



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HUMAN SERVICES DATA REPORT

PART 1: 1983-1985

Volume III

95222

MICHAEL P. LANE, Director

95228

ILLINOIS
HUMAN SERVICES DATA REPORT
PART 1: FISCAL YEARS 1983 - 1985

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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**ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTIONS**

MICHAEL P. LANE
Director

1301 Concordia Court / Springfield, Illinois 62702 / Telephone (217) 522-2666

TO: MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In 1983 and 1984 the Department of Corrections dealt with some of the most difficult issues in its history.

In 1983, while crime and arrest rates dropped, the department received the highest number of inmates in its history. Despite the increasing numbers of inmates, the department faced the same types of fiscal constraints as other agencies faced in fiscal year 1983. The increasing numbers of inmates were managed through the application of Meritorious Good Time in what came to be known as the "Forced Release" program.

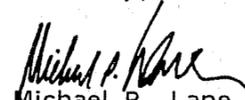
On July 12, 1983, the Illinois State Supreme Court ruled against the Department's application of Meritorious Good Time. The impact of that ruling has been to increase the adult facility population by over 2700 inmates during fiscal year 1984. Current projections indicate the population will increase to more than 19,000 by the end of fiscal year 1985.

The Governor and Legislature responded to the prison crisis by adding nearly 60 million dollars in the Fall of 1983 to increase capacity. In addition, the fifty square feet of living space per inmate for new and renovated facilities was rescinded. Offenders sentenced to less than one year were transferred to the responsibility of the counties.

The fiscal year 1985 budget reflects the continuation of that commitment to provide safe and humane housing conditions for all offenders sentenced by the court to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

With this commitment and pursuant to statute, I submit the Department of Corrections Human Services Data Report for Fiscal Year 1985.

Sincerely,


Michael P. Lane
Director

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING

- Volume 1 Department of Children and Family Services*
1 North Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62762
- Volume 2 Department Public Aid*
316 South Second Street
Springfield, Illinois 62762
- Volume 3 Department of Corrections*
1301 Concordia Court
Springfield, Illinois 62702
- Volume 4 Department of Rehabilitation Services*
623 East Adams
Springfield, Illinois 62705
- Volume 5 Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
(Dangerous Drugs Commission*)
300 North State Street
Suite 1500
Chicago, Illinois 60610
- Volume 6 Department on Aging*
421 East Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62706
- Volume 7 Department of Public Health*
535 West Jefferson
Springfield, Illinois 62761
- Volume 8 Department of Labor
Bureau of Employment Security*
910 South Michigan
14th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60605
- Volume 9 Department of Commerce and Community Affairs
Division of Employment and Training Services
222 South College
Springfield, Illinois 62706

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING (continued)

- Volume 10 Department of Human Rights
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
- Volume 11 Department of Veterans' Affairs
P.O. Box 5054
208 West Cook Street
Springfield, Illinois 62705
- Volume 12 Formerly Commission on Delinquency Prevention
No longer available. Youth Services have
been consolidated in the Department of
Children and Family Services
- Volume 13 Division of Services for Crippled Children
University of Illinois
540 Iles Park Place
Springfield, Illinois 62718

Copies of individual plans may be obtained directly from each agency listed above.

*These agencies are mandated by Public Act 79-1035 to produce Human Services Plans.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the following who greatly assisted in the preparation of this report:

PROGRAM CHAPTERS

Vicki Hetman, Executive Assistant, Adult Institutions Division, Philip Joyce, Executive Assistant, Community Services Division, Kent Young, Juvenile Division.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Department of Law Enforcement, Division of Support Services

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (IDOC)

The Welfare and Rehabilitation Services Planning Act (Public Act 79-1035) requires that human services agencies, including the Department of Corrections, prepare and submit a Human Services Plan. The intent of this Act was to establish a procedure for developing a comprehensive long-term planning capability by State agencies responsible for administering and providing public welfare and rehabilitation services.

This report comprises the Data Report (Part 1) of the 1985 Human Services Plan for the Department of Corrections. The Data Report is to provide a status report on Agency programs and services in order to complement the Agency budget. Information contained in the Data Report covers three fiscal years: PRIOR YEAR (FY'83); CURRENT YEAR (FY'84); and BUDGET YEAR (FY'85).

1. Summary of Programs and Constituent Groups

The Department conducts a wide range of social service programs in the general categories of education, vocational training, counseling, health care, leisure time activities, religious observances, library services, and varied volunteer program and services.

These programs were designed in response to comprehensive needs assessment based on the nature of the specific correctional institution or activity and the characteristics of its adult or juvenile population or participants.

The Department's constituents are individuals who have been sentenced by the judiciary to a term of incarceration. The custody population breakdown, as of December, 1983, is as follows:

Adult Institutions	14,617
Community Correctional Centers	726
Adult Community Supervision	9,114
Juvenile Institutions	1,099
Juvenile Field Services	1,022
TOTAL CONSTITUENTS	26,578

2. IDOC Mission and Goals:

MISSION: TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM CRIMINAL OFFENDERS THROUGH INCARCERATION, SUPERVISION, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO RETURN APPROPRIATE OFFENDERS TO THE COMMUNITY WITH SKILLS AND ATTITUDES THAT WILL HELP THEM BECOME USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS.

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FIGURE 1-1

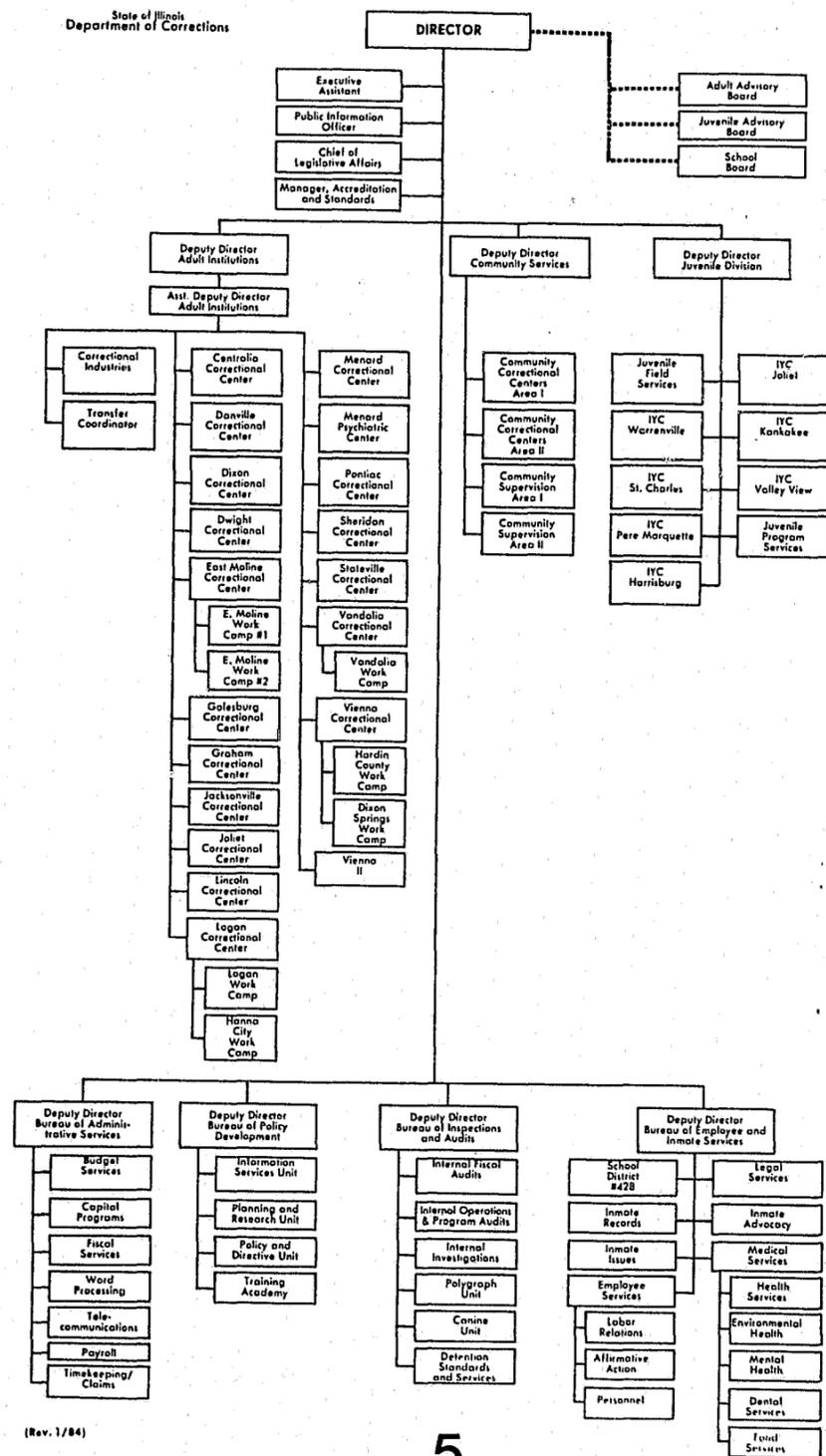


FIGURE 1-2

Illinois Department of Corrections
ADULT INSTITUTIONS

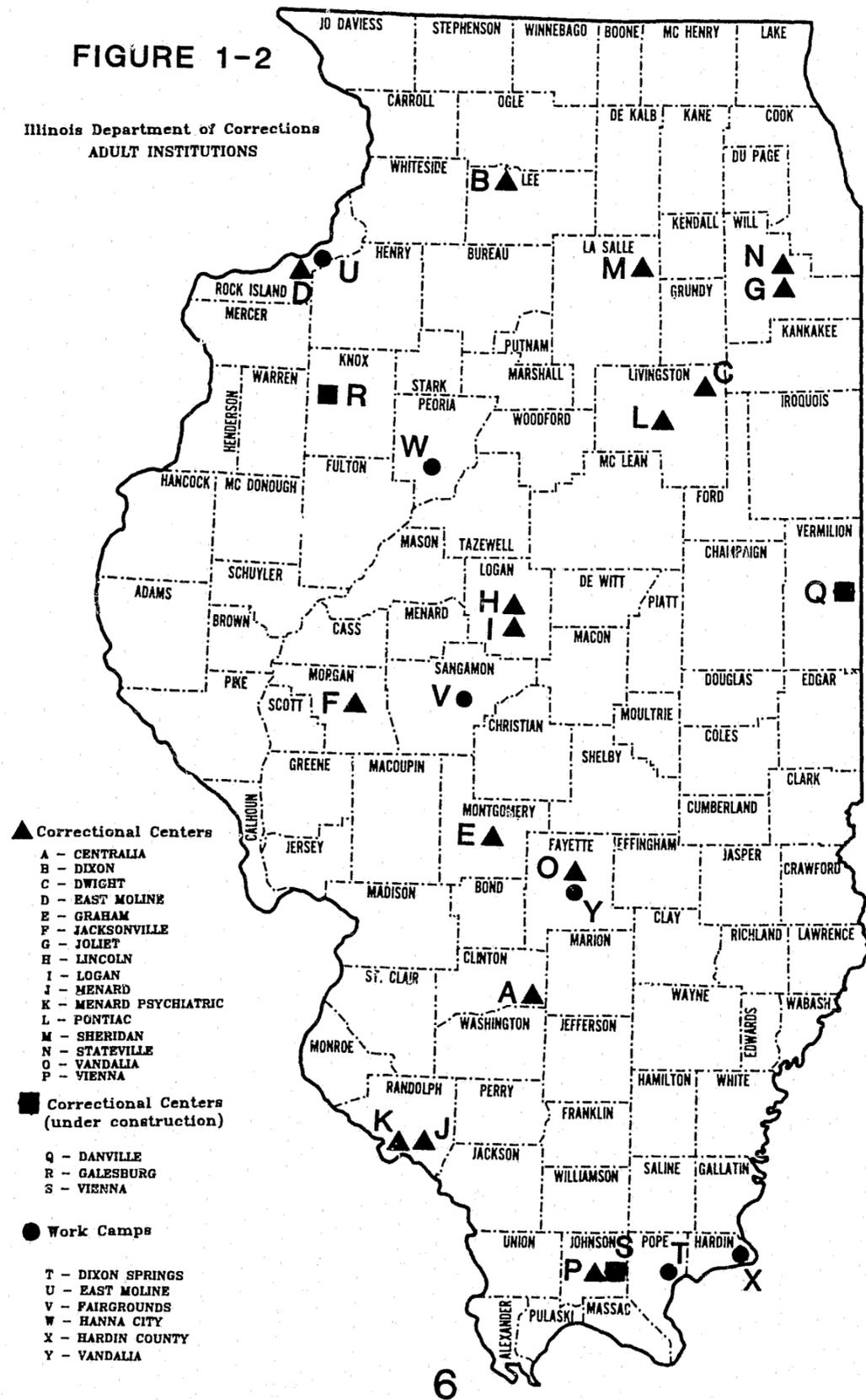


FIGURE 1-3

Illinois Department of Corrections
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

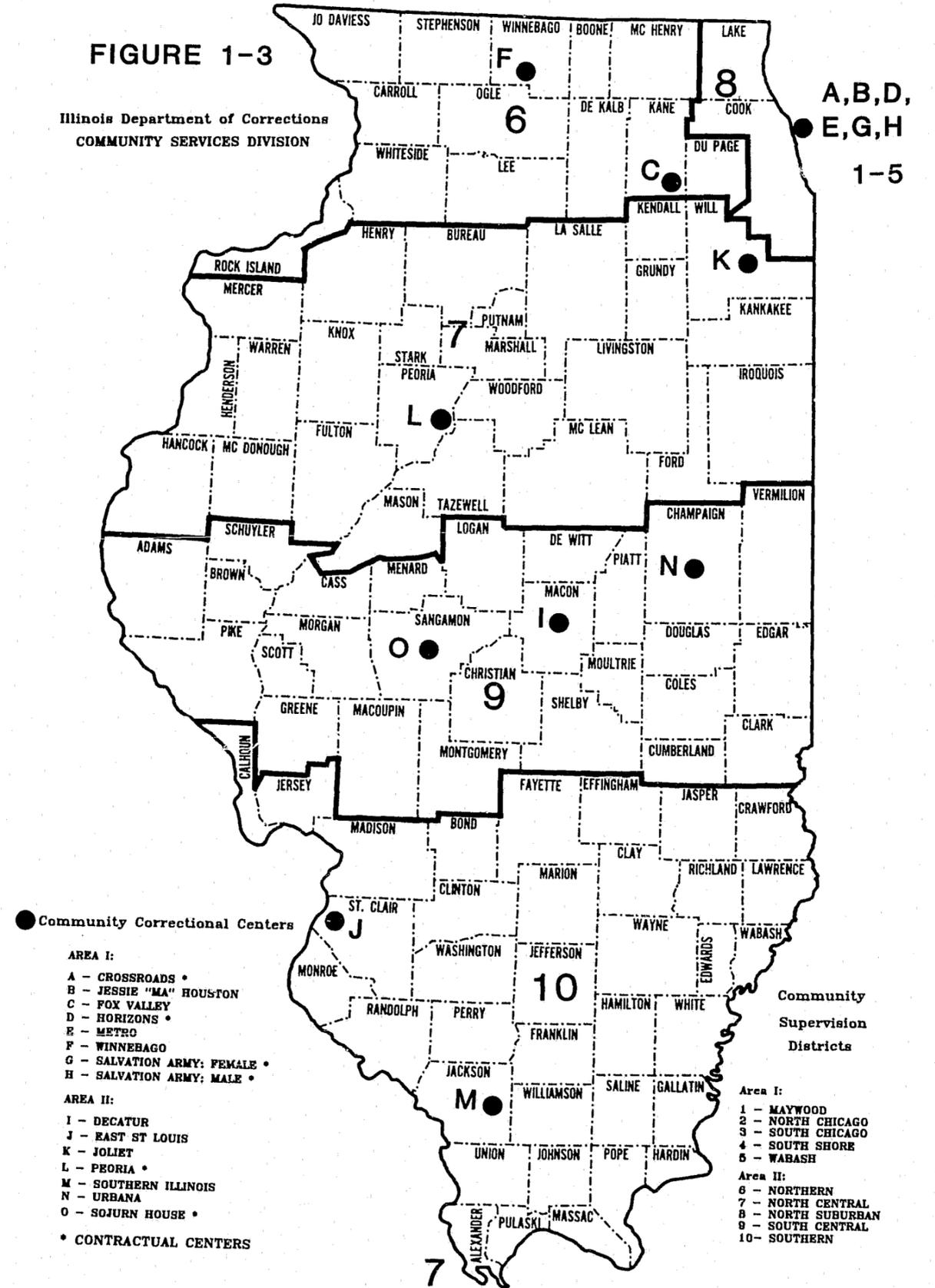


FIGURE 1-4

Illinois Department of Corrections
JUVENILE DIVISION

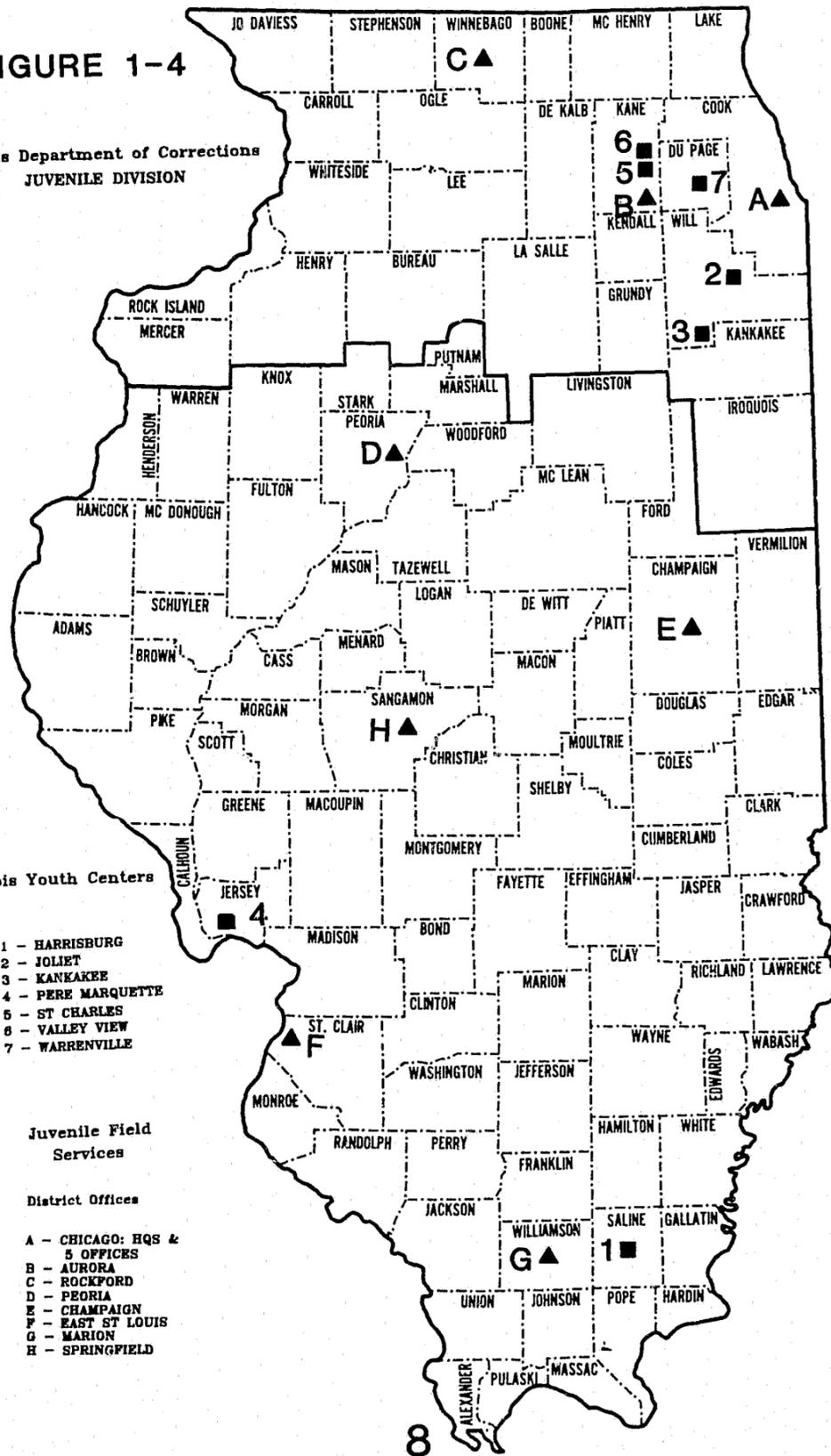
Illinois Youth Centers

- 1 - HARRISBURG
- 2 - JOLIET
- 3 - KANKAKEE
- 4 - PERE MARQUETTE
- 5 - ST CHARLES
- 6 - VALLEY VIEW
- 7 - WARRENVILLE

Juvenile Field Services

District Offices

- A - CHICAGO: HQS & 5 OFFICES
- B - AURORA
- C - ROCKFORD
- D - PEORIA
- E - CHAMPAIGN
- F - EAST ST LOUIS
- G - MARION
- H - SPRINGFIELD



B. DESCRIPTION OF THE IDOC PLANNING PROCESS FOR FY'84

1. Functions of the Planning Process

The IDOC planning process is intended to serve, at a minimum, these four efforts:

- a. Setting Departmental and Division priorities and course of action for the fiscal year.
- b. Expanding Departmental planning and decision capability.
- c. Framing critical questions of the Department to be answered and reported to the Legislature.
- d. Establishing an on-going procedure by which the Department develops and monitors its programs and budget.

The activities which guide this planning effort by IDOC include:

- a. A review of the current situation for administration, program and operations;
- b. Identification and analysis of important problems which exist for the Department;
- c. A prioritization of those most important/critical problems and assessment of what the program and fiscal needs are for responding to a particular problem area;
- d. Selection of best alternatives and courses of action;
- e. Establishment of decision criteria to guide Plan implementation, and evaluative measures to provide monitoring feedback and answer critical "evaluative" questions about Human Service delivery; and
- f. Expansion of agency and offender MIS Reports for the development and monitoring of the yearly plan.

After Plan implementation, a series of management actions occur. These include a yearly audit cycle of Agency regulations, directives and operational procedures, and monthly monitoring reports to the Director and Executive staff, and quarterly fiscal reviews of all expenditures. In addition, the Department operates computerized and manual reporting systems which provide routine informational reports and evaluation reports for executive review.

2. Statutory Authority

The Unified Code of Corrections (Chapter 38) and the Juvenile Court Act (Chapter 37) are the major statutes which define the Department-mandated responsibility and authority. Legislation each year may be passed which revises the Unified Code of Corrections and the Juvenile Court Act. Other legislation, such as the Criminal Code, has a significant impact on the Agency.

The Department, under the Unified Code of Corrections (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 1003-2-2), is mandated the authority and responsibility to:

- o Accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
- o Develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control or transfer them to other appropriate agencies.
- o Maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and establish new ones as needed. The Department designates those institutions which constitute the State Penitentiary System.
- o Develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions.
- o Establish a system of release, supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community.
- o Maintain records of persons committed to it and establish programs of research, statistics and planning.
- o Investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it.
- o Appoint and remove the chief administrative officers, and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department are responsible for the custody and control of committed persons.
- o Cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this State.
- o Administer all monies and properties of the Department.

- o Report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.
- o Report quarterly to the Legislature on population, capacity and programs.
- o Make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.
- o Do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

C. PROGRAM SUMMARIES

Source of Funds, Expenditure Summary and Recipient Data Summary are provided in the following tables:

Table 1-1 - This table gives the Expenditure Summary of the Divisions by function for FY'83, FY'84, and FY'85.

Table 1-2 - This table shows reimbursement sources.

Table 1-3 - This table shows the recipient data summary for each of the BR-1 programs.

TABLE 1-1

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Expenditure Summary

	FY'83 Expenditures Actual	(\$ Thousands) FY'84 Expenditures Estimated	FY'85 Expenditures Projected
<u>Administrative Divisions</u>			
School District	9,729.9	10,729.7	14,281.1
Canine Unit	182.1	199.7	239.9
Advocacy Services	218.2	211.0	253.4
Transfer Coordinator	166.4	429.0	448.7
Other Divisions	13,607.6	*35,840.8	27,744.6
TOTAL	23,904.2	47,410.2	42,967.7
<u>Adult Institutions</u>			
Administration	5,294.5	5,572.8	7,228.9
Business Office	8,719.2	10,462.8	13,309.9
Clinic	7,007.1	7,887.1	9,958.9
Housekeeping	1,777.5	2,041.0	2,834.7
Recreation	1,872.9	2,070.3	2,858.8
Maintenance	10,706.5	12,021.4	13,641.0
Utilities	12,996.6	16,378.6	20,594.6
Medical/Psychiatric	16,598.6	18,988.0	23,305.7
Security	81,173.7	94,977.4	117,409.9
Dietary	24,058.6	26,861.7	34,168.9
Laundry	517.7	548.2	658.6
Religion	669.6	740.0	859.1
Farm and Grounds	408.5	975.1	923.9
Work Camps	2,247.6	3,724.4	8,639.8
Reception & Classification	1,430.2	1,546.0	1,372.4
Activity Therapy	164.6	169.1	194.7
TOTAL	175,643.4	204,963.5	257,959.8
<u>Adult Community Based</u>			
Community Correctional Centers	8,709.1	8,296.2	16,956.2
Community Services	5,660.8	5,858.6	6,354.4
TOTAL	14,369.9	14,154.8	23,310.6
<u>Juvenile Institutions</u>			
Administration	1,292.0	1,262.7	1,341.5
Business Office	1,588.1	1,558.3	1,706.7
Clinic	1,901.6	1,976.5	2,172.9
Intensive Reintegration	51.8	91.1	119.8
Housekeeping	187.1	218.2	233.3
Recreation	433.7	544.0	558.9
Maintenance	2,727.5	2,620.6	2,800.2
Utilities	2,139.9	2,349.5	2,504.0
Medical/Psychiatric	856.4	1,034.3	1,452.0
Custodial	11,835.4	12,308.5	13,092.1
Dietary	2,721.3	2,719.4	2,849.0
Laundry	77.1	80.6	85.1
Religion	84.6	88.4	97.9
Transportation	280.1	201.1	206.6
Reception & Classification	77.2	769.4	806.5
TOTAL	26,253.8	27,822.6	30,026.5
<u>Juvenile Community-Based</u>			
Administration	567.3	94.6	101.8
Business Office	70.0	-	-
Case Management	2,576.6	2,393.1	2,576.4
Tri-Agency	267.4	237.7	262.2
TOTAL	3,481.3	2,725.4	2,940.4
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE	243,652.6	296,076.5	357,205.0
Correctional Industries - W.C.	8,624.9	10,444.1	12,312.0
GRAND TOTAL	252,277.5	307,520.6	369,517.0

* Includes \$355.0 Dixon C.C. Conversion, \$11,843.3 Adult Work Camps, \$5,339.5 Community Correctional Centers, and \$1,345.5 Misc. Capital Improvements.

TABLE 1-2 Department of Corrections
Reimbursement Summary

A portion of state expenditures are eligible for Federal reimbursements under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The following represent actual, estimated, and projected expenditures for services eligible for Federal Financial Participation.

FY'83 Actual	FY'84 Estimated	FY'85 Projected
\$20,271.8	\$18,241.5	\$29,149.4

Private nonprofit organizations that service parolees, work release residents, and court referrals in counseling, job training and job placement receive 75% federal reimbursement of operating costs with 25% being provided by local initiative. The following represents actual, estimated and projected expenditures eligible for Federal Financial Participation.

FY'83 Actual		FY'84 Estimated		FY'85 Projected	
Certified	Donated	Certified	Donated	Certified	Donated
\$741.7	\$1,780.9	\$758.6	\$1,900.5	\$768.6	\$1,910.5

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Recipient Data Summary

<u>PROGRAM AREA</u>	<u>FY'83 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY'84 ESTIMATED</u>	<u>FY'85 PROJECTED</u>
<u>Adult Institutions & Centers</u>			
o Average Daily Population	13,938	15,130	18,010
o Correctional Industries Sales Volume (\$ Millions)	8.9	10.4	12.4
o Correctional Industries - Inmates Employed (End of Year)	689	735	800
o Residents Served in Community Correctional Centers	2,055	2,078	2,418
<u>Community Supervision</u>			
o Recipients of Community Supervision Services	19,514	19,834	20,758
o Average Monthly Caseload	9,757	9,503	10,632
<u>Juvenile Institutions & Services</u>			
o Average Daily Institution Population	1,128	1,150	1,150
o Average Daily Parole Population	1,174	1,170	1,170
<u>Administration</u>			
School District 428:			
o Number Enrolled-All Programs	20,651	20,651	22,716
o Number Completing GED	1,261	1,261	1,400
o Number Completing Vocational Programs	2,361	2,361	2,600
o Number Students Counseled	4,261	4,261	4,600

Figures 1-5 through 1-7 illustrate the size of the populations served by the BR-1 programs.

Figure 1-5 - This figure graphs the constituent groups of IDOC for FY'83-'85.

Figure 1-6 - This figure shows the number of juveniles in institutions and field services for FY'83-'85.

Figure 1-7 - This graph illustrates the increase in the adult service populations between FY'83-'85.

Figures 1-8 through 1-11 graph fiscal data.

Figure 1-8 - This figure shows the sales of Correctional Industries (in millions of dollars) for the fiscal years 1980-1985.

Figure 1-9 - This figure illustrates the number of inmates employed in Correctional Industries for the fiscal years 1980-1985.

Figure 1-10 - This figure illustrates the DOC Budget by program: Institutions and Community Centers, Community Supervision, Juvenile Institutions and Services, and Administration (in millions of dollars) for FY'83, FY'84, FY'85.

Figure 1-11 - This figure shows the comparative size of the FY'85 budget by BR-1 program.

Adult Institutions and Centers

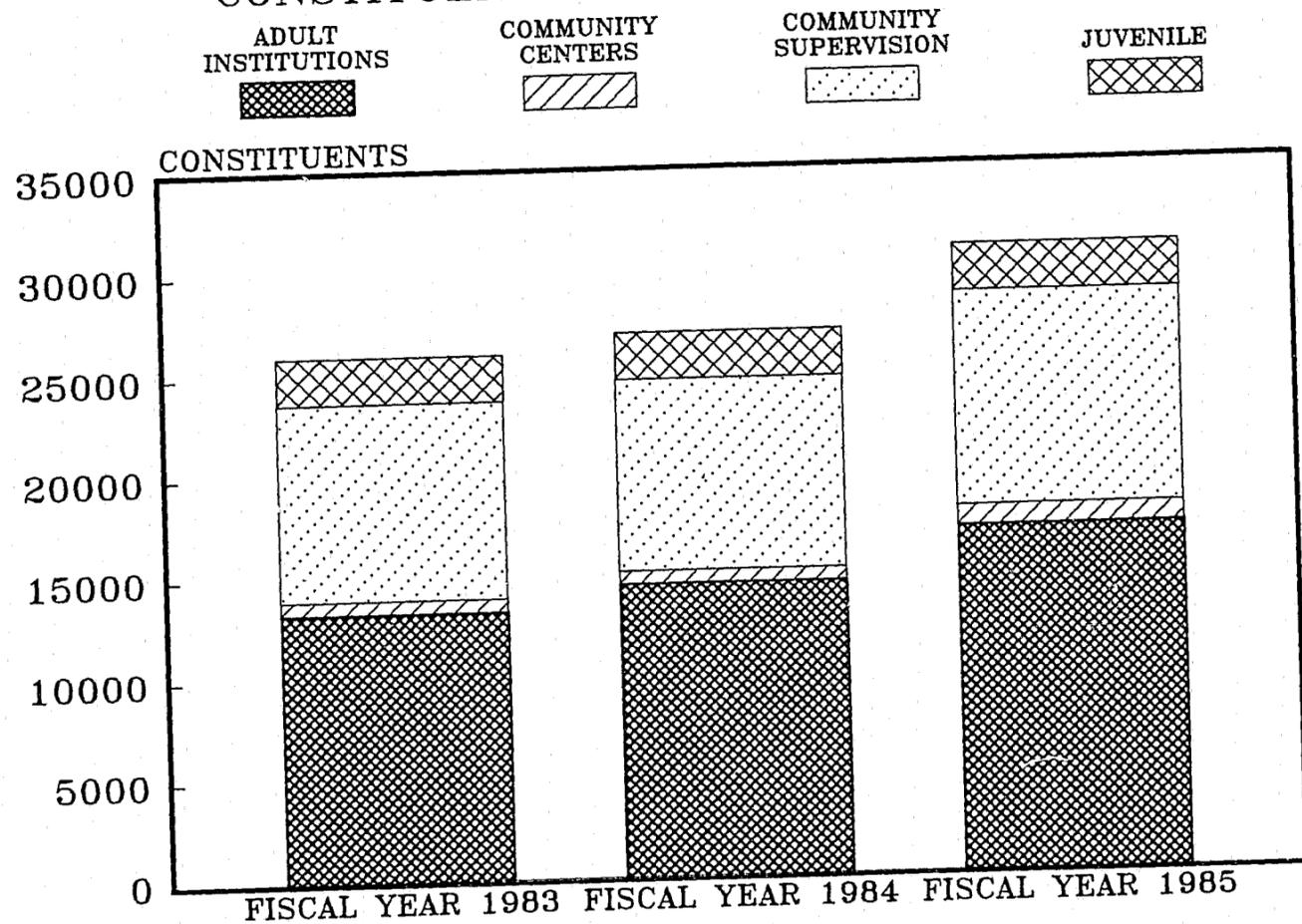
Juvenile Institutions and Services

Administration

Community Supervision

FIGURE 1-5

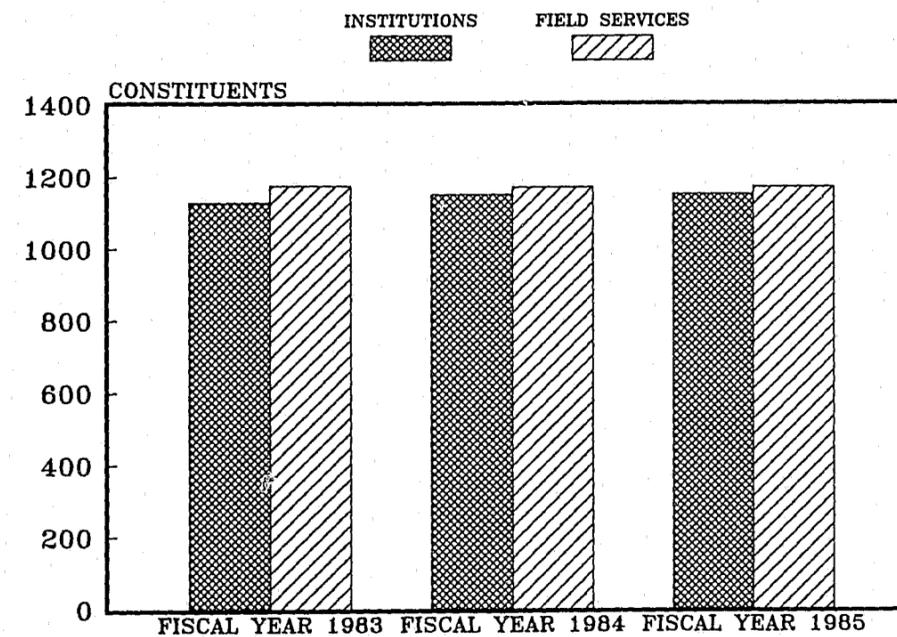
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CONSTITUENT GROUPS FY 83 - FY 85



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development 4/84

FIGURE 1-6

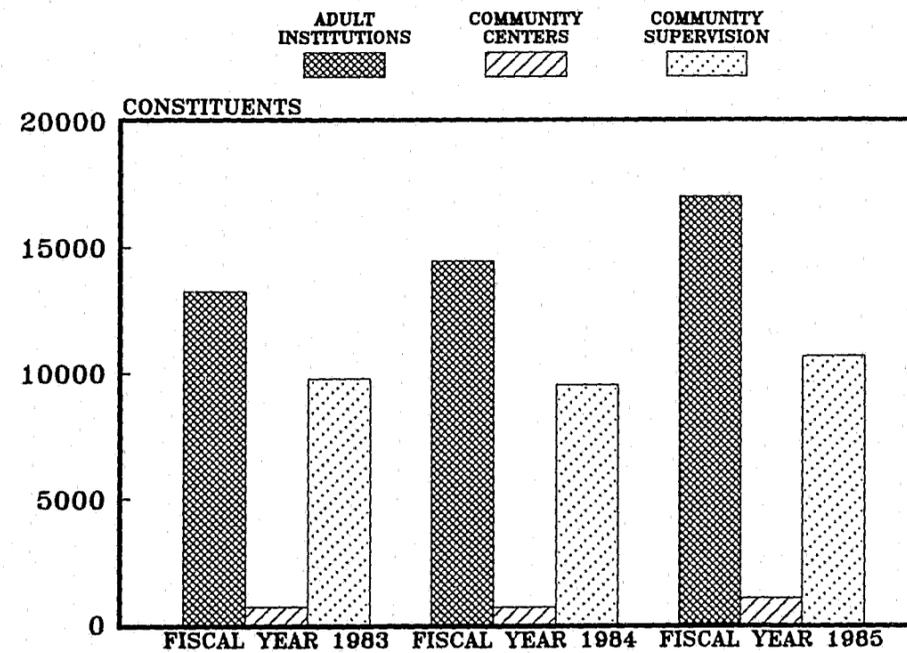
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
JUVENILE CONSTITUENT POPULATIONS FY 83 - FY 85



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development 4/84

FIGURE 1-7

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ADULT CONSTITUENT POPULATIONS FY 83 - FY 85



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development 4/84

FIGURE 1-8 *ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES - SALES

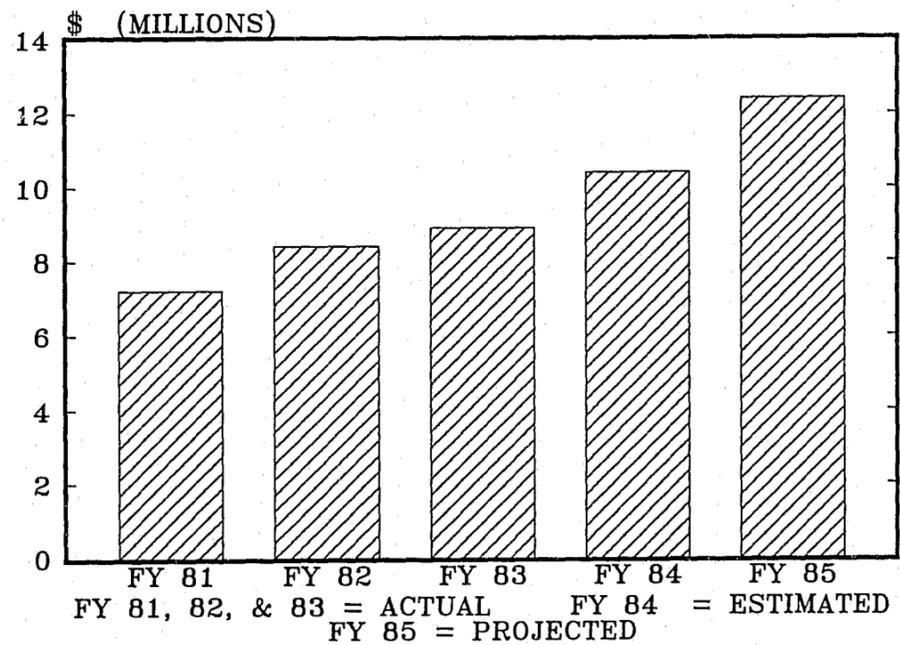


FIGURE 1-9 *ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES - INMATES EMPLOYED

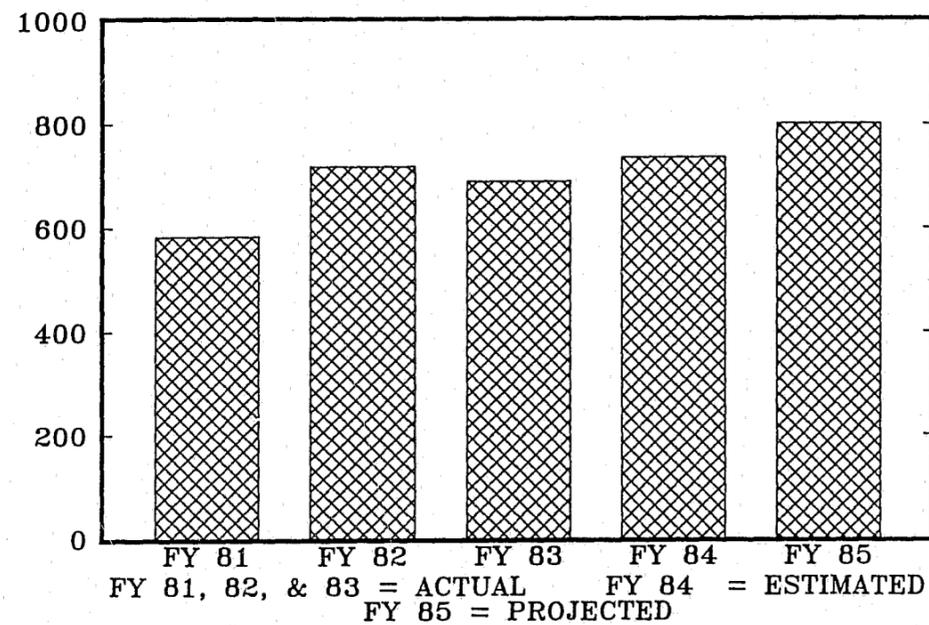


FIGURE 1-10 *ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
BUDGET BY PROGRAM - FY 83 TO FY 85

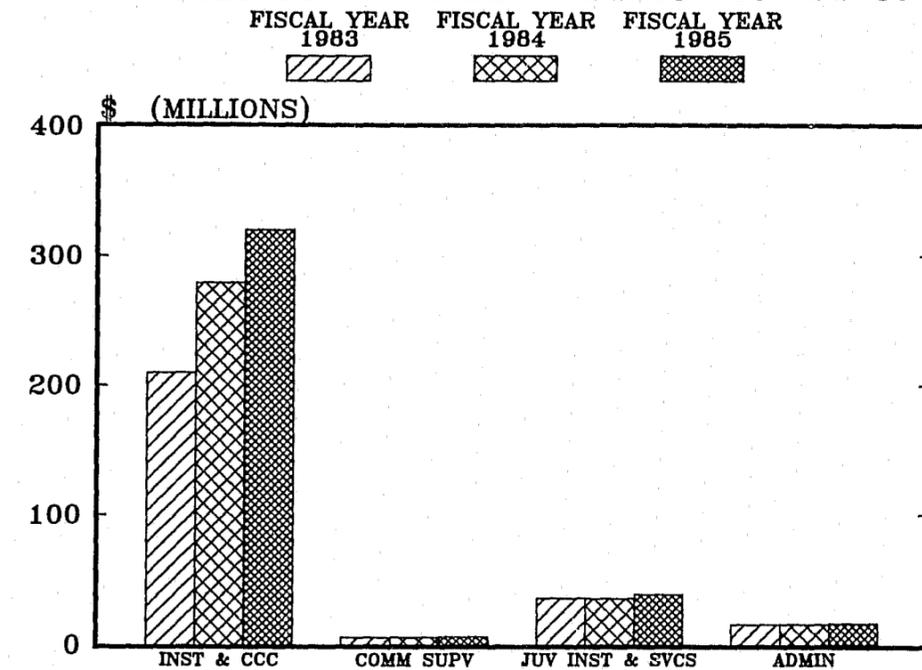
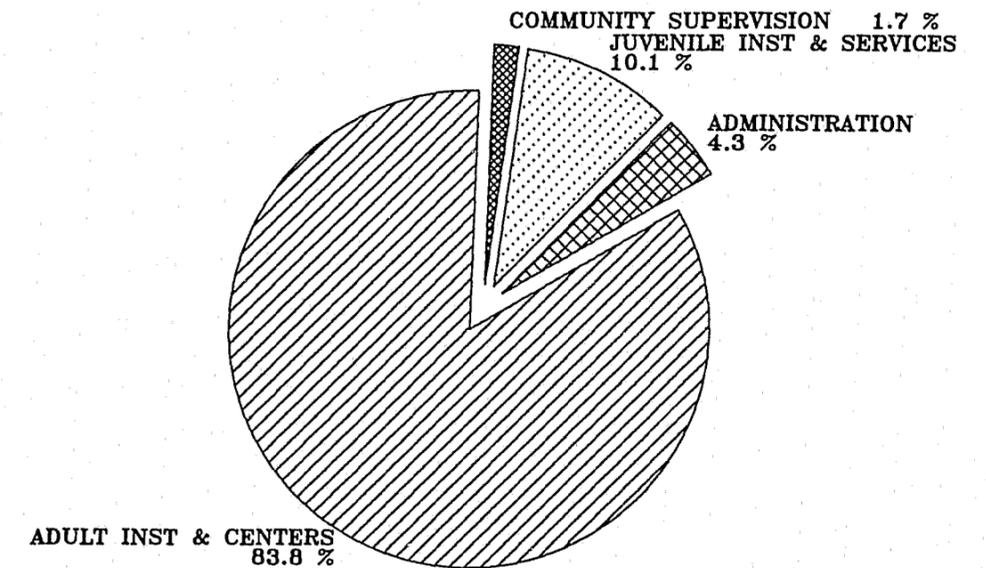


FIGURE 1-11 *ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
FY 85 BUDGET BY PROGRAM



TOTAL BUDGET = \$ 381.5 (\$ IN MILLIONS)

D. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

1. Current Activities

a. Illinois Job Service/Corrections Employment Project for Adults

Governor Thompson has established a special project under the discretionary funds provision of Section 7B of the Wagner-Peyser Act. The Illinois Job Service is directed to establish 14 full-time Employment Specialist positions to provide employment assistance services to the soon-to-be-released adult population of the Illinois Department of Corrections institutions and those individuals in the community under the supervision of the Department of Corrections. These positions are distributed to ten Adult Correctional Centers and four Community Correctional Centers. They will provide career counseling, job seeking skills workshops, job development, referral and placement services. In addition, the Illinois Job Service has designated one Employment Specialist in every Job Service office who will become the designated referral contact for all inmates returning to that community.

