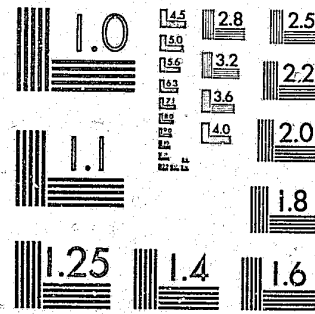


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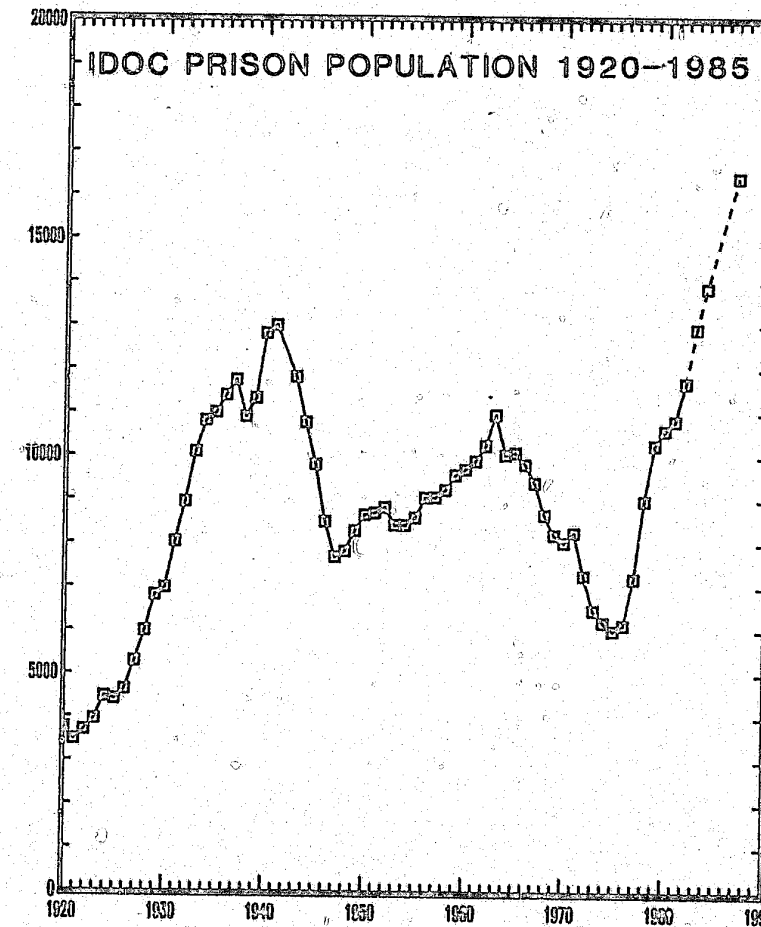
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# POPULATION & CAPACITY REPORT



80385

Illinois Human Services Data Report

Volume III, Part 1-Section 1

Fiscal Year 1982

**ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

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**PART 1 — FY 1982**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION:

In recent years, prison populations have dramatically increased. Citizens everywhere are concerned with the national increase in violent crime, especially in the community where people want to be able to go from and to their home without fear of unwarranted attack upon their person or property. The Bureau of Justice Statistics March, 1981 Bulletin reported more than 24 million households--almost a third of the households in the nation--were touched by crime in 1980.

This fear of violence and offenders has initiated legislation on sentencing guidelines, determinate sentencing, habitual offender acts, and capital punishment. In Illinois, enactment of tough Class X determinate sentencing legislation and habitual offender acts reflect this trend. The impact of toughening public attitudes and stronger legislation is more offenders in prison for longer periods of time and resulting overcrowding in the prison system.

The courts have also become involved in a wide variety of correctional issues. Twenty-five states currently are operating under court order because of violations of constitutional rights and overcrowding of prisons, with 10 other states presently enjoined in pending litigation involving overcrowding.

The dilemma for corrections is:

- Public outcry demanding imprisonment for perpetrators of crime, especially for violent crime, results in more offenders in prison for longer periods of time.
- Court ordered improvements in prison conditions, especially in overcrowded prisons, result in more operating expenses and less capacity to imprison offenders.

As the numbers imprisoned increase, greater demands placed on correctional services result in increased operating costs for correctional systems. In addition, court orders and regulations over the years have mandated physical requirements and higher staff ratios which translate into increased operating costs.

While the public is aware of IDOC's responsibility for incarcerating those who have committed crimes against individuals or society, it is not generally cognizant of the complex array of responsibilities this entails. The IDOC has a statutory mandate to confine, feed, clothe, protect and ensure basic care to individuals under their jurisdiction.

These are the realities of the prison population problem:

- Corrections has limited control over admissions. It is the recipient of what the criminal justice system chooses to send to it.
- Limitations of local funding and jail space provide minimum alternatives to state incarceration.

- Many of the existing alternatives whose primary goal is substitution for imprisonment have been shown in recent evaluative studies to have instead tended to generally widen the net of social control without having cost-effective impacts on serious community crime rates and/or prison utilization rates.
- Above all, as an agency with little control over the number of admissions and only limited flexibility to influence releases, its alternatives for cost containment are quite limited.

In the context of cost containment, several issues may be considered. There are those costs internal to corrections, which correctional managers can to a reasonable extent control. Among the examples are centralization of certain functions, operating optional size facilities, closing cost-inefficient ones, better facility and perimeter security design, effective management of inmate discipline and time, and energy efficient renovations. Whereas reductions in operating costs could be substantial from such managerial efforts, they will fall short, in fact become negligible, in the cost containment effort without stabilization of the correctional population. As long as prison admissions continue to increase and inmates are to be housed and fed, the long range demand for tax dollars will continue to increase. The central issue for cost containment or control of expenditure growth inevitably lies in the stabilization of inmate population growth and, therefore, with those factors external to the correctional system. While public policy does substantially effect unemployment and the intensity of crime in the community, it is primarily the attitudes and practices formulated for handling criminals that hold the decisive role for future cost control and/or containment. Given this reasoning, one of the purposes of this Part I report is to focus on the flow of offenders through the Illinois Criminal Justice System to our state prisons.

Various alternatives, especially deinstitutionalization options, have long been suggested by interested groups as a potential strategy to stabilize prison population, thereby controlling expenditure growth (other than inflation adjustments). Alternatives to incarceration frequently focus on diversion of inmates with victimless and/or non-violent crimes from the justice system or their placement in relatively low cost correctional service components of probation or various forms of community supervision.

Of necessity, stabilization strategies also require housing of the long termers. As the ripple effect of criminal justice policies and legislative extension of length of stay begin to take their toll, the state prisons will be holding more inmates, among whom an increasing proportion will be long term residents, especially the most serious and/or violent offenders. Under these current conditions it is reasonable to expect that the Illinois State prison system will experience a continual build-up of population and incarceration costs because of the slowing turn-around time of a growing proportion of its inmate population. It is anticipated that the cost potential of this delayed impact will have even more severe implications for IDOC in the future than heretofore experienced.

Clearly, corrections must address the overcrowding issue - and any related causes, alternatives, and possible solutions. But first, there must be some sense to the array of factors believed to influence prison population.

We have taken a look at some of the statistics on the volume and rate of criminal offender processing to provide a framework for describing the individual system components (law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections) in the context of a total criminal justice system perspective. The impact of one subsystems' action on another illustrates the interactive nature of the system. This interdependence is often hidden from view by such factors as:

- Separately and differently maintained statistics by autonomous agencies.
- Fragmentation in operations due to separation of powers (police, courts, corrections).
- Division of responsibility distributed by level of government (state, county, municipal).

This confusion is partially overcome by looking at system flow data. This allows relationships to become potentially more understandable and presents more rationale choices between alternative actions (policy, programmatic, budgeting) necessary to change criminal justice processing, policy and legislation. Bringing together information on the volume, rate, costs and resources associated with offender processing, is the basis for future correctional planning.

This report has been prepared with the intent in mind of the Welfare and Rehabilitation Services Act: Public Act 79-1035. As pointed out in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 9, "These human services planning requirements are designed to facilitate and complement the agency budget process, providing the opportunity for in-depth analysis of critical agency programs or problems for inclusion in the agency budget submission."

The objective of this Part I - Human Services Data Report for FY82 is to begin the process of analyzing data about offender processing by creating better information sources (data bases) and techniques for representing the information for decision-making models. The goal is the establishment of more strategic interaction between policy makers (governor, legislature, judiciary), correctional administrators, and planners in the use of information developed in this and other reports to select the most effective actions to address offender processing issues.

This report is divided into four major sections and a compilation of illustrative graphs and appendices. Section II, which immediately follows is an overview of criminal justice data as it impacts prison population through rate of admission and sentence length. Section III presents an overview of the IDOC population for the three operating divisions and their current and future ability to house and supervise inmates. Section IV presents fiscal considerations of the costs of incarceration and

supervision. The final section of the body of this report is the summary of findings and future considerations. Tables and graphs (figures) are used to present data throughout.

## II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

Examination of criminal justice data provides information that signals change in the types (violent/property offender) and magnitude (number of offenders by age, sex, and race) of criminal behavior. It allows IDOC to anticipate future needs, not only in terms of how many, but in terms of special population, i.e., violent/non-violent, age--adult/juvenile, sex--male/female, race--Caucasian, black, Hispanic, and other.

Figure 2-1 graphically denotes the criminal justice system flow that brings the offender to justice. In effect, the system is charged with apprehension of the offender (police), prosecution of the offender (prosecutor), trial and adjudication of the offender (courts), and housing of adjudicated offenders (corrections). Traditionally, the focus has been one of controlling criminal behavior, either through probation in the community or incarceration in jail or prison.

Fluctuations in policy and in the number of persons moving through these subsystems impacts IDOC. For example, an increasing state population could be expected to result in a corresponding increase in persons to be incarcerated. But, this is not always the case. In fact, the changes in impact are more attributed to law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial policy as a result of increased/decreased efficiency, pressures of the general public on discretion and practice, or changes in law. The courts, in some jurisdictions, have a dual involvement--one of sentencing offenders to prison and one of releasing offenders early as a result of litigation involving conditions and number of inmates housed in correctional institutions.

Two sets of factors combine to influence prison population level.

The first set influences Rate of Admission. They include:

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

The second set influences Length of Sentence and Length of Stay in Prison. They are:

- Criminal Code
- Good Time

In effect, these first sets of factors represent the 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 incarceration. Their analysis provides information on how each subsystem may impact prison population levels, both interactively or independently. The second set of factors represent 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.

