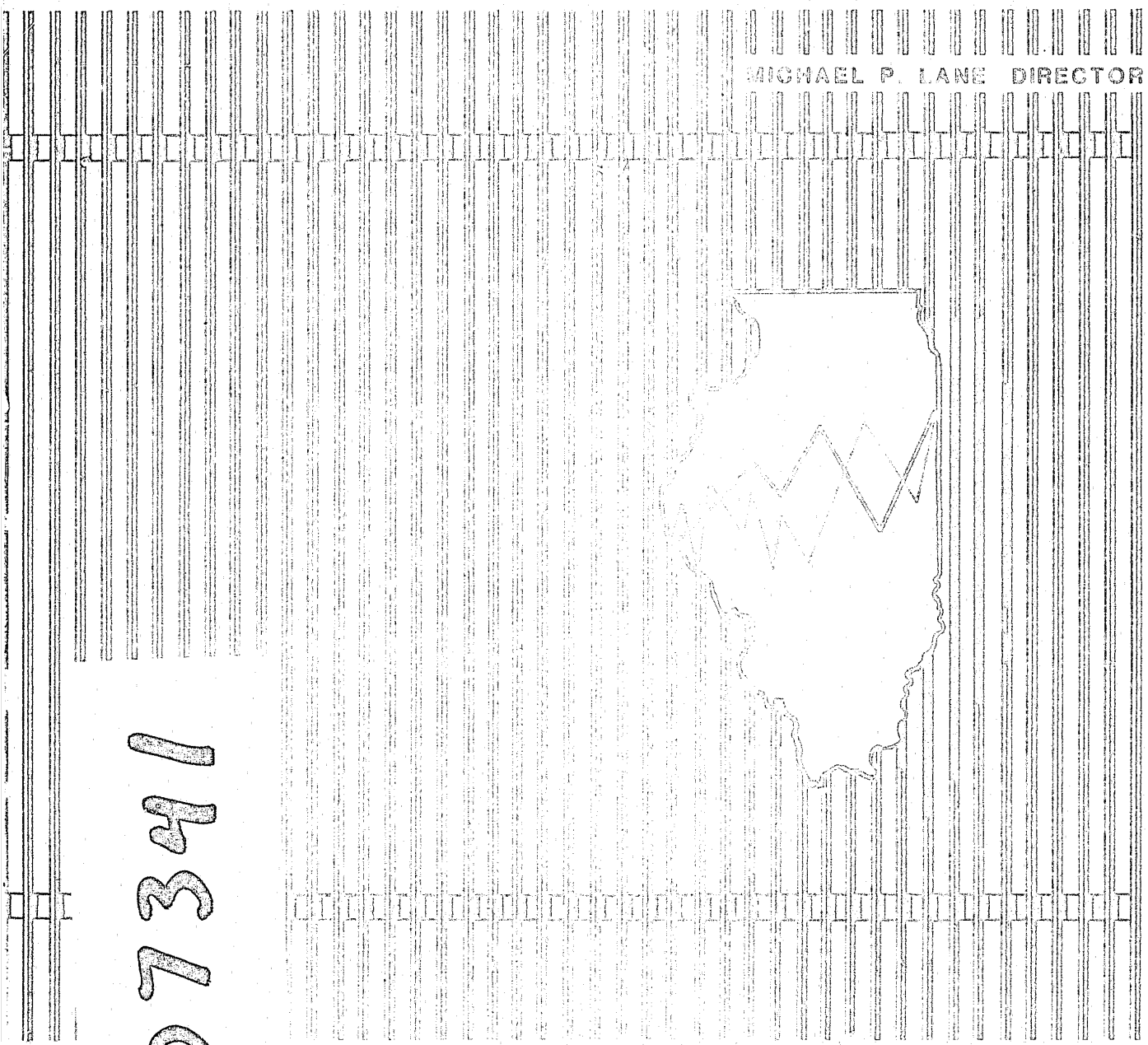
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



MICHAEL P. LANE DIRECTOR

ANNUAL REPORT 1984

107341

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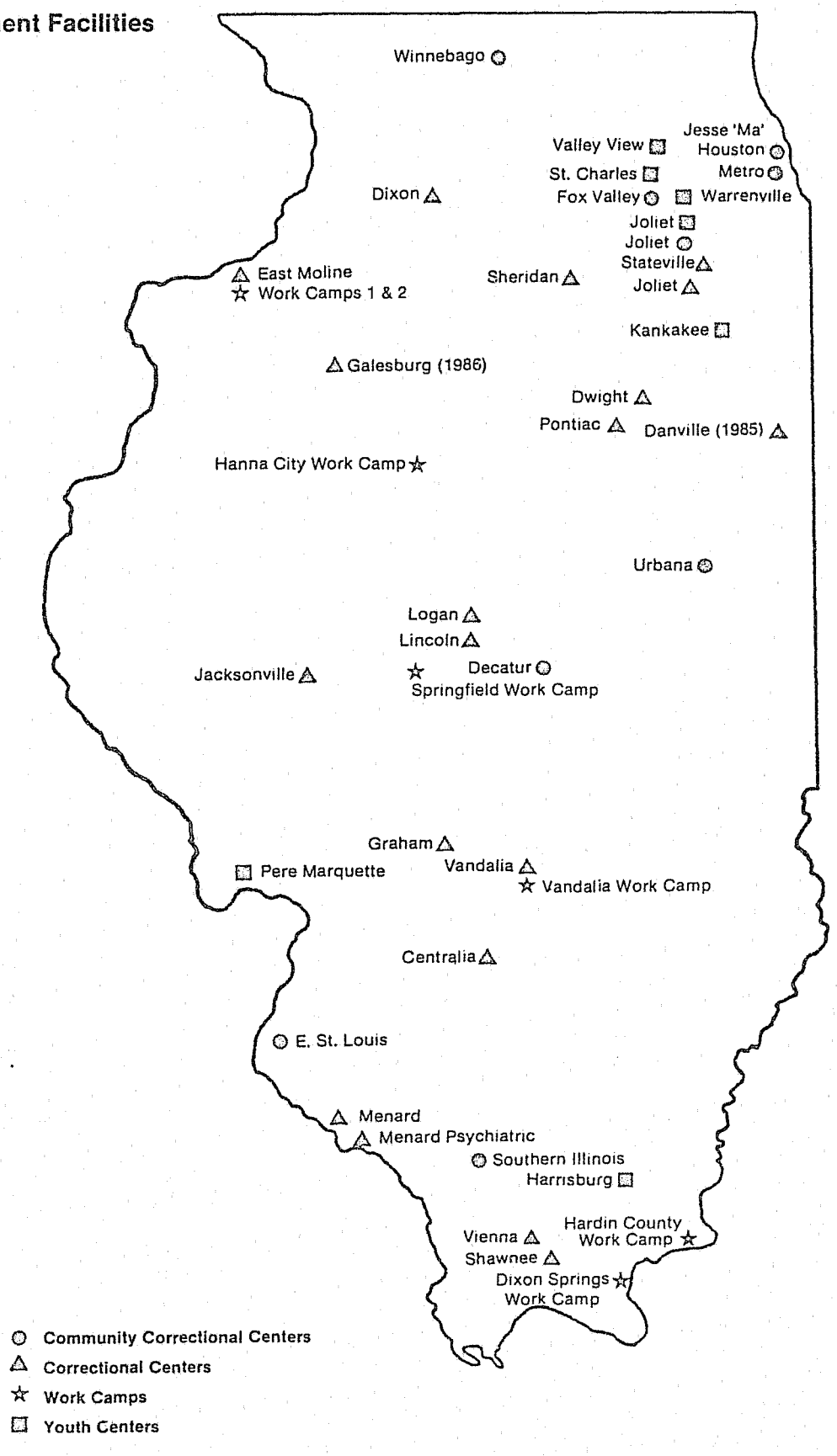


ADULT PRISONS

Centralia Correctional Center
P. O. Box 1266
Shattuc Road
Centralia, Illinois 62801

Dixon Correctional Center
2600 North Brinton Avenue
P. O. Box 768
Dixon, Illinois 61021

Dwight Correctional Center
P. O. Box C
Dwight, Illinois 60420

East Moline Correctional Center
100 Hillcrest Road
East Moline, Illinois 61244

Graham Correctional Center
P. O. Box 499
Hillsboro, Illinois 62049

Jacksonville Correctional Center
P. O. Box 1048
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

Joliet Correctional Center
P. O. Box 515
Joliet, Illinois 60432

Lincoln Correctional Center
P. O. Box 549
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Logan Correctional Center
R. R. 3, Box 1000
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Menard Correctional Center
P. O. Box 711
Menard, Illinois 62259

Menard Psychiatric Center
P. O. Box 56
Menard, Illinois 62259

Pontiac Correctional Center
P. O. Box 99
Pontiac, Illinois 61764

Shawnee Correctional Center
P. O. Box 400
Vienna, Illinois 62995

Sheridan Correctional Center
P. O. Box 38
Sheridan, Illinois 60551

Stateville Correctional Center
P. O. Box 112
Joliet, Illinois 60434

Vandalia Correctional Center
P. O. Box 500
Vandalia, Illinois 62471

Vienna Correctional Center
P. O. Box 200 (Institution)
P. O. Box 100 (Residents)
Vienna, Illinois 62995

YOUTH CENTERS

IYC/Warrenville
P. O. Box 550
Warrenville, Illinois 60555

IYC/Joliet
2848 West McDonough Street
Joliet, Illinois 60436

IYC/Harrisburg
P. O. Box 300
Harrisburg, Illinois 62946

IYC/Kankakee
Manteno, Illinois 60950

IYC/Pere Marquette
2200 West Main
Grafton, Illinois 62037

IYC/St. Charles
P. O. Box 122
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

IYC/Valley View
P. O. Box 376
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

Decatur Community Corr. Center
2175 East Pershing Road
Decatur, Illinois 62526

East St. Louis Community Corr. Center
P. O. Box 217
913-917 Martin Luther King Drive
East St. Louis, Illinois 62202

Fox Valley Community Corr. Center
1329 North Lake Street
Aurora, Illinois 60506

Jesse "Ma" Houston Comm. Corr. Center
712 N. Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois 60610

Joliet Community Corr. Center
Box 128R
Romeoville, Illinois 60441

Metro Community Corr. Center
2020 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Southern Illinois Community Corr. Center
805 West Freeman, P. O. Box 641
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

Urbana Community Corr. Center
1303 North Cunningham
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Winnebago Community Corr. Center
315 South Court Street
Rockford, Illinois 61102

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

AREA I

Wabash Parole District
10 S. Wabash Ave., 9th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Ashland Parole Office
10 S. Wabash
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Uptown Parole District
4753 N. Broadway, Room 510
Chicago, Illinois 60640

Lakeview Parole Office
3756 North Ashland
Chicago, Illinois 60613

Maywood Parole District
P. O. Box 338
Maywood, Illinois 60153

Lawndale Parole Office
10 S. Kedzie Ave., Room 201
Chicago, Illinois 60612

Chatham Parole District
7801 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60619

Roseland Parole Office
7810 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60619

South Shore Parole District
4856 S. Ashland
Chicago, Illinois 60609

Back of the Yards Parole Office
4856 S. Ashland, 2nd Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60609

Chicago Apprehension Unit
160 N. LaSalle, Room 1640
Chicago, Illinois 60601

AREA II

North Suburban Parole District
Lake County Courthouse, Fifth Floor
18 North County Road
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

Markham Parole Office
16501 S. Kedzie Parkway
Markham, Illinois 60426

Northern Parole District
2600 N. Brinton, P. O. Box 527
Dixon, Illinois 61021

Aurora Parole Office
1329 N. Lake St.
Aurora, Illinois 60506

Rockford Parole Office
4402 N. Main
Rockford, Illinois 61105

East Moline Parole Office
P. O. Box 816
East Moline, Illinois 61244

North Central Parole District
202 N. E. Madison
Peoria, Illinois 61602

Romeoville Parole Office
P. O. Box 128R
Romeoville, Illinois 60441

South Central Parole District
1301 Concordia Court, Ragen Hall
P. O. Box 4902
Springfield, Illinois 62708-4902

Urbana Parole Office
1303 D North Cunningham
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Southern Parole District
1400 W. Main St., P. O. Box 2948
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

East St. Louis Parole Office
10 Collinsville Ave., Suite 204
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

Springfield Apprehension Unit
1301 Concordia Court, Ragen Hall
P. O. Box 4902
Springfield, Illinois 62708-4902

East St. Louis Apprehension Unit
10 Collinsville Ave., Suite 102
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES

AREA I

District I
8516 South Central
Chicago, Illinois 60617

District II
839 West 6 th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60621

District III
4314 South Cottage Grove
Chicago, Illinois 60653

District IV
10 South Kedzie
Chicago, Illinois 60612

District V
4554 North Broadway
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Aurora District
P. O. Box 246
St. Charles, Illinois 60174

Rockford District
4302 North Main St., Box 915
Rockford, Illinois 61105

AREA II

Peoria District
5415 North University
Peoria, Illinois 61614

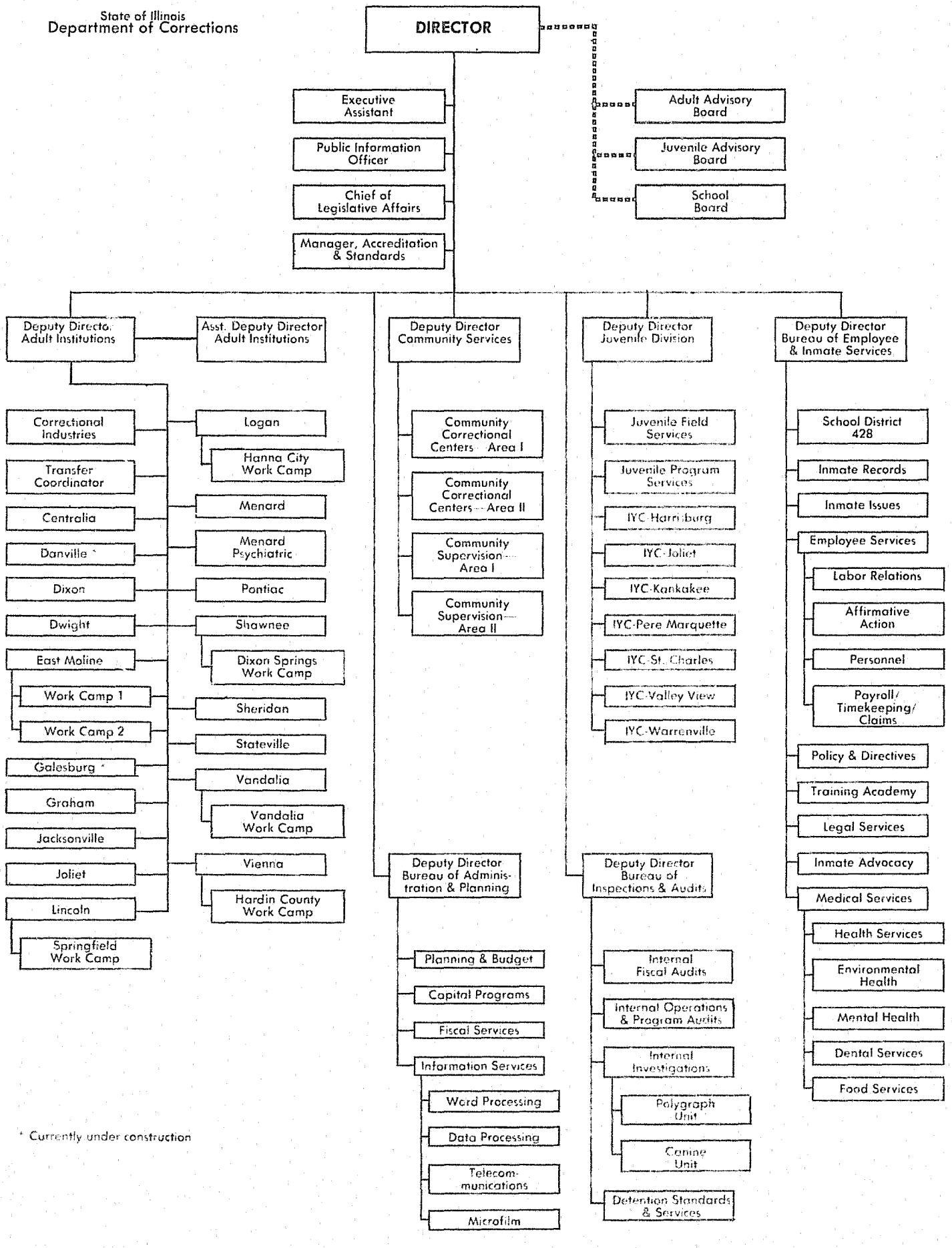
Springfield District
4500 South Sixth Street
Springfield, Illinois 62707

Marion District
2209 West Main Street
Marion, Illinois 62959

Champaign District
2125 South First Street
Champaign, Illinois 61820

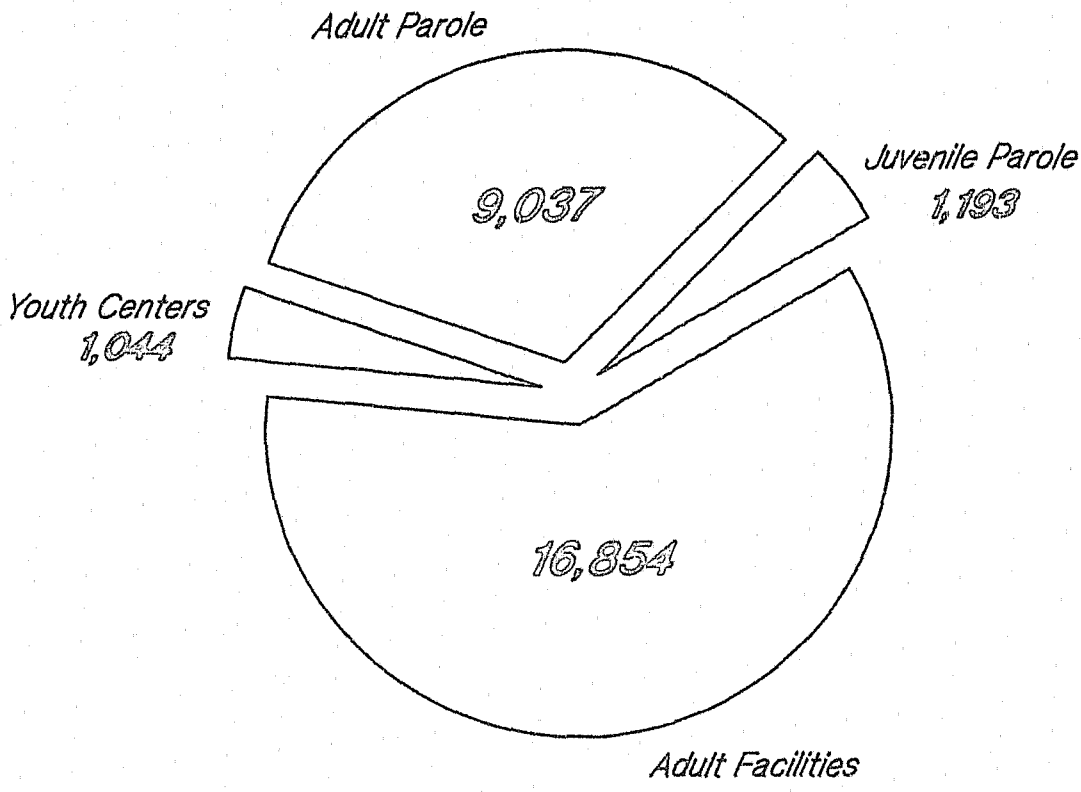
East St. Louis District
10 Collinsville Ave., Suite 102
East St. Louis, Illinois 62201

State of Illinois
Department of Corrections

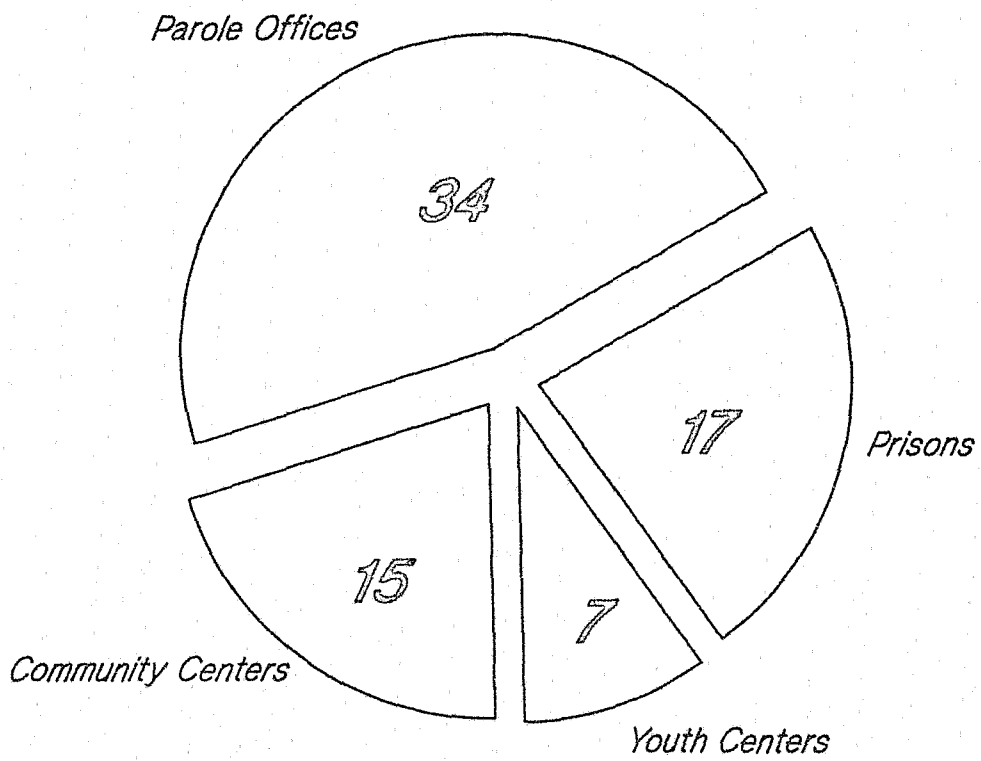


* Currently under construction

Department of Corrections Clients



Department of Corrections Facilities



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Corrections has grown rapidly. In less than one decade, the agency has almost doubled in size.

The Department operates 17 prisons, seven youth centers, 15 community correctional centers, and maintains 34 parole offices for youths and adults who have completed their sentences.

At the end of 1984, 16,854 adults were incarcerated in prisons or work release programs. An additional 1,044 youths were confined in juvenile institutions. Adults on parole or mandatory supervised release numbered 9,037. Another 1,193 juveniles were under supervision in the community.

The Department employed 9,474 people, second only to the payroll of the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities in numbers of individuals paid by state tax funds.

The Department of Corrections trained 4,538 people in 1984 at the agency Training Academy in Springfield and at facilities throughout the state.

The Department of Corrections spends approximately one-million dollars daily to provide safe and secure living conditions in facilities operated in a humane manner and to provide after-care services in order to maintain the public's right to safety in their homes and communities.

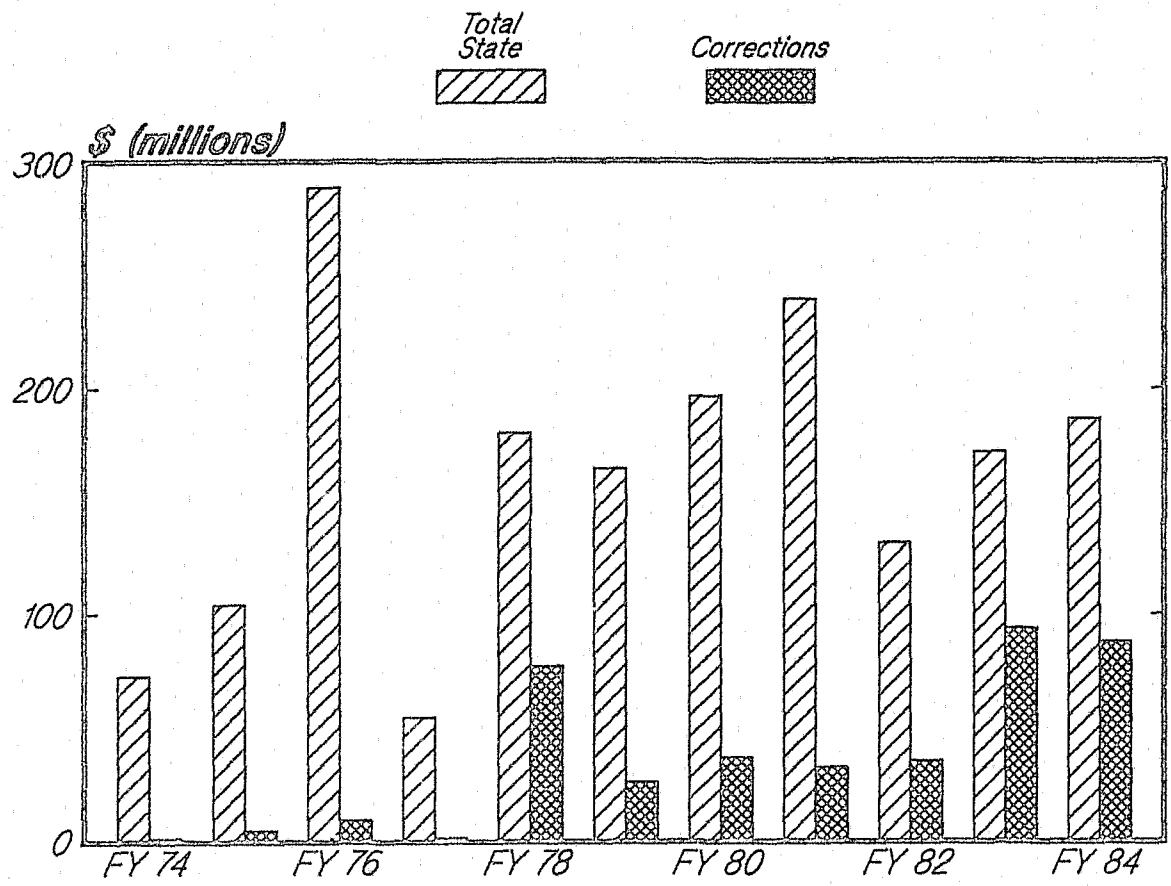
The Department of Corrections is responsible for maintaining more than $283 million in state property and lands. This does not include some $450 million in facilities under construction or renovation.