Project design, staff training, evaluation and project management are being performed jointly by the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Bureau of Employment Security, Illinois Job Service.

b. Tri-Agency Adolescent Services

The Tri-Agency Adolescent Services is a collaborative effort of the Departments of Children and Family Services, Corrections, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities designed to serve multi-problem youth who require a range of special services not available in any one Department.

It is operated by the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute. Part of this service is a 36 bed program at IYC - Warrenville designed to treat seriously disturbed boys who are not in need of hospitalization, but need an intensive treatment setting.

2. Future Directions in Coordination

a. Mental Health

The Illinois Department of Corrections will cooperate with the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities in the development of more effective services to those individuals being released from the Illinois prison system with diagnosed mental illness. This is of particular importance in cases where the offender was found Guilty But Mentally III.

b. Governor's Planning Council on Developmental Disabilities (GPCDD)

The Department of Corrections has been represented on the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee of the GPCDD since 1982.

This participation along with the active support of the Council and Council staff has led to significant assistance being provided in the development of plans and methods for serving the developmentally disabled offender. Notable developments have been the establishment of a special committee to examine sentencing alternatives for the developmentally disabled offender and a pending project designed to assist with the development of programs at the Special Programs Unit of the new Dixon Correctional Center.

c. Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA)

The Department of Corrections is currently negotiating an Inter-Agency Coordination Agreement with the DCCA as part of the Governor's goals under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). As the administrating agency for JTPA, DCCA (with the advice of the Illinois Job Training Coordinating Council) is to develop a coordinated system to provide the greatest number of job opportunities to participants in the JTPA programs. Part of such a system is the development of this type of inter-agency coordination with the Department of Corrections which has employment and training responsibilities for the inmate and releasee population.

d. Job Training Partnership Act - Local Coordination

The Illinois JTPA Coordinating Council has designated the Department of Corrections as one of the five State agencies with whom the local service delivery areas are required to develop coordination of service agreements. These agreements are being developed with the local IDOC offices (Community Correctional Centers, Adult Community Supervision Offices and Juvenile Field Service Offices). These agreements will provide for joint cooperation, the elimination of duplication of effort and measures to reduce the cost of services to IDOC clients.

Additionally, the Department of Corrections is represented on the Program Review Committee of the Illinois JTPA Coordinating Council which provides the Department with a forum in which to represent the needs of the department and the population it serves.

E. MAJOR AGENCY SPECIAL EMPHASIS PROBLEMS

The most pressing problem facing the Illinois Department of Corrections continues to be an increasing institution population. Prison population growth results from increased admissions and longer lengths of stay.

Calendar year 1983 saw a 6.0% increase in admissions to the adult population. Admissions are driven by felony convictions sentenced to state imprisonment. The percentage of all felony convictions sentenced to the Department of Corrections increased from 37% in 1973 to 40% in 1982, while total sentences increased by 19,876. Consequently, admissions have increased from 8,839 to 11,084 with continued growth projected through FY'85. This trend in increasing admissions began several years prior to determinate sentencing.

The initial impact of determinate sentencing was to shorten lengths of stay for Class 2, 3, and 4 offenses and increase lengths of stay for Murder, Class X and 1. As a result, determinate sentencing is just beginning to impact on the prison population. In 1978, an inmate served an average of 11 years for Murder and 4.1 years for a Class X crime. 1983 determinate sentences imposed, less day-for-day good time, indicate that inmates will serve 14 years for Murder and 6.2 years for Class X. A total increase of 5 years.

As a result of these influences, the prison population has steadily increased. From June 1980 to July 12, 1983, the Department addressed the problem of prison crowding through the utilization of Meritorious Good Time and Forced Release while expanding capacity.

On July 12, 1983, the Illinois State Supreme Court ruled that the Department's application of Meritorious Good Time was inappropriate. The impact of that ruling was to decrease exits from adult facilities. Average monthly exits for the first six months in FY'84 were 550, compared to 978 for the same period in FY'83. In essence, the Supreme Court ruling increased length of stay and compounded the prison population problem. It is estimated that the adult population will be at 21,000 by June 1986.

The Governor and Legislature responded to the prison crisis by increasing capacity. The statutory limitation of 50 square feet of living space per inmate for new and renovated facilities was rescinded. In addition, \$57 Million were appropriated for more work camps, more community correctional centers, facilitation of construction at Danville, Dixon, Vienna II, and the building of two modular prisons.

The Juvenile Division is also experiencing high levels of commitment. More importantly, though, is the shift in types of commitments. There has been an increase in felony intake to the Juvenile Division from 34 youths in FY'82 to 58 youths in FY'83, a 71% increase.

A growing proportion of the juvenile institution population consists of felons and delinquent youths committed for Class X and Class 1 offenses. The demand for beds by youths with longer lengths of stay suggest the need for additional space for the juvenile felon population.

The long-term solution is a capital effort to meet the capacity and security needs. In FY'85, a priority will be placed on improving the security plant at IYC - Joliet where the most serious juvenile offenders are housed.

The major goal of the Department of Corrections in FY'84 and FY'85 is to obtain projected capacity on schedule while maintaining safe and humane conditions in existing facilities.

F. SOURCE OF FUNDS

Table 1-4 indicates the source of funds for agency programs and services. Ninety-six percent of the Department's funds are general revenue funds. We are anticipating a decrease in federal grants from FY'83 to FY'85.

G. CAPITAL PROJECTS

Figure 1-12 illustrates the planned capacity expansion and the projected population increase for the period FY'83 - FY'86. Table 1-5 shows the planned capacity expansion for the Department. Table 1-6 shows the adult capacity as of April 30, 1984. See Appendix B for a breakdown of capital projects by facility.

TABLE 1-4

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Source of Funds Summary

(\$ in Thousands)

	FY'83 Obligation Authority Actual	FY'84 Obligation Authority Estimated	FY'85 Obligation Authority Projected
FEDERAL GRANTS:			
DCFS Programs	475.0	349.0	-0-
Correctional School District Education Fund	3,510.7	3,442.6	2,956.8
Bureau of Justice Statistics	-0-	7.5	-0-
National Institute of Corrections	41.9	40.0	5.0
MacArthur Foundation	7.1	17.9	-0-
Illinois Arts Council	-0-	5.2	-0-
Department of Public Aid	-0-	75.0	-0-
Department of Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities	-0-	25.0	25.0
Subtotal	4,034.7	3,962.5	2,986.8
STATE FUNDS:			
General Revenue	251,860.3	306,745.7	357,205.0
Working Capital Revolving Fund	10,554.2	10,928.7	12,312.0
Sub-total	262,414.5	317,674.4	369,517.0
TOTAL	266,449.2	321,661.6	372,503.8

FIGURE 1-12 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
POPULATION and CAPACITY by QUARTER - FY 83 TO FY 86

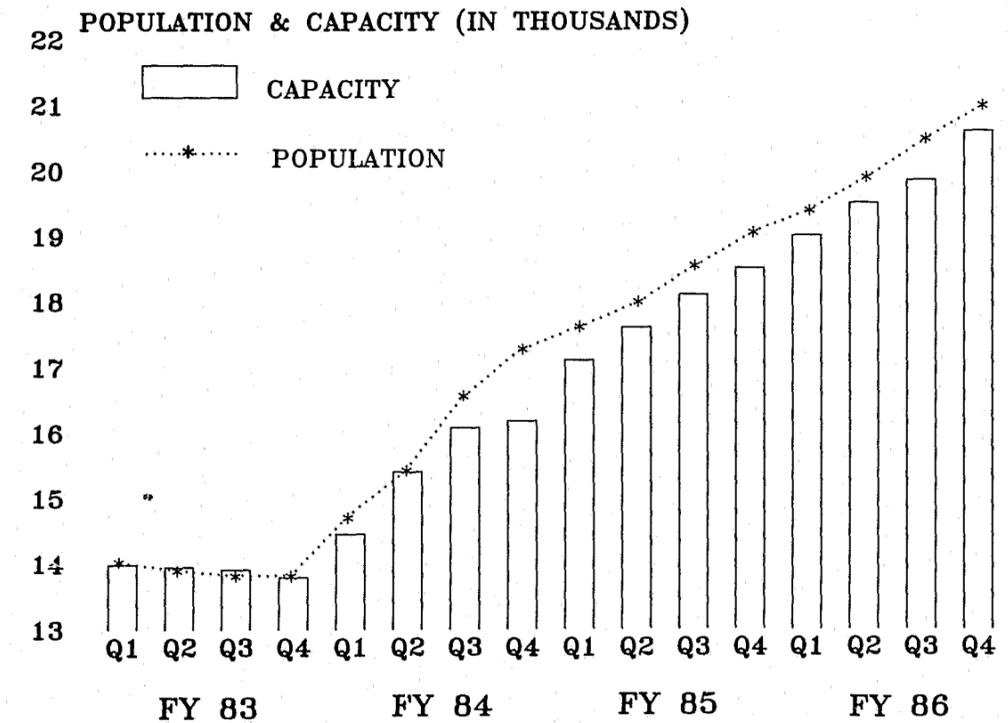


TABLE 1-5

State of Illinois - Department of Corrections
 PLANNED CAPACITY EXPANSIONS FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Month	Location	# Beds	(Actual)/Planned Capacity (End of Month)	(Actual)/Projected Population (End of Month)
January 1984	Pre-Release Prisons			
	Lincoln	50		
	Jacksonville	50		
	Other Prison Systems			
	Nevada	-1		
	Federal	-1		
	Work Camps			
Hanna City	40			
East Moline	35			
		122	(15,491)	(15,719)
February	Correctional Center			
	Logan	8		
	Other Prison Systems			
	County Jails	6		
	Work Camps			
	Hardin County	60		
	Dixon Springs	70		
Pre-Release Prisons				
Jacksonville	100			
Lincoln	75			
		319	(15,810)	(15,823)
March	Pre-Release Prison			
	Lincoln	25		
	Work Camp			
	Hardin County	40		
	Correctional Center			
	East Moline	30		
	Community Correctional Center			
Bi-State	16			
Other Prison Systems				
County Jails	5			
Federal	-1			
		115	(15,925)	(16,076)
April	Correctional Center			
	East Moline	24		
	Other Prison Systems			
	Out of State	-2		
Federal	-1			
		21	(15,946)	(16,145)
May	Correctional Center			
	East Moline	146	16,066	17,013
June	Correctional Center			
	Sheridan	100	16,166	17,285
July	Correctional Center			
	Sheridan	50	16,216	17,394
August	Correctional Centers			
	Sheridan	50		
	Dixon	107		
		157	16,373	17,503
September	Correctional Centers			
	Sheridan	25		
	Dixon	200		
	Jacksonville	200		
	Lincoln	200		
	Work Camp			
Hanna City	100			
		725	17,098	17,639
October	Correctional Center			
	Dixon	100	17,198	17,753
November	Correctional Center			
	Dwight	100		
	Modular Prisons			
Jacksonville	50			
Lincoln	50			
		200	17,398	17,896
December	Modular Prisons			
	Jacksonville	100		
	Lincoln	100		
		200	17,598	18,010
January 1985	Correctional Center			
	Vienna II	250	17,848	18,180
February		0	17,848	18,350
March	Correctional Center			
	Vienna II	250	18,098	18,564
April		0	18,098	18,710
May	Correctional Center			
	Vienna II	250	18,348	18,856
June	Correctional Center			
	Vienna II	150	18,498	19,040
July	Correctional Centers			
	Danville	300		
	Dixon	200		
		500	18,998	19,145
August	Correctional Centers			
	Danville	300		
	Dixon	239		
		539	19,537	19,276
September	Correctional Center			
	Danville	300	19,837	19,380
October, 1985-March, 1986		0	19,837	20,477
April	Correctional Center			
	Galesburg	400	20,237	20,639
May	Correctional Center			
	Galesburg	350	20,587	20,841
After June, 1986	Correctional Center			
	Dixon	244	20,831	21,004

TABLE 1-6

ADULT CAPACITY
 April 30, 1984

Institutions:		
Centralia	950	
Dixon	154	
Dwight	400	
East Moline	574	
Graham	950	
Jacksonville	150	
Joliet	1,340	
Lincoln	208	
Logan	950	
Menard	2,620	
Menard Psych	315	
Pontiac	2,000	
Sheridan	525	
Stateville	2,250	
Vandalia	750	
Vienna	835	
Vienna II	150	
Sub-Total		15,121
Federal	6	
Out of State	15	
County Jails	79	
Sub-Total		100
Community Correctional Centers:		
Bi-State	16	
Crossroads	60	
Decatur	54	
East St. Louis	52	
Fox Valley	50	
Horizons	60	
Jessie "Ma" Houston	35	
Joliet	72	
Metro	53	
Peoria	34	
Salvation Army - Men	90	
Salvation Army - Women	30	
Sojourn House	2	
Southern Illinois	42	
Urbana	45	
Winnebago	30	
Sub-Total		725
TOTAL		15,946

H. MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

Management initiatives improving efficiency and effectiveness of programs are in two general areas:

- o Centralized monitoring of programs through yearly audits and the accreditation process
- o Improved management information systems

1. Centralized Monitoring of Programs

The Bureau of Inspections and Audits assists the operating divisions of the Department in improving management of their programs and facilities through investigation, examination, and evaluation of program and operational activities. In FY'83, 49 compliance audits and seven special audits were conducted. This assistance is necessary to handle increasing populations with diminishing financial resources. The Bureau has been meeting its goals by centralizing auditing and monitoring. This has resulted in more comprehensive findings for use by administrators to assess the performance of managers and programmatic productivity. The Auditor General's financial audits showed a reduction in overall and repeat findings.

Accreditation of all facilities by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections is a major goal of the Department. The accreditation process assists the Department in continually upgrading the quality of services through regular, periodic self-appraisals. Managerial practices are improved through accreditation by setting standards for managers and employees to work toward.

When a facility receives accreditation, it is the result of an evaluation by peers against standards judged to be stringent and comprehensive. It is the recognition that a facility provides safe, humane, and effective services. All of the Department of Corrections programs operational for at least one year have been accredited except for Adult Parole, Stateville, Pontiac and IYC - Harrisburg. Table 1-7 shows the current status of accreditation of adult and juvenile facilities.

TABLE 1-7

Illinois Department of Corrections

ACCREDITATION STATUS

MAY 1984

Facility	Correspondent	Accredited	Re-Accredited	Date to be Re-Accredited
ADULT:				
Centralia		1/15/83		1/86
Dwight	2/4/83	1/20/81	05/06/84	5/87
East Moline		4/26/83		4/86
Graham		1/15/83		1/86
Joliet		8/13/82		8/85
Logan		5/14/80	8/14/83	8/86
Menard		5/14/80	8/14/83	8/86
Menard Psych.		2/2/80	8/14/83	8/86
Pontiac	9/28/81			
Sheridan	2/4/83	1/20/81		2/84
Stateville	1/15/82			
Vandalia		4/17/80	11/4/83	11/86
Vienna		5/15/79	5/19/82	5/85
Decatur CCC		1/22/82		1/85
East St. Louis CCC		1/22/82		1/85
Fox Valley CCC		8/13/82		8/85
Joliet CCC		1/22/82		1/85
Jessie "Ma" Houston CCC		1/22/82		1/85
Metro CCC	8/29/83	3/20/81	05/06/84	5/87
Peoria CCC		8/13/82		8/85
Southern CCC	8/29/83	3/20/81	05/06/84	5/87
Urbana CCC	8/29/83	3/20/81	05/06/84	5/87
Winnebago CCC	8/29/83	3/20/81	05/06/84	5/87
Community Supervision Area I & II	3/15/82			
JUVENILE:				
IYC-Joliet		4/26/83		4/86
IYC-Kankakee		8/14/83		8/86
IYC-Pere Marquette		8/14/83		8/86
IYC-St. Charles		1/22/82		1/85
IYC-Valley View		1/15/83		1/86
IYC-Warrenville		8/13/82		8/85
Juvenile Field		10/23/81		10/84
<hr/>				
River Bend/Moline		1/22/82		
IYC-Dixon Springs		8/13/83		
IYC-Hanna City		4/26/83		

2. Management Information Systems

In FY'83, the Department converted to a single offender management information system known as the Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS). This conversion will eventually lead to more efficient data collection and analysis of the offender population. The Department has automated sentence calculation. Work is in progress toward automating classification with an offender tracking capability.

In FY'84, the Inmate Trust Fund Accounting System will be implemented. This is an automated accounting system which will be the keystone for a complete automated general ledger system.

The Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS) has provided the Juvenile Division with timely and comprehensive information regarding the composition and status of both the institutional and field services population. Current efforts are underway to expand the system's capability and operation, particularly in the area of docketing. Planning is on-going regarding future system enhancements, including warrant tracking, parole classification, and tracking institutional program performance.

Agency and offender management information system reports are used on a routine basis by both field and central office staff to monitor and improve programs. In the future the Administrative Review Board, Internal Fiscal Audits, and Internal Investigations activity records will be automated.

Our current computer hardware and software has reached maximum capability. The hardware cannot keep pace with the growing populations and the corresponding information demands. A hardware upgrade is essential. This upgrade must be coupled with a total data base redesign in FY'85. Hardware improvement is essential if the department is to efficiently handle the management pressure of increased populations.

1. EVALUATION EFFORTS

The Fiscal Audit Unit and the Operation and Program Audit Unit perform yearly audits of all programs. These evaluations inform administrators of opportunities to improve efficiency.

The Planning and Research Unit specializes in problem identification, program needs assessment, issue analysis, impact analysis, and performance measurement. This Unit ensures continuing validation of classification systems and population projection techniques.

In FY'85, the adult reclassification system shall be in place. Refinement of the Workload Management System shall permit Community Supervision to begin budgeting by workload.

In FY'84, a population simulation model will be in operation. This model will allow the department to estimate the impact of proposed legislation on the size of prison and supervision populations.

In 1983, a Community Correctional Center Screening Instrument was implemented. Progress was also made in developing a reclassification project.

The Training Academy conducts annual performance-based evaluations of pre-service and in-service training programs for all Department employees. Prior to implementing any new training program, a needs assessment is conducted. These evaluations are used for planning, program improvement, and to more effectively allocate training resources. Table 1-8 provides the number of training programs and trainees for FY'84 (as of February).

J. CONCLUSION

The Department of Corrections is facing a continuing crisis of prison population. In response to this crisis, the Department has striven to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of programs. In addition, the monitoring of existing programs has increased through internal audits and formal evaluation and research. Assessments of current trends and future needs are made to plan for the future.

The following chapters detail the accomplishments, specific problems, goals and objectives of Adult Institutions and Centers, Community Supervision, and Juvenile Institutions and Services. Appendix A analyzes trends in the Illinois Criminal Justice System.

TABLE 1-8 Illinois Department of Corrections
CORRECTIONS TRAINING ACADEMY PROGRAMS
JULY 1983 TO FEBRUARY 1984

<u>TRAINING PROGRAM</u>	<u>CLASSES</u>	<u>TRAINEES</u>
SECURITY TRAINING:		
1. Pre-Service - Correctional Officers	13	1,131
2. Pre-Service - Juvenile	3	42
3. Pre-Service - Generic	5	157
4. In-Service - Correctional Officers		
a. Self-Defense	4	43
b. Revisions/Updates	1	13
5. Tactical Officers	1	15
6. Firearms Range Instructors	1	22
7. Advanced Special Weapons	2	39
MANAGEMENT TRAINING:		
1. Supervision of Corrections	5	81
2. Health Care	1	7
3. Residence Counselors	4	33
4. Parole Agents	2	20
5. Correctional Counselors	2	27
6. Department Investigators	2	60
7. Other	10	164
FIELD LIAISON TRAINING:		
1. Professionals	8	131
2. Adult Counselors	4	57
3. Chaplains	1	10
4. In-Service - Juvenile	4	57
5. Clerical	8	166
6. Platform Skills	2	13
7. Food Service	2	38
8. First Aid Instructors	2	30
9. C.P.R. Instructors	2	14
10. Other	2	23

CHAPTER 2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS

CHAPTER 2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult institutions and centers take custody of adults committed by Illinois courts and provide for basic inmate needs and program opportunities. These facilities are administered by the Division of Adult Institutions and the Community Centers branch of the Division of Community Services. The Division of Adult Institutions includes 17 institutions, the Office of Transfer Coordinator, and Correctional Industries. Figure 1-2 shows the location of these institutions. Community Centers currently include 15 facilities. Figure 1-3 shows the location of these facilities.

1. Summary of Services

Adult institutions and centers have successfully managed an increasing prison/center population while improving conditions in the facilities. Service areas are:

- o Residential Care: Providing basic services to inmates in order to maintain humane living conditions in the facilities. Services include food, clothing, housing, laundry, commissary, trust fund, maintenance of the physical plant, administration, and leisure time activities including library, educational and religious services.
- o Security Services: Through custody and supervision, providing internal and perimeter security to prevent inmates from injuring others or from committing new crimes.
- o Clinical Services: Providing counseling and case work services to address situational and social adjustment problems. Informational and record keeping services are also maintained for each inmate. Service activities include R & C classification, resolution of situational problems, individual and group counseling, record office functions, and processing inmates for institutional transfers and community-based programming.
- o Medical Services: Comprehensive health care is provided including diagnosis and treatment of inmate medical problems. Services include: physical examinations, emergency medical treatment, and complete diagnosis and treatment of medical and dental problems.

2. Statutory Authority

Adult institutions and centers receive their statutory authority from the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Article 1, Sections 1003-2, 6, 7, and 8; Article 13, and Article 14:

- o "In addition to the powers, duties, and responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law, the Department shall have the following powers:
 - a. To accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
 - b. To develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and to assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control, or transfer them to other appropriate agencies.
 - c. To maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and to establish new ones as needed. The Department shall designate those institutions which shall constitute the State Penitentiary System.
 - d. To develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions.
- o The Department shall designate those institutions and facilities which shall be maintained for persons assigned as adults and as juveniles.
- o The types, number and population of institutions and facilities shall be determined by the needs of committed persons for treatment and the public protection. All institutions and programs shall conform to the minimum standards under this Chapter.
- o The Department shall establish and maintain work and day-release programs and facilities for persons committed to the Department."

3. Accomplishments For FY'83 and FY'84

a. Adult Institutions

- o Two new minimum security institutions, one at Jacksonville and one at Lincoln, were selected. Work has begun to utilize areas in nearby Mental Health Centers. These facilities are being used as pre-release centers until permanent facilities are constructed.

- o Continued construction of a 900 bed medium security institution at Vienna (Vienna II).
- o Completed constructional capacity expansions at East Moline (200) and Sheridan (100).
- o Conversion of the Dixon Mental Health Center to a 1,250 bed medium security adult institution (the Dixon Correctional Center) continues. Currently, the facility houses 154 inmates. Bedspace will be increased as construction is completed.
- o Construction is underway for the new 900 bed medium security institution in Danville. Planning and modification work have begun.
- o Initiated cooperative training with Department of Law Enforcement of all Institutional Internal Investigators to ensure adequate investigation of crimes within the institutions.
- o Worked with the Bureau of Policy Development on the implementation of an adult reclassification system.
- o Upgraded training of institutional tactical units and standardized tactical unit equipment for all institutions.
- o Continued to upgrade uniform policies and procedures, and a system for monitoring and compliance.
- o Crisis intervention teams were selected and trained at all institutions.
- o Increased work and program assignment opportunities for inmates by maximizing resources at all institutions.
- o Knox County (Galesburg) was selected on November 30, 1983, as the site for a new 750 bed medium security institution converted from facilities known as the Galesburg Mental Health Center.
- o Dixon Springs and Hanna City Youth Centers were converted from juvenile institutions to adult work camps adding 180 beds.
- o Began expansion project at Dixon Springs which will increase the bedspace to 150 beds.
- o Continued training of cadre of adult institutions personnel identified as potential administrators of existing and future institutions. Several personnel were promoted.
- o "Stress reduction" programming has been provided for all adult institution personnel and continues to address both staff and inmate concerns.

- o Three institutions, Centralia, East Moline, and Graham Correctional Centers, were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.
- o Four institutions, Logan, Menard, Menard Psychiatric, and Vandalia, were reaccredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

b. Community Centers

Accomplishments for FY'83-FY'84

- o Reduced inmate violations.
- o Expanded public service projects to assist local government units and not-for-profit organizations.
- o Secured inmate employment assistance through the Illinois Job Service at four centers and ten adult institutions.
- o Negotiating formal coordination of service agreements with local JTPA agencies.
- o Maintained quality operations and inmate services during the spring of 1983 as most centers were threatened with closure due to budget cuts.
- o Developed the first comprehensive RFP for the solicitation and award of contracts for the operation of contractual community correctional centers.
- o Opened Crossroads Community Correctional Center, a 60-bed contractual center in Chicago, on August 12, 1983.
- o Opened Horizons Community Correctional Center, a 60-bed contractual center in Chicago, on November 17, 1983.
- o Increased the capacity of the Decatur Community Correctional Center by two beds on October 1, 1983.
- o By March, 1984, four Community Correctional Centers (Metro, Winnebago, Southern and Urbana) will be reaccredited by the Commission on Accreditation.
- o Implemented a Community Correctional Center screening instrument.

4. Historical Data

Since the mid-seventies the adult prison/center population has grown from just under 6,000 to over 15,600 inmates. Table 2-1 highlights this growth, noting end of year population figures for each adult institution and all community centers from 1975-1983.

The major problem has been increasing bed space capacity, while meeting basic inmate needs. Beginning in 1977, administrative staff, cognizant of the implications of crowded facilities, implemented plans to increase capacity for adult population:

- o ADULT INSTITUTIONS 5,194 BEDS
(See Table 2-2)
- o COMMUNITY CENTERS
726 (ADDED) - 359 (DELETED) = 367 BEDS
(See Table 2-3)

In addition, efforts were increased toward upgrading facilities to make use of all available bed space. These efforts continue as the Department continually searches for adequate living area to meet population demands. Appendix B provides a complete listing by institution of all Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY'73 - FY'84.

TABLE 2-1

ADULT INSTITUTION/CENTERS
 END OF YEAR POPULATION FIGURES
 1975-1983

INSTITUTIONS	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Centralia	-	-	-	-	-	194	752	750	964
Contractual Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Dixon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154
Dwight	163	219	285	313	355	300	403	424	464
East Moline	-	-	-	-	-	19	206	209	505
Graham	-	-	-	-	-	196	752	750	970
Joliet	893	943	1,199	1,073	1,244	1,239	1,079	1,104	1,242
Logan	-	-	-	506	738	785	824	812	972
Menard	1,847	2,269	2,612	2,615	2,600	2,584	2,602	2,601	2,617
Menard Psych.	228	256	291	329	353	360	391	390	424
Pontiac	1,286	1,575	1,991	1,505	1,772	1,867	1,935	1,940	1,877
Sheridan	263	276	320	328	452	491	503	487	529
Stateville	2,111	2,980	2,677	2,216	2,230	2,165	2,242	2,238	2,236
Vandalia	648	689	674	733	736	817	808	771	805
Vienna	479	530	570	639	674	712	709	713	858
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS	7,918	9,737	10,619	10,257	11,154	11,729	13,206	13,189	14,617
COMMUNITY CENTERS	192	289	296	397	529	771	788	706	726
COMBINED TOTAL	8,110	10,026	10,915	10,654	11,683	12,500	13,994	13,895	15,437

Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development 2-10-84

Source: Monthly Population Summary/Transfer Coordinator's Report

TABLE 2-2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS NEW BEDS ADDED SINCE 1977
1977-1983

YEAR	INSTITUTION	CONVERSION	# BEDS	EXISTING INSTITUTIONS	# BEDS	LOCATION/NEW INSTITUTIONS	# BEDS	NET BEDS ADDED
1977	Menard Special Unit	Chester Mental Health Ctr.	300	-	-	-	-	300
1977	Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln Mental Health Annex	750	-	-	-	-	750
1979	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	-	-	Three 50 Bed Units	150	-	-	150
1979	Sheridan Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-	100
1979	Dwight Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-	100
1980	Springfield Work Camp (Logan)	State Fair Building	50	-	-	-	-	50
1980	Vandalia Work Camp	-	-	One 50 Bed Unit	50	-	-	50
1980	Hardin County Work Camp (Vienna)	-	-	One 50 Bed Unit	50	-	-	50
1980-81	Graham Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	Hillsboro, Illinois	750	750
1980-81	Centralia Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	Centralia, Illinois	750	750
1980-81	East Moline Correctional Center	Adler Mental Health Center	200	-	-	East Moline, Illinois	-	200
1981	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-	100
1981-82	Stateville Correctional Center	Storage Area	180	-	-	-	-	180
1983-East Moline Work Camp #1		River Bend Community Center	60	-	-	East Moline, Illinois	-	60
1983-Dixon Springs Work Camp		IYC - Dixon Springs	80	-	-	Dixon Springs, Illinois	-	80
1983-Sheridan Correctional Center		-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-	100
1983-East Moline Correctional Center		-	-	One Housing Unit	200	-	-	200
1983-Joliet Correctional Center		Joliet Annex	90	-	-	-	-	90
1983-Contractual Institutions		-	-	-	-	State of Nevada	18	18
						Federal Prison System	9	9
						Illinois County Jails	68	68
1983-Stateville Correctional Center				One Housing Unit	300			300
1983-Dixon Correctional Center		Dixon Mental Health Center	154	-	-	Dixon, Illinois	-	154
1983-Centralia Correctional Center		Double Cell	200			-	-	200
1983-Graham Correctional Center		Double Cell	200			-	-	200
1983-Hanna City Work Camp		IYC - Hanna City	60			Hanna City, Illinois	-	60
1983-Logan Correctional Center		Storage Areas	100					100
1983-East Moline Work Camp #2		Storage Areas	25			East Moline, Illinois		25
TOTAL BEDS			2,449		1,150		1,595	5,194

TABLE 2-3

COMMUNITY CENTER BEDS ADDED/DELETED
WHICH IMPACT RATED CAPACITY
1977 - 1983

COMMUNITY CENTERS	MALE	FEMALE	CONTRACTUAL	# BEDS CLOSED	# BEDS ADDED TO EXISTING CENTERS	# BEDS ADDED TO LOCATION	NEW CENTERS # BEDS	NET BEDS ADDED
D.A.R.T. (Chicago)	X			-30				-30
W.I.N.D. (Chicago)		X		-25				-25
Inner City (Chicago)	X			-60		Chicago, IL	+60	0
Chicago Metro	X				+5			+5
Fox Valley (Aurora)	X				+20			+20
Joliet	X				+37			+37
Peoria	X		X	-28*		Peoria, IL	+34	+6
Southern Illinois	X				+7			+7
East St. Louis	X				+22			+22
Salvation Army (Men's-Chicago)	X		X		+66			+66
Urbana	X				+10			+10
Lake County	X		X	-10				-10
Winnebago	X				+18			+18
Salvation Army (Womens-Chicago)		X	X		+10	Chicago, IL	+20	+30
Ogle	X		X		-10	Oregon, IL	+10	0
Decatur	X				+2	Decatur, IL	+54	+52
F.R.E.E.	X		X	-39		Chicago, IL	+39	0
Sojourn House		X	X		+1	Springfield, IL	+1	+2
River Bend	X			-60		East Moline, IL	+60	0
Joe Hall	X		X	-60		Chicago, IL	+60	0
Jesse "Ma" Houston		X			+5	Chicago, IL	+30	+35
W.A.V.E.		X		-2		Rockford, IL		0
Chicago New Life	X		X	-35		Chicago, IL	-35	0
Crossroads	X		X			Chicago, IL	+60	+60
Horizons	X		X			Chicago, IL	+60	+60
TOTAL BEDS				-359	+204		+522	+367

Source: Transfer Coordinator's Report

Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development February, 1984

*Beds were in a state-run facility that closed in February, 1983. Center re-opened as a contractual facility in November, 1983.

5. Mission, Goals, Objectives and Performance Measurement

MISSION: TO INCARCERATE IN A SAFE AND HUMANE MANNER ALL ADULT OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE BASIC NEEDS OF THESE INMATES, AND TO ASSIST IN THEIR REINTEGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMS AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES.

TABLE 2-4

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/83
1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:	1.1 By July, 1983, increase bed space at Sheridan by 100 beds; an additional 100 beds will be added by June, 1984.	1.1 50 beds added July, 1983. 50 beds added December, 1983.
- reducing the population;	1.2 By July, 1983, to have operational a new kitchen and dietary department, capable of seating 350 inmates at Sheridan;	1.2 Completed May, 1983.
	1.3 By July, 1983, increase bed space at East Moline by 200 beds;	1.3 Budget constraints have delayed use; to be utilized by July, 1984.
	1.4 By October, 1983, utilize bed space at Dixon by 150 beds;	1.4 150 beds added.
	1.5 By March, 1984, convert existing bedspace at Hanna City and Dixon Springs to a total of 250 adult work camp beds (100 and 150 respectively);	1.5 In progress.
	1.6 By March, 1984, bring Hardin County Work Camp from 50 to 100 beds;	1.6 In progress.
	1.7 By April, 1984, complete hospital remodeling at Pontiac;	1.7. In progress.
	1.8 By May, 1984, complete new cellhouse at Stateville;	1.8 In progress.
-classification, assigning appropriate inmates to the various adult institutions;	1.9 To continue cooperative training with the Department of Law Enforcement and Institutional investigators, ensuring adequate investigation of crime within the institutions;	1.9. Training sessions held on Terrorism, VIP Security, Hostage Situations, Computer Technology in addition to mandatory 40 hours of investigation training.
-updating, modernizing and repairing existing physical plants;	1.10 Continue cooperation with the Juvenile Institutions; developing a departmental sense of purpose;	1.10 One hundred and three (103) new or revised AD's became effective. Ongoing review of AR's and AD's.
-developing increased training for staff in areas related to the safety and security in	1.11 Achieve ACA accreditation status for Pontiac, East Moline, and Stateville; and reaccreditation for Menard, Menard Psych, Logan and Vandalia;	1.11 Centralia, Graham and East Moline accredited. Logan, Menard, Menard Psych and Vandalia reaccredited.
-Planning for new institutional beds, either through conversion of under-utilized State facilities or building new ones.	1.12 Continue to expand medium security beds;	1.12 Cells at Graham, Sheridan, Centralia have been double celled. Lincoln, Jacksonville and Galesburg each selected for site of new or converted facilities.
	1.13 Continue to monitor the new classification system to ensure it is effective in placing inmates in the appropriate institution.	1.13 Classification system is working well.

TABLE 2-4

2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	1.14 By October 1983, implement the reclassification system.	1.14 In-progress-Evaluation instrument completed. Test sample to be made March, 1984. Implementation planned for July, 1984.
	1.15 Phase out commitments of misdemeanants.	1.15 Misdemeanants are no longer accepted at R&C Centers and are incarcerated at County Jails.
	2.1 During FY'84, continue to ensure that ARs and ADs are implemented consistently;	2.1 Ongoing.
	2.2 During FY'84, ensure that all adult institutions are in compliance in all areas of regulations and procedures evaluated on an annual basis;	2.2 All of the 14 institutions have been audited. Seven of 14 have been reaudited. Ongoing process.
	2.3 Continue to review and recommend necessary changes in ARs and ADs.	2.3 Ongoing review of AR's and AD's.
3. Increase programming that increases out-of-cell time	3.1 During FY'84, implement recommendations of Task Force on increasing work assignments in Correctional Industries;	3.1 16% increase.
	3.2 During FY'84, ensure that the maximum institutions maintain a plan which provides daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population;	3.2 All inmates in general population have a minimum of six hours out-of-cell time daily.
	3.3 During FY'84, ensure that maximum security institutions maintain a plan which provides regular out-of-cell time for inmates in segregation and protective custody population.	3.3 All inmates in segregation or protective custody are to receive a minimum of one hour out-of-cell time daily.
4. To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.	4.1 During FY'84, continue to provide training to identified group;	4.1 Career staff have been identified and exposed to specific skills and experiences to develop their expertise as future administrators.
	4.2 During FY'84, continue to provide training to audit at an institution other than the one where they are stationed.	4.2 A number of non-audit staff have participated in audits at various institutions throughout the year.
5. To develop specific "crisis groups" such as Statewide Escape Teams.	5.1 During FY'84, ensure that two teams are available for immediate response to (crisis) escape situations.	5.1 Two Corrections Emergency Response Teams have been established, totaling 34 people.
6. To provide specific training on how to cope with stress more effectively.	6.1 During FY'84, on-site In-Service Stress Training will be provided to all personnel.	6.1 77 instructors have been trained in stress management. These instructors have in turn trained over 2,790 employees of DOC.
	6.2 In FY'84, a Family Stress Program will be established at each institution for its personnel.	6.2 Family-Stress programs are being established at Pontiac/Joliet.
	6.3 In FY'84, all adult institutions will implement a physical fitness program for its personnel.	6.3 All facilities have initiated some type of fitness activity exercise rooms, sports competition, team sports.