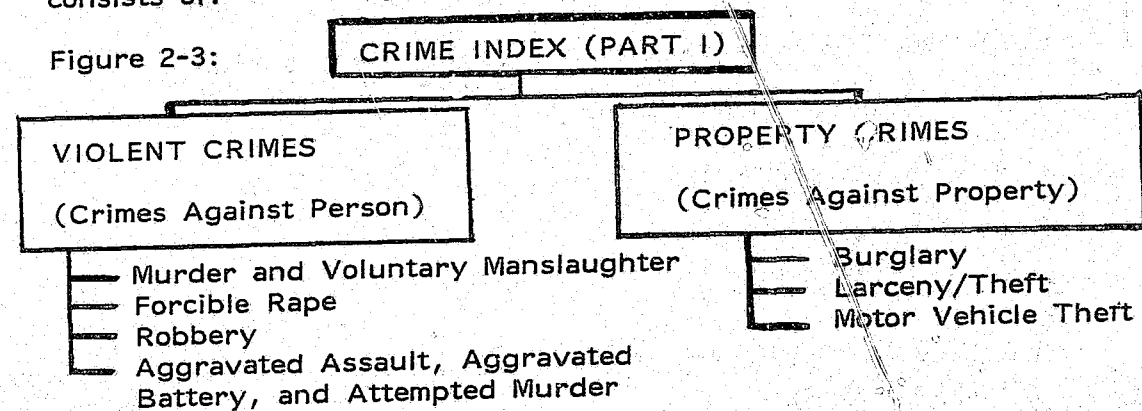
A. Reported Crime

Reported crime is the known crime recorded by reports to the police. The only other major source estimating total crime is victimization studies. Reported crime tends to be under reported, especially property and certain other crime categories.

For the purpose of this report we have looked at both rate and total volume to note the changes that occurred in each criminal justice subsystem since 1972, when Illinois prison population began to rise.

Reported crime in Illinois has shown a 33.5% increase in index crimes from 1972 to 1979. This represents a net increase of 143,909 index crimes over the 1972 base figure of 429,529. By geographical area, index crimes for Cook County increased by 12.8%, an increase of 34,704 index crimes over the 1972 base figure of 272,382. For downstate, index crimes increased by 69.5%, an increase of 109,205 index crimes over the 1972 base figure of 157,147. Figure 2-2 depicts these changes. Table 2-1 notes the aggregate data.

For this purpose, Part I index crimes were reviewed. Index crimes or the Crime Index is terminology used by the International Association of Chiefs of Police Committee on Uniform Crime reports to indicate the amount and extent of serious crime. Crime Index, (Figure 2-3), consists of:



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 and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Crime Rate} = \frac{\text{Crime Index} \times 100,000}{\text{Jurisdictional Population}}$$

Illinois crime rate (Part I) increased per 100,000 population from 3,824.4 in 1972 to 5,100.4 in 1979. By geographic area, Cook County crime rate

increased from 4,914.5 in 1972 to 5,662.5 in 1979, with a peak increase to 6,437.6 in 1975. For downstate, the crime rate steadily increased each year from 2,762.3 in 1972 to 4,607.2 in 1979. Figure 2-2A shows the crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

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

1. Violent Crime (crimes against person)

Violent crime decreased by 7.4% from 1972 to 1979. A net decrease of 4,296 violent crimes was reported for 1979 over the 1972 base figure of 57,736. By geographical area, violent crimes for Cook County decreased by 20.7%, a decrease of 8,922 violent crimes over the 1972 base figure of 43,186. For downstate, violent crimes increased by 31.8%, an increase of 4,626 violent crimes over the 1972 base figure of 14,550. Figure 2-4 depicts these changes.

Violent crime rate decreased per 100,000 from 514.1 in 1972 to 475.3 in 1979; with a peak of 622.6 in 1974. By geographical area, Cook County violent crime rate decreased from 779.2 in 1972 to 627.3 in 1979; with a peak of 903.6 in 1974. For downstate, violent crime rate for 1972 increased from 255.8 to 331.7 in 1979. Figure 2-4A shows the violent crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

Although violent crime decreased in Illinois by 7.4% from 1972 to 1979, the 1979 crime level for three of the four index crimes have increased:

- Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter - 3.8% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 44, of which 34 were in Cook County, and 10 downstate.

Of the Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter offenses (1,199) for 1979, 46.4% (556 cases) were offenses in which the victim and offender were strangers to each other; 53.6% (643 cases) were offenses in which the victim and offender were known to each other; and 12.6% (151 cases) were offenses in which the offender killed a member of his or her family. Males accounted for 80% of the victims, with females accounting for 20%. Whites represented 42.5% of the victims, blacks represented 55.5% of the victims, and all other races represented 2% of the victims.

For 1979, this represents a change over 1978 figures. There was a 2% (10 cases) increase in offenses in which the victim and offenders were strangers to each other, a 19% (79 cases) increase in offenses in which the victim and offender were known to each other, and a 22% (42 cases) decrease in offenses in which the offender killed a member of his or her own family.

- Forcible Rape - 24.5% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 645, of which 429 were in Cook County, and 216 downstate.

- Robbery - 3.4% decrease in 1979, a net decrease over 1978 figures of 768, of which 878 decrease was in Cook County, and an increase of 110 downstate.

Of the 22,101 robberies reported in 1979, 38.5% (8,503) involved a firearm; 10.7% (2,368) involved a knife or cutting instrument; 9.7% (2,136) involved some other weapon; 37.2% (8,232) involved strong arm, no weapon; 1.9% (423) involved an attempt, armed any weapon; and 2% (439) involved an attempt, strong arm.

- Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, and Attempted Murder - 10.2% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 2,493, of which 939 were in Cook County, and 1,554 downstate.

Of the 26,952 cases reported in 1979, the breakout by types of weapons used was: firearms 26.2%, knife 30.9%, hands, fist, feet, 19.2%, and other 23.7%.

Table 2-2, shows the increases, noting that the decrease in total violent crime is traced to the offsetting decrease in robbery offenses between 1972 and 1979. In 1979, the offense rate per 100,000 was 10.6 for murder and voluntary manslaughter, 29.1 for forcible rape, 196.2 for robbery, and 239.4 for aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

## 2. Property Crime (crimes against property)

Property crime rose by 39.9% from 1972 to 1979. This represents an increase of 148,203 property crimes over the 1972 base figure of 371,795. By geographical area, property crimes for Cook County increased by 19%, an increase of 43,626 over the 1972 base figure of 229,196. For downstate, property crimes increased by 73.3%, an increase of 104,577 over the 1972 base figure of 142,599. Figure 2-5 depicts these changes.

Property crime rate experienced an almost steady increase per 100,000, from 3,310.3 in 1972 to 4,625.1 in 1979. By geographical area, Cook County property crime rate increased from 4,135.3 in 1972 to 4,995.1 in 1979; with a peak of 5,642.6 in 1975. For downstate, property crime rate increased from 2,506.6 in 1972 to 4,275.5 in 1979. Figure 2-5A shows the property crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

As property crime increases, it shows a definite trend toward rural and outlying areas of the metropolitan sprawl.

All three property index crimes have shown increases:

- Burglary - 5.7% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 7,118, of which 931 were in Cook County, and 6,187 downstate.
- Theft - 4.3% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 13,430, of which 1,263 decrease was in Cook County, and an increase of 14,693 downstate.

- Motor Vehicle Theft - 8.2% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 4,602, of which 3,053 were in Cook County and 1,549 downstate.

Table 2-3, shows the increase in property crime between 1972 and 1979. In 1979, the offense rate per 100,000 was 1,168.4 for burglary, 2,916.2 for theft, and 540.5 for motor vehicle theft.

## B. Arrest

Arrests are the first real measure of criminal justice (law enforcement) system performance.

Illinois had a 24.2% increase in index crime arrests from 1972 to 1979. This represented an increase of 23,894 index crime arrests over the 1972 base figure of 98,587. By geographical area, arrests for Cook County increased by 13.4%, an increase of 8,877 arrests over the 1972 base figure of 66,428. For downstate, arrests increased by 46.7%, an increase of 15,017 arrests over the 1972 base figure of 32,159. Figure 2-6 depicts these changes.

The Arrest Rate is defined in the same manner as the Crime Rate, utilizing number of arrests for index crimes instead of number of crime index offenses reported to police.

$$\text{Arrest Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Arrests} \times 100,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Illinois index crime arrest rate increased per 100,000 from 876.8 in 1972 to 1,089.4 in 1979; with a peak increase to 1,131.6 in 1975. By geographical area, Cook County index crime arrests increased from 1,198.5 in 1972 to 1,378.8 in 1979; with a peak increase to 1,473.7 in 1975. For downstate, the rate increased from 565.3 in 1972 to 816.0 in 1979. Figure 2-6A shows the crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1979. Table 2-4 notes the aggregate data.

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

## 1. Violent Crime (crimes against person)

Arrests decreased by 15.9% from 1972 to 1979. This represents a decrease of 3,777 violent crime arrests over the 1972 base figure of 23,780. By geographical area, violent crime arrests for Cook County decreased by 28.9%, a decrease of 4,994 over the 1972 base figure of 17,270. For downstate, arrests increased by 18.7%, an increase of 1,217 over the 1972 base figure of 6,510. Figure 2-7 depicts these changes.

Violent crime arrest rates per 100,000 decreased from 211.7 in 1972 to 177.9 in 1979; with a low of 159.6 in 1977. By geographical area, Cook County rates decreased from 311.6 in 1972 to 224.8 in 1979; with a low of 214.5 in 1978. For downstate, the rate increased from 114.4 in 1972 to 133.7 in 1979; with a peak increase to 149.6 in 1974. Figure 2-7A shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

Although violent crime arrests decreased in Illinois by 15.9% from 1972 to 1979, the 1979 arrest level for three of the four index crimes increased:

- Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter - 2.2% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 28, of which 37 decrease was in Cook County and 65 increase downstate.
- Forcible Rape - 18.5% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 218, of which 145 were in Cook County, and 65 downstate.
- Robbery - 2.1% decrease in 1979, a net decrease over 1978 figures of 189, of which 32 were an increase in Cook County, and 221 decrease downstate.
- Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, and Attempted Murder - 11.6% increase in 1979, a reported net increase over 1978 figures of 902, of which 421 were in Cook County, and 481 downstate.

Table 2-5 shows these increases, noting that the decrease in total violent crime arrests is traced to the offsetting decrease in robbery arrests between 1972 and 1979. In 1979, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 11.4 for murder and voluntary manslaughter, 12.4 for forcible rape, 77.1 for robbery, and 77.0 for aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

## 2. Property Crime (crimes against property)

Arrests increased by 37% from 1972 to 1979. This represents an increase of 27,671 property crime arrests over the 1972 base figure of 74,807. By geographical area, property crime arrests for Cook County increased by 28.2%, an increase of 13,871 over the 1972 base figure of 49,158. For downstate, arrests increased by 53.8%, an increase of 13,800 over the 1972 base figure of 25,649. Figure 2-8 depicts these changes.