If that sounds like big business, it is. Corrections in Illinois has become big business—and the Department's top administrators operate the agency as such.

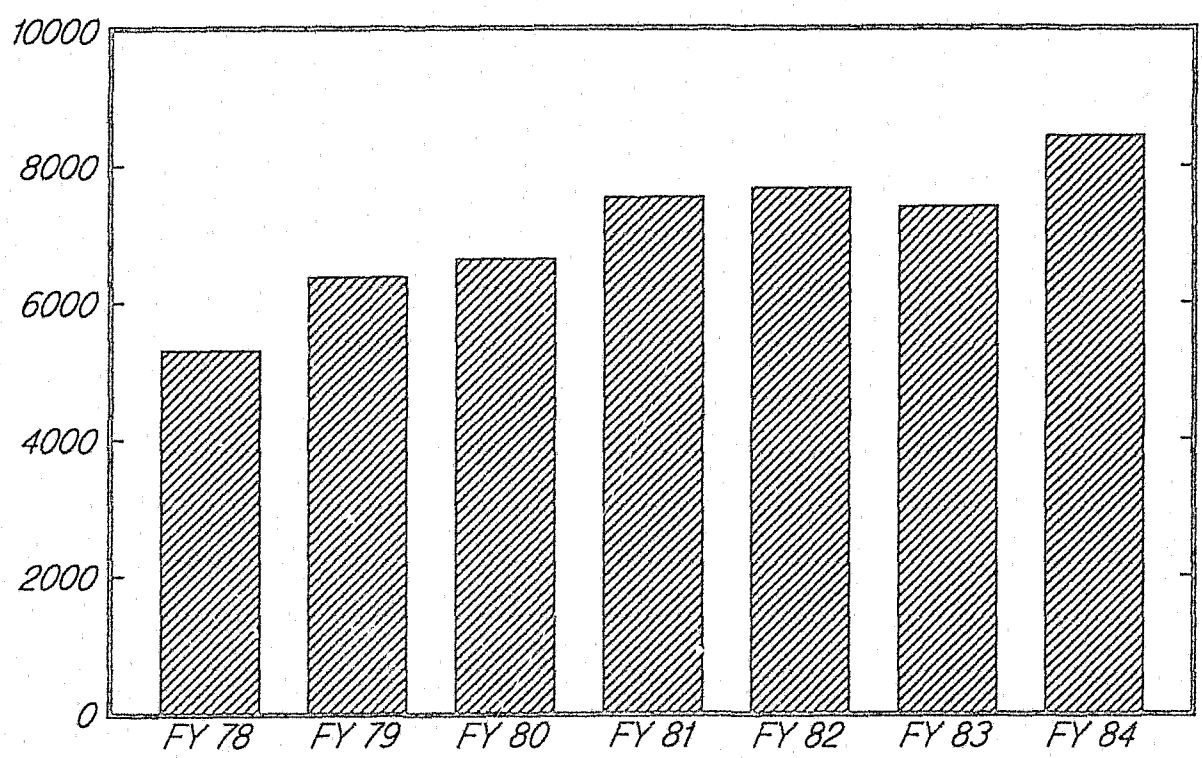
Even though only Illinois Correctional Industries could be considered a business, in the true sense, the Department operates its facilities and programs in concert with basic business tenets:

- The agency plans its program initiatives together with its fiscal capabilities.

CDB Appropriations
Fiscal Year 1974 to Fiscal Year 1984



GRF Staff
Fiscal Year 1978 to Fiscal Year 1984



- It maintains an accurate balance of funds in an ongoing manner with an expanding automated data capability.

- It exercises quality control of its service product through a special audit unit which inspects facilities and programs to insure compliance with appropriate laws and Department rules.

- Although it does not actively market its product, there never seems to be a lack of demand for its services.

- Department policies undergo a continuous review with an eye toward improved revisions in-house and are periodically reviewed by the state division responsible for such actions. The agency rules are interpreted locally at each facility and office location, as well as for each service and support area.

- Employees are trained on how to best perform their jobs in accordance with agency and facility or program rules. Training is continuous with each employee receiving additional professional education in accordance with national standards.

- Computers are used both centrally and at local facilities and program offices to track inmate sentences, maintain a record of their whereabouts inside facilities, and assist in determining their respective risk to themselves and others with whom they may come into contact.

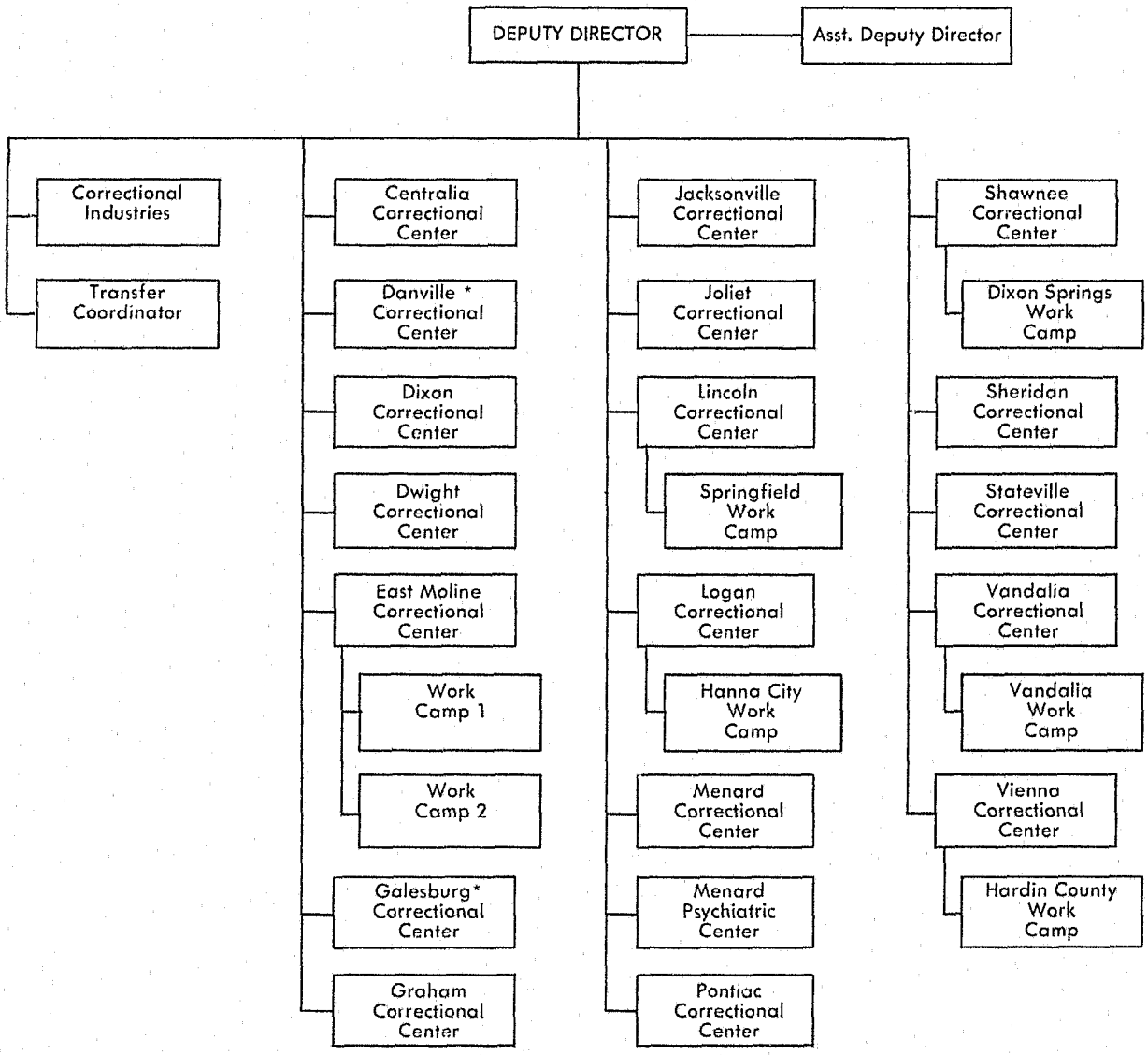
- A model population projection program assists administrators in formulating the information necessary to plan for the future.

- Computers maintain records of disbursement locally which are also maintained centrally to insure proper expenditure of state taxes in an equitable manner between facilities or programs.

- The machines are also used to record the location and quantity of an incredible amount of commodities, fixed property and equipment, and to detail that transfers of such items are made in accordance with state laws and Department rules. A major Department initiative in the next several years will be to update its computer operation, refining it to better serve the agency.

For the most part, the Department of Corrections' business is service—to its clients in almost 50 locations—and to the Illinois taxpayer.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS



*Denotes facilities designated but not currently in operation.

ADULT DIVISION

The Adult Division is the largest unit in the Department. Its 17 prisons, seven work camps, four reduced security facilities attached to maximum security prisons, two condemned units, and four reception centers held 16,047 of the 16,854 adults confined at the end of 1984. The remaining 807 adults sentenced to the Department were confined in community correctional centers, the federal prison system, or county jails.

The Division has been expanded with the addition of eight new prisons and more than 6,250 inmates in the past eight years. Two additional new prisons are under construction or being planned. Another new prison, at Dixon, is undergoing renovation to ultimately accommodate 1,200 inmates within the next two years.

During the last eight years, all seven work camps and both condemned units have been created. Several prisons in existence prior to 1977 have been expanded to accommodate additional inmates.

In addition to operating facilities, the Adult Division also administers Illinois Correctional Industries and the Transfer Coordinator's Office, which oversees an extensive transportation system regulating movement between prisons, work camps, work release centers, the courts, and county jails.

The **Joliet Correctional Center**, located 40 miles southwest of Chicago, is the oldest prison in Illinois. Opened in 1860 and accredited in 1982, it remains the oldest prison to attain accreditation in the nation. The Joliet facility also operates the reception and classification center for the northern part of the state, including Cook County which supplies 60 percent of the entire adult population.

Joliet has a rated capacity of 1,340 maximum security inmates, and at the conclusion of 1984, it included 622 in reception and 630 in the general population.

Inmates confined in the reception and classification unit undergo testing and evaluation to determine their physical and mental wellbeing, as well as their potential for violence when assigned to another facility. These inmates are housed for a week in a building apart from the prison proper which was originally constructed to confine women sentenced to the system. They spend another two to four weeks in the east wing of the prison, completing tests and evaluations and awaiting transfer to other prisons for the duration of their sentences.

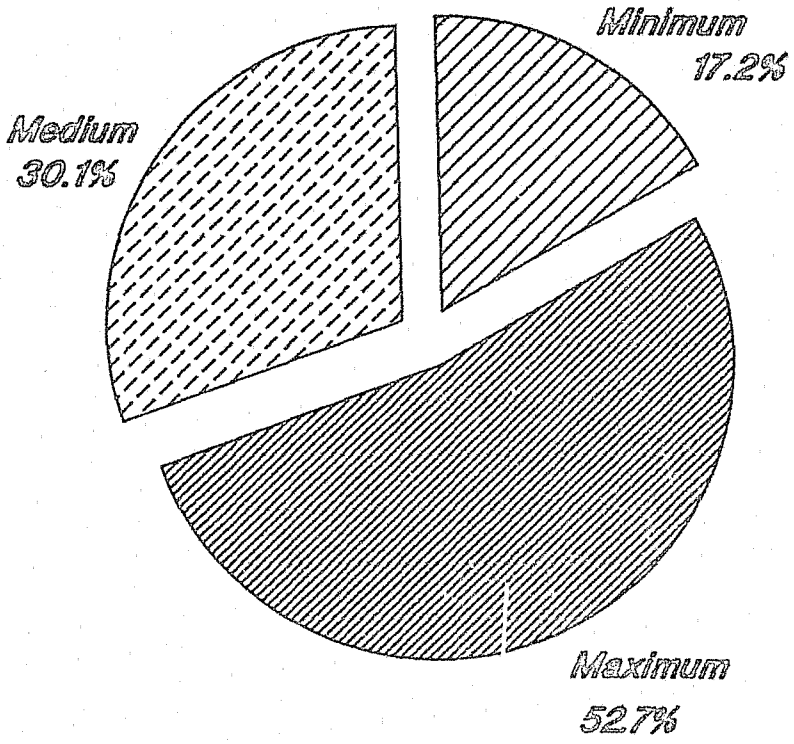
Inmates assigned as general population to the Joliet Center are generally younger and smaller in stature—those who would be candidates for protective custody if placed at another maximum security facility. The Joliet Center, however, also maintains a protective custody unit.

Inmates in general population at Joliet are afforded a full range of vocational and academic educational opportunities, including two-year and four-year college programming.

Correctional Industries operates a mattress factory and a vehicle maintenance garage at the facility, as well as an automated data input operation

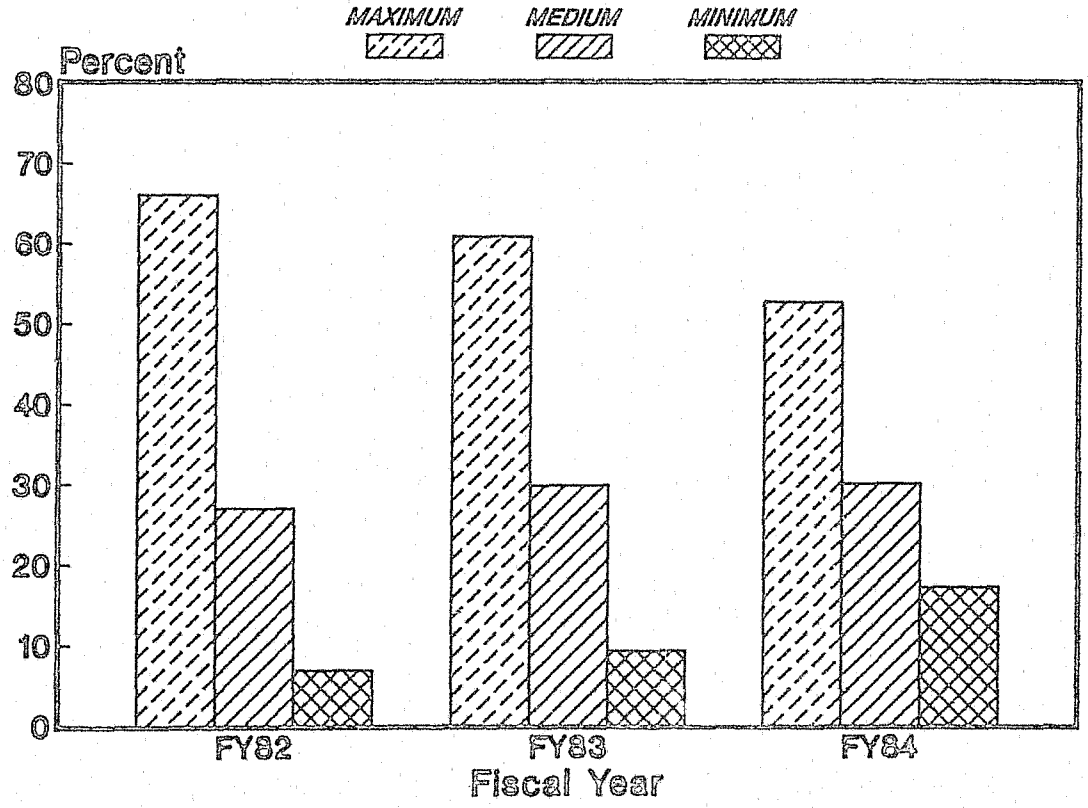
ADULT POPULATION BY SECURITY LEVEL

As of December 31, 1984



ADULT POPULATION BY SECURITY LEVEL

Through December 31, 1984



The **Menard Correctional Center**, a maximum security prison located along the banks of the Mississippi River, approximately 60 miles south of St. Louis, is the largest Illinois prison in terms of population. It has a rated capacity of 2,260 inmates with 2,422 assigned at the end of 1984.

The prison operates a special unit of 220 inmates qualifying as medium and minimum security and a high maximum security unit for 50 inmates assigned to the prison's condemned unit. Another 50 inmates are assigned to an honor farm and work the large farming operation that provides food for the prison under the administration of Correctional Industries.

Menard is distinguished in that it is the first state administered maximum security prison in the nation to be accredited and the first such facility to attain reaccreditation. It operates under a modified unit supervision system and is the reception and classification center for southern Illinois.

The extensive Menard Correctional Industries programs include the manufacture of inmate clothing, cigarettes sold to inmates, institutional floor waxes and polishes, brushes and brooms, a livestock operation, slaughterhouse and cropping, and a furniture refinishing shop.

Menard also boasts *The Menard Time*, judged the best prison newspaper in the nation in 1984. Both two-year and four-year college programs are available, as well as basic education and GED instruction.

During the year, additional inmate jobs were created by reestablishing the coal crew. This popular activity—there is a waiting list for employment—uses inmate labor in place of machinery to fill the hoppers which supply coal to the prison power plant.

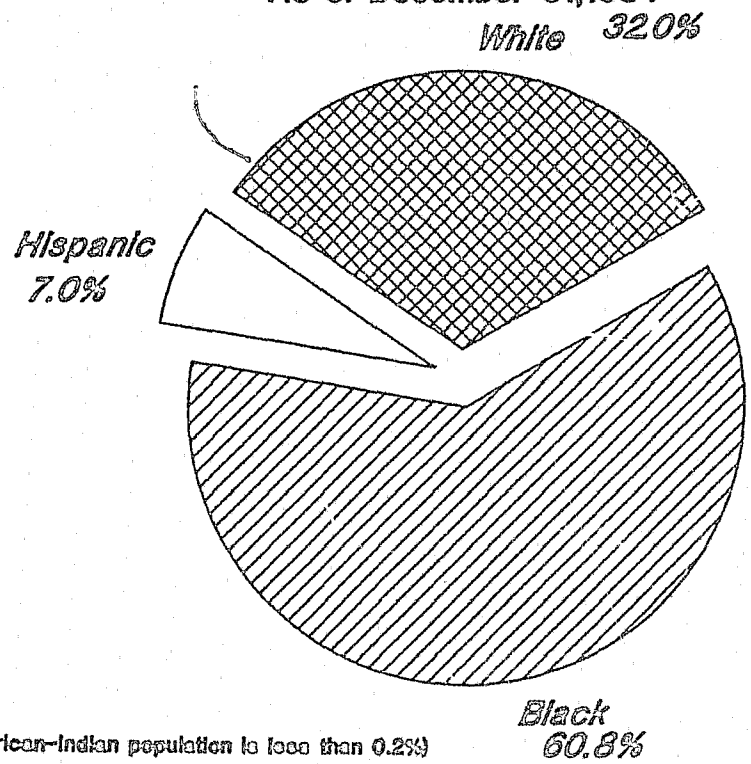
The **Menard Psychiatric Center** is located adjacent to the correctional center, but is administered by a separate chief administrator and staff. Although classified maximum security, it houses all inmates with severe psychological disorders, as well as those prisoners committed by the courts as sexually dangerous persons.

Although rated at a capacity of 315, Menard Psychiatric inmates numbered 424 at the conclusion of 1984. To reduce the population at Menard Psychiatric and to provide additional psychological and educational services to inmates, a special psychiatric programs unit will be established at the Dixon Correctional Center as that facility expands during 1985.

Menard Psychiatric provides a wide range of programs to assist the mentally ill and psychologically disordered inmate, including group and individual counseling, as well as art and music therapy and a full range of educational programs.

ADULT POPULATION BY RACE

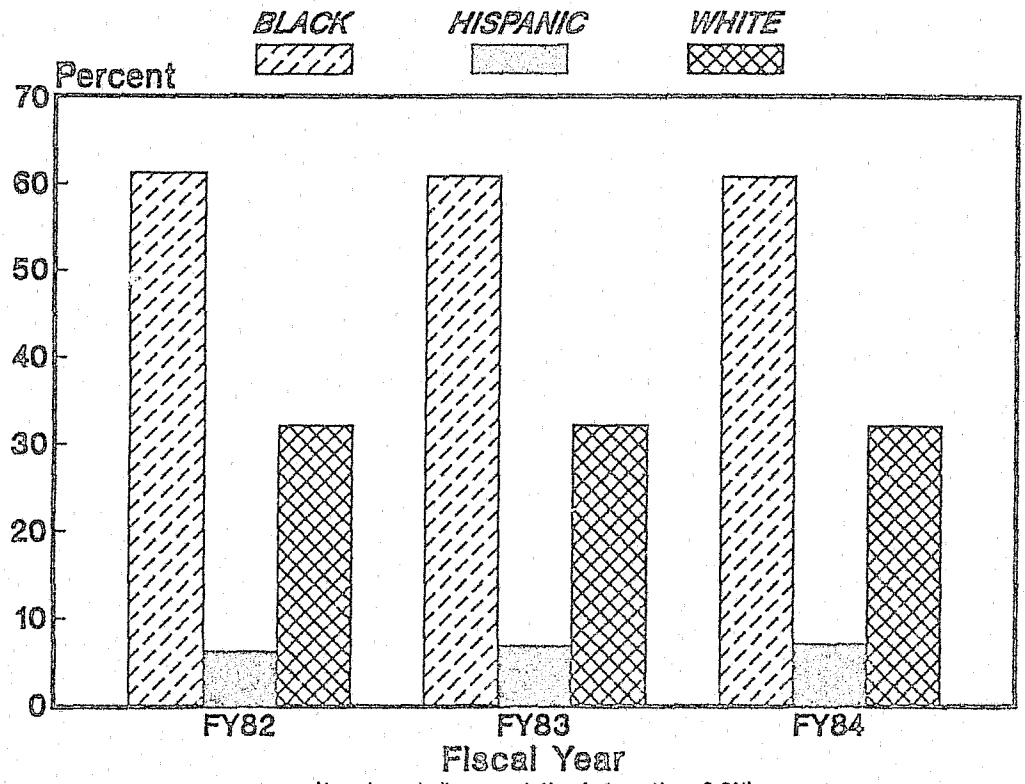
As of December 31,1984



(American-Indian population is less than 0.2%)

ADULT POPULATION BY RACE

Through December 31, 1984



(American-Indian population is less than 0.2%)

The **Pontiac Correctional Center**, located 100 miles south of Chicago, is a maximum security facility with a rated capacity of 2,000. At the end of 1984, it housed 1,728 inmates, which included 299 in the medium security unit, constructed in 1981 and located outside the prison's walls, and 20 inmates assigned to the condemned unit.

Now fully operational under the unit supervision system, the Pontiac prison was opened in 1871 as a reform school for young men and boys. It was later made a full penitentiary for adult males and was completely renovated so that no original building still stands.

During 1984, the medical infirmary was completely renovated and a new multipurpose building was erected to provide expanded recreational opportunities for the inmates. Additional perimeter and internal security features were also added during the year.

As in all Illinois prisons, a complete range of vocational and academic educational programs are offered both inside the walls and at the medium security unit. The former gymnasium has been renovated to provide expanded vocational opportunities.

Correctional Industries operates a sheet metal program inside the walls which manufactures street and highway signs, as well as the metal beds and frames and other metal cell furniture used in the most recently constructed prisons. In both the medium security unit and inside the walls, a unique Industries program handles some medical claims paperwork for the Department of Public Aid.

The **Stateville Correctional Center**, located near Joliet, was completed in 1925. It has a rated capacity of 2,250 and housed 2,056 at the end of 1984, which included 170 inmates in the minimum security unit outside the 33-foot-high walls.