TABLE 2-5

COMMUNITY CENTERS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RESULTS

FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/84
1. To enhance resident participation in constructive programmatic, employment, or public work activities.	1.1 To meet established minimum programmatic activity standards within the context of operating realities.	87% of residents participating in approved programming.
	1.2 Identify and develop viable primary programmatic options for resident involvement, including employment, educational vocational training, public works and public service projects.	On-Going.
2. To maintain operational and programmatic standards.	2.1 To correct any operating deficiency noted by internal and departmental audits.	On-Going.
	2.2 To provide in-service training.	Met and on-going.
	2.3 Develop an impact analysis prior to implementing new policy and procedures.	On-Going.

TABLE 2-6

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
FY'85

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
<p>1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:</p>	<p>1.1 By July, 1984, open and utilize new existing center and renovated educational/medical building at Sheridan;</p>	<p>Utilization.</p>
<p>- reducing the population;</p>	<p>1.2 By January, 1985, increase bedspace at Lincoln and Jacksonville to 500 each;</p>	<p># of beds added.</p>
<p>- classification, assigning appropriate inmates to the various adult institutions;</p>	<p>1.3 By December, 1984, increase usable bedspace at Dixon to 846 beds;</p>	<p># of beds added.</p>
<p>- updating, modernizing and repairing existing physical plants;</p>	<p>1.4 By August, 1984, expand Joliet Annex an additional 90 beds;</p>	<p># of beds added.</p>
<p>- developing increased training for staff in areas related to the safety and security in the institutional environment;</p>	<p>1.5 By February, 1985, 900 beds at Vienna II with initial placements December, 1984</p>	<p># of beds added.</p>
<p>- planning for new institutional beds, either through conversion of under-utilized State facilities or building new ones.</p>	<p>1.6 By Fall, 1984, begin construction of new dining facilities at Joliet;</p>	<p>Amount of construction completed.</p>
	<p>1.7 Achieve ACA accreditation for Pontiac and Stateville Correctional Centers</p>	<p># institutions accredited or reaccredited.</p>
	<p>1.8 To continue cooperative training with the Department of Law Enforcement and Institutional Investigators, ensuring adequate investigation of crime within the institutions;</p>	
	<p>1.9 Continue cooperation with the Juvenile Institutions, developing a departmental sense of purpose;</p>	
	<p>1.10 Continue expansion of medium security beds;</p>	
	<p>1.11 By July, 1984, implement reclassification instrument to ensure effectiveness in institutional placements;</p>	
	<p>1.12 By July, 1984, relocate Central R & C from Vandalia to Graham;</p>	

TABLE 2-6

	1.13 Increase in-service training programs particularly for supervisory personnel on supervisory skills, communication skills, and departmental procedures;	# of supervision staff receiving in-service training.
	1.14 By December, 1984, begin remodeling/building of kitchen/dining room complex at Stateville;	Amount of work accomplished.
	1.15 By Fall, 1984, begin construction of Joliet dining room;	Amount of work accomplished.
	1.16 By Spring, 1985, begin sewer drainage improvements at Joliet;	Amount of work accomplished.
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	2.1 During FY'85, continue to ensure that ARs and ADs are implemented consistently;	Percent of compliance with ARs and ADs.
	2.2 During FY'85, ensure that all adult institutions are in compliance in all areas of regulations and procedures evaluated on an annual basis;	
	2.3 Continue to review and recommend necessary changes in ARs and ADs.	
3. Increase programming that increases out-of-cell time.	3.1 During FY'85, expand Correctional Industry work assignments through expansion of industry products;	# of new products or endeavors.
	3.2 During FY'85, ensure that the maximum institutions maintain a plan which provides daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population;	
	3.3 During FY'85, ensure that maximum security institutions maintain a plan which provides regular out-of-cell time for inmates in segregation and protective custody population;	
	3.4 During FY'85, despite an increase in total population, maintain or reduce segregation placements through alternative disciplinary action;	
	3.5 During FY'85, increase evening programming at all facilities where security would not be compromised;	
	3.6 By December 31, 1984, add 100 inmate assignments through Correctional Industries at Vienna, Graham, Pontiac and Stateville.	# of assignments added.

TABLE 2-6

4.	To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.	4.1	During FY'85, continue to provide training to identified groups;	
		4.2	During FY'85, have them assist in at least one audit at an institution other than the one where they are stationed.	
5.	To have available specific "crisis groups" such as Statewide Escape Teams.	5.1	During FY'85, ensure that two teams are available for immediate response to (crisis) escape situations.	
6.	Through specific training or programs which provide coping skills and increase awareness of staff-related problems and which provide support or recognition of their achievements.	6.1	During FY'85, on-site In-Service Stress Training will be provided to all personnel;	
		6.2	In FY'85, a Family Stress Program will be established at several institutions for personnel.	# of programs established and participants.
		6.3	In FY'85, all adult institutions will implement a physical fitness program for their personnel.	
		6.4	By December, 1984, all adult facilities will implement a program to recognize its staff for years of service and exceptional achievements.	# of awards given.
7.	To promote family stability for inmates in adult institutions.	7.1	In FY'85, a family advocate program will be implemented at Dwight Correctional Center.	

TABLE 2-7

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
 FY85

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
1. To identify the most appropriate inmate in Community Correctional Centers.	1.1 To refine CCC classification procedures/system.	Reduction in number of inappropriate placements as measured by the revocation rate.
2. Revise Community Correctional Center procedures into standard Administrative Directives Format.	2.1 Select and revise those procedures appropriate for Administrative Directives.	Adoption of new Community Correctional Center Administrative Directives.
	2.2 Develop Community Correctional Center handbooks to cover procedures not appropriate for Administrative Directives.	Completion of CCC handbook.
	2.3 Eliminate all unnecessary or outdated procedures.	
3. To more appropriately match the programmatic opportunities and privileges system with the changing needs of the inmate population.	3.1 To restructure the CCC level system.	Adoption of the level system. Increase in inmate program activity. Reduction of serious incidents.
4. To maintain accreditation status for Centers with Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.	4.1 To correct any operating deficiency noted in the previous accreditation process.	Centers are reaccredited.
	4.2 To correct operating deficiency noted by internal and departmental audits.	

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

<u>PROGRAM DATA</u>	<u>FY'83</u>	<u>FY'84</u>	<u>FY'85</u>
<u>ADULT INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Expenditures and Appropriations	\$175,643.4	\$204,963.5	\$257,959.8
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	13,253	14,454	16,991
Total Number of Staff, Adult Institutions (EOY)	5,483	6,535	8,161
Total Number of Security Staff (EOY)	3,650	4,333	5,309
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$ 13,253	\$ 14,180	\$ 15,153**
Cost/Service Areas			
Residential	\$ 5,178	\$ 5,749	\$ 6,291
Security	\$ 6,294	\$ 6,571	\$ 6,907
Clinic	\$ 529	\$ 546	\$ 586
Medical	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,369
Inmate/Total Staff	2.42	2.21	2.08
Inmate/Security Staff	3.63	3.34	3.20
<u>COMMUNITY CENTERS</u>			
Expenditures and Appropriations	\$ 8,709.1	\$ 8,296.2	\$ 16,956.2
Less Room & Board Paid by Residents	<u>-152.8</u>	<u>-185.4</u>	<u>-227.6</u>
Total	\$ 8,556.3	\$ 8,110.8	\$ 16,728.6
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	685	676	1,019
Recipients - Total Number Served	2,055	2,078	2,418
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	153	189	370
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$ 12,491	\$ 11,998	\$ 16,417
*Cost/Number Inmates Served	\$ 4,164	\$ 3,903	\$ 6,918
<u>ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS</u>			
Expenditures and Appropriations	\$181,304.2	\$210,822.1	\$264,314.2
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	13,938	15,130	18,010
Total Number of Staff	5,636	6,724	8,531
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$ 13,008	\$ 13,934	**\$ 14,676

*This cost figure is calculated by taking the Net Expenditures and Appropriations (expenditures and appropriations minus room and board) for the fiscal year and dividing by the total number of recipients receiving Community Correctional Center services during the fiscal year.

**Cost/Average Daily Population calculation does not include Danville Correctional Center's request of \$499.3.

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

More people are being sentenced to IDOC custody than have been at any time in history. The total prison population has more than doubled since 1974, and the incarceration rate (prison admissions per 100,000 State population) has increased from 34.4 in 1973, to 95.8 in 1983.

During the period of limited state resources, adult institutions/centers have operated in a maintenance mode while expanding capacity and stretching staff resources. With the commitment to expand capacity to house all inmates for their full sentence, adult institutions/centers will receive a 14% increase in Departmental general funds. In FY'85 staff will be added to supervise the additional 2,695 beds in existing and new institutions.

The population is projected to exceed 21,004 by 1986.

a. Magnitude of the Problem

The increased population has made necessary administrative actions to adequately house inmates through doubling up of cell space, renovation of areas within existing institutions, leasing facilities, converting facilities or building new institutions.

Prior to July 12, 1983, the Department utilized the Forced Release Program to maintain population levels and close the gap between projected population and capacity. The Forced Release Program allowed the Director to ease crowding by releasing early those inmates who were near the end of their sentence and who had records of good behavior. Between June, 1980 and July 8, 1983, 10,019 inmates were forced released.

Opposition to the forced release practice resulted in an Illinois Supreme Court decision (July 12, 1983) on "Meritorious Good Time" which effectively stopped forced release. The court ruled that an inmate could receive no more than 90 days meritorious good time off his sentence per period of incarceration. This action compelled the department to significantly alter its population projections and look for increased capacity. By the end of FY'85, it is projected the population will increase by 5,000 inmates. 2,695 beds have been identified and are planned to be on line by the end of FY'85, and an additional 2,096 by the end of FY'86. In an unprecedented building program, the department will expand capacity to house all inmates for their full sentence. (See Table 1-5 and Figure 1-12.)

In the interim, the department's current adult population exceeds present capacity, a problem which is expected to continue despite the addition of 2,383 beds during FY'84; including 1,644 institutional, 470 work camps, 68 county jails, 30 out-of-state, and 171 community center beds.

As of December 31, 1983, 15,437 inmates were housed in 15 institutions and 15 community centers with a combined rated capacity of 15,318. The Dwight Correctional center for adult females was 64 over its rated capacity of 400. (See Table 2-1.)

The dilemma for Corrections remains:

- o The public's demand for longer prison sentences, especially for violent crimes, results in more offenders in prison for longer periods of time. Sentencing laws cannot be effective unless sufficient prison space exists to incarcerate criminals for their entire sentence.
- o Increased crowding speeds physical deterioration of facilities and taxes staff and program resources. Many inmates become more difficult to handle with reduced opportunities in activities which prevent idleness and redirect potentially aggressive, predatory behavior.
- o Court ordered improvements in prison conditions, especially in overcrowded prisons, have resulted in higher operating expenses and reduced inmate capacity during the time improvements are being implemented, sometimes as long as a year.

b. Population Characteristics

The analysis of inmate admissions and exits has provided insight into changes in prison/center population, both in total numbers and types of offenders.

1) Admissions

Admissions are defined as inmates admitted with felony sentences, with misdemeanor sentences, and as defaulters - those with or without a new sentence who have been returned to the institution as a community supervision violator. After 1983, this definition will be altered as a result of legislation signed in July, 1983, which precludes commitment of misdemeanants to the department.

Table 2-8 shows the incarceration rate for adult admissions. Incarceration rate is the total number of IDOC admissions per 100,000 people within the State of Illinois. The incarceration rate steadily increased from 34.4 per 100,000 in 1973 to 91.7 in 1982 and 95.8 in 1983. Figure 2-1 depicts these changes.

From 1965-1983, felony and defaulter admissions have steadily increased. Misdemeanant admissions declined through 1980, showing an increase of 35.6% (227) through 1982. This rate has been curtailed with the passage of a bill requiring misdemeanants to be incarcerated in county facilities. In 1983, felony admissions increased by 8% (543). Figure 2-2 depicts these changes in average monthly admissions. Table 2-9 notes from 1973 to 1983 a 188.8% (604) increase in average monthly admissions. This continues to put a severe strain on Reception and Classification Centers, especially at Joliet, which receives 80% of all admissions.

Table 2-10 notes actual admissions from 1965 through 1983. From 1973 to 1983, admissions increased by 188.7%, an increase of 7,245 admissions over the 1973 base figure of 3,839. For 1982, total admissions were 10,467, an increase of 6.2% (609). For 1983, total admissions were 11,084, an increase of 5.9% (617). Felony admissions and defaulters are the primary force in Illinois prison population.

The IDOC prison population comes primarily from Cook County (60.3%) (Table 2-11). For downstate, St. Clair (2.6%), Lake (2.5%), Madison (2.5%), Peoria (2.5%), DuPage (2.4%), Kane (2.2%), Champaign (2.0%), Winnebago (1.9%), Macon (1.7%), and McLean (1.1%) were the top ten committing counties in 1983. Combined with Cook, these counties account for 81.7% of total commitments for 1983. Figure 2-3 presents a view of the top 11 committing counties for 1983. Table 2-12 provides a profile of institution population as of December 31, 1983.

2) Exits

Figure 2-4 depicts changes in average monthly exits since 1965 by these categories: parole, nondiscretionary exits - such as expiration of sentence or mandatory supervised release - and other. Table 2-13 notes from 1973 to 1983, a 129% (445) increase in average monthly exits. With the discontinuation of forced release in July, 1983, average monthly exits in 1983 have actually decreased by 9.4% (-82). Even with the decrease, there continues to be a strain on Community Services Division supervision staff and fiscal resources.

Table 2-14 notes actual exits from 1965 through 1983. Note after four years of enactment of Determinate Sentencing, less than 5% of 1983 total exits were exits to parole. Approximately 1,200 inmates in the prison population are still serving indeterminate sentences. In 1983, admissions continue to exceed exits.

Release rate is the total number of IDOC exits per 100,000 people within the State of Illinois. Table 2-15 shows release rate for adult exits. The release rate steadily increased from 37.1 in 1973 to 91.7 in 1982. In 1983, the release rate decreased by 10.6% (-9.7) to 82.0. Figure 2-5 depicts these changes.

3) Capacity

Figure 2-6 shows the direction additions in capacity have taken with regard to current definitions of maximum, medium, and minimum (includes farm and work camp) security institutional designations. Table 2-16 shows the aggregate numbers.

Maximum security institutions, which comprised 78% of total capacity (7,649) in FY'75, comprise 52.4% of total capacity 15,457 in FY'84. Medium security institutions have increased from 12% of total capacity (7,649) in FY'75 to 31.0% of total capacity 15,457 in FY'84. Minimum security institutions have increased from 10% of total capacity (7,649) in FY'75 to 16.6% of total capacity (15,457) in FY'84. Community Correctional Centers have increased from 2.8% of total capacity in FY'75, to 4.4% of total capacity in FY'84.

Despite exerted efforts to increase capacity, the Department has not stayed ahead of the influx of prison admissions. More than two-thirds of the present population capacity (72%) are in institutions 40 years old or older. (Table 2-17.)

For the future, existing capacity levels will not provide the needed space to incarcerate the increasing prison population. Therefore, this Agency is devoting considerable time toward planning for the future incarceration needs of Illinois.

TABLE 2-8

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INCARCERATION RATE: 1970-1983

Year	Illinois Population	Admissions				Incarceration Rate (Per 100,000)
		Total	Felon	Defaulters	Misdem.	
1970	11,113,976	4,927	2,343	477	2,107	44.3
1971	11,182,000	4,437	2,354	264	1,819	39.7
1972	11,244,000	4,375	2,550	292	1,533	38.9
1973	11,175,160	3,839	2,736	190	913	34.4
1974	11,131,000	4,544	3,372	295	877	40.8
1975	11,145,000	6,032	4,509	601	922	54.1
1976	11,229,000	6,457	4,733	789	935	57.5
1977	11,246,140	6,922	5,029	1,177	716	61.6
1978	11,243,000	7,423	5,254	1,591	578	66.0
1979	11,243,000	8,478	5,905	1,949	624	75.4
1980	11,349,000	9,240	6,154	2,448	638	81.4
1981	11,351,641	9,858	7,203	1,878	777	86.8
1982	11,416,513	10,467	6,764	2,838	865	91.7
1983	11,566,701	11,084	7,307	3,218	559	95.8

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Source: Planning & Research

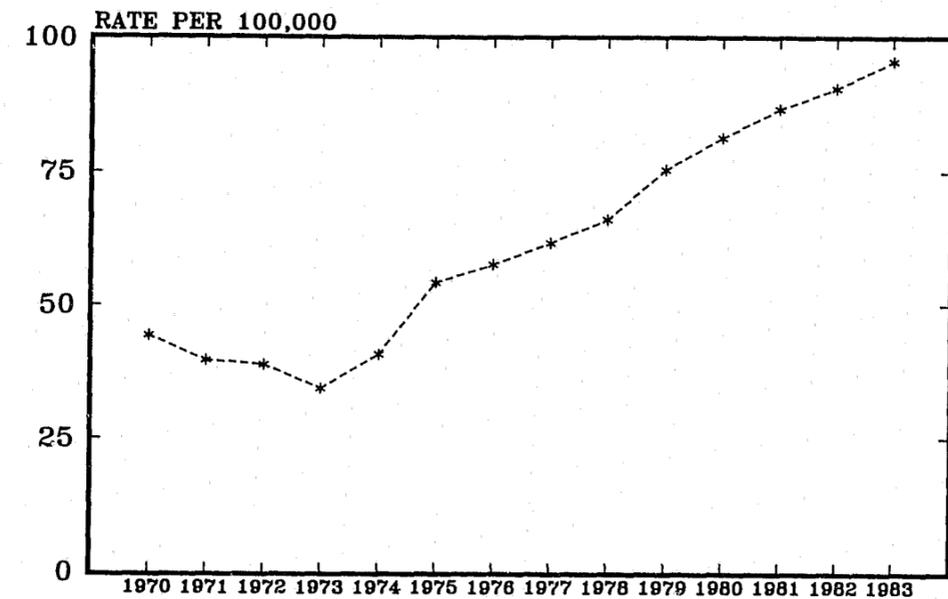
TABLE 2-9 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS: 1965-1983

Year	Average Monthly Admissions			
	Felony	Defaulters	Misdemeanor	Total
1965	206	53	182	441
1966	162	50	188	400
1967	181	55	202	437
1968	196	66	234	496
1969	208	63	197	468
1970	195	40	176	411
1971	196	22	152	370
1972	213	24	128	365
1973	228	16	76	320
1974	281	25	73	379
1975	376	50	77	503
1976	394	66	78	538
1977	419	98	60	577
1978	438	133	48	619
1979	492	162	52	707
1980	513	204	53	770
1981	601	157	65	822
1982	564	237	72	872
1983	609	268	47	924

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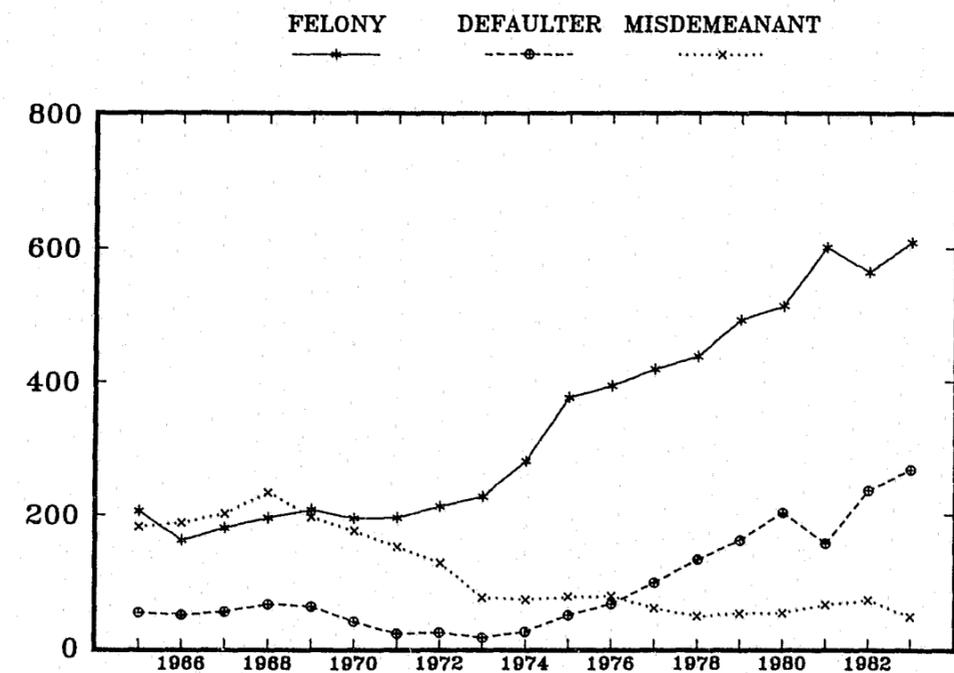
Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation
 Data File

FIGURE 2-1 ILLINOIS INCARCERATION RATE
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1970 TO 1983



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FIGURE 2-2 AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1965 TO 1983



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TABLE 2-10 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADMISSIONS: 1965-1983

Year	Felony			Defaulters			Misdemeanor			Total Admissions		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female*	Total	Male	Female
1965	2,471	2,356	115	641	623	18	2,182	2,182	-	5,294	5,161	133
1966	1,941	1,848	93	598	583	15	2,257	2,257	-	4,796	4,688	108
1967	2,166	2,071	95	658	642	16	2,423	2,423	-	5,247	5,136	111
1968	2,352	2,260	92	787	766	21	2,809	2,809	-	5,948	5,835	113
1969	2,493	2,396	97	756	743	13	2,361	2,361	-	5,610	5,500	110
1970	2,343	2,292	51	477	473	4	2,107	2,107	-	4,927	4,872	55
1971	2,354	2,284	70	264	258	6	1,819	1,819	-	4,437	4,361	76
1972	2,550	2,455	95	292	281	11	1,533	1,533	-	4,375	4,269	106
1973	2,736	2,640	96	190	182	8	913	913	-	3,839	3,735	104
1974	3,372	3,245	127	295	286	9	877	877	-	4,544	4,408	136
1975	4,509	4,341	168	601	597	4	922	922	-	6,032	5,860	172
1976	4,733	4,508	225	789	782	7	935	935	-	6,457	6,225	232
1977	5,029	4,776	253	1,177	1,157	20	716	716	-	6,922	6,649	273
1978	5,254	5,005	249	1,591	1,556	35	578	578	-	7,423	7,139	284
1979	5,905	5,636	269	1,949	1,916	33	624	624	-	8,478	8,176	302
1980	6,154	5,884	270	2,448	2,400	48	638	638	-	9,240	8,922	318
1981	7,203	6,868	335	1,878	1,828	50	777	748	29	9,858	9,444	414
1982	6,764	6,363	401	2,838	2,779	59	865	792	73	10,467	9,934	533
1983	7,307	6,934	373	3,218	3,108	110	559	529	30	11,084	10,571	513

- Refers to missing data
 * Misdemeanant data for female was included in Felony Admissions

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Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation Data File

TABLE 2-11 1983 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY
ADULT INSTITUTIONS

COUNTY	%	COUNTY	%
ADAMS	.3	LEE	.4
ALEXANDER	.3	LIVINGSTON	.3
BOND	.1	LOGAN	.2
BOONE	.1	MCDONOUGH	.2
BROWN	.1	MCHENRY	.7
BUREAU	.1	MCLEAN	1.1
CALHOUN	0.0	MACON	1.7
CARROLL	0.0	MACOUPIN	.2
CASS	.1	MADISON	2.5
CHAMPAIGN	2.0	MARION	.5
CHRISTIAN	.1	MARSHALL	0.0
CLARK	.1	MASON	.1
CLAY	0.0	MASSAC	0.0
CLINTON	.1	MENARD	.1
COLES	.4	MERCER	.1
COOK	60.3	MONROE	.1
CRAWFORD	.1	MONTGOMERY	.2
CUMBERLAND	0.0	MORGAN	.3
DE KALB	.2	MOULTRIE	.1
DE WITT	.1	OGLE	.1
DOUGLAS	.1	PEORIA	2.5
DU PAGE	2.4	PERRY	.3
EDGAR	.1	PIATT	0.0
EDWARDS	.1	PIKE	.1
EFFINGHAM	.1	POPE	0.0
FAYETTE	.1	PULASKI	.2
FORD	0.0	PUTNAM	0.0
FRANKLIN	.3	RANDOLPH	.3
FULTON	.5	RICHLAND	.1
GALLATIN	.1	ROCK ISLAND	.9
GREENE	0.0	ST. CLAIR	2.6
GRUNDY	.1	SALINE	.3
HAMILTON	.1	SANGAMON	.9
HANCOCK	.1	SCHUYLER	0.0
HARDIN	0.0	SCOTT	0.0
HENDERSON	0.0	SHELBY	.1
HENRY	.3	STARK	0.0
IROQUOIS	.2	STEPHENSON	.6
JACKSON	.5	TAZEWELL	.7
JASPER	0.0	UNION	0.0
JEFFERSON	.3	VERMILION	.5
JERSEY	.2	WABASH	.1
JO DAVIESS	0.0	WARREN	.1
JOHNSON	.1	WASHINGTON	.1
KANE	2.2	WAYNE	.1
KANKAKEE	.6	WHITE	.2
KENDALL	0.0	WHITESIDE	.3
KNOX	.3	WILL	1.0
LAKE	2.5	WILLIAMSON	.4
LA SALLE	.6	WINNEBAGO	1.9
LAWRENCE	.1	WOODFORD	.1

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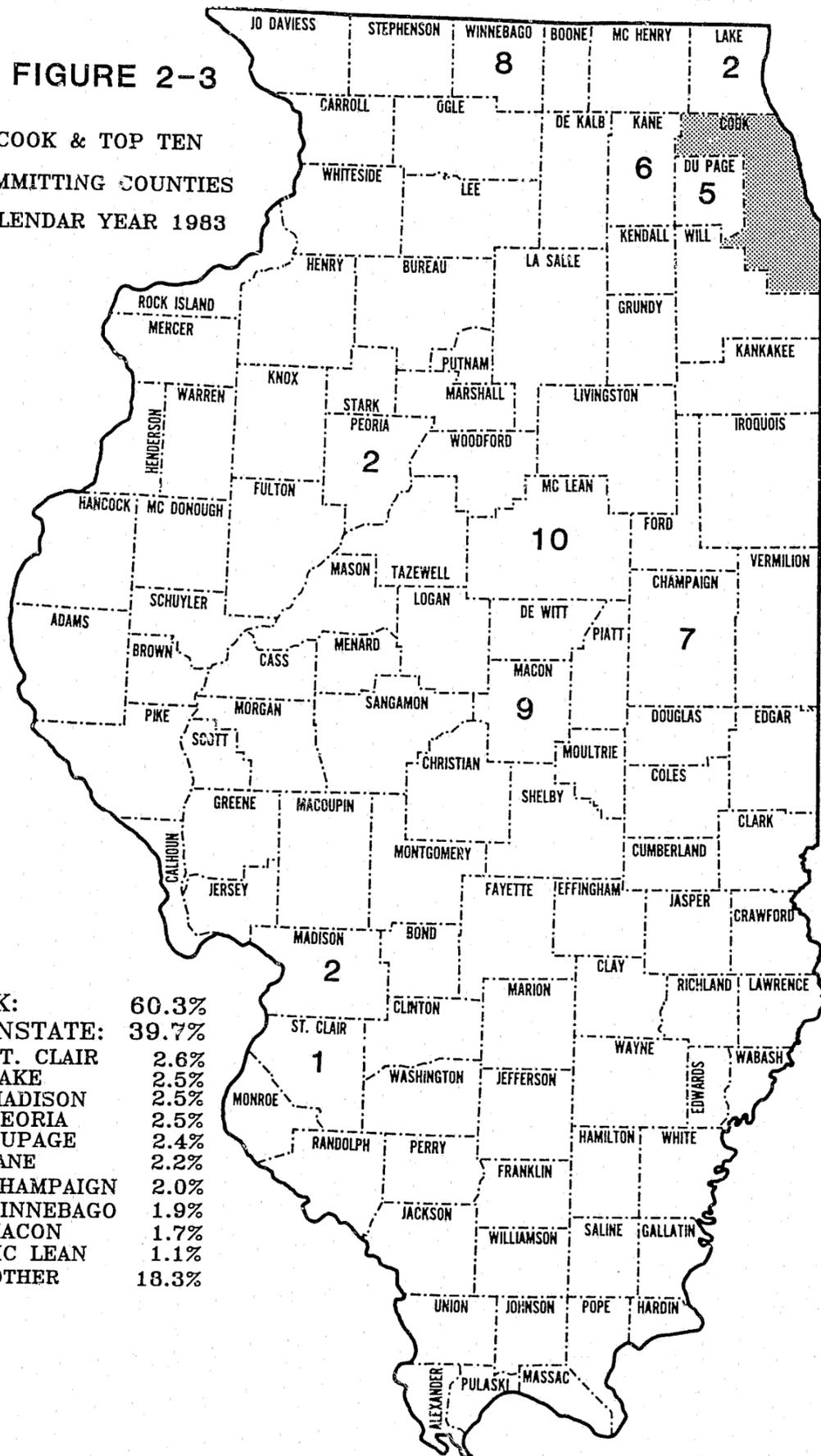
- NOTE: 1. Percents rounded to one decimal place.
2. Counties with no commitments in 1983 were Edwards and Putnam.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

FIGURE 2-3

**COOK & TOP TEN
COMMITTING COUNTIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1983**



COOK:	60.3%
DOWNSTATE:	39.7%
1. ST. CLAIR	2.6%
2. LAKE	2.5%
2. MADISON	2.5%
2. PEORIA	2.5%
5. DUPAGE	2.4%
6. KANE	2.2%
7. CHAMPAIGN	2.0%
8. WINNEBAGO	1.9%
9. MACON	1.7%
10. MC LEAN	1.1%
OTHER	18.3%

TABLE 2-12

ADULT INSTITUTION INMATE PROFILE
DECEMBER 1983

	NUMBER	PERCENT
RACE		
Unknown	7	0.0
Asian	5	0.0
Black	8,977	60.9
American Indian	30	0.2
Hispanic	998	6.8
White	4,735	32.1
CRIME		
Unknown	26	0.2
Murder	2,354	16.0
Class X	5,425	36.8
Class 1	1,793	12.2
Class 2	3,368	22.8
Class 3	1,493	10.1
Class 4	250	1.7
Misdemeanor	20	0.1
Unclassified	23	0.2
AGE		
Unknown	14	0.1
17	74	0.5
18 - 20	2,020	13.7
21 - 24	3,615	24.5
25 - 30	4,525	30.7
31 - 40	3,231	21.9
41 - 50	904	6.1
51 Or Over	369	2.5

TOTAL POPULATION = 14,752

TABLE 2-13

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS: 1965-1983

Year	Average Monthly Exits			Total
	Parole	Nondiscretionary Exit	Other	
1965	214	297	3	514
1966	212	254	27	493
1967	212	279	13	504
1968	214	288	14	516
1969	185	279	6	470
1970	248	235	42	525
1971	229	172	21	422
1972	222	152	14	388
1973	212	110	23	345
1974	234	75	63	372
1975	276	81	33	390
1976	259	83	58	400
1977	366	67	72	505
1978	467	81	100	648
1979	279	244	109	632
1980	195	363	23	581
1981	89	606	8	704
1982	61	807	4	872
1983	37	750	3	790

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Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation
Data File

TABLE 2-14 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

EXITS: 1965-1983

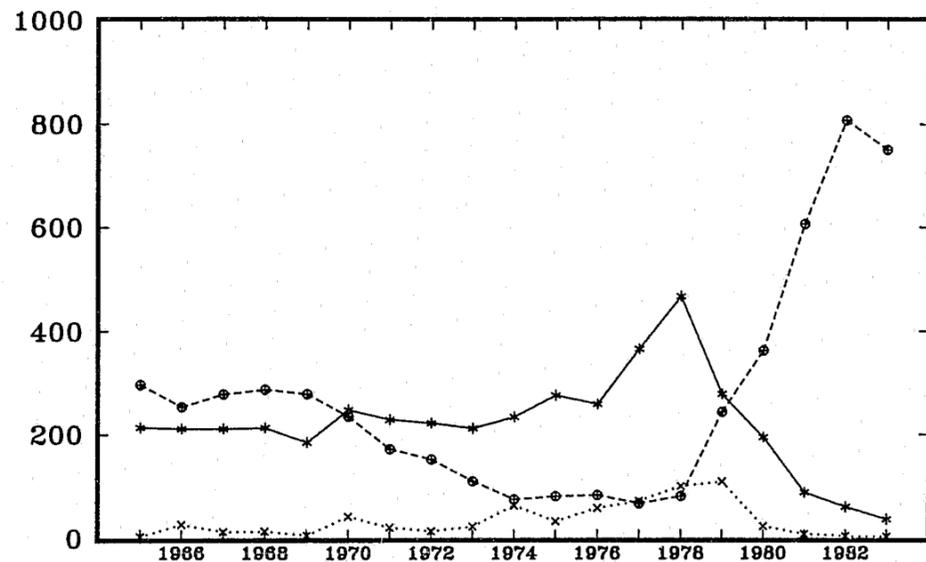
Year	Parole			Nondiscretionary Exits			Other			Total Exits		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1965	2,573	2,468	105	3,566	3,518	48	36	32	4	6,175	6,018	157
1966	2,541	2,444	97	3,042	2,999	43	323	321	2	5,906	5,764	142
1967	2,547	2,449	98	3,350	3,288	62	157	155	2	6,054	5,892	162
1968	2,563	2,471	92	3,454	3,418	36	164	163	1	6,181	6,052	129
1969	2,214	2,150	64	3,352	3,315	37	69	69	0	5,635	5,534	101
1970	2,979	2,905	74	2,820	2,803	17	501	492	9	6,300	6,200	100
1971	2,752	2,686	66	2,059	2,047	12	254	236	18	5,065	4,969	96
1972	2,660	2,602	58	1,823	1,804	19	173	172	1	4,656	4,578	78
1973	2,547	2,486	61	1,322	1,303	19	274	274	0	4,143	4,063	80
1974	2,802	2,731	71	900	885	15	759	757	2	4,461	4,373	88
1975	3,307	3,244	63	968	941	27	401	401	0	4,676	4,586	90
1976	3,113	3,066	47	992	963	29	692	692	0	4,797	4,721	76
1977	4,389	4,246	143	805	783	22	868	868	0	6,062	5,897	165
1978	5,605	5,450	155	976	934	42	1,197	1,196	1	7,778	7,580	198
1979	3,352	3,273	79	2,926	2,796	130	1,311	1,310	1	7,589	7,379	210
1980	2,336	2,316	20	4,358	4,105	253	275	273	2	6,969	6,694	275
1981	1,067	1,049	18	7,277	6,996	281	100	99	1	8,118	7,818	300
1982	731	715	16	9,686	9,201	485	49	46	3	10,466	9,962	504
1983	442	426	16	9,033	8,579	454	35	33	2	9,480	9,480	441

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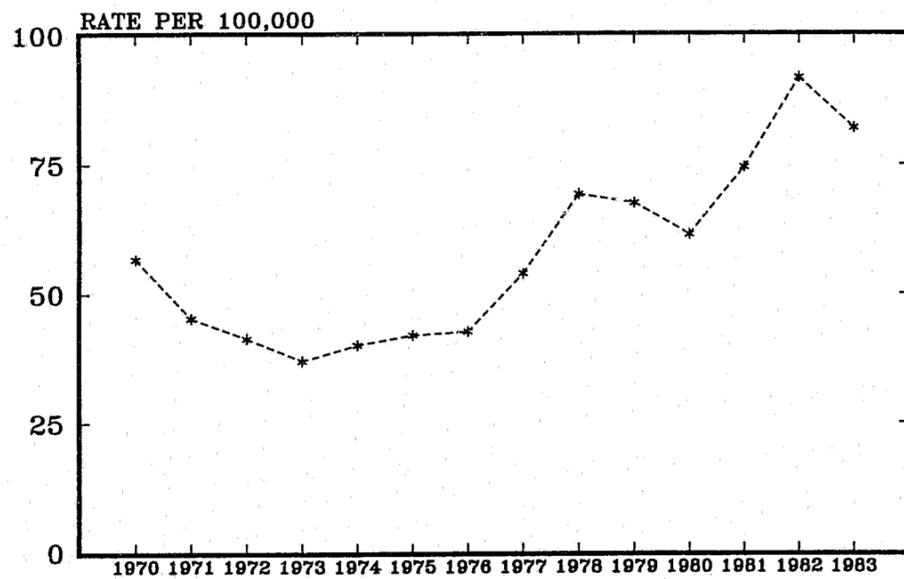
Source: Derived from Research & Evaluation
Data File

FIGURE 2-4
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1965 TO 1983
PAROLE NONDISCRETIONARY OTHER



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FIGURE 2-5
ILLINOIS RELEASE RATE
ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1970 TO 1983



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TABLE 2-15

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RELEASE RATE: 1970-1983

Year	Illinois Population	Exits				Release Rate (Per 100,000)
		Total	Parole	Nondiscre. tionary Exits	Other	
1970	11,113,976	6,300	2,979	2,820	501	56.7
1971	11,182,000	5,065	2,752	2,059	254	45.3
1972	11,244,000	4,656	2,660	1,823	173	41.4
1973	11,175,160	4,143	2,547	1,322	274	37.1
1974	11,131,000	4,461	2,802	900	759	40.1
1975	11,145,000	4,676	3,307	968	401	42.0
1976	11,229,000	4,797	3,113	992	692	42.7
1977	11,246,140	6,062	4,389	805	868	53.9
1978	11,243,000	7,778	5,605	976	1,197	69.2
1979	11,243,000	7,589	3,352	2,926	1,311	67.5
1980	11,349,000	6,969	2,336	4,358	275	61.4
1981	11,351,641	8,444	1,067	7,277	100	74.4
1982	11,416,513	10,466	731	9,686	49	91.7
1983	11,566,701	9,480	442	9,003	35	82.0

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Source: Planning & Research

TABLE 2-16

State of Illinois - Department of Corrections
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY DESIGNATION
 Fiscal Year 1975 through Fiscal Year 1984

INSTIT. SECURITY DESIGNATIONS	FY75		FY76		FY77		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
MAXIMUM																						
Dwight	176		220		300		300		300		400		400		400		400		400		400	
Joliet	800		1,200		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,340	
Menard	1,710		2,510		2,410		2,270		2,270		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	250		275		300		315		315		315		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	1,200		1,705		1,750		1,950		1,800		1,800		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Stateville	1,800		2,700		2,500		2,175		2,175		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050	
Federal ¹	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		10	
MAXIMUM TOTAL	5,936	78	8,610	82	8,510	80	8,260	73	8,110	71	8,085	71	7,995	60	7,995	60	7,995	60	7,995	60	8,095	52
MEDIUM																						
Centralia	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750		750		750		950	
Dixon	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		0		-		134	
Graham	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750		750		750		950	
Logan	-		-		-		750		750		750		750		750		750		750		858	
Men. Spec. Unit	-		-		-		-		-		-		250		250		250		250		250	
Pontiac MSU	-		-		-		-		-		-		300		300		300		300		300	
Sheridan	265		285		325		325		425		425		425		425		425		425		625	
Vandalia	650		690		700		700		700		700		700		700		700		700		700	
Other State ¹	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		20	
MEDIUM TOTAL	915	12	975	9	1,025	10	1,775	16	1,875	16	1,875	16	3,925	30	3,925	30	3,925	30	3,925	30	4,807	31
MINIMUM																						
East Moline	-		-		-		-		-		-		200		200		200		200		600	
Jacksonville	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		150	
Lincoln	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		150	
Vienna	508		575		625		685		685		685		685		685		685		685		685	
County Jail ¹	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		79	
MINIMUM TOTAL	508	7	575	6	625	6	685	6	685	6	685	6	885	7	885	7	885	7	885	7	1,664	11
FARM																						
Menard	90		90		240		350		350		350		90		90		90		90		90	
Pontiac	-		50		50		50		200		200		-		-		-		-		-	
Stateville	200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
FARM TOTAL	290	3	340	3	490	4	600	5	750	7	750	7	290	2	290	2	290	2	290	2	290	
WORK CAMP																						
Dixon Springs (Vienna)	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		150	
East Moline #1	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		60	
East Moline #2	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		60	
Hanna City	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		100	
Hardin Co. (Vienna)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50		50		50		150	
Springfield (Lincoln)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50		50		50		50	
Vandalia	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50		50		50		50	
WORK CAMP TOTAL	-		-		-		-		-		-		150	1	150	1	150	1	150	1	620	4
COMBINED TOTALS	7,649		10,500		10,650		11,320	1	1,420		11,395		13,245		13,245		13,245		13,245		15,476	

¹ Refers to contractual bedspace

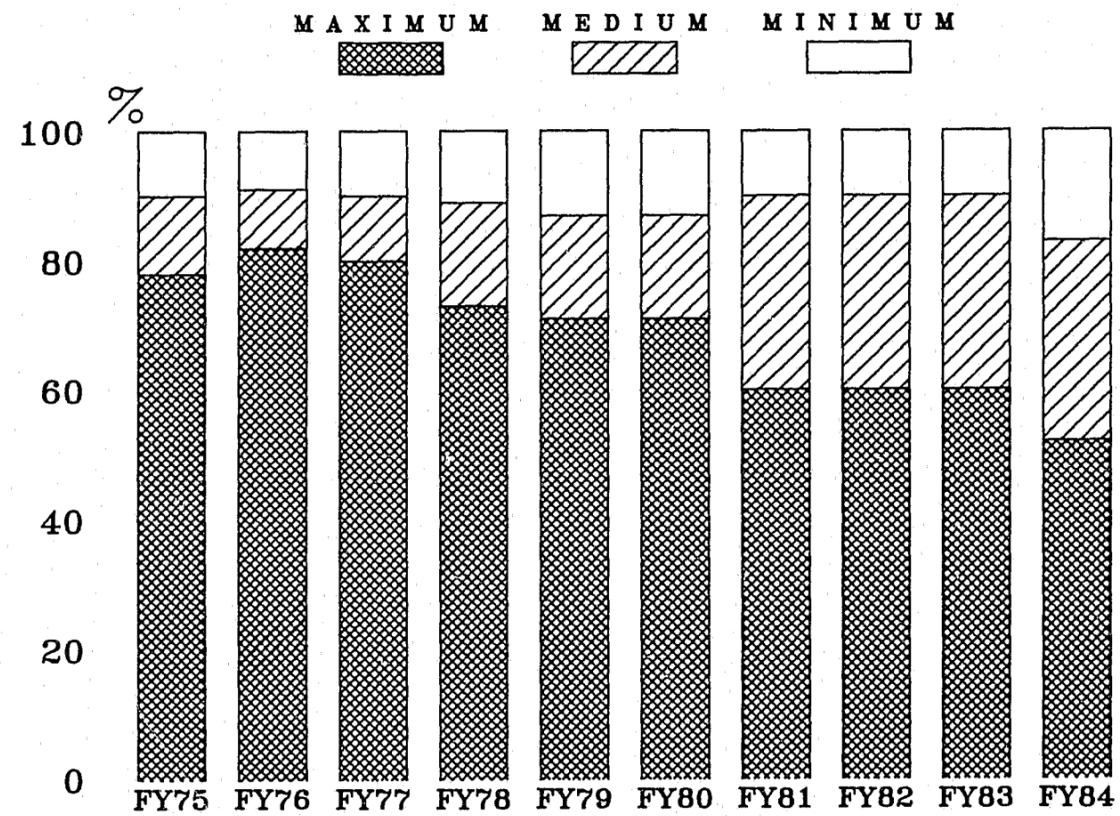
² Initially part of Logan Correctional Center

Planning and Research Unit

Source: Analysis of Transfer Coordinator Population Report

FIGURE 2-6

IDOC RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY DESIGNATION - FISCAL YEARS 1975-1984



SOURCE: TRANSFER COORDINATOR REPORT PREPARED BY: PLANNING & RESEARCH 2/84

TABLE 2-17 STATE OF ILLINOIS-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Institution/Centers Population As of December 31, 1983

INSTITUTION	AGE	CAPACITY	POPULATION
Alton Penitentiary	Closed	-	-
Joliet Correctional Center	126	1,340	1,242
Pontiac Correctional Center	113	2,000	1,877
Menard Correctional Center	106	2,620	2,617
Stateville Correctional Center	65	2,250	2,236
Vandalia Correctional Center	63	750	805
Logan Correctional Center	54	960	972
Dwight Correctional Center*	53	400	464
Menard Psychiatric Center	50	315	424
Sheridan Correctional Center	43	525	529
Vienna Correctional Center	19	815	858
East Moline Correctional Center	19	485	505
Graham Correctional Center	4	950	964
Centralia Correctional Center	4	950	972
Contractual Institutions	-	95	94
Dixon Correctional Center	-	154	154
<u>COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER</u>			
Inner City (Chicago)	Closed	-	-
Lake County	Closed	-	-
F.R.E.E.	Closed	-	-
Chicago New Life	Closed	-	-
Chicago-Metro	-	53	53
Fox Valley (Aurora)	-	50	51
Joliet	-	72	72
Peoria	-	34	34
Southern Illinois	-	42	43
East St. Louis	-	52	53
Salvation Army (Mens) (Chicago)	-	90	93
Urbana	-	45	45
Winnebago	-	30	31
Salvation Army (Womens) (Chicago)	-	30	29
Ogle	Closed	-	-
Decatur	-	54	58
Sojourn House	-	2	2
River Bend	Closed	-	-
Joe Hall	Closed	-	-
Jesse "Ma" Houston	-	35	43
W.A.V.E.	Closed	-	-
Crossroads	-	60	60
Horizons	-	60	59

2-10-84

Planning and Research

Source: Monthly Population Summary

2. Program Performance

Departmental efforts have focused on four major areas in an attempt to manage increased population service demands.

a. Expanding Bed Space To Meet The Rising Inmate Population

During FY'84, work towards increasing capacity resulted in the following:

- o Work continues on construction of the new medium security correctional center at Vienna, Vienna II. Due to the need for increased capacity, an additional 150 beds are being added to its design, increasing capacity to 900.
- o Two former juvenile facilities, Dixon Springs (150), and Hanna City (100), have been converted to adult work camps increasing adult bedspace by 250 beds.
- o The River Bend Community Correctional Center at East Moline was converted to an adult (East Moline) work camp housing 60 inmates. A second work camp has been added, housing 60 more inmates.
- o Bedspace was contracted for in other jurisdictions; Nevada Department of Corrections - 20 beds, Federal Bureau of Prisons - 10 beds, and local county jails - 68 beds; 10 Lee County, six (6) Jo Daviess County, nine (9) Coles County, eight (8) DeKalb County, 18 Vermillion County, five (5) Boone County, and 12 Adams County. (Since December 31, 1983, additional space has been contracted for at Whiteside (3) and DeKalb (3) county jails.)
- o Bedspace in community correctional centers has been expanded by two at the Decatur Community Correctional Center and 15 at the Salvation Army (Chicago) Community Correctional Center.
- o Three contractual community correctional centers, Crossroads (Chicago) - 60 beds, Peoria - 34 beds, and Horizons (Chicago) - 60 beds have been added, increasing adult bedspace in contractual centers by 154 beds.
- o At Sheridan Correctional Center, construction of new housing units have added 100 beds. An additional 100 beds in newly constructed housing units will be available by June, 1984.
- o At East Moline Correctional Center, 200 beds have been added with the renovation of the Adler Building. By June, 1984 an additional 200 beds will be added.
- o At Joliet Correctional Center, renovation of existing space in the Joliet Annex increased adult bedspace by 90 beds.