Property crime arrest rate increased per 100,000 from 666.1 in 1972 to 911.5 in 1979; with a peak increase to 913.5 in 1975. By geographical area, Cook County rate increased from 886.9 in 1972 to 1,154.0 in 1979; with a peak increase to 1,180.2 in 1978. For downstate, the rate increased from 450.9 in 1972 to 682.4 in 1979. Figure 2-8A shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

Although property crime arrests increased in Illinois by 37% from 1972 to 1979, the 1979 arrest level for two of the three index crimes decreased:

- Burglary - 1% decrease in 1979, a net decrease over 1978 figures of 217, of which 328 were in Cook County, and an increase of 111 downstate.
- Theft - 2.7% increase in 1979, a net increase over 1978 figures of 1,977, of which 209 decrease was in Cook County, and an increase of 2,186 downstate.

- Motor Vehicle Theft - 13.1% decrease in 1979, a net decrease over 1978 figures of 1,054, of which 895 were in Cook County, and 159 downstate.

Table 2-6 shows the changes in property crime arrests between 1972 and 1979. In 1979, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 181.2 for burglary, 667.9 for theft, and 62.4 for motor vehicle theft.

## 3. Breakout of Arrests by Age, Sex, Race

Analysis of arrest data provides detailed information of arrests by age, sex, and race. Figure 2-9 graphically displays crimes of violence arrest comparison in total numbers for 1972/1979. While violent crime arrests decreased by 15.9% (3,777), adult arrests decreased by 11.2% (2,092), of which black males (1,842) accounted for the biggest reduction. Juvenile arrests decreased by 32.4% (1,707), of which black males (1,509), and black females (285) accounted for the biggest reduction; while other males increased by 82.7% (215).

Figure 2-10 graphically displays crimes of property arrest comparison in total numbers for 1972/1979. While property crime arrests increased by 37% (27,671), adult arrests increased by 102.6% (33,108) and juvenile arrests decreased by 13.4% (5,735). For adults, female arrests increased by 134.1% (8,467), of which black females (6,098) accounted for the biggest increase; male arrests increased by 94.9% (24,641), of which other males accounted for the biggest percentage increase 147.8% (1,814), followed closely by black males: 137.4% (13,696). For juveniles, male arrests decreased overall by 19.3%, but other males increased by 262.9% (1,854), and black males increased by 70.5% (4,674); female arrests increased by 31.2% (1,545), of which black females (1,726) increased, while white and other juvenile female arrests decreased.

For further analysis of arrest data by index crimes by geographical area, refer to appendix A.

Additional data obtained from the Department of Law Enforcement (Table 2-7) shows total arrests for all crimes, 1972-1979, increased by 59.4% (296,253). By age, total adult arrests increased by 82.8% (303,205), and total juvenile arrests decreased by 5.2% (6,952). By age/sex, adult males increased by 77% (246,899), adult females increased by 127% (56,306), juvenile males decreased by 5% (5,640), and juvenile females decreased by 5% (1,312). By age/sex/race (Table 2-7A), adult white males increased by 111% (196,603), adult black males increased by 24% (29,745), adult white females increased by 122% (25,027), adult black females increased by 140% (31,942), and other increased by 90% (19,888). Juvenile white males decreased by 5% (3,668), juvenile black males decreased by 26% (8,377), juvenile white females decreased by 24% (4,266), juvenile black females increased by 43% (3,835), and other increased by 101% (5,524).

### C. Dispositions

Dispositions is the outcome of court proceedings of defendants charged with felonies resulting in a conviction, finding of not guilty, or finding of unfit to stand trial.

Felony dispositions in Illinois increased 189.5% from 1972 to 1979. An increase of 27,425 dispositions over the 1972 base figure of 14,476 was reported. By geographical area, Cook County dispositions increased 332.7%, an increase of 14,926 over the 1972 base figure of 4,486. For downstate, the dispositions increased 125.1%, an increase of 12,499 over the 1972 base figure of 9,990. Figure 2-11 depicts these changes. Table 2-8 notes the aggregate data. It is important with smaller volume to note not only changes in the total volume, but also changes in the rate.

The Disposition Rate is the total number of dispositions heard per 100,000 people within a given population:

$$\text{Disposition Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number Dispositions} \times 100,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Illinois disposition rate almost tripled per 100,000 from 128.9 in 1972 to 372.7 in 1979. By geographical area, Cook County disposition rate increased from 80.9 in 1972 to 355.4 in 1979. For downstate, the disposition rate increased from 175.6 in 1972 to 389.0 in 1979. Figure 2-11A shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

During this period, the number of judges in the Circuit Courts of Illinois increased 10.6%, a net increase of 36 over the 1972 base figure of 339. By geographical area, 41 judges were added in Cook County, and 5 judges were deleted from downstate.

### D. Convictions

This section looks at the dispositions whose outcome resulted in a felony conviction.

Felony convictions in Illinois have shown a 252.3% increase from 1972 to 1979, a net increase of 16,168 convictions over the 1972 base figure of 6,409. By geographical area, convictions for Cook County increased 469.9%, a reported net increase of 11,358 over the 1972 base figure of 2,417. For downstate, convictions increased by 120.5%, a reported net increase of 4,810 over the 1972 base figure of 3,992. Figure 2-12 depicts these changes.

The Conviction Rate is the total number of convictions per 100,000 people within a given population:

$$\text{Conviction Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number Convictions} \times 100,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Illinois felony conviction rate has steadily increased per 100,000 from 57.1 in 1972 to 200.8 in 1979. By geographical area, Cook County's conviction rate increased almost sixfold, from 43.6 in 1972 to 252.2 in 1979. For downstate, the conviction rate doubled from 70.2 in 1972 to 152.3 in 1979. Figure 2-12A shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1979.

Due to changes in the manner in which conviction data was reported, beginning in 1973, further analysis by type of sentence imposed and offense conviction will include data from 1973-1979.

### 1. Types of Sentences Imposed

Table 2-9 displays the variations of sentences imposed on defendants charged with felonies, 1973-1979. For this analysis, Table 2-10 collapsed these sentences into six major headings:

- **Death:** with the re-enactment of the death sentence in 1977, 16 persons have been sentenced to death: Nine from Cook County and seven from downstate. (Supplemental information from IDOC records lists 30 persons, as of June 2, 1981, incarcerated under sentence of death.)

- **Prison:** Table 2-11, shows the number of convictions resulting in imprisonment in Illinois increased by 141.3% from 1973 to 1979, a net increase of 4,988 over the 1973 base figure of 3,529. By geographical area, convictions resulting in imprisonment from Cook County increased by 176.7%, a net increase of 3,638 over the 1973 base figure of 2,058. For downstate, convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by 91.8%, a net increase of 1,350 over the 1972 base figure of 1,471.

Of those convictions resulting in imprisonment (8,517) in 1979, there were 12 convictions under the death sentence, 340 convictions of murder, 2,095 convictions of Class X felonies, 295 convictions of Class I felonies, 2,891 convictions of Class II felonies, 2,085 convictions of Class III felonies, and 811 convictions of Class IV felonies.

- **Jail:** Table 2-12, shows the number of convictions to jail in Illinois increased by 122.5% from 1973 to 1979, a net increase of 332 over the 1973 base figure of 271. By geographical area, the number of convictions to jail in Cook County increased by 448.8%, a net increase of 377 over the 1973 base figure of 84. For downstate, the number of convictions to jail decreased by 27.9%, a net decrease of 57 over the 1973 base figure of 197.

Of those convictions to jail (603) in 1979, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 45 convictions of Class I felonies, 199 convictions of Class II felonies, 200 convictions of Class III felonies, and 159 convictions of Class IV felonies.



- Probation/Jail: Table 2-13, shows the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Illinois increased 518.4% from 1973 to 1979, a net increase of 2,934 over the 1973 base figure of 566. By geographical area, the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Cook County increased by 1,020.4%, a net increase of 2,306 over the 1973 base figure of 226. For downstate, the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail increased by 184.7%, a net increase of 628 over the 1973 base figure of 340.

Of those convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail (3,500) in 1979, there was no conviction of murder or Class X felonies, 51 convictions of Class I felonies, 1,611 convictions of Class II felonies, 1,516 convictions of Class III felonies, and 322 convictions of Class IV felonies.

- Probation: Table 2-14, shows the number of convictions to probation in Illinois increased by 130.7% from 1973 to 1979, a net increase of 5,593 over the 1973 base figure of 4,280. By geographical area, the number of convictions to probation in Cook County increased by 136.4%, a net increase of 2,895 over the 1973 base figure of 2,122. For downstate, the number of convictions to probation increased by 125.0%, a net increase of 2,698 over the 1973 base figure of 2,158.

Of those convictions to probation (9,873) in 1979, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 163 convictions for Class I felonies, 3,351 convictions for Class II felonies, 5,241 convictions for Class III felonies, and 1,118 convictions for Class IV felonies.

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

Table 2-15 provides a breakout of 1979 Illinois felony dispositions by the above six major headings by judicial circuits. Figure 2-13 shows the judicial circuits for Illinois.

In 1979, the judicial circuit of Cook County accounted for 61% (13,775) of all felony convictions. Of those 13,775 convictions, 41.4% (5,696) were convictions to prison, 36.4% (5,017) were convictions to probation, 18.4% (2,532) were convictions to probation/jail, 3.3% (461) were convictions to jail, .4% were listed as other, and .1% (8) were convictions under the death sentence. Downstate judicial circuits accounted for 39% (8,802) of all felony convictions. Of those 8,802 convictions, 55.2% (4,856) were convictions to probation, 32% (2,821) were convictions to prison, 11% (968) were convictions to probation/jail, 1.6% (142) were convictions to jail, .1% (11) were listed as other, and .1% (4) were convictions under the death sentence.

Further analysis of downstate judicial circuits noted across the board variances in the type of conviction by judicial circuit. For example, the

judicial circuit with the greatest number of convictions to prison, 10th circuit, ranks sixth in comparison of percentage of convictions to prison by total convictions.

While the above provided detailed information on felony convictions, a complete analysis would have provided data by misdemeanor and juvenile convictions. But such data is not readily available.