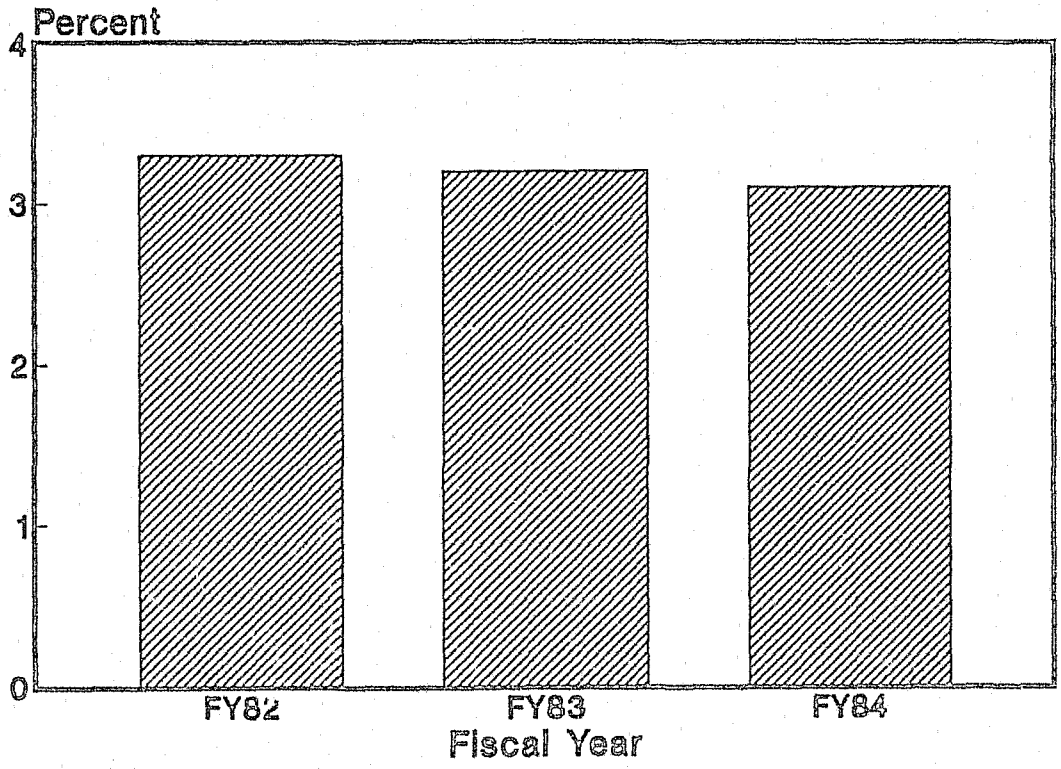
This prison is noted for its round cellhouses, possibly only one of two such prisons designed in this manner in the world. Stateville also includes the largest rectangular building ever constructed for prison residence and a new housing unit featuring a "K" design.

The new three-story "K" housing unit provides for improved security since inmates may be separated in groups of 25 per wing with electronically controlled locking devices. As another "K" unit comes on line in early 1985, a second round cellhouse will be demolished. Renovation of the dietary complex will be completed during 1985.

Stateville achieved a remarkable plateau in attaining a passing accreditation audit in 1984 and will be fully accredited in January, 1985. This achievement negates Stateville's reputation as an unmanageable facility with one of the toughest prison populations in the nation.

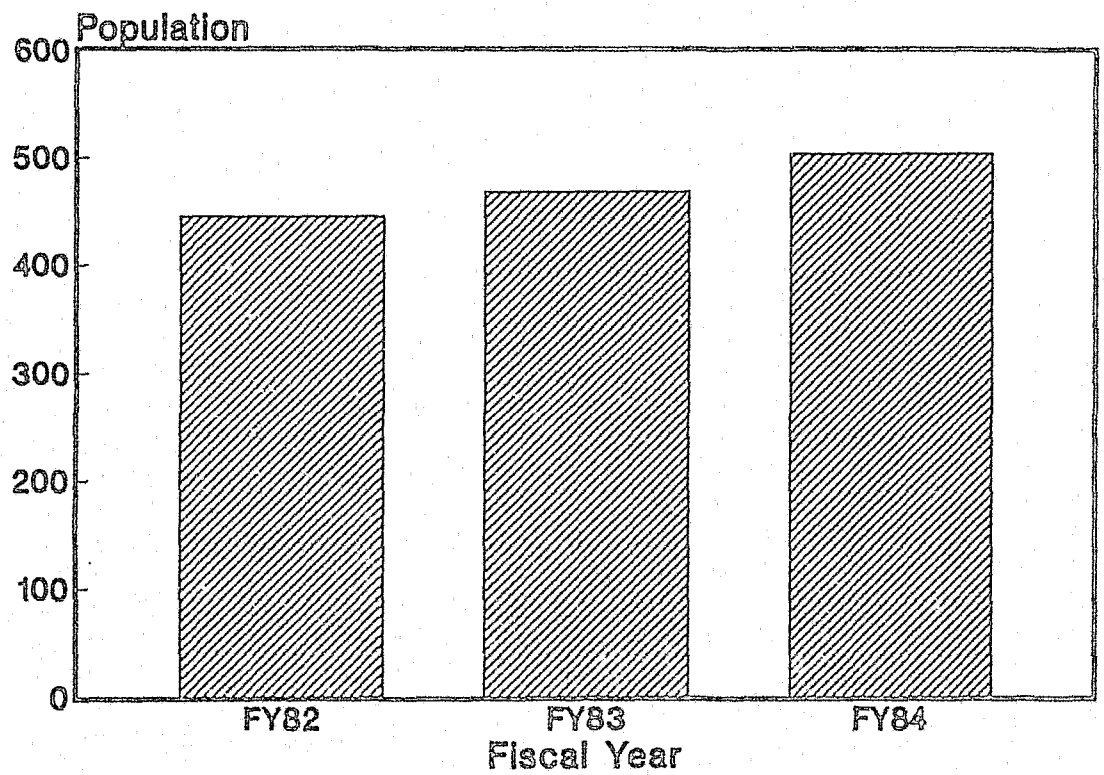
Stateville boasts the Con-Artistes, a theater prison group which annually produces a major play. The expanded inmate art program features two annual sales outside the walls and complements the traditional educational and vocational programs. Correctional Industries operations manufacture furniture, inmate clothing, and soap. A vegetable farming operation was resurrected in 1984 with success.

ADULT INSTITUTION FEMALE POPULATION
through December 31, 1984



calculated as a percent of institution population

ADULT INSTITUTION FEMALE POPULATION
Through December 31, 1984



The **Vandalia Correctional Center**, located 85 miles southeast of Springfield in central Illinois, was opened in 1921 as a prison farm housing misdemeanants and inmates convicted of various property crimes. It is now a medium security prison with a rated capacity of 750.

Like other medium security facilities, Vandalia's population increased in late 1983 and housed as many as 900 inmates. The overpopulation represented the Department's efforts to cope with system overcrowding. At the end of 1984, Vandalia's population was down to 759, including 57 inmates assigned to the adjacent work camp.

Inmates are assigned to a variety of jobs and assignments, including an expanded academic program. Many inmates are assigned to the Correctional Industries agricultural operation. The farm includes some 1,500 acres that produce corn, soybeans, and wheat. Some of the crops are used to feed the dairy cattle, beef, and pork that are raised there. Milk is processed at Vandalia and distributed to other prisons. Livestock, provided by other farm operations and purchased on the open market, is slaughtered and processed for distribution to other facilities.

Work Camp inmates provide public service activities to nearby communities and governmental agencies. During 1984, Work Camp inmates assisted in the clean up of refuse and debris left by a major tornado.

The **Dwight Correctional Center**, the state's prison for women, is located approximately 80 miles south of Chicago. Opened in 1930, this facility had a rated capacity of 500 at the end of 1984 and housed 502 inmates. Two 50-bed, single-story "K" buildings were constructed in 1984 to accommodate the increased number of women sentenced to prison.

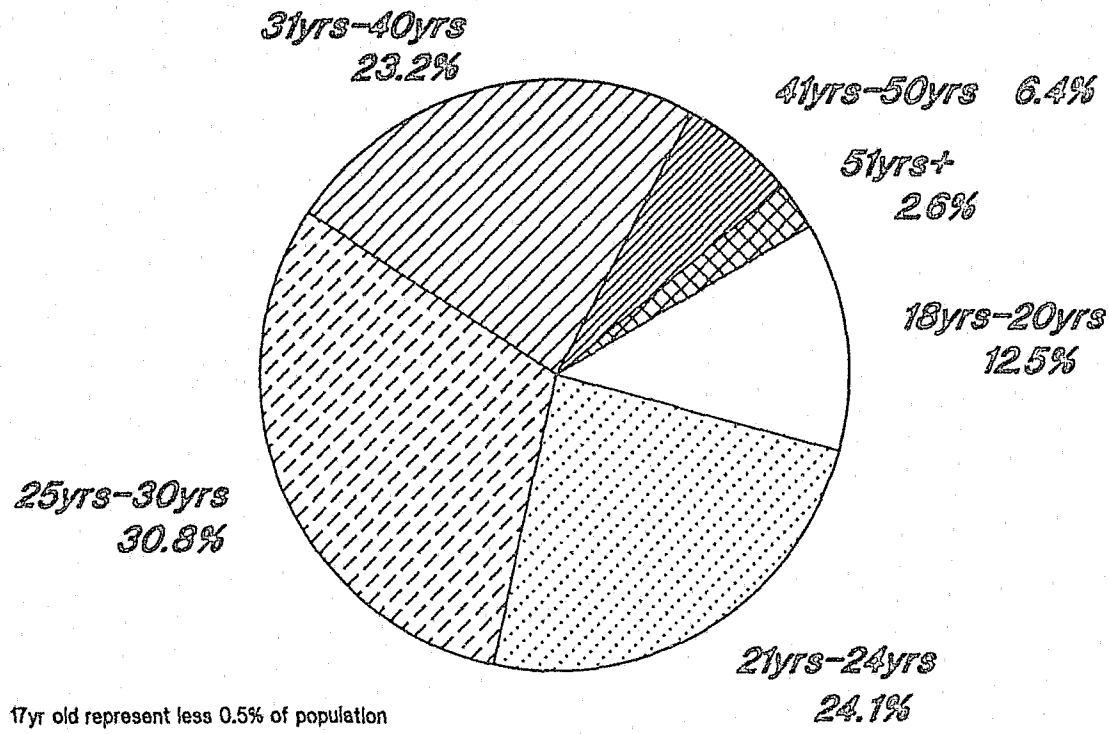
Although Dwight is classified as a maximum security prison, it houses all levels of inmates, as well as those women in need of psychological care. One of the new housing units was designed specifically for mentally ill and psychologically disordered inmates and the other was designed as a disciplinary segregation unit. A second wire-mesh fence was built in 1984 to enhance security.

The original buildings at Dwight are picturesque with brass doors. They are spread around the complex interspersed with stately, old oak trees. An honor housing unit established in 1984 serves to act as an incentive to all inmates, regardless of their offense or length of sentence.

In addition to a variety of educational and vocational programs, Dwight offers a unique apprenticeship program which trains inmates to become building managers upon release. Women are given hands-on training in such areas as plumbing, electrical wiring and repair, woodworking, and general maintenance. Correctional Industries programs include the manufacture of various items of inmate clothing and draperies.

ADULT INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE

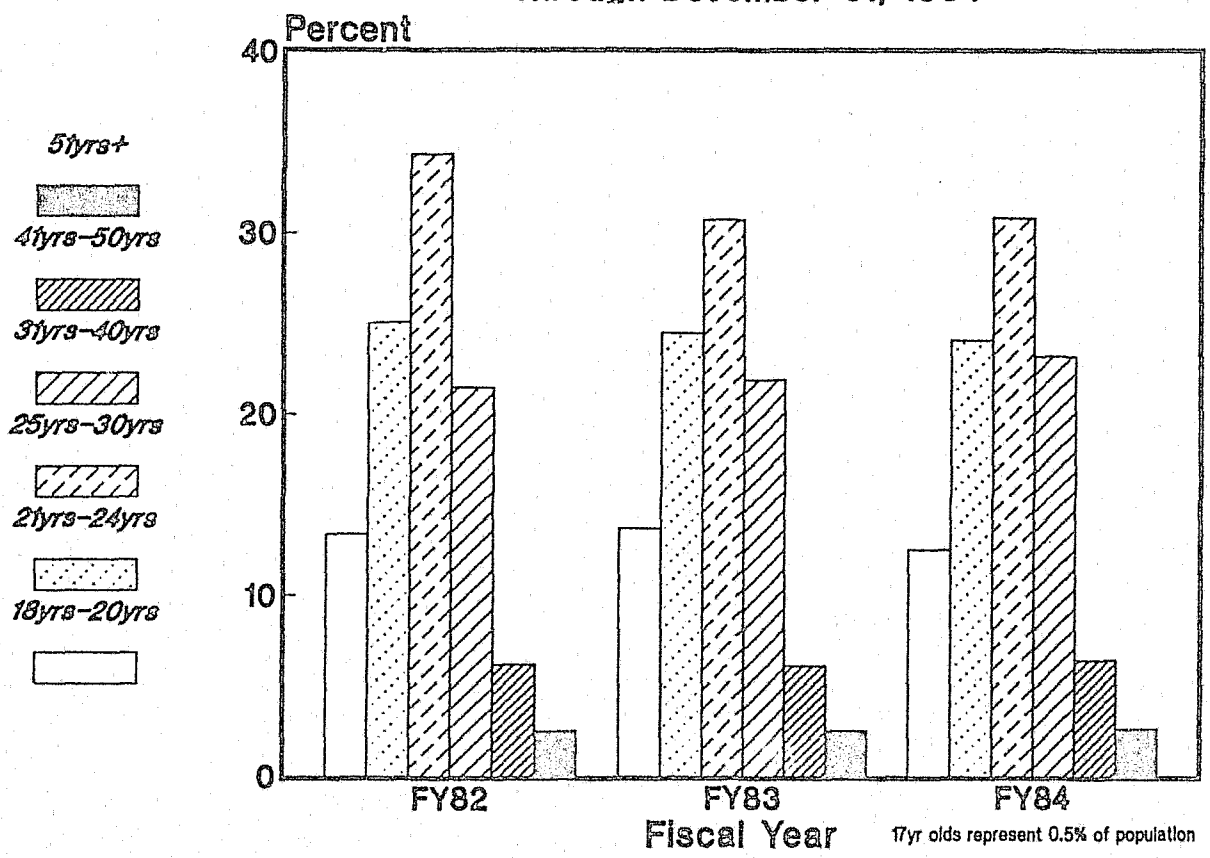
As of December 31, 1984



17yr old represent less 0.5% of population

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE

Through December 31, 1984



17yr olds represent 0.5% of population

The **East Moline Correctional Center**, located approximately 170 miles west of Chicago in the Quad Cities area, is a converted mental health facility opened in 1981 with 200 inmates. This minimum security prison was expanded to accommodate 688 inmates although 696 prisoners were incarcerated at the end of 1984.

As at other reduced security facilities, all inmates must be occupied in educational programs or at prison jobs, including two work camps. The work camps have proven beneficial to the various area communities as inmate labor, under correctional officer supervision, is used year round to perform work at no cost to local governmental agencies.

Correctional Industries operates an extensive institutional laundry service for area hospitals and mental health facilities.

The **Dixon Correctional Center** is another former mental health institution converted to prison use. With a rated capacity of 444, at the conclusion of 1984, 496 medium security inmates were housed at the facility at that time.

The prison, opened in 1983 and located approximately 100 miles west of Chicago, will eventually house 1,200 inmates when renovation is completed in 1986.

A portion of the facility will be designed to accommodate inmates with mental or learning disorders who are medium security risks. This is expected to reduce crowding at the Menard Psychiatric Center.

The identically designed **Lincoln** and **Jacksonville Correctional Centers** were conceived, designed, funded, constructed, and staffed with personnel and inmates in less than one year. The 500-bed minimum security prisons were developed as a direct result of prison population increases aggravated by an Illinois Supreme Court decision which restricted the Department's forced release program that had been used to control the population of an overcrowded prison system from 1980 to mid-1983.

In order to provide for the continued increase in adults sentenced to prison, the Illinois General Assembly provided emergency funding for construction of the two prisons in November, 1983. By Thanksgiving Day, 1984, the dormitory-style prisons were in full operation. At the end of 1984, 492 inmates were confined at Jacksonville with 555 assigned to Lincoln, including 58 at the Springfield Work Camp.

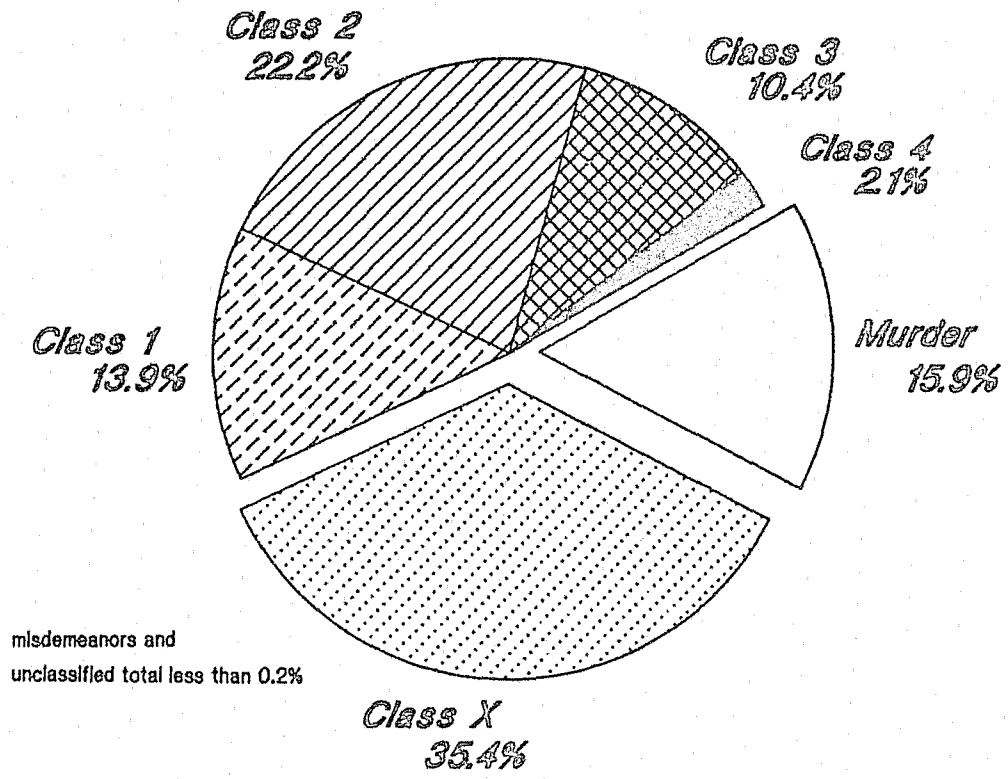
The Lincoln prison, located 30 miles north of Springfield adjacent to the Logan Correctional Center, and the Jacksonville facility, located approximately 35 miles west of Springfield, were constructed of pre-engineered materials and are surrounded by double rows of fencing, similar to that used at medium security prisons.

Both facilities offer a full range of academic and vocational education programs, although neither was designed to include a Correctional Industries program.

The Lincoln prison incorporates new technology for dietary services which enables it to feed its prisoner and employee populations, as well as those at Logan and Springfield Work Camp and the trainees housed at the DOC Training Academy in Springfield. The Jacksonville facility distributes donated books to all Department facilities.

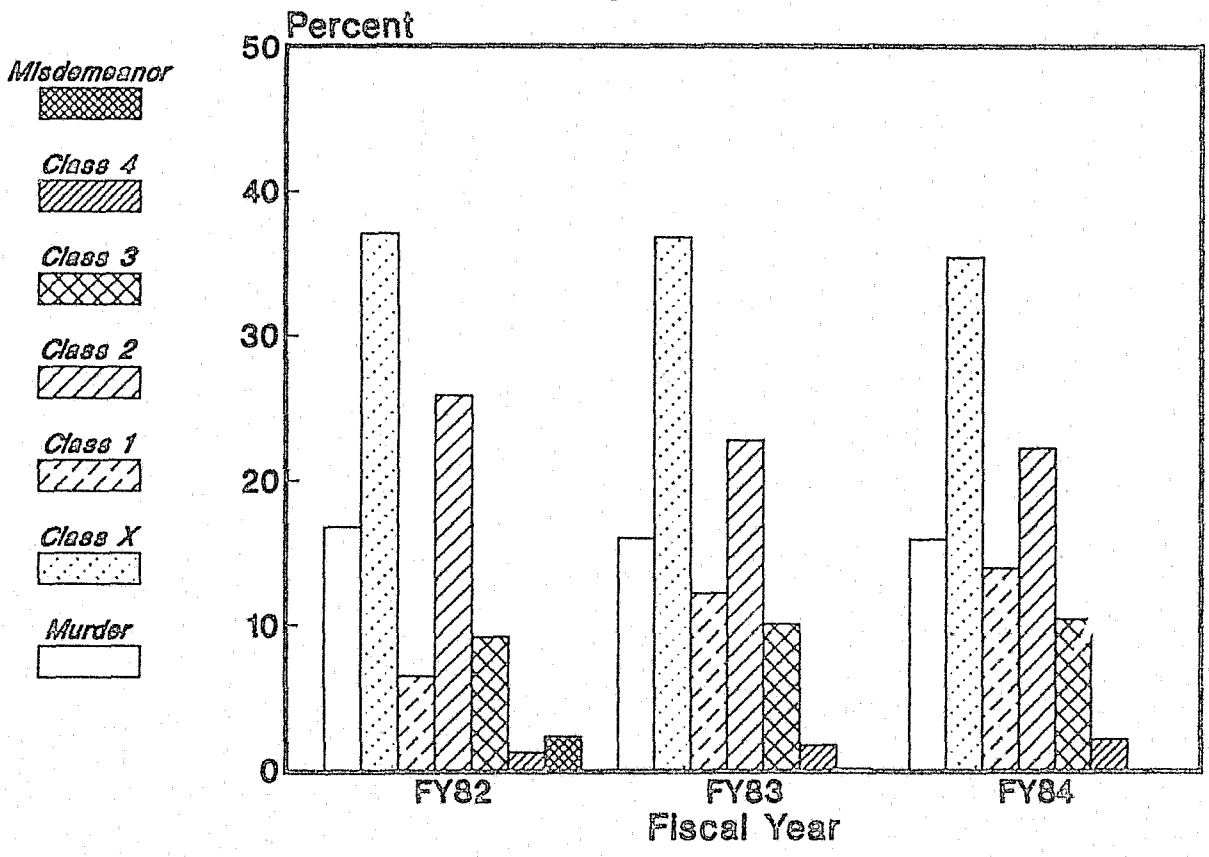
ADULT POPULATION BY CLASS OF CRIME

As of December 31, 1984



ADULT POPULATION BY CLASS OF CRIME

Through December 31, 1984



The **Sheridan Correctional Center**, located 70 miles west of Chicago in LaSalle County, was expanded to a rated capacity of 750. A three-year project concluded in 1984 included constructing housing units for an additional 400 inmates and expanded dietary and recreation facilities. This medium security prison, which housed 749 inmates at the conclusion of 1984, was converted in 1973 from a juvenile facility.

Inmates assigned to Sheridan are generally younger and less criminally sophisticated than those housed in other prisons. Like at other medium security prisons, inmates are assigned to jobs or a full range of educational programs or vocational training.

A unique program involves raising pheasants. Pheasants raised at the prison are returned to the Department of Conservation for sale to private hunting clubs. The Correctional Industries programs include a furniture refinishing shop.

The **Vienna Correctional Center**, located in deep southern Illinois adjacent to the Shawnee National Forest, is considered the premier prison in the world. This minimum security prison has no fences or walls enclosing its perimeter and relies on scrutiny by staff and extensive review of inmates prior to placement for security.

Constructed in 1965 and expanded in 1970, Vienna has a rated capacity of 835. At the end of 1984, Vienna housed 833 inmates, including 150 at the Hardin County Work Camp. The work camp was expanded from 50 inmates during 1984.

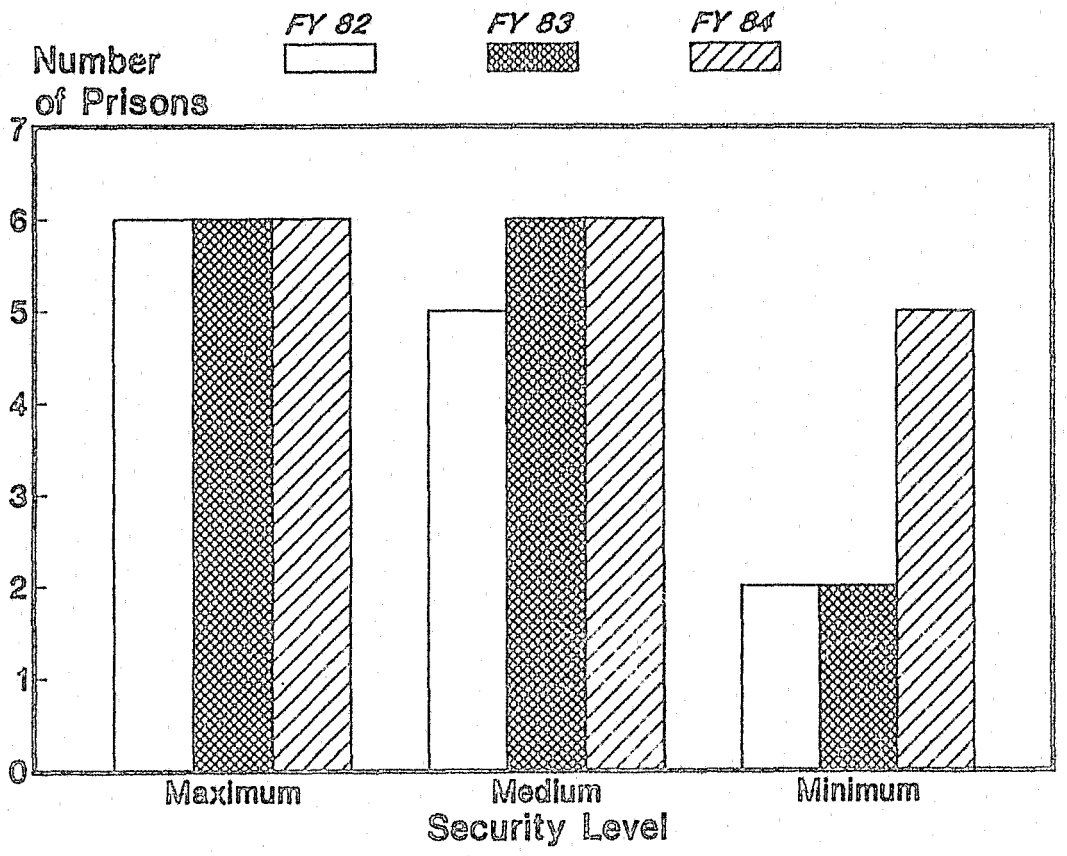
This model prison was the first penal facility in the nation to be awarded accredited status and then be reaccredited. Vienna offers a wide range of academic programs and vocational training. Unique to Vienna is the emergency rescue technician course which trains inmates in extrication and emergency medical techniques.