- o At Dixon Correctional Center, conversion of the former Dixon Mental Health Center to a 1,250 bed medium security institution is continuing. Expansion to total capacity has been moved up, 154 beds are now in use, 800 plus will be added in FY'85, and the remainder in FY'86.
- o At Centralia and Graham Correctional Centers, 200 single cells each have been converted to double occupancy, increasing the available bedspace by 400 beds.
- o At Logan Correctional Center, double ceiling and renovation of storage space increased adult bedspace by 100 beds.
- o Conversion of a building at the Lincoln Mental Health Annex to the Lincoln Pre-Release Center will provide temporary housing for 150 minimum security inmates within 90 days of release. This facility will be replaced in FY'85 with the construction of preengineered metal buildings with brick exterior walls, increasing adult bedspace by 500 beds at the Lincoln Correctional Center.
- o Conversion of a building at the Jacksonville Mental Health Center to the Jacksonville Pre-Release Center will provide temporary housing for 150 minimum security inmates within 90 days of release. This facility will be replaced in FY'85 with the construction of pre-engineered metal buildings with brick exterior walls, increasing adult bedspace by 500 beds at the Jacksonville Correctional Center.
- o Work continues on the construction of the new medium security institution in Vermilion County, the Danville Correctional Center. Due to the need for increased capacity, an additional 150 beds are being added to its design, increasing its capacity to 900.
- o On November 30, 1983, Knox County (Galesburg Mental Health Center) was selected as the site for the construction of a new 750 bed medium security institution. Planning and preliminary modification work have begun.
- o At Dwight Correctional Center, the system's only prison for females, plans are being made to add 100 beds in FY'85. Efforts are on-going to relieve some of the continued crowding at Dwight by increasing community center beds for females. In FY'84, tentative plans are to add 34 beds in community centers.

Clearly, capacity plans have been reformulated as a result of the projected increase in population and the commitment to house all inmates committed to IDOC for their full sentence. Expanding capacity at a new site with conventional prison construction may take three to five years. Utilizing pre-engineered metal buildings such as at Lincoln and Jacksonville Correctional Centers may cut this time in half. But the faster and possibly most economical means to increase capacity is the selection of existing sites meeting requirements to serve as a work camp or community correctional center. Last year, IDOC reviewed more than 100 potential work camp and community correctional center sites. While few met work camp or community correctional center site requirements, 1,345 potential beds were identified that met department requirements. Community opposition to specific proposals resulted in not one of these beds being added. If the department cannot expand its capacity in new work camps and community correctional centers, it will be forced to expand the number of beds at existing institutions and work camps.

(Table 1-5 in Chapter 1 provides a listing of planned capacity expansion.)

b. Classification And Reclassification Of Inmates

1) Initial Classification

The classification system matches the characteristics and needs of individual offenders with the appropriate physical security, level of supervision, and program services which are available. Classification is useful in placing inmates by balancing prisoners' basic needs with public protection and safety. It becomes the basis for decisions concerning facility planning, program development, and prison management.

Initial classification, or the initial placement of a newly admitted inmate, was implemented in November, 1981. Since then several objectives have been achieved.

The classification system has been interfaced with the Department's computerized information system assuring the reliability of data in population profiling, projection, planning, and programming activities. The new classification system also standardizes procedures for all Reception & Classification Units.

A revalidation study was performed to assess the performance of the Initial Classification System. This study resulted in a modification of the male classification instrument, which results in more appropriate inmate placement and utilization of the Department's resources.

As a result of these changes, the percentage of cases with overrides resulting in a change in security dropped from 18% to 12%. This percentage drop suggests that the revisions resulted in greater efficiency in the instrument. In addition, the revised instrument is placing fewer inmates initially at maximum institutions. (See Table 2-18.)

TABLE 2-18

**COMPARISON OF SECURITY LEVELS
ORIGINAL AND REVISED**

	<u>Original</u>	<u>Revised</u>
Maximum	35.8%	24.7%
Medium	57.0%	67.7%
Minimum	6.6%	7.6%

2) Reclassification

Although initial classification is based on the best information and procedures available, it remains an actuarial-based system. Reclassification serves as a way to monitor an inmates progress after initial placement and replaces personal historical data with behavioral data from his incarceration.

Reclassification does not necessarily imply a change in the inmate's security, placement, programming or work assignment. It primarily serves as a way to monitor the inmate's progress and bring attention to problems. The process will review an inmate's progress in the areas of programming, discipline, and special needs. Reclassification reviews will occur at a minimum of once a year.

Reclassification extends the logic of initial classification and will consist of a set of standardized procedures and a scoring instrument. The scoring instrument has been devised and will be tested on 5% of the population during April, 1984. System wide usage is planned by July 1, 1984. As with initial classification, reclassification will be integrated into the information management system and transfer procedures.

c. Raise The Operational And Professional Standards Of Institutions/Centers

To date, the Department has the nation's second highest number of accreditations from the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Since 1979, eleven adult institutions, ten community centers, six juvenile facilities, and Juvenile Field Services have been accredited.

Accreditation efforts began after 1977 with acceptance of the American Correctional Association's manual on standards of institutional living conditions and operations. Standards allow for the measurement of acceptable performance in achieving objectives. The standards require written policy and/or procedures in specific areas of operation. Policy and procedures are the crucial elements in the effective administration of an agency.

The Department has been a leader in this process, having both the first adult institution to be accredited and reaccredited, Vienna, and the first accredited maximum security facility, Menard.

During FY'84, three adult institutions (Centralia, Graham, and East Moline) were accredited. Of institutions previously accredited, four (Menard, Menard Psych, Logan, and Vandalia) were reaccredited. Table 1-6 in Chapter 1 provides a current listing of institution/center accreditation status.

As part of these accreditation efforts, the Department has revised and rewritten all Administrative Regulations and Administrative Directives to ensure consistency, applicability, and accountability. In order to ensure compliance with established policy and procedure, the Department's Bureau of Inspections and Audits maintains centralized monitoring capabilities through its Internal Fiscal Audit Section, as well as the audit function provided by the Operation and Program Audit Section. The Operation and Program Audit Section has been instrumental in assisting administrators to assess the performance of managers in relation to predetermined indicators.

For FY'85, accreditation efforts will continue as the Department seeks to upgrade effective administration through a plan of written policy and procedures for operation of its facilities.

d. Upgrade Institution/Center Conditions

Conditions at adult institutions and centers have improved dramatically since 1977. The Department is presently maintaining a secure prison system while providing humane living conditions for inmates.

Capital appropriations continue to address the crowded conditions. In FY'84, construction of additional beds was appropriated for Danville, Dwight, Lincoln, Jacksonville, and Vienna. Renovation continues at Sheridan, East Moline, and Dixon. Dining room facilities at Joliet, Stateville, and Vandalia will be improved.

During FY'84, work has continued on upgrading the classification and reclassification processes. A system wide mental health plan has been initiated with the acquisition of specialized staff. Training programs were initiated in such areas as stress management, multi-media first aid, presentation skills, and firearms. Additional emphasis has been placed on improving in-service training.

A major problem confronting institution/center operations is ensuring that inmates have the opportunity to make productive use of their time through viable programs. Increased turnover of the population has pushed staff resources to the limit, as efforts are doubled to ensure inmate participation in work/program activities each day.

The Correctional Industries Program employs a growing number of inmates and is experiencing growing sales and profits. By manufacturing goods and providing services for the Department of Corrections and other governmental agencies, inmates are afforded the opportunity to develop positive work habits and marketable skills.

Table 2-19 lists on-going industry programs at adult institutions. In FY'84, the program will realize its third year of net profits. Profits are used to upgrade equipment, which boosts productivity and increases inmate assignments. Plans for new industries at Vienna I, and Dixon Correctional Centers will begin in FY'85.

The Department requires that inmates make productive use of their time. Inmates receive assignments and are paid between \$10 and \$75 per month for their work. These assignments decrease the time spent in cells, result in fewer security problems, and provide inmates with opportunities to develop skills that will improve employment opportunities upon release.

The Correctional School District (School District 428) provides an important source of assignments. A wide variety of academic and vocational programs is offered by the Department. Inmates can earn high school diplomas and more advanced degrees as well as vocational skills to improve their employment potential upon release. An educational closed-circuit TV system has been placed in operation at Stateville. Efforts to identify and meet the needs of handicapped inmates have been upgraded with programs at Pontiac, Menard, Vienna, and Vandalia, and a screening process to assist transfer opportunities to institutions with special education programs. Vocational programs for females at Dwight have been revised and expanded.

3. Future Directions

Illinois continues to face the explosive problem of prison crowding. Efforts continue in the areas of training and classification/reclassification to improve population management. Community centers will remain an integral part of this program. Capacity will continue to increase so that the prison system has space to incarcerate criminals for their entire sentence length and provide basic needs in a safe and humane manner.

TABLE 2-19

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 FY'84 CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMS

PROGRAMS	ADULT INSTITUTIONS												
	Centralia	Dwight	East Moline	Graham	Joliet	Logan	Menard	Menard Psych.	Pontiac	Sheridan	Stateville	Vandalia	Vienna
Tire Recapping	X												
DAS/DOC Garage	X			X	X								
Drapery		X											
Garment		X					X			X			
Data Entry					X				X				
Bedding					X								
Furniture Refinishing						X	X		X				
Broom and Wax							X						
Tobacco							X						
Signs									X				
Furniture				X						X			
Soap										X			
Laundry			X										
Timber							X						X
Crops							X			X	X		X
Dairy							X				X		
Livestock							X				X		X
Meat Processing											X		
Milk Processing											X		
Ethanol													X
Dry Cleaning	X												

Source: Correctional Industries

CHAPTER 3

ADULT

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 3

ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult Community Supervision is the responsibility of the Community Services Division. The Deputy Director of the Community Services Division reports to the Director of the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Community Supervision is divided into two geographic management areas. The two areas (Area I and Area II) provide for greater operational efficiency, parity of workload, and integration of client re-entry services. Figure 1-3 illustrates the composition of the areas and the locations of community supervision districts throughout the state.

Area I consists of the City of Chicago. Area II consists of the remainder of Cook County and all other counties in Illinois.

The purpose of community supervision is to monitor offenders released from correctional facilities for the protection of the community into which the offender is released and to provide necessary services in order to assist releasees in making a successful re-entry into their community.

1. Summary of Services

- o Placement Investigation. An investigation of the proposed release program is completed by an assigned parole agent prior to release from a correctional facility. That investigation, which includes the home and employment and/or academic or vocational training programs available to the releasee, allows the agent to become familiar with the resources and support available to the releasee. If the plan is unsuitable, an alternate plan is developed in cooperation with the Field Service Office at the institution.
- o Release Agreement. At the time of release from a correctional facility, the releasee signs an agreement acknowledging the rules of conduct and special conditions of release as promulgated by the Prisoner Review Board.
- o Supervision Of Releasee. Upon arrival in the community, contact between the releasee and the parole agent is established within two working days. A face-to-face interview takes place as soon as possible but at no time less than five working days following the initial contact. The releasee and agent jointly develop objectives and a supervision plan incorporating provisions necessary for proper supervision,

reporting, and compliance with the release agreement. Regular face-to-face visitations occur between the parole agent and the releasee and, when necessary and possible, the releasee's family and appropriate community service programs. Visits can be scheduled or non-scheduled.

- o Interface With Law Enforcement. District offices, supervisors and parole agents establish and maintain effective communication and working relationships with law enforcement agencies and judicial systems. Regular contacts with law enforcement agencies are maintained, both in relation to individual parolees and discussions concerning mutual concerns and interests.
- o Reporting Violations. The agent reports violations of releasee agreement to the Prisoner Review Board. The agent has the power of a peace officer in the arrest and retaking of a releasee. The agent, following due process procedural rights of the releasee, assists the Prisoner Review Board in providing the information necessary for the Prisoner Review Board to make decisions regarding revocation of the releasee's parole.
- o Linkage With Prisoner Review Board. The agent reports to the Prisoner Review Board the progress of the releasee while under supervision and, when appropriate, according to procedures of the Prisoner Review Board, provides a summary of adjustment with the recommendation concerning early discharge of the releasee from supervision.

Community Supervision staff recognize their two-fold duty to the welfare of the releasee and to the safety of the general community. In order to provide consistency and have a frame of reference for the staff, reporting and recording mechanisms have been developed as the means of assuring that contacts between the agent and the releasee are documented, and that services and supervision are being provided. Also, a system of classification (level of supervision/needs assessment) and workload management has been developed to assist agents in defining level of supervision and needs of the releasee, and to assist in equalizing workloads of agents.

2. Statutory Authority

Community Supervision receives its statutory authority from the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38:
Article 2, Section 1003-2-2:

- "(e) To establish a system of supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community."

Article 14, Parole and After-Care, Section 1003-14-2:

- "(a) The Department shall retain custody of all persons placed on parole or mandatory supervised release or released pursuant to Section 3-3-10 of this Code and shall supervise such persons during their parole or release period in accord with the conditions set by the Prisoner Review Board.
- (b) The Department shall assign personnel to assist persons eligible for parole in preparing a parole plan. Such Department personnel shall make a report of their efforts and findings to the Prisoner Review Board prior to its consideration of the case of such eligible person.
- (c) A copy of the conditions of his parole or release shall be signed by the parolee or releasee and given to him and his supervising officer who shall report on his progress under the rules and regulations of the Prisoner Review Board. The supervising officer shall report violations to the Prisoner Review Board and shall have the full power of peace officers in the arrest and retaking of any parolees or releasees or the officer may request the Department to issue a warrant for the arrest of any parolee or releasee who has allegedly violated his parole or release conditions. A sheriff or other peace officer may detain an alleged parole or release violator until a warrant for his return to the Department can be issued. The parolee or releasee may be delivered to any secure place until he can be transported to the Department.
- (d) The supervising officer shall regularly advise and consult with the parolee or releasee, assist him in adjusting to community life, inform him of the restoration of his rights on successful completion of sentence under Section 5-5-5.
- (e) The supervising officer shall keep such records as the Prisoner Review Board or Department may require. All records shall be entered in the master file of the individual."

Section 1003-14-3

"Parole Services. To assist parolees or releasees, the Department may in addition to other services provide the following:

- (1) employment counseling, job placement, and assistance in residential placement;
- (2) family and individual counseling and treatment placement;
- (3) financial counseling;
- (4) vocational and educational counseling and placement; and
- (5) referral services to any other State or local agencies.

The Department may purchase necessary services for a parolee or releasee if they are otherwise unavailable and the parolee or releasee is unable to pay for them. It may assess all or part of the costs of such services to a parolee or releasee in accordance with his ability to pay for them."

3. Accomplishments For FY'84

- o Reviewed and revised as necessary all policies and procedures affecting Community Supervision.
- o Reinstated efforts to have Community Supervision accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.
- o Developed written procedures to further enhance the linkage between the Prisoner Review Board and Community Supervision.

4. Mission, Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measurement

MISSION: TO MAXIMIZE THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESSFUL REINTEGRATION THROUGH THE PROVISION OF QUALITY COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH THE NEEDS OF THE OFFENDER UNDER STATE JURISDICTION WHILE PROTECTING THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC.

TABLE 3-1

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES & RESULTS
FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 1/31/84
1. To manage increased workloads.	1.1 Revise the case classification cut-off scores against outcome terminations and establish supervision standards to reflect the workload. 1.2 Maintain linkage between case classification system and discharge requests to Prisoner Review Board. 1.3 Review policy and procedure and revise for effectiveness and efficiency. 1.4 Continue case classification monitoring and validation during FY'84. 1.5 Develop a new Parole Agent Case Management and Workload Report. 1.6 Conduct an analysis to develop a maximum Community Supervision caseload size based upon available resources.	1.1 Examination revealed cut-off scores did not require revision in FY'84. 1.2 Percentage of discharge recommendations accepted by Prisoner Review Board averaged 87%. 1.3 All policies and procedures reviewed. 90% were revised. 1.4 Validation reports on-going. 1.5 Report developed and implemented. 1.6 Analysis deferred to FY'85.
2. To maintain accountability for workload.	2. Implement a reorganization plan that reflects district parity in case classification workload.	2. Determination made that reorganization of districts was unnecessary.
3. To decrease returns from supervision.	3.1 Supervise all cases according to defined classification standards. 3.2 Monitor use of intervention strategies and alternative strategies for appropriate technical parole violators, new misdemeanants, and AWOLS.	3.1 Audits completed and problem areas addressed. New audit cycle commenced. 3.2 Intervention strategies implemented and alternatives being used.
4. To acquire accreditation for Community Supervision.	4. File accreditation self-evaluation report and complete audit by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.	4. All accreditation standards reviewed. Central and local accreditation files established.

TABLE 3-2

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FY'85

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
1. To manage increased workloads.	1.1 Maintain linkage between classification system and discharge requests to Prisoner Review Board.	1.1 Percentage of discharge recommendations accepted by Prisoner Review Board.
	1.2 Continue scheduled review of policies and procedures to enhance effectiveness and efficiency.	1.2 Scheduled reviews completed.
	1.3 Develop and implement new procedure for processing Monthly Agent Case Management Report.	1.3 Procedure implemented.
	1.4 Automate production of new Monthly Statistical Report and monthly report to law enforcement agencies.	1.4 Reports automated.
	1.5 Update and improve the Case Management System by alleviating both data and operational problems, and developing comprehensive validation and time studies along with a user's manual and an extensive in-service training curriculum.	1.5 Established full-time position of Case Management Project Director and received additional assistance from Planning and Research and Information Services staff.
2. To maintain accountability.	2. Develop an in-service training curriculum emphasizing basic skills of case supervision.	2. Curriculum developed.
3. To decrease returns from supervision.	3.1 Supervise all cases according to defined case management standards.	3.1 Number of external audit exceptions.
	3.2 Further systematize the use of alternatives to reincarceration.	3.2 Number of violators diverted from reincarceration.
4. To maintain accreditation for Community Supervision.	4. Develop on-going internal audit procedures.	4. Procedures developed.

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

	<u>FY'83 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY'84 ESTIMATED</u>	<u>FY'85 PROJECTED</u>
Expenditures*	\$5,406.6	\$5,606.8	\$6,070.9
Average Number of Parole Agents	119	116	130
Recipients of Community Supervision Services	19,514	19,834	20,758
Average Monthly Caseload	9,757	9,503	10,632
Cases Per Agent	82	82	82
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Monthly Caseload	\$554	\$590	\$571
Cost/Number of Recipients**	\$277	\$283	\$293

*Dollars in Thousands

**This cost figure is calculated by taking the total expenditures for the fiscal year and dividing by the total number of recipients receiving Community Supervision services during the fiscal year.

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

Community Supervision monthly caseloads remained relatively stable from 1965 through 1973, with slight increases seen after 1970. During this 9 year period the average caseload was 2,880, with a low of 2,512 in November, 1969 and a high of 3,283 in February, 1972.

Monthly caseloads exhibited marked increases from January, 1974 (3,210) through February, 1979 (9,058). During this time, caseloads averaged 5,335 per month. The caseloads decreased to 6,748 by December, 1979. Beginning in January, 1980, the monthly caseloads showed trends of increase and decrease through June, 1982, averaging 8,127. Due to the impact of forced release, the caseload increased dramatically, climbing from 8,736 in July, 1982 to 10,629 in May, 1983. FY'83 ended at 10,038, averaging 9,757 during this time. Figure 3-1 displays the caseload trend from January, 1965 through December, 1983.

Following a slight increase in August, 1983, caseloads have shown a steady decrease for the first six months of FY'84.

Specifically,

- o Caseloads increased by 1% from July to August, 1983. From August to December caseloads decreased by 9.1%. Overall, caseloads were reduced 832 cases below the July, 1983 base figure of 9,946. By geographic area, Area I caseloads decreased by 7.4%, falling 432 cases below the July total of 5,857. In Area II, caseloads fell by 9.8%, with December caseloads being 400 cases below the July base figure of 4,089. Figure 3-2 depicts these changes.
- o Average caseload per agent decreased by 3.4% through December, 1983, dropping by three cases below the July total of 86.5. During the first six months of FY'84, the number of agents was reduced from 115 to 109. In Area I, the average caseload increased from 101 in July to 110 in October (+9%), then reverted to 102 by December (-7%). Overall, the average caseload in Area I increased by 1.4%. In Area II, average caseloads decreased steadily by 8.3%, from 72 in July to 66 in December. Figure 3-3 shows these changes.
- o Cases are received into Community Supervision from Illinois adult institutions (either as new cases or resumed violators), community correctional centers, and from other states. New cases to Community Supervision decreased by 13.7% from July through December, 1983. New cases fell from 568 in July to 366 in August, then increasing to 490 by December. This pattern was mirrored in Area I. New cases decreased by 7.3% from July through December, 1983. Cases fell from 329 in July to 209 in August, returning to 305 by December. In Area II, however, new cases decreased by 22.6% from July through December, 1983. Cases dropped sharply from 239 in July to 157 in August, then again from 228 in November to 185 in December. Figure 3-4 depicts these fluctuations.

In all, 2,739 new cases were added to Community Supervision during the first six months of FY'84, with 86% coming directly from an adult institution. By geographic area, Area I received 1,599 (58.4%) and Area II received 1,140 (41.6%) new cases.

- o Discharges from supervision (either by expiration of the supervision term or early discharge by the Prisoner Review Board) decreased by 17.8% during the first half of FY'84. Discharges fell by 81 from July through December, falling to 145 in August while peaking at 594 in October. In Area I, discharges increased by 4.3% from July through December, rising to 379 in October while falling to 85 in August. In Area II, discharges decreased by 33%, falling 89 discharges below the July base figure of 271, the highest point in the six month period. Discharges fell to 60 in Area II during August. Figure 3-5 illustrates the pattern.

In all, 2,153 cases were discharged from supervision during the first half of FY'84. There were 1,405 (65.3%) board-ordered discharges and 748 (34.7%) expirations of sentence.

By geographic area, Area I discharged 1,174 (54.5%) while Area II discharged 979 (45.5%).

- o The number of violators returned to an adult institution (either for a technical violation or a new offense) increased by 29.3% from July to November, rising from 164 to 212. The number fell to 174 during December. In Area I, the number of violators returned increased from 90 in July to 129 in November (an increase of 41%), then reverting to 90 in December. In Area II, by December the number rose by 13.5% from the July base figure of 74 after reaching a peak of 102 in September. Figure 3-6 depicts these changes.

In all, 1,092 violators were returned during the first half of FY'84. Of these, 913 (83.6%) were returned following the commission of a new crime while 179 (16.4%) were returned for a technical violation of the parole conditions.

By geographic area, 600 (54.9%) were returned from Area I and 492 (45.1%) were returned from Area II.

2. Program Performance

The numbers of institutional releases and active caseloads continue to remain at all-time highs while the number of parole agents has decreased. Parole agent workload is being dealt with in several important ways.

a. Case Classification

A Case Classification System has been in statewide operation since May, 1982. It provides standards of accountability and resource allocation based upon a systematic evaluation of each case. Each case is evaluated on the basis of risk and needs.

The risk evaluation is an assessment of the releasee's probability for supervision problems and program failure. The needs evaluation is an assessment of the releasee's service needs.

By evaluating risk and needs, the Case Classification System provides a uniform and rational method that addresses the two components of the Community Supervision mission: public safety and service to the releasee. On the basis of the evaluations, releasees are placed in high, medium, or low casework levels. Supervision standards have been established for each of the casework levels, with greater intensity of contacts required at each successively higher level. All releasees are supervised at the high level until the initial classification is completed at the 30th day of their release. Reclassifications are completed after an additional 90 days and at least every 180 days thereafter.

The initial validation study on Case Classification was completed in May, 1982. The study analyzed the extent to which the risk and needs assessment instruments accurately identify those cases most likely to succeed and those most likely to fail on their mandated supervision term. The report also provided information for management, research, and budget development. Eighty-one percent (81%) of unsuccessful parole outcomes were identified by the combined instruments.

Based on the study, instruments were revised and new cutting points were established for the three casework levels. These new cutting points serve to confine the overall workload within the time available to parole agents and to better identify those releasees most likely to successfully or unsuccessfully complete supervision. Specifically, initial cutting points accurately predicted successful outcome for 91% of releasees at the low casework level (52% of the population) and 75% of those at the medium level (34% of the population). Original instrument design also predicted a 62% failure rate for releasees classified at the high level. New cutting points retained a 90% predictive accuracy for low releasees while increasing the percentage of the population classified as low to 87%. Moreover, the predictive accuracy for identifying high risk releasees was improved; 70% of releasees classified as high unsuccessfully completed supervision. Instrument revisions were made in order to increase the reliability of scoring by making items more easily understood by agents and by reducing the number of error-prone steps and the amount of paper flow.

b. Workload Parity

A workload management system for individual parole agents and districts has been developed based on the Case Classification System. A workload concept is a better measurement of agent time/resource requirements than the traditional measure of caseload size. The workload data treat each case on an individual basis,

thus allowing for the identification of different supervision requirements through classification. These data are used to make comparisons and adjustments to achieve workload parity among agents and districts. Substantial shifts in personnel resources have been made to accommodate high workload areas, particularly in the Chicago-Cook County area.

c. Early Discharge

The Prisoner Review Board has statutory authority (Ill. Rev. Statutes Chap. 38, 1003-3-8 (b)) to discharge offenders from supervised release, "when it determines that he is likely to remain at liberty without committing another offense." The Community Services Division and the Board have reached an agreement to link consideration for early discharge to the Case Classification System. By combining the actual community adjustment of releasees with the classification instruments, the Board has a rational methodology for granting or denying an early discharge. The projected increase in early discharges will enable parole agents to provide greater intensity of supervision to recently released and high risk offenders, while keeping their overall workload within manageable limits.

3. Future Directions

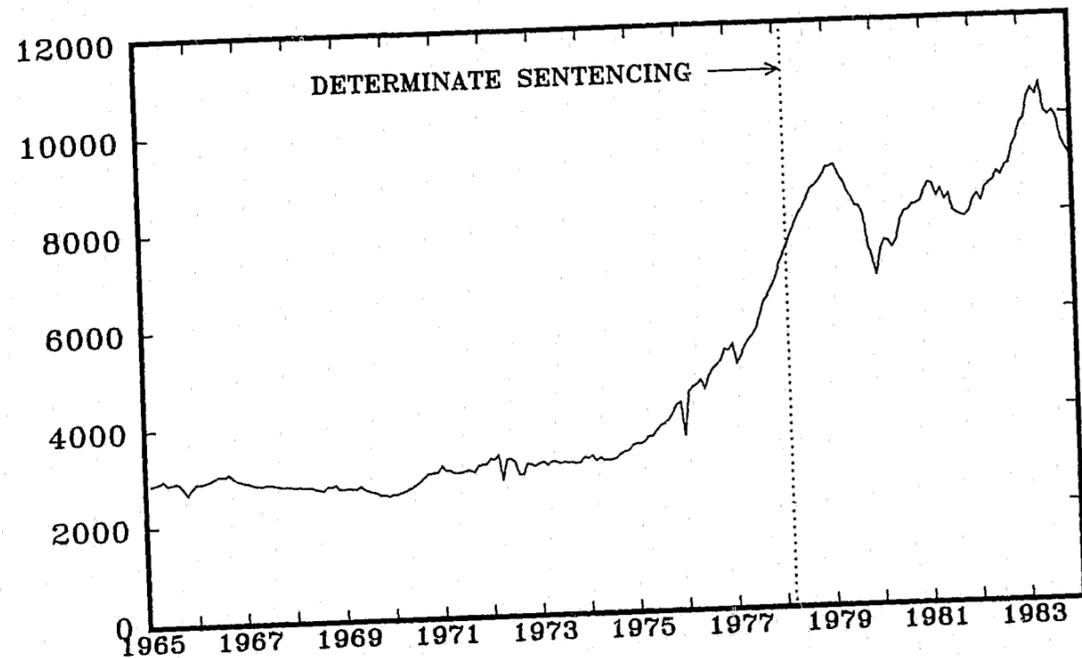
In FY'85, Community Supervision will concentrate on increasing the efficiency of operations and on improving the effectiveness of the supervision of releasees.

Since many inmates scheduled for release to supervision during the first six months of FY'84 were released early, caseloads have been low during that period. With the end of forced release, caseloads are projected to increase above the 10,000 level during FY'84 and FY'85. The Department has requested additional money to hire more parole agents. This would keep the average caseload per agent at an acceptable level. Reduced caseloads and an improved workload management system will allow agents to better utilize their time and resources in supervising releasees.

Policies and procedures will be subjected to scheduled review for improvement. Reports will be reviewed and revised as necessary and automated when possible. Internal and external audits will be directed toward issues concerning improved operations, the delivery of services to releasees, and maintaining accreditation.

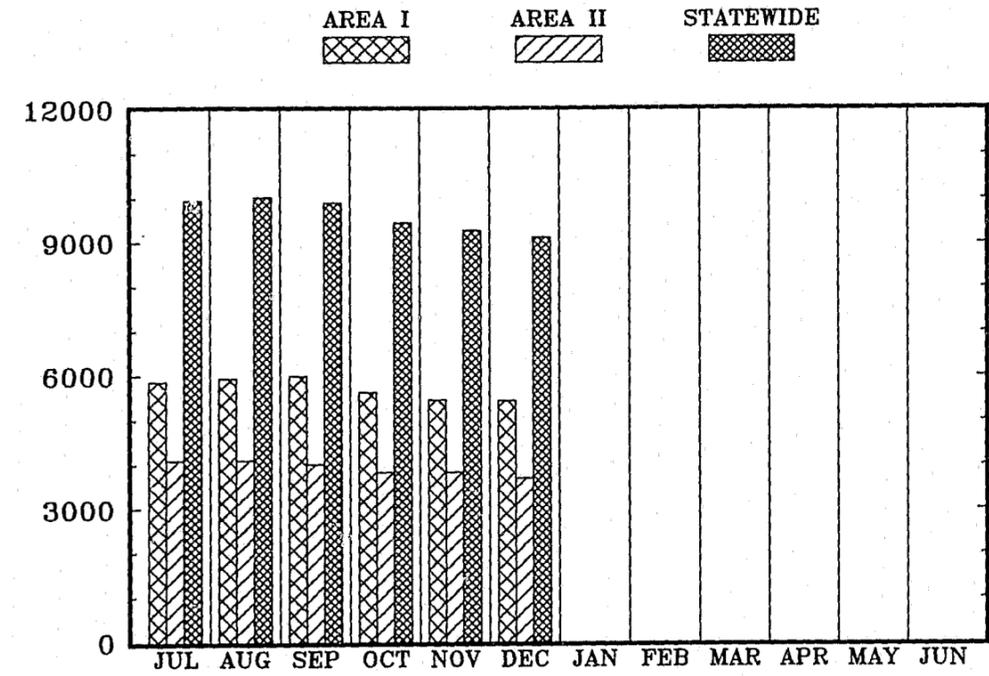
The effectiveness of releasee supervision will be improved by the implementation of a more comprehensive supervision plan. Such plans are developed during the parole agent's initial face-to-face interview with the releasee, and they include quantifiable goals, expectations, and performance indicators which serve to guide the activity of the agent and the releasee through progressive stages of the supervision term. Each supervision plan addresses both public safety concerns and the individual casework service needs of the releasee.

