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**1992
Annual Report
to the
Governor
and the
General Assembly**

**Impact
Incarceration
Program**

NCJRS

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Planning & Research
Finance & Administration Division

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**ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTIONS**

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Governor

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The Illinois Impact Incarceration Program (IIP), located at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest, is a prison alternative for first-time prison offenders under the age of 30. This intervention program is designed to stimulate lawful behavior in youthful offenders, by providing a structured program that develops responsibility and positive self-concept, while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse.

The Impact Incarceration Program promotes public safety through risk management by using rigid selection criteria. It reduces the demand for prison bed space by shortening time to serve for successful participants, thus conserving more prison beds for the serious repeat offender.

Judges have referred 3,051 offenders to the IIP. Of this number, 1,636 have been admitted to the program. The IIP has been operating at full capacity since January 1991. There are 223 inmates awaiting transfer to the program.

Sixty-four percent (899 inmates) of all program participants have graduated from the program. Of those graduates who have been released for more than a year, 5% have returned to prison with a new felony offense compared to an expected recidivism rate of 12%.

Since the IIP was implemented in October 1990, an estimated \$2,532,890 have been saved due to the shorter prison stay of the participants.

The program has helped to alleviate the prison crowding problem by accelerating the release of these inmates from prison upon their successful completion of the program.

In addition to providing a profile of the offenders who have been recommended for the IIP, this report presents a description of inmate activities prior to entry into the program, cost comparisons, and post-program performance.

I present the 1992 Annual Report to the Governor and the General Assembly on the Impact Incarceration Program according to the requirements of Chapter 38, ¶1005-8-1.1, *Illinois Revised Statutes*.

Sincerely,

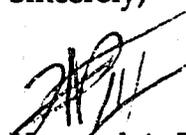

Howard A. Peters III
Director

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**Impact Incarceration Program
1992 Annual Report to the Governor and the General Assembly**

Executive Summary

The Illinois Impact Incarceration Program (IIP), located at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest, is a prison alternative for first-time prison offenders under 30 years of age.

It is an intervention program designed to promote lawful behavior in youthful offenders, by providing a structured, specialized program that develops responsibility, self-esteem and positive self-concept, while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior.

The program promotes public safety through risk management in the selection of participants and reduces the demand for prison bed space by shortening time to serve for successful participants.

This report has been written to describe the progress of the IIP to date and to profile the offenders who have been recommended for this innovative program.

The first inmates entered the Impact Incarceration Program on October 15, 1990. On February 12, 1991, the first graduates of the Impact Incarceration Program began to return home.

As of August 31, 1992, judges have referred 3,051 offenders to IIP. The Department has approved 1,869 (61%). Of the 1,869, 1,636 have been transferred to the IIP while 233 were awaiting transfer. Another 75 (2%) were awaiting approval.

Eighty-three counties have recommended IIP inmates. Cook County sends most (71%) of the IIP candidates. The collar counties of DuPage, Kane, Will and Lake have supplied another 224 offenders (7%) and 659 (22%) have been sentenced from the remaining downstate counties. Statewide, 36% have been denied; 37% of the Cook County and 35% of the downstate recommendations were denied.

The typical IIP inmate is 21 years of age, black, male, with an eleventh grade education and a substance abuse history. He has been convicted of a property or drug offense with a 46-month sentence.

Since February 12, 1991, 899 inmates have graduated from the IIP after serving 120 active days in the program.

Five hundred sixteen inmates had left the program prior to completion, after serving an average of 22 days at IIP. Voluntary dropouts accounted for 398 (77%) of the cases. There had been 118 cases which resulted in disciplinary termination from IIP.

There has been a steady increase from thirty to over 200 inmates awaiting entry into the IIP at the Shawnee CC since January 1991. Currently, a male candidate for the program will wait an average of 107 days in DOC custody prior to being admitted to the IIP.

Only five percent of the IIP graduates released a year ago or more were returned to prison for committing a new crime. The percentage in a comparison group of parolees who did not participate in the IIP was 12%. The rate of return for a technical violation was higher for the IIP graduates (22%) than for the comparison group (2%).

In fiscal year 1992, the first full year of operation, the cost savings for the IIP totaled \$1,890,369 - saving over 219,000 days of incarceration for the 595 graduates.

Major Accomplishments

The Impact Incarceration program was established in July 1990 with the signing of Public Acts 86-1182 and 86-1183.

The 200-bed boot camp officially opened at Dixon springs on October 15, 1990.

The first graduation ceremony took place on February 12, 1991.

The IIP-Dixon Springs facility reached capacity after three months, approved inmates were moved to the Shawnee Correctional Center to await the opening of available beds at the boot camp beginning in January 1991.

An additional 30 beds were situated to bring capacity to 230 during March 1991.

Automated screening procedures were developed prior to the program's inception and are used to determine eligibility, risk, and medical/psychological fitness.

In order to publicize the program, a video of the Impact Incarceration Program was made available prior to program inception and was distributed to judges and other interested parties. A second video has been prepared displaying program activities after the IIP began operation.

Currently, 80 correctional staff are employed at the facility. Fifteen contractual positions have been made available to DOC through federal grants.

All labor within the IIP-Dixon Springs facility is conducted by the inmates using basic hand tools.

A confidence course, constructed by IIP inmates, is used as part of physical training and for weekend competition.

The average TABE score determined IIP inmates to be at the 8th grade educational level, although inmates report completing an average of 11 grades.

As of August 31, 1992, 176 inmates had taken the GED test while in the IIP and 154 received a passing score (88%).

Complete internal operations and program audits were conducted during June 1991 and April 1992. IIP staff addressed non-compliance issues and changed procedures as directed.

In order to assist the American Correctional Association (ACA) develop national standards for boot camp facilities, Department administrators met with ACA staff in June 1991 during their accreditation of the Vienna Correctional Center.

Substance Abuse Services were expanded to take place during afternoon activities with an increase in personnel to facilitate that programming.

PreStart programming is taught by clinical services staff (counselors, parole agents, and life skills instructors) during afternoon activities.

Inmate tutorial programming is being conducted on weekends for ABE students, enabling them a better opportunity to take the GED examination. Tutorial instruction is provided by program participants who received their high school degree or GED prior to coming to the boot camp or acquired their GED while in the program.

Beginning in May 1992, inmates created a garden at the site of the Powell House. Over the summer, over \$3,000 worth of produce was grown and distributed free to senior citizens living in the communities of Pope and Johnson counties. The Vienna Inmate Jaycees also gave a donation toward the project.

A curriculum has been developed which will be used for periodic "re-orientation" training to IIP staff. An IIP command staff officer will provide instruction in program philosophy, disciplinary methods and drill.

Inmates disciplinary records are reviewed bi-weekly. Referrals can then be made for additional counseling from program services staff or for a program review hearing if necessary.

The work crews which provide public service labor in the Southern Illinois communities have been expanded from six to eleven crews of eleven inmates each. They have started a reforestation project, planting trees in the Shawnee National Forest. Crews have also begun refuse collection and mow lawns in the city of Cairo's housing projects three days per week.

Through August 31, 1992, 899 participants have graduated from the IIP.

Of the 899 graduates, 146 (16%) have returned to prison.

A comprehensive research strategy has been developed to conduct descriptive and follow-up analyses, process evaluations, attitudinal testings, and a cost analysis. A research scientist has been collecting data, responding to information requests, and evaluating the program since December 17, 1990.

Statistical Summary: August 31, 1991

Implementation

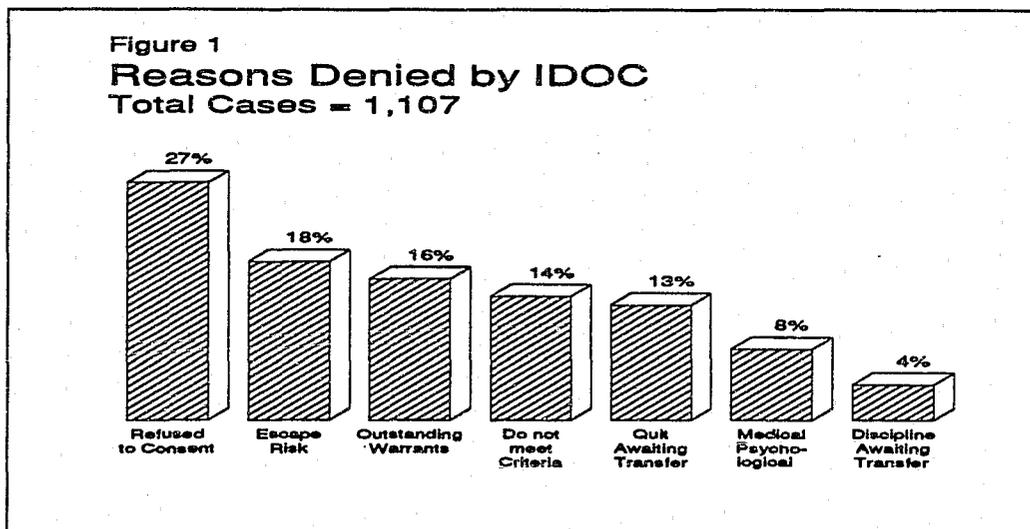
The first inmates entered the Impact Incarceration Program on October 15, 1990. At that time, the counseling, educational and substance abuse programs were established. By December, a parole agent began working with the inmates on preparing parole plans. Also, an on-site researcher was hired to perform program evaluations.

On February 12, 1991, the first graduates of the Impact Incarceration Program began to return home. At that time, the supervision component was implemented. This graduation marked the complete implementation of the Impact Incarceration Program.

Who Goes to the Program

As of August 31, 1992, judges have referred 3,051 offenders to IIP. The Department has approved 1,869 (61%). Of the 1,869, 1,636 have been transferred to the IIP while 233 are awaiting transfer. Another 75 (2%) are currently awaiting approval.

Another 1,107 (36%) offenders have been denied by the Department (see Figure 1). They have been denied for seven main reasons. They refused to sign the volunteer consent form (27%), are determined to be a moderate to high escape risk (18%), have outstanding warrants (16%), did not meet the legal criteria (14%), quit while awaiting transfer (13%), had psychological and medical concerns which made the inmates unfit for the rigorous demands of the IIP (8%), or had a discipline problem while awaiting transfer (4%).



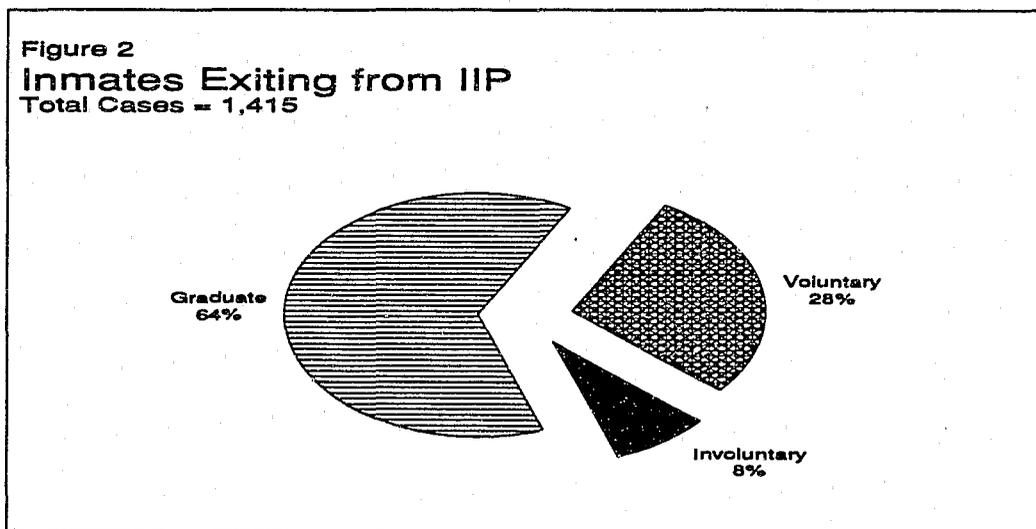
Of the 102 Illinois counties, 83 have recommended IIP inmates. Cook County sends most of the IIP candidates. Including the 75 pending approvals and 233 awaiting transfer, Cook County has recommended 2,168 of the 3,051 candidates (71%). The collar counties of Dupage, Kane, Will and Lake have supplied another 224 offenders (7%), and 659 (22%) have been sentenced from the remaining Illinois counties. Statewide, 36% have been denied; 37% of the Cook County and 35% of the downstate recommendations were denied.