Currently each jurisdiction is responsible for providing trend data on the beginning year balance of cases, the number of cases terminated, and the year end balance. Because of the complexity and range of juvenile and misdemeanor petitions, it is difficult to draw relationships without aggregate data. For example, Table 2-16 shows the number of juvenile petitions disposed of, 1970-1979, for the Circuit Court of Cook County - Juvenile Division. For IDOC purposes, the data is misleading. The total figures for the column headed "Institutional commitments" does not refer only to commitments to Department of Corrections. Included in this figure are commitments to Department of Corrections, Department of Mental Health, Chicago Parental School, and Department of Children and Family Services.

#### E. Imprisonment

This section deals with those dispositions where imprisonment was selected.

Felony imprisonment in Illinois has shown a 141.7% increase from 1973 to 1979, an increase of 5,000 dispositions over the 1973 base figure of 3,529. By geographical area, Cook County imprisonment increased 177.2%, an increase of 3,646 over the 1973 base figure of 2,058. For downstate, imprisonment increased by 92%, an increase of 1,354 over the 1973 base figure of 1,471. Figure 2-14 depicts these changes.

Imprisonment Rate is the total number of convictions to prison per 100,000 people within a given population:

$$\text{Imprisonment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Convictions to Prison} \times 100,000}{\text{Population}}$$

Illinois imprisonment rate has increased steadily per 100,000 from 31.6 in 1973 to 75.9 in 1979. By geographical area, the imprisonment rate for Cook County increased from 37.9 in 1973 to 104.4 in 1979. For downstate, the imprisonment rate increased from 25.6 in 1973 to 48.9 in 1979. Figure 2-14A shows the rate for each year between 1973 and 1979.

#### F. Probation

Probation is a major sentencing dispositional alternative.

Felony probation in Illinois has shown a 176% increase from 1973 to 1979, an increase of 8,527 dispositions over the 1973 base figure of 4,846. By geographical area, Cook County probations increased 221.5%, an increase

of 5,201 over the 1973 base figure of 2,348. For downstate, probation increased by 131.1%, an increase of 3,326 over the 1973 base figure of 2,498. Figure 2-15 depicts these changes.

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:

$$\text{Probation Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Number Convictions Given} + \text{Probation} + \text{Combined Probation and Jail}}{\text{Population}} \times 100,000$$

Illinois probation rate increased steadily per 100,000 from 43.4 in 1973 to 118.9 in 1979. By geographical area, the probation rate for Cook County increased from 43.3 in 1973 to 138.2 in 1979. For downstate, the probation rate increased from 43.5 in 1973 to 100.7 in 1979. Figure 2-15A shows the rate for each year between 1973 and 1979.

#### G. Jail

Illinois Bureau of Detention Standards and Services Annual Report for FY1980 lists a jail population capacity of 9,472: 5,237 in Cook County and 4,235 in downstate. Between FY1973 and FY1980, there was a 15.7% (28,650) increase in admissions of non-sentenced offenders. Table 2-17 shows a comparison of county jail population between FY1980/FY1973.

For FY80, Illinois had 211,457 offenders in custody, totaling 2,289,822 inmate days; and an average daily population of 6,274. By geographical area, Cook County had 102,874 offenders in custody, totaling 1,390,874 inmate days, an average daily population of 3,811, and an average of 14 jail days per inmate. For downstate, 108,583 offenders were in custody, totaling 898,948 inmate days, an average daily population of 2,463, and an average of 8 jail days per inmate.

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 8.4 days. For the work release program, the number of average days per inmate increased from 21.5 to 30.6 days.

There are 98 county jails in Illinois. Four Illinois counties do not operate jails. County jails provide the following programs for detainees: Sixty-eight counties have a work release program; 93 have an educational program that offers vocational and academic material; 87 have counseling services that assist in family, religious, and/or employment problems; 87 provide counseling treatment for drug abuse and alcohol addiction; 79 offer library services; 70 have recreational programs that provide out-of-cell activity, either indoor or outdoor; and 84 offer structured religious services. In two of the counties operating a work release program, housing accommodations are separate geographically from the jail complex. Three counties rent bed space to Illinois Department of Corrections for work releasees.

The number of active municipal jails and lockups fluctuated throughout the year. At the end of the reporting period, there were 272 active facilities. There were 414,968 persons (adults and juveniles) processed through Illinois municipal jails or lockups during this reporting period.

11,135 juveniles were held in the 13 county detention centers with an average daily detainee population of 317. Additionally, 63 county jails processed 2,211 juveniles, and municipal jails processed 6,415 juveniles during the reporting period.

The data suggests that local jurisdictions (county, municipal, and detention facilities) have limited capacity to house more people. Much like IDOC problems with placing inmates with special problems in its institutions, the local jurisdiction must ensure available housing for any contingency, i.e., separating non-violent offenders from violent offenders, non-sentenced offenders from adjudicated felon, females from males, juveniles from adults, and special considerations for persons with medical complaints, alcohol and drug withdrawal, and suicidal tendencies. Operating at 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 considerations. 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. Reported in FY80 were 1,469 non-compliances: 1,088 in jails, 271 in municipal, and 110 in juvenile facilities. Third, under these conditions it becomes cost efficient to transfer adjudicated offender costs, misdemeanants and felons, to the state. A recent example of problems facing a jail is the Springfield city jail where budgetary cutbacks are forcing its closing. It is cheaper evidently for the city to pay some other jurisdiction (the county in this case) to house arrested offenders than it is to operate its own jail.

The bottom line is lack of adequate capacity and funding. Clearly, in a period of budget constraints, one option of local decision makers is to try to control operating budgets through population control and/or by shifting the burden of costs to other jurisdictions, especially of their sentenced offender populations to the state system.

In addition, 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.

Thus, for example:

- Illinois reported Part I felony crime increased by 33% between 1972-1979, with most of that increase occurring downstate with violent crimes decreasing and property crime increasing slightly.

- Arrests increased by 24% between 1972-1979, with violent arrests down and property arrests up slightly.
- Dispositions have increased noticeably from 1972-1979, by 190% for the State and 333% for Cook County. Of these dispositions, felony convictions increased by 252% for the State and Cook County by 470%. Of those convictions resulting in imprisonment, there was a 141% increase for the State between 1973-1979, with Cook County increasing by 177% and downstate by 92%.

Generally, crime and arrest rates were going up during 1972 and peaking between 1974 and 1975 (except property arrests). Disposition, convictions and imprisonment rates have shown a continual upward trend since 1972, with Cook County showing a continuous increase in conviction and imprisonment rates. It should be noted that the downstate rates for both conviction and imprisonment began to stabilize around 1976 and then there began a more divergent trend by Cook County whose rates continued their upward trend.

A shift in dispositions to convictions, and the use of imprisonment as a major option is demonstrated in their percentages and rates changes between early 1970's and 1979 (disposition rates tripled; conviction rates doubled, downstate rates increased more than 3 1/2 times and Cook County sixfold; imprisonment doubled for the State and the Cook County rate nearly tripled). Even though the crime index did not increase markedly, these shifts in dispositions of conviction and imprisonment have markedly impacted the State's prison population since 1972.

#### 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 proscription 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, and 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 percent 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/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 I weapon, heinous battery, aggravated arson, rape, deviate sexual assault, kidnapping, and armed robbery.

Table 2-18 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. Over time, as a result of determinate sentencing 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.

How long a person stays in prison is determined by the initial sentence length and how much good time the prisoner earns. As noted previously, Illinois admissions to prisons are affected predominantly by disposition, conviction and imprisonment rates.

Felony admissions have been increasing since 1972. Release rates began dropping in 1978. See Figure 2-16 for a comparison of admission and release rates.

The distribution of the Illinois prison populations as of December 31, 1980, is:

Offense	#	%
Murder	1,877	16.1
Class X	4,254	36.5
Class 1	477	4.1
Class 2	3,627	31.1
Class 3	1,121	9.6
Class 4	128	1.1
Misdemeanant	160	1.4

For a detailed analysis of length of stay, see the Department's Statistical Report 1980.

##### 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 this State of either of the crimes of treason; murder; rape, deviate sexual assault; armed robbery; aggravated arson; or aggravated kidnapping for ransom; and is thereafter convicted of any one of such crimes, committed after the 2 prior convictions, shall be adjudged an habitual criminal and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life. The two prior convictions need not have been for the same crime. A person so adjudged shall not receive any other sentence whatsoever, except the death penalty, where applicable, or ever be eligible for release."

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."

The actual impact of the Habitual Offender Act is unknown. However, it could have an impact over future time. Currently, as part of a grant to monitor adult classification a detailed profile is being collected of a sample of 2,000 offenders. This data should allow the Department to provide better estimates of the future potential impact of this act. Besides the impact this act could have on prison populations, it could produce an even more difficult population. As shown in the recently released National Institute of Justice Report 1981, American Jails and Prisons, Illinois was second only to Massachusetts in percentage of its adult offender prison population convicted of Part I violent crimes. In 1978, prior to determinate sentencing, the Illinois prison population was comprised of 70% offenders sentenced on Part I

violent crimes, a rise from 55% in 1973. At that time only 15 states had prison populations with over 50% of its prisoners sentenced for violent crimes. See Figure 2-16. This is a potentially more violent prison population than housed by most other states and requires specific offender management techniques. What impact the Determinate Sentencing Act has had since 1978 on shifting this basic mix of population towards more or less concentration of violent offenders is as yet unknown. It would be expected that determinate sentencing would maintain a prison population that is predominated by offenders convicted of "violent" offenses.

Most likely, the Habitual Act will eventually place the "habitual" violent offender in prison for natural life, without hope of parole. The end result of this 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.

#### 1. Good Time

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

- 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.
- Compensatory Good Time is time earned at a rate of 7 1/2 days per month, as set forth in Administrative Regulation 866. 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.
- 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.

- **Good Conduct Credits** is time earned at the rate of one day for each day served as statutorily applied per Administrative Regulation 843. 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.

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

- Under indeterminate sentencing, prior to February, 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.
- 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. Because of the continuing prison population crunch in Illinois, the Department, through administrative action, in accordance with Administrative Regulation 864, has initiated a review of cases within 90 days of release for early release from prison. As of June 3, 1981, 4,127 inmates have been granted early release. In order to further control and manage the taking of inmate time as a disciplinary procedure at the institutional level, the Director, in April, 1981, established a monthly monitoring system on removal and restoration of inmate Good Time.