FIGURE 3-1
 ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION MONTHLY CASELOAD 1965 TO 1983



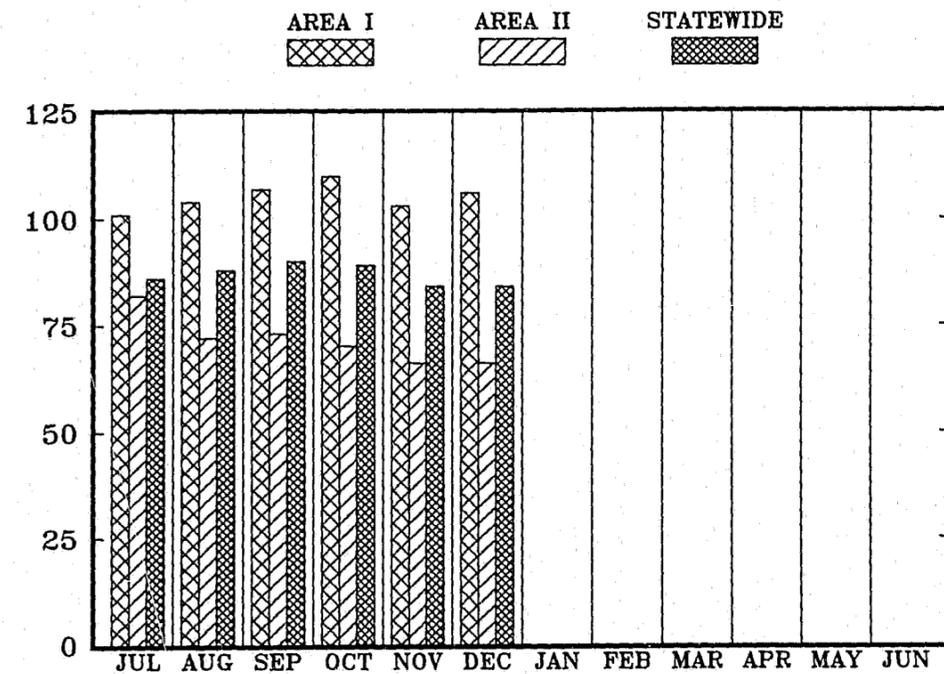
PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT / Bureau of Policy Development 3/84

FIGURE 3-2 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FY 84
 MONTHLY AREA CASELOAD



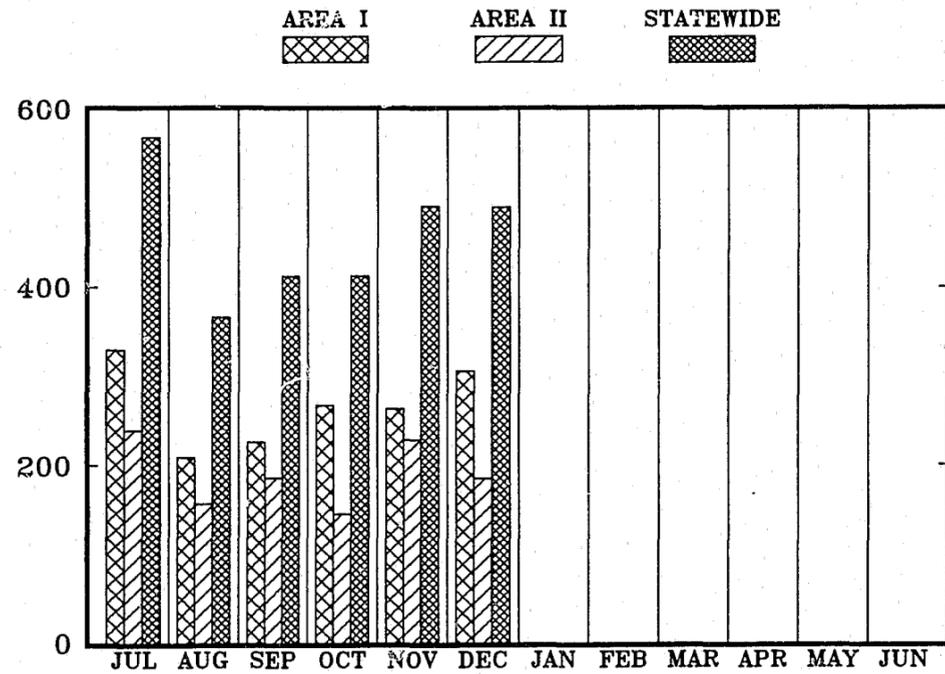
PREPARED BY: PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT / Bureau of Policy Development 3/84

FIGURE 3-3 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FY 84
 AVERAGE CASELOAD PER AGENT



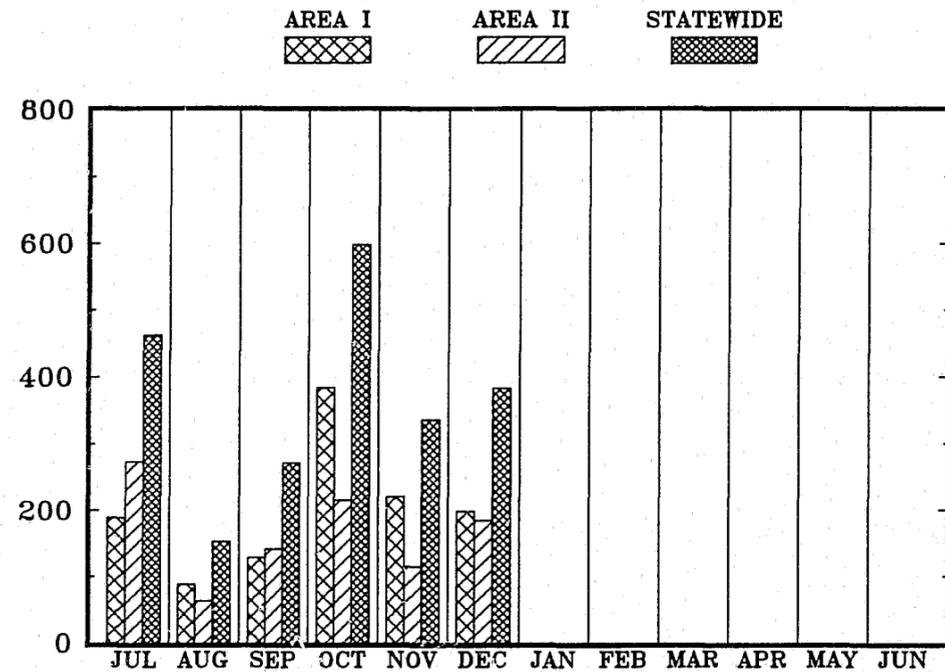
PREPARED BY: PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT / Bureau of Policy Development 3/84

**FIGURE 3-4 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FY 84
NEW CASES**



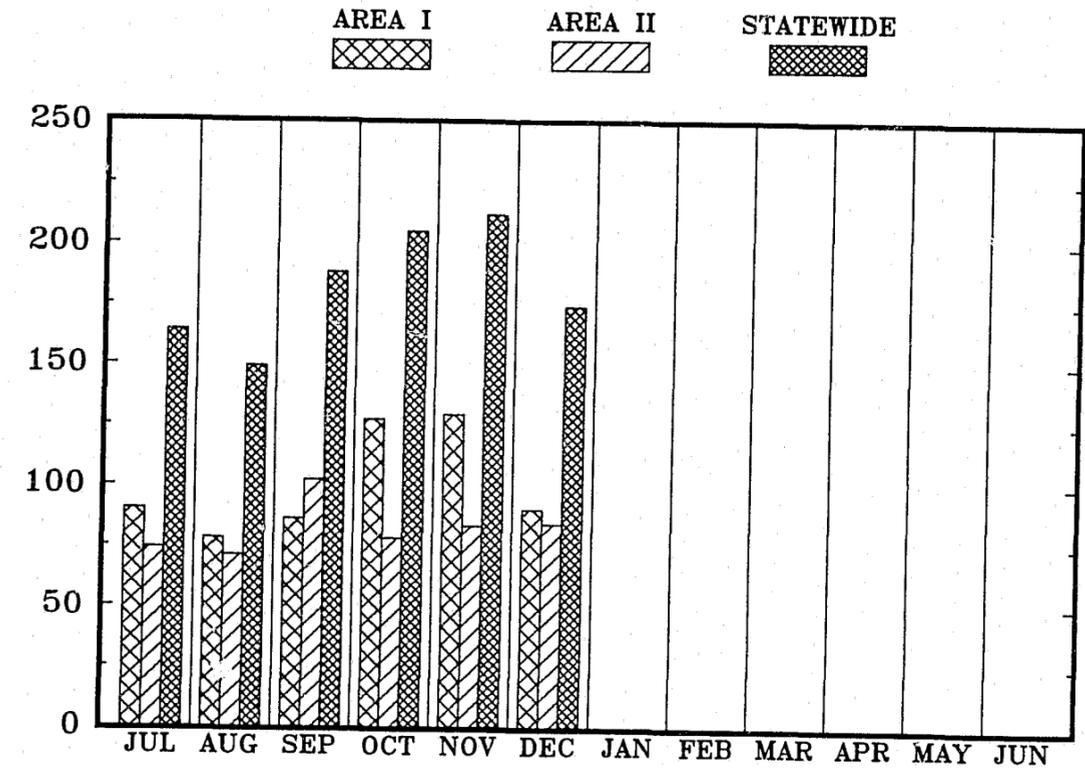
PREPARED BY: PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT / Bureau of Policy Development 3/84

**FIGURE 3-5 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FY 84
DISCHARGES**



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**FIGURE 3-6 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION FY 84
VIOLATORS RETURNED**



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CHAPTER 4

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

AND

SERVICES

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CHAPTER 4

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1. Summary Of Programs And Services

The Illinois Department of Corrections - Juvenile Division is responsible for providing care, custody, and rehabilitative programs for youth committed by the courts. The Division also provides supervision of committed youth while they are in the community. Programs and services are provided through direct delivery by Division staff and through contractual agreements. The Division also cooperates with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities in providing services and programs for youth. The Division administers the following programs:

a. Illinois Youth Centers (IYC)

The Juvenile Division provides institutional programs and services in seven (7) Illinois Youth Centers for youth committed to the Department. These service areas include:

- o residential care
- o security
- o health care services
- o chaplaincy programs
- o leisure time programs
- o educational programs
- o vocational guidance and work training
- o clinical services
- o after care planning

The Reception Center at Illinois Youth Center - St. Charles receives male youth and the Illinois Youth Center - Warrenville receives female youth committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections - Juvenile Division.

Staff collect and evaluate educational, behavioral, medical, and mental health information regarding the youth during the reception process. Additionally, a formal classification process is implemented to assess the youth's level of risk, family background, special needs, and involvement with other agencies. An assignment coordinator will evaluate the classification information and then determine the best available placement alternative for the youth. Upon assignment to an institution, the youth will receive an orientation to the facility. A program plan will be

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developed and implemented for each youth. The plan takes into consideration the youth's behavioral, educational, medical, and special needs. When appropriate, the youth is presented to the Prisoner Review Board for recommended parole and reintegration to the community under the supervision of Juvenile Field Services.

b. Field Services

The Juvenile Division provides services and supervision to youth in the community through twelve (12) District Parole Offices. A Correctional Parole Agent is assigned to each youth soon after admission to a Reception Center. The Parole Agent will monitor the youth's institutional adjustment and may visit the youth at the institution. Additionally, the Parole Agent will make a home visit and contact other persons and agencies to collect social history data. The Parole Agent will cooperate with institutional staff in pre-release planning for the youth. In the community, the Parole Agent also supervises a caseload of parolees and acts as a service and counseling advocate for them. These duties include liaison work with the courts and law enforcement agencies in addition to developing or enlisting resources to help meet the educational, vocational, and/or counseling needs of the youth. The Parole Agent may also be required to obtain alternative placement in a group or foster home for youth unable to return to their natural home.

2. Statutory Authority

The Juvenile Division receives its statutory authority in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Section 1003-2-5 (b):

"There shall be a Juvenile Division within the Department which shall be administered by an Assistant Director appointed by the Governor under the Civil Administrative code of Illinois. The Assistant Director shall be under the direction of the Director. The Juvenile Division shall be responsible for all persons committed to the Juvenile Division of the Department under Section 5-8-6 of this Code or Section 5-10 of the Juvenile Court Act."

3. Accomplishments for FY'84

a. Continued Progress Toward Accreditation During FY'84

The Juvenile Division progressed in its goal to have institutional and field services programs meet the required standards for operation established by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association. On April 27, 1983, the Illinois Youth Center - Joliet joined IYC - St. Charles, IYC - Valley View, IYC - Warrenville, and Juvenile Field Services in being accredited by meeting nationally accepted standards for juvenile corrections. IYC - Kankakee and IYC - Pere Marquette were accredited by the Commission on August 14, 1983. The Illinois Youth Center - Harrisburg will continue to prepare for accreditation and following completion of capital improvement projects will establish "correspondence" status.

b. Alternative Treatment Units

The special mental health needs of youth committed to the Juvenile Division continue to be provided in three specialized units. The Tri-Agency Residential Services (TARS) program located at IYC - Warrenville is a cooperative effort of the Department of Corrections, Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Children and Family Services to serve youths with severe mental health problems. A second TARS unit is located at the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute in Chicago. The Setlenhouse Program at IYC - St. Charles serves youth with milder forms of mental health problems. Youth assigned to the Setlenhouse Program tend to demonstrate little insight regarding negative behavior, low tolerance for frustration, and/or escalating behavior problems. The Intensive Reintegration Program at IYC - Joliet deals with highly aggressive, acting out youth who have had a difficult time adjusting to a general population setting due to their inability to function well or their special mental health needs.

c. Serious Offender Grant

The Serious Offender Re-entry Program is in the final year of a two-year grant awarded to the Juvenile Division by the former Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (now known as the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission within the Department of Children and Family Services) to provide intensive community intervention services intended to reduce chances for recidivism and further reinstitutionalization. Those youth meeting eligibility criteria are selected at random to participate in the program. Some of the services provided may include individual and family therapy, drug counseling, educational services, vocational training, and/or residential placement.

d. Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS)

This automated offender system provides vital information to administrators and managers essential to the decision-making process regarding the juvenile population. The docketing system for juvenile delinquents has been completed and efforts are being made to expand this system to include juvenile felons. Population profile reports for administrators of Illinois Youth Centers facilitates their decisions regarding population management and allocation of resources. Additionally, aggregate data collection capabilities regarding the Juvenile Division population have been improved through the implementation of this system.

4. Mission, Goals, Objectives, And Performance Measurement

The Juvenile Division has defined its mission as stated below and set goals, objectives and performance indicators as shown in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2.

MISSION: THE JUVENILE DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SECURE CUSTODY, REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AND AFTER CARE SERVICES FOR YOUTH COMMITTED TO THE DIVISION BY THE COURTS. THESE SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSIDERATION FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE WELFARE OF THE YOUTH.

TABLE 4-1

JUVENILE DIVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RESULTS
FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 1/31/84
1. Expand available medical services to juveniles in the Department of Corrections.	1.1 By October 15, 1983, identify levels of services and service needs at each juvenile facility. 1.2 Develop plan for expanding services by November 15, 1983. 1.3 By January 1, 1984, identify future medical needs for budgetary planning purposes for FY'85.	1.1 Levels of services outlined by each facility in program and services inventory. 1.2 Requests for service proposals are distributed. 1.3 Service contract proposals are being reviewed.
2. Continue to improve population management.	2.1 Monitor commitment rates for juveniles on an on-going basis. 2.2 Report submitted and reviewed regularly. 2.3 By January 1, 1984, assess impact on Division of Mandatory Transfer Bill (Public Act 82-973). 2.4 By June 30, 1984, evaluate Juvenile Management Information System.	2.1 Admissions by offender type are being tracked. 2.2 Daily Admissions Report has been developed. 2.3 Juvenile Felon commitment rate evaluated regularly. 2.4 Information system needs impacting J.M.I.S. under review.
3. Maintain progress toward Accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for the American Correctional Association.	3.1 Initiate "candidate" status for IYC-Harrisburg by June 30, 1984. 3.2 By June 30, 1984, prepare for reaccreditation of IYC-St. Charles and Juvenile Field Services. 3.3 Evaluate progress of Division toward accreditation by June 30, 1984.	3.1 Application material deferred pending completion of capital improvement projects. 3.2 Procedures are being updated to comply with new standards. 3.3 Progress report completed.
4. Improve services to Serious Juvenile Offenders.	4.1 Continue second funding year implementation of Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission Grant for Serious Juvenile Offender. 4.2 By June 30, 1984, evaluate impact of the grant on the target population.	4.1 Monthly project reports are being prepared and submitted. 4.2 Review of project reports is on-going.

TABLE 4-2

JUVENILE DIVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
FY'85

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. Continue to improve population management.	1.1 Monitor Commitment rates for juveniles on an on-going basis. 1.2 Report submitted and reviewed regularly. 1.3 Review institutional population profile report regularly and update information as needed.	1.1 Monitoring reports developed and reviewed. 1.3 Revisions to report completed.
2. Review rules and directives exclusive to the Juvenile Division.	2.1 Reviews completed at least annually. 2.2 Update rules and directives as needed.	2.1 Comments submitted. 2.2 Draft revisions are prepared and submitted.
3. Maintain progress toward accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for the American Correctional Association.	3.1 By June 30, 1985, complete reaccreditation of IYC-St. Charles, IYC-Warrenville, and Juvenile Field Services. 3.2 Initiate "correspondence" status for IYC-Harrisburg by April 1, 1985. 3.3 Enter "Candidate" status for IYC-Harrisburg by June 1, 1985.	3.1 Reaccreditation requirements completed. 3.2 Required reports submitted. 3.3 Necessary application materials developed.
4. To review and provide the identified training needs of the Juvenile Division.	4.1 By September 1, 1984, review curriculum modules and develop institutional training that can be certified by the Training Academy. 4.2 Review pre-service curriculum by December 1, 1984, and make recommendations. 4.3 By May 1, 1985, develop pre-service Curriculum plan for program and support staff.	4.1 Recommend revisions, if any, submitted. 4.2 Recommended changes are submitted. 4.3 Plan is developed and submitted.
5. To assess future program and service needs of Juvenile Field Services.	5.1 Review and identify current services provided by Juvenile Field Services by December 1, 1984. 5.2 By February 1, 1985, identify future program and service needs.	5.1 Listing of services are completed. 5.2 Recommendations are prepared and submitted.

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

The following presents a summary of fiscal data regarding expenditures and projected expenditures in the Juvenile Division for institutions and community based programs:

	(\$ Thousands)		
	FY'83 ACTUAL	FY'84 ESTIMATED	FY'85 PROJECTED
<u>JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Administration	\$1,292.0	\$1,262.7	\$1,341.5
Business Office	1,588.1	1,558.3	1,706.7
Clinic	1,901.6	1,976.5	2,172.9
Intensive Reintegration	51.8	91.1	119.8
Housekeeping	187.1	218.2	233.3
Recreation	433.7	544.0	558.9
Maintenance	2,727.5	2,620.6	2,800.2
Utilities	2,139.9	2,349.5	2,504.0
Medical/Psychiatric	856.4	1,034.3	1,452.0
Custodial	11,835.4	12,308.5	13,092.1
Dietary	2,721.3	2,719.4	2,849.0
Laundry	77.1	80.6	85.1
Religion	84.6	88.4	97.9
Transportation	280.1	201.1	206.6
Reception & Classification	77.2	769.4	806.5
TOTAL	\$26,253.8	\$27,822.6	\$30,026.5
Average Daily Resident Population	1,128	1,150	1,150
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$23,275	\$24,194	\$26,110
Total Institutional Staff	883	925	1,006
Youth/Total Staff	1.3	1.2	1.1
<u>JUVENILE COMMUNITY-BASED</u>			
Administration	\$567.3	\$94.6	\$101.8
Business Office	70.0	--	--
Case Management	2,576.6	2,393.1	2,576.4
Tri-Agency	267.4	237.7	262.2
TOTAL	\$3,481.3	\$2,725.4	\$2,940.4

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

The Juvenile Division is responsible for providing for the basic and special needs of youth while ensuring institutional and public safety. This responsibility must be met while dealing with an increasing number of juvenile felon commitments. Consequently, administrators must continue to concentrate on the effective management of their populations.

a. Target Population

Tables 4-3 through 4-5 present data on juvenile admissions, admission types, and the average daily resident population. Admissions for FY'84 compared to FY'83 are expected to be about the same. The data presented by Table 4-6, however, point to a dramatic increase in the number of juvenile felons residing in juvenile institutions at the end of 1983 compared to 1982. Specifically, juvenile felons in residence at the end of 1983 represent an increase of 143% over the number of juvenile felons in residence at the end of 1982.

b) Offender Characteristics

Tables 4-7 through 4-10 present juvenile admissions for FY'84 (through December 31, 1983) and offender characteristics by race, age, sex, and offender types. These data indicate that youth committed to the Juvenile Division are predominately adjudicated delinquent, male, and average 15.6 years of age at the time of admission.

2. Program Performance

The Juvenile Division has identified issues relating to population management, operational policies, standards, training, and parole services as priority areas.

a. Population Management

The emphasis on effective population management within the Juvenile Division must continue to help ensure the appropriate allocation of fiscal and programmatic resources. The Juvenile Management Information System will continue to play a vital role in providing administrators and managers information needed for managing the current population in addition to identifying and analyzing potential trends. In this regard, the close monitoring of juvenile felon admissions is especially important since the turnover of juvenile felons is much slower than delinquents due to their longer determinate sentences.

b. Policy

The formulation of rules and directives provides administrators the means for delineating procedures needed to operate a facility or program. A regular review of these procedures provides staff an opportunity to make suggestions and assists administrators in implementing appropriate revisions.

c. Standards

Efforts within the Juvenile Division shall continue with regard to achieving accreditation or re-accreditation of programs and facilities by the Commission on Accreditation of the American Correctional Association. During FY'85, the Illinois Youth Center - Harrisburg shall continue to strive toward achieving accreditation. Additionally, Juvenile Field Services, IYC - St. Charles, and IYC - Warrenville shall continue to meet nationally accepted standards required for re-accreditation. The recent upgrading of these standards by the American Correctional Association requires administrators to achieve an even higher level of performance.

d. Training

A thorough review of specified training modules shall be undertaken to help ensure the proper development of staff. The development of curriculum in cooperation with the Training Academy is needed to achieve specific learning objectives. The training shall be conducted by staff qualified in the area in which they are conducting training.

e. Juvenile Field Services

A review of current services provided by or arranged through Juvenile Field Services shall represent the initial step in re-assessing and identifying the program and service needs of youths in the community. These services should promote individual and/or family stability and provide growth promoting alternatives to unlawful behavior.

3. Future Directions

Issues relating to population management will continue to be a focal point of concern for administrators. A continuing increase in the commitment of juvenile felons will impact security issues in addition to the needs of the total population. As such, careful monitoring of offender types is essential to ensure the identified needs of youth are met through the implementation of existing or new programs.

TABLE 4-3

JUVENILE ADMISSIONS

FY'81	978
FY'82	1,379
FY'83	1,389
*FY'84	615

NOTE: Admissions are new commitments, recommitments, and return parole violators.

*Through December 31, 1983

TABLE 4-4

JUVENILE ADMISSIONS FY'84
(Through December 31, 1983)

ADMISSION TYPE	N	%
Initial Commitments	435	70.7
Recommitments	66	10.7
Return Parole Violators	114	18.5
Total	615	100.0

TABLE 4-5 AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION IN RESIDENCE

FY'81	958
FY'82	1,139
FY'83	1,128
*FY'84	1,150

*Estimated FY'84 Average Daily Population in Residence

TABLE 4-6 FELONS IN RESIDENCE - END OF YEAR

	1981	1982	1983
Juvenile Felons	61	63	143

TABLE 4-7 FY'84 JUVENILE ADMISSIONS BY RACE
(Through December 31, 1983)

RACE	N	%
Black	371	60.3
White	189	30.7
Hispanic	48	7.8
American Indian	6	1.0
American Asian	1	.2
Total	615	100.0

TABLE 4-8

FY'84 JUVENILE ADMISSION BY AGE
(Through December 31, 1983)

AGE (YEARS)	N	%
13	21	3.4
14	62	10.1
15	174	28.3
16	259	42.1
17	87	14.1
18	7	1.1
19	5	.8
Total	615	100.0

NOTE: Average age at admission is 15.6 years.

TABLE 4-9

FY'84 JUVENILE ADMISSIONS BY SEX
(Through December 31, 1983)

	N	%
Males	586	95.3
Females	29	4.7
Total	615	100.0

TABLE 4-10 FY'84 JUVENILE ADMISSIONS BY OFFENDER TYPE
(Through December 31, 1983)

OFFENDER TYPE	N	%
Delinquent:	488	79.3
Felon	58	9.4
Habitual Offender	2	.3
Court Evaluations	67	10.9
Total	615	100.0

APPENDIX A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

The FY'82 Illinois Human Services Data Report, "Population and Capacity Reports," provided the foundation for monitoring criminal justice data in relation to impact on prison population. The following is an update for the FY'85 report using 1982 data from the Department of Law Enforcement and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Background:

Two sets of factors combine to influence the prison population level.

The first set influences Rate of Admission. It includes:

- o Reported Crime Rate
- o Arrest Rate
- o Disposition Rate
- o Conviction Rate
- o Imprisonment Rate
- o Probation Rate
- o Jail Rate

The second set influences Length of Sentence and Length of Stay in Prison. It includes:

- o Criminal Code
- o Good Time

In effect, this first set of factors represents the offender processing flow of the criminal justice system. As a group, they form the linkage from crime reported, to arrest, to conviction, to the range of dispositions, and finally, to incarceration. Their analysis provides information on how each subsystem may impact prison population levels, both interactively or independently. The second set of factors represents the nature of the sentencing code (determinate/indeterminate) and good time influence on prison population levels through the original sentence length (minimum review or release date) and actual length of stay in prison. Their analysis, along with prison admissions, is critical to the long term projection of prison population.

A. Reported Crime

Reported crime is the known crime recorded by reports to the police. The only other major sources estimating total crime are victimization studies. Some reported crimes tend to be more under-reported, especially rape, property, and certain other crime categories.

For the purpose of this report, we have looked at both rate and total volume (i.e., frequencies) to note the changes which occurred in each criminal justice subsystem within the eleven year period between 1972 and 1982, when the Illinois prison population continued to rise.

Figures may differ from those provided by the Illinois Department of Law Enforcement in the 1982 Edition of Crime in Illinois. They reported Chicago data separately from State totals. They were also unable to report 1982 statistics for Joliet due to reporting problems. This report includes both Chicago and Joliet crime data so as to remain consistent with previous years.

Index crime offenses, used by the International Association of Chiefs of Police Committee in reference to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports to indicate the amount and extent of serious crime, were reviewed. Index crimes consist of:

VIOLENT CRIMES	PROPERTY CRIMES
(Crimes Against Person)	(Crimes Against Property)
Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter	Burglary
Forcible Rape	Larceny/Theft
Robbery	Motor Vehicle Theft
Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, and Attempted Murder	

Arson was recorded by the FBI as an Index Crime beginning in 1980. Categorized as a violent crime, arson is recorded separately since its totals had not been included in pre-1980 violent crime totals.

Reported crime in Illinois had shown a 38% increase in index crimes from 1972 through 1980. This represents a net increase of 163,897 index crimes. However, a decrease of 8% (47,000) occurred between 1980 and 1982. This pattern is mirrored in downstate figures. Index crimes reported downstate increased by 77.7% (122,085) from 1972 to 1980, then fell by 9% (25,332) in 1982. On the other hand, index crimes reported in Cook County has decreased steadily (16.3%) since 1975. Figure A-1 exhibits these patterns. Table A-1 notes the aggregate data.

The crime rate indicates the volume of crime occurring within a given population. It is defined as total number of index crimes per 100,000 inhabitants.

The Illinois index crime rate per 100,000 population exhibited an inconsistent pattern throughout the eleven year period, reaching 5,348.3 in 1975. In 1982, the rate reached its lowest point (4,786.3) since 1973. The Cook County crime rate has been higher than the crime rate downstate. Table A-1 and Figure A-2 show the crime rates between 1972 and 1982.

The two subcomponents of total crime are violent crime and property crime.

1. Violent Crime (Crimes Against Person)

As of 1981, violent crime decreased statewide by 27% since its peak of 69,302 in 1974. In Illinois, the violent crime rate increased slightly in 1982 to 51,194. Violent crimes for Cook County decreased by 33% from 1974 to 1982. In 1982, the total violent crime rate downstate decreased to 18,390, after reaching a high of 20,293 in 1980.

Violent crime rate per 100,000 dropped from 514.1 in 1972 to 448.4 in 1982, after a peak of 622.6 in 1974. The Cook County violent crime rate decreased from 1974 through 1981, increasing slightly in 1982 to 621.4. Downstate, the violent crime rate remained steady over the eleven year period, nearing 300 violent crimes per 100,000 people during this period. Figure A-4 and Table A-2 show the violent crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1982.

Three of the four violent crime categories show decreases from 1981 to 1982. The number of murders and voluntary manslaughters decreased by 18%, forcible rape by 1.2%, and robbery by .2%. The number of aggravated assault and battery crimes reported to the police increased by nearly 1% from 1981 to 1982. These patterns were mirrored in both Cook County and the aggregated downstate counties.

2. Property Crime (Crimes Against Property)

Property crime rose by 44.6% from 1972 through 1980, reaching 537,639 property crimes reported in that year. However, since 1980 property crime has declined by 8%. Downstate, property crime rose 81.6% from 1972 to 1980, then declined by 9% over the next two years. Less dramatic changes took place in Cook County, with a 21.6% increase from 1972 to 1980 and a 6.8% decline through 1982. Table A-3 and Figure A-5 depict these changes.

The property crime rate per 100,000 also matched this pattern. A steady increase of 43% occurred between 1972 and 1980, and then a drop of 8.3% occurred over the next two years. Again, the downstate increase during the 1972-1980 period was higher than that in Cook County. The downstate counties experienced a 9.3% decline over the last two years while Cook County experienced a 7.4% decline. Figure A-6 and Table A-3 show how the property crime rate moved from the urban area to the rural and suburban counties of the state.

All three property index crimes have shown decreases since 1980. Larceny/Theft decreased by 7.3% over the last two years, while both burglary and motor vehicle theft decreased by 11% during this time period. Generally, property crime experienced peaks in both 1975 and 1980. Table A-3 shows the fluctuations in property crimes between 1972 and 1982. Nearly 500,000 property crimes were reported in 1982.

B. Arrests

Arrests are the first real measure of criminal justice (law enforcement) system performance. The arrest rate is defined as the number of arrests made for index crimes per 100,000 population.

Over the past eleven years, arrest trends have matched those associated with reported crime. In Illinois, total arrests increased steadily through the 1970's. Total arrests for the index crimes have declined by 10% since 1980. The major decline has occurred in the downstate counties; a 21.6% decline is seen in downstate index crime arrest frequencies. Index crime arrests have remained near 75,000 in Cook County over the past seven years. Table A-4 and Figure A-7 depict total arrest frequency changes since 1972.

The Illinois index crime arrest rate per 100,000 increased to 1,174 in 1980, declining to 1,050.1 in 1982. Again, the downstate counties experienced the major drop since 1980, with 21.8% decline in that two year period. Little change occurred in Cook County since its peak in 1980. Figure A-8 displays the Illinois arrest rates from 1972 to 1982 while Table A-4 exhibits the statewide data.

The two subcomponents of total arrests are violent crime arrests and property crime arrests.

1. Violent Crime (Crimes Against Person) Arrests

Violent crime arrests have decreased steadily by 28.6% since 1974. The decline has been much more pronounced in Cook County; there has been a 35% decline in total violent crime arrests since 1974 in Cook County. Downstate, total violent crime arrests have decreased by 15.7% within the last eight years. Figure A-9 depicts these decreases.

Violent crime arrest rates per 100,000 decreased from 211.7 in 1972 to 161.1 in 1982, reaching a peak of 231.5 in 1974. The rate per 100,000 is nearly twice as high in Cook County than in the downstate counties. Figure A-10 and Table A-5 show the rate for each year between 1972 and 1982.

Decreases have been seen in all of the violent index crime arrest frequencies since 1975. The number of murder and voluntary manslaughter arrests have declined by 17% across the state since 1975. Little change in the number of forcible rape arrests has occurred in the eleven year period; however, the frequency peaked in 1980 and 1981. Robbery and aggravated assault and battery have accounted for approximately 87% of all violent index crime arrests. Robbery arrests have decreased by nearly 30% in both Cook and downstate counties since 1974. The number of robbery arrests decreased by 11% from 1981 to 1982. Statewide, aggravated assault and battery cases declined 31.5% since 1974. However, differences are seen between the Cook County and downstate figures. The number of Cook County aggravated assault and battery arrests declined by 52%, from 5,674 in 1974 to 2,727 in 1982. The decrease in the downstate counties has been 13% since 1974. Table A-5 depicts these changes.

2. Property Crime (Crimes Against Property) Arrests

In each year since 1975, nearly 100,000 property crime arrests have occurred across the state; moreover, in 1980 the total number of property crime arrests exceeded 114,000. From 1980 through 1982, this number has declined by 11%. In Cook County, property crime arrests have remained near 65,000 since 1978. However, downstate counties have shown a 24% decline over the last two years. Table A-6 and Figure A-11 depict these changes since 1972.

The property crime arrest rate per 100,000 increased from 666.1 in 1972 to 1,007.6 in 1980, then returned to 889.0 in 1982. Little change has occurred in the rate per 100,000 in Cook County; however, downstate counties showed an increase from 450.9 in 1972 to 792.6 in 1980, returning to 602.3 in 1982. Figure A-12 and Table A-6 show the rate for each year between 1972 and 1982.

Burglary and larceny/theft have accounted for nearly 95% of the total property arrests. The number of burglary arrests has declined by 22.5% since 1975. A different pattern has emerged for larceny/theft arrests. Since 1972, there has been a 52% increase in the number of larceny/theft arrests in Illinois. The number of motor vehicle thefts increased sharply from 1972 through 1978 and has declined since that point, reaching 5,250 in 1982. Table A-6 shows the changes in property crime arrests since 1972.

C. Dispositions

Disposition is the outcome of court proceedings of defendants charged with felonies resulting in a conviction, a finding of not guilty, or a finding of unfit to stand trial. The disposition rate is the total number of dispositions heard per 100,000 people within a given population.

Felony dispositions in Illinois steadily increased by 271% from 1972 through 1981; the number decreased by 3% from 1981 to 1982. An increase of 37,726 dispositions over the 1972 volume of 14,476 was reported in 1982. Cook County dispositions increased 432%, while downstate dispositions increased 183.5% from 1972 through 1982. Figure A-13 depicts these changes. Tables A-7 notes the aggregate data.

Illinois disposition rate per 100,000 more than tripled over the last eleven years, from 128.9 in 1972 to 457.3 in 1982. Cook County disposition rate increased from 80.9 in 1972 to 452.3 in 1982, despite a drop in population size. Downstate, the disposition rate increased from 175.6 in 1972 to 461.5 in 1982. Figure A-14 shows the rates for each year between 1972 and 1982.

D. Convictions

Described below are the dispositions of which the outcome resulted in a felony conviction. The conviction rate is the total number of convictions per 100,00 people within a given population.

Although the number of dispositions decreased from 1981 to 1982, the number of convictions rose slightly. Felony convictions in Illinois have shown a steady 347.8% increase from 1972 to 1982, a net increase of 22,293 convictions above the 1972 figure of 6,409. The percentage of convictions has also increased since 1972, from 44.3% of all dispositions to 55% in 1982. Convictions for Cook County increased six-fold, a reported net increase of 14,572 since 1972. Downstate, convictions increased by 193.4% since 1972, but were down slightly in 1982 from 1981. Figure A-15 depicts these changes. Table A-7 shows conviction to non-conviction and unfit to stand trial comparisons.

Illinois' felony conviction rate per 100,000 has steadily increased from 57.1 in 1972 to 251.4 in 1982. Cook County's conviction rate rose sharply from 43.6 in 1972 to 321.8 in 1982, due to the rise in the number of convictions and a decrease in the population. Downstate, the conviction rate almost tripled from 70.2 in 1972 to 190.8 in 1982. Figure A-16 shows the rates for each year between 1972 and 1982.

Beginning in 1973, changes took place in the manner in which conviction data were reported. Therefore, further analyses by type of sentence imposed and offense conviction will include data from 1973 to 1982.

Types of Sentences Imposed

Table A-8 displays the variations of sentences imposed on defendants charged with and convicted of felonies from 1973 through 1982. For this analysis, Table A-9, presented for comparison purposes, collapsed these sentences into six major headings:

- o Death: With the re-enactment of the death sentence in 1977, 73 persons have been sentenced to death (with most imposed since 1979), 44 from Cook County (four more in 1982) and 29 from downstate (11 more in 1982). (Supplemental information from IDOC records lists 64 persons incarcerated under sentence of death as of January 1, 1984.)
- o Prison: Table A-10 shows that the number of convictions resulting in imprisonment in Illinois increased by 227.9% from 1973 to 1982, a net increase of 8,043 over the 1973 figure of 3,529. Convictions from Cook County resulting in imprisonment increased by 248%. Downstate, convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by nearly 200%, a net increase of 2,934 over the 1973 volume.

Compared to a year earlier, convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by 6.8% in 1982, a net increase of 736 convictions over the 1981 figure of 10,836.

Of those 1982 convictions resulting in imprisonment (11,572), there were 15 (.1%) convictions under the death sentence, 396 (3.4%) convictions of murder, 2,293 (19.8%) convictions of Class X felonies, 1,176 (10.2%) convictions of Class 1 felonies, 3,298 (28.5%) convictions of Class 2 felonies, 3,194 (27.6%) convictions of Class 3 felonies, and 1,215 (10.5%) convictions of Class 4 felonies. The Class 1 felony convictions-to-prison percentage was the largest increase from 1981 figures (257%). Class 4 convictions-to-prison increased 24%, while murder increased by 18 convictions.

- o Jail: Table A-11 shows that the number of convictions to jail in Illinois decreased from 1973 to 1975, increased steadily through 1979, and showed a marked decrease from 1980 through 1982. This pattern emerged from Cook County practices. Overall, from 1973 to 1982, convictions to jail decreased by 22.9%.

Of those convictions to jail (209) in 1982, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 14 (6.7%) convictions of Class 1 felonies, 57 (27.3%) convictions of Class 2 felonies, 99 (47.4%) convictions of Class 3 felonies, and 39 (18.7%) convictions of Class 4 felonies. Class 1, 2 and 4 jail convictions increased slightly from 1981.

- o Probation/Jail: Table A-12 shows that the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Illinois increased 760% from 1973 to 1982, a net increase of 4,304 over the low 1973 volume of 566. The number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Cook County rose by 1,473.5%, a net increase of 3,330 above the 1973 volume. Downstate, the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail increased by 286.5%.

Of those convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail (4,870) in 1982, there was no conviction of murder or Class X felonies, 341 (7%) convictions of Class 1 felonies, 1,821 (37.4%) convictions of Class 2 felonies, 1,989 (40.8%) convictions of Class 3 felonies, and 719 (14.8%) convictions of Class 4 felonies. Class 1 and Class 4 probation/jail convictions increased sharply from 1981 to 1982.

- o Probation: Table A-13 shows that the number of convictions to probation in Illinois decreased by 9.2% from 1981 to 1982. However, the number of probation convictions increased by 181% from 1973 to 1982. The number of convictions to probation in Cook County rose by a slightly higher 191%, while downstate, the number of convictions to probation increased by 171.6%. The number and trends of convictions to probation since 1973 have been similar in both Cook County and downstate counties.

Of those convictions to probation (12,034) in 1982, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 636 (5.3%) convictions for Class 1 felonies, 3,281 (27.3%) convictions for Class 2 felonies, 5,666 (47.1%) convictions for Class 3 felonies, and 2,451 (20.4%) convictions for Class 4 felonies. Only convictions to probation for Class 1 and Class 4 increased in 1982 over 1981.

- o Other: Variations in data totals and difficulty in ascertaining the total number of persons declared unfit to stand trial necessitated this column.

Table A-14 provides a breakdown of 1982 Illinois felony convictions of the above six major headings by judicial circuits.

In 1982, the judicial circuit of Cook County accounted for 59.2% (16,989) of all felony convictions, one percent higher than in 1981. Of those convictions, 42.2% were convictions to prison, 36.3% were convictions to probation (3% lower than in 1981), 20.9% were convictions to probation/jail, .5% were convictions to jail, and .1% (4) were convictions under the death sentence. Downstate judicial circuits accounted for 40.8% (11,713) of all felony convictions. Of those convictions, 50% were convictions to probation (6% lower than in 1981), 37.6% were convictions to prison (nearly 6% higher than in 1981), 11.2% were convictions to probation/jail, 1.0% were convictions to jail, .1% (2) were listed as other, and .1% (11) were convictions under the death sentence. Therefore, a higher percentage of cases were sent to probation downstate and to prison in Cook County. However, more downstate cases were sentenced to prison in 1982 than in previous years; 17 of the 20 downstate circuits had higher percentages of prison convictions in 1982 than in 1981.

Further analysis of downstate judicial circuits noted across-the-board variances in the type of conviction by judicial circuit. For example, in the Sixth Circuit Court, 53% of all convictions were sentenced to prison (mostly from Champaign and Macon Counties), while only 40% were given probation. On the other hand, 11 of the downstate circuit courts sentenced over 50% to probation. Percentages to prison ranged from 27.3% to 53.2%. (See Table A-14 for a complete breakdown by circuit court.)

E. Imprisonment

This section deals with those dispositions where imprisonment was imposed. Imprisonment rate is the total number of convictions to prison per 100,000 people within a given population.

Felony imprisonment in Illinois has shown a 228% increase from 1973 to 1982. Cook County imprisonment increased 248.3%; Downstate, imprisonment increased by 199.5% over the 1973 figures. Figure A-17 and Table A-10 depict these changes.

The Illinois imprisonment rate per 100,000 has increased steadily from 31.4 in 1973 to 101.4 in 1982. The imprisonment rate for Cook County increased more rapidly, from 37.9 in 1973 to 135.8 in 1982. Downstate, the imprisonment rate increased at a slow pace, from 25.6 in 1973 to 62.2 in 1981, then rose sharply to 71.8 in 1982. Figure A-18 shows the rates for each year between 1973 and 1982.

F. Probation

Probation is a major sentencing alternative. Probation rate is the total number of convictions to probation and a combined sentence of probation/jail per 100,000 people within a given population.

Probation alone accounted for 71% of those convictions in 1982; a combined sentence of probation and jail composed the remaining 29%. A higher percentage was sentenced to probation and jail in 1982 than in previous years, thus adding to jail overcrowding in 1982.

Felony probation in Illinois had shown a 262.7% increase from 1973 to 1981, then declined by 4% in 1982. The volume of Cook County probations increased threefold, a rise of 7,380 (314%) above the 1973 figure of 2,348. Downstate, probation increased by 220% from 1973 to 1981, then fell by 812 (10.2%) in 1982. Figure A-19 charts these comparisons.

The Illinois probation rate per 100,000 steadily rose from 43.4 in 1973 to 153.9 in 1981, falling to 148.1 in 1982. The probation rate for Cook County increased steadily from 43.3 in 1973 to 184.3 in 1982. Downstate, the probation rate mirrored the statewide trend, increasing from 43.5 in 1973 to 130.1 in 1981, then falling to 116.9 in 1982. Figure A-20 shows the rates for each year between 1973 and 1982.

Therefore, in 1982 there was the highest volume of felony convictions ever. Of those, a higher percentage were sentenced to prison and probation/jail, with a much lower percentage being sentenced to probation alone.

G. Jail

Illinois Bureau of Detention Standards and Services Annual Report for FY'83 lists a jail population capacity of 9,377: 5,134 in Cook County (an increase of 190 from FY'82) and 4,243 in downstate (a decrease of 66 from FY'82) counties. Between FY'73 and FY'83, there was a 44% (80,378) increase in admissions of non-sentenced offenders, a 10.3% increase over FY'82 and nearly a 22% increase over the past two years. Table A-15 shows a comparison of county jail populations between FY'73 and FY'83.

For FY'83, Illinois had 263,185 offenders in custody, totaling nearly 3 million inmate days; there was an average daily population of 7,903. Cook County had 137,146 offenders in custody (an increase of 13,752 over FY'82), totaling nearly two million inmate days. This resulted in an average daily population of 5,123 and an average of 14 jail days per inmate. Downstate, 126,039 offenders were in custody (an increase of 10,755 over FY'82). There was an average daily population of 2,780 and an average of 8 jail days per inmate. Statewide in FY'83, 24,507 more offenders spent time in Illinois county jails than in FY'82, and nearly 50,000 over the past two years. The average days spent per inmate increased slightly in Cook County, while remaining constant downstate.

Of those sentenced offenders participating in a combined jail confinement/release program, the number of average days per inmate increased for the weekend confinement program from 5.9 to 8.0 days over the 11-year period. For the work release program, the number of average days per inmate increased from 21.5 to 28.1 days from FY'73 to FY'83. The number of inmates involved in the work release program decreased from FY'82 to FY'83; all other jail programs had a sharp increase in inmate population during that period.

There are 98 county jails in Illinois. Four Illinois counties do not operate jails (Brown, Edwards, Johnson, and Scott). County jails provide the following programs for detainees: Seventy-two counties have a work release program; all have counseling services that assist in family, religious, and/or employment problems; all provide counseling treatment for drug abuse and alcohol addiction; 87 offer library services; 87 have recreational programs that provide out-of-cell activity, either indoor or outdoor (15 more than in FY'82); and all but one offer structured religious services. In two of the counties operating a work release program, housing accommodations are separate geographically from the jail complex.

The number of active municipal jails and lockups fluctuated throughout the year. At the end of the reporting period, there were 282 active facilities (three more than in FY'82). There were over 500,000 persons (adults and juveniles) processed through Illinois municipal jails or lockups during this period, an 16.3% increase over FY'82.

There were 16,178 juveniles (7.8% more than in FY'82) held in the 13 county detention centers, with an average daily detainee population of 483. Additionally, 55 county jails processed 1,682 juveniles (10.5% more than in FY'82), and municipal jails processed 3,754 juveniles (23.6% less than in FY'82) during FY'83.