The typical IIP inmate is 21 years of age, black, male, with an eleventh grade education and with a substance abuse history. He has been convicted of a property or drug offense with a 46-month sentence. Table 1 compares the profile of inmates selected for IIP and those eligible offenders who have been denied.

Who Makes It

Since the first graduation on February 12, 1991, 899 inmates have successfully completed the IIP. Sixty-four percent of the participants who have exited the program have graduated (see Figure 2). Of the 899 graduates, 593 (66%) graduated on schedule - 120 days after being admitted to the IIP. The remaining 306 (34%) graduates averaged 124 days to complete their required number of active days of participation in the program.

Graduates are slightly older and more educated than program failures (see Table 1). Over 69% of the participants sentenced for a drug offense and 62% with a property offense have graduated, while only 53% of those sentenced for a crime against a person successfully completed the boot camp.



Approximately 68% of those committed from the downstate counties have concluded the 120-day program as opposed to 62% of the participants sentenced from Cook County. This graduation rate was slightly higher for white inmates (67%) than for Hispanics (65%) and African Americans (62%).

Who Does Not Make It

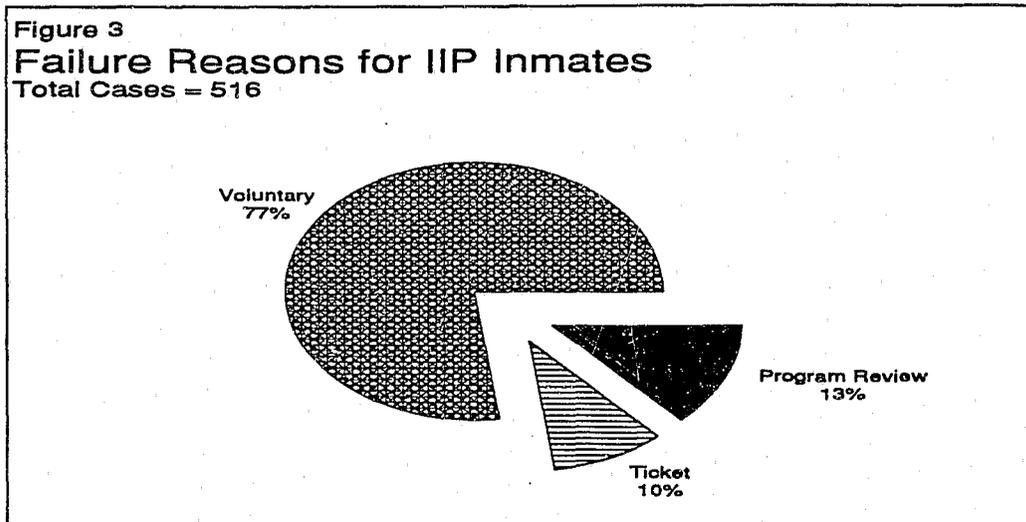
Other than graduating the IIP, a participant may exit the program due to voluntarily quitting, disciplinary infraction, or a program review hearing. Five hundred-sixteen (36%) inmates have left the program prior to completion. Voluntary dropouts have accounted for 77% of the cases (see Figure 3).

Voluntary Returns

Inmates may voluntarily terminate involvement in the participation in IIP after participating in program activities. Staff and inmates talk to these inmates who express a desire to "quit" IIP. Inmates are provided up to three days to finalize their decision. If they decide to leave, they must sign a notice of termination. Once inmates have been voluntarily removed from IIP, they cannot be readmitted to the program for any reason.

To date there have been 398 inmates who voluntarily quit IIP. This is 28% of the inmates who exit the IIP (see Figure 2). These inmates quit the program after staying an average of 14 days.

Based upon interviews with quitters and staff most of the reasons for "quitting" can be attributed to two main factors. One, inmates believe the program is too hard. The intensive instruction in military courtesy, drills, and conduct, the physical training, and the work details are too physically demanding for the inmates. Two, inmates do not like being at the boot camp facility, due to limited space and freedom, intensive staff supervision, and too much staff authority.



Disciplinary Returns

Violation of program rules and requirements results in sanctions consistent with the type and nature of the infraction. Unacceptable behavior results in punishments such as physical motivation and fitness details. Terminations take place following a Program Review Hearing, as a result of a series of minor violations, or an Adjustment Committee Hearing, after more serious violations.

For relatively minor disciplinary problems, training alternatives have been developed. They include verbal counseling, exercise of the day, room or bunk restriction, extra duty or labor, extra drill, and loss or restriction of privileges. For other than minor infractions or when the inmate has accumulated numerous infractions, the observing staff may give the inmate a demerit. Accumulation of demerits or loss of the Demerit Card can lead to further disciplinary action.

A Program Review Hearing is conducted when the inmate has been referred for possible extension or termination from the program. Many inmates show a high need to be supervised because they are constantly talking and/or carelessly following general program rules. This is the most common reason for Program Review Hearings. There have also been discharges for mental and physical health concerns that were not discovered at the Reception and Classification (R&C) Centers.

For being found guilty of a major rule violation or for noncompliance with program requirements as documented by twelve or more demerits, an inmate may be involuntarily terminated from the program. The inmate will be afforded an Adjustment Committee Hearing or a Program Review Hearing. Explanations for these types of violations are directly related to inmates' reaction to staff authority. An inmate may feel the need to challenge authority through intimidation and threats directed at correctional staff or other participants. This type of disrespectful conduct is the primary reason for major rule violations and results in immediate discharge from the program.

Committed persons terminated from the program serve the original sentence imposed by the sentencing court. The committed person will receive credit for time served in the program.

As of August 31, 1992, there have been 118 cases which resulted in disciplinary termination from IIP. This

represents 8% of all inmates who have exited the IIP so far (see Figure 2). Of the failures, sixty-eight (13%) involved program reviews resulting from accumulated infractions, while 50 (10%) resulted from a major rule violation (see Figure 3). These inmates violated IIP after serving an average of 44 days.

Those inmates who have been involuntarily terminated from the program have been younger with longer sentences than those who voluntarily left the IIP (see Table 1). In regard to committing offenses, a similar percentage of voluntary and involuntary failures were sentenced for a property offense. However, program failures committed for a drug offense were more likely to be quitters, while program failures committed for assaultive offenses were more likely to exit the program through involuntary termination. Lastly, although a majority of all participants are single, inmates who quit the program tend to have children more than the involuntary failures.

Female Participants

Through August 31, 1992 42 females have been recommended by judges for the IIP (see Table 1). Of the 42 eligible candidates, 14 have been denied the IIP during R&C processing and 28 have been admitted to the program. The majority of denials are attributed to medical concerns at screening, and refusing to enter the program because they did not feel that they would be able to "handle it." There has never been more than five female participants at the IIP at any one time.

Nine of the females admitted to the program have graduated, four were in the program on August 31, 1992, and 15 have failed the IIP. Eleven of the 15 failures quit the program and the remaining four failures were terminated involuntarily. Only one of the nine graduates has returned to prison.

**Table 1 Summary: July 1990 — August 1992
Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP**

	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		August 1992 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age														
17	109	7%	85	8%	24	6%	13	11%	53	6%	19	9%	12	8%
18	266	16%	170	15%	68	17%	27	23%	141	16%	30	14%	22	15%
19	282	17%	169	15%	67	17%	18	15%	165	18%	32	14%	24	16%
20	218	13%	132	12%	47	12%	14	12%	127	14%	30	14%	18	12%
21	177	11%	124	11%	45	11%	15	13%	86	10%	31	14%	14	10%
22	134	8%	84	8%	26	7%	6	5%	81	9%	21	10%	11	8%
23	103	6%	68	6%	24	6%	7	6%	52	6%	20	9%	9	6%
24	78	5%	61	6%	19	5%	5	4%	44	5%	10	4%	11	8%
25	75	5%	59	5%	19	5%	5	4%	43	5%	8	4%	7	5%
26	75	5%	45	4%	25	6%	4	3%	40	4%	6	3%	10	7%
27	48	3%	34	3%	14	4%	2	2%	23	3%	9	4%	3	2%
28	39	2%	31	3%	10	3%	1	1%	25	3%	3	1%	4	3%
29	31	2%	26	2%	9	2%	1	1%	19	2%	2	1%	1	1%
30 & Older	1	0%	19	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Average Age (years)	21.0		21.4		21.2		20.3		21.0		20.9		20.7	
Race														
Black	1,053	64%	733	66%	272	68%	78	66%	561	62%	142	64%	105	72%
White	476	29%	280	25%	99	25%	35	30%	277	31%	65	29%	36	25%
Hispanic	97	6%	91	8%	25	6%	4	3%	55	6%	13	6%	3	2%
Other	10	1%	3	0%	2	1%	1	1%	6	1%	1	0%	2	1%
Sex														
Male	1,608	98%	1093	99%	387	97%	114	97%	890	99%	217	98%	145	99%
Female	28	2%	14	1%	11	3%	4	3%	9	1%	4	2%	1	1%
Offenses														
Burglary	305	19%	199	18%	86	22%	21	18%	165	18%	33	15%	30	21%
Robbery	142	9%	84	8%	35	9%	21	18%	63	7%	23	10%	10	7%
Mfr-Del Contr Subst	478	29%	266	24%	96	24%	23	19%	278	31%	81	37%	36	25%
Possess Contr Subst	164	10%	114	10%	46	12%	5	4%	102	11%	11	5%	12	8%
Residential Burglary	215	13%	92	8%	39	10%	21	18%	127	14%	28	13%	25	17%
Cannabis Control Act	10	1%	14	1%	1	0%	0	0%	6	1%	3	1%	3	2%
Auto Theft/Possess	152	9%	140	13%	48	12%	12	10%	71	8%	21	10%	12	8%
Assaultive Offense	60	4%	51	5%	17	4%	7	6%	31	3%	5	2%	4	3%
Forgery/Deceptive Pract	14	1%	15	1%	3	1%	2	2%	8	1%	1	0%	4	3%
Theft/Retail Theft	33	2%	57	5%	8	2%	1	1%	24	3%	0	0%	7	5%
Other	63	4%	75	7%	19	5%	5	4%	24	3%	15	7%	3	2%
Offense Type														
Property	724	44%	507	46%	186	47%	56	47%	398	44%	84	38%	79	54%
Drug Offense	652	40%	397	36%	143	36%	28	24%	386	43%	95	43%	51	35%
Crime against a Person	256	16%	182	16%	68	17%	34	29%	113	13%	41	19%	15	10%
Other	4	0%	21	2%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	1	1%

**Table 1 Summary: July 1990 — August 1992
Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP (continued)**

Offense Class	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		August 1992 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	570	35%	227	21%	78	20%	35	30%	354	39%	103	47%	34	23%
2	768	47%	561	51%	225	57%	62	53%	384	43%	97	44%	78	53%
3	231	14%	206	19%	73	18%	18	15%	123	14%	17	8%	29	20%
4	67	4%	78	7%	22	6%	3	3%	38	4%	4	2%	5	3%
X	0	0%	35	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sentence														
1 - 1.9 Years	11	1%	36	3%	4	1%	1	1%	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%
2 - 2.9 Years	60	4%	113	10%	27	7%	2	2%	31	3%	0	0%	6	4%
3 - 3.9 Years	519	32%	498	45%	174	44%	36	31%	257	29%	52	24%	44	30%
4 - 4.9 Years	723	44%	296	27%	143	36%	46	39%	431	48%	103	47%	71	49%
5 or More Years	323	20%	164	15%	50	13%	33	28%	174	15%	66	30%	25	17%
Average Sentence (years)	3.8		3.5		3.5		3.9		3.8		4.1		3.8	
Committing County														
Cook	1,154	71%	802	72%	301	76%	84	71%	626	70%	143	65%	96	66%
Dupage	54	3%	36	3%	8	2%	6	5%	29	3%	11	5%	4	3%
Kane	21	1%	17	2%	3	1%	1	1%	15	2%	2	1%	4	3%
Lake	22	1%	18	2%	8	2%	0	0%	11	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Madison	29	2%	17	2%	3	1%	3	3%	16	2%	7	3%	4	3%
Marion	9	1%	5	0%	4	1%	0	0%	5	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Peoria	26	2%	4	0%	4	1%	3	3%	14	2%	5	2%	0	0%
St. Clair	25	1%	46	4%	7	2%	3	3%	13	1%	2	1%	4	3%
Will	28	2%	9	1%	3	1%	0	0%	21	2%	4	2%	4	3%
Winnebago	28	2%	14	1%	8	2%	2	2%	13	1%	5	2%	4	3%
Remaining Counties	240	15%	139	13%	49	12%	16	13%	136	15%	39	18%	25	17%
Marital Status														
Single - No Children	822	50%	505	46%	179	45%	67	57%	457	51%	119	54%	60	41%
Single - Children	616	38%	429	39%	162	41%	38	32%	328	36%	88	40%	71	49%
Married - No Children	15	1%	7	1%	1	0%	0	0%	11	1%	3	1%	3	2%
Married - Children	93	6%	68	6%	23	6%	8	7%	54	6%	8	4%	4	3%
Separated/Divorced	26	2%	19	2%	12	3%	1	1%	13	1%	0	0%	4	3%
Missing	64	4%	79	7%	21	5%	4	3%	36	4%	3	1%	4	3%
Last Grade Completed														
8 or less	35	2%	48	4%	16	4%	1	1%	14	2%	4	2%	1	1%
9	106	6%	86	8%	38	10%	10	8%	47	5%	11	5%	5	3%
10	250	15%	199	18%	73	18%	19	16%	127	14%	31	14%	21	14%
11	572	35%	406	37%	136	34%	44	37%	309	34%	83	38%	59	40%
12/GED	516	32%	267	24%	111	28%	29	25%	301	33%	75	34%	42	29%
13 & Over	95	6%	58	5%	8	2%	11	9%	61	7%	15	7%	6	4%
Unknown/Missing	62	4%	43	4%	16	4%	4	3%	40	4%	2	1%	12	8%
Average Last Grade	11.1		10.8		10.8		11.0		11.2		11.2		11.2	
TOTAL	1,636		1,107		398		118		899		221		146	