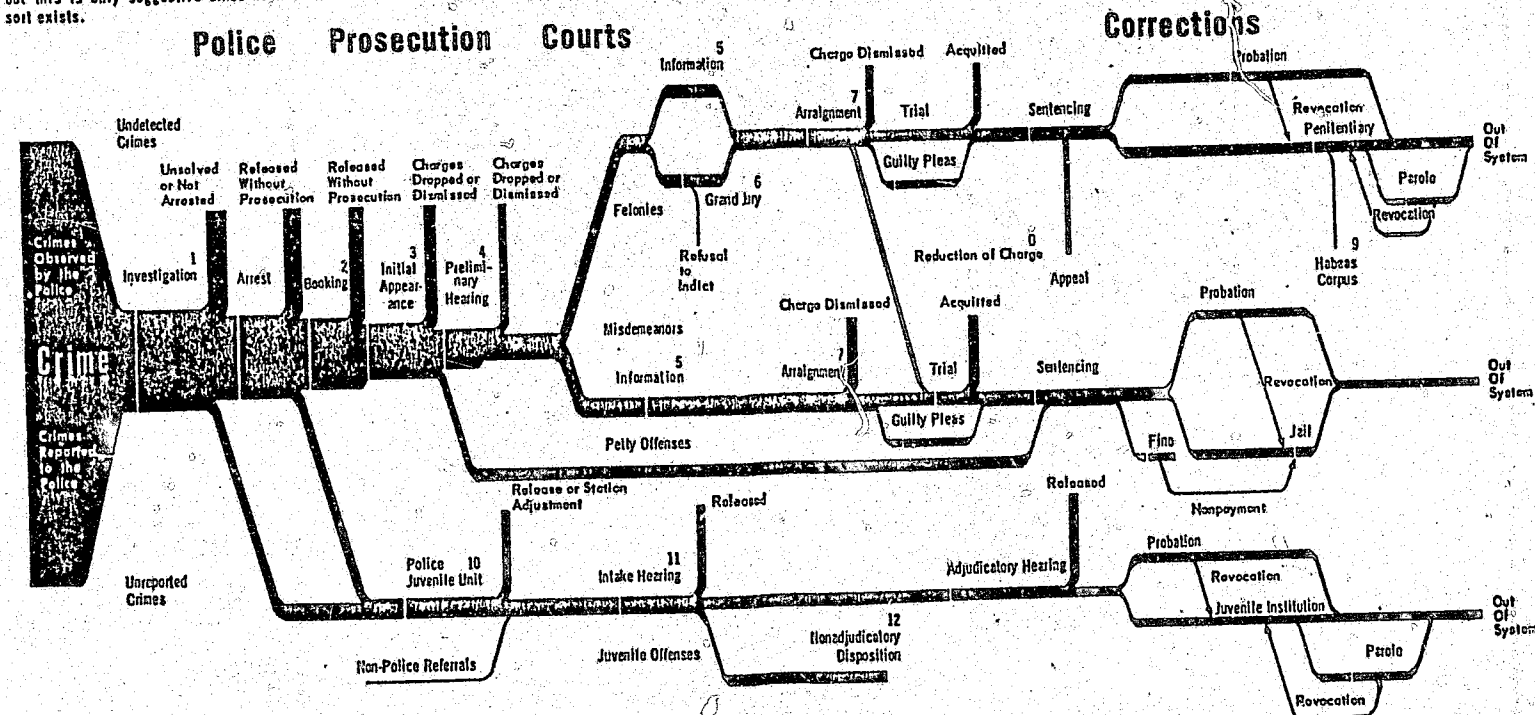
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**FIGURE 2-1**

**A general view of The Criminal Justice System**

This chart seeks to present a simple yet comprehensive view of the movement of cases through the criminal justice system. Procedures in individual jurisdictions may vary from the pattern shown here. The differing weights of line indicate the relative volumes of cases disposed of at various points in the system, but this is only suggestive since no nationwide data of this sort exists.

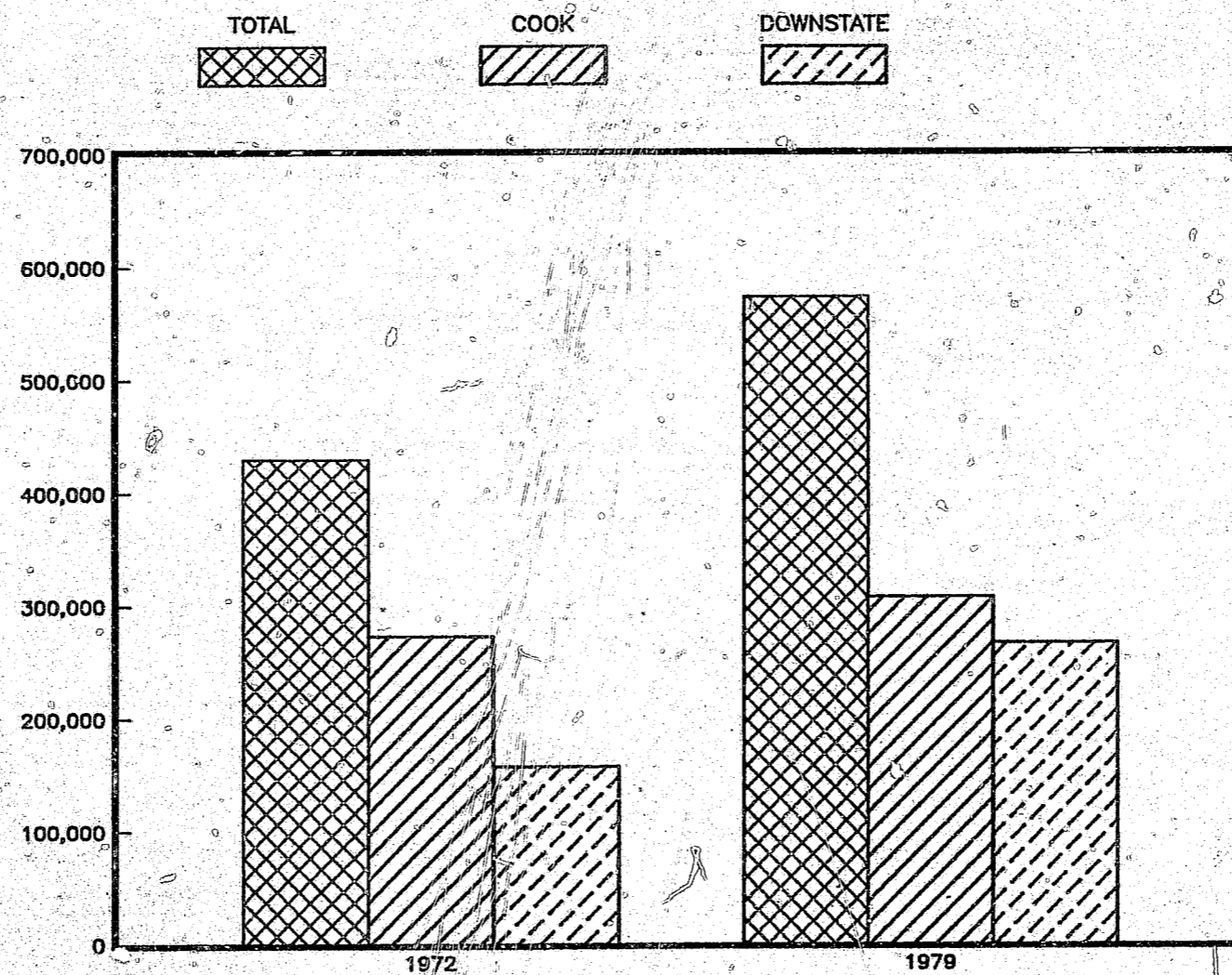


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- 1 May continue until trial.
  - 2 Administrative record of arrest. First step at which temporary release on bail may be available.
  - 3 Before magistrate, commissioner, or judge of peace. Formal notice of charge, advice of rights. Bail set. Summary trials for petty offenses usually conducted here without further processing.
  - 4 Preliminary testing of evidence against defendant. Charge may be reduced. No separate preliminary hearing for misdemeanors in some systems.
  - 5 Charge filed by prosecutor on basis of information submitted by police or citizens. Alternated to grand jury indictment; often used in felonies, almost always in misdemeanors.
  - 6 Reviews whether government evidence sufficient to justify trial. Some States have no grand jury system; others seldom use it.
  - 7 Appearance for plea; defendant elects trial by judge or jury (if available); counsel by indigent usually appointed here in felonies. Often not at all in petty cases.
  - 8 Charge may be reduced at any time prior to trial in return for plea of guilty or for other reasons.
  - 9 Challenge on constitutional grounds to legality of detention. May be sought at any point in process.
  - 10 Police often hold informal hearings, dismiss or adjust many cases without further processing.
  - 11 Probation officer decides desirability of further court action.
  - 12 Welfare agency, social services, counselling, medical care, etc., for cases where adjudicatory handling not needed.
- © Reprinted from The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice: THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, February, 1967, pp. 8-9, (Catalog No. P-35.8: L41/CEJ).