Correctional Industries programs at Vienna include cropping and livestock operations. A unique Industries program at Vienna is the operation of a fuel alcohol plant in conjunction with an associate degree-granting educational program offered under contract with Southeastern Illinois College.

Locally grown crops are fermented and distilled to produce ethanol which is used, with gasoline, to fuel vehicles. Byproducts from the fuel alcohol production are used to grow plants and flowers in an adjacent greenhouse, as a supplement to livestock feed, and as a food for specially imported prawn. The U.S. Department of Energy recognized the Vienna fuel alcohol plant with an energy innovation award during 1984.

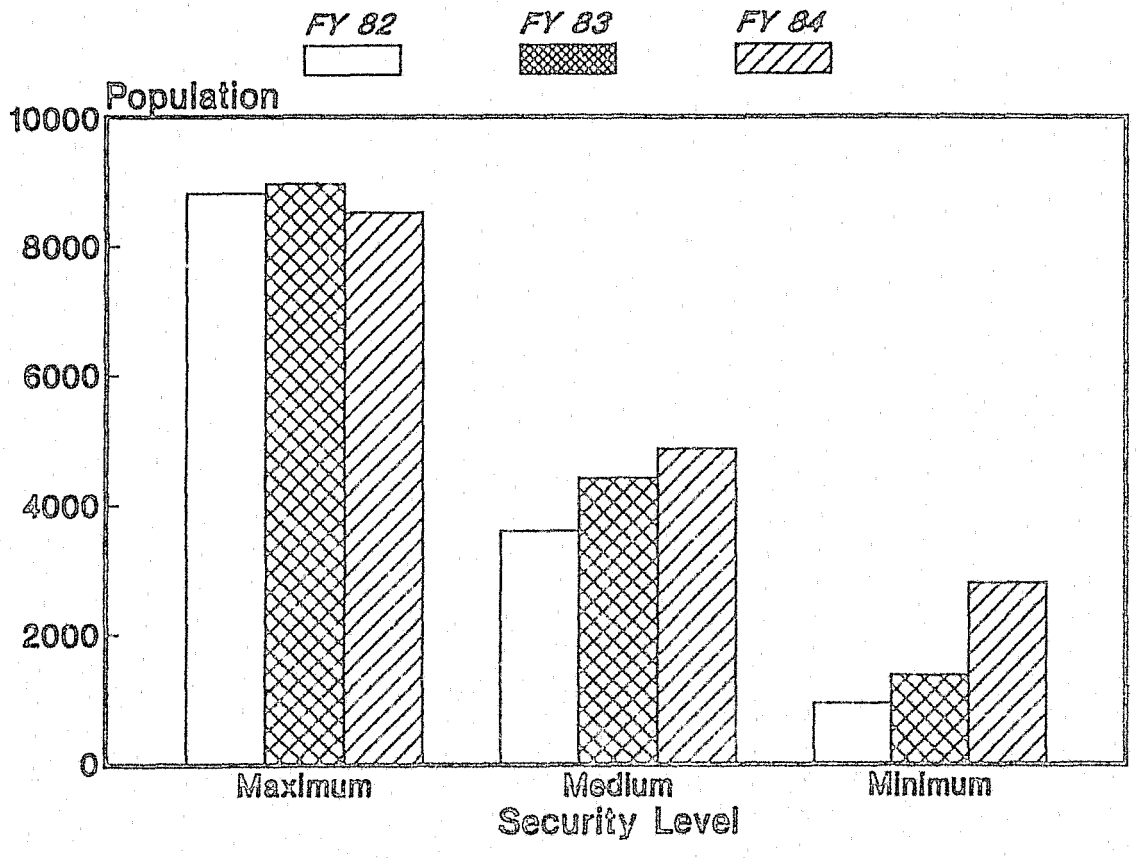
ADULT INSTITUTIONS BY SECURITY LEVEL

Through December 31, 1984



ADULT INMATE POPULATION

Through December 31, 1984



The **Logan Correctional Center**, located near Lincoln 30 miles north of Springfield, was the first of a new series of prisons added to the system in the past seven years. It was renovated in 1977 from an unused portion of a mental health facility to accommodate 750 medium security inmates.

Faced with a crowded prison system in 1983, space for additional inmates was established at Logan by adapting rooms not originally designed for habitation. At the end of 1984, 1,006 inmates were assigned to Logan, including 199 at the Hanna City Work Camp, located west of Peoria. The population at the work camp was doubled in 1984 with construction of a 100-bed residential unit.

Logan serves as the central Illinois hub for the extensive fleet of buses operated by the Transfer Coordinator's Office for transportation of inmates going to and from the prisons in various parts of the state.

Like other medium security facilities, inmates at Logan are assigned to jobs or are involved in vocational or academic educational programs. While most inmates study basic education in preparation for their GED certificate and participate in traditional vocational classes such as welding, auto body and auto mechanics, there are classes offered in building maintenance and horticulture. College academic courses are available leading toward a two-year degree. Correctional Industries operates a furniture refinishing shop at Logan.

The **John A. Graham** and **Centralia Correctional Centers**, identical in design, were the first new prisons added to the system in more than 20 years. The prisons were opened and staffed to a capacity of 750 in 1981.

Although each facility was designed for one inmate per room, portions of the cells were converted to accommodate two inmates per room due to crowded conditions in the prison system in 1984. Graham's population at the conclusion of 1984 was 914 while 924 inmates were housed at Centralia at that time. Populations at both facilities had been increased to more than 1,030 during the year, however.

The Graham Correctional Center is named for former State Senator John A. Graham, who was instrumental in creation of the Department as a separate state agency in 1970. It is located in Hillsboro, approximately 60 miles south of Springfield. The Centralia Correctional Center is located approximately 75 miles east of St. Louis.

Like other medium security facilities, inmates must participate in educational programming or be occupied at Correctional Industries or prison jobs. More than half of the inmates at either facility participate in academic or vocational education programs. A popular vocational program at Centralia prepares inmates for jobs as commercial bakers upon release while Graham offers an introductory program in computer operations and data processing.

Both facilities operate vehicle maintenance shops under the direction of Correctional Industries. Centralia Industries programs also include dry cleaning and tire recapping operations. Graham opened a furniture factory in 1984.

Inmate Profile - PERCENT OF INMATES - December, 1984

	MAXIMUM							MEDIUM					MINIMUM					
	DWI	JOL	MEN	MPS	PON	STV	CEN	DIX	GRA	LOG	SHE	VAN	EML	JAX	LIN	SHA	VIE	TOTAL
Population	3.1	8.5	15.1	2.6	10.7	12.8	5.7	3.1	5.7	6.2	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.1	3.4	1.2	5.2	100.0
RACE																		
Asian	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	63.5	58.0	57.6	48.2	79.8	80.4	55.4	60.3	50.6	55.4	46.9	47.5	59.2	59.6	60.2	55.5	44.5	60.8
Amer-Indian	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	2.8	8.1	4.9	5.9	7.5	8.7	7.7	8.1	7.2	9.4	5.9	9.7	7.5	6.9	5.4	2.0	5.6	7.0
White	32.1	33.8	37.2	45.7	12.6	10.9	36.6	31.3	42.1	34.9	47.1	42.7	33.2	33.5	34.4	42.0	49.6	32.0
CRIME																		
Murder	21.2	10.7	29.1	21.2	27.4	32.4	9.2	1.2	11.1	9.2	2.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.0	5.5	15.9
Class X	21.8	26.7	39.3	32.0	47.4	44.4	37.5	35.7	34.0	38.7	22.7	13.0	31.8	24.3	34.1	26.5	41.5	35.4
Class 1	9.1	15.1	8.8	15.5	7.8	7.7	16.5	17.1	17.3	16.1	26.4	15.6	20.8	17.4	19.3	26.0	18.0	13.9
Class 2	13.9	29.9	17.1	18.6	12.7	11.3	25.5	31.1	23.3	23.1	30.6	34.2	31.8	34.3	30.6	36.0	24.7	22.2
Class 3	25.6	14.1	4.8	5.9	4.2	4.0	10.3	13.3	12.3	10.8	16.2	28.2	12.5	18.5	13.0	8.0	8.1	10.4
Class 4	8.3	3.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	9.1	1.4	4.1	2.3	3.5	2.2	2.1
AGES																		
17	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
18-20	6.2	25.5	11.4	8.5	7.4	7.5	8.8	14.5	11.1	10.3	46.9	6.6	8.6	13.0	11.9	15.0	8.5	12.5
21-24	17.3	31.8	22.7	21.9	22.4	24.8	20.9	25.0	21.9	21.2	36.7	21.8	22.3	26.4	27.9	24.0	19.3	24.1
25-30	34.3	23.0	32.5	31.5	37.2	32.4	33.5	30.7	32.1	30.2	9.2	31.6	33.5	27.6	31.5	35.0	31.9	30.8
31-40	32.1	13.1	22.9	25.4	26.0	25.7	26.8	20.6	24.5	26.6	3.9	26.0	26.3	23.9	22.3	17.0	27.8	23.2
41-50	7.9	3.7	7.4	6.8	5.2	6.4	7.9	6.5	7.6	7.6	0.7	9.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	6.5	8.2	6.4
51 or Over	2.0	1.2	2.6	5.7	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.9	0.4	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	4.3	2.6

The **Shawnee Correctional Center**, which received its first 50 inmates Dec. 27, 1984, will house 900 medium security inmates when brought to capacity in mid-1985.

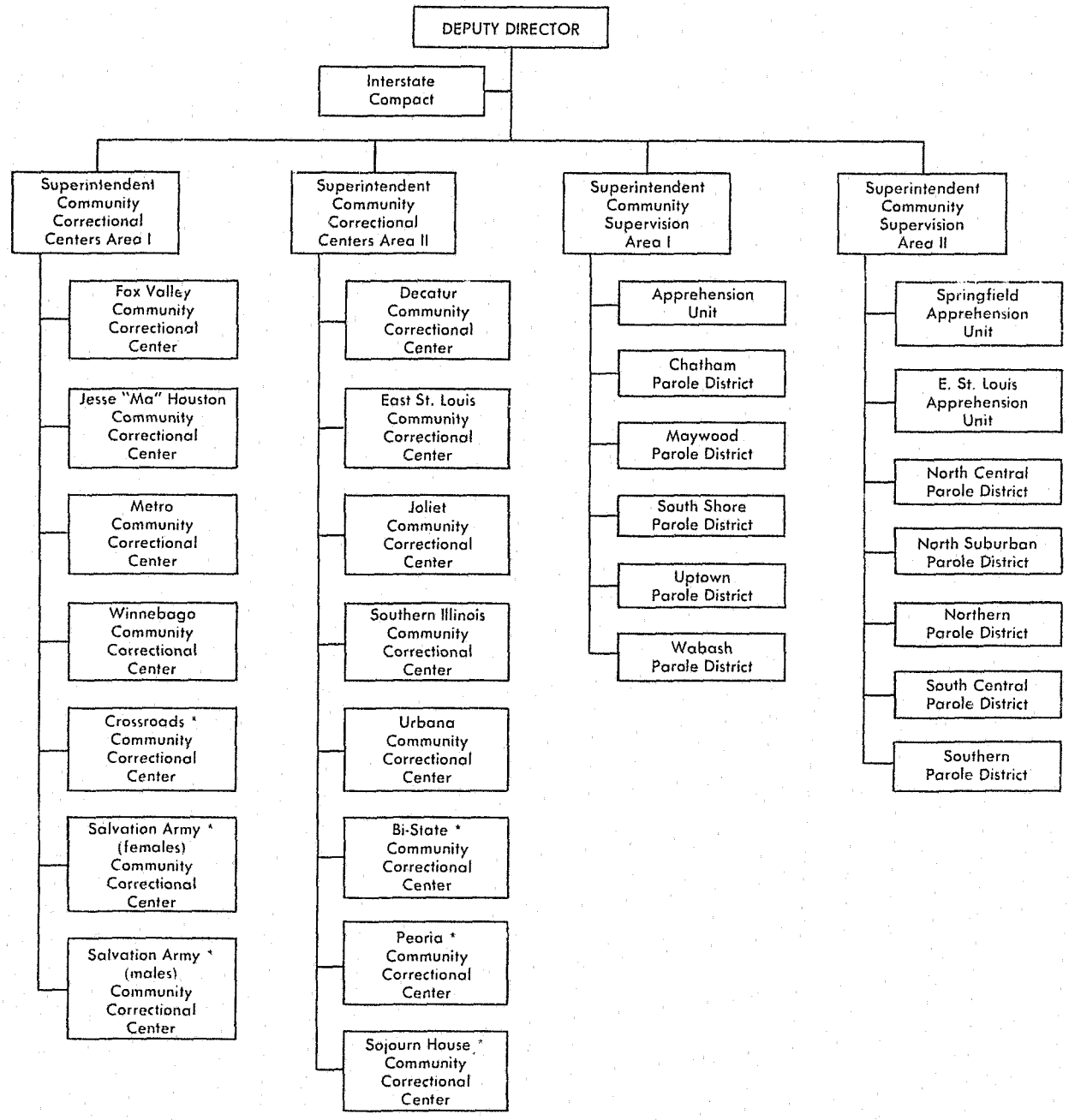
Shawnee, located approximately 140 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo., adjacent to the Vienna Correctional Center, administers the Dixon Springs Work Camp, which was expanded in 1984 to house 150 inmates.

The design of the Shawnee Correctional Center, named for its proximity to the Shawnee National Forest, serves as the prototype for the new medium security prisons being built at Danville and Galesburg.

The **Danville Correctional Center**, located 130 miles south of Chicago, will open in the summer of 1985 and house 900 inmates.

Construction on the **Galesburg Correctional Center**, located 180 miles west of Chicago, is expected to begin in the winter of 1985 with completion during the fall of 1986. It will accommodate 750 medium security inmates.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION



* Denotes contractual facilities.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

The Community Services Division maintains community correctional centers and parole offices throughout the state. The goal of these programs is twofold: to protect the public and assist both inmates and releasees in making a successful re-entry into the community.

There are 15 **community correctional centers** in the state system. Nine work release programs are operated by the Department in Chicago, Rockford, Aurora, Joliet, Urbana, Decatur, East St. Louis, and Carbondale. Six other community centers are operated under contract with community groups in Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, and St. Louis, Mo.

At the end of 1984, these centers housed 741 minimum security inmates who were near the completion of their sentences. The rated capacities of the centers were 724 at that time. Space in community programs has been expanded from a rated capacity of 346 with an actual population of 276 since January, 1977.

Inmates assigned to community correctional centers participate in public service projects, academic or vocational educational programs, or work with a goal of allowing for a gradual community readjustment. The centers are used to divert less serious offenders to a minimum security setting, as well as to allow gradual re-entry of other prisoners into the community.

During 1984, the Department was thwarted in expanding the number of community correctional centers. Some existing work release centers were minimally enlarged, but opposition in numerous communities hampered a continuing effort to add additional community centers, especially in Chicago, to which a majority of inmates will return upon completing their sentences.

It is important that inmates returning to society be equipped with the basic skills necessary to function as responsible citizens, thereby lessening their chances of return to prison. The work release program was created to address this need more than two decades ago.

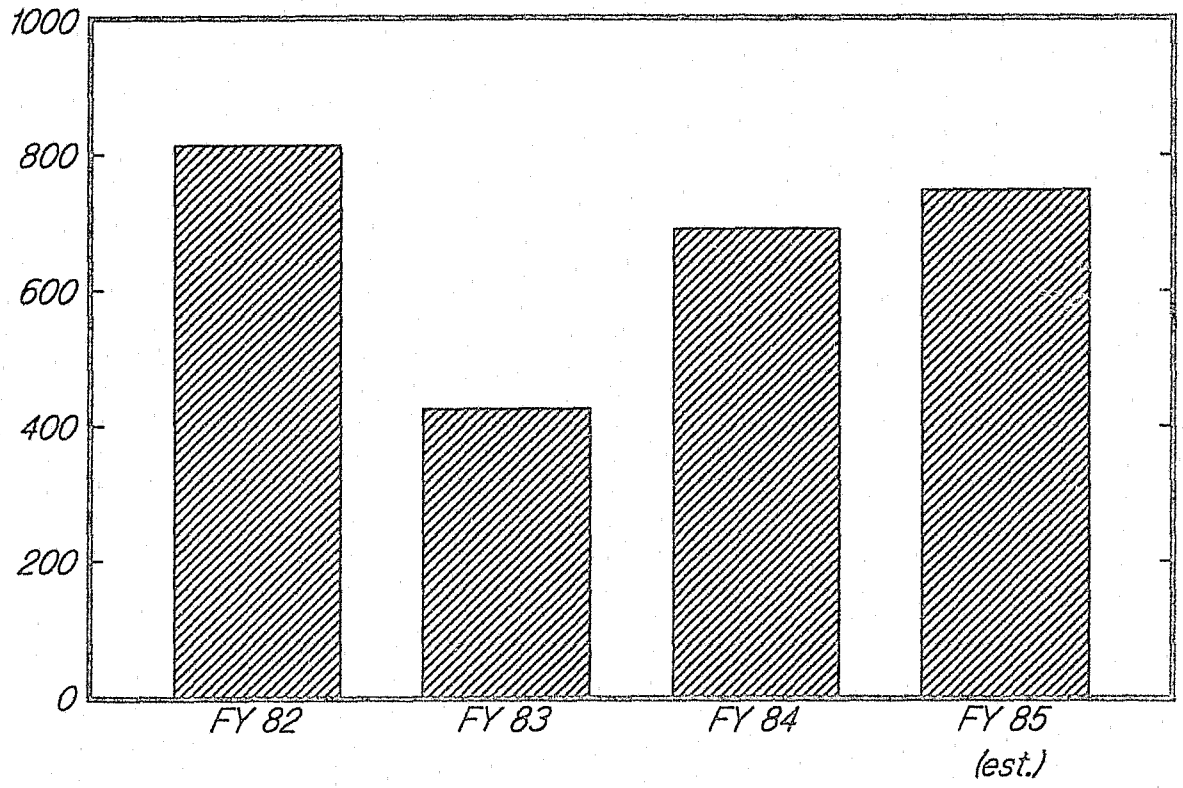
The community correctional program is designed primarily to provide jobs for inmates nearing the end of their sentences. However, the process of reintegration involves a variety of needs.

Many inmates need basic educational and vocational skills before entering the job market. The prison system offers many programs in this area, and the inmates are expected to continue this training in the work release centers.

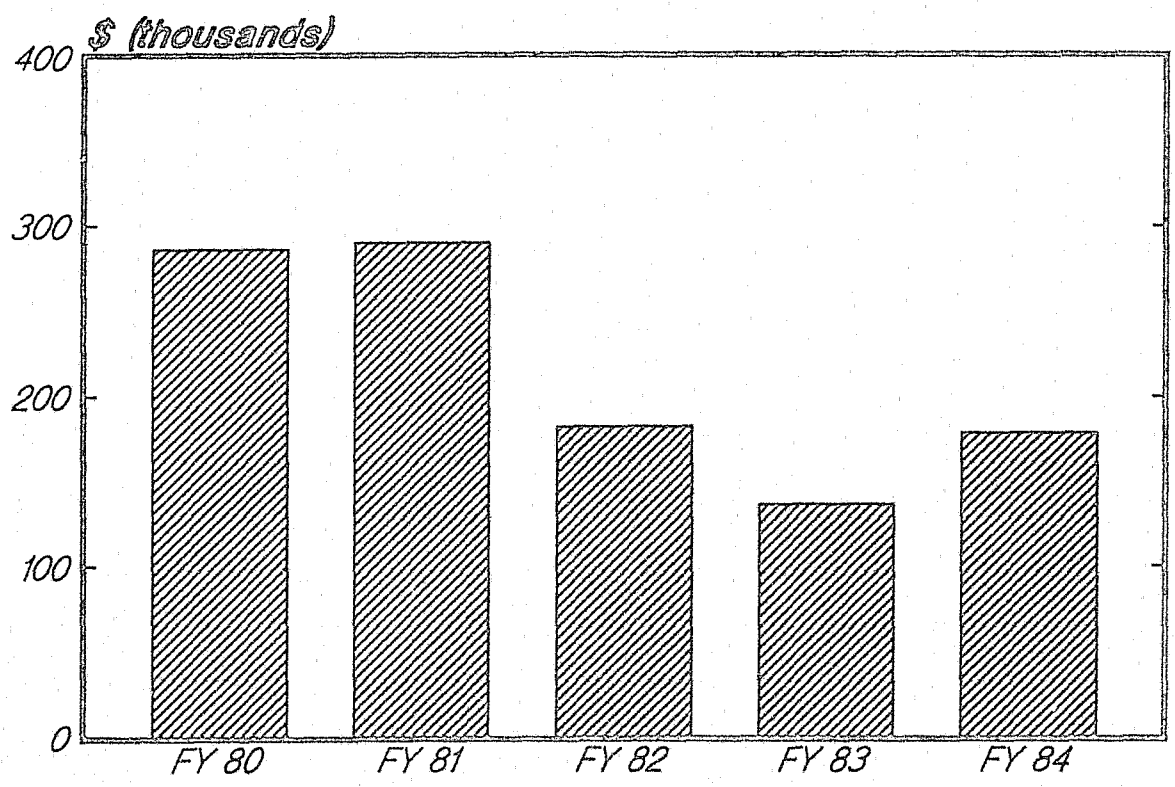
Inmates also often need training and guidance in interviewing, politeness, work habits, and reliability attributes essential for a good employee. Quite often, alcohol and substance abuse problems must be addressed before the inmate can be a productive employee. The community correctional centers offer assistance in these areas.

Reintegration is also enhanced by the establishment of strong ties with the family. Inmates are often ill-equipped to deal with child care, family responsibilities, and spousal relationships. By placing inmates in a center near their homes, family ties can be gradually reestablished through visitation, counseling, and, in some instances, extended leaves.

Community Correctional Center Beds
Fiscal Year 1982 to Fiscal Year 1985



CCC Room and Board Paid
Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1984



Inmates also learn to deal with finances in a more responsible way. They are required to save a certain portion of earnings, pay for their room and board, and provide financial support to their families, if possible. During 1984, inmates paid approximately $180,000 for room and board, reducing the burden on taxpayers. In 1984, almost 1,100 inmates released from community correctional centers were employed, in education, or performing public service at the time of release. Approximately 70% were employed at the time of release. These inmates would most likely not have been gainfully employed at the time of release if not for the community correctional center program.

Inmates are approved for community correctional center placement after being screened through a classification system, which analyzes the potential risks and needs. Only those inmates who are considered to be of minimal risk to the community are approved for placement. During the last year, the Department has continued to refine the classification system in order to ensure that only the most appropriate candidates are in work release centers.

A significant change during 1984 was the revision of the level system which is the device used within the centers to award privileges based on inmate accomplishment.

Each inmate is required to sign an individual contract, an agreement between the center counselor and resident concerning the expectations of the center. As a resident progresses through this four-level system, he or she may earn an increased amount of freedom with the overall goal of a smooth community re-entry.

During the last year, the level system was revised to extend the length of time that individuals remain in each level, and to decrease the amount of privileges received by residents. This was done to provide a more gradual reintegration into society consistent with the tenets of public safety.

The percentage of residents involved in 35 or more work hours of programming (employment, education and training, public service) per week has been increasing steadily. As of December, 1984 for example, 90% of work release residents are involved in full-time programming, an increase of at least 10% since 1982.

Moreover, the number of employed residents has increased. In December, 1984, nearly 70% of the residents were employed, a significant increase over the 50% who were employed in 1982.