Candidates Awaiting Transfer

Prior to entry into the IIP, eligible candidates undergo an extensive screening process at one of the four R&C centers: Joliet, Graham, Menard, and Dwight Correctional Centers (CC). In the original design of the IIP, exposure to the traditional prison environment was deemed as an experience that should be avoided if possible. While at the R&C centers, inmates are held in custody separate from the general population.

Of the 1,636 participants who have been admitted to the program, 1,332 were originally screened at Joliet CC (81%), 108 candidates were evaluated at Graham CC (6.5%), and Menard CC processed 43 (3%) participants. All 28 (2%) female IIP inmates were evaluated for the program at Dwight CC.

The remaining 125 (7.5%) IIP participants were incarcerated with the general population at a traditional correctional facility prior to being admitted to the IIP. This is due to two factors. First, inmates may have a medical problem that limits them from being screened for IIP or they may be placed on a medical furlough. Second, there may be confusion as to the legal paperwork that accompanies the inmate to DOC. Until all court documents and warrants can be reviewed, the inmate will not be evaluated for IIP. In both of these circumstances, the inmate may be sent back to an R&C center to be screened for IIP again.

After an eligible candidate is processed for IIP, the inmate can be transferred to the program. Female candidates are typically sent directly to Dixon Springs. During the first few months that the IIP was in operation, most male candidates were sent directly to the boot camp also. However, beginning in January 1991, as the IIP was consistently filled to capacity, the male inmates awaiting entry into the boot camp were held in a separate housing unit from the general population at the Shawnee Correctional Center.

Since eligible candidates were first housed at Shawnee CC, there has been a gradual increase in both the number of inmates waiting to enter the program and the number of days that it takes for a candidate to enter the IIP.

During the first three months of holding period time at Shawnee CC, there was a dramatic increase in the number of inmates that were held there - from 30 to 147 inmates (see Figure 4). From May 1991 to the first week of February 1992, there was a steady increase in the number of inmates held at Shawnee CC — from 147 to 201 inmates. During the ensuing time period, through August 1992, the population of eligible candidates has been hovering around 200.

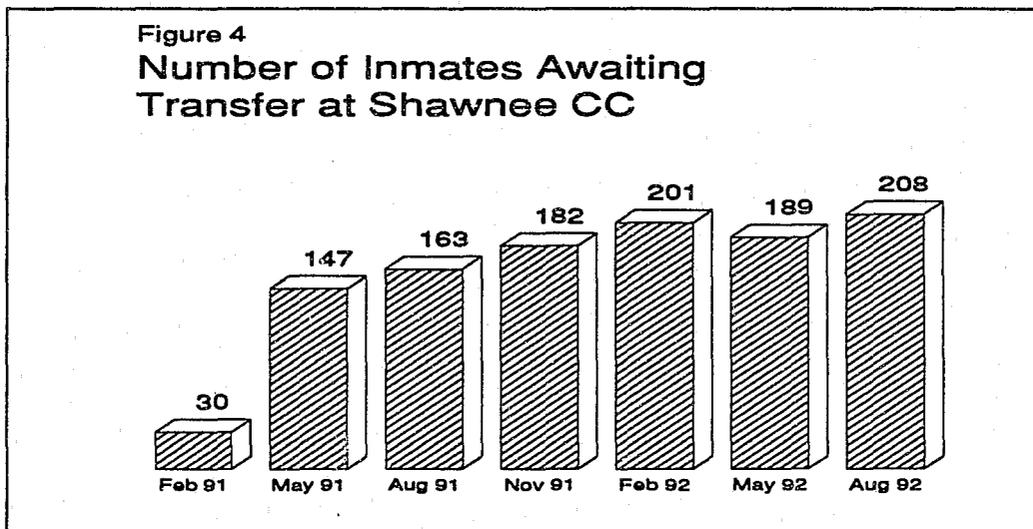
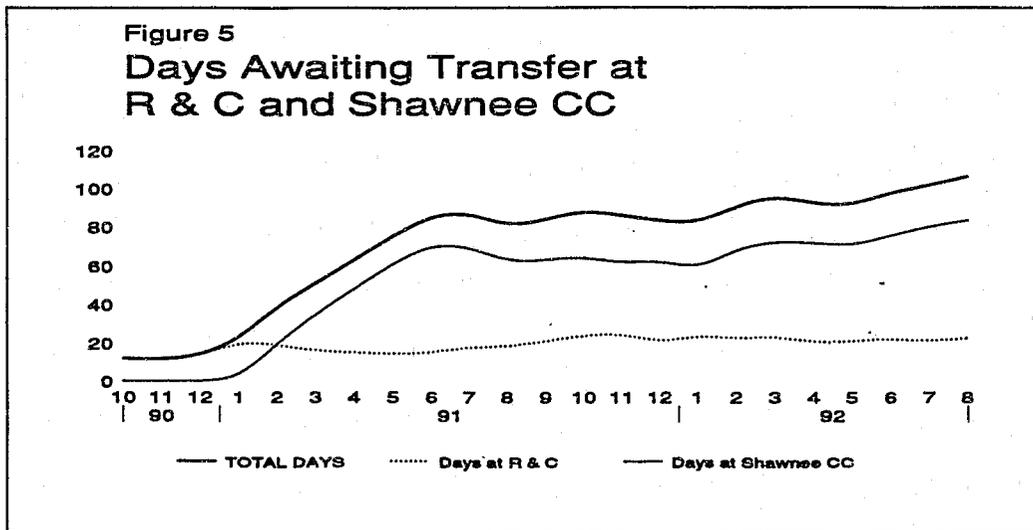


Figure 5 shows the monthly average number of days for R&C processing, the average number of days waiting IIP entry at Shawnee CC, and the total number of days it has taken all participants to enter the boot camp after being admitted to DOC. The increase in the time that it has taken to process IIP participants has been slight. Since program inception it has grown eleven days, from 12 to 23 days. A more significant trend appears when the time at Shawnee CC is examined. Though both time at R&C and at Shawnee CC have increased, the total days prior to entry into the IIP is affected more by the increase from 1 to 84 days waiting at Shawnee CC. Currently, it takes approximately 107 days for an eligible male candidate to be admitted to the IIP after entering an R&C center.



The long delay for admittance into the program has contributed to a considerable number of IIP candidates being declared ineligible due to either refusing to enter the program or acquiring disciplinary infractions while awaiting transfer. Through August 31, 1992, 150 eligible candidates have 'quit' the IIP before entering the program. Candidates 'quit' at this stage for two reasons: 1) The inmates discover the lengthy time frame for entering the program after expecting to be admitted immediately after R&C processing and 2) With the inmate's release becoming imminent, the traditional prison and regular parole option becomes a viable alternative for the inmate rather than having to undergo the strenuous nature of the program along with intensive supervision.

Forty-one eligible candidates have been transferred from an R&C center or Shawnee CC due to a disciplinary infraction. The inability for candidates to have contact with inmates in the general population limits the type and number of activities that can be completed at any time during the day. Therefore, candidates try to remain active and this increases the likelihood that they will cause problems.

Recidivism

The return rates of the initial group of IIP graduates were examined to disclose the percentage who return to prison for a technical violation or for committing a new crime. Three types of returns will be discussed. Data are presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4.

Overall Return Rate of IIP Graduates

First, all IIP graduates who have returned to prison will be disclosed. This overall return rate simply points out the number and percent who return to prison after successfully completing the Impact Incarceration Program. For the 899 inmates who completed IIP from February 12, 1991 through August 31, 1992, 146 (16%) have been returned to prison (see Table 2). Of the returns, 121 (83%) were returned for a technical violation while the remaining 25 (17%) were readmitted for committing a new crime. Of the 146, 11 were returned twice, but are only counted as one return for the more serious violation.

Table 2		
Overall Return Rate of IIP Graduates	Number	Percent
Number Graduating IIP	899	
Number Returned to Prison	146	16%
Number Returned for a New Felony	25	3%
Number Returned for a Technical Violation	121	13%

12 Month Follow-up

However, a minimum follow-up period of 12 months is required for a valid analysis of recidivism. This second analysis examined the return to prison status as of August 31, 1992 for IIP graduates released between February 1991 and August 1991. This ensures that there is at least 12 months of follow-up for each graduate.

The return rate for IIP graduates was compared to other released inmates whose legal and demographic characteristics would have made them eligible for the program. Inmates in the comparison group did not participate in the IIP, but were released from another adult institution in the same time period (February through August 1991).

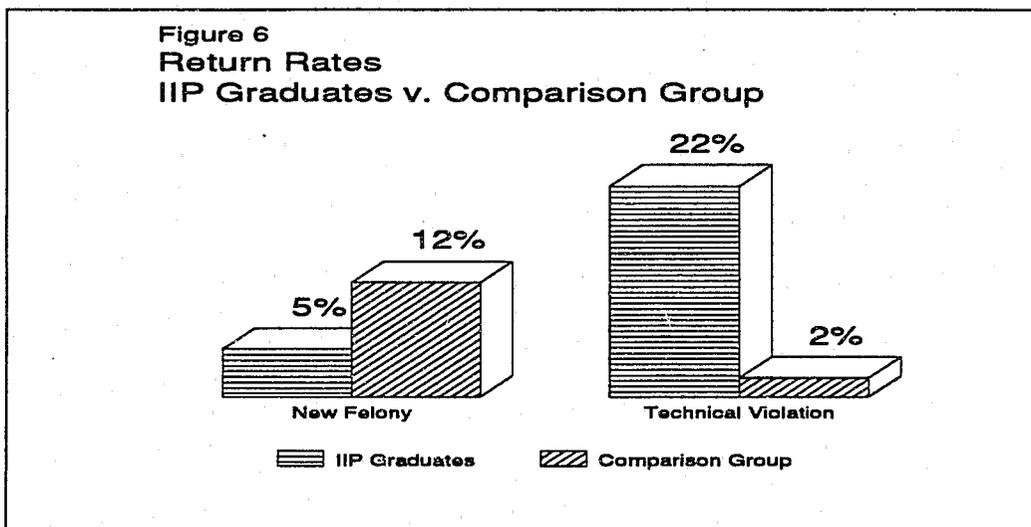
Both the IIP graduates and inmates in the comparison group were between the ages of 17 and 30, were incarcerated for the first time, had a Class 1 or lower offense, committed an IIP-eligible non-violent offense, and received a 3-to-5 year sentence. (Although eligibility criteria specify a 1-to-5 year sentence, less than 4% of IIP graduates had a 2 year sentence or less; thus, they were excluded to increase the reliability of the control group.)

With all other characteristics being equal, the effects of the boot camp experience and more intensive supervision in the community could be measured against a group who appeared to be similar, but did not complete IIP. Thus, it is essential to limit as much as possible the amount of variation between the two groups to only their prison and PreStart experiences. This is especially important when studying a traditionally high recidivistic group of young property and drug offenders.