FIGURE 2-2

TOTAL CRIME VOLUME FOR ILLINOIS — PART 1  
1972/1979 COMPARISON

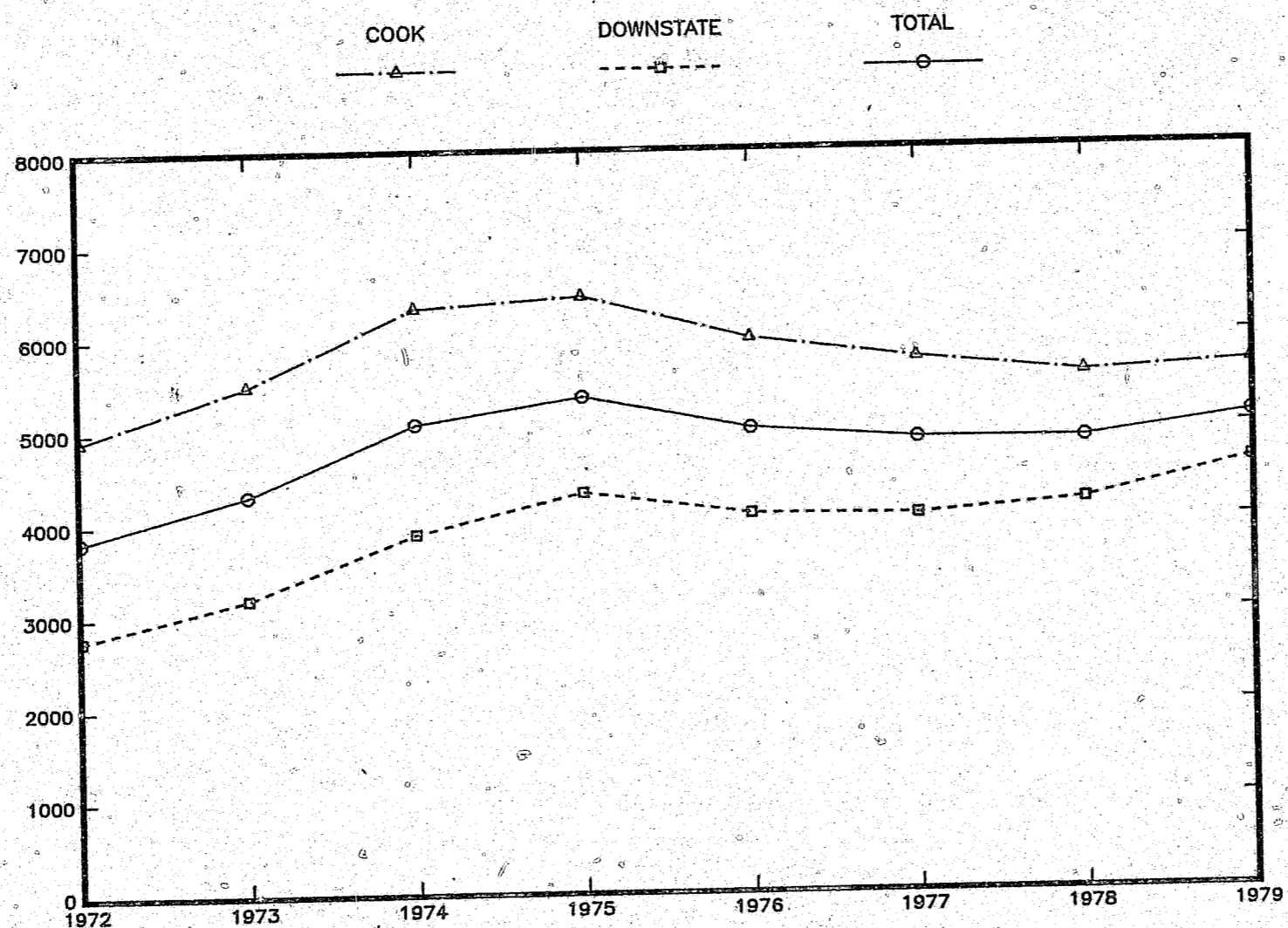


6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1979

FIGURE 2.2A

CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1

1972 - 1979

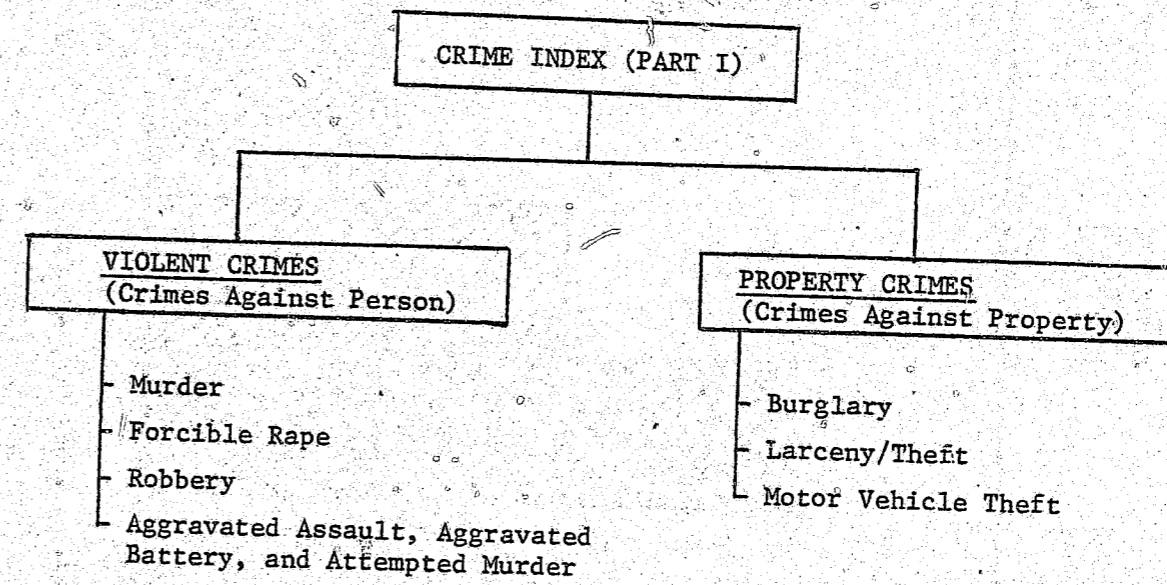


5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1979

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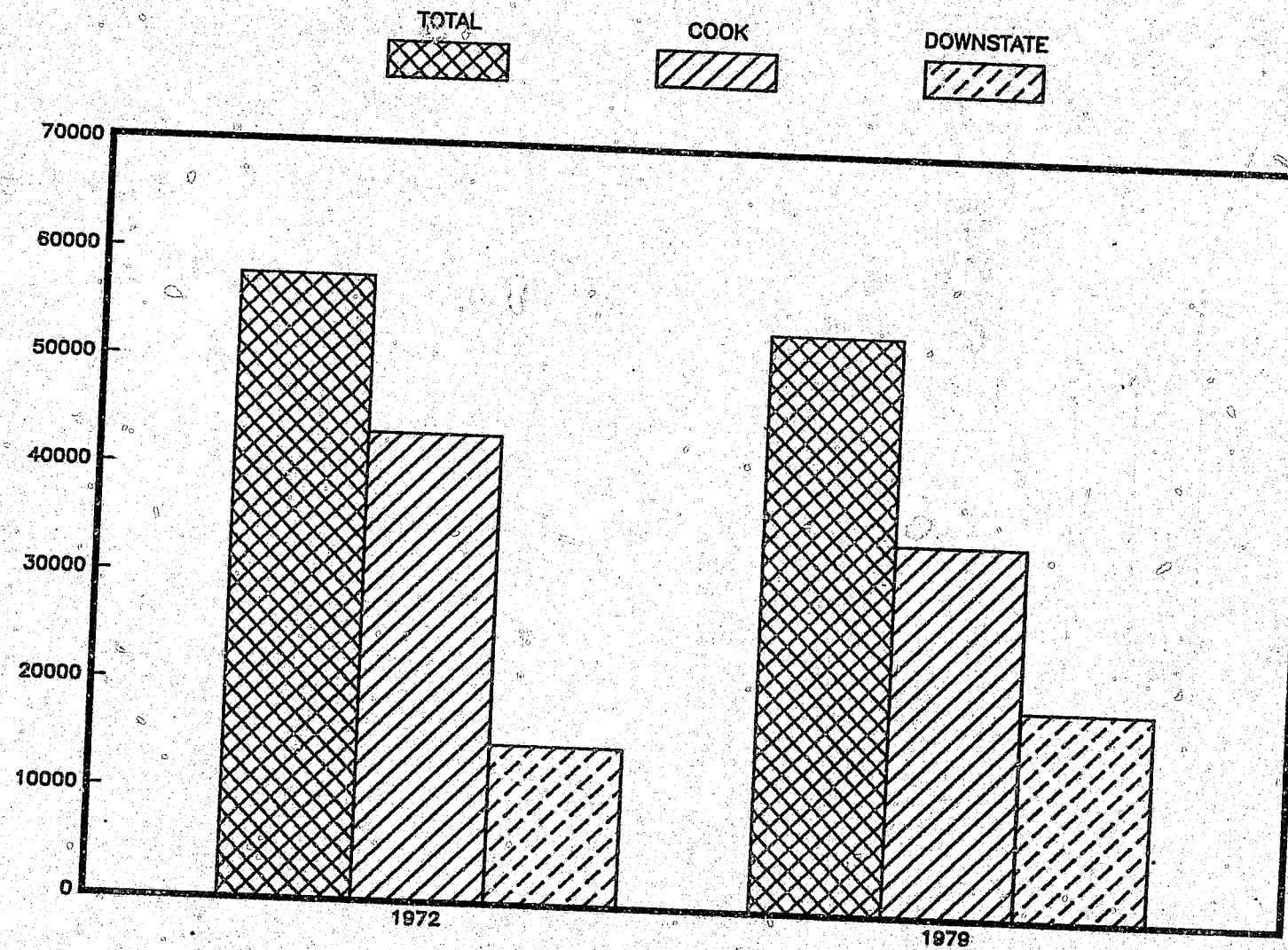
FIGURE 2-3



4/15/81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
SOURCE: Crime In Illinois 1979

**FIGURE 2-4**

**TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1**  
1972/1979 COMPARISON



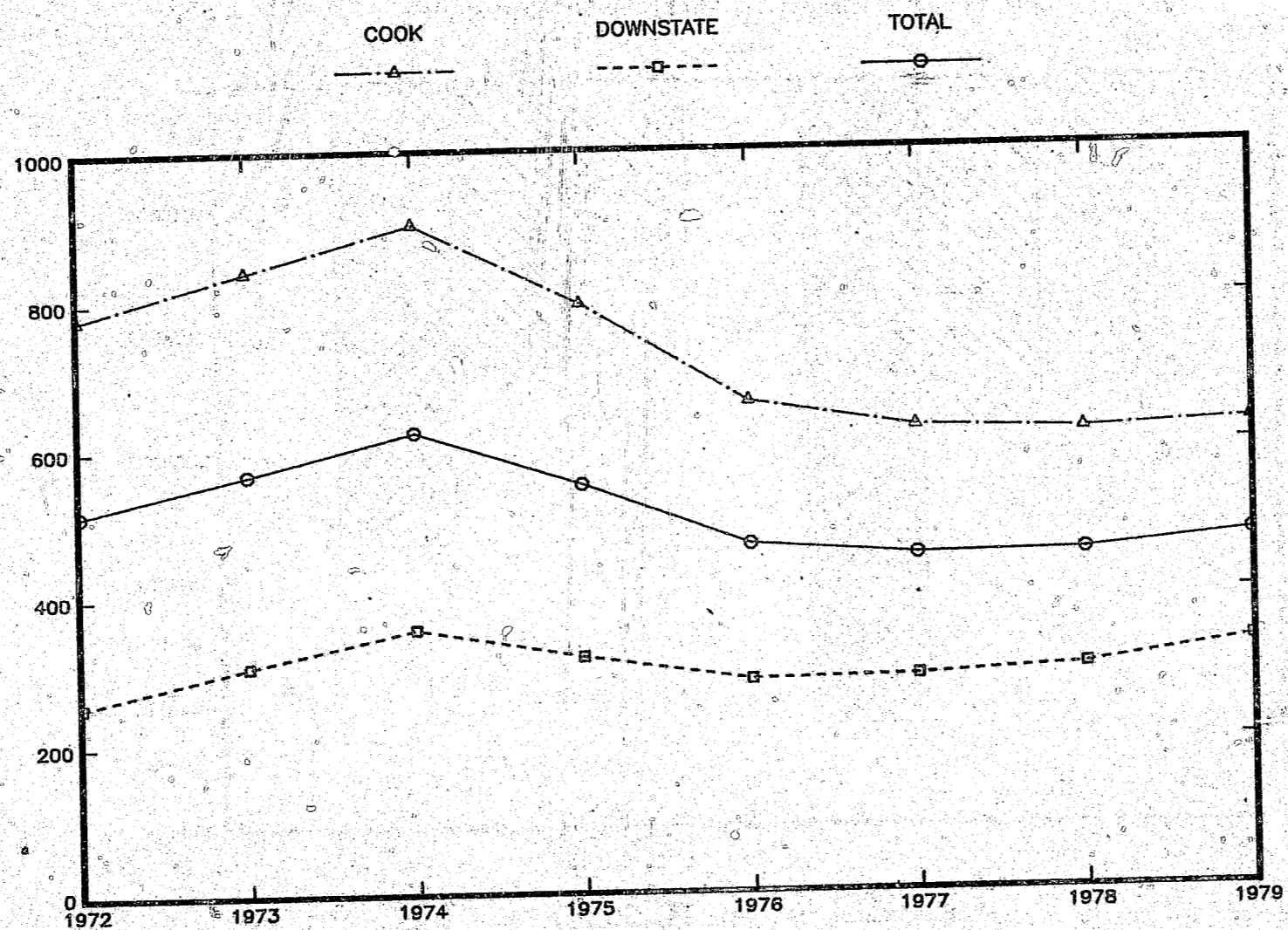
6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1979