The data suggest that local jurisdictions (county, municipal, and detention facilities) have limited capacity to house more people. Capacity will be decreased even further in Cook County due to a court order to reduce their capacity to 4,500 beds during FY'83. Much like IDOC's problems with placing inmates with special problems in its institutions,

the local jurisdictions must ensure available housing for any contingency, i.e., separating non-violent offenders from violent offenders, non-sentenced offenders from adjudicated felons, females from males, juveniles from adults, etc. and provide special considerations for persons with medical complaints, alcohol and drug withdrawal, and suicidal tendencies. Operating at or over full capacity destroys all flexibility in offender housing and increases offender control problems through limiting classification options.

The major factor deterring development of additional housing space is funding. First of all, current construction costs and budgetary constraints are prohibitive to security, program, or facility expansion. Second, greater demands are placed on existing budgets to meet compliance for detention standards. Third, under these conditions it becomes cost-efficient to transfer adjudicated offender costs for both misdemeanants and felons to the State.

In FY'83, there were 794 non-compliances and 298 recommendations to improve jail operations. Fifteen county jails and two county work release centers had no non-compliances. The 794 non-compliances identified during the inspections of county jails were grouped into two categories: Administration, including Operations and Support Services (274); and Building and Equipment (520). The 298 recommendations cover the full spectrum of facility operations.

In FY'83, Bureau of Inspections and Audits personnel conducted 404 inspections; 38 special investigations; 82 unusual occurrence investigations; 1,281 consultation and assistance visits; and 65 on-site training workshop sessions for jail officers. Six-month notices were sent to three county jails. Four county jail facilities had their capacity set by court order: Alexander County (8); Cook County (4,500); Lake County (128); and Rock Island County (75).

If there are major shifts in system efficiency, policy and discretionary practices of the various jurisdictions can markedly affect post-dispositional options, especially local jails, probation, and state prisons.

H. Criminal Code

1. Sentence Length

The sentence length is established within a framework set forth in the Criminal Code Statute (Chapter 38, Illinois Revised Statutes). Illinois has adopted a sentencing system referred to as "determinate." Determinate sentencing is the prescription of specific penalties, i.e., fixed, definite sentences for persons committing a specific crime. In Illinois, the determinate sentencing model has been referred to as "determinate discretionary": a range of sentences which widen considerably as the severity of the offense increases. Specific aggravating and mitigating factors are enumerated in the law to assist in selecting sentences within the offense category. Illinois was the fourth state to adopt determinate sentencing, with the adoption of House Bill 1500 on February 1, 1978.

Illinois' shift towards determinate sentencing was the result of a mix of converging pressures, including a growing concern over predators of violent crime. Others noted a lack of uniform sentencing patterns as evidenced by sentence variations imposed for similar offenses in addition to variations in actual time served in prison for similar offenses due to parole board decisions. Others argued that adopting a fixed, definite sentence would lessen inmate unrest and violence within the prison due to existing uncertainty about a release date or anger over earlier release of others with similar crimes.

In effect, the adoption of determinate sentencing was an effort towards making sentences more uniform and to get tough on violent crime. A person convicted of a serious violent crime with a long sentence would have to serve 50% of the sentence prior to being eligible for release. Under indeterminate sentencing, no matter what the sentence imposed, a person was eligible for parole in eleven years and three months. Under the Class X category for determinate sentencing, persons convicted of serious crimes were given longer mandatory sentences in conjunction with the grouping of serious crimes: home invasion, armed violence with category 1 weapon, heinous battery, aggravated arson, rape, deviate sexual assault, kidnapping, and armed robbery.

Table A-16 notes the difference in sentence by offense categories between Illinois indeterminate and determinate sentencing. For serious crimes, the length of sentence for inmates has increased due to determinate sentencing, while for mainly property offenses, the length of sentence for inmates is shorter. As a result of determinate sentencing, it is expected that over time Illinois' prison population will have a much greater percentage of serious (violent) offenders and longer lengths of stay. It is anticipated that prison population will increase as the turnover rate slows down.

For a detailed analysis of length-of-stay, see the Department's 1983 Statistical Presentation.

2. Habitual Offender Act

Habitual offender acts for "three time losers" for both adult and juvenile offenders have been enacted in Illinois. The concern was to establish greater control of consequences over offenders who continue to commit crimes. They frequently are termed "recidivists" and/or "career criminals." For adults, Section 33-B-1 of Chapter 38 of Illinois Revised Statutes states:

- "(a) Every person who has been twice convicted in any state or federal court of an offense that contains the same elements as an offense now classified in Illinois as a Class X felony or murder, and is thereafter convicted of a Class X felony or murder, committed after two prior convictions, shall be adjudged an habitual criminal.
- (b) The two prior convictions need not have been for the same offense.
- (c) Any convictions which result from or are connected with the same transaction, or result from offenses committed at the same time, shall be counted for the purposes of this Section as one conviction.
- (e) Except when the death penalty is imposed, anyone adjudged an habitual criminal shall be sentenced to life imprisonment."

For juveniles, Section 705-12 of Chapter 37 of Illinois Criminal Law and Procedure states:

- "(a) Any minor having been twice adjudicated a delinquent minor for offenses which, had he been prosecuted as an adult, would have been felonies under the laws of this State, and who is thereafter adjudicated a delinquent minor for a third time shall be adjudged an Habitual Juvenile Offender where:

1. the third adjudication is for an offense occurring after adjudication on the second; and
2. the second adjudication was for an offense occurring after adjudication on the first; and
3. the third offense occurred after January 1, 1980; and
4. the third offense was based upon the commission of or attempted commission of the following offenses: murder, voluntary or involuntary manslaughter; rape or deviate sexual assault; aggravated or heinous battery involving permanent disability or disfigurement or great bodily harm to the victim; burglary of a home or other residence intended for use as a temporary or permanent dwelling place for human beings; home invasion; robbery or armed robbery; or aggravated arson.

Any minor adjudged an Habitual Juvenile Offender shall be committed to the Department of Corrections until his 21st birthday, without possibility of parole, furlough, or non-emergency authorized absence from confinement of any sort."

Eventually, this act could place the "habitual," more violent offender in prison for natural life, without hope of parole. The long term effect of this legislation will be to create a very different prison population which will have implications on the future approaches to prison management and programming of services.

3. Legislative Initiatives 1983

Toughening public attitudes towards the perpetration of crime has resulted in the enactment of additional sanctions into law during the last session of the 1983 Illinois General Assembly:

- o SB 546 makes the following changes to statute:
 1. Repeals the 50-square-foot per person standard for new or newly remodeled facilities;
 2. Authorizes municipalities or counties to submit bids for the construction of new prisons. The bids would be certified as acceptable by the Department and then submitted to the General Assembly for their approval. Upon approval by the General Assembly, by Resolution, an agreement may be entered into with the municipality or county. Also allows the use of industrial revenue bonds for purposes of construction;
 3. Requires quarterly reports be submitted to the General Assembly covering 14 areas of population/capacity, programs available, and methodology used to project population/capacity projections;
 4. Changes the structure of the Criminal Sentencing Commission. Makes the Director of Corrections an ex officio, non-voting member. Makes all existing members' terms expire on November 14, 1983, with replacements being appointed on that date. Allows the commission members to hire an executive director at a fixed compensation;
 5. Extends coverage for threatening a public official (Class 4) to mayors and city council members; and
 6. Requires the Governor to provide prior notification to the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives and minority leaders before any public announcement regarding the establishing of any type of correctional facility.
- o SB 167 changes the method for executing persons sentenced to death from electrocution to lethal injection.
- o SB 147 creates the "Prison Population Impact Note Act." Under these new provisions, the Department of Corrections will have the responsibility of preparing population impact notes for any legislation introduced which increases criminal sanctions or creates a new criminal offense.

- o HB 606 constitutes a total massive recodification of sex crimes. The bill combines eleven current sex offenses into four general areas. Penalties range from Class X felony (6-30 years) to a Class A misdemeanor (less than one year). The bill eliminates the ability of a defendant to raise the issue of consent as an affirmative defense.
- o SB 332 requires that offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment for less than one year shall be committed to the custody of the sheriff, i.e., misdemeanants would not be under the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections.
- o SB 394 appropriates \$301,105,893 to the Department of Corrections for FY'84. This represents the largest expenditure for Corrections ever approved.
- o HB 541 provides for a supplemental appropriation to the Department for FY'84 in the amount of \$16,723,600.
- o HB 2100 increases the bond authority for the construction of correctional facilities by \$40,511,400.
- o HB 2319 appropriates capital funding in the amount of \$40,511,400 for new projects at Dwight, Vienna and Danville Correctional Centers, and two unnamed correctional facilities.
- o HB 2302 empowers the Director of Corrections to authorize the Department of Central Management Services to enter into long-term leases with private individuals or corporations who construct facilities for use as a prison.

The end result of such legislation, along with the Habitual Offender Act and the Determinate Sentencing Act, is to evolve one of the most serious, long-term, volatile prison populations, by size and density, of any U.S. state prison system. And given current trends, this pattern will prevail for both adult and juvenile institution populations.

4. Criminal Justice Trends in Illinois

Other conditions of the criminal justice process in Illinois have contributed to the growing number of prison admissions and longer prison stays for incarcerated offenders. The number of murder and voluntary manslaughter and other violent crime arrests continue to remain high. Given the time lag for trial and sentencing, many of those arrests in 1982 for the serious offenses will have entered Illinois institutions in 1983 and into 1984.

A larger percentage of dispositions are being imposed as convictions by the courts throughout the 1970's and into the 1980's. In 1972, 44.3% of all felony dispositions were convictions. In 1982, this percentage reached 55%. Over 71% of all felony dispositions in Cook County, which were not dismissed after the preliminary hearing, were convictions, much higher than the 53.9% in 1972. Downstate, the conviction percentage has risen to 41.4% in 1982.

Of Cook County's 16,989 felony convictions in 1982, 7,167 (42%) were imprisoned while 9,728 (57.3%) were placed on probation. Downstate, of the 11,713 felony convictions, 4,405 (37.6%) were imprisoned, while 7,176 (61.3%) were placed on probation.

Of the 11,572 prison sentences in 1982, 3,865 (33.4%) were Class M, X, or 1 offenders, an increase of over 5% since 1981. In Cook County, 38.5% of those felons sent to prison were Class M, X, or 1 offenders. The statewide imprisonment rate has risen by 33% since three years previous.

Statewide, the number of Class 4 offenders sent to prison has risen nearly 50% since 1979; the number of Class 2 and Class 3 felons sent to Illinois institutions has increased by 30.5% each since 1979. On the other hand, no Class M or X offenders are placed on probation. In addition, of the 16,904 convicted felons who were placed on probation during 1982, less than 6% were Class 1 offenders. The numbers of Class 2 and 3 offenders sentenced to probation fell by 13.5% and 14.6%, respectively, from 1981 to 1982. The numbers of Class 2 and 3 offenders sentenced to prison in 1982 fell by only 4.5%. Thus, more offenders convicted of less serious offenses are being sentenced to prison instead of the probation alternative. This results in an increased volume of short-term, less serious offenders placed in Illinois institutions.

I. Good Time

Historically, inmates have been awarded time off their sentence for good behavior (good time). In Illinois, there are five basic types of time awards permitted by statute:

- o Statutory Good Time, under indeterminate sentencing only, was automatically computed in sentence calculation so each inmate knew his minimum and maximum eligible release date. This is awarded as follows: 1 month the first year, 2 months the second year, 3 months the third year, 4 months the fourth year, 5 months the fifth year, and 6 months the sixth and each succeeding year. Normally, such time is routinely awarded but, in instances of major institutional rule violations, it could be revoked from either the minimum or maximum sentence.
- o Compensatory Good Time is time earned at a rate of 7 1/2 days per month, as set forth in Administrative Regulation 813. It is not applicable to determinate or that portion of indeterminate sentences recalculated with good conduct credits (day for day). Compensatory good time was instituted as a policy initiative to impact a reduction in the growing number of inmate behavior problems requiring segregation placement. An inmate whose behavior required disciplinary action of placement in segregation for more than 3 days in a month was denied compensatory good time. Compensatory good time was in addition to statutory good time, thus an inmate could earn an additional 90 days a year off his sentence.

- o Meritorious Good Time is time awarded at the discretion of the Director of IDOC in accordance with Section 1003-6-3(3) of the Code of Corrections. Administrative Regulation 864 outlines provisions for awarding such good time.
- o Good Conduct Credits is time earned at the rate of one day for each day served as statutorily applied per Administrative Regulation 813. Inmates serving determinate sentences or indeterminate sentences on or after February, 1978, who benefit by the application of good conduct credits to that portion of their sentences, automatically have their sentence calculated so each inmate knows his eligible release date. Inmates in violation of institutional rules may face revocation, suspension, or a reduction in the rate of accumulation of good conduct credits upon recommendation of the Chief Administrative Officer, in accordance with the due process provisions of Administrative Regulation 804.
- o Misdemeanant Good Time behavior allowance, awarded to inmates serving a sentence of one year or less, is calculated for each month or thirty day unit as follows: a) four days for the first month; b) six days for each of the second through sixth months of the sentence; and c) eight days for each of the remaining six months of the sentence. Misdemeanant good time may be revoked and/or withheld as a result of disciplinary action. Misdemeanants are not eligible to receive compensatory good time credits on their sentences.

As an example of how Good Time affects length-of-stay, consider the following:

- o Under indeterminate sentencing, prior to February of 1978, an inmate serving a minimum sentence of 5 years was entitled to 15 months of statutory good time (1 month the first year, 2 months the second year, 3 months the third year, 4 months the fourth year, and 5 months the fifth year). With statutory good time, the minimum sentence was reduced to 3 years and 9 months. If the inmate earned all compensatory credits for three years (7 1/2 days x 12 months), his minimum eligible release day was reduced by 270 days, or 9 months. With statutory and compensatory good time, the minimum sentence was reduced to 3 years. Awards of meritorious good time would further reduce the minimum eligible release date for parole consideration.
- o Under determinate sentencing or indeterminate sentencing eligible for good conduct credits, an inmate with a 5 year sentence would be entitled to two and a half years of good conduct credits. With good conduct credits, he would have a projected sentence of two and a half years. Awards of meritorious good time would further reduce the projected eligible release date.

Clearly, earning of good time does affect the length of stay, as does the administrative removal of time for misconduct. When determinate sentencing was passed, the assumption was that most inmates would earn at least 95% of the good time available to them. In other words, the nominal terms were approximately twice as long as they were intended to be. Because of the continuing prison population crunch in Illinois, the Department, through administrative action in accordance with Administrative Regulation 864, had initiated a review of cases for forced release from prison. However, a 1983 Illinois Supreme Court ruling stopped the forced release practice. As of July 8, 1983, 10,019 inmates had been granted forced release. The Supreme Court decision caused the Illinois Department of Corrections to seek alternative means to reduce its crowded prison population.

TABLE A-1 TOTAL INDEX CRIME FREQUENCIES AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Crime Index	Murder & Volun. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Burglary	Larceny/ Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	4,914.5	272,382	775	1,791	25,452	15,168	53,471	135,616	40,109	
	1973	5,426,900	5,497.1	298,320	952	1,885	26,360	16,485	64,018	142,649	45,971	
	1974	5,423,630	6,324.4	343,010	1,069	2,199	28,753	16,988	74,797	174,332	44,872	
	1975	5,432,183	6,437.6	349,702	920	1,954	24,703	15,609	74,725	188,389	43,402	
	1976	5,455,843	5,968.6	325,636	879	1,445	19,734	13,941	61,998	183,474	44,165	
	1977	5,461,843	5,740.2	313,520	895	1,453	18,635	13,100	61,354	172,762	45,321	
	1978	5,461,768	5,563.1	303,841	904	1,623	17,797	13,416	59,590	167,908	42,603	
	1979	5,461,768	5,662.5	307,086	938	2,052	16,919	14,355	60,521	166,645	45,656	
	1980	5,249,299	5,985.5	314,194	950	1,725	19,053	13,820	63,316	172,221	43,109	(2,746)*
	1981	5,279,096	5,541.7	292,553	960	1,562	18,941	10,997	57,882	157,646	44,565	(3,006)*
	1982	5,279,096	5,541.2	292,526	764	1,401	18,764	11,875	57,417	158,727	43,578	(2,406)*
Downstate	1972	5,688,912	2,762.3	157,147	193	807	4,017	9,533	41,325	91,682	9,592	
	1973	5,748,260	3,194.1	183,607	205	786	4,775	11,896	50,786	103,354	11,805	
	1974	5,707,370	3,882.0	221,558	249	854	5,948	13,242	63,973	123,526	13,766	
	1975	5,712,817	4,312.6	246,369	251	913	6,216	10,770	68,677	146,162	13,380	
	1976	5,773,157	4,071.9	235,080	275	938	4,867	10,347	59,805	146,424	12,424	
	1977	5,784,157	4,046.1	234,033	224	977	5,134	10,312	59,938	143,328	14,119	
	1978	5,781,232	4,186.5	242,033	246	1,006	5,032	11,002	64,655	146,530	13,562	
	1979	5,781,232	4,607.2	266,352	256	1,222	5,142	12,556	70,842	161,223	15,111	
	1980	6,120,200	4,562.5	279,232	257	1,300	5,498	13,184	76,618	169,296	13,079	(2,332)*
	1981	6,139,365	4,397.7	269,994	278	1,165	4,979	11,771	74,223	166,074	11,504	(2,118)*
	1982	6,137,417	4,136.9	253,900	246	998	4,603	12,543	67,006	157,801	10,703	(1,601)*
Total	1972	11,231,312	3,824.4	429,529	968	2,598	29,469	24,701	94,796	227,298	49,701	
	1973	11,175,160	4,312.5	481,927	1,157	2,671	31,135	28,381	114,804	246,003	57,776	
	1974	11,131,000	5,072.0	564,568	1,318	3,053	34,701	30,230	138,770	297,858	58,638	
	1975	11,145,000	5,348.3	596,071	1,171	2,867	30,919	26,379	143,402	334,551	56,782	
	1976	11,229,000	4,993.5	560,716	1,154	2,383	24,601	24,288	121,803	329,898	56,589	
	1977	11,246,140	4,868.8	547,553	1,119	2,430	23,770	23,412	121,292	316,090	59,440	
	1978	11,243,000	4,855.2	545,874	1,150	2,629	22,829	24,418	124,245	314,438	56,165	
	1979	11,243,000	5,100.4	573,438	1,194	3,274	22,061	26,911	131,363	327,868	60,767	
	1980	11,369,499	5,219.5	593,426	1,207	3,025	24,551	27,004	139,934	341,517	56,188	(5,078)*
	1981	11,418,461	4,926.6	562,547	1,238	2,727	23,920	22,768	132,105	323,720	56,069	(5,124)*
	1982	11,416,513	4,786.3	546,426	1,010	2,399	23,367	24,418	124,423	316,528	54,281	(4,007)*

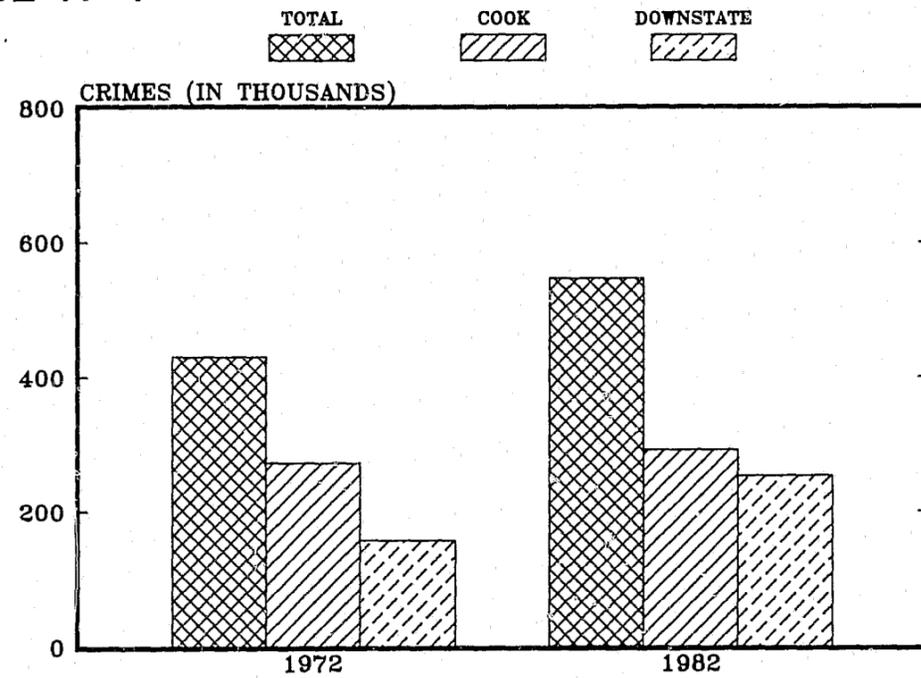
SOURCE: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1982
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1971-1982

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*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980
which is not included in totals.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES REPORTED FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982 COMPARISON

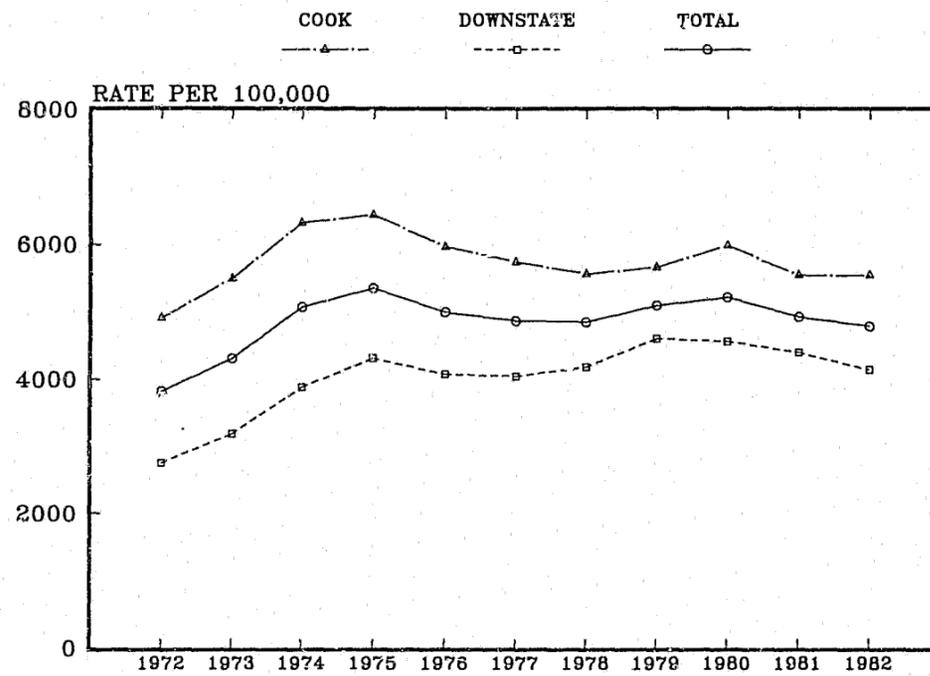
FIGURE A-1



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-2



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

TABLE A-2 VIOLENT INDEX CRIME FREQUENCIES AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Violent	Murder & Volun. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	779.2	43,186	775	1,791	25,452	15,168	
	1973	5,426,900	841.8	45,682	952	1,885	26,360	16,485	
	1974	5,423,630	903.6	49,009	1,069	2,199	28,753	16,988	
	1975	5,432,183	795.0	43,186	920	1,954	24,703	15,609	
	1976	5,455,843	659.8	35,999	879	1,445	19,734	13,941	
	1977	5,461,843	624.0	34,083	895	1,453	18,635	13,100	
	1978	5,461,768	617.7	33,740	904	1,623	17,797	13,416	
	1979	5,461,768	627.3	34,264	938	2,052	16,919	14,355	
	1980	5,249,299	677.2	35,548	950	1,725	19,053	13,820	(2,746)*
	1981	5,279,096	614.9	32,460	960	1,562	18,941	10,997	(3,006)*
1982	5,279,096	621.4	32,804	764	1,401	18,764	11,875	(2,406)*	
Downstate	1972	5,688,912	255.8	14,550	193	807	4,017	9,533	
	1973	5,748,260	307.3	17,662	205	786	4,775	11,896	
	1974	5,707,370	355.6	20,293	249	854	5,948	13,242	
	1975	5,712,817	317.7	18,150	251	913	6,216	10,770	
	1976	5,773,157	284.5	16,427	275	938	4,867	10,347	
	1977	5,784,157	287.8	16,648	224	977	5,135	10,312	
	1978	5,781,232	299.0	17,286	246	1,006	5,032	11,002	
	1979	5,781,232	331.7	19,176	256	1,222	5,142	12,556	
	1980	6,120,200	330.7	20,239	257	1,300	5,498	13,184	(2,332)*
	1981	6,139,365	296.3	18,193	278	1,165	4,979	11,771	(2,118)*
1982	6,137,417	299.6	18,390	246	998	4,603	12,543	(1,601)*	
Total	1972	11,231,312	514.1	57,736	968	2,598	29,469	24,701	
	1973	11,175,160	566.8	63,344	1,157	2,671	31,135	28,381	
	1974	11,131,000	622.6	69,302	1,318	3,053	34,701	30,230	
	1975	11,145,000	550.3	61,336	1,171	2,867	30,919	26,379	
	1976	11,229,000	466.9	52,426	1,154	2,383	24,601	24,288	
	1977	11,246,140	451.1	50,731	1,119	2,430	23,770	23,412	
	1978	11,243,000	453.8	51,026	1,150	2,629	22,829	24,418	
	1979	11,243,000	475.3	53,440	1,194	3,274	22,061	26,911	
	1980	11,369,499	490.7	55,787	1,207	3,025	24,551	27,004	(5,078)*
	1981	11,418,461	443.6	50,653	1,238	2,727	23,920	22,768	(5,124)*
1982	11,416,513	448.4	51,194	1,010	2,399	23,367	24,418	(4,007)*	

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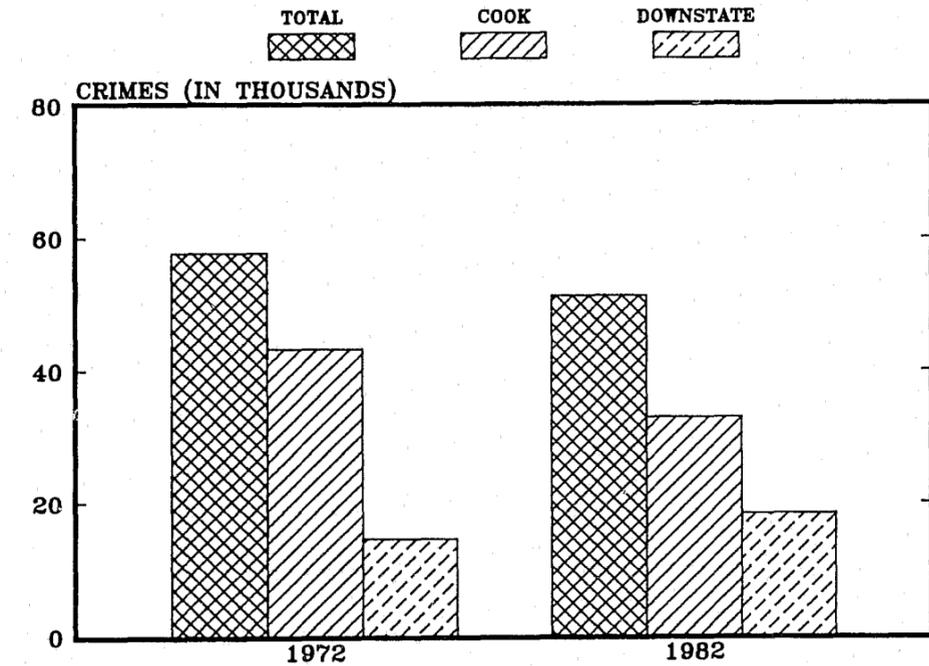
Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1982

Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1982

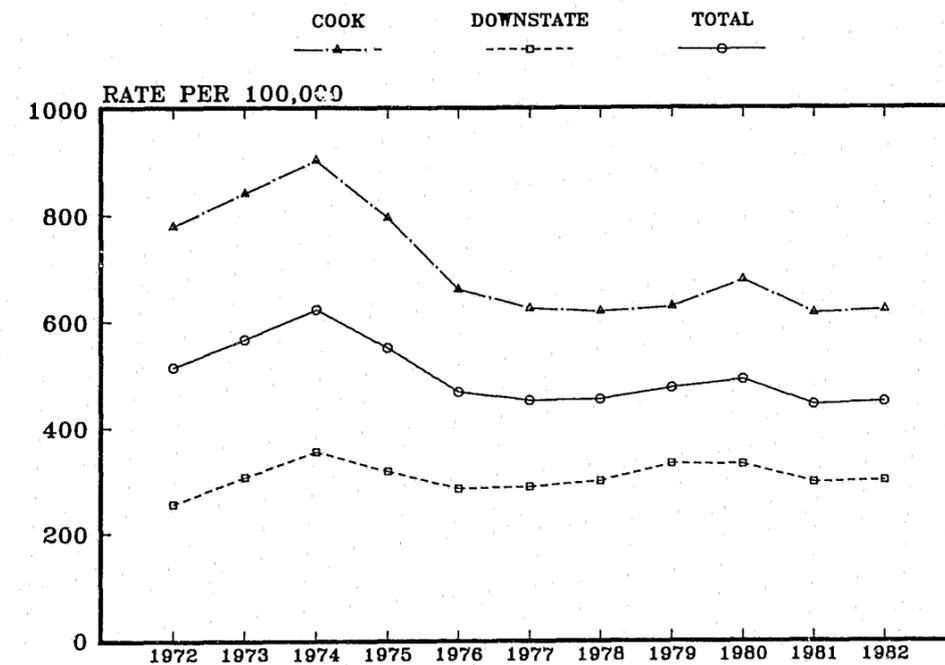
*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980 which is not included in totals.

FIGURE A-3 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-4 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

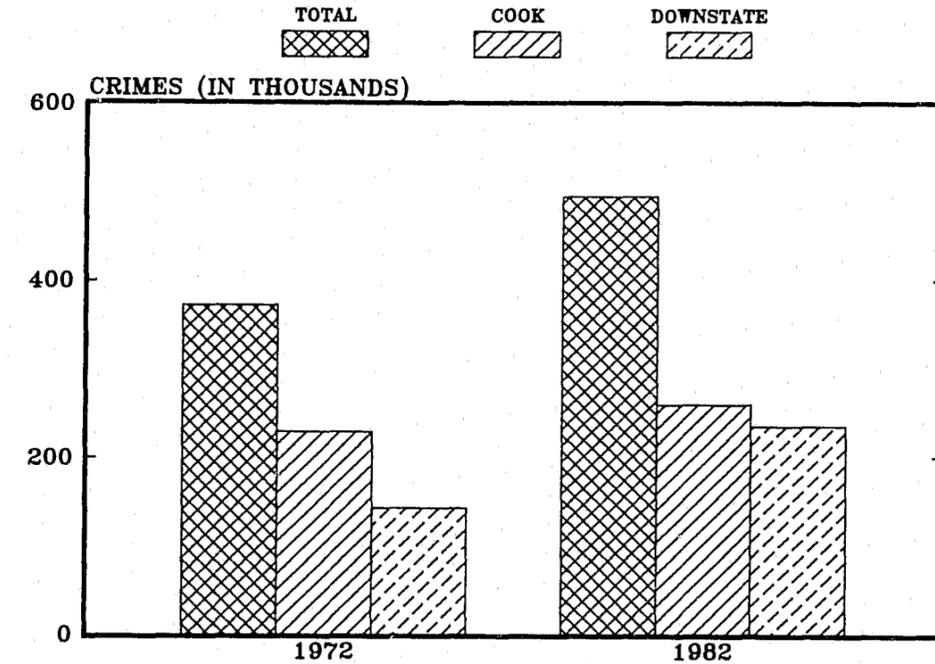
TABLE A-3 PROPERTY INDEX CRIME FREQUENCIES AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Property	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	4,135.3	229,196	53,471	135,616	40,109
	1973	5,426,900	4,656.1	252,638	64,018	142,649	45,971
	1974	5,423,630	5,420.7	294,001	74,797	174,332	44,872
	1975	5,432,183	5,642.6	306,516	74,725	188,389	43,402
	1976	5,455,843	5,308.7	289,637	61,998	183,474	44,165
	1977	5,461,843	5,116.2	279,437	61,354	172,762	45,321
	1978	5,461,768	4,945.3	270,101	59,590	167,908	42,603
	1979	5,461,768	4,995.1	272,822	60,521	166,645	45,656
	1980	5,249,299	5,308.3	278,646	63,316	172,221	43,109
	1981	5,279,096	4,926.9	260,093	57,882	157,646	44,565
	1982	5,279,096	4,919.8	259,722	57,417	158,727	43,578
Downstate	1972	5,688,912	2,506.6	142,599	41,325	91,682	9,592
	1973	5,748,260	2,886.9	165,945	50,786	103,354	11,805
	1974	5,707,370	3,526.4	201,265	63,973	123,526	13,766
	1975	5,712,817	3,994.9	228,219	68,677	146,162	13,380
	1976	5,773,157	3,787.4	218,653	59,805	146,424	12,424
	1977	5,784,157	3,758.3	217,385	59,938	143,328	14,119
	1978	5,781,232	3,887.5	224,747	64,655	146,530	13,562
	1979	5,781,232	4,275.5	247,176	70,842	161,223	15,111
	1980	6,120,200	4,231.8	258,993	76,618	169,296	13,079
	1981	6,139,365	4,101.4	251,801	74,223	166,074	11,504
	1982	6,137,417	3,837.3	235,310	67,006	157,801	10,703
Total	1972	11,231,312	3,310.3	371,795	94,796	227,298	49,701
	1973	11,175,160	3,745.7	418,583	114,804	246,003	57,776
	1974	11,131,000	4,449.4	495,266	138,770	297,858	58,638
	1975	11,145,000	4,798.0	534,735	143,402	334,551	56,782
	1976	11,229,000	4,526.6	508,290	121,803	329,898	56,589
	1977	11,246,140	4,417.7	496,822	121,292	316,090	59,440
	1978	11,243,000	4,401.4	494,848	124,245	314,438	56,165
	1979	11,243,000	4,625.1	519,998	131,363	327,868	60,767
	1980	11,369,499	4,728.8	537,639	139,934	341,517	56,188
	1981	11,418,461	4,483.0	511,894	132,105	323,720	56,069
	1982	11,416,513	4,337.9	495,232	124,423	316,528	54,281

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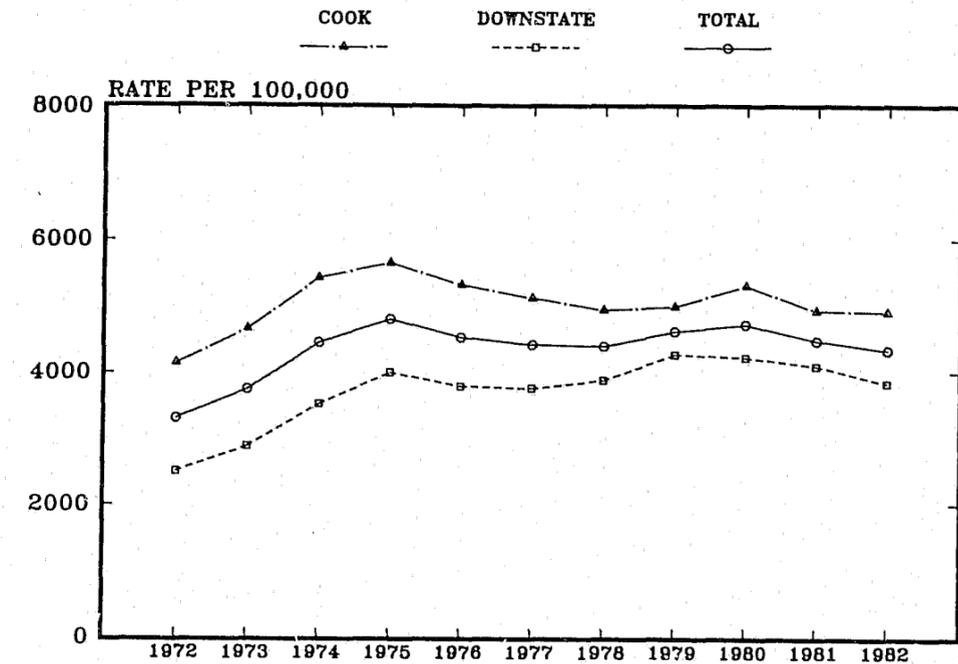
Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1982
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data,
1972-1982

FIGURE A-5 TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-6 TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

TABLE A-4 TOTAL INDEX CRIME ARREST FREQUENCIES AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Arrest Index	Murder & Volun. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	1,198.5	66,428	998	1,145	8,736	6,736	11,994	32,618	4,546	
	1973	5,426,900	1,227.4	66,610	1,077	757	8,383	6,066	12,828	33,229	4,270	
	1974	5,423,630	1,420.5	77,044	1,234	940	9,382	5,674	14,293	41,445	4,076	
	1975	5,432,183	1,473.7	80,052	1,280	917	9,265	5,428	14,467	44,129	4,566	
	1976	5,455,843	1,392.5	75,973	1,231	915	8,284	3,392	13,835	42,835	5,615	
	1977	5,461,843	1,349.1	73,688	1,058	707	7,390	2,100	15,453	41,823	5,157	
	1978	5,461,768	1,394.7	76,176	1,074	833	7,128	2,680	12,020	46,101	6,340	
	1979	5,461,768	1,378.8	75,305	1,037	978	7,160	3,101	11,692	45,892	5,445	
	1980	5,249,299	1,471.3	77,235	1,050	1,200	7,868	1,955	12,960	47,577	4,625	(344)*
	1981	5,279,096	1,445.1	76,289	1,135	1,006	7,478	2,527	11,441	48,281	4,421	(438)*
	1982	5,279,096	1,434.1	75,730	1,068	829	6,576	2,727	10,388	49,992	4,150	(385)*
Down-state	1972	5,688,912	565.3	32,159	195	336	1,191	4,788	5,431	18,696	1,522	
	1973	5,748,260	621.9	35,748	163	369	1,280	5,744	6,527	20,019	1,646	
	1974	5,707,370	746.6	42,609	226	287	1,750	6,273	8,219	24,082	1,772	
	1975	5,712,817	806.3	46,062	225	327	1,853	5,008	9,155	27,907	1,586	
	1976	5,773,157	750.0	43,298	236	358	1,495	4,891	8,256	26,656	1,406	
	1977	5,784,157	741.1	42,866	195	325	1,563	4,612	7,855	26,761	1,555	
	1978	5,781,232	772.2	44,640	183	344	1,728	5,074	8,566	27,017	1,728	
	1979	5,781,232	816.0	47,176	248	417	1,507	5,555	8,677	29,203	1,569	
	1980	6,120,200	920.4	56,333	182	406	1,601	5,632	10,815	36,270	1,327	(462)*
	1981	6,139,365	763.1	46,848	211	345	1,326	5,480	8,935	29,372	1,179	(388)*
	1982	6,137,417	719.5	44,158	186	279	1,267	5,462	7,924	27,940	1,100	(326)*
Total	1972	11,244,000	876.8	98,587	1,193	1,481	9,927	11,179	17,425	51,314	6,068	
	1973	11,176,000	915.9	102,358	1,240	1,126	9,663	11,810	19,355	53,248	5,916	
	1974	11,131,000	1,074.9	119,653	1,460	1,227	11,132	11,947	22,512	65,627	5,848	
	1975	11,145,000	1,131.6	126,114	1,505	1,244	11,119	10,436	23,622	72,036	6,152	
	1976	11,229,000	1,062.2	119,271	1,467	1,273	9,779	8,283	21,937	69,491	7,021	
	1977	11,245,000	1,036.5	116,554	1,253	1,032	8,953	6,712	23,308	68,584	6,712	
	1978	11,243,000	1,074.6	120,816	1,257	1,177	8,856	7,754	20,586	73,118	8,068	
	1979	11,243,000	1,089.4	122,481	1,285	1,395	8,667	8,656	20,369	75,095	7,014	
	1980	11,369,499	1,174.0	133,473	1,232	1,606	9,474	7,587	23,775	83,847	5,952	(806)*
	1981	11,418,461	1,078.4	123,137	1,346	1,351	8,804	8,007	20,376	77,653	5,600	(826)*
	1982	11,416,513	1,050.1	119,888	1,254	1,108	7,843	8,189	18,312	77,932	5,250	(711)*

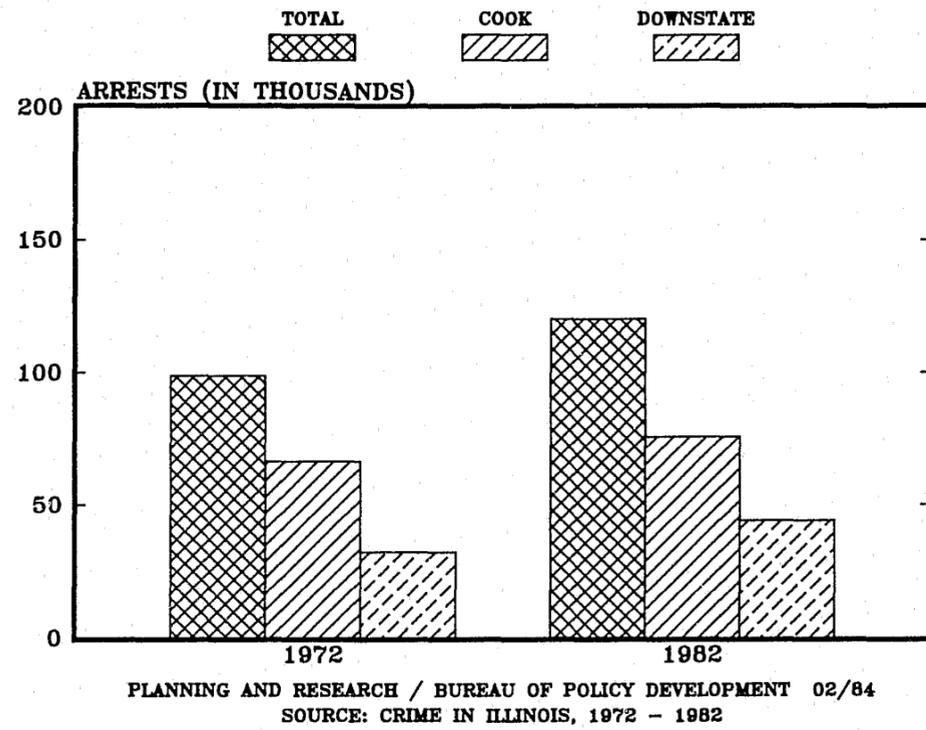
140

SOURCE: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1982
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1971-1982

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*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980 which is not included in totals.