Table 3 and Figure 6 show the return rates for the IIP graduates and comparison group of released inmates. Both technical violations and new sentences were examined. Although the IIP graduates had a higher overall return rate (27% compared to 14% for the control group), the significant comparison is in the number and percent of inmates returned for committing a new offense while on supervision in the community.

Table 3

12 MONTH FOLLOW-UP	IIP Graduates	Comparison Group
Number Released February - August, 1991	310	1,920
Number Returned to Prison	85	272
Percent Returned to Prison	27%	14%
Number Returned for a New Felony	16	230
Percent Returned for a New Felony	5%	12%
Number Returned for a Technical Violation	69	42
Percent Returned for a Technical Violation	22%	2%



Only 5% of the IIP graduates who had been in the community for a year or longer were returned to prison for committing a crime. The percentage in the control group more than doubled to 12%. In theory, therefore, the IIP's boot camp experience, coupled with intensive supervision after release, has redirected their activities to more law-abiding practices.

On the other hand, the percentage returned for a technical violation is considerably higher for the IIP graduates (22% compared to 2%). This reflects the consequences of the more intensive supervision received by these releasees.

IIP graduates are released to intensive supervision for at least the first six months on PreStart. The first three months of supervision require the graduate to be monitored through electronic detention. Newly released graduates are supervised with such scrutiny that the opportunity for parole agents to discover a technical violation would be greater than for other releasees who receive regular PreStart services. A late arrival or early leave at a scheduled site, or a tampering violation can be detected immediately by the monitoring equipment. Also, two weekly face-to-face meetings between the releasee and agent are conducted, and drug testing is mandatory. Any one of these circumstances, among others, could result in a return to prison for a technical violation. Inmates who are receiving routine PreStart services would not be supervised as intensely.

New Felonies within 8 Months of Release

To address this theory, the return rates for a new felony committed during the critical initial period of post-release of the IIP graduates and the comparison group were examined. The eight month period accounts for the time of intensive supervision for the IIP graduates, plus an additional two months for processing the case in court.

Table 4 indicates that only two of the 310 graduates were returned for committing a new crime during this important phase of the program. This reflects less than one percent (.65%) of the graduates. The two cases averaged just over five months before returning to prison.

Table 4		
NEW FELONIES WITHIN 8 MONTHS OF RELEASE	IIP Graduates	Comparison Group
Number Released February - August, 1991	310	1,920
Number Returned for a New Felony within 8 Months	2	68
Percent Returned for a New Felony within 8 Months	0.65%	3.5%

On the other hand, 3.5% of the inmates in the control group, who had not received boot camp programming nor intensive aftercare, returned to prison for a new crime within the first eight months of release.

Return Rates in Other States

The early return rate data for the IIP compares favorably to that reported by shock incarceration programs in other states. However, it is important to realize that there are many differences among boot camps located in other jurisdictions. The legal and departmental eligibility criteria vary from state to state. Also, emphasis placed on the program services, drill instruction, labor details, and physical training activities in the residential portion of the shock programs can be diverse. Lastly, some states have incorporated halfway house programs into their intensive supervision component, while other states release their shock program graduates to regular parole supervision.

One common trend among all shock programs is that they provide for a short-term incarceration aimed at first-time nonviolent offenders in place of the traditional methods used for imprisoning offenders. The confinement period is usually followed by intensive parole supervision. Three states that have shock programs similar to Illinois' are Florida, New York, and Georgia.

In the state of Florida, of the first 281 boot camp graduates in their shock program released to a Community Control component, 47 (16.7%) were reincarcerated with a new felony. This reincarceration rate was the same as the rate recorded by parolees in the comparison group, which was established using similar criteria employed in the analysis of the IIP. Overall, during the analysis period (graduates released for a period of 6 to 20 months) the reincarceration rate, including technical violations and new misdemeanors, was 25.3%.

In New York, a review of the first six platoons (N=171) released from "shock" revealed that 23% (40) were returned after being on parole for a full year. Almost half of those shock recidivists (19) were reincarcerated with new crimes. In a comparison group of parolees, 67% of those who returned were technical rule violators and 33% were returned with new crimes.

In contrast to the data presented for the IIP, the percentages of graduates from Florida (66%) and New York (47%) who were returned for committing a new felony were higher than that reported in Illinois (17%).

Recidivism rates for inmates released from the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program in Georgia indicated a slightly lower return-to-prison rate for SAI graduates than for each of four comparison groups of inmates released from traditional prison. After statistically controlling for age, race, urban/rural, offense type, risk level, and need level, Georgia found that 22.5% of the SAI graduates returned to prison within one year of release. Between 26% and 29% of the comparison group inmates were readmitted to prison in this time period. After two years of release, rates increased to 36% for SAI, and from 44% to 55% for the comparison groups.

Though we can be optimistic about our outcome measures to this point, many shock incarceration programs have had early success when analyzing performance in the community. However, in the long term other states have found that shock programs may not do any better than conventional prisonization. Until a sufficient number of IIP graduates can be tracked for an extensive time period (see Evaluation Plan), any conclusions based upon the data presented here must be scrutinized with caution.

Cost Savings

Costs of incarcerating an inmate in the IIP are reduced for two reasons: inmates spend less time in prison, and this reduced length of stay allows a bed to be occupied three times per year for a four month period. IIP inmates spend up to seven months of incarceration, including three months awaiting transfer and the four month stay at the IIP facility at Dixon Springs. Inmates with a similar demographic and offense profile spend an average of 19 months in prison.

Each IIP graduate released in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 saved an average of over 370 days from the time they would have served given their full sentence. Therefore, the 794 graduates saved a total of 294,180 days.

The Department estimates the annual cost per bed at the IIP to be \$16,275. This is only slightly higher than the \$15,988 cost for the normal prison bed. The added expense is attributed to such costs as extra food and clothing for the more rigorous activities at the boot camp.

However, actual cost savings are determined in a different manner. The Department estimates a marginal per capita cost of \$3,143 per inmate. This amounts to the extra money which is needed to house each additional inmate. The marginal cost includes the food, clothing, medical and other basic costs of incarceration. It excludes the cost of construction, extra security and other related costs which would be required if a new prison would be needed.

This marginal cost amounts to \$8.61 per day. Calculating this daily rate by the 294,180 days saved totals \$2,532,890. This is the money saved by the state to operate the IIP for fiscal years 1991 and 1992's graduates. In the first full year of operation, fiscal year 1992, the cost benefits for the IIP total \$1,890,369 - saving 219,555 days for 595 graduates.

Also, grant funds were used for support services at the IIP and in the PreStart phase of the program during this time period. Grants from the Bureau of Justice Assistance totalling \$450,000 in the first two years of operation funded many program and evaluation staff. Funding from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), totalling \$233,460 through fiscal year 1992, has paid for substance abuse education and treatment at the IIP.

In addition, parole staff spend more time and resources on IIP graduates; therefore there is also a higher cost of supervision in the community which has not been factored into the expenses. These costs include increased expenditures for agents' salaries because they spend more time working with the IIP graduates, drug testing (averaging over \$26 per test) and miscellaneous transportation and processing costs. Part of these costs were funded by ICJIA. In fiscal year 1992, a total of \$363,714 was funded for five field agents and one clerical staff. An additional \$75,488 was used for drug testing for IIP graduates and other released inmates.

These figures have not been calculated into the cost savings at this point. If the Department must begin to pay for all or part of these services with General Revenue Funds, the cost savings to the state would be less. However, there are added cost savings from having IIP graduates employed in the community, thus paying taxes and being eliminated from the welfare system. There are further savings to the state as releasees conduct free public service labor.

Impact Incarceration Program Services

Substance Abuse Counseling

Due to the documented drug and alcohol histories of the majority of criminals, emphasis is placed on a continuum of substance abuse treatments. The process begins at admission and continues through parole supervision. The IIP provides a unique opportunity for treating substance abuse and breaking the cycle of drugs and crime. Inmates are counselled to the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and the ramifications of "dealing" drugs on the streets. Moreover, by instilling discipline, self-esteem and positive work habits, inmates will be taught that there are other, more safe ways to "make a living" without resorting to drug "dealing" and substance abuse.

Inmates are fully assessed and evaluated for need and individual treatment plans, which are established during orientation. A minimum of two weeks of standardized programming is mandatory during incarceration.

From the assessments, inmates are classified into three categories. Level I inmates are diagnosed as having no probable substance abuse and receive two weeks of education. These inmates learn to make identifications and distinctions between different types of drugs and their effects. All inmates participate in drug education.

Level II inmates are considered to be probable substance abusers. In addition to drug education, these inmates receive four weeks of drug treatment in which denial and family support issues are discussed in group therapy. Inmates determined to have probable drug addictions are placed in Level III group services. Discussion includes issues regarding Level I and Level II plus examination of substance abuse relapse, co-dependency and behavioral differences, and addicted families, along with the role that the inmate plays within the family. Therapy continues for a ten-week period after the two weeks of drug education.

During the final two weeks of IIP, inmates designated Level II or Level III meet with substance abuse counselors to arrange referrals for treatment upon release. Approximately 70% of the IIP participants are diagnosed for Level II or Level III treatment.

The agency contracted to provide substance abuse education and treatment at the IIP was licensed by the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse in March 1992. Services have been expanded to include afternoon programming in addition to instruction facilitated during the evenings. This ensures that each program participant receives their therapy as diagnosed in the individual's treatment plan.

An extensive referral system has been established by substance abuse personnel so that treatment can continue to be provided after release from the IIP. This also enables staff to monitor activities and conduct follow-up inquiries.

Education

Program services in basic education are directed toward enabling IIP participants to receive their GED. Inmates are assessed to determine their educational grade level through the use of the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). Inmates who score lower than a sixth grade level attend a specialized class separate from other IIP participants. Further testing takes place throughout the IIP to measure progress.

Instruction is given in four general areas: Math, Science, English and Social Studies. Reading comprehension is used as part of both the science and social studies curricula. Also, due to the mandatory passing of the state Constitution exam in order to attain a GED, inmates receive instruction for the exam in the social studies classes.

Outside of the classroom, inmates are allowed to study during "free" periods on both weekday evenings and weekends. Inmates can be tutored by other IIP participants during study times, which have been incorporated into the structured daily schedule.

For those inmates who will be leaving IIP without a GED, another assessment is conducted prior to release, and plans are made to continue education and obtain a GED after release.

As of July 31, 1992, 176 inmates had taken the GED test while participating in the program and 154 received a passing score (88%). Ninety-three inmates of 101 applicants (92%) achieved their GED during the 1992 fiscal year.

Life Skills

Offenders participate in structured classroom sessions and group discussions in basic life skills to seek and obtain functions and materials necessary to live in their community. Mandatory life skills education is provided to instill a positive value structure for the inmates when they return to the community.

The life skills building component of program services is taught by three social workers. A curriculum has been established in which programming will be divided into four key areas: Self-esteem, Employment Preparedness, Financial Planning, and Health Awareness.

Initial assessments of inmates are completed at orientation. Sessions are taught through the use of lectures, group discussion, subject handouts, and in-class assignments. Inmates are required to participate in class and to complete in-class assignments. In the closing sessions of the life skills, relapse prevention, sexual health awareness and stress management are discussed. Inmates learn how to take care of their family and develop interpersonal skills.

During their incarceration, inmates are introduced to the services available to them in the community. Inmates are assisted in obtaining important credentials, such as a social security card, birth certificate, driver's license, and library card. After release, community center and parole staff assist them directly to utilize these services. Inmates are made aware of the Correctional Employment Services and other similar vendors, including Illinois Job Service, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and Title XX vendors. They use these services to learn more about job-searching techniques, i.e., job readiness, interviewing skills, personal grooming, and phone etiquette. Released inmates also receive employment referrals from these vendors.

Inmates are also instructed how to deal with state agencies, such as the Departments of Children and Family Services, Public Aid, Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. Many inmates are unaware that these service agencies exist. After they have been made aware of the services, community services staff work with the inmates immediately after release to actually utilize these services.

Parole Preparation

Pre-release preparation will be helpful to the offender who is motivated to develop a non-criminal lifestyle. Inmates develop a release program in coordination with parole staff. These topics include setting short and long-range personal goals, a maintenance program for health and physical fitness, social relationships, positive use of free time, assessment of current and future problems with appropriate resolutions, and orientation to post-release responsibilities.

The first day an inmate arrives at the boot camp, the participant meets with program services staff to coordinate release plans. Over the next two months, the staff work in liaison with the electronic detention (ED) placement coordinator to search for host sites and coordinate release strategies with the supervising agent.