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FIGURE 2-4A

VIOLENT CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1

1972 - 1979



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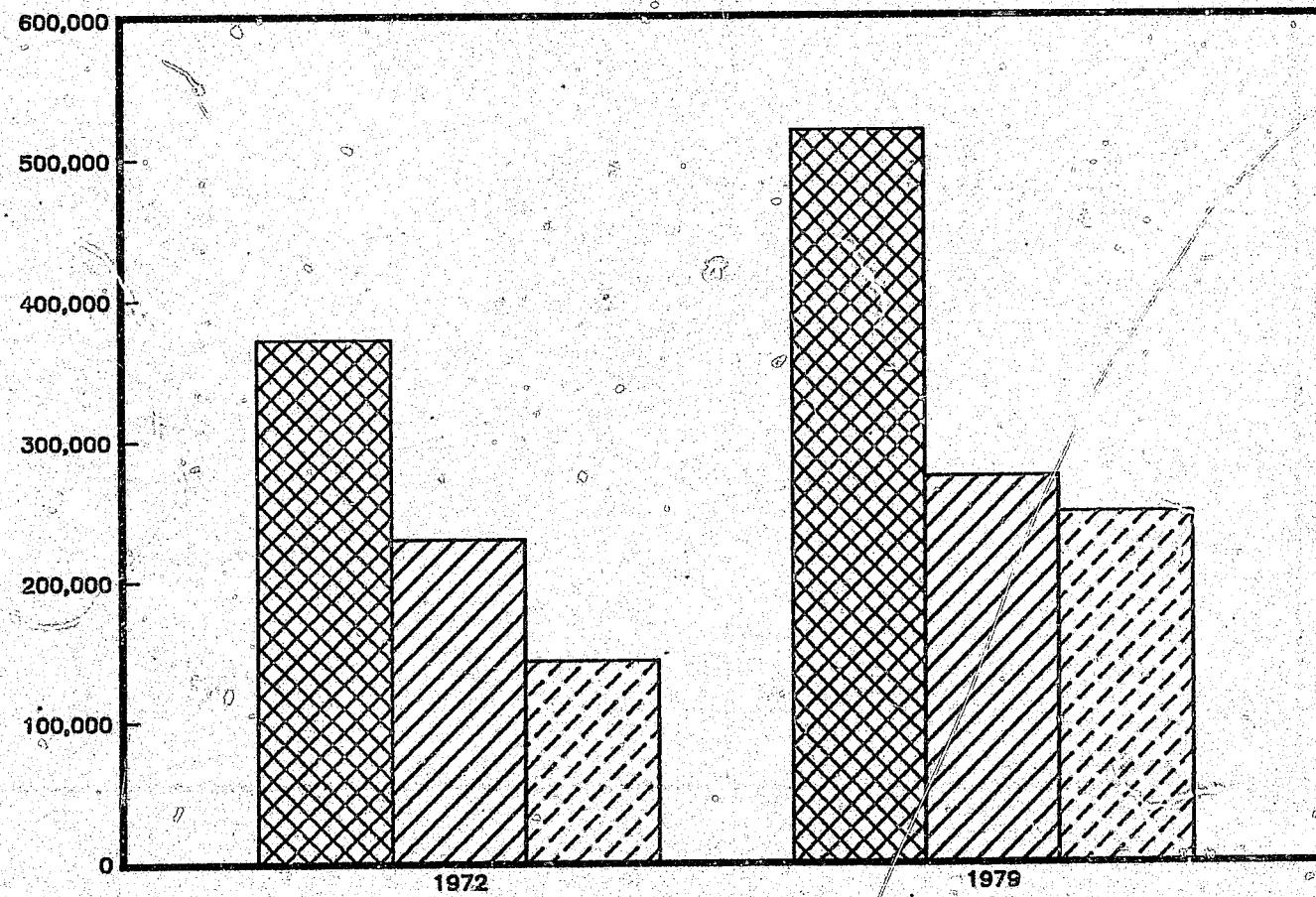
5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1979

**FIGURE 2-5**

**TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME FOR ILLINOIS — PART 1**

1972/1979 COMPARISON

TOTAL COOK DOWNSTATE



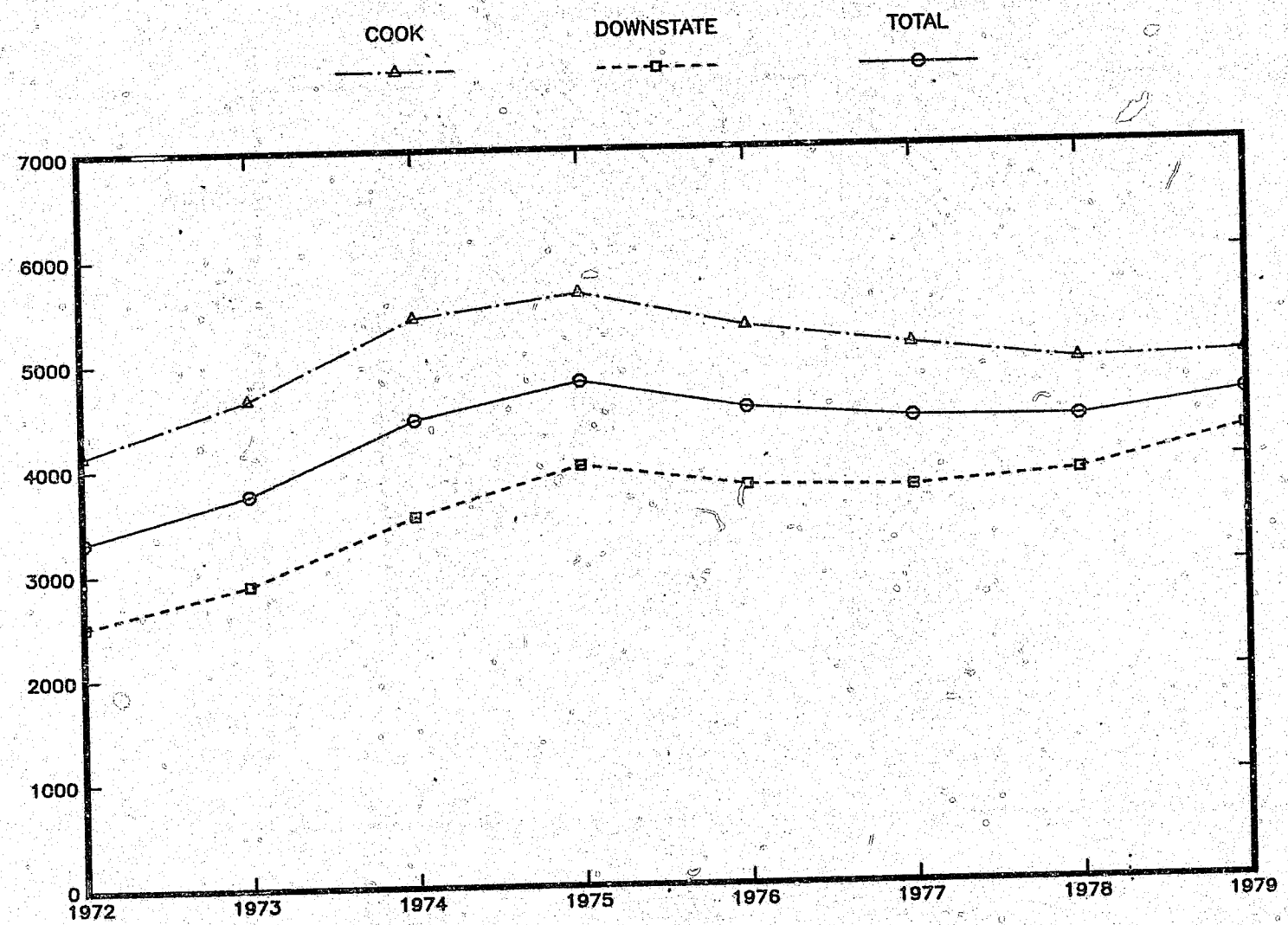
6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1979