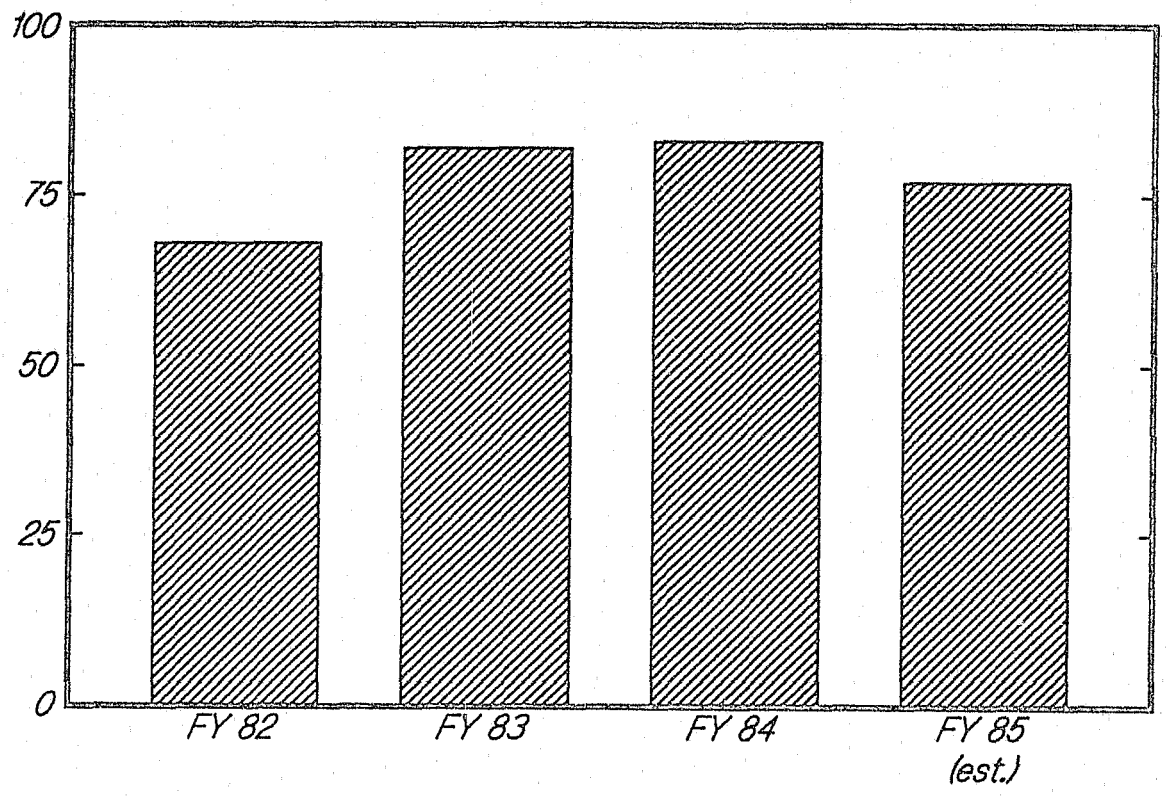
The operation of a large correctional system dictates that clear and consistent procedures be developed for staff. A priority for community correctional centers in the past year has been refining center procedures and department directives. In the past year, the Community Services Division has made major strides in integrating its procedures into departmental policies. Within the next year, the division expects to complete the process of converting previous divisional procedures to administrative directives.

Another priority continues to be the compliance with these procedures as measured by Department audits and the accreditation and reaccreditation of facilities by the national Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

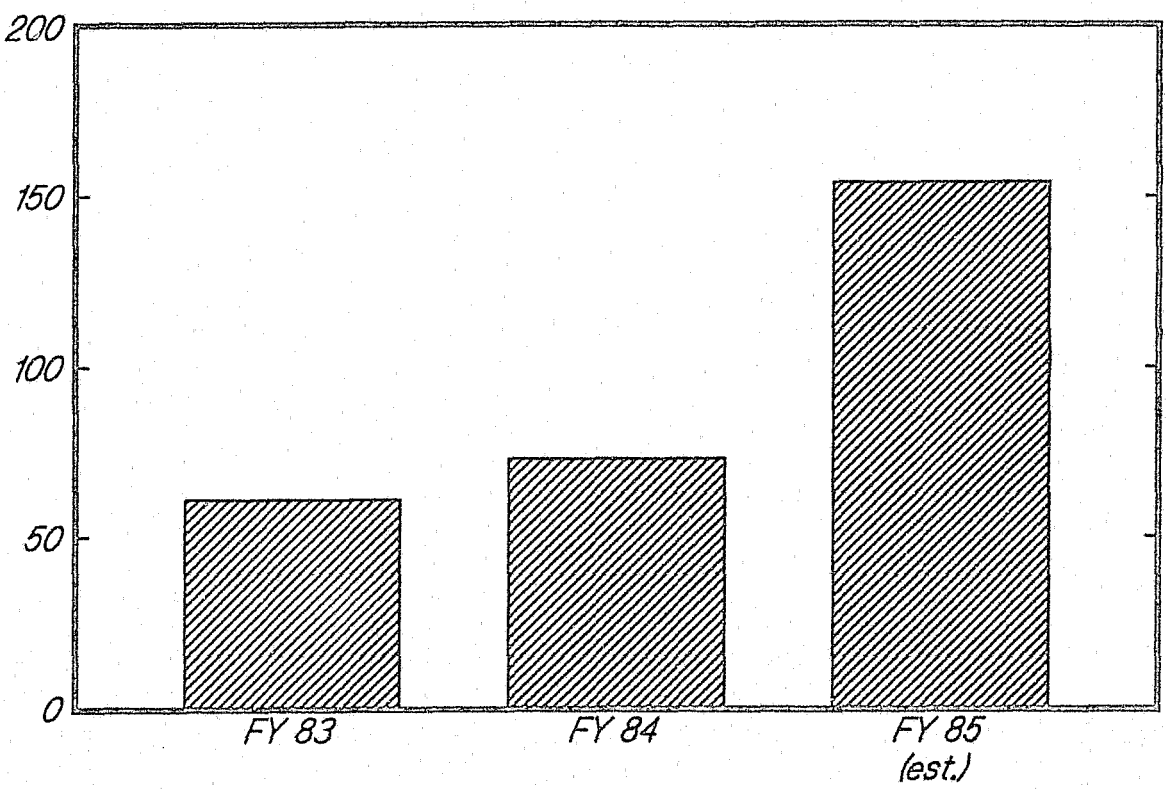
In the past year, there was an improvement in compliance with Department procedures, noted by the reduction in total internal audit findings.

In addition, the Metro, Winnebago, Southern Illinois, Urbana, Decatur, Joliet, and Jessie "Ma" Houston Community Correctional Centers were reaccredited.

Community Supervision Caseload per Agent
Fiscal Year 1982 to Fiscal Year 1985



Apprehensions per Month
Fiscal Year 1983 to Fiscal Year 1985



Community Supervision exists to monitor offenders released from correctional facilities with the goal of protecting the public from the potential danger posed by newly released inmates.

The division achieves this goal through casework services and surveillance performed by parole agents at the 20 parole offices located throughout the state. Ten of these offices are located in the city of Chicago where 60% of state parolees reside.

The supervision process has several steps. Before the individual is released from prison, a placement investigation is conducted by the agent, allowing the agent to become familiar with the resources and support available to the releasee.

The releasee, before leaving the institution, signs a release agreement acknowledging the rules of conduct and special conditions of release set by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board.

The releasee is then supervised in the community by the assigned agent, who assists the releasee in meeting needs and monitors behavior in order to promote public protection. Any violations of parole are reported to the Prisoner Review Board and violators are returned to prison.

During the past five years, the Community Services Division has moved toward a supervision strategy that provides differential supervision based on individual risks and the need of each releasee.

Cases are classified according to the risk that they pose to the community and are, in turn, supervised at different contact levels based on this risk. This allows the division to allocate workload equitably, allowing resources to be used in the best interests of public safety.

The year has been important in the development and refinement of the workload management system. Procedures related to case management were revised and republished as administrative directives. The validity of the classification system was tested and in-service training on case management was provided to all parole agents.

An additional development during fiscal year 1985 has been the reduction in caseload size. The average caseload per agent had risen from 68 cases in FY82 to 83 cases in FY84.

By hiring additional agents, caseload size is projected to fall to 77 cases per agent for FY85. This has been particularly beneficial in the Chicago area, where many agents were carrying in excess of 100 cases.

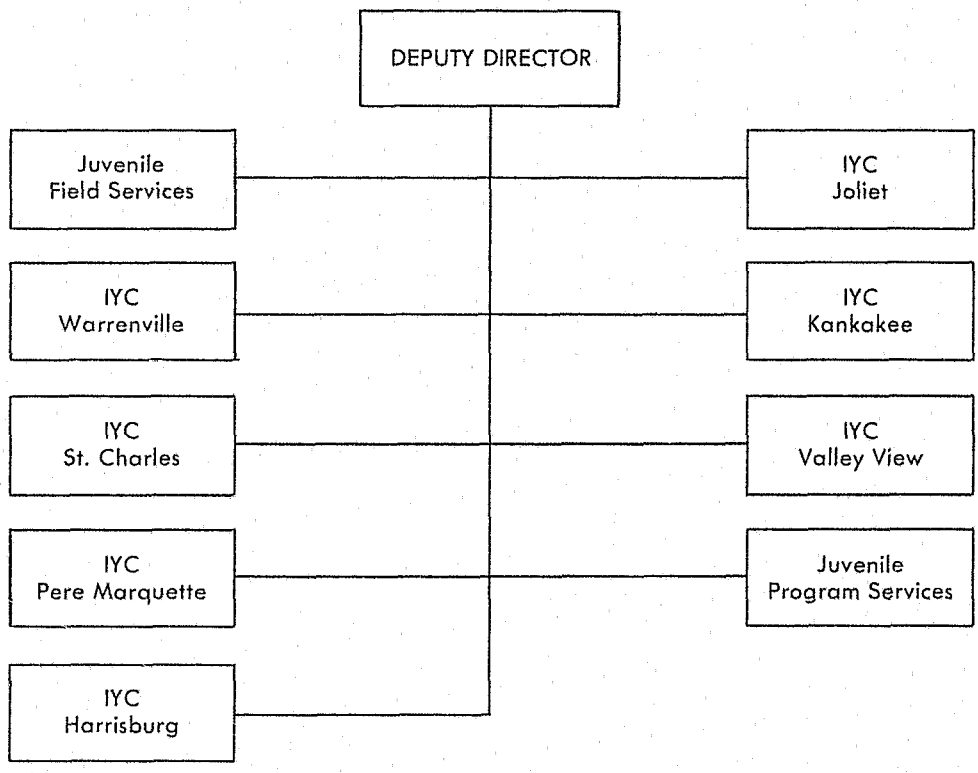
A major accomplishment of the division during 1984 was the accreditation of Community Supervision by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The division had prepared for the audit by revising parole procedures to make them consistent with nationally established standards and then implementing these revised procedures in district offices.

An overall compliance rate of 96% merited accreditation, making Illinois one of only 12 states to have supervision services accredited.

Another significant effort in 1984 was the expansion of the Chicago Apprehension Unit. Apprehension specialists locate and re-arrest escapees and parole violators.

The unit was expanded to address the backlog of 1,329 cases and to increase responses to the 150 new cases received each month. It is projected that the number of apprehensions will increase during 1985 as a result of this expansion.

JUVENILE DIVISION



JUVENILE DIVISION

The Juvenile Division provides safe and secure housing in a humane environment and after-care services in local communities.

This division is, by law, a final placement for youths who have committed crimes and have not been able to adjust their behavior through community diversion programs such as probation. The goal remains to divert their criminal activities while incarcerated into socially acceptable behavior.

Many youths sentenced by the courts need special care to adjust to societal norms. Intensive individual and group counseling is available for those youths who may benefit from such programming, and when necessary, placement in a mental health facility is available. Most youths respond positively to academic programming provided at all youth centers.

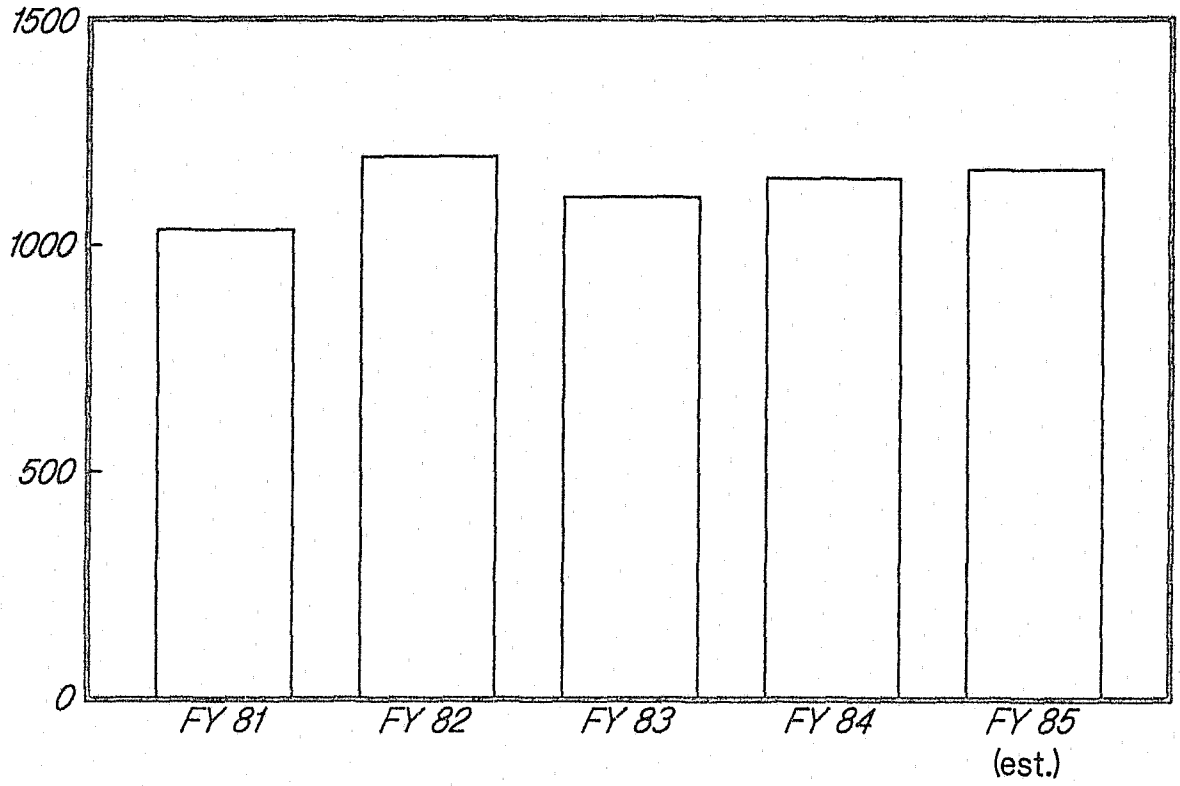
The seven youth centers had an average daily population of 1,132 during 1984; these facilities had a total rated capacity of 1,165. Although the majority of incarcerated youths were convicted as delinquents and were, therefore, committed for indeterminate terms, an increasing number of young people were prosecuted as felons under Illinois criminal laws and were committed to be confined for specific periods under determinate sentences, like adults confined in adult prisons.

A change in juvenile laws authorized by the General Assembly in 1982 required youths aged 15 or 16 years who are charged with murder, rape, deviate sexual assault, or armed robbery with a gun automatically be tried as adults. If convicted for these felonies, the youths would be sentenced to determinate periods. They would spend a portion of their sentences in the juvenile division and would be transferred to the adult division to complete their sentences prior to their 21st birthdays.

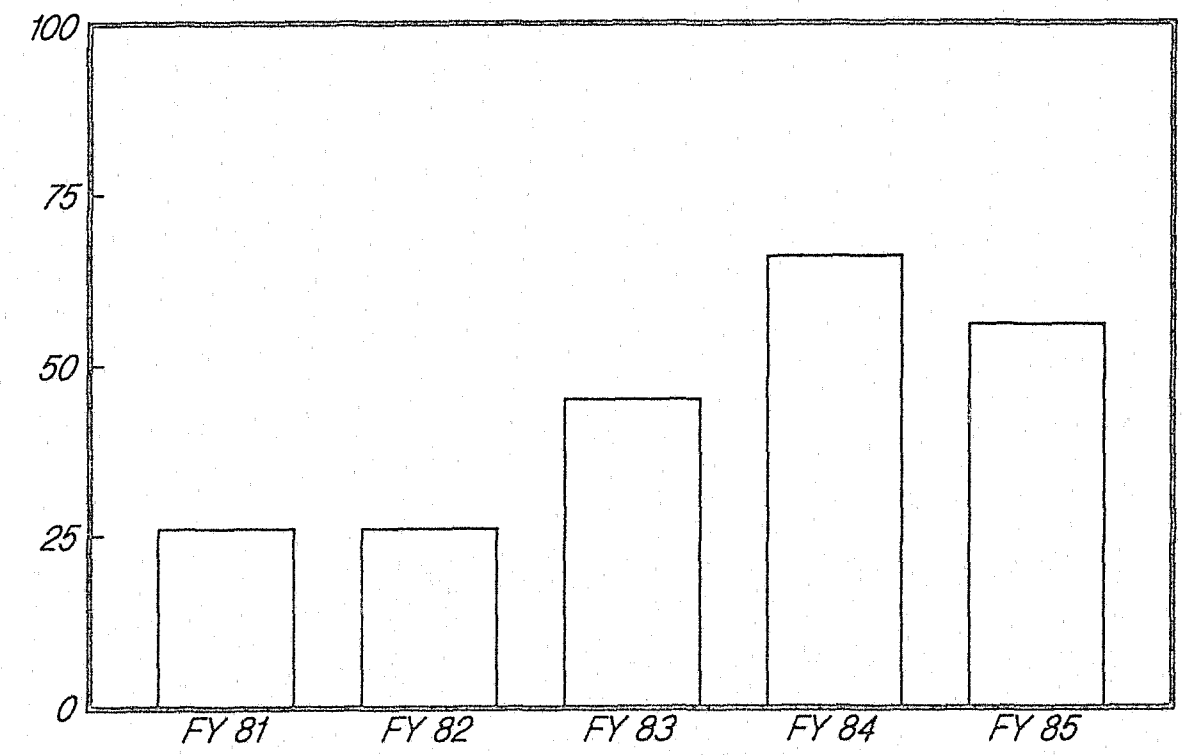
As more youths are convicted as adults, the numbers serving longer sentences in juvenile facilities also increased. At the conclusion of 1984, 160 youths were serving determinate sentences, double the number those serving comparable sentences in 1982.

This factor caused the division to become more aware of institutional security since a higher proportion of incarcerated youths were at risk of escaping or assaulting staff or other youths. Plans for additional perimeter security were made for several youth centers and internal security was heightened through increased training of all youth center staff. During 1985, entry level juvenile security staff will be trained at the DOC Training Academy in classes with correctional officer trainees.

Juvenile Institution Population
Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982



Juvenile Felony Admissions
Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1985



ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTERS

Five of seven youth centers are located in the Chicago suburbs, another is sited north of St. Louis, Mo., and the seventh is located in southern Illinois.

The **IYC/St. Charles**, located approximately 50 miles west of Chicago, was the first facility in the nation to be designated solely for incarcerated youths in 1903. It is also the largest youth facility, and second in the nation, to be fully accredited for maintaining American Correctional Association standards.

With a rated capacity of 349, 356 youths were housed at the facility at the conclusion of 1984. This youth center is also the reception and classification center for male youths sentenced by the courts. There were 108 youths undergoing classification at the center at the end of 1984.

Youths are classified for their risk potential, as in the adult system. Emphasis on assignments to the most appropriate placement alternative is included in the evaluation process.

Youths assigned to the medium security IYC/St. Charles have been designated as moderately aggressive and have a potential for escape. The facility also includes Setlenhouse, a special treatment unit for youths who have demonstrated a low tolerance for frustration and/or escalating behavior problems.

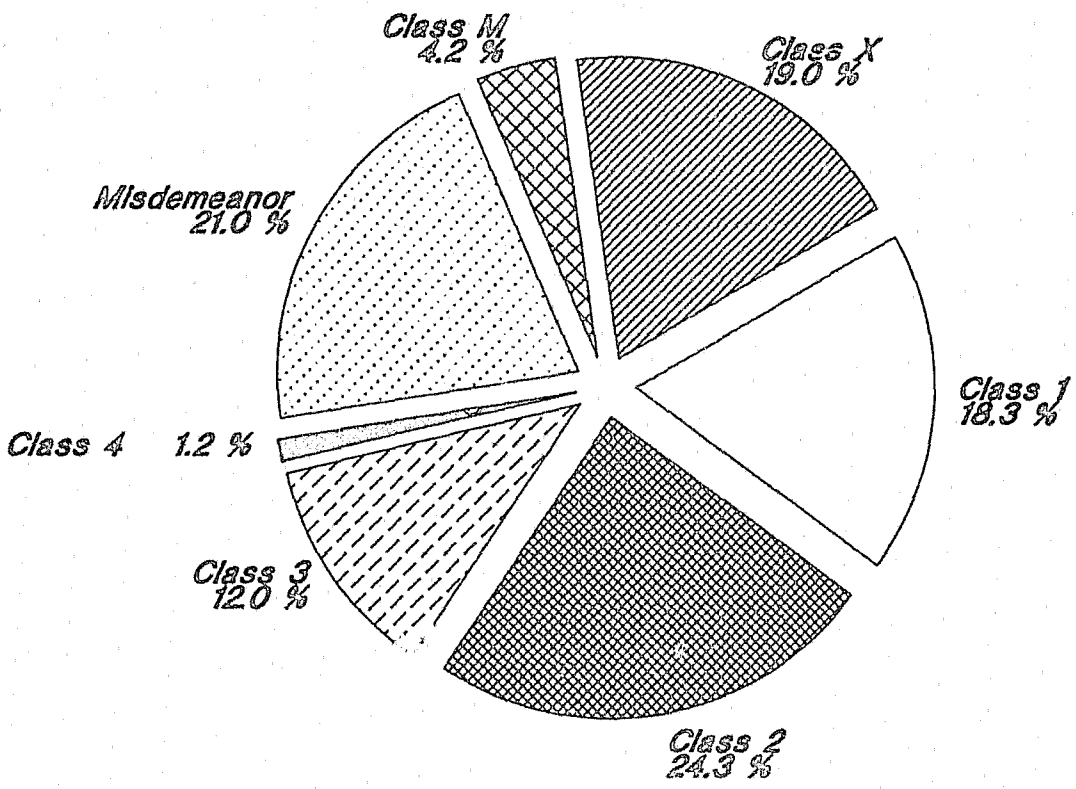
The **IYC/Joliet**, located 60 miles southwest of Chicago, is the lone maximum security youth center. It was established in 1959 and has a rated capacity of 180.

The 177 male youths who were housed at IYC/Joliet at the conclusion of 1984 were characterized as highly aggressive, physically larger and older, or felons serving long sentences.

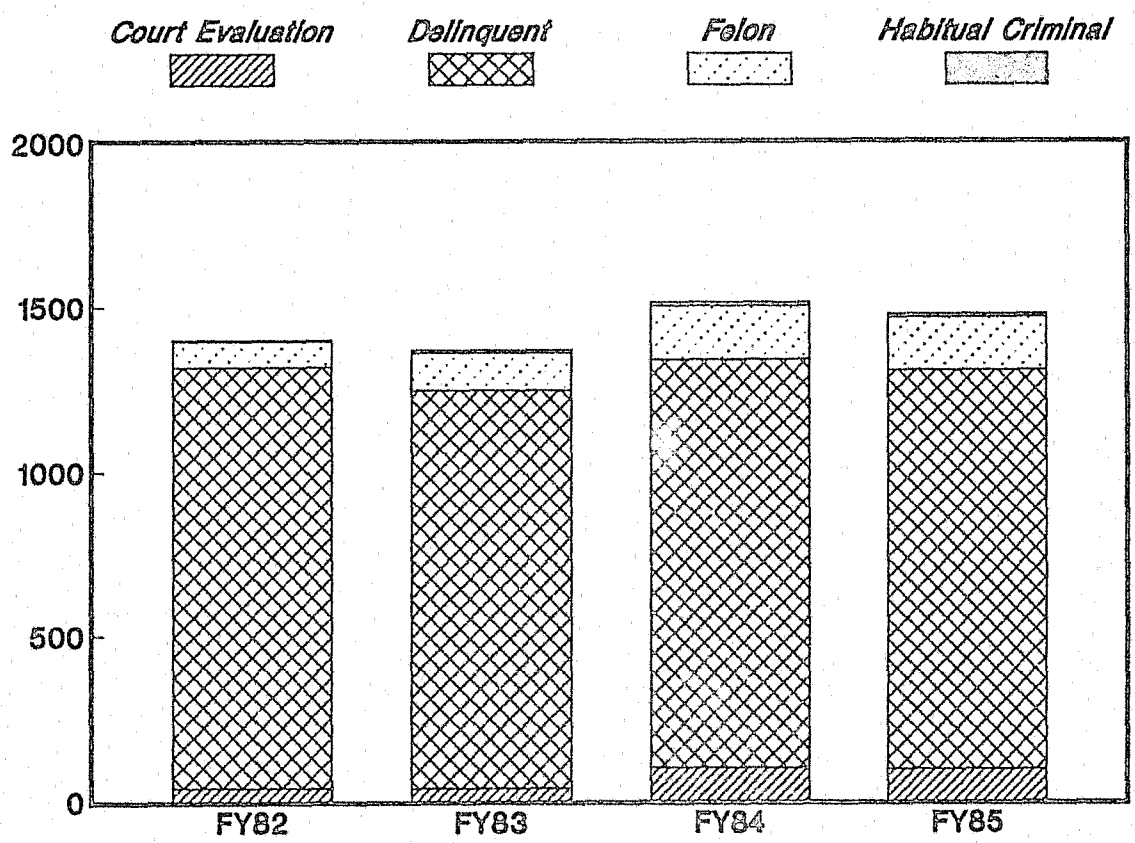
This facility also operates the Intensive Reintegration Unit for youths who have difficulty adjusting to the rules and regulations of other youth centers or who have special mental health needs. The unit provides short-term intervention, stabilization, and enhancement of the youth's coping skills so he may be transferred to a different setting when appropriate.