Inmates also work with program services staff to prepare an Individual Development Plan, which will comprehensively identify post-release needs, provide a needs-resolution strategy, and outline their short and long-range goals. Staff assist the inmate with community referrals to meet these needs.

As of July 1, 1991, IIP inmates partake in the PreStart program. Phase I begins before release. Educational, job skills and community reintegration modules are conducted in conjunction with the current programming curriculum.

Post Release

Upon release from the boot camp phase, offenders participate in an intensive parole program, i.e. Phase II of the PreStart program. Aftercare supervision is designed to closely monitor the releasee's activities so that controls can be tailored for diversion from previously conducted negative activity to encourage law-abiding

activities. This final phase reinforces the program's accent on public safety.

Research reveals that the period immediately after release is the most crime-prone. All inmates must adjust immediately from the structured environment of prison, in this case an even more highly structured boot camp, to the free community. Releasees begin to associate with old friends, often those which led to the releasee's criminal activity. The IIP aftercare supervision strategy addresses a gradual reintroduction from the structured to the free environment.

The primary focus of the aftercare component is to provide education and assistance to releasees in securing community-based services upon release from IIP. Special drug program, electronic detention and violation procedures exist for some releasees. Field staff provide community reintegration referral, support and follow-up services to IIP releasees. Thus, more complete service delivery is provided while ensuring the safety of the public. Released inmates who have demonstrated positive adjustment may be recommended to the Prisoner Review Board for early discharge from supervision.

The supervision program gradually, but quickly, moves the releasee through a series of supervision levels. It is designed to reward positive adjustment and deter unwanted behavior. Releasees who demonstrate positive behavior are moved to the next, less restrictive phase. Field staff have the authority to reduce the level of privileges when a releasee demonstrates a consistent lack of motivation to become fully active in worthwhile program activities. Minor violations suspend the releasee's advancement. Serious violations result in a return to a more intensive level of supervision or, in some cases, a return to prison.

Electronic detention is used during this phase to gradually release the offender from the totally structured and controlled environment to the free community. Emphasis is placed on achieving beneficial programming of employment, education, substance abuse counseling, and training. Intensive supervision closely monitors drug usage; frequent drug testing quickly identifies any relapses. During supervision, the releasee is required to perform public service work.

With the exception of medical restrictions, no releasee is allowed to idly sit at home. Participation in public service projects is required when a releasee fails to produce 40 hours of programming in any given week. All the resources currently available to the Department of Corrections are utilized for job development, training, education, and substance abuse counseling.

The Community Services component of PreStart assists releasees in implementing, via service brokerage and advocacy, their Individual Development Plans. Releasees are assisted by experienced community corrections personnel. Supervision is conducted at the Community Service Center nearest each inmate's residence.

Program activities for IIP releasees include education, work or job service, public service or volunteer work, physical fitness programs, substance abuse counseling or support groups, group therapy, and family group therapy. Releasees with limited work histories, or who have no viable vocational skills, are encouraged to enroll in a training program. Functionally illiterate releasees are required to enroll in a literacy program. More educated IIP releasees are asked to volunteer as tutors. Releasees are required to register with local Job Service and work with them until a job is found. Drug and/or alcohol counseling is mandatory for those with a substance abuse history.

Cooperation With Other State Agencies

The IIP cannot operate without the cooperation of various public and private agencies across the state.

1. The Dixon Springs facility was set up with the assistance of the Department of Conservation. Parts of the Dixon Springs facility reside on property owned by the Illinois Department of Conservation. Some structural changes have been made. A confidence course has been built on existing Conservation property. An asphalt running track, also located on Conservation property, is utilized as part of the activities.

2. State agencies such as the Departments of Children and Family Services, Public Aid, Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities assist inmates and their families in their readjustment to the community. Counselors and parole agents make referrals of inmates to the agencies.

3. The Safer Foundation, Gateway Foundation, Narcotic Anonymous, and Alcoholics Anonymous provide services to address the serious substance abuse treatment needs of these inmates.

4. Other Title XX vendors, the Illinois Job Service, and JTPA are contacted to educate inmates in the skills necessary to obtain and retain employment, and to locate jobs for ex-offenders.

Evaluation Plan

The evaluative study of the Illinois Department of Corrections' Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) will describe how the IIP operates and determine the impact of the program on participants and the Department. The evaluation of the IIP has been categorized into four research objectives:

1. Description of Successful and Unsuccessful IIP Participants

To describe the IIP participants and determine if there are key characteristics which discriminate between successful and unsuccessful inmates.

Demographics, social traits, and criminal history and sentence characteristics are tabulated for all program participants (see Appendices A, B, and C). The client-flow and in-program performance data are separated according to graduates of the program, program failures, and recidivists. Program failures are studied separately based on the reasons for failure; i.e., voluntary, program review, or disciplinary termination. Descriptive statistics will be analyzed to determine if particular characteristics are associated with each of the cohort groups being examined.

2. Impact Measures - Three Year Follow-Up of Releasees

To determine the success of the IIP through aggregate impact measures of the program, post-release quantitative and qualitative analysis of graduates, and periodic attitudinal testing of program participants.

Several aggregate impact measures of the program will be used to help determine the success of the IIP. These measures include rates of GED completion, in-program educational attainment, disciplinary infractions, and staff turnover. For each measure, comparisons will be made with rates recorded by other correctional facilities to determine if there are significant differences between the IIP and other alternative prison environments.

In-program analyses will be conducted to determine factors which influence rates of graduation, failure rates, and delays in successful program completion.

A comprehensive examination of graduates released to parole will be extended over a three year time period. Quantitative analyses will include comparisons among groups of inmates who meet the legal eligibility requirements and/or Department criteria but did not complete participation in the program (i.e., program failures, DOC denials, not recommended by judges). Qualitative data will be gathered to determine if graduates are employed, continuing their education, and participating in substance abuse programs after release.

Periodic attitudinal testing will be completed for program participants and comparison groups of inmates sentenced to prison. The testing instruments are designed to measure changes in prison adjustment and social behavior.

3. Cost Analysis

To determine the cost-effectiveness of the boot camp as compared to other alternative prison environments.

Further fiscal comparisons will be completed between IIP participants and inmates who have served their full sentences but have not participated in the IIP. The research design will include examination of the two groups by matching inmates with similar offense and sentence characteristics. Analyses will also be included for IIP program failures as they complete their full prison term.

A cost analysis of the IIP and its operations will be completed by determining monetary costs for construction, operation, and housing of inmates. Analysis will be completed through examination of costs of comparable adult institutions.

4. Process Evaluation

To determine how the IIP operates from reception to graduation and placement on community supervision.

A complete description of the development and implementation of the program is being documented for review. Assessment will include examination at DOC admission, extending through program participation and graduation, and concluding with participation on community supervision. The process evaluation of the program will disclose all positive and negative aspects of operations. Adjustments can then be made to improve problem areas and enhance successful ones.

The process evaluation encompasses six topical program areas: Program services, Aftercare program, Entry phases, Disciplinary procedures, Daily operations, and Staff training. Internally, each function of the daily operations such as orientation, program services, disciplinary methods, and physical activities are being or will be examined. External IIP areas of evaluation will comprise of security staff training procedures, the reception and classification process, administrative problems at the pre-IIP holding facility, and the aftercare program.

A specialized data base consisting of demographic, social traits, and criminal history characteristics of all eligible and ineligible (candidates recommended by judges and denied by DOC) IIP participants is being created for quantitative analysis. This data base will then be used to make match-group comparisons with prisoners serving traditional prison sentences.

A combination of inmate and staff interviews, in addition to field observation of the IIP, will be used to gather qualitative data.

As part of the evaluation, observations have been made during site visits to shock incarceration programs in other states. Funding for all site visits has been provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Research methods developed as part of the multi-state study of shock incarceration, sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, is being used to assist research staff.

Appendixes

Appendix A: FY91 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP

	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		June 1991 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age														
17	41	7%	32	9%	11	9%	5	12%	10	5%	15	7%	1	8%
18	101	17%	44	13%	22	18%	11	26%	34	17%	34	16%	1	8%
19	100	17%	61	18%	20	17%	6	14%	41	21%	33	15%	3	23%
20	84	14%	42	12%	16	13%	4	9%	27	14%	37	17%	3	23%
21	57	10%	39	12%	9	7%	5	12%	19	10%	24	11%	1	8%
22	45	8%	30	9%	7	6%	3	7%	16	8%	19	9%	1	8%
23	36	6%	20	6%	9	7%	4	9%	8	4%	15	7%	1	8%
24	27	5%	11	3%	5	4%	2	5%	11	6%	9	4%	0	0%
25	21	4%	11	3%	4	3%	1	2%	6	3%	10	5%	0	0%
26	28	5%	16	5%	10	8%	0	0%	14	7%	4	2%	2	15%
27	14	2%	11	3%	4	3%	0	0%	5	2%	5	2%	0	0%
28	14	2%	10	3%	1	1%	1	2%	5	2%	7	3%	0	0%
29	13	2%	6	2%	4	3%	1	2%	3	1%	5	2%	0	0%
30 & Older	0	0%	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Average Age (years)	20.9		21.1		21.0		20.2		20.9		21.0		20.8	
Race														
Black	363	62%	213	63%	72	59%	28	65%	126	63%	137	63%	8	62%
White	169	29%	97	29%	39	32%	10	23%	58	29%	62	29%	3	23%
Hispanic	40	7%	29	9%	9	7%	4	9%	11	6%	16	7%	2	15%
Other	9	2%	0	0%	2	2%	1	2%	4	2%	2	1%	0	0%
Sex														
Male	567	98%	337	99%	117	96%	42	98%	196	98%	212	98%	13	100%
Female	14	2%	2	1%	5	4%	1	2%	3	1%	5	2%	0	0%
Offenses														
Burglary	122	21%	66	19%	31	25%	9	21%	44	22%	38	18%	3	23%
Robbery	51	9%	30	9%	12	10%	8	19%	14	7%	17	8%	0	0%
Mfr-Del Contr Subst	136	23%	53	16%	18	15%	6	14%	59	30%	53	24%	4	31%
Possess Contr Subst	80	14%	55	16%	18	15%	3	7%	25	13%	34	16%	1	8%
Residential Burglary	73	13%	28	8%	9	7%	8	19%	23	12%	33	15%	1	8%
Cannabis Control Act	2	0%	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Auto Theft/Possess	49	8%	34	10%	15	12%	4	9%	11	6%	19	9%	0	0%
Assaultive Offense	28	5%	19	6%	11	9%	2	5%	6	3%	9	4%	1	8%
Forgery/Decep Pract	7	1%	9	3%	1	1%	1	2%	3	1%	2	1%	1	8%
Theft/Retail Theft	17	3%	14	4%	3	3%	1	2%	7	4%	6	3%	2	15%
Other	16	3%	25	7%	4	3%	1	2%	5	2%	6	3%	0	0%
Offense Type														
Property	270	46%	157	46%	60	49%	22	51%	89	45%	99	46%	7	54%
Drug Offense	218	38%	117	35%	36	30%	9	21%	86	43%	87	40%	5	38%
Crime against a Person	90	15%	56	17%	25	20%	12	28%	23	12%	30	14%	1	8%
Other	3	1%	9	3%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%	0	0%

Appendix A: FY91 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP (continued)