TOTAL INDEX CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
 FIGURE A-7 1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



TOTAL INDEX CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
 FIGURE A-8 1972 - 1982

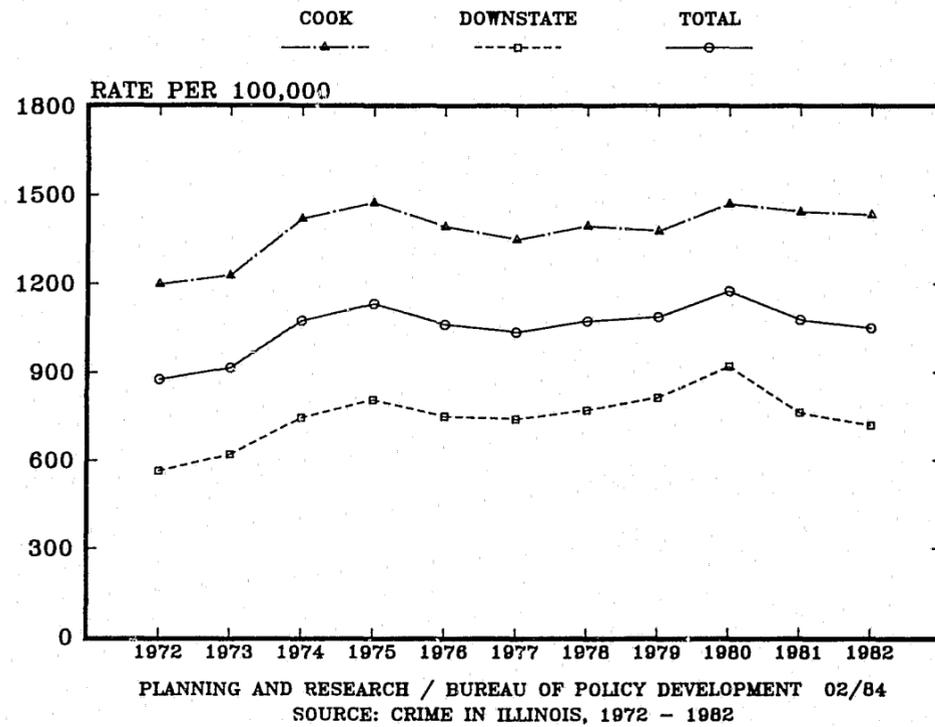


TABLE A-5 VIOLENT INDEX CRIME ARREST FREQUENCIES AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Violent	Murder & Volun. Mansitr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	311.6	17,270	998	1,145	8,736	6,391	
	1973	5,426,900	300.0	16,283	1,077	757	8,383	6,066	
	1974	5,423,630	317.7	17,230	1,234	940	9,382	5,674	
	1975	5,432,183	310.9	16,890	1,280	917	9,265	5,428	
	1976	5,455,843	253.3	13,822	1,231	915	8,283	3,392	
	1977	5,461,843	206.1	11,255	1,058	707	7,390	2,100	
	1978	5,461,768	214.5	11,715	1,074	833	7,128	2,680	
	1979	5,461,768	223.8	12,276	1,037	978	7,160	3,101	
	1980	5,249,299	230.0	12,073	1,050	1,200	7,868	1,955	(344)*
	1981	5,279,096	230.1	12,146	1,135	1,006	7,478	2,527	(438)*
1982	5,279,096	212.2	11,200	1,068	829	6,576	2,727	(385)*	
Downstate	1972	5,688,912	114.4	6,510	195	336	1,191	4,788	
	1973	5,748,260	131.4	7,556	163	369	1,280	5,744	
	1974	5,707,370	149.6	8,536	226	287	1,750	6,273	
	1975	5,712,817	129.8	7,414	225	327	1,854	5,008	
	1976	5,773,157	120.9	6,980	236	358	1,495	4,891	
	1977	5,784,157	115.7	6,695	195	325	1,563	4,612	
	1978	5,781,232	126.8	7,329	183	344	1,728	5,074	
	1979	5,781,232	133.7	7,727	248	417	1,507	5,555	
	1980	6,120,200	127.9	7,820	182	406	1,601	5,632	(462)*
	1981	6,139,365	119.9	7,362	211	345	1,326	5,480	(388)*
1982	6,137,417	117.2	7,194	186	279	1,267	5,462	(326)*	
Total	1972	11,231,312	211.7	23,780	1,193	1,481	9,927	11,179	
	1973	11,175,160	213.3	23,839	1,230	1,126	9,663	11,810	
	1974	11,131,000	231.5	25,766	1,360	1,227	11,132	11,947	
	1975	11,145,000	218.1	24,304	1,505	1,244	11,119	10,436	
	1976	11,229,000	185.3	20,802	1,467	1,273	9,779	8,283	
	1977	11,246,140	159.6	17,950	1,253	1,032	8,953	6,712	
	1978	11,243,000	169.4	19,044	1,257	1,177	8,856	7,754	
	1979	11,243,000	177.9	20,003	1,285	1,295	8,667	8,656	
	1980	11,369,499	175.0	19,899	1,232	1,606	9,469	7,587	(806)*
	1981	11,418,461	170.9	19,508	1,346	1,351	8,804	8,007	(826)*
1982	11,416,513	161.1	18,394	1,254	1,108	7,843	8,189	(711)*	

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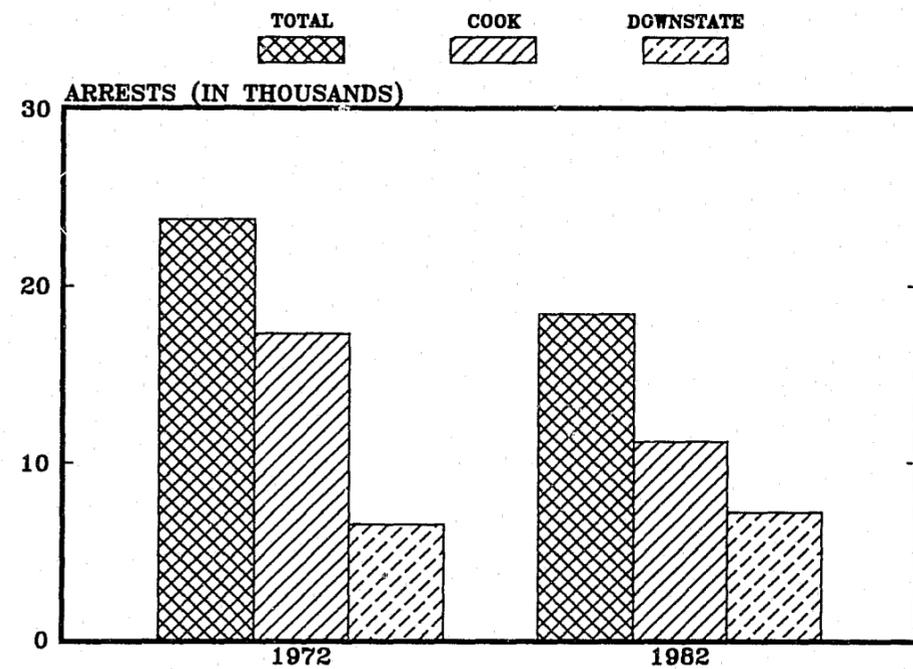
Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1982
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1982

*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980 which is not included in totals.

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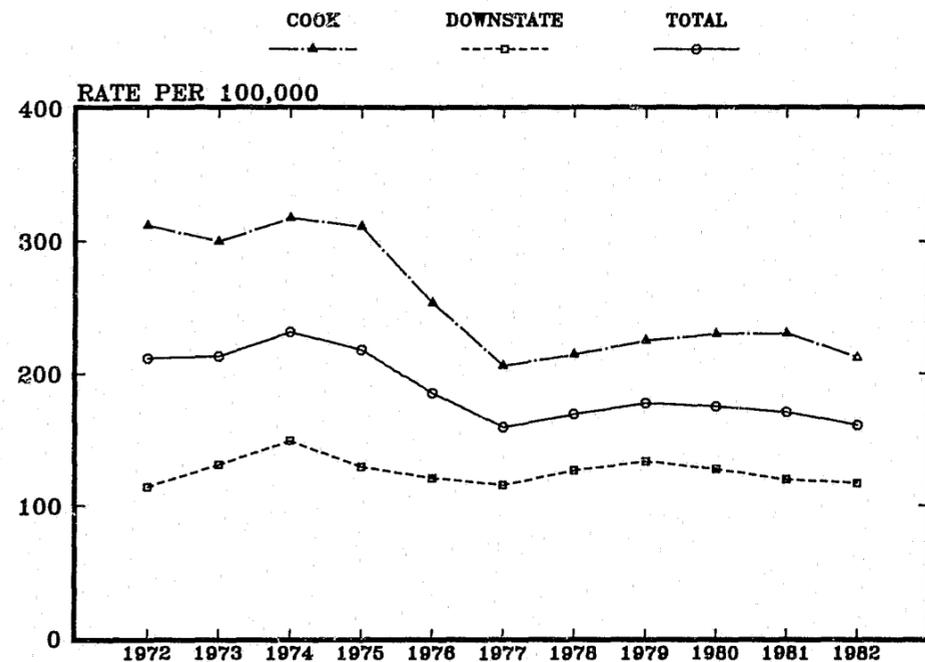
2 OF 3

FIGURE A-9 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-10 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

TABLE A-6

PROPERTY INDEX CRIME ARREST FREQUENCIES AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

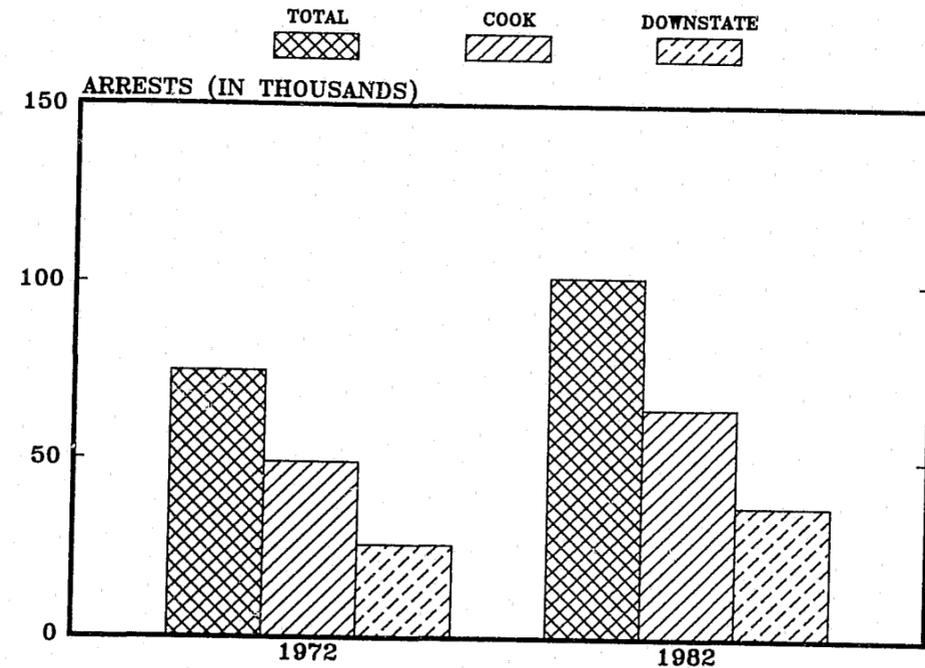
Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Property	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	886.9	49,158	11,994	32,618	4,546
	1973	5,426,900	927.4	50,327	12,828	33,229	4,270
	1974	5,423,630	1,102.8	59,814	14,293	41,445	4,076
	1975	5,432,183	1,162.7	63,162	14,467	44,129	4,566
	1976	5,455,843	1,138.8	62,131	13,681	41,835	5,615
	1977	5,461,843	1,143.1	62,433	15,453	41,823	5,157
	1978	5,461,768	1,180.2	64,461	12,020	46,101	6,340
	1979	5,461,768	1,154.0	63,029	11,692	45,892	5,445
	1980	5,249,299	1,231.3	65,162	12,960	47,577	4,625
	1981	5,279,096	1,215.0	64,143	11,441	48,281	4,421
	1982	5,279,096	1,222.4	64,530	10,388	49,992	4,150
Downstate	1972	5,688,912	450.9	25,649	5,431	18,696	1,522
	1973	5,748,260	490.4	28,192	6,527	20,019	1,646
	1974	5,707,370	597.0	34,073	8,219	24,082	1,772
	1975	5,712,817	676.5	38,648	9,155	27,907	1,586
	1976	5,773,157	629.1	36,318	8,256	26,656	1,406
	1977	5,784,157	625.3	36,171	7,855	26,761	1,555
	1978	5,781,232	645.4	37,311	8,566	27,017	1,728
	1979	5,781,232	682.4	39,449	8,677	29,203	1,569
	1980	6,120,200	792.6	48,412	10,815	36,270	1,327
	1981	6,139,365	643.2	39,486	8,935	29,372	1,179
	1982	6,137,417	602.3	36,964	7,924	27,940	1,100
Total	1972	11,231,312	666.1	74,807	17,425	51,314	6,068
	1973	11,175,160	702.6	78,519	19,355	53,248	5,916
	1974	11,131,000	843.5	93,887	22,512	65,527	5,848
	1975	11,145,000	913.5	101,810	23,622	72,036	6,152
	1976	11,229,000	876.7	98,449	21,937	69,491	7,021
	1977	11,246,140	876.8	98,604	23,308	68,584	6,712
	1978	11,243,000	905.2	101,772	20,586	73,118	8,068
	1979	11,243,000	911.5	102,478	20,369	75,095	7,014
	1980	11,369,499	1,007.5	114,380	23,775	83,847	5,952
	1981	11,418,461	907.6	103,629	20,376	77,653	5,600
	1982	11,416,513	889.0	101,494	18,312	77,932	5,250

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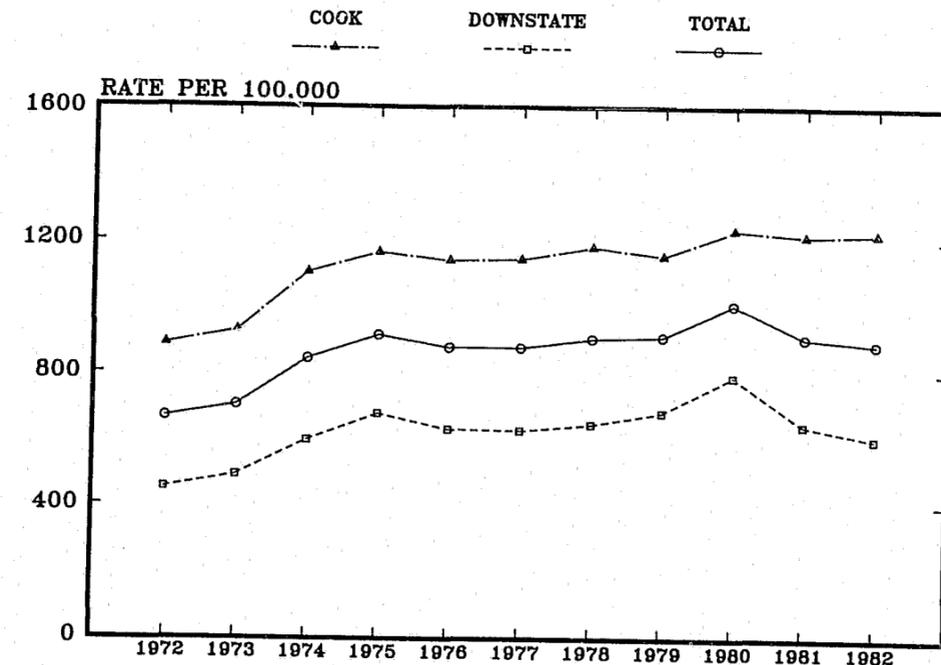
Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1982
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1982

TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
FIGURE A-11 1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
FIGURE A-12 1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

TABLE A-7 DISPOSITIONS* OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1972-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geographic Area	Year	Total Dispositions	Not Convicted		Convicted		Unfit to Stand Trial	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
Cook County	1972	4,486	2,069	46.1	2,417	53.9	-	-
	1973	7,529	2,315	30.7	4,669	62.0	545	7.2
	1974	12,336	4,084	33.1	7,838	63.5	414	3.4
	1975	15,277	5,058	33.1	9,889	64.7	330	2.2
	1976	16,538	5,833	35.1	10,455	62.8	350	2.1
	1977	17,235	5,429	31.5	11,725	68.0	81**	0.5
	1978	18,926	6,331	33.5	12,517	66.1	78**	0.4
	1979	19,412	5,489	28.3	13,775	71.0	148	0.8
	1980	21,767	6,213	28.5	15,184	70.0	370	0.2
	1981	24,328	7,212	29.6	16,688	68.6	428	1.8
	1982	23,877	6,465	27.1	16,989	71.2	423	1.8
Downstate	1972	9,990	5,998	60.0	3,992	40.0	-	-
	1973	14,059	10,311	73.3	4,157	29.5	41	0.2
	1974	18,325	12,553	68.5	5,733	31.3	39	0.2
	1975	21,875	14,329	65.5	7,499	34.3	47	0.2
	1976	21,770	13,578	62.3	8,154	37.4	38	0.1
	1977	20,773	12,282	59.1	8,453	40.7	38	0.2
	1978	19,585	11,077	56.6	8,465	43.2	43	0.2
	1979	22,489	13,677	60.8	8,771	39.0	41	0.2
	1980	27,409	16,810	61.3	10,530	38.4	69	0.3
	1981	29,441	17,418	59.2	11,931	40.5	92	0.3
	1982	28,325	16,517	58.3	11,713	41.4	95	0.3
Total	1972	14,476	8,076	55.7	6,409	44.3	-	-
	1973	22,038	12,626	57.3	8,826	40.0	586	2.7
	1974	30,661	16,637	54.3	13,571	44.3	453	1.4
	1975	37,152	19,387	52.2	17,388	46.8	377	1.0
	1976	38,408	19,411	50.5	18,609	48.5	388	1.0
	1977	38,008	17,711	46.6	20,178	53.1	119**	0.3
	1978	38,511	17,408	45.2	20,982	54.5	121**	0.3
	1979	41,901	19,166	45.7	22,546	53.8	189	0.5
	1980	49,176	23,023	46.8	25,714	52.2	439	0.9
	1981	53,769	24,630	45.8	28,619	53.2	520	1.0
	1982	52,202	22,982	44.0	28,702	55.0	518	1.0

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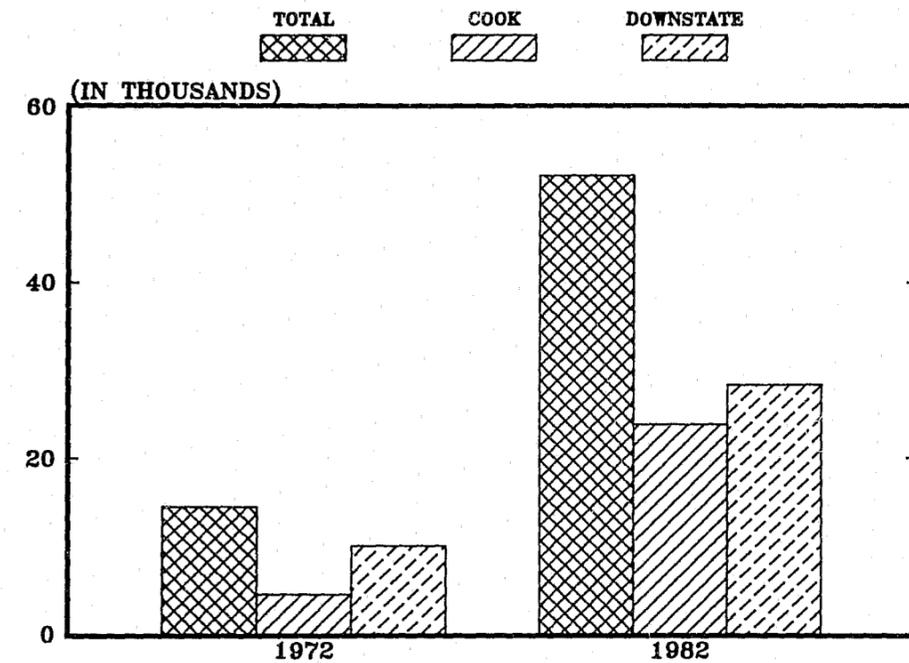
Source: Annual Reports, Supreme Court of Illinois, 1972-1982

- Refers to missing data

* Excludes those discharged at the preliminary hearing or dismissed through a motion by the state in Cook County only.

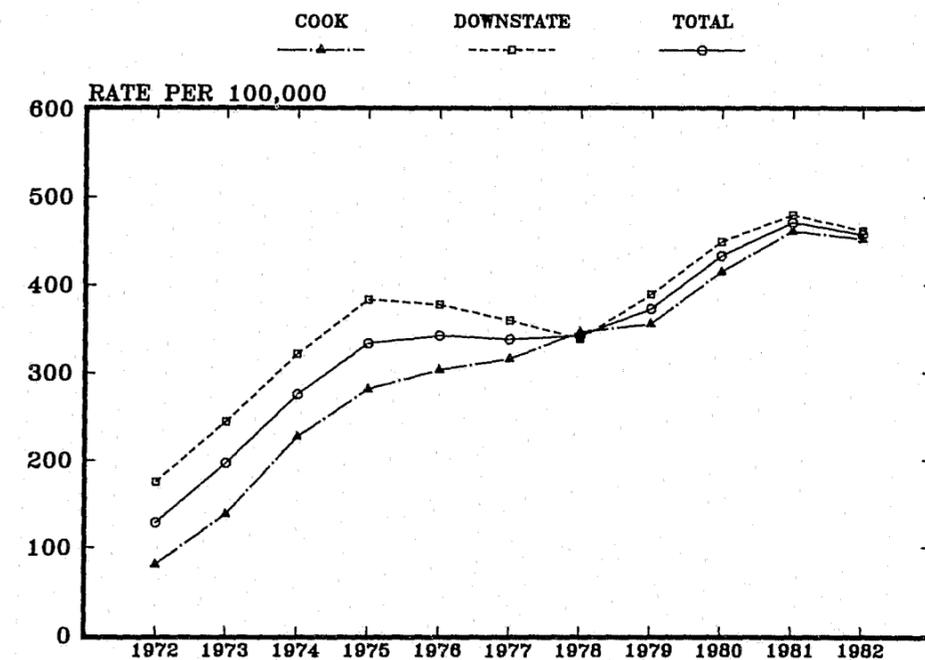
** Refers to incomplete data

FIGURE A-13 DISPOSITION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-14 DISPOSITION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1982

TABLE A-8 SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

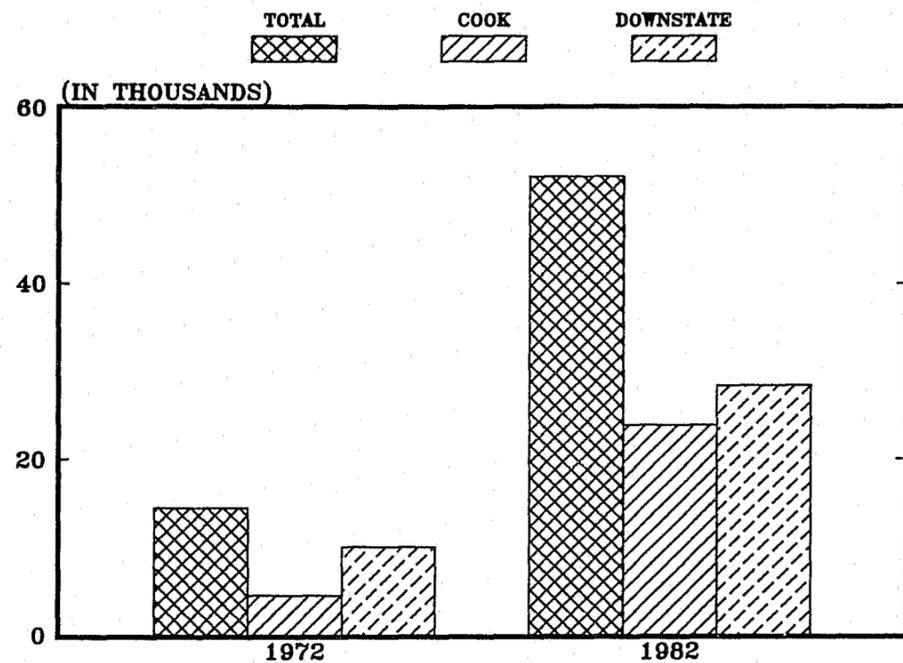
Geog. Area	Year	Death	Imprison.	Imprison. and Fine	Periodic Imprison. (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. (Local Corr. Inst.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Local Corr. Inst.)	Probation or Conditional Discharge W/Periodic Imprison.	Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discret. Conditions	Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discret. Conditions	Found Unfit to be Sentenced or Executed	Other*	Total Sentences
Cook County	1973	-	2,045	13	-	-	84	-	226	-	2,122	179	-	4,669
Cook County	1974	-	2,766	13	-	-	149	-	636	-	4,274	-	-	7,818
Cook County	1975	-	3,603	-	9	-	3	-	257	-	4,700	-	-	9,889
Cook County	1976	-	4,474	7	-	-	1	-	80	1,124	4,176	-	193	10,455
Cook County	1977	1	5,033	5	4	0	144	5	1,982	1,557	4,274	-	159	17,725
Cook County	1978	0	5,534	-	-	-	210	-	2,435	262	3,975	2	13	12,517
Cook County	1979	8	5,696	0	0	0	461	0	2,532	348	4,614	1	14	13,775
Cook County	1980	21	6,500	0	0	0	72	0	3,074	403	4,934	0	61	15,184
Cook County	1981	10	7,020	0	0	0	69	1	3,013	580	5,821	0	2	16,688
Cook County	1982	4	7,167	0	0	0	87	3	3,556	754	5,821	0	0	16,989
Downstate	1973	0	1,242	78	144	7	93	94	340	1,595	563	1	0	4,157
Downstate	1974	-	1,909	104	132	13	53	42	525	2,004	941	10	0	5,733
Downstate	1975	-	2,634	91	139	7	56	58	891	2,706	902	4	7	7,495
Downstate	1976	-	2,873	123	85	6	47	105	1,045	2,725	1,140	2	0	8,151
Downstate	1977	0	2,679	67	53	10	75	108	1,081	3,535	831	1	9	8,449
Downstate	1978	3	2,773	66	17	6	85	91	1,306	3,520	581	3	14	8,465
Downstate	1979	4	2,725	62	26	8	65	77	968	4,369	487	3	8	8,802
Downstate	1980	8	3,254	38	19	3	67	80	1,164	5,445	438	1	13	10,530
Downstate	1981	3	3,711	88	13	4	84	36	1,303	6,281	404	2	2	11,931
Downstate	1982	11	4,324	81	0	0	60	59	1,314	5,399	463	2	0	11,713
Total	1973	-	3,287	91	-	-	177	-	566	-	2,685	180	-	8,826
Total	1974	-	4,675	117	-	-	202	-	1,161	-	5,215	-	-	13,571
Total	1975	-	6,237	-	148	-	59	-	1,148	3,830	5,602	-	-	17,384
Total	1976	-	7,347	130	-	7	48	-	1,125	4,282	5,316	-	200	18,606
Total	1977	1	7,712	72	57	10	219	113	3,063	3,797	5,105	3	167	20,174
Total	1978	3	8,306	-	-	-	295	-	3,741	3,868	4,556	4	32	20,982
Total	1979	12	8,421	62	26	8	526	77	3,500	4,772	5,101	3	72	22,577
Total	1980	29	9,754	38	19	3	139	81	4,238	6,025	5,372	1	15	25,714
Total	1981	13	10,731	88	13	4	153	37	4,316	7,035	6,225	2	2	28,619
Total	1982	15	11,491	81	0	0	147	62	4,870	6,264	5,770	2	0	28,702

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to variance in totals

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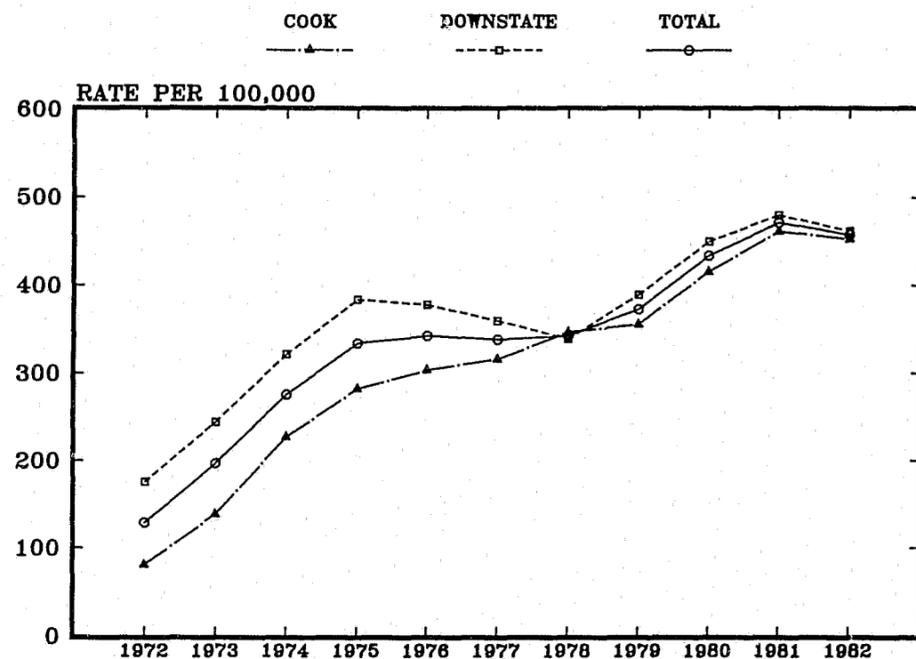
Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1973-1982

DISPOSITION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
 FIGURE A-13 1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
 SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-14
 DISPOSITION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
 DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1982

TABLE A-9 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1973-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

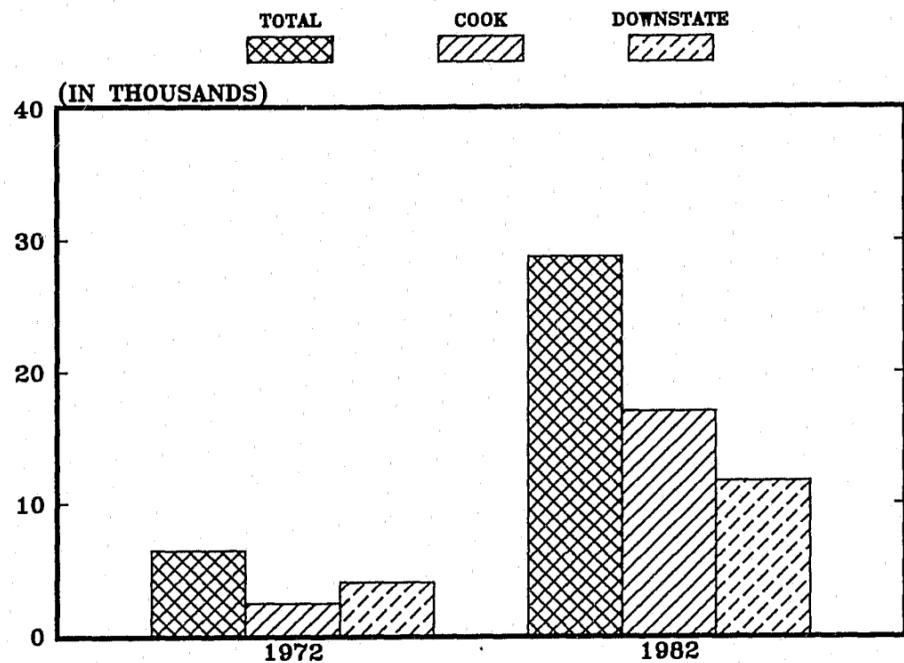
Geographic Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions	FELONY CONVICTIONS					
			Death	Prison	Jail	Probation/ Jail	Probation	Other
Cook County	1973	4,669	-	2,058	84	226	2,122	179
	1974	7,838	-	2,779	149	636	4,274	-
	1975	9,889	-	3,612	3	257	5,824	193
	1976	10,455	-	4,482	1	80	5,733	159
	1977	11,725	1	5,042	149	1,982	4,536	15
	1978	12,517	0	5,534	210	2,435	4,323	15
	1979	13,775	8	5,696	461	2,532	5,017	61
	1980	15,184	21	6,500	73	3,074	5,514	2
	1981	16,688	10	7,020	70	3,013	6,575	0
	1982	16,989	4	7,167	90	3,556	6,172	0
Downstate	1973	4,157	0	1,471	187	340	2,158	1
	1974	5,733	-	2,158	95	525	2,945	10
	1975	7,495	-	2,871	114	891	3,608	11
	1976	8,151	-	3,087	152	1,045	3,865	2
	1977	8,449	0	2,809	183	1,081	4,366	10
	1978	8,465	3	2,862	176	1,306	4,101	17
	1979	8,802	4	2,821	142	968	4,856	11
	1980	10,530	8	3,314	147	1,164	5,883	14
	1981	11,931	3	3,816	120	1,303	6,685	4
	1982	11,713	11	4,405	119	1,314	5,862	2
Total	1973	8,826	-	3,529	271	566	4,280	180
	1974	13,571	-	4,937	244	1,161	7,219	10
	1975	17,384	-	6,483	117	1,148	9,432	204
	1976	18,606	-	7,569	153	1,125	9,598	161
	1977	20,174	1	7,851	332	3,063	8,902	25
	1978	20,982	3	8,396	386	3,741	8,424	32
	1979	22,577	12	8,517	603	3,500	9,873	72
	1980	25,714	29	9,814	220	4,238	11,397	16
	1981	28,619	13	10,836	190	4,316	13,260	4
	1982	28,702	15	11,572	209	4,870	12,034	2

-Refers to missing data

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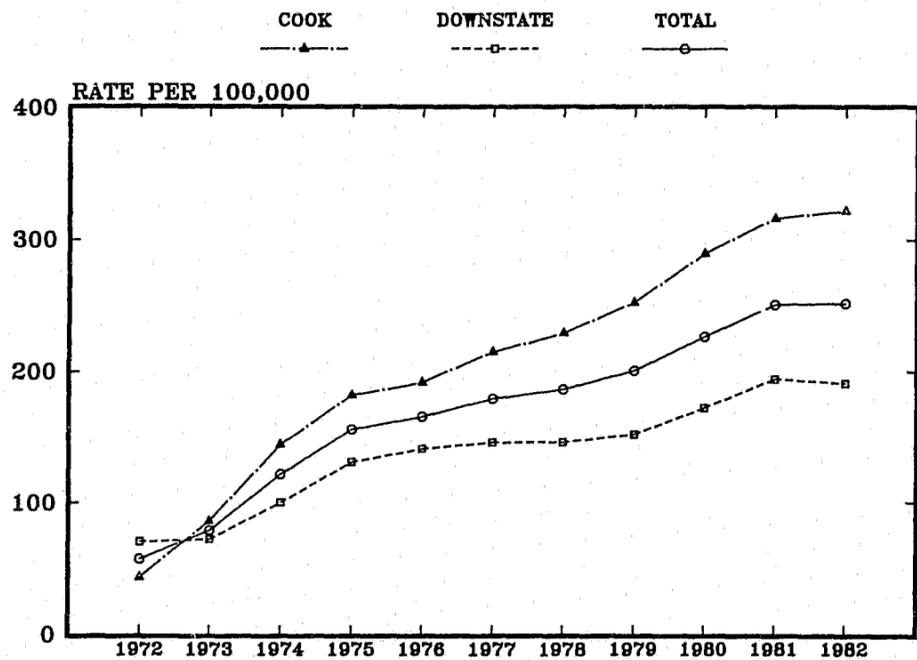
SOURCE: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1982

CONVICTION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
FIGURE A-15 1972 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
 SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1982

FIGURE A-16
CONVICTION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1972 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1982

TABLE A-10 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: DEATH & PRISON BY CLASS, 1973-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

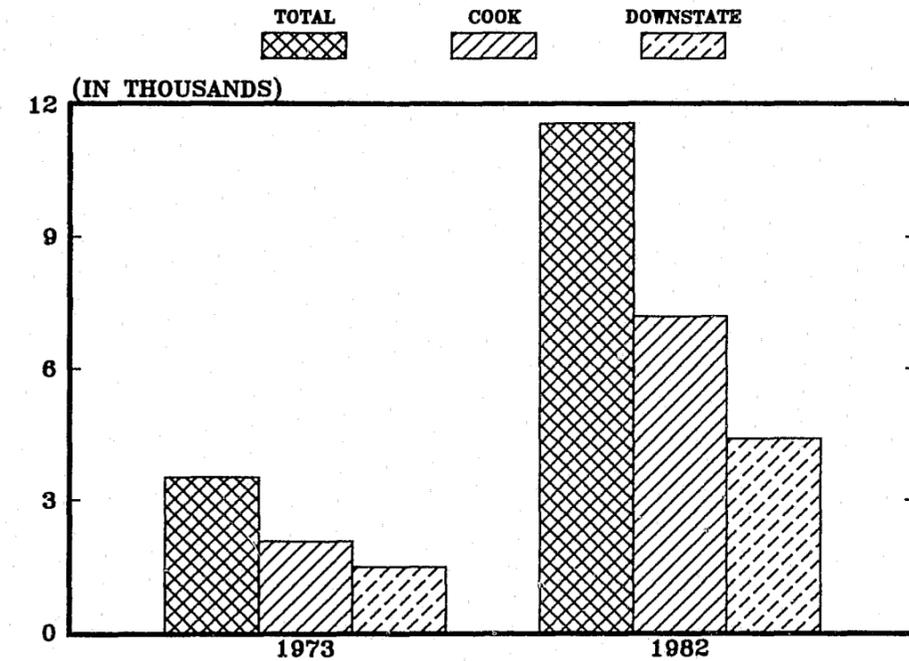
Geog. Area	Year	Death	Total Felony Convictions To Prison	FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PRISON BY CLASS					
				Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	-	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	-	2,779	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	-	3,612	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	-	4,482	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	1	5,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	0	5,534	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	8	5,696	286	1,724	128	1,875	1,154	529
	1980	21	6,500	273	1,840	215	2,159	1,419	594
	1981	10	7,020	284	1,857	193	2,121	2,052	513
	1982	4	7,167	293	1,710	753	1,863	1,900	648
% Change			+248.3						
Down-state	1973	0	1,471	55	0	283	615	415	103
	1974	-	2,158	55	0	399	965	615	124
	1975	-	2,871	63	0	513	1,313	853	129
	1976	-	3,087	80	0	412	1,424	1,018	153
	1977	0	2,809	76	0	489	1,158	892	194
	1978	3	2,862	63	210	272	1,113	977	227
	1979	4	2,821	54	371	167	1,016	931	282
	1980	8	3,314	100	429	105	1,155	1,155	370
	1981	3	3,816	94	492	136	1,383	1,244	467
	1982	11	4,405	103	583	423	1,435	1,294	567
%Change			+199.5						
Total	1973	-	3,529	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	-	4,937	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	-	6,483	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	-	7,569	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	1	7,851	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	3	8,396	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	12	8,517	340	2,095	295	2,691	2,085	811
	1980	29	9,814	373	2,269	320	3,314	2,574	964
1981	13	10,836	378	2,349	329	3,504	3,296	980	
1982	15	11,572	396	2,293	1,176	3,298	3,194	1,215	
%Change			+227.9						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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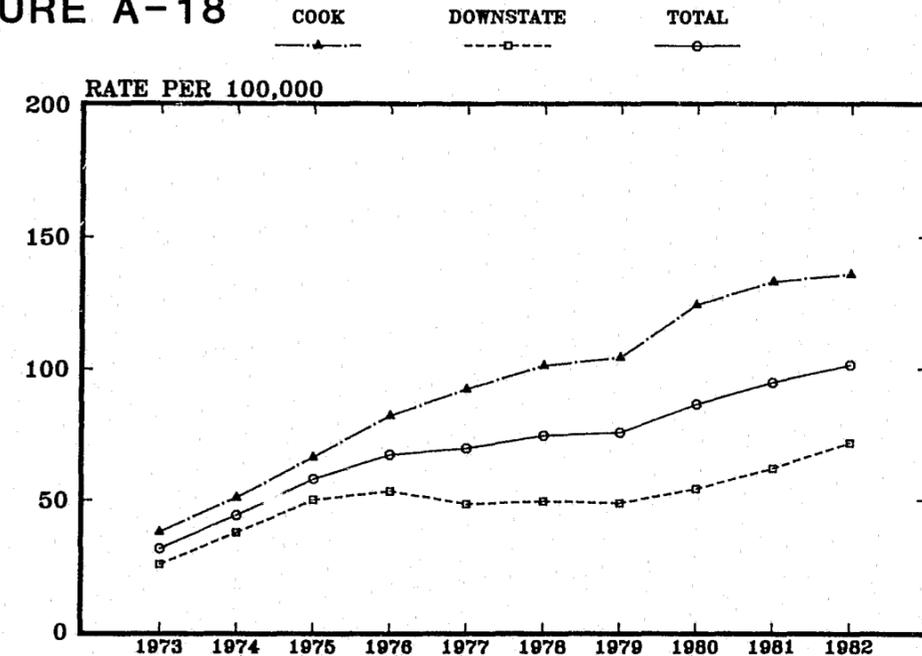
Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1982