As in other juvenile facilities, vocational training was expanded at IYC/Joliet to better suit those youths who were older or had less interest in academic programs. A small cottage industry was also established at the facility to provide an income which will be used to benefit all youths at the center. It was accredited in 1983.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY CLASS OF CRIME



JUVENILE POPULATION BY OFFENDER TYPE



The **IYC/Kankakee**, a minimum security center which housed 55 youths at the end of 1984, is located approximately 60 miles south of Chicago. Established in 1960, this facility has a rated capacity of 58.

Youths who are more socially mature, are low security risks and demonstrate minimal behavior problems are assigned to this facility. An emphasis on vocational training, some at community businesses, is maintained.

Accredited in August, 1983, this facility, like other youth centers, has developed an extensive volunteer program.

The **IYC/Pere Marquette**, established in 1963, is located approximately 50 miles north of St. Louis, Mo., along the banks of the Illinois River near its confluence with the Mississippi River.

With a rated capacity of 78, there were 72 minimum security youths housed in dormitories at the center at the conclusion of 1984.

Accredited in August, 1983, this center is designated for youths who demonstrate minimal behavior problems and are classified as low security risks.

This center maintains a unique association with nearby Principia College, whose students tutor and counsel youths at the facility on a voluntary basis.

The **IYC/Warrenville** is a coeducational facility established in 1964 and is located approximately 35 miles west of Chicago. The site of the center was moved in 1973 after construction of a new facility by a major oil company which acquired the previous site for a research center.

The center maintains a close relationship with employees of the oil company research center who provide numerous volunteer programs and annually donate items to the facility and its youths, especially at Christmas time.

There were 43 females and 32 males housed at the facility at the end of 1984. It has a rated capacity of 125 youths. Since all incarcerated female juveniles are assigned to this center, it also serves as the reception and classification center for female youths.

First accredited in 1982, IYC/Warrenville is the first coeducational facility in the nation to be so designated.

The facility also operates the Tri-Agency Residential Services (TARS) program, a joint effort with the Departments of Children and Family Services and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities to provide special mental health services to youths in need.

Student Profile - PERCENT OF STUDENTS - December, 1984

	HRB	JOL IRU	JOL	KAN	PMQ	STC	SET	VVW	WRN FEM	WRN MAL	WRN TARS	WRN REC	STC REC	TOT IYC	FLD SVC	TOT DIV
TOTAL	6	1	6	3	4	11	1	12	4	2	1	0	9	60	40	100
COUNTY																
Cook	38	62	78	80	49	69	52	70	61	71	60	50	59	64	61	63
Downstate	62	38	22	20	51	31	48	30	39	29	40	50	41	36	39	37
RACE																
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	46	47	87	83	39	69	42	68	53	63	44	25	54	62	54	59
Amer-Indian	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	1	1
Hispanic	7	15	7	12	7	11	0	6	8	10	8	25	10	8	8	8
White	46	38	6	6	52	20	55	25	37	27	44	50	36	29	38	32
CRIME																
Murder	1	3	19	0	0	4	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
Class X	17	18	37	0	0	23	19	15	5	0	16	0	9	15	13	14
Class 1	18	18	8	22	31	12	19	16	9	31	32	25	15	16	13	15
Class 2	26	29	15	26	19	29	19	27	10	25	24	0	32	25	32	28
Class 3	15	0	8	13	10	14	16	14	20	15	8	0	15	13	12	13
Class 4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	2	1	2	2
Class A Misd.	19	18	12	35	34	16	13	20	32	15	20	50	23	21	24	22
Class B Misd.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
Class C Misd.	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
AGES																
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	1
14	1	6	0	0	12	4	13	7	7	9	4	0	8	5	1	3
15	7	21	6	1	33	11	13	20	17	22	8	25	13	14	3	10
16	26	32	20	35	35	21	36	34	33	22	32	50	28	28	12	22
17	40	32	36	59	20	33	26	26	24	36	40	0	19	30	30	30
18	17	6	20	4	0	22	10	10	10	7	16	25	15	14	34	22
19	8	3	13	0	0	7	0	2	4	0	0	0	11	6	13	9
20	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	2	6	4
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

The **IYC/Valley View** was established in 1966. It is located near St. Charles, west of Chicago.

It is a minimum security facility with a rated capacity of 250 males. At the conclusion of 1984, 233 youths were housed there.

This facility houses delinquent youths who do not pose security risks and some juvenile felons who have demonstrated positive adjustment.

IYC/Valley View uses a philosophical approach of social reintegration through behavioral reinforcement systems which are implemented through a justice model and a team approach. All youths participate in the facility's unique court system which provides positive and negative reinforcement for behavior.

The **IYC/Harrisburg**, located approximately 130 miles southeast of St. Louis, Mo., is a renovated juvenile mental health facility.

Established as a juvenile corrections center in July, 1983, the facility has a rated capacity of 125. At the end of 1984, 126 male juveniles were housed there. Renovation will permit 200 medium security youths to be housed at the facility by the summer of 1985.

Youths incarcerated at the facility are delinquents who will serve longer sentences. These youths will have a potential for aggressiveness and many have been sentenced from downstate jurisdictions.

Programming emphasizes vocational training to better prepare these older juveniles for the work force upon release. Vocational programs, operated under contract with Southeastern Illinois College, include horticulture, fast food preparation, small engine repair, building trades, and others.

JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES

Juvenile Field Services provides parole supervision to youths released from indeterminate sentences by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board, an agency separate from the Department of Corrections.

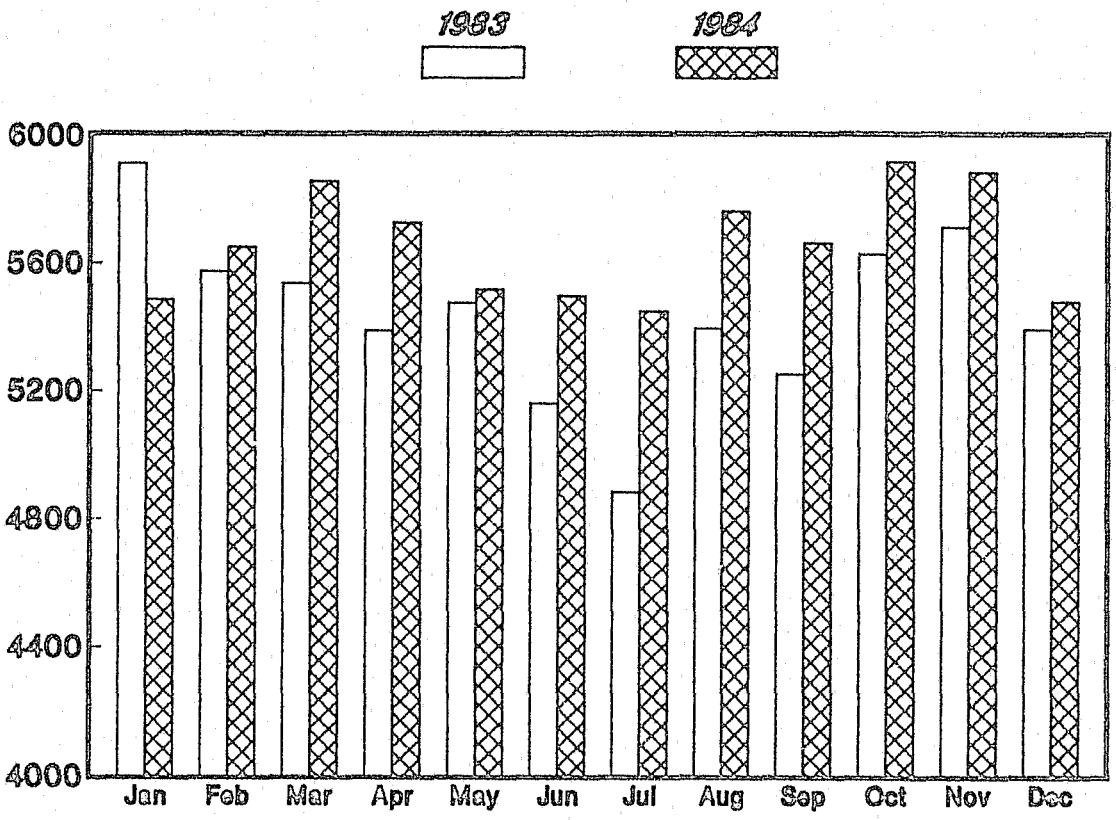
At the conclusion of 1984, 1,193 youths were under community supervision, including 208 who had been granted authorized absences. By providing a trial parole assignment, youths may be more adequately supervised when released on parole status and may be less likely to return.

Juvenile parole agents visit youths prior to their release from a facility to establish a cooperative relationship. The agent identifies essential community services which the youth may need and serves as a liaison with the youth's family.

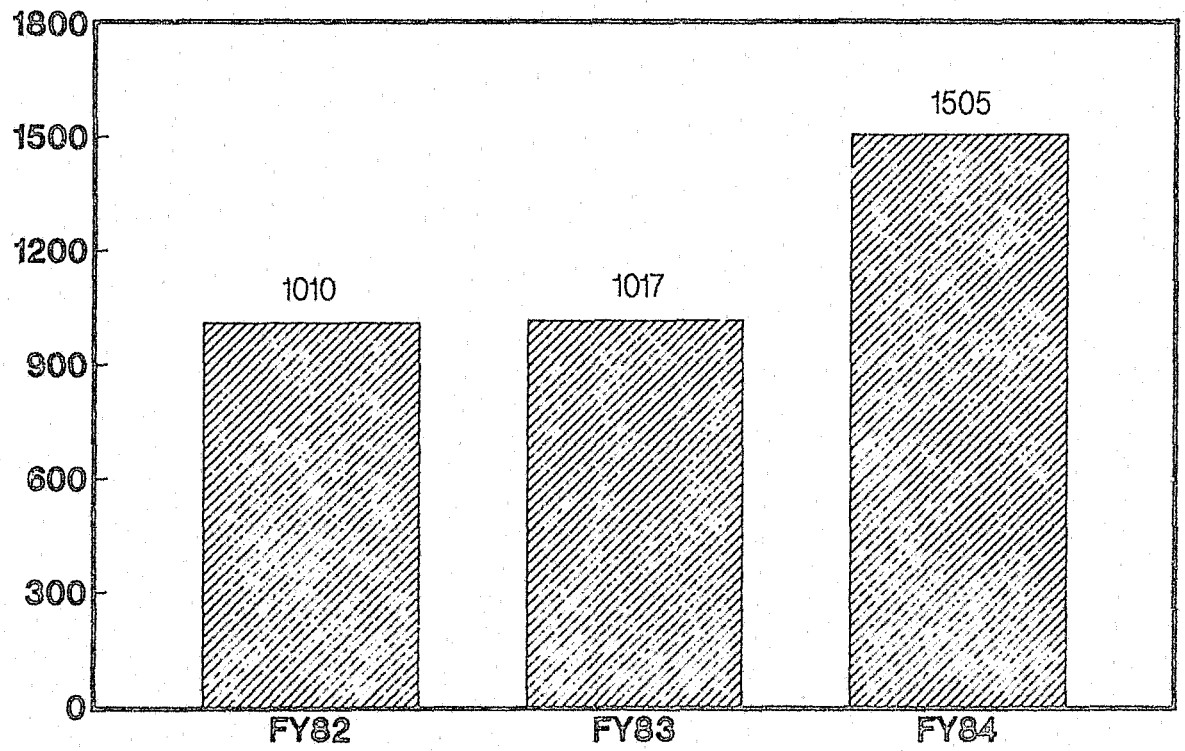
Aftercare services include, but are not limited to, education, individual and family counseling, job placement, and securing outpatient mental health care and foster home placement, if necessary.

Juvenile Field Services, accredited in 1981 and subsequently reaccredited, serves a supervisory function to assist youths in their re-entry into their home communities and deter their return to criminal activities.

SCHOOL DISTRICT 428–NUMBER OF ADULTS SERVED CALENDAR YEAR 1983–1984 BY MONTH



SCHOOL DISTRICT 428 TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES SERVED



EDUCATION

Education is an important programming component for facility managers. Not only does participation in academic or vocational programs benefit the incarcerated adult and juvenile, it provides managers with a tool with which to control facility populations.

Adult participation in educational programs improves the prisoner's chances of returning to a productive life upon release. Since most inmates are functionally illiterate at the time of incarceration, basic educational programming—reading, writing, arithmetic—is the initial step on the road to learning.

While involuntary adult participation in such programs is not authorized, agency administrators encourage inmates to become involved, not only to improve the prisoner's chances for a noncriminal life when released, but also to improve facility security.

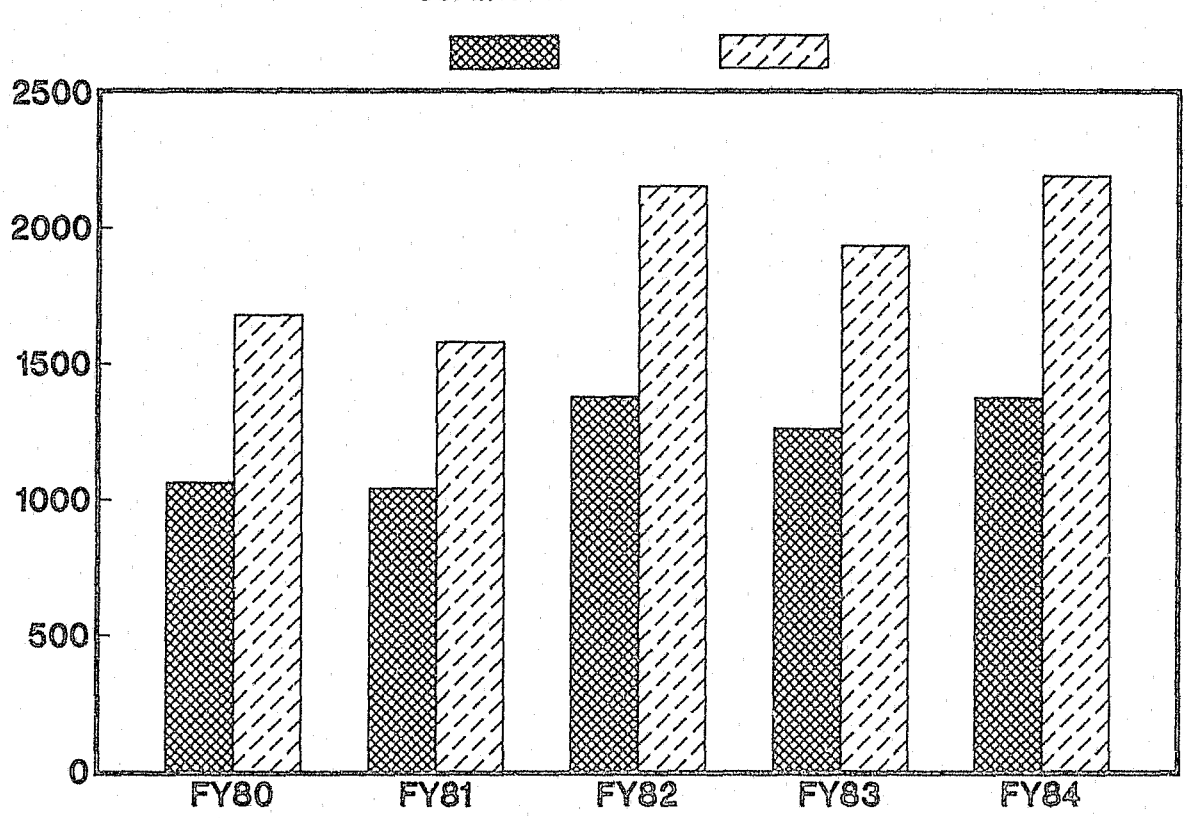
A managerial tenet practiced at all prisons encourages participation in all available programming, and particularly education, so that the inmate has an active involvement—an individual stake—in the prison's continued smooth operations. Prison disturbances cause lockdowns, lockdowns cause program interruption.

Juvenile participation in academic programs is mandatory through age 16, just as in the youth's home community. However, with the use of institution incentives and rewards, approximately 90% of all youth are involved in school programs.

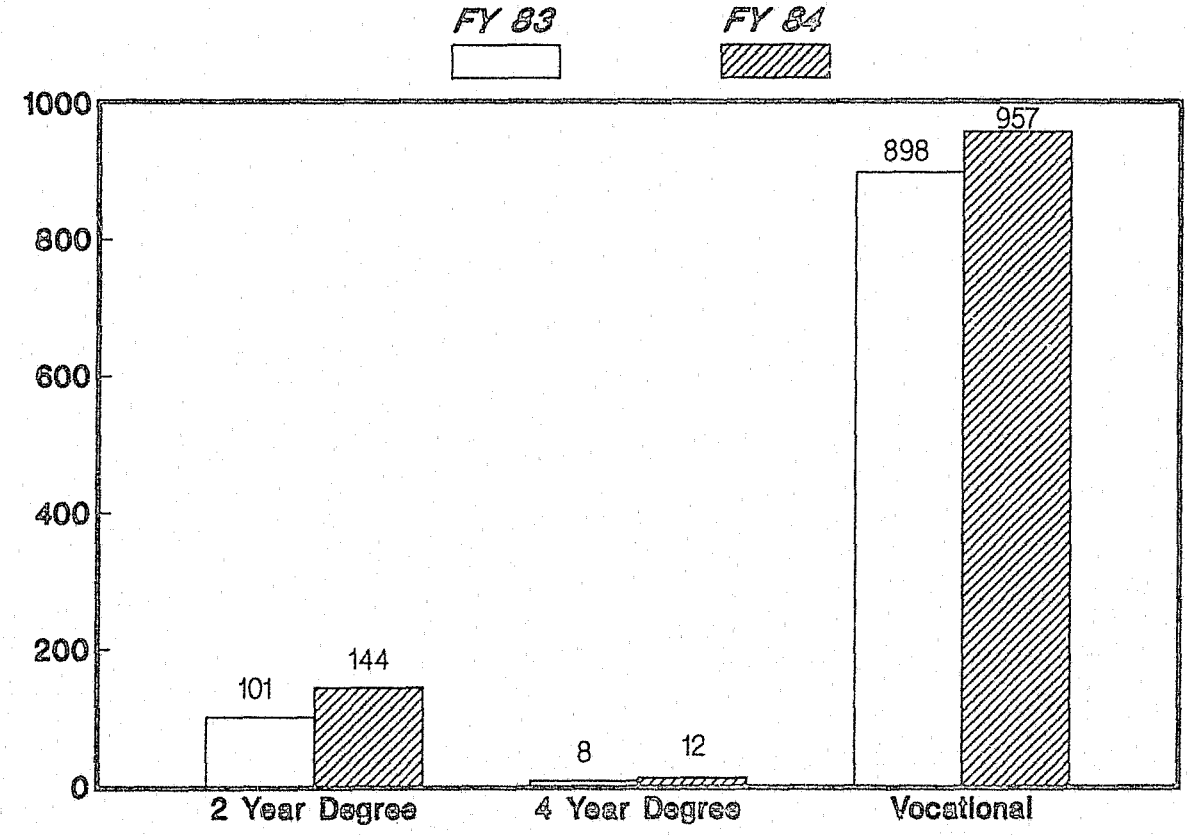
While many incarcerated youths were failures in school at home due to truancy or negative peer pressures, they tend to reverse this tendency when confined at a youth center. The fact of confinement, with its structure and required accountability, allows for individual achievement.

As the juvenile participates in academic programs and establishes a pattern of accomplishment, self-esteem is enhanced and positive results ensue in rapid fashion.

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



SCHOOL DISTRICT 428
DEGREES EARNED



DOC School District 428 is responsible for administering educational programming in all facilities, either directly through grade 12 or contractually in conjunction with local community colleges or state universities.

In less than a decade, funding for education in prisons and youth centers has increased 178% to $19,245,600 in fiscal year 1985, which began July 1, 1984.

In adult facilities, more than 1,200 inmates were enrolled in basic education classes near the end of 1984. Almost 1,000 inmates were participating in GED classes in preparation for their high school equivalency certificates and more than 400 were enrolled in special education or basic reading classes.

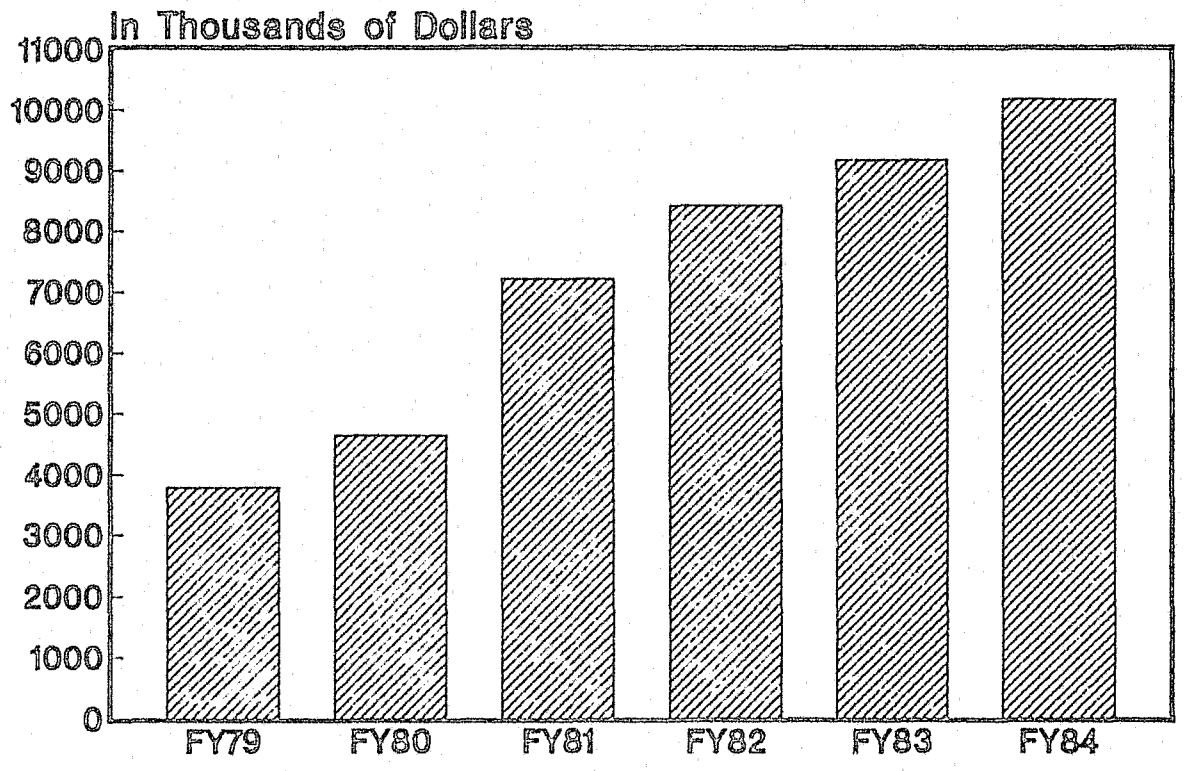
More than 1,200 inmates were taking community college level courses and another 100 had advanced to the university level.

Vocational programs are also popular. Almost 2,000 inmates were attending a wide range of vocational classes near the conclusion of 1984.