Offense Class	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		June 1991 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	169	29%	53	16%	18	15%	7	16%	58	29%	86	40%	2	15%
2	276	48%	158	47%	66	54%	27	63%	96	48%	87	40%	6	46%
3	101	17%	84	25%	27	22%	6	14%	38	19%	30	14%	5	38%
4	35	6%	31	9%	11	9%	3	7%	7	4%	14	6%	0	0%
X	0	0%	13	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sentence														
1 - 1.9 Years	7	1%	15	4%	3	2%	1	2%	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%
2 - 2.9 Years	34	6%	42	12%	11	9%	1	2%	12	6%	10	5%	0	0%
3 - 3.9 Years	218	38%	138	41%	55	45%	20	47%	80	40%	63	29%	6	46%
4 - 4.9 Years	248	43%	90	27%	39	32%	15	35%	87	44%	107	49%	6	46%
5 or More Years	74	13%	54	16%	14	11%	6	14%	19	10%	35	16%	1	8%
Average Sentence (years)	3.6		3.4		3.4		3.6		3.6		3.8		3.6	
Committing County														
Cook	405	70%	242	71%	84	69%	34	79%	141	71%	146	67%	10	77%
Dupage	23	4%	10	3%	4	3%	3	7%	8	4%	8	4%	1	8%
Kane	9	2%	5	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	2%	5	2%	0	0%
Lake	9	2%	10	3%	3	2%	0	0%	3	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Madison	8	1%	3	1%	0	0%	1	2%	4	2%	3	1%	0	0%
Marion	4	1%	5	1%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Peoria	7	1%	1	0%	2	2%	0	0%	2	1%	3	1%	0	0%
St. Clair	6	1%	11	3%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2%	0	0%
Will	12	2%	1	0%	2	2%	0	0%	3	1%	7	3%	0	0%
Winnebago	12	2%	4	1%	4	3%	0	0%	3	1%	5	2%	1	8%
Remaining Counties	86	15%	47	14%	20	17%	5	12%	31	16%	30	14%	1	8%
Marital Status														
Single - No Children	296	51%	172	51%	62	51%	23	53%	97	49%	114	53%	4	31%
Single - Children	214	37%	118	35%	42	34%	17	40%	83	42%	72	33%	8	62%
Married - No Children	7	1%	4	1%	1	1%	0	0%	4	2%	2	1%	1	8%
Married - Children	36	6%	25	7%	7	6%	2	5%	9	5%	18	8%	0	0%
Separated/Divorced	11	2%	6	2%	4	3%	0	0%	3	1%	4	2%	0	0%
Missing	17	3%	14	4%	6	5%	1	2%	3	1%	7	3%	0	0%
Last Grade Completed														
8 or less	9	2%	14	4%	5	4%	0	0%	3	1%	1	0%	1	8%
9	36	6%	31	9%	14	11%	4	9%	6	3%	12	6%	1	8%
10	80	14%	72	21%	19	16%	8	19%	24	12%	29	13%	1	8%
11	216	37%	121	36%	39	32%	15	35%	81	41%	81	37%	6	46%
12/GED	173	30%	70	21%	34	28%	10	23%	59	30%	70	32%	3	23%
13 & Over	30	5%	16	5%	2	2%	3	7%	12	6%	13	6%	0	0%
Unknown/Missing	37	6%	15	4%	9	7%	3	7%	14	7%	11	5%	1	8%
Average Last Grade	11.1		10.7		10.7		11.1		11.3		11.2		10.8	
TOTAL	581		339		122		43		199		217		13	

Appendix B: FY92 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP

	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		June 1992 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age														
17	68	6%	49	7%	10	4%	7	10%	39	7%	12	6%	10	8%
18	176	16%	114	16%	39	17%	15	22%	96	16%	26	12%	20	17%
19	189	17%	96	14%	39	17%	10	15%	104	17%	36	17%	17	14%
20	153	14%	85	12%	29	12%	9	13%	79	13%	36	17%	14	12%
21	119	11%	76	11%	30	13%	9	13%	56	9%	24	11%	12	10%
22	95	9%	50	7%	15	6%	2	3%	57	10%	21	10%	8	7%
23	71	6%	43	6%	14	6%	3	5%	39	7%	15	7%	8	7%
24	55	5%	46	7%	13	6%	3	5%	26	4%	13	6%	9	7%
25	56	5%	45	6%	13	6%	4	6%	34	6%	5	2%	6	5%
26	46	4%	28	4%	12	5%	4	6%	22	4%	8	4%	8	7%
27	30	3%	22	3%	8	3%	1	1%	12	2%	9	4%	3	3%
28	31	3%	19	3%	9	4%	0	0%	18	3%	4	2%	4	3%
29	21	2%	19	3%	4	2%	0	0%	13	2%	4	2%	1	1%
30 & Older	1	0%	11	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Average Age (years)	21.1		21.5		21.3		20.4		21.4		21.1		20.7	
Race														
Black	729	66%	474	67%	169	72%	43	64%	369	62%	148	69%	89	74%
White	316	28%	171	24%	52	22%	24	36%	185	31%	55	26%	29	24%
Hispanic	63	6%	56	8%	15	6%	0	0%	39	7%	9	4%	0	0%
Other	3	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%	2	2%
Sex														
Male	1,098	99%	695	99%	233	99%	64	96%	590	99%	211	99%	119	99%
Female	13	1%	8	1%	3	1%	3	5%	5	1%	2	1%	1	1%
Offenses														
Burglary	191	17%	126	18%	46	19%	11	16%	107	18%	27	13%	25	21%
Robbery	90	8%	49	7%	19	8%	11	16%	44	7%	16	8%	9	7%
Mfr-Del Contr Subst	342	31%	190	27%	60	25%	14	21%	181	30%	87	41%	29	24%
Possess Contr Subst	108	10%	55	8%	25	11%	2	3%	66	11%	15	7%	10	8%
Residential Burglary	154	14%	55	8%	28	12%	12	18%	94	16%	20	9%	21	18%
Cannabis Control Act	6	1%	8	1%	1	0%	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%	3	3%
Auto Theft/Possess	112	10%	104	15%	31	13%	8	12%	49	8%	24	11%	10	8%
Assaultive Offense	40	4%	30	4%	6	3%	5	7%	18	3%	11	5%	3	3%
Forgery/Deceptive Pract	7	1%	6	1%	1	0%	1	1%	4	1%	1	0%	2	2%
Theft/Retail Theft	22	2%	40	6%	5	2%	0	0%	14	2%	3	1%	5	4%
Other	39	3%	40	6%	14	6%	3	5%	15	3%	7	3%	3	3%
Offense Type														
Property	489	44%	324	46%	112	47%	32	48%	270	45%	75	35%	64	53%
Drug Offense	456	41%	253	36%	86	36%	16	24%	250	42%	104	49%	42	35%
Crime against a Person	165	15%	116	17%	38	16%	19	28%	74	12%	34	16%	13	11%
Other	1	0%	10	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%

Appendix B: FY92 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP (continued)

Offense Class	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		June 1992 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	420	38%	155	22%	51	22%	25	37%	259	44%	85	40%	28	23%
2	507	46%	374	53%	134	57%	31	46%	244	41%	98	46%	65	54%
3	144	13%	112	16%	43	18%	11	16%	66	11%	24	11%	22	18%
4	40	4%	44	6%	8	3%	0	0%	26	4%	6	3%	5	4%
X	0	0%	18	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sentence														
1 - 1.9 Years	5	0%	20	3%	1	0%	0	0%	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%
2 - 2.9 Years	36	3%	60	9%	16	7%	0	0%	18	3%	2	1%	6	5%
3 - 3.9 Years	318	29%	334	48%	99	42%	14	21%	154	26%	51	24%	37	31%
4 - 4.9 Years	509	46%	187	27%	91	39%	30	45%	292	49%	96	45%	55	46%
5 or More Years	243	22%	102	14%	29	12%	23	34%	127	21%	64	30%	22	18%
Average Sentence (years)	3.9		3.5		3.6		4.2		3.9		4.0		3.8	
Committing County														
Cook	788	71%	511	73%	181	77%	43	64%	408	69%	156	73%	76	63%
Dupage	29	3%	25	4%	4	2%	3	5%	17	3%	5	2%	3	3%
Kane	15	1%	11	2%	3	1%	1	1%	9	2%	2	1%	4	3%
Lake	13	1%	8	1%	5	2%	0	0%	8	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Madison	22	2%	11	2%	2	1%	2	3%	12	2%	6	3%	4	3%
Marion	7	1%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	5	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Peoria	17	2%	2	0%	2	1%	3	5%	11	2%	1	0%	0	0%
St. Clair	24	2%	34	5%	6	3%	3	5%	12	2%	3	1%	4	3%
Will	21	2%	8	1%	1	0%	0	0%	15	3%	5	2%	4	3%
Winnebago	17	2%	9	1%	4	2%	2	3%	7	1%	4	2%	3	3%
Remaining Counties	158	14%	84	12%	26	11%	10	15%	91	15%	31	15%	21	18%
Marital Status														
Single - No Children	550	50%	311	44%	100	42%	41	61%	306	51%	103	48%	48	40%
Single - Children	415	37%	278	40%	102	43%	18	27%	209	35%	86	40%	60	50%
Married - No Children	8	1%	3	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	1%	1	0%	2	2%
Married - Children	70	6%	37	5%	13	6%	5	7%	38	6%	14	7%	3	3%
Separated/Divorced	19	2%	11	2%	8	3%	1	1%	7	1%	3	1%	4	3%
Missing	49	4%	63	9%	13	6%	2	3%	28	5%	6	3%	3	3%
Last Grade Completed														
8 or less	25	2%	33	5%	11	5%	1	1%	7	1%	6	3%	0	0%
9	70	6%	50	7%	18	8%	5	7%	35	6%	12	6%	4	3%
10	173	16%	111	16%	45	19%	10	15%	89	15%	29	14%	19	16%
11	379	34%	253	36%	85	36%	26	39%	197	33%	71	33%	48	40%
12/GED	362	33%	189	27%	66	28%	18	27%	207	35%	71	33%	36	30%
13 & Over	68	6%	41	6%	6	3%	7	10%	39	7%	16	8%	4	3%
Unknown/Missing	34	3%	26	4%	5	2%	0	0%	21	4%	8	4%	9	7%
Average Last Grade	11.1		10.9		10.9		11.0		11.2		11.1		11.2	
TOTAL	1,111		703		236		67		595		213		120	

Appendix C: FY93 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP

	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		August 1992 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age														
17	27	7%	4	6%	3	8%	1	13%	4	4%	19	9%	1	8%
18	49	13%	12	18%	7	18%	1	13%	11	10%	30	14%	1	8%
19	62	17%	12	18%	8	20%	2	25%	20	19%	32	14%	4	31%
20	54	14%	5	8%	2	5%	1	13%	21	20%	30	14%	1	8%
21	49	13%	9	14%	6	15%	1	13%	11	10%	31	14%	1	8%
22	34	9%	4	6%	4	10%	1	13%	8	8%	21	10%	2	15%
23	26	7%	5	8%	1	2%	0	0%	5	5%	20	9%	0	0%
24	18	5%	4	6%	1	2%	0	0%	7	7%	10	4%	2	15%
25	13	3%	3	4%	2	5%	0	0%	3	3%	8	4%	1	8%
26	13	3%	1	2%	3	8%	0	0%	4	4%	6	3%	0	0%
27	18	5%	1	2%	2	5%	1	13%	6	6%	9	4%	0	0%
28	5	1%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	3	1%	0	0%
29	6	2%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	3	3%	2	1%	0	0%
30 & Older	0	0%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Average Age (years)	21.0		21.1		21.0		20.4		21.3		20.9		20.7	
Race														
Black	246	66%	46	71%	31	78%	7	88%	66	63%	142	64%	8	62%
White	108	29%	12	18%	8	20%	1	13%	34	32%	65	29%	4	31%
Hispanic	19	5%	6	9%	1	2%	0	0%	5	5%	13	6%	1	8%
Other	1	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Sex														
Male	366	98%	61	94%	37	93%	8	100%	104	99%	217	98%	13	100%
Female	8	2%	4	6%	3	8%	0	0%	1	1%	4	2%	0	0%
Offenses														
Burglary	57	15%	7	11%	9	23%	1	13%	14	13%	33	15%	2	15%
Robbery	34	9%	5	8%	4	10%	2	25%	5	5%	23	10%	1	8%
Mfr-Del Contr Subst	140	37%	23	35%	18	45%	3	38%	38	36%	81	37%	3	23%
Possess Contr Subst	25	7%	4	6%	3	8%	0	0%	11	10%	11	5%	1	8%
Residential Burglary	41	11%	9	14%	2	5%	1	13%	10	10%	28	13%	3	23%
Cannabis Control Act	4	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Auto Theft/Possess	34	9%	2	3%	2	5%	0	0%	11	10%	21	10%	2	15%
Assaultive Offense	12	3%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	7	7%	5	2%	0	0%
Forgery/Decaptive Pract	3	1%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%	1	8%
Theft/Retail Theft	3	1%	3	4%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Other	21	6%	10	15%	1	2%	1	13%	4	4%	15	7%	0	0%
Offense Type														
Property	139	37%	26	40%	14	35%	2	25%	39	37%	84	38%	8	62%
Drug Offense	169	45%	27	42%	21	53%	3	38%	50	48%	95	43%	4	31%
Crime against a Person	65	17%	10	15%	5	13%	3	38%	16	15%	41	19%	1	8%
Other	1	0%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%

Appendix C: FY93 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP (continued)