FIGURE A-17 IMPRISONMENT TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1973 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1973 - 1982

FIGURE A-18 IMPRISONMENT RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1973 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1982

TABLE A-11 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: JAIL BY CLASS, 1973-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Jail	FELONY CONVICTIONS TO JAIL BY CLASS					
			Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	461	0	0	40	142	144	135
	1980	73	0	0	1	21	37	14
	1981	70	0	0	0	14	46	10
	1982	90	0	0	10	14	55	11
% Change		+7.1						
Down-state	1973	197	1	0	55	59	62	20
	1974	95	-	0	7	36	46	6
	1975	114	-	0	8	36	53	17
	1976	152	-	0	1	50	73	28
	1977	183	-	0	7	51	96	29
	1978	176	0	0	8	54	85	29
	1979	142	0	0	5	57	56	24
	1980	147	0	0	4	39	68	36
	1981	120	0	0	3	30	60	27
	1982	119	0	0	4	43	44	28
%Change		-39.6						
Total	1973	271	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	244	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	153	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	332	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	386	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	603	0	0	45	199	200	159
	1980	220	0	0	5	60	105	50
	1981	190	0	0	3	44	106	37
	1982	209	0	0	14	57	99	39
%Change		-22.9						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1982

TABLE A-12 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION/JAIL BY CLASS, 1973-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Probation/Jail	FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PROBATION/JAIL BY CLASS					
			Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	226	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	636	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	257	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	1,982	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	2,435	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	2,532	0	0	21	1,203	1,104	204
	1980	3,074	0	0	57	1,575	1,203	239
	1981	3,013	0	0	38	1,374	1,454	147
	1982	3,556	0	0	291	1,312	1,474	479
% Change		+1,473.5						
Down-state	1973	340	0	0	39	149	115	37
	1974	525	-	-	21	221	230	53
	1975	891	-	0	22	451	339	79
	1976	1,045	-	0	13	481	453	98
	1977	1,081	-	0	19	448	476	138
	1978	1,306	0	0	29	576	577	124
	1979	968	0	0	30	408	412	118
	1980	1,164	0	0	41	470	459	194
	1981	1,303	0	0	44	484	540	235
	1982	1,314	0	0	50	509	515	240
%Change		+286.5						
Total	1973	566	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	1,161	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	1,148	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	1,125	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	3,063	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	3,741	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	3,500	0	0	51	1,611	1,516	322
	1980	4,238	0	0	98	2,045	1,662	433
	1981	4,316	0	0	82	1,858	1,994	382
	1982	4,870	0	0	341	1,821	1,989	719
%Change		+760.4						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1982

TABLE A-13

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION BY CLASS, 1973-1982
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

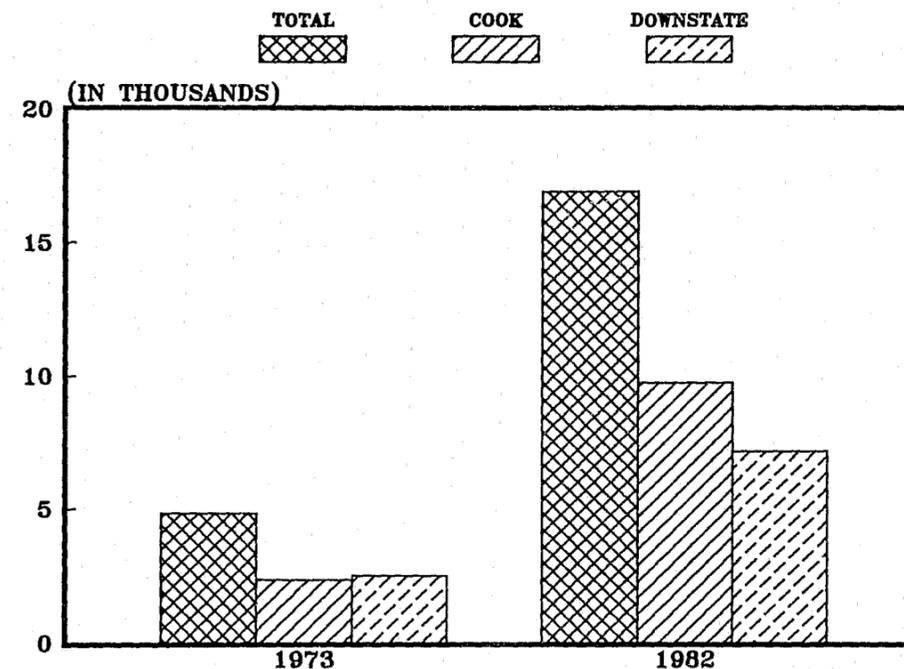
Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Probation	FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PROBATION BY CLASS					
			Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	2,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,274	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	5,824	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	5,733	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	4,536	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	4,323	-	0	70	1,828	2,815	304
	1979	5,017	0	0	48	1,845	2,980	641
	1980	5,514	0	0	74	2,011	4,013	477
	1981	6,575	0	0	475	1,523	3,217	957
	1982	6,172	0	0				
% Change		+190.9						
Down-state	1973	2,158	1	0	161	768	904	324
	1974	2,945	-	0	93	1,106	1,412	334
	1975	3,608	-	0	103	1,284	1,788	433
	1976	3,865	-	0	82	1,264	2,066	453
	1977	4,366	-	0	78	1,366	2,208	714
	1978	4,101	0	0	58	1,287	2,084	672
	1979	4,856	0	0	93	1,523	2,426	814
	1980	5,883	0	0	92	1,825	2,813	1,153
	1981	6,685	0	0	142	2,031	2,954	1,558
	1982	5,862	0	0	161	1,758	2,449	1,494
%Change		+171.6						
Total	1973	4,280	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	7,219	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	9,432	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	9,598	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	8,902	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	8,424	*	*	163	3,351	5,241	1,118
	1979	8,873	0	0	140	3,670	5,793	1,794
	1980	11,397	0	0	216	4,042	6,967	2,035
	1981	13,260	0	0	636	3,281	5,666	2,451
	1982	12,034	0	0				
%Change		+181.2						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1982

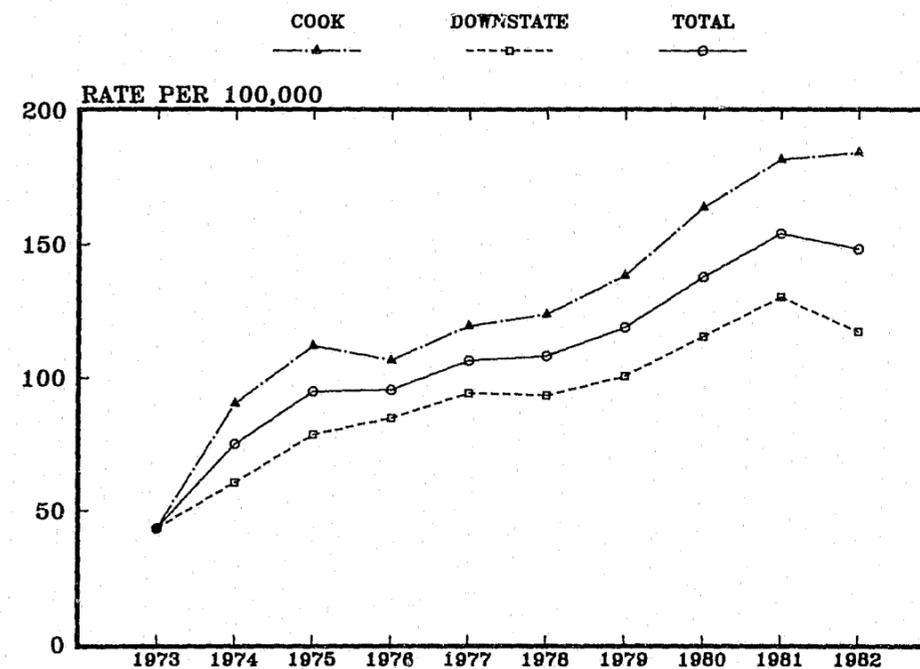
PROBATION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
FIGURE A-19 1973 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1973 - 1982

FIGURE A-20

PROBATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1973 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1982

TABLE A-14

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS - 1982
Circuit/Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

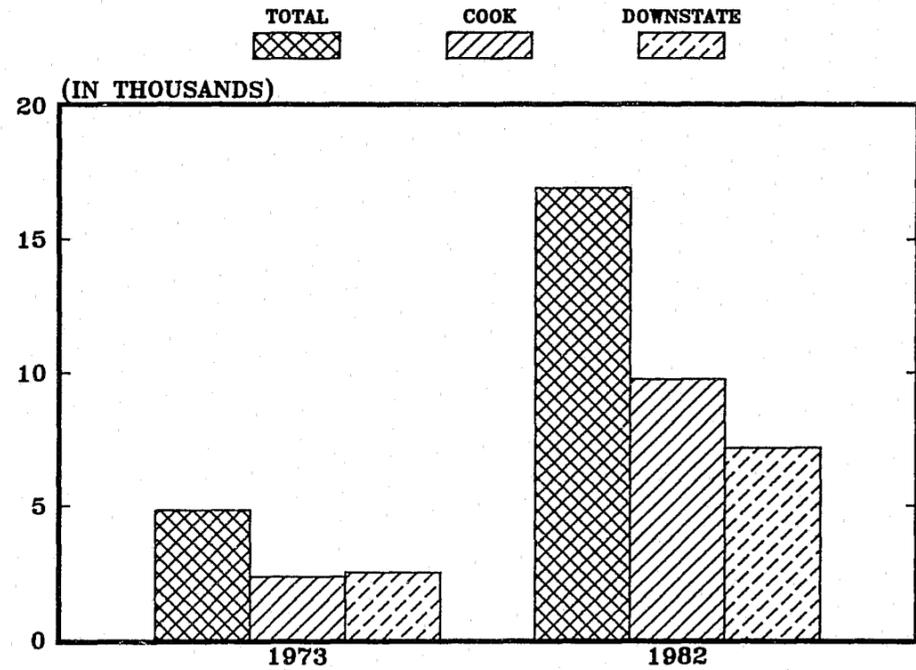
Circuit	Felony Convictions	FELONY CONVICTIONS											
		Death		Prison		Probation/ Jail		Jail		Probation		Other	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1st	709	0	0.0	239	33.7	11	1.6	39	5.5	420	59.2	0	0.0
2nd	498	1	0.2	187	37.6	14	2.8	38	7.6	258	51.8	0	0.0
3rd	806	1	0.1	340	42.2	4	0.5	145	18.0	316	39.2	0	0.0
4th	365	0	0.0	172	47.1	3	0.8	30	8.2	160	43.8	0	0.0
5th	438	0	0.0	144	32.9	14	3.2	78	17.8	202	46.1	0	0.0
6th	801	0	0.0	426	53.2	2	0.2	54	6.7	319	39.8	0	0.0
7th	479	1	0.2	242	50.5	9	1.9	69	14.4	158	33.0	0	0.0
8th	266	1	0.4	105	39.5	7	2.6	45	16.9	108	40.6	0	0.0
9th	371	0	0.0	132	35.6	5	1.3	31	8.4	203	54.7	0	0.0
10th	802	0	0.0	338	42.1	0	0.0	37	4.6	427	53.2	0	0.0
11th	482	1	0.2	209	43.4	3	0.6	66	13.7	203	42.1	0	0.0
12th	812	2	0.2	280	34.5	0	0.0	55	6.8	475	58.5	0	0.0
13th	260	0	0.0	104	40.0	3	1.2	20	7.7	133	51.2	0	0.0
14th	608	0	0.0	166	27.3	0	0.0	114	18.8	328	53.9	0	0.0
15th	345	0	0.0	102	29.6	19	5.5	42	12.2	182	52.8	0	0.0
16th	671	0	0.0	197	29.4	14	2.1	162	24.1	298	44.4	0	0.0
17th	548	2	0.4	173	31.6	2	0.4	62	11.3	308	56.2	1	0.2
18th	673	0	0.0	241	35.8	4	0.6	9	1.3	419	62.3	0	0.0
19th	977	1	0.1	316	32.3	3	0.3	206	21.1	451	46.2	0	0.0
20th	802	1	0.1	292	36.4	2	0.2	12	1.5	494	61.6	1	0.1
Downstate Total	11,713	11	0.1	4,405	37.6	119	1.0	1,314	11.2	5,862	50.0	2	0.1
Cook County	16,989	4	0.1	7,167	42.2	90	0.5	3,556	20.9	6,172	36.3	0	0.0
State Total	28,702	15	0.1	11,572	40.3	209	0.7	4,870	17.0	12,034	41.9	2	0.0

03/07/84.

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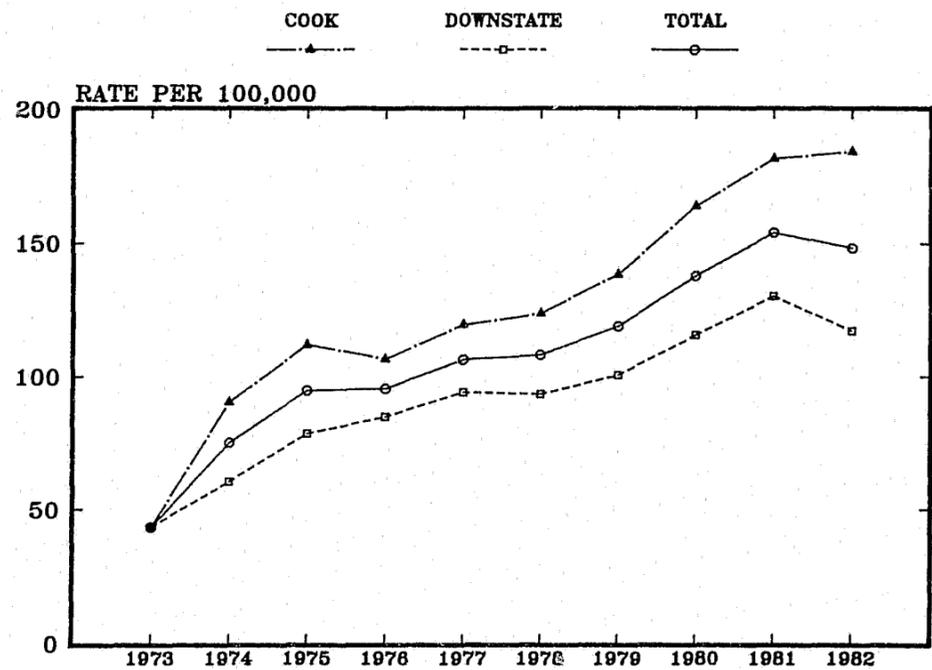
Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1982

PROBATION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
 FIGURE A-19 1973 - 1982 COMPARISON



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
 SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1973 - 1982

FIGURE A-20
 PROBATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
 DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1973 - 1982



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/84
 SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1982

TABLE A-15 ILLINOIS COUNTY JAIL POPULATION COMPARISON FY'83 to FY'73

Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Fiscal Year	Capacity	POPULATION										SENTENCED						
			Avg. Daily Popul.	Avg. Days Per Inmate	Total Jail Days	Total Inmates		Adult		Juvenile		% of Avg. Daily Population	Total Jail Days	Regular		Weekends		Work Release	
						Male	Female	Male	Female	Inmates	Days			Inmates	Days	Inmates	Days		
Cook County	1983	5,134	5,123	14	1,869,941	137,146	128,354	8,792	0	0	14	254,112	13,026	247,073	1,312	3,438	386	3,601	
	1973	-	3,334	-	-	86,471	79,546	4,271	1,654	0	-	-	5,573	-	0	0	1,793	41,258	
Down-state	1983	4,243	2,780	8	1,014,836	126,039	110,437	13,915	1,365	317	22	227,012	8,212	147,711	2,000	23,098	1,740	56,203	
	1973	-	1,534	-	-	96,336	84,894	7,268	3,901	1,273	-	-	5,100	-	2,807	16,600	1,100	20,998	
Total	1983	7,377	7,903	11	2,884,777	263,185	238,791	22,707	1,365	317	17	481,124	21,238	394,784	3,312	26,536	2,126	59,804	
	1973	-	4,868	-	-	182,807	164,440	11,539	5,555	1,273	-	-	10,673	-	2,870	16,600	2,893	62,256	

- Refers to missing data

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Source: Annual Report,
Bureau of Detention Standards and Services,
FY'83 and FY'73

TABLE A-16

ILLINOIS SENTENCING PRACTICES COMPARISON:
INDETERMINATE/DETERMINATE

OFFENSE	SENTENCE	
	INDETERMINATE	DETERMINATE
Murder	Death or Imprisonment: Minimum: 14 years Maximum: No Limit Parole term: 5 years	Death or Imprisonment: Minimum: 20 years Maximum: 40 years MSR term: 3 years
Habitual Criminal	- No Sanction -	Imprisonment: Natural Life
Class X	- No Sanction -	Imprisonment: Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years MSR term: 3 years
Class 1	Imprisonment: Minimum: 4 years Maximum: No Limit Parole term: 5 years Probation: Up to 5 years	Imprisonment: Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years MSR term: 2 years Probation: Up to 4 years
Class 2	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 20 years Parole term: 3 years Probation: Up to 5 years	Imprisonment: Minimum: 3 years Maximum: 7 years MSR term: 2 years Probation: Up to 4 years
Class 3	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 10 years Parole term: 3 years Probation: Up to 5 years	Imprisonment: Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years MSR term: 1 year Probation: Up to 30 mos.
Class 4	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 3 years Parole term: 2 years Probation: Up to 5 years	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 3 years MSR term: 1 year Probation: Up to 30 mos.
Class A Misdemeanor	Imprisonment: Up to 1 year Probation: Up to 2 years	Imprisonment: Up to 1 year Probation: Up to 1 year
Class B Misdemeanor	Imprisonment: Up to 6 months Probation: Up to 2 years	Imprisonment: Up to 6 months Probation: Up to 1 year
Class C Misdemeanor	Imprisonment: Up to 30 days Probation: Up to 2 years	Imprisonment: Up to 30 days Probation: Up to 1 year

Prepared by: Planning Unit/Policy Development
Derived from 1972 Annual Report to the
Supreme Court and 1980 Chap. 38, Sect. 1005-8-1

APPENDIX B

BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

TABLE B-1

CENTRALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
78	120-260-000	A/E fees and reimbursables	\$ 2,000,000
78	120-260-001	Land Acquisition	257,380
78	120-260-002	Site Improvements	2,740,000
78	120-260-003	Construction of Perimeter Fence and Sally Port	1,029,500
78	120-260-004	Construction of Residential Housing Units	8,885,700
78	120-260-005	Construction of Administration and Service Building	1,365,000
78	120-260-006	Construction of a Programmatic Facilities Building	3,027,400
78	120-260-007	Construction of an Operational Support Facility	3,678,600
78	120-260-008	Construction of a Multi-Purpose Building and Chapel	968,000
78	120-260-009	Contingency	5,050,200
80	120-260-010	Movable Equipment for Facility	<u>2,325,000</u>
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$31,326,780

TABLE B-2

DANVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
83	120-040-001	Plan, Site Improvements, Utilities and Construction of New Correctional Facility	37,500,000
	120-040-001	Modification for Additional Housing	<u>3,782,000</u>
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	41,282,000

TABLE B-3

DIXON CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
83	120-075-001-012	Conversion to a Correctional Facility	<u>\$30,000,000</u>
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$30,000,000

TABLE B-4

DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
76	120-085-003	Reroof Jane Addams Building	\$ 33,800
76	120-085-004	Replace Toilets in 68 Rooms	187,300
76	120-085-005	Construct Deep Water Wells	20,400
78	120-085-007	Construct 2 Residential Units	1,279,000
78	120-085-008	Construct Multi-Purpose Building	596,000
78	120-085-009	Remodel and Rehab. Living Units	52,000
78	120-085-010	Remodel and Rehab. Mechanical Units	144,200
79	120-085-012	Repair Water Lines and Plumbing	297,500
79	120-085-013	Remodel and Rehab. Laundry Equipment	20,500
79	120-085-014	Rehab. Electrical Emergency Power System	424,000
79	120-085-019	Parking Lot and Lighting (Planning)	31,500
80		Parking Lot and Lighting (Construction)	178,500
79	120-085-018	R&R Jane Addams Building (Planning)	48,000
80		R&R Jane Addams Building (Construct)	272,000
80	120-085-010	Mechanical	45,000
81	120-085-026	Dietary and C-11 Roofs	160,000
81	120-085-028	Perimeter Road and Fence	750,000
81	120-085-029	Water Distribution Upgrade (+ \$34,441 GRF)	75,000
82	120-085-030	Roof Rehab. FY82	148,000
82	120-085-031	Rehab. Elec. in Admin., C-9 and Infirmary	308,000
84	120-085-032	Two Resident Units	3,229,400
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$ 8,300,100

TABLE B-5

EAST MOLINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
80	120-050:001-007	Conversion of Mental Health Facility	\$ 4,089,900
82	120-050-011	Convert Adler for 200 Beds	4,250,000
82	120-050-012	Dietary Energy Conservation	28,500
82	120-050-013	Plan Residences and Multi-Purpose Building	700,000
83	120-050-013	Resident Units	4,850,000
83	120-050-014	Multi-Purpose Building	1,650,000
84	120-050-014	Equipment	200,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$15,768,400

TABLE B-6

GALESBURG CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
84	120-095-001	Plan Construction of New Correctional Facility	\$2,500,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$2,500,000

TABLE B-7

GRAHAM CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
78	120-270-000	A/E Fees and Reimbursables	\$2,000,000
78	120-270-001	Land Acquisition	242,618
78	120-270-002	Site Improvements	2,740,000
78	120-270-003	Construct Perimeter Fence and Sally Port	1,029,500
78	120-270-004	Construct Resident Housing Units	8,885,700
78	120-270-005	Construct Administrative and Service Building	1,365,000
78	120-270-006	Construct Programmatic Facilities Building	3,027,400
78	120-270-007	Construct Operational Support Facility	3,678,600
78	120-270-008	Construct Multi-Purpose Building and Chapel	968,000
78	120-270-009	Contingency	5,050,200
80	120-270-010	Movable Equipment	2,325,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$31,312,018

TABLE B-8

JACKSONVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
84	120-125-001	Plan and Construction of New Correctional Facility	\$15,000,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$15,000,000

TABLE B-9

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
74	120-120-003	Replacement of Four Boilers	\$ 795,000
75	120-120-005	Reroof Various Buildings	150,000
75	120-120-006	Electrical Imp at Admin Bldg.	25,000
75	120-120-009	Extend Hot Water System to Cells	50,000
76	120-120-010	Renovate Cold Storage	48,900
76	120-120-011	Renovate Guard Towers	49,500
76	120-120-012	Resurface Parking Lots	30,900
77	120-120-015	Remodel Dining Room Bldg.	21,500
77	120-120-016	Convert/Renovate Reception Unit	183,300
78	120-120-017	Rehab. Various Roofs	50,000
79	120-120-019	Remodel Medical Services Annex	250,000
79	120-120-020	R&R West Cellblock Showers	93,800
79	120-120-021	Remodel Dietary Building	195,000
79	120-120-028	Medical Center (Planning)	360,000
80		Medical Center (Rehabilitation)	2,140,000
81		Medical Center (Equipment)	186,000
79	120-120-029	Sally Port and Towers (Planning)	39,000
80		Sally Port and Towers (Rehabilitation)	221,000
79	120-120-030	Locking System R&R (Planning)	150,000
80		Locking System R&R (Rehabilitation)	850,000
79	120-120-031	Visitors' Center R&R (Planning)	25,500
80		Visitors' Center R&R (Rehabilitation)	144,500
81	120-120-035	Roof Rehab., FY81	50,000
81	120-120-036	Reception and Classification R&R	2,765,000
81	120-120-037	Land Acquisition	100,000
81	120-120-038	Utilities Survey	190,000
	120-120-039	Rehab. East Cellhouse	5,655,000
82	120-120-040	Renovate Sewers and Drains	500,000
83	120-120-041	Kitchen/Dining Facility	3,870,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$19,188,900

TABLE B-10

LINCOLN CORRECTIONAL CENTER BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84			
FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
84	120-140-001	Plan and Construction of New Correctional Facility	\$15,000,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$15,000,000

TABLE B-11

LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84			
FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
78	120-135-001	Demolish Various Buildings, Construct Security Fence	\$ 933,800
78	120-135-002	Remodel and Rehab. Dormitories	1,989,630
78	120-135-003	R&R Various Buildings	1,648,580
79	120-135-004	Construct New Voc-Ed Building	750,000
79	120-135-005	Purchase of Fixed Laundry Equip.	100,000
79	120-135-006	Construct Vehicle Sticker Facility	331,000
79	120-135-018	Construct New Warehouse (Planning)	97,500
80		Construct New Warehouse (Construction)	552,500
79	120-135-019	Dining Room R&R and Addition (Planning)	60,000
80		Dining Room R&R and Addition (Construction)	340,000
80	120-027-001	Rehab. & Equipment for Logan Work Camp	472,907
81	120-135-021	Install Security Screens	130,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$7,405,917

TABLE B-12

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-175-004	Extend Hot Water to Cellhouse & Psychiatric Housing	\$ 153,000
75	120-175-005	Air Condition Randolph Hall	125,000
75	120-175-006	Renovate/Stablize Administration Building Foundation	175,000
76		Building Foundation	50,000
76	120-175-007	R&R Kitchen and Dining Room (FY75 GRF Funds \$50,000 not included)	160,000
76	120-175-008	Construct Standby Fuel Tank	65,200
76	120-175-009	Construct Standby Power Unit	130,000
76	120-175-010	R&R Water Plant	35,000
79		R&R Water Plant	400,000
77	120-175-013	R&R Old Chester Building	
78	120-175-014	Site Improvements - Roads	37,800
78	120-175-015	Construct Multi-Purpose Building	926,800
78	120-175-016	Construct New Medical Facility (FY79 \$431,300 Federal Funds)	1,300,000
79		Construct New Medical Facility	-0-
80		Completion of Medical Facility	41,743 81
			15,000
79	120-175-018	Locking System R&R	271,000
79	120-175-019	New Warehouse	75,000
80		New Warehouse	425,000
81	120-175-022	North Cellhouse R&R: Phase I	2,000,000
81	120-175-023	Chapel R&R	670,000
81	120-175-024	Resident Dining R&R	1,500,000
81	120-175-025	Utilities Survey	190,000
81	120-175-026	Energy Saving Retrofit - School Bldg.	6,000
81	120-175-027	Energy Saving Retrofit - East Cellhouse	90,400
81	120-175-028	Roof Rehab. at Menard Psych., FY 81	320,000
81		Administration Building Visitors' Area at Menard Psych.	100,000
81	120-175-030	Remodel Laundry at Menard Psych.	200,000
82	120-175-032	Roof Rehab. FY82	702,000
82	120-175-033	Utility Upgrade: Phase I	1,000,000
82	120-175-034	R&R Menard Psych. North Cellhouse: Phase I	2,000,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$13,426,943

TABLE B-13

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-200-001	Construction of Kitchen and Dining Facilities	\$ 350,000
75	120-200-006	Reroof Four Buildings	30,000
75	120-200-014	Provide Hot Water in Three Cells	160,000
76	120-200-016	Construct Shower in West Cellhouse	11,900
76	120-200-017	Provide Perimeter Lighting	148,600
76	120-200-018	Construct Security Fences	27,200
77	120-200-020	Rehab. Perimeter Walls in Tower	29,900
78	120-200-023	Site Improvements and Utilities	474,500
78	120-200-022	Roofing Projects, West Cellhouse	19,300
78	120-200-024	Demolish Various Structures	315,000
78	120-200-025	Construct Residential Units	2,286,300
79	120-200-026	Construct New Multi-Purpose Building at MSU	1,275,000
79	120-200-028	Renovate Sewer System	88,300
79	120-200-029	Construct Gatehouse Addition	20,000
81		Construct Gatehouse Addition	63,000
79	120-200-030	R&R North Cellhouse	1,362,500
79	120-200-031	R&R South Cellhouse	1,362,500
79	120-200-032	R&R West Cellhouse	236,000
79	120-200-033	Renovate Dining Room	590,500
79	120-200-034	R&R Correctional Industries Bldg.	169,500
79	120-200-035	Construct Three New and Rehab. Eight Existing Guard Towers	548,500
79	120-200-036	Remodel Chapel and Auditorium	78,500
79	120-200-037	Construct New Warehouse and Repair Cold Storage Building	3,368,000
79	120-200-039	Expand Visiting Area (Planning)	16,500
80		Expand Visiting Area (Construct)	93,500
81		Expand Visiting Area	448,000
79	120-200-040	Mechanical Systems (Planning)	195,000
80		Mechanical Systems (Construct)	1,105,000

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
79	120-200-041	New Resident Cottages (Planning)	280,800
80		New Resident Cottages (Construct)	1,591,200
79	120-200-042	Guard Towers (Planning)	19,500
80		Guard Towers (Construct)	110,500
79	120-200-043	New Vo-Tech Building (Planning)	154,200
80		New Vo-Tech Building (Construction)	873,800
81	120-200-045	Roof Repairs	640,000
81	120-200-046	Multi-Purpose Building (Inside Wall)	1,750,000
81	120-200-047	Officers' Quarters R&R	57,000
81	120-200-048	Utilities Survey	190,000
82	120-200-049	Security Lighting Inside Wall	170,000
82	120-200-050	Renovate Hospital	2,000,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$22,710,000

TABLE B-14

SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-215-002	Install Window Units	\$ 165,000
76	120-215-006	Rehab. Waste Incinerator	13,000
76	120-215-007	Rehab. Water Tower	30,900
76	120-215-008	Develop and Construct Sewage Treatment Plant	209,100
77	120-215-013	Remodel Dormitories	39,000
78	120-215-014	Construct Two Housing Units and Add to Vocational Building	1,467,000
78	120-215-015	Improvements to Kitchen	36,300
79	120-215-017	Remodel Dental/Medical Building	10,400
79	120-215-018	Purchase of Movable Equipment for Dental/Medical Building	17,000
81	120-215-023	Roof Rehab. 5 Buildings, FY81	368,000
81	120-215-024	Sally Port Remodeling	46,000
81	120-215-025	Rehab. Hot Water System	53,000
82	120-215-030	Replace Water Softener	121,000
82	120-215-031	Replace Heat in C-1 and C-7	117,000
82	120-215-026-029	Expansion: Phase I	6,500,000
83	120-215-226-229	Phase II Expansion	17,000,000
82	120-215-030	Water Softening Replacement	121,000
82	120-215-031	C-1 & C-7 Heating	117,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$26,430,700

TABLE B-15

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-230-009	Reroofing Industrial Building	\$ 100,000
76		Reroofing Industrial Building	189,660
75	120-230-010	Reroof Storage Building and Repair the Freezer	100,000
76		Reroof Storage Building and Repair the Freezer	110,539
75	120-230-011	R&R Cellhouses C, D, E, & F	400,000
76		R&R Cellhouses C, D, E, & F	325,100
75	120-230-012	Dining Room (Planning)	105,000
75	120-230-013	Purchase New Laundry Equipment	60,000
75	120-230-014	Lock Replacement at Cellhouse B	200,000
75	120-230-016	R&R of Cellhouse B	50,000
75	120-230-017	Repair Smoke Stack and Boiler	40,000
76	120-230-022	Develop Deep Water Wells	50,000
78	120-230-027	Purchase Environmental Control Equipment	77,700
78	120-230-028	Construct Multi-Purpose Building	2,477,000
78	120-230-029	Rehabilitation of Cellhouse B	413,000
79		Rehabilitation of Cellhouse B	543,750
79	120-230-023	Develop Sanitary Sewer	260,000
79	120-230-031	Rehabilitate Well #5	123,200
79	120-230-032	R&R Round Cellhouses	3,831,900
79	120-230-033	Purchase Fixed Dietary Equipment	91,400
79	120-230-034	Rehabilitate Guard Towers	200,000
79	120-230-035	Purchase Fixed Laundry Equipment	18,700
79	120-230-037	Remodel Honor Dorm: Phase I	850,000
79	120-230-040	F-Locking System R&R (Planning)	210,000
80		F-Locking System R&R (Construction)	1,190,000
79	120-230-044	New Resident Unit (Planning)	1,400,000
80		New Resident Unit I (Construction)	9,477,000
81		New Resident Unit	752,639
79	120-230-045	Chapel R&R (Planning)	74,100
80		Chapel R&R (Construction)	420,938
79	120-230-047	Energy Conservation R&R (Planning)	108,000
80		Energy Conservation R&R (Construction)	613,000

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
79	120-230-048	16 Guard Towers R&R (Planning)	44,900
80		16 Guard Towers R&R (Construction)	255,062
81	120-230-055	Furniture Factory Roof	55,000
81	120-230-056	Primary Electrical System Upgrade (Planning)	400,000
82		Upgrade Electrical Distribution: Phase I	3,000,000
81	120-230-057	Soap Factory Floor Drainage	65,000
81	120-230-058	New Resident Unit	12,247,361
81	120-230-237	Honor Dorm R&R: Phase II	1,000,000
82	120-230-060	Gym/Kitchen Conversion	2,400,000
82	120-230-059	Renovate Power House Structure	300,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$44,629,949

TABLE B-16

VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
73	120-240-001	Hosp. Addition & Equipment	\$ 237,900
73	120-240-002	School Building	400,000
75	120-240-006	R&R 5 Dormitories	250,000
76		R&R 5 Dormitories	403,000
75	120-240-007	New Rec. Building (Planning)	30,000
76		New Rec. Building (Construction)	506,600
76	120-240-009	Plan New Sewage Plant	225,200
77	120-240-010	R&R of "B" Dorm	28,900
78	120-240-011	Remodel Laundry	239,300
79	120-240-012	Rehab. Main Boiler Room (Plan)	45,000
80		Rehab. Boiler Room (Construct)	1,223,300
79	120-240-018	G, H, I Dorm R&R	125,000
80		G, H, I Dorm R&R	710,000
79	120-240-017	New Parking & Gatehouse	37,500
80		New Parking & Gatehouse	212,500
79	120-240-019	Sewage Treatment R&R (Planning)	66,000
80		Sewage Treatment R&R (Rehabilitation)	374,000
81		Sewage Treatment R&R (Rehabilitation)	85,000
79	120-240-020	Fire Door R&R (Planning)	5,000
80		Fire Door R&R (Rehabilitation)	30,000
81	120-240-021	Connect to City Water	200,000
81	120-240-022	Roof Rehabilitation, FY81	1,295,000
82	120-240-023	Fire Doors	52,000
82	120-240-024	Renovate Kitchen/Dining	900,000
80	120-241-001	Site Development for Vandalia Work Camp	192,164
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$7,873,364

TABLE B-17

VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 84			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
76	120-245-006	Develop Sewer Plant	\$ 236,500
76	120-245-007	Correct Construction Defects	1,500,000
81		Correct Construction Defects	250,000
78	120-245-014	Rehab. Water Tower	16,000
79		Rehab. Water Tower	18,750
79	120-245-018	Hospital Energy Conservation	85,000
81	120-245-020	Farm Drainage Improvements	110,000
81	120-245-021	Energy Conservation - Bldg. 16B	148,800
82	120-245-022	Plan Medium-Security 750 Bed Facility	2,500,000
83	120-245-022	New Medium Security Correctional Facility	33,000,000
82	120-265-001	Purchase Hardin County Work Camp	200,000
84	120-245-022	Equipment	5,000,000
84	120-045-022	Vienna II - Accelerated Construction	1,000,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$44,065,050

TABLE B-18

CHICAGO RESIDENTIAL CENTER BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 81			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
81	120-220-004	Energy Conservation	\$227,500*
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$227,500

NOTE: This facility was vacated May 21, 1981, due to budgetary constraints.

* Not expended.

TABLE B-19

IYC-DIXON SPRINGS BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 83			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
81	120-070-002	Multi-purpose Building	\$400,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$400,000

NOTE: This facility was converted to an adult work camp July 21, 1983.

TABLE B-20

IYC-GENEVA BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 77			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
73	120-115-001	Cottages	\$30,863*
77	120-115-006	Install Heat Detectors	7,000
77	120-115-007	Auditorium Roof Rehab	12,600
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$50,463

NOTE: IYC-Geneva was permanently closed on October 31, 1977. The all-female population was then housed at IYC-DuPage, a co-correctional facility.

* \$800,000 appropriated, \$40,000 released of which \$30,863 was expended.

TABLE B-21

IYC-HANNA CITY BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 83			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
79	120-105-005	Remodel Resident Units	\$ 163,500
82	120-105-010	Kitchen/Dietary/Laundry Bldg.	1,377,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$1,540,500

NOTE: This facility was converted to an adult work camp December 9, 1983.

TABLE B-22

IYC-HARRISBURG BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
83	120-003-001-002	Planning Conversion to Youth Center	500,000
84	120-003-001	Conversion of Facility	\$4,300,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$4,800,000

TABLE B-23

IYC-JOLIET BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84			
<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
76	120-231-001	Connect Steam Lines	\$ 46,800
78	120-231-005	P&R Various Buildings	1,145,900
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$1,192,700

TABLE B-24

IYC-KANKAKEE
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
79	120-170-006	48 Bed Cottage	\$ 900,000
81		Equipment, Finishes	160,000
79	120-170-007	Dietary Facility	500,000
81	120-170-008	Sewage Treatment System	200,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$1,760,000

TABLE B-25

IYC-PERE MARQUETTE
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
81	120-195-002	Heat and Hot Water System	\$105,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$105,000

TABLE B-26

IYC-ST. CHARLES
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
79	120-110-033	Construct 4 New Cottages	\$1,800,661
79	120-110-034	Energy Conservation Project	179,100
79	120-110-037	New 100 Bed Cottage	1,875,000
79	120-110-038	New Dietary	1,500,000
81		Dietary Equipment	750,000
80	120-110-039	Adm. Bldg. Roof Repair	25,000
80	120-110-040	Old School Roof Repair	24,500
81	120-110-041	Residential Equipment	225,000
81	120-110-042	Hot Water System R&R	20,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$6,399,261

TABLE B-27

IYC-VALLEY VIEW
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
79	120-235-009	Install Security Screens	\$34,375
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$34,375

TABLE B-28

IYC-WARRENVILLE (Formerly IYC - DuPage)
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS FY 73 - FY 84

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
81	120-080-013	Residential Building	\$1,045,000
81	120-080-014	Vocational/Educational Building	385,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$1,430,000

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC REVIEW & COMMENTS

PLAN AMENDMENTS

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I. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENTS

A. Procedures

Section 7(a) of P.A. 79-1035, stipulates that each agency "shall, after submission of the plan to the General Assembly give notice of availability of the Plan, make copies of the plan publicly available, for reasonable inspection and copying, and provide at least 30 days for submission of public comments."

The public review and comment requisites apply to both Part I and Part II of the Human Services Plan or to any amendments to the Human Services Plan. The review process may be combined with existing agency procedures for obtaining public input.

Public review and comment may range from public notice of a comment period to scheduling of formal hearings. Agencies should consider the following components in a proposed format for public input:

- Public Notice of the availability of the plan document either through the media, mass mailings or some other public forum. This notice should be extended to organized groups, service providers, and the general citizenry.
- Procedures for receiving comments from the public for at least 30 days. This may include receipt of comments through the mail, telephone, public meetings, or testimony presented at formal/informal hearings.
- Considerations and use of public comment. A description should be provided of the method on the plans. Additionally, agencies should indicate how public comments will be used in assessing the proposed plans, e.g., modifications, amendments, addendums.

B. Actions

The Illinois Department of Corrections will distribute this plan within the Department and to other state agencies for extensive review and comments. This document will be made available to the public generally, and to many interested groups.

II. PLAN AMENDMENTS

A. Procedure

Section 7(b) of the Welfare and Rehabilitation Services Act stipulates that agencies shall file changes in the Human Services Plan with the General Assembly "with respect to any change in the plan which is of a substantial or statewide nature and which will become effective before submission of the next annual plan."

Proposed amendments to Part I of the Human Services Plan should consider the following:

- Changes as a result of substantive or appropriations legislation enacted by the General Assembly in the Spring Session.
- Changes as a result of gubernatorial actions or recommendations.
- Revisions in policies or priorities since the submission of Part I to the General Assembly.

The plan amendments should consist of a narrative statement which highlights the major changes, if any, since completion of Phase I which are of a substantial or statewide nature. If plan amendments indicate a reduction in resources, agencies should describe what measures are being taken to maintain proposed program levels, i.e., administrative reorganization, changes in method of service delivery.

B. Actions

Any actions taken by the Illinois Department of Corrections will be in compliance with Section 7(b) of the Act. Changes of any magnitude that would result in such an action would occur only from the Public Review Process or through feedback and new analysis generated from the monitoring of the plan.

END