illinois Youth Center-DuPage remained all female until 1978 when 16 males (one cottage) were added. The population remained at a 35-40 female and 16 male ratio until 1983 when 18 special treatment youth (males) and 30 youth (males) were added after another juvenile facility closed.

Significant program changes included an expanded drug and alcohol abuse counseling service, expanded vocational program with the College of DuPage, an expansion of the medical services unit to include on-grounds physician coverage, an increase in the use of volunteers for on and off-grounds activities, and increased activities involving juveniles and their families.

Of note was the continuing increase in numbers of female juveniles resulting in corresponding decreases in the number of beds available for males. An entire cottage was shifted from male to female in November, 1985.

The special treatment services are provided as part of the Tri-Agency Residential Services (TARS) program. This is a joint effort with the Departments of Children and Family Services and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities to provide special mental health services for certain youths committed to the Juvenile Division.



Illinois Juvenile Prison Population 1954-1986