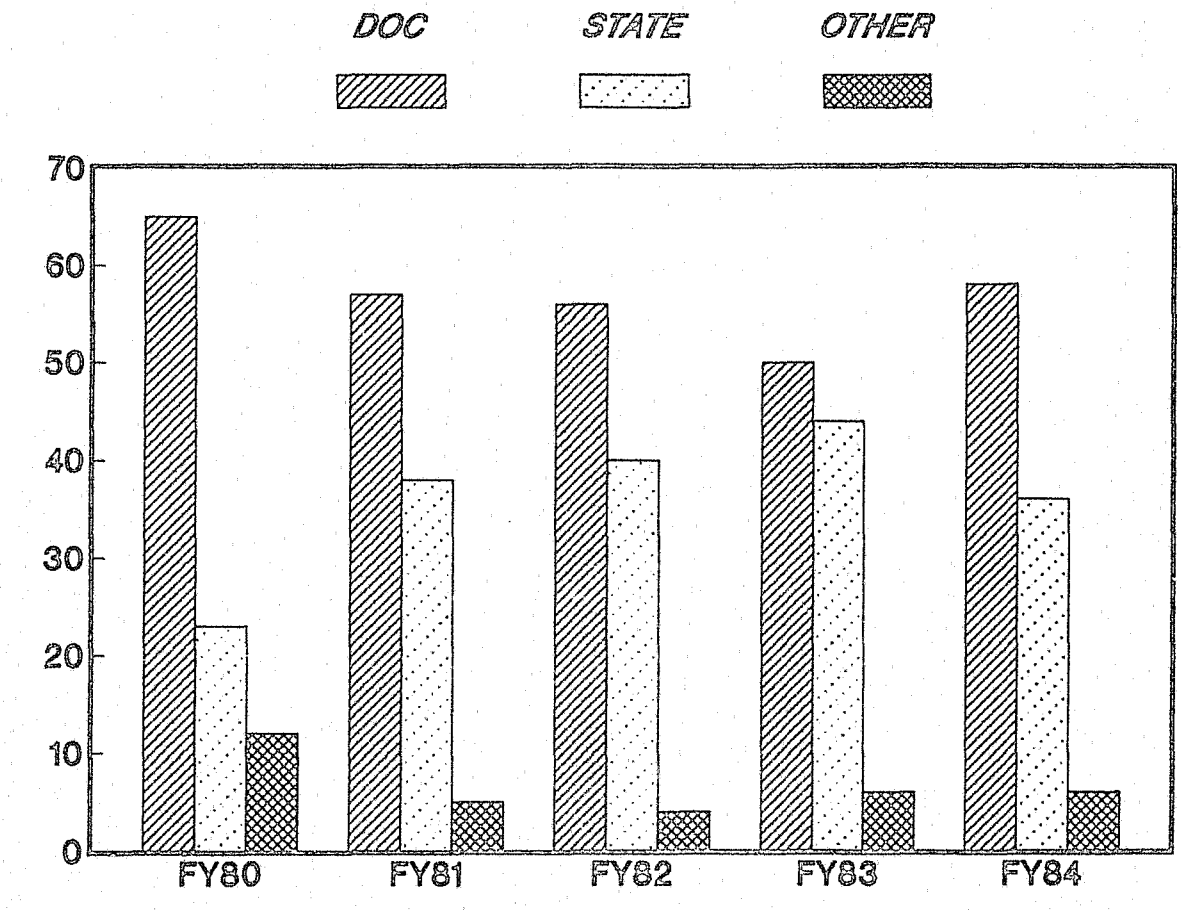
While traditional vocational programs like welding and auto mechanics remain popular, a concerted effort to expand work-related instruction to better mirror free society has been implemented. Courses in computer programming and data processing are offered at several facilities as are classes in wildlife management, horticulture, drafting and blueprint reading, emergency medical and rescue technician training, and commercial art and photography.

Vocational programs at juvenile facilities have also expanded to assist incarcerated youths in gaining skills in basic occupations to better prepare them for their re-entry into society.

GROWTH IN SALES



PERCENTAGE OF SALES BY CUSTOMER CLASS



CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Illinois Correctional Industries is one of the true successes since its resurrection less than a decade ago.

Since its restructuring in 1975, this manufacturing-agricultural-service business has grown into a self-sufficient, profit-making organization operating in 13 of the 17 prisons.

In 1984, Correctional Industries posted its third year of profits, increased inmate participation by 35% and increased sales by 11% to more than $10 million for the first time. Sales are expected to top $13 million in 1985.

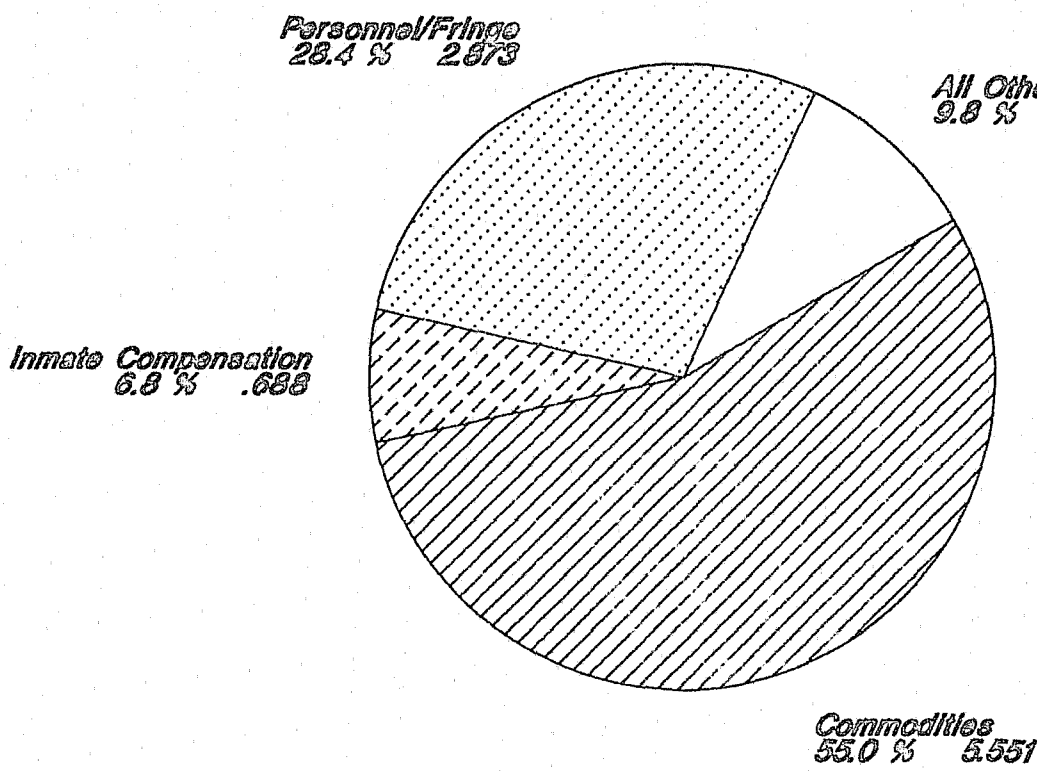
The management philosophy behind Correctional Industries is similar to that of any other prison program. Industries operations provide inmates with opportunities to learn skills and earn wages. From a management standpoint, inmates who are occupied in Industries jobs are less likely to behave inappropriately since such activities would cause them to lose their jobs.

Correctional Industries is operated similar to other businesses outside prison with marketing strategies, sales staff, automated accounting, transportation of goods, maintenance of equipment, training and staffing a work force, purchase of raw materials, steady rate of growth—all the facets necessary to the successful operation of any business, anywhere.

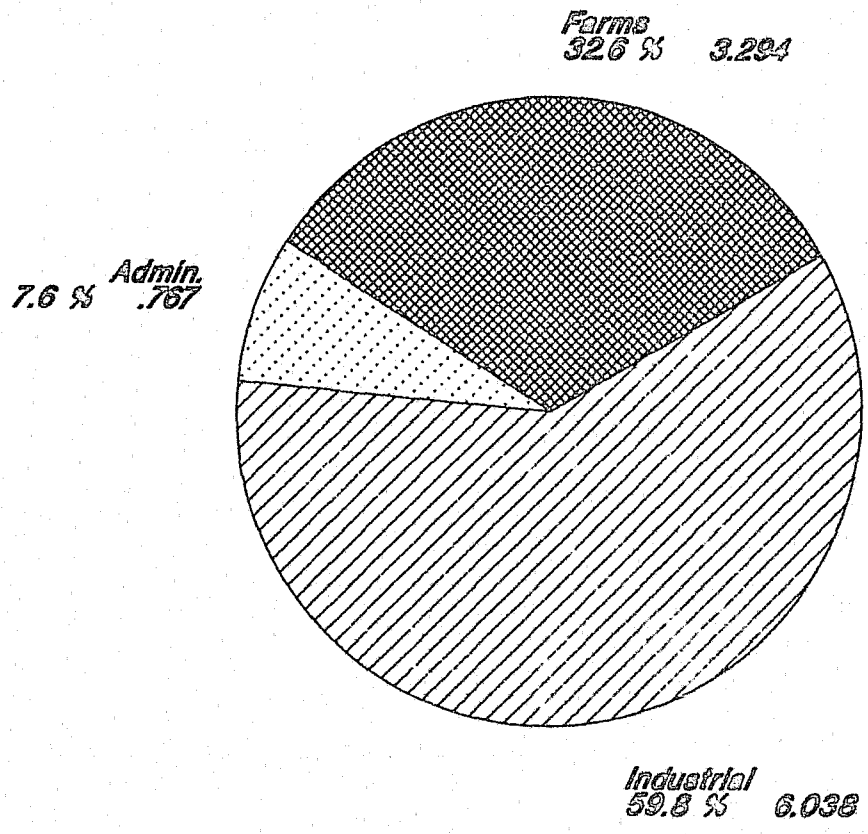
Correctional Industries differs only in that it has a limited market—it cannot compete with private business—and has an excessive worker turnover since its workers are likely to be inmates who have demonstrated an ability to follow rules and are candidates for transfer to less restrictive facilities and work release programs.

In spite of these drawbacks, Correctional Industries posted an operating profit of $264,751 in 1984 even though $378,000 was spent to update ancient equipment and to expand operations.

EXPENDITURES BY BUDGET ITEM-FY 84
(In Millions of Dollars)



EXPENDITURES BY AREA-FY 84
(In Millions of Dollars)



Sales have shown a steady increase since 1979 when less than $4 million in goods and services were sold. In 1984, sales amounted to $10,168,400, a $1,149,897 increase over 1983.

Industrial sales and services operations at 22 shops in 10 prisons totaled $7,336,879 in 1984, up almost $1 million over the previous year. Farm and related operations in four prisons totaled $2,680,093 in sales.

Industrial operations include traditional shops, such as the sign and metal manufacturing shop at Pontiac and the garment-making operations at Dwight, Menard, and Stateville. They are as diverse as the soap operation at Stateville and the cigarette-making shop at Menard.

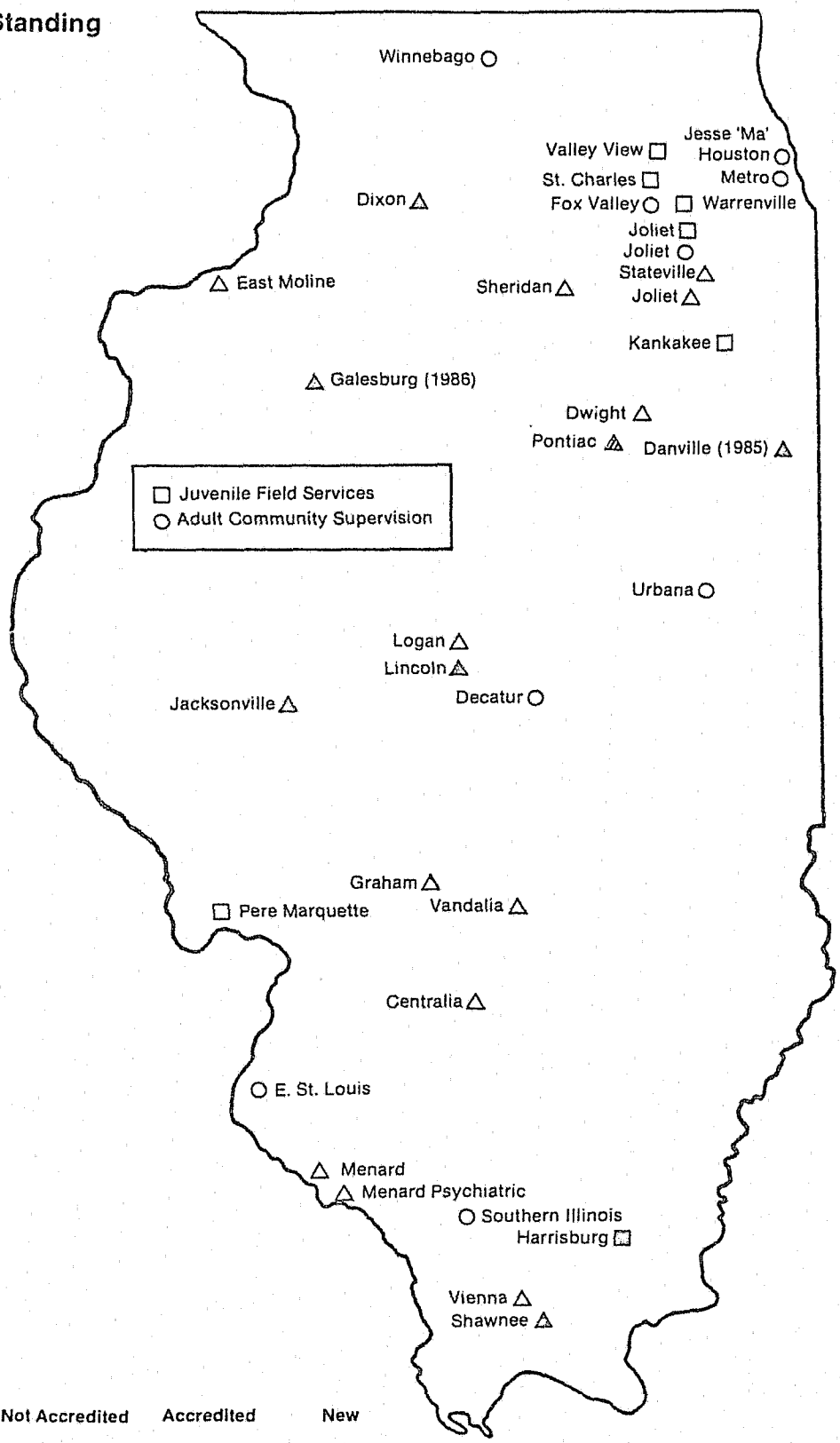
Service-oriented shops include data entry operations at Joliet, with a similar, new operation added at Pontiac in 1984, tire recapping and dry cleaning at Centralia, and the commercial laundry operation at East Moline.

Agricultural businesses include milk and dairy production operations at Vandalia, livestock raising at Menard, Vienna and Vandalia, and crop production at Menard and Vandalia. In 1984, a truck farming operation was reinitiated at Stateville.

A unique agri-business is the fuel alcohol manufacturing plant at Vienna. Corn raised at the prison or purchased locally is distilled into ethanol which is used with gasoline to power motorized vehicles. Byproducts are used as livestock food supplements and to feed an experimental breed of shrimp. Carbon dioxide resulting from the fermentation/distilling process is used to help plants and flowers grow in a nearby greenhouse.

During 1984, almost 800 inmates worked to manufacutre Correctional Industries products or in its agricultural and service operations.

Accreditation Standing



	Not Accredited	Accredited	New
Correctional Centers	◬	△	△
Youth Centers		○	
Community Correctional Centers		□	□

AUDITING & ACCREDITATION

Quality control has long been a concern of manufacturing firms and some service-oriented businesses. Government agencies have emphasized accuracy in funding matters, but have been slow to check for proper management practices or delivery of service.

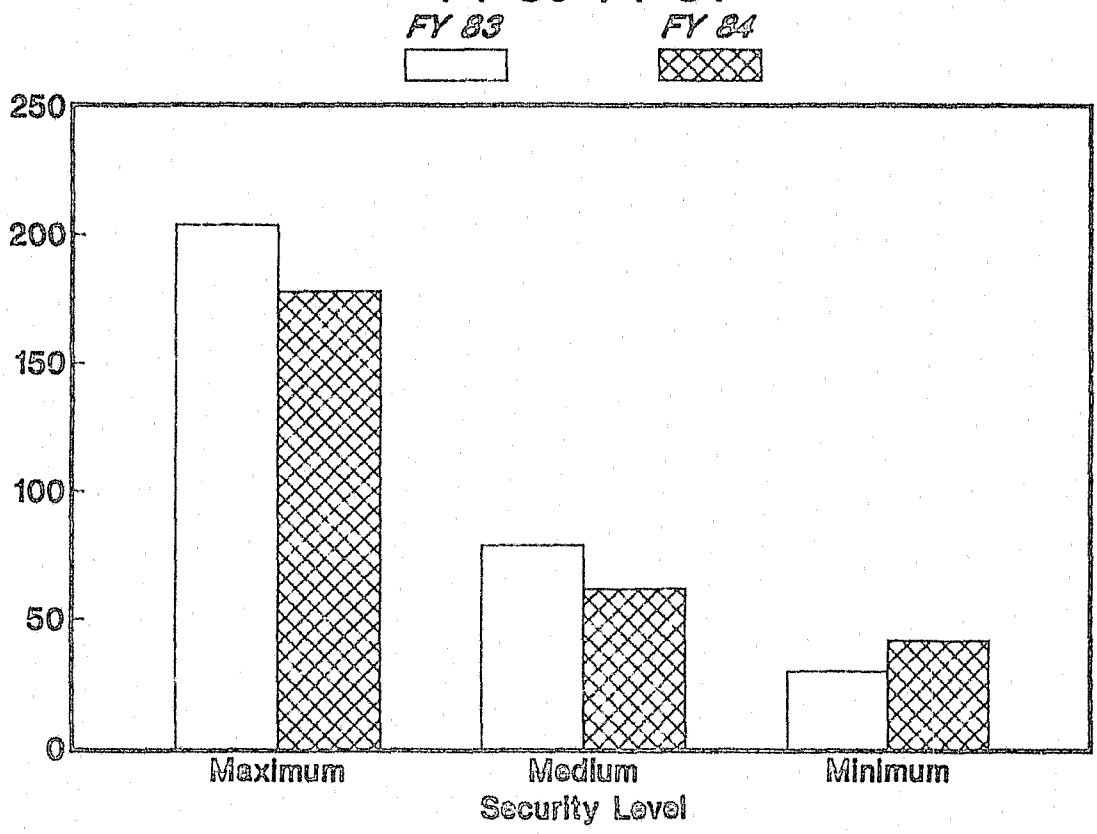
DOC rules and practices for the proper management and operation of correctional facilities and programs have evolved to parallel or surpass American Correctional Association standards established in 1977.

To ensure that facility and program administrators were managing their areas according to Department regulations, the Operations and Program Audit Unit was formed in 1981.

Staff from this unit examine each facility and program at least annually to provide managers with confirmation of accomplishments and identification of deficiencies. Virtually all aspects of correctional operations are audited to ensure that individual programs are managed in accordance with facility directives, which are locally defined based on Department rules and regulations.

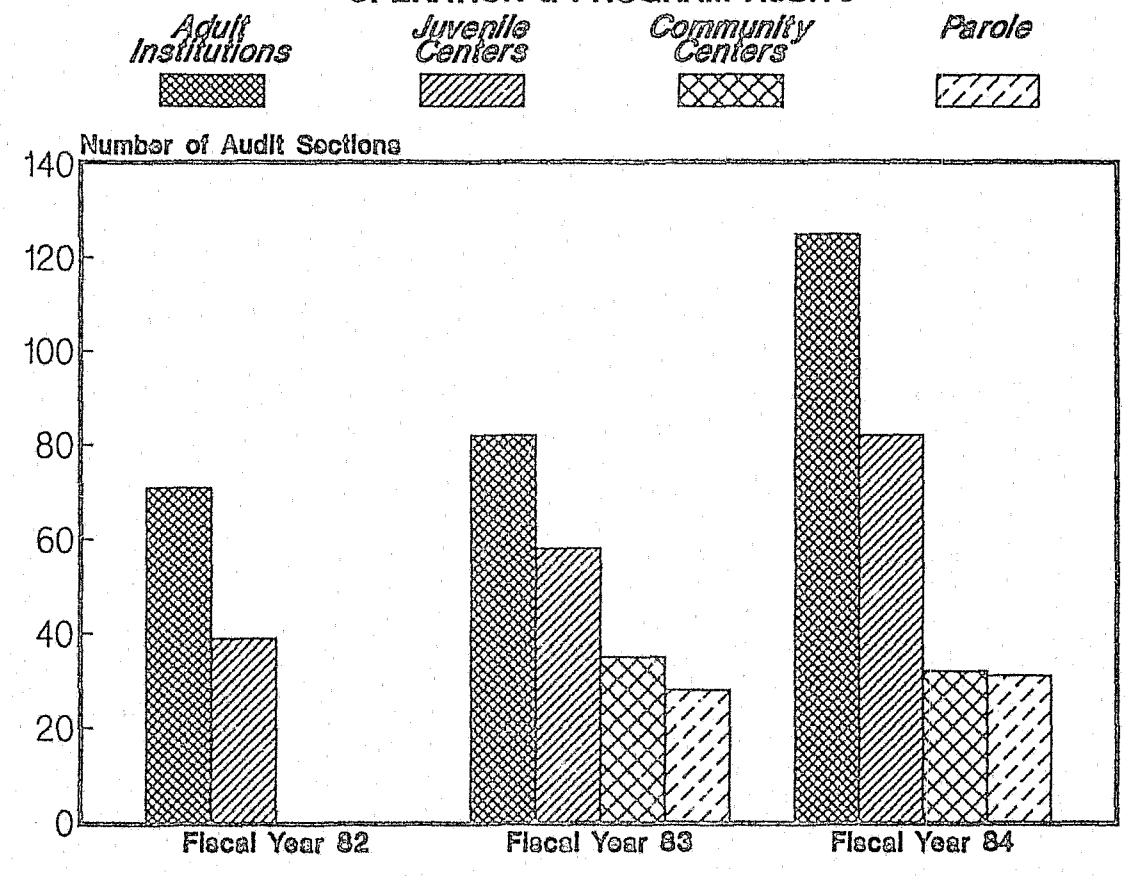
The Director places emphasis on operation and program audits by attending exit conferences to underscore their importance. Facility or program administrators are expected to have rectified deficiencies or to have set a timetable for their correction. Staff from the Operations and Program Audit Unit return to the facility to assure that the timetables for compliance have been met or are progressing satisfactorily.

OPERATION AND PROGRAM AUDIT NET FINDINGS FY 83–FY 84



NUMBER OF AUDIT SECTIONS FY 82–FY 84

OPERATION & PROGRAM AUDITS



The annual operations audits serve to prepare agency facilities and programs for the accreditation process. If facilities and programs can comply with standards for proper operation of correctional programs as set by the Department, they are likely to be able to satisfy the myriad standards for three-year accreditation set by the ACA.

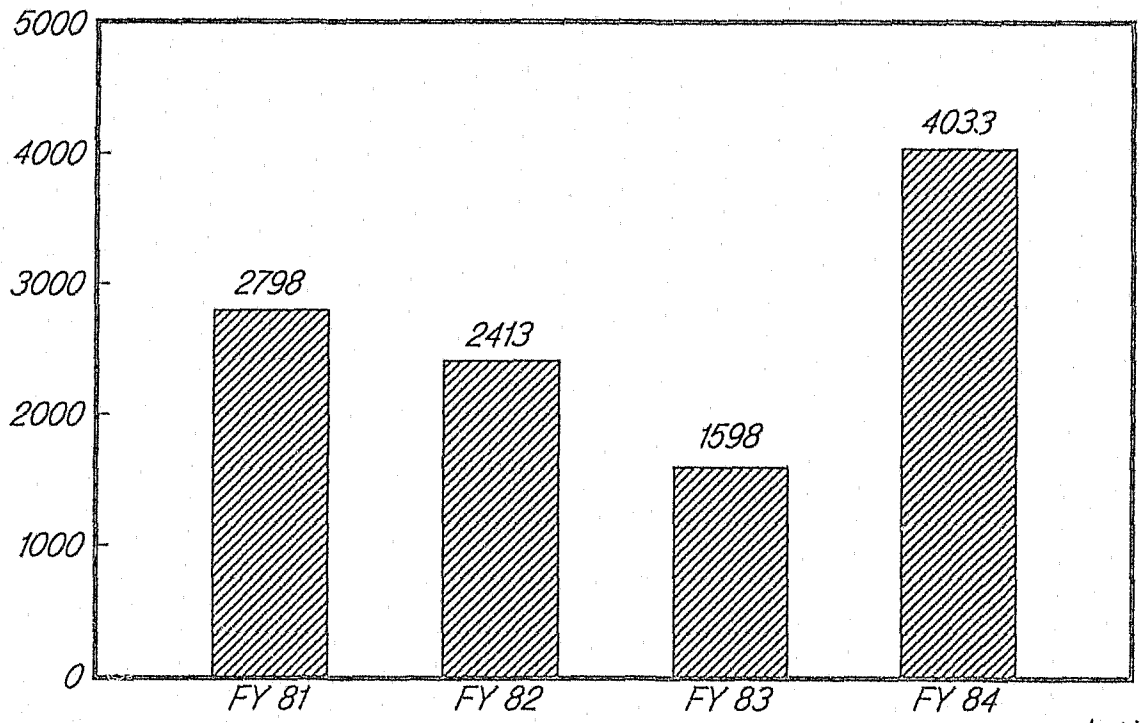
In fact, Department facilities and programs regularly pass Commission on Accrediation of Corrections audits. Veteran corrections administrators from states other than Illinois with experience in the area under scrutiny perform intensive audits of facilities or programs usually during a three-day period.

During 1984, several facilities or programs met the stringent accrediation standards for the initial time or were reaccredited by the ACA. Most notable was the passing audit for the Stateville Correctional Center in December. This large, difficult to manage prison, in operation since 1925 and steeped in a tradition of infamy, managed to meet ACA standards for the first time and was to receive its certificate of accreditation in mid-January, 1985.