Offense Class	Total Participants		Denied by IDOC		Quit IIP		Disciplinary Returns		Graduated		August 1992 IIP Population		Recidivists	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	152	41%	19	29%	9	23%	3	38%	37	35%	103	47%	4	31%
2	170	45%	29	45%	25	63%	4	50%	44	42%	97	44%	7	54%
3	40	11%	10	15%	3	8%	1	13%	19	18%	17	8%	2	15%
4	12	3%	3	4%	3	8%	0	0%	5	5%	4	2%	0	0%
X	0	0%	4	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sentence														
1 - 1.9 Years	1	0%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
2 - 2.9 Years	2	1%	11	17%	0	0%	1	13%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%
3 - 3.9 Years	97	26%	26	40%	20	50%	2	25%	23	22%	52	24%	1	8%
4 - 4.9 Years	169	45%	19	29%	13	33%	1	13%	52	50%	103	47%	10	77%
5 or More Years	105	28%	8	12%	7	18%	4	50%	28	27%	66	30%	2	15%
Average Sentence (years)	4.0		3.4		3.7		4.0		4.0		4.1		4.1	
Committing County														
Cook	263	70%	49	75%	36	90%	7	88%	77	73%	143	65%	10	77%
Dupage	15	4%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%	11	5%	0	0%
Kane	4	1%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	2	1%	0	0%
Lake	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%
Madison	8	2%	3	4%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	7	3%	0	0%
Marion	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Peoria	6	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	5	2%	0	0%
St. Clair	3	1%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%
Will	7	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	4	2%	0	0%
Winnebago	8	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	5	2%	0	0%
Remaining Counties	57	15%	8	12%	3	8%	1	13%	14	13%	39	18%	3	23%
Marital Status														
Single - No Children	193	52%	22	34%	17	43%	3	38%	54	51%	119	54%	8	62%
Single - Children	145	39%	33	51%	18	45%	3	38%	36	34%	88	40%	3	23%
Married - No Children	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%
Married - Children	19	5%	6	9%	3	8%	1	13%	7	7%	8	4%	1	8%
Separated/Divorced	3	1%	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%
Missing	11	3%	2	3%	2	5%	1	13%	5	5%	3	1%	1	8%
Last Grade Completed														
8 or less	8	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	4%	4	2%	0	0%
9	24	6%	5	8%	6	15%	1	13%	6	6%	11	5%	0	0%
10	55	15%	16	25%	9	23%	1	13%	14	13%	31	14%	1	8%
11	129	34%	32	49%	12	30%	3	37%	31	30%	83	38%	5	38%
12/GED	122	33%	8	12%	11	28%	1	13%	35	33%	75	34%	3	23%
13 & Over	26	7%	1	2%	0	0%	1	13%	10	10%	15	7%	2	15%
Unknown/Missing	10	3%	2	3%	2	5%	1	13%	5	5%	2	1%	2	15%
Average Last Grade	11.1		10.7		10.5		11.0		11.2		11.2		11.7	
TOTAL	374		65		40		8		105		221		13	

Appendix D: Impact Incarceration Program

Introduction

Impact Incarceration represents a new alternative to long prison terms in Illinois. Its goals are 1) to accelerate the release of selected inmates from prison and to instill the discipline necessary to avoid a future return to prison and 2) to increase public safety by promoting and reinforcing lawful behavior of the youthful offender. The program was established by law in July 1990. The Department has made a commitment to conduct periodic reviews and evaluations of this program.

Background

In response to a national prison crowding crisis, 26 states have initiated shock incarceration programs as an alternative to a traditional prison sentence. These programs provide a structured, regimented prison stay in a "boot camp" designed to instill order and discipline.

In 1989 the Department of Corrections and State legislators began researching the possibility of operating such a program in Illinois. The Department of Corrections and legislative staff visited programs in Michigan and New York. The Illinois Department of Corrections' Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) was established in July, 1990 with the signing of Public Acts 86-1182 and 86-1183 (Chapter 38, ¶1005-8-1.1, *Illinois Revised Statutes*). These laws allow the courts to redirect potential offenders for placement in IIP. Both male and female offenders may be sentenced to this program.

Vienna Correctional Center is the parent institution for the 230-bed IIP at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest in Pope County. This location is excellent because it is isolated and provides public service work opportunities.

An inmate who successfully completes the boot camp component will have his sentence reduced to time served of a minimum of 120 days. The offender is then placed on community supervision for a period of one to two years, depending on the class of crime. An inmate who fails boot camp will be transferred to an institution to complete his original sentence.

Purpose

The Illinois Department of Corrections implemented an Impact Incarceration Program, with the first inmates being accepted on October 15, 1990. The purpose of the program is to better serve the community and the youthful offender while helping to reduce an ever-increasing adult prison population. The Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) provides a positive, cost-effective 120 to 180-day sentencing alternative to traditional incarceration for adult felons between the ages of 17 and 29 with first-time prison sentences up to five years.

The IIP uses a structured environment that addresses the multiple problems inmates have which lead to their criminal activity. It focuses on offenders at risk of continued criminal activity because of substance abuse, poor social skills and other related problems. The intent is to build character, instill a positive sense of maturity and responsibility and promote a positive self-image that will motivate the offender to be a law-abiding citizen.

The program includes the "boot camp" phase, but it also emphasizes multi-treatment components of successful correctional rehabilitative programs, both in the prison setting and in the community. The three elements of the program are (1) a basic military training model stressing a highly structured and regimented routine; (2) a substance abuse treatment, counseling, academic, and social skills program; and (3) a period of gradual reintroduction to the community by applying a series of less restrictive supervision levels. The IIP instills order and discipline in the offender through military regimentation and discipline, physical training, work, individual and group counseling (i.e., substance abuse), as well as educational, life skills and parole preparation programs. At the same time, the Department estimates 400 beds have been saved per year, saving valuable bedspace for higher risk inmates.

Goals and Objectives

There are two primary goals of the IIP:

1. To promote public safety through risk management in the selection of participants and supervision strategies which involve a gradual integration into the free community, while at the same time reducing the demand for prison bedspace.

2. To promote lawful behavior in youthful offenders who are incarcerated for the first time, by providing a structured, specialized program which develops responsibility, self-esteem, and positive self-concept while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse.

The achievement of these goals is dependent upon accomplishing the following objectives:

- a. To use a screening process that identifies the lowest risk, most appropriate candidate for IIP.*
- b. To continue to train staff to enable them to provide services and fulfill their function as an authority figure and an influential role model who motivate the inmates to achieve positive behavior change.*
- c. To broaden the physical fitness program which improves the offender's health and self-esteem.*
- d. To extend the identification of the social and rehabilitative needs of the offender and determine an appropriate continuum of services, both in the IIP and after release, with assessments made by a team of counseling staff who coordinate program progress with community referrals.*
- e. To interrupt the drug use-crime-arrest cycle by offering an array of team, individual and group counseling and treatments.*
- f. To expand the self-improvement programs in substance abuse, interpersonal communication skills, daily living skills, personal hygiene improvement, job readiness, money management, and self-esteem enhancement, with the assistance of a full-time social worker.*
- g. To provide programs in basic education, preparation for a GED, and special education, when needed.*
- h. To promote a positive, team-oriented approach that requires assisting other inmates in accomplishing tasks which lead to the successful completion of the IIP.*
- i. To broaden the offender's skills necessary to succeed on a job through intensive work programs which instill the work ethic.*
- j. To generate an Individual Development Plan which builds on the skills and insights gained from the incarceration component.*
- k. To continue to reduce prison crowding by diverting inmates to a program which, when successfully completed will result in a shorter period of imprisonment.*

Program Description

Overview

The facility for the Impact Incarceration Program houses up to 220 male and 10 female offenders. Thirty bunk beds were added to two dorm rooms to bring the capacity to 230 during March 1991. Each offender will be in the program from a minimum of 120 up to 180 days. For inmates who are on "quitter status", who do not participate for medical reasons, or who are placed in segregation, each day not involved in the program activities must be added on to the 120-day period. However, inmates can be given a maximum of three days credit for inactive participation due to factors not initiated by the inmate, such as court writ or medical/mental health treatment at an outside facility.

The program operates under the administration of the Vienna Correctional Center. The site of the former Dixon Springs Work Camp, located in Pope County in southern Illinois, was converted to the IIP facility. This site and location are excellent for this program because the facility is isolated and meaningful work opportunities are provided in the Shawnee National Forest.

Each offender is assessed at intake and orientation, with formal evaluations completed in all program areas. If the offender successfully completes the program, his sentence is reduced to time served and released to community supervision (PreStart-Phase II). If the inmates do not complete the program, they are transferred to another correctional facility to complete their sentences.

Selection Criteria

If the court finds that the offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a felony may meet the eligibility requirements of the Department, the court may recommend in its sentencing order that the Department consider the offender for placement in its Impact Incarceration Program. Offenders who are referred and meet the legislative guidelines are considered at each of the Reception and Classification Centers upon admission to the Department.

The Department evaluates each inmate against the following criteria:

1. *Must be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 29 years of age.*
2. *Has never served a sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility.*
3. *Has not been convicted of a Class X felony, first or second degree murder, armed violence, aggravated kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal abuse or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, forcible detention, or arson.*
4. *Has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of five years or less.*
5. *Must be physically able to participate in strenuous physical activities or labor.*
6. *Must not have any mental disorder or disability that would prevent participation in the Impact Incarceration Program.*
7. *Has consented in writing to participation in the IIP.*
8. *The Department may also consider, among other matters, whether the committed person has a history of escape or absconding, whether he has any outstanding detainers or warrants, or whether participation in the Impact Incarceration Program may pose a risk to the safety or security of any person.*

Selected offenders are temporarily housed at the Shawnee Correctional Center, a medium security institution, until the next available Impact Incarceration Program intake cycle. This policy began during January 1991, when the number of inmates approved for IIP began to exceed the capacity. Inmates who were previously approved can now be denied placement if they experience disciplinary problems while awaiting transfer or if they decide to quit at the Shawnee Correctional Center.

Screening Process

R & C staff identify inmates for participation based on the sentencing order. Staff ensure that the inmate is eligible by law. After conducting the routine R & C procedures, staff interview each inmate to discuss the Impact Incarceration Program in detail. A video is also available for the inmate's review.

When inmates indicate that they may participate in the program, an intensive medical screening is conducted. The Health Care Services Unit has developed special medical care and mental health screening policies to determine the inmate's fitness for IIP. The medical decision is based on detailed medical and dental exams to ensure that inmates are physically able to participate in the rigorous structure of the program.

At this time, the inmates are asked to sign a form stating they are volunteering for the program. Preparation for separate transportation is then arranged for these inmates. IIP inmates are housed in a separate unit at the Shawnee Correctional Center until transfer to the boot camp can be made.

When the inmate is received at the boot camp facility, a form letter is sent notifying the sentencing judge that the inmate has been received at the boot camp. This will be the day on which the inmate begins his 120-day program.

Core Program

Offenders will participate in regularly scheduled, mandatory activities from 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. (The daily schedule is shown in Appendix F) Program activities include intensive instruction in military courtesy, drills and conduct. Military bearing is reinforced in every activity throughout the program day.

It is mandatory that each inmate attend all physical exercise sessions daily. Physical exercises begin slowly, and as the participants gain strength, they advance to more difficult exercises. Other daily drills include military formations and marching. Physical training is done twice per day.

Labor-intensive work details are organized at least five days a week. Public service works are given high priority. Work details consist of road crews responsible for highway cleanup, brush cutting, cemetery maintenance, cleaning of public area lake shorelines, and any other appropriate intensive labor requested by public entities. There are also inmates who have outdoor and indoor cleanup work details on the IIP grounds. These details contribute to instilling the work ethic and to the concept of self-sufficiency.

While in the IIP program, participation in specialized services is mandatory. All inmates must participate in a substance abuse program. The programming consists of structured substance abuse education and a variety of treatment approaches directed toward each individual's specific needs. In addition to substance abuse programs, all inmates are required to complete the educational component which is directed towards the achievement of verbal, writing, reading, and math skills. Individual goals are established for each inmate based upon results of the standardized achievement tests administered at orientation. Another component of the required programming is the life skills program. Here, inmates participate in structured classroom sessions learning basic skills necessary to seek and obtain employment and manage money. The final component is parole preparation.

These program services are provided by 23 full and part-time clinical services and clerical staff. Fifteen contractual positions have been made available to IDOC through federal grants. Two parole agents, three educators, three social workers, and a researcher have been funded through a grant by the National Institute of Justice. The substance abuse component is funded by the federal drug money distributed by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. All substance abuse personnel have certificates as Qualified Treatment Professionals (QTP).

Offenders must adhere to all rules of conduct and requirements of the program. Violation of these rules and requirements results in sanctions consistent with the program's disciplinary procedures. Positive behavior which supports individual and community growth are required while negative behavior is targeted for change. Negative behavior is altered by physical motivation and fitness details.

Participants who feel that they are unable to continue in the program and request removal are placed on a "quitter's bunk," where they can discuss the issue with staff and other inmates. All means available are used to keep the participant in the program. Once removed from the program, re-entry can no longer be gained.

Pre-release preparation will be helpful to the offender who is motivated to develop a non-criminal, drug-free lifestyle. Offenders develop a release program in coordination with parole staff throughout their stay at IIP. Inmates work with their agent to prepare and follow an individual supervision plan, which outlines their short and long-range goals. Upon release from the boot camp phase, offenders will participate in an intensive parole program. Electronic detention and intensive supervision strategies are used during this phase to gradually release the offender from the structured and controlled environment to the free community. For the first six months of release, the Special Intensive Supervision Unit is responsible for providing close supervision. A case-by-case review determines when a releasee is to be removed from intensive supervision. During supervision, the releasee is required to perform public service work.

At the end of 120 days of program involvement, a graduation ceremony is held in the morning. The ceremony provides the graduating inmates the opportunity to demonstrate to their fellow inmates how they have learned respect for authority and can work with others. Each graduate is encouraged to address the entire group of inmates. Staff congratulate them individually and hand them a diploma. Offenders successfully completing

the program will be released after the ceremony in accordance with their release plan. Any recidivist who had successfully completed this program cannot participate again.

Four Community Drug Intervention Programs are in operation across the state. They provide more intensive services and drug testing for releasees posing the most serious substance abuse needs. IIP graduates who need this intensive treatment can be assisted by these specially trained agents and substance abuse counselors.

Overall, the supervision program moves the releasee through a series of supervision levels. It is designed to reward positive adjustment and deter unwanted behavior. Releasees who demonstrate positive behavior are moved to the next, less restrictive phase. Minor violations delay the releasee's progress. Serious violations result in return to a more intensive level of supervision or, in some cases, a return to prison.

All security staff participate in specialized training to orient them to the expectations and demands of the IIP. The main focus of the security training is on crisis intervention, safety of inmates, drill, inspection, physical training, and basic military concepts. All staff are made aware of the program concepts and purposes. It is emphasized that all staff — security, support and administrative — should be aware that strict, regimented standards and values must be demonstrated at all times.

Appendix E: IIP Core Program

- Instruction in military courtesy, drills and conduct
- Physical exercise sessions:
 - calisthenics
 - running
- Drill:
 - military formations
 - marching
- Labor intensive work details:
 - highway cleanup and brush cutting
 - cemetery maintenance
 - cleaning of public area lake shorelines
 - IIP grounds cleanup

IIP Services

(Mandatory Participation)

- Substance Abuse Program
- Education
 - academic skills development
 - leading toward GED achievement
- Life Skills Program
 - skills development required for gaining employment and managing money
- Parole Preparation
 - PreStart — Phase I

Post Impact Incarceration

Program Release

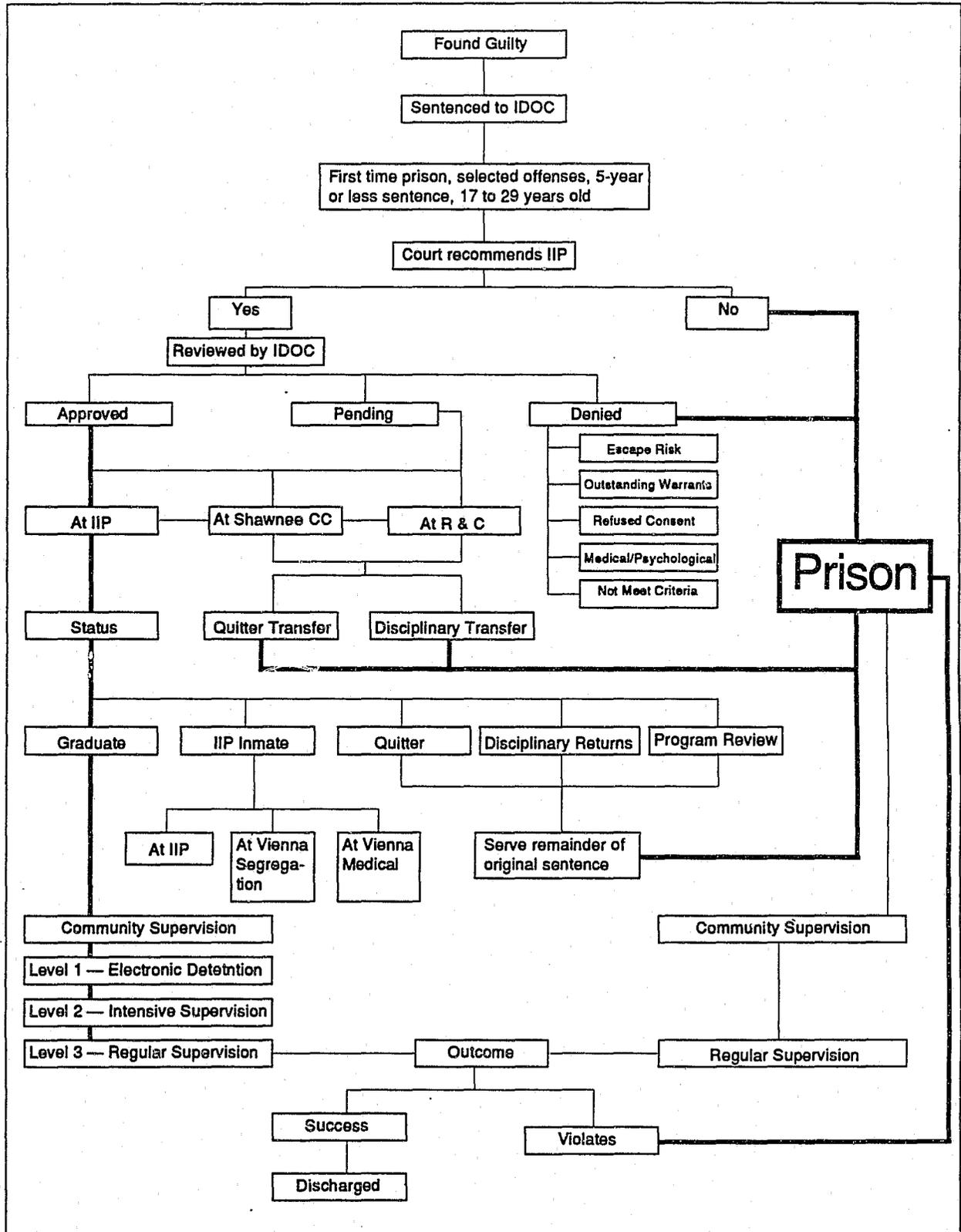
PreStart — Phase I

- Electronic Detention and Intensive Supervision Strategies

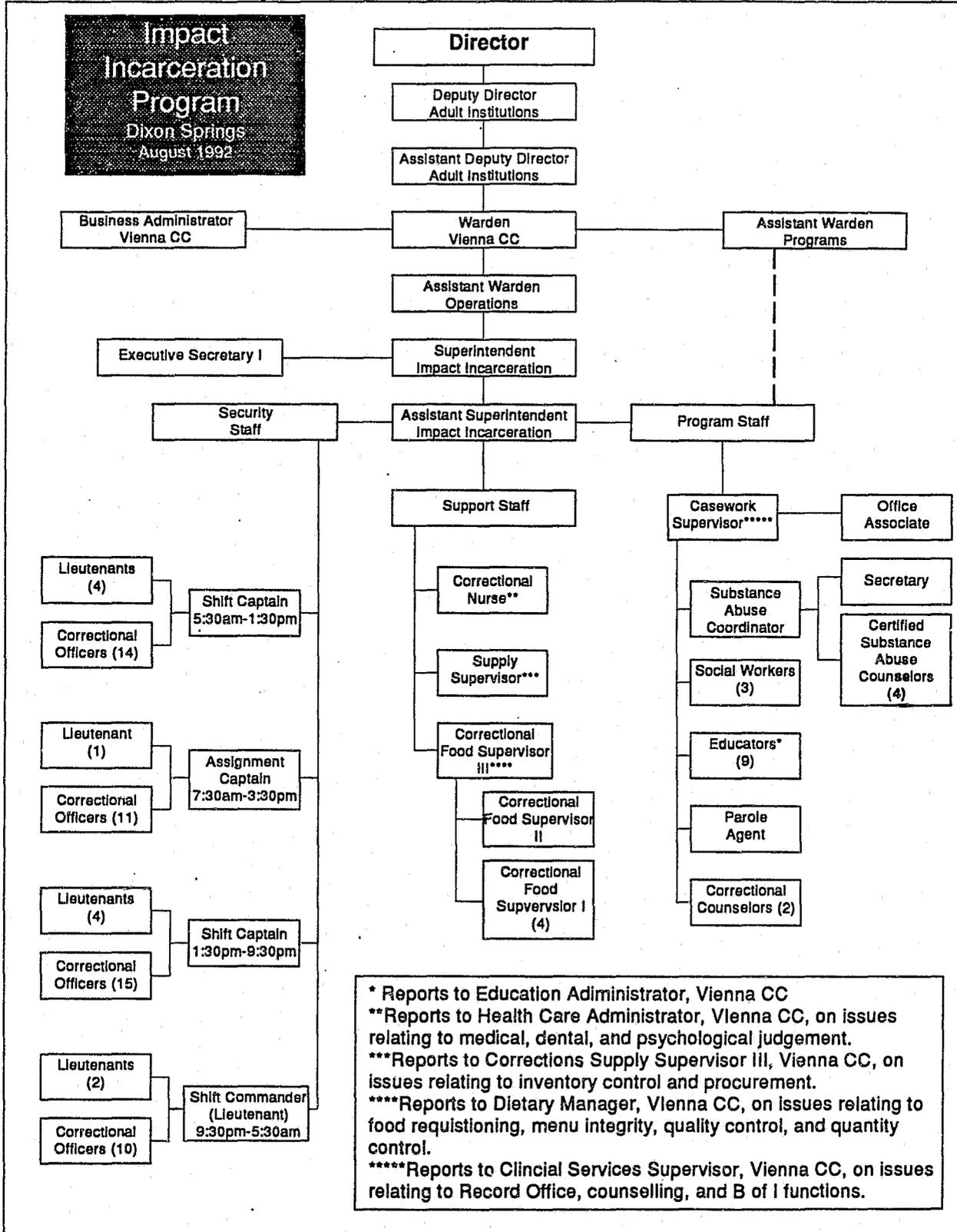
Appendix F: IIP Daily Schedule

5:30 a.m.	Wake-up, formation and count
5:35	Personal hygiene, make bed, dress
5:45	Physical training, run and calisthenics
6:15	Mandatory shower, shave, cleanup and dress, clean housing unit and self
6:45	Inspection of housing unit and self
7:00	Formation and count
7:05	Breakfast
8:00	Graduation
8:15	Grounds cleanup, sick call
8:30	Work crews and drill instruction
12:00 p.m.	Formation and count
12:05	Lunch
1:00	Begin afternoon work schedules and public service works
3:30	Return to facility (work crews)
3:45	Physical training and motivation run
4:15	Shower, dress in clean uniform for evening meal and programming
5:00	Formation and count
5:05	Dinner
5:25	Mail call, personal hygiene, write letters, attend to personal issues—clothing, boots, locker
6:00	School (Adult Basic Education, GED), Substance Abuse, Life Skills, Group and Individual Counseling
9:00	Drill instructor debriefing, inspection of inmates and count
9:30	Lights out

Appendix G: IIP Program Process



Appendix H: IIP Table of Organization



* Reports to Education Administrator, Vienna CC
 **Reports to Health Care Administrator, Vienna CC, on issues relating to medical, dental, and psychological judgement.
 ***Reports to Corrections Supply Supervisor III, Vienna CC, on issues relating to inventory control and procurement.
 ****Reports to Dietary Manager, Vienna CC, on issues relating to food requisitioning, menu integrity, quality control, and quantity control.
 *****Reports to Clinical Services Supervisor, Vienna CC, on issues relating to Record Office, counselling, and B of I functions.

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