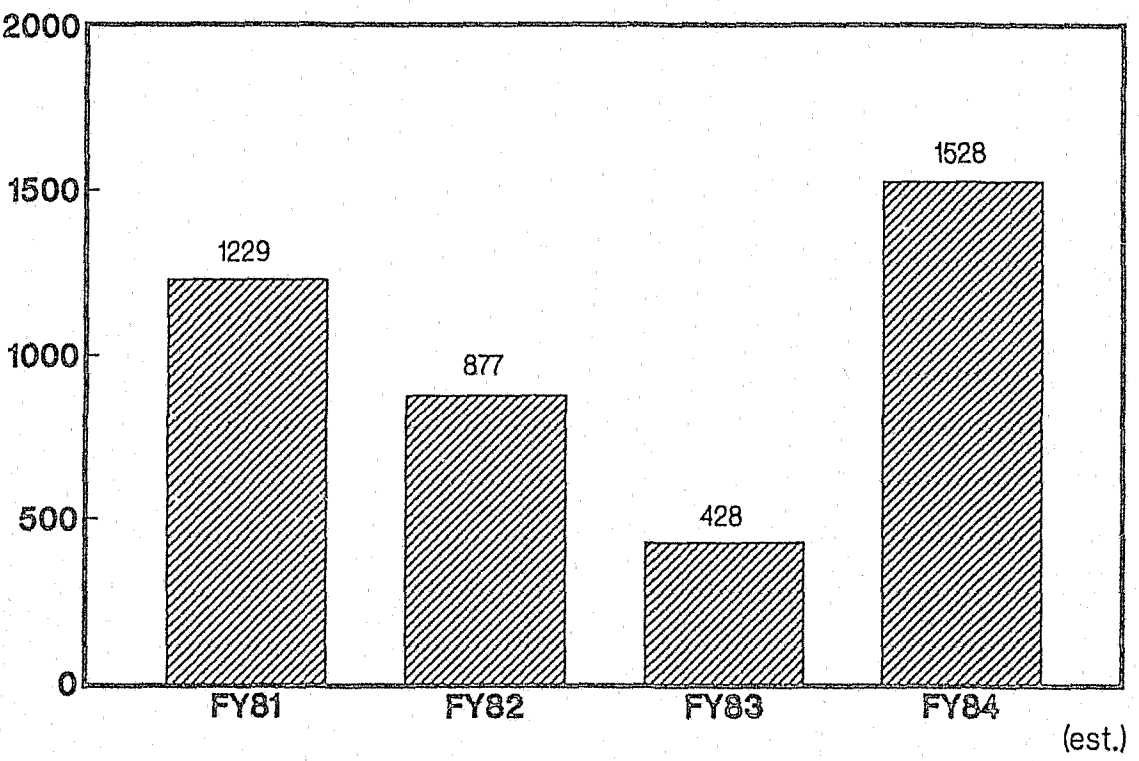
Also accredited for the initial time in 1984 were Community Supervision units, in Chicago and downstate. Reaccredited in 1984 were Juvenile Field Services (parole supervision), the Dwight Correctional Center, and the Metro, Southern Illinois, Urbana, and Winnebago Community Correctional Centers.

Other than the new prisons opened in 1983 and 1984 and the Pontiac Correctional Center, all DOC facilities and programs are accredited or have been reaccredited. Pontiac is to be audited in late 1985 and the new prisons have initiated the accreditation process.

Number Trained
FY 81 to FY 84



Pre-Service Correctional Officers Trained
FY81-FY84



TRAINING

Training is an integral and important component of the Department operation. New employees must be oriented to new work responsibilities and veteran employees must increase their knowledge of new trends and update their skills which will help them perform at higher levels.

As the agency addressed unheralded expansion caused by increased numbers of people being sentenced to prison, it was determined in 1980 that the Department's Training Academy be moved to Springfield.

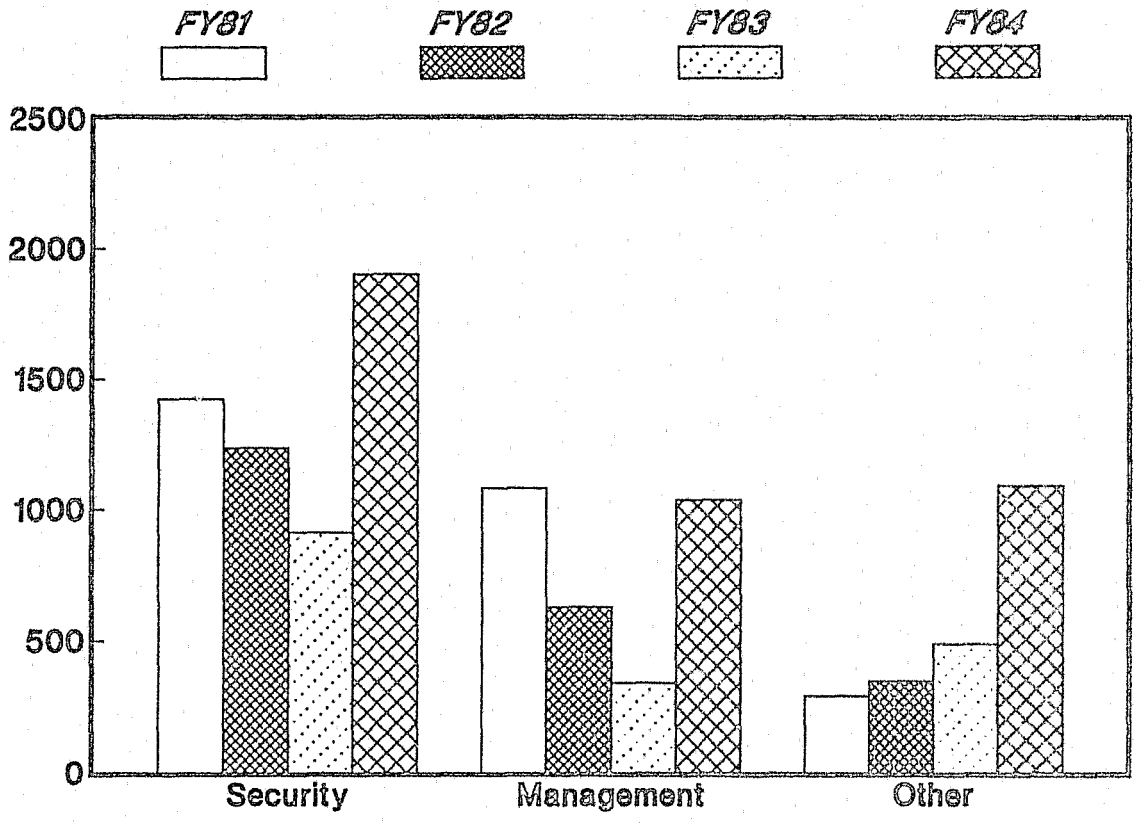
Located on the grounds of a former seminary, the Training Academy mission was expanded with emphasis placed on in-service training of experienced staff in all divisions, as well as the new employees hired to staff recently constructed prisons and juvenile facilities.

Based on a comprehensive three-year plan for 1984 through 1986, the academy anticipates training or re-training more than 90% of the agency's employees.

Newly hired correctional officers undergo a rigorous five-week residential training program at the academy. They are taught the basics of security work and must qualify in the use of three firearms, a handgun, shotgun and a semiautomatic rifle. After formal academy training, on-the-job instruction is continued for another four and one-half months in the trainee status and six months of probationary status at their parent facility until they are appointed to full correctional officer status.

Veteran employees are required to take additional training in accordance with agency directives and American Correctional Association standards. These courses of instruction may take place at the Training Academy or at various field sites.

Training by Program



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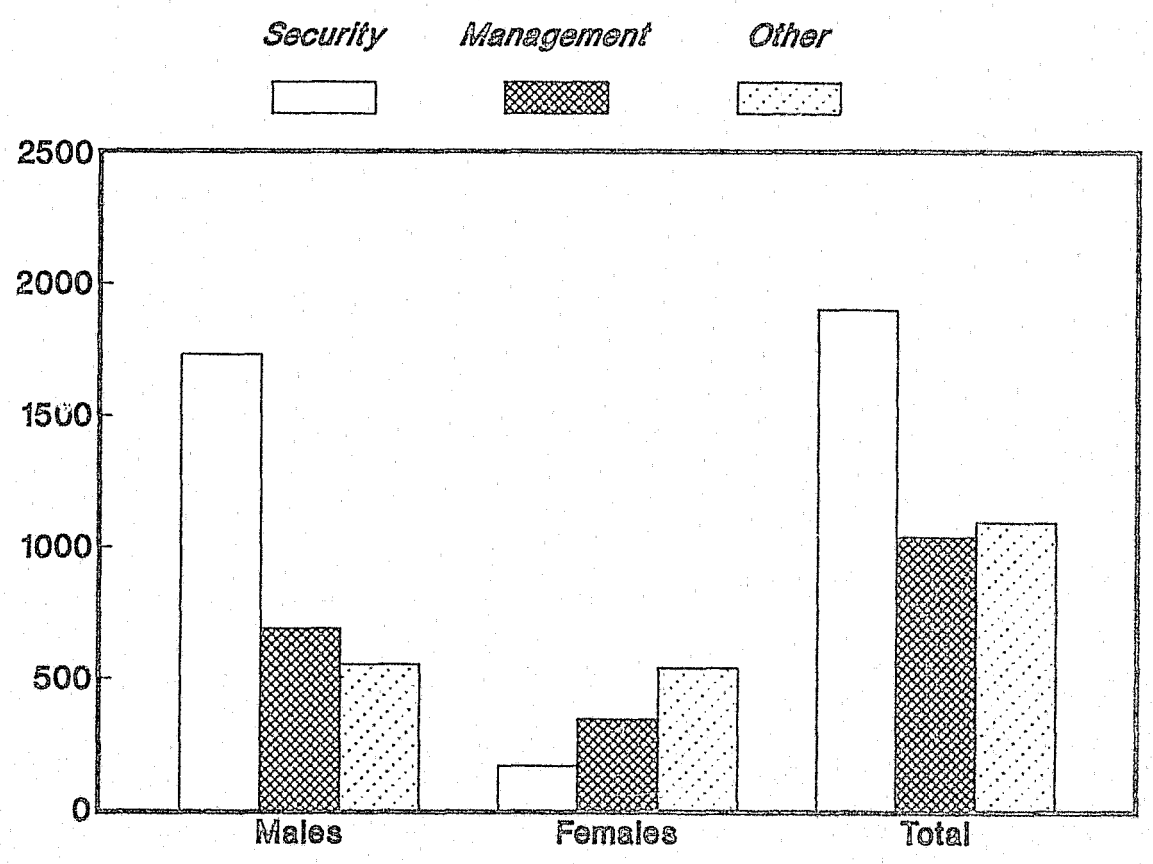
Trainees by Sex---FY84



(est.)

New programs for Adult Division personnel have been implemented during 1984. These courses include an expanded inmate management program, a third component to the statewide escape response training series, an intensive on-site escape response training program, sniper training for tactical unit support, advanced weapons training for writ personnel, and four hostage negotiation training programs which are coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigations and Department legal staff.

Training for juvenile staff initiated in 1984 includes a formal 80-hour, pre-service program for youth supervisor trainees. This training will be combined with the correctional officer trainee program in 1985. A 24-hour program for middle management personnel in the Juvenile Division provides current management techniques for administration of a facility.

First-aid training has been added to the pre-service programs for both correctional officers and youth supervisors. Graduates receive a certificate which documents their qualification in American Red Cross first-aid techniques.

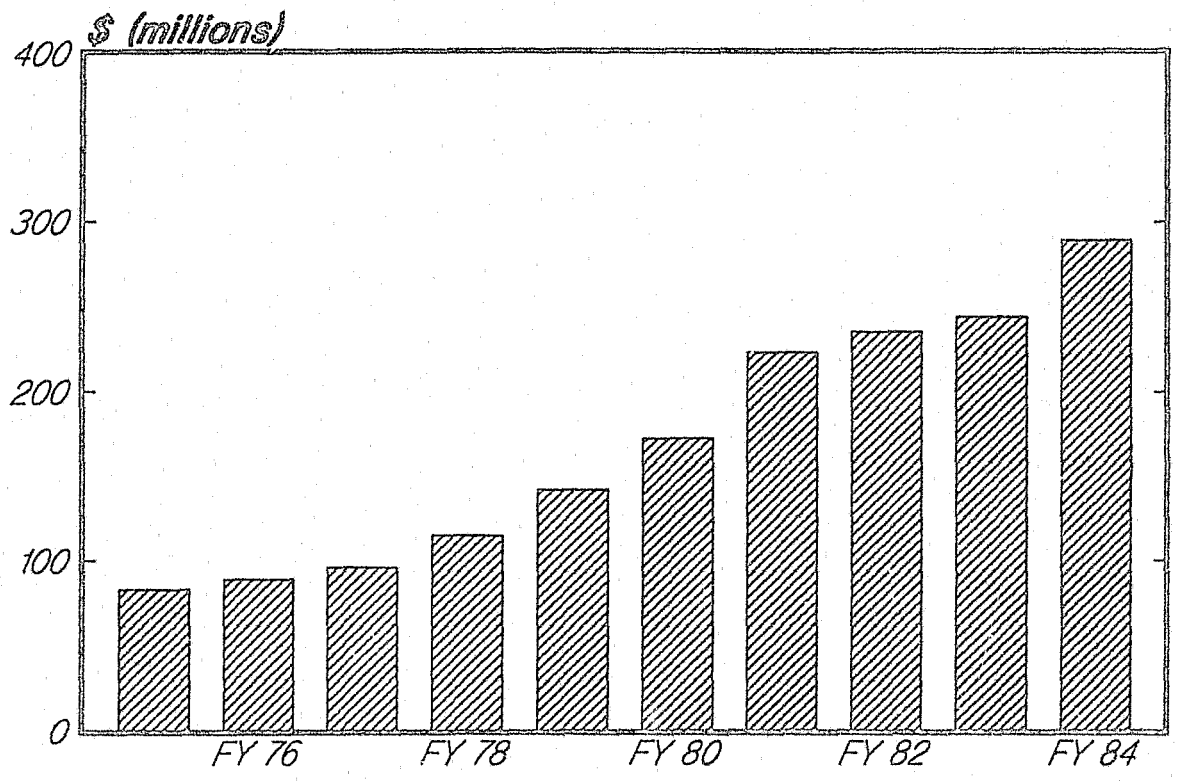
Crisis intervention training has been expanded and made formal with a three-day program which prepares facility personnel to become members of teams at each institution.

Firearms training has been modified to incorporate the use of modern rifles now used in towers at the prisons.

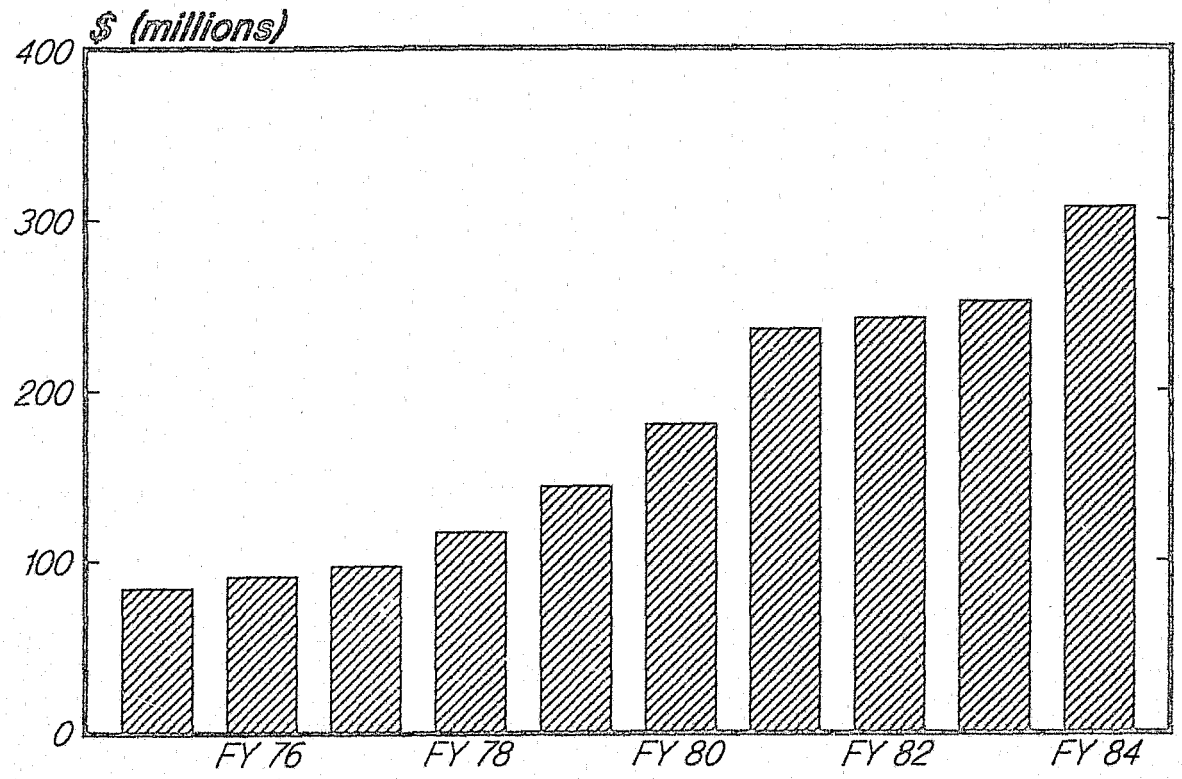
Training is not confined to academy functions and programs. Facility administrators regularly stage systems checks to ensure that proper vigilance is maintained at their institutions and that staff respond appropriately and quickly to incidents.

Top-level managers attend symposiums at least annually to keep abreast of correctional trends, and staff in technical or professional areas convene periodically to address items applicable to their specialities.

Expenditures
Fiscal Year 1975 to Fiscal Year 1984



Appropriations
Fiscal Year 1975 to Fiscal Year 1984



FISCAL MANAGEMENT

It takes a small army of accountants and others versed in money management to manage the business end of a system as large as the DOC. Lawmakers reflect the electorate in mandating that public funds be expended reasonably and without excess.

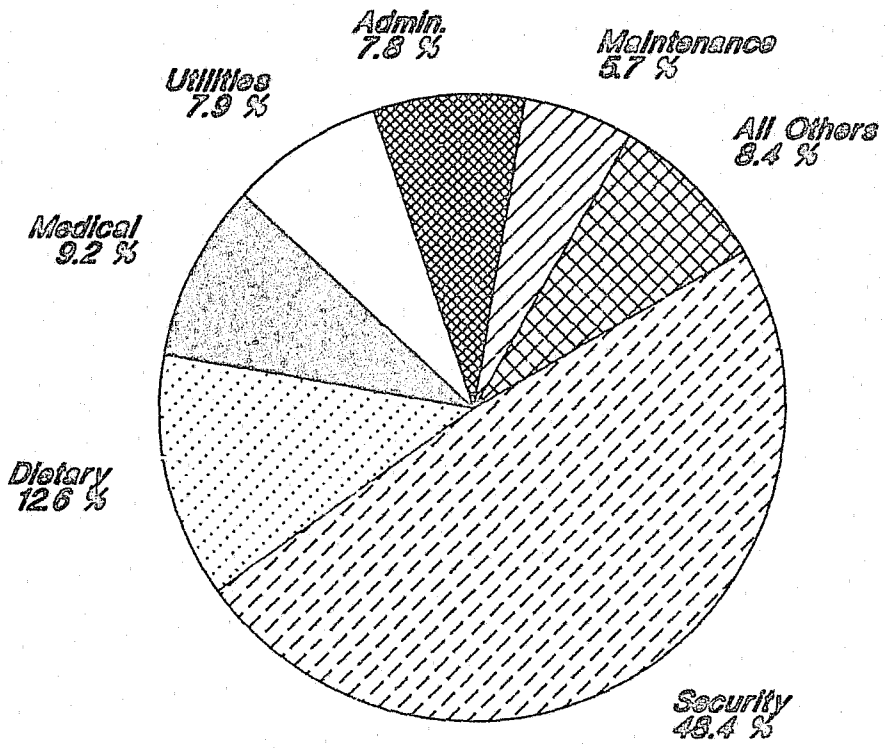
To perform this important and necessary function, facilities employ numerous personnel with expertise in accounting and procurement. Additional staff at DOC headquarters in Springfield oversee the expenditure of funds and plan for future spending.

During 1984, the Bureau of Policy Development was eliminated and its units were dispersed to other support bureaus. The Planning Unit, which concentrated on program expansion, was combined with the Budget Unit under the Bureau of Administration and Planning.

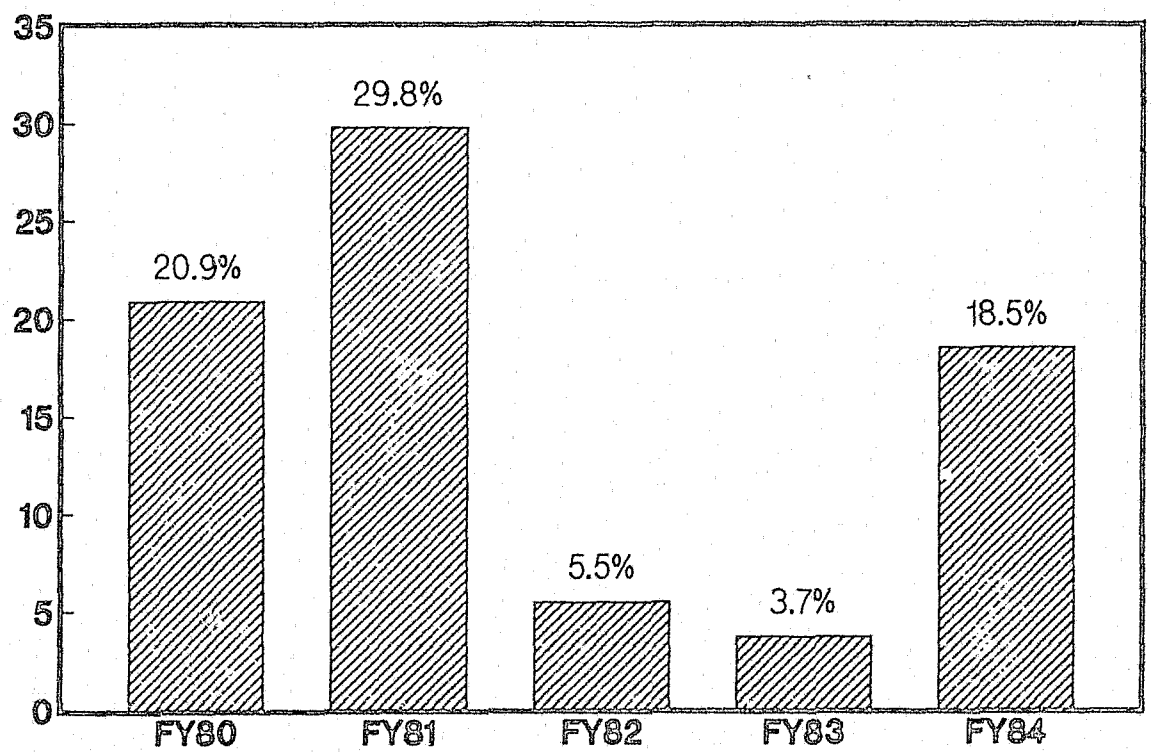
It was determined that planning for programs and expansion should be more closely associated with the budgeting process since funding is the drive behind such activities. Historically, these two functions were often at odds; by combining them, this adverse relationship would, and did, cease.

Once initiated, a harmonious, coordinated effort eased the seemingly never-ending budgeting process.

EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
ADULT INSTITUTIONS–FY 84



PERCENT OF INCREASE (EXPENDITURES)
FY 80–FY 84



Armed with accurate data supplied by the Bureau of Administration and Planning, staff from the Office of Intergovernmental Relations have been able to generate the necessary support for continued agency funding.

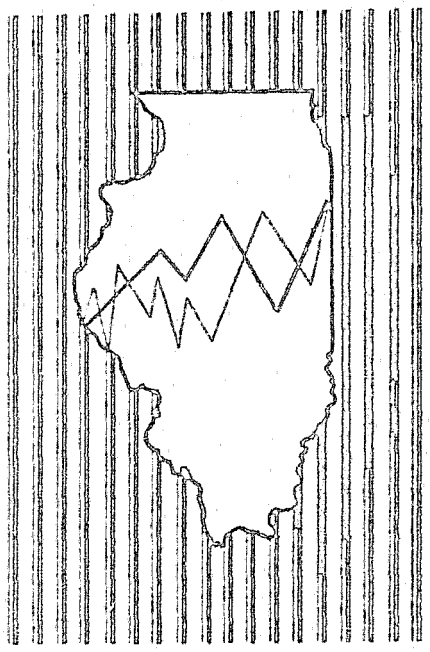
The General Assembly and the Office of the Governor have been exceptionally supportive of the Department as it addressed the need to expand. Funding increases have been meted out with regularity as the agency's budget passed through the legislative process.

Managing those funds in an appropriate manner has been a major task. Numerous laws require extraordinatory procedures for purchase of the staples necessary to operate facilities and programs, for payment of bills for commodities, and for remunerating personnel for their services.

Monitoring these functions is a formidable job. Documentation and approval to expend public funds is subject to detailed scrutiny at several levels, including audits both internally and externally.

Automation has been particularly helpful. Expansion of automated information systems was initiated in 1984 and will include not only business function enhancement, but also upgrading adult and juvenile tracking systems.

Word processing capabilities were expanded during 1984 as well. Facilities were supplied with modern word processing equipment which can communicate with the central office word processing center. This eliminates much of the time previously required to transmit the many reports required by central office administrators to assure that facilities and programs are operating properly.



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ○ ANNUAL REPORT 1984