FIGURE 2-5A

PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1

1972 - 1979



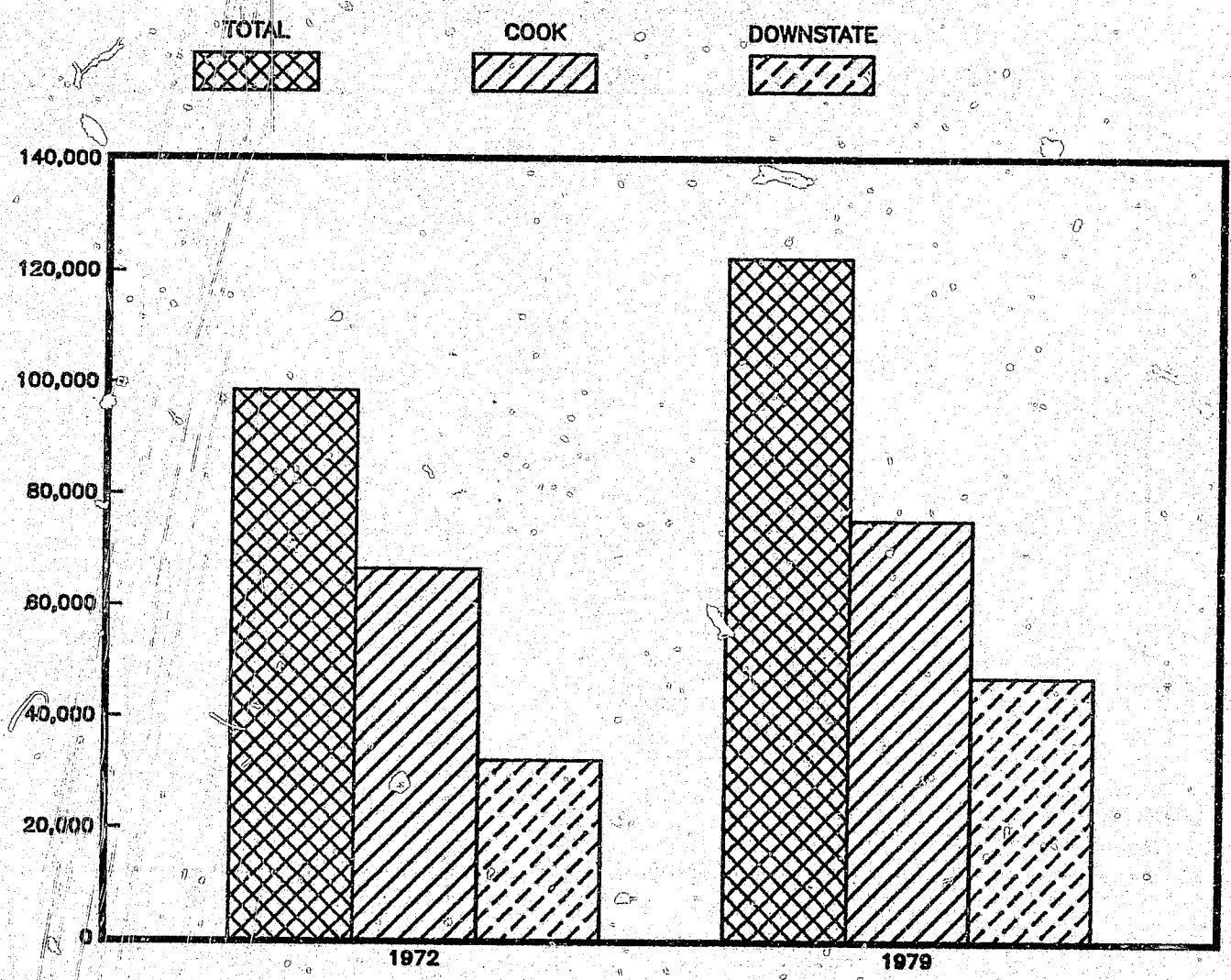
33

5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1979

FIGURE 2-6

TOTAL ARREST VOLUME FOR ILLINOIS — PART 1

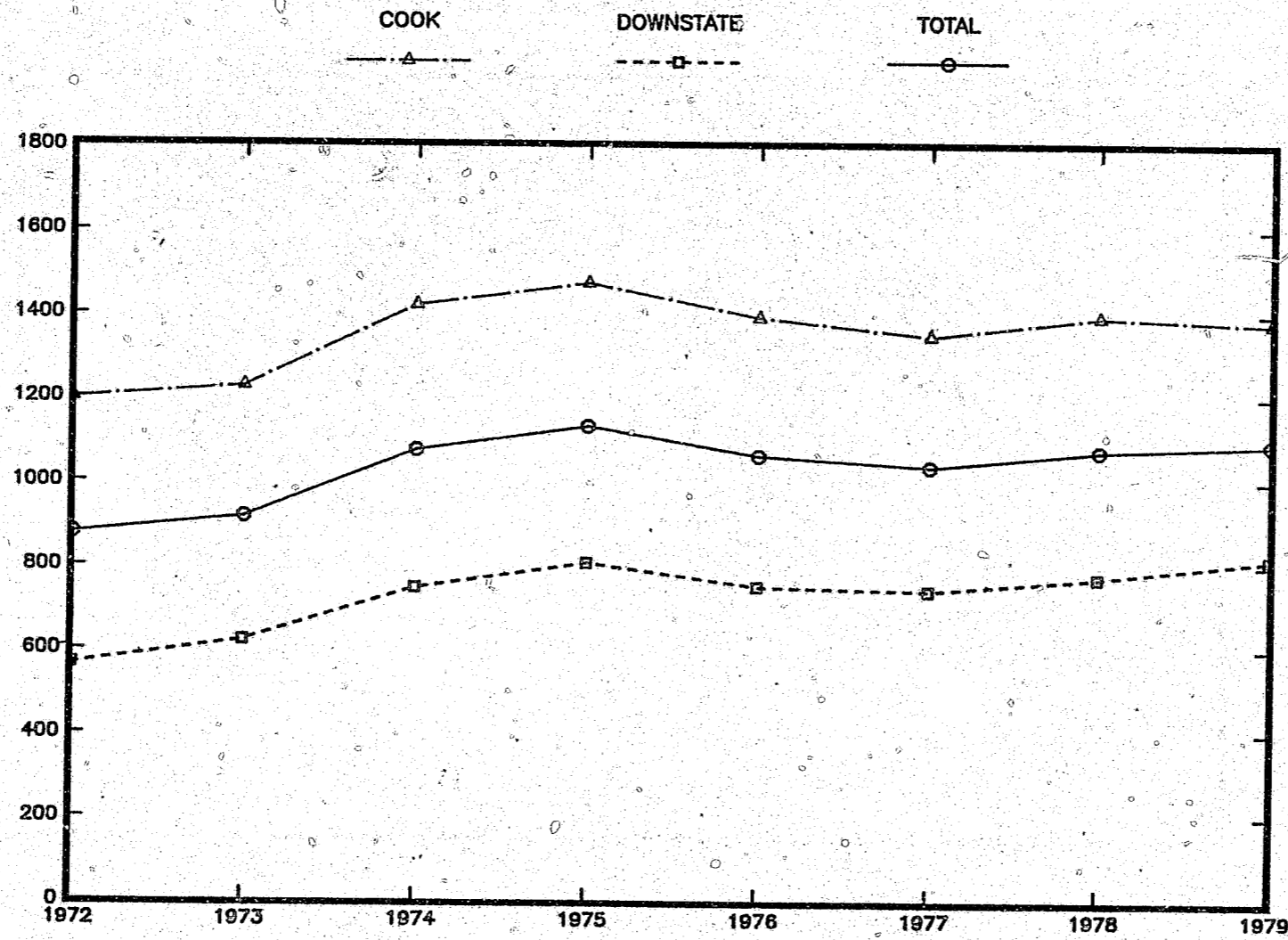
1972/1979 COMPARISON



6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1979

**FIGURE 2-6A** CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS — PART 1

1972 — 1979



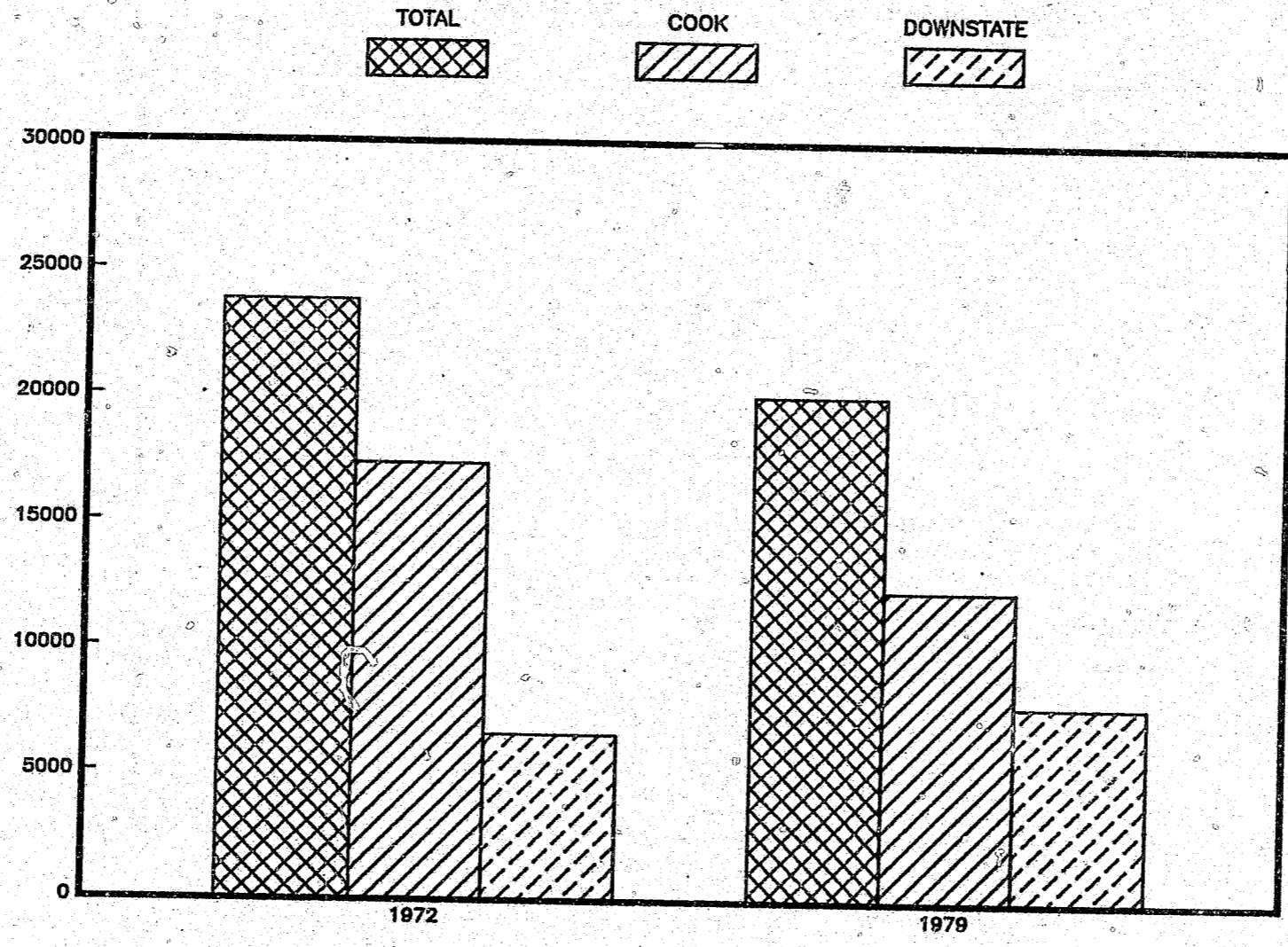
5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 — 1979

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**FIGURE 2-7**

**TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS  
1972/1979 COMPARISON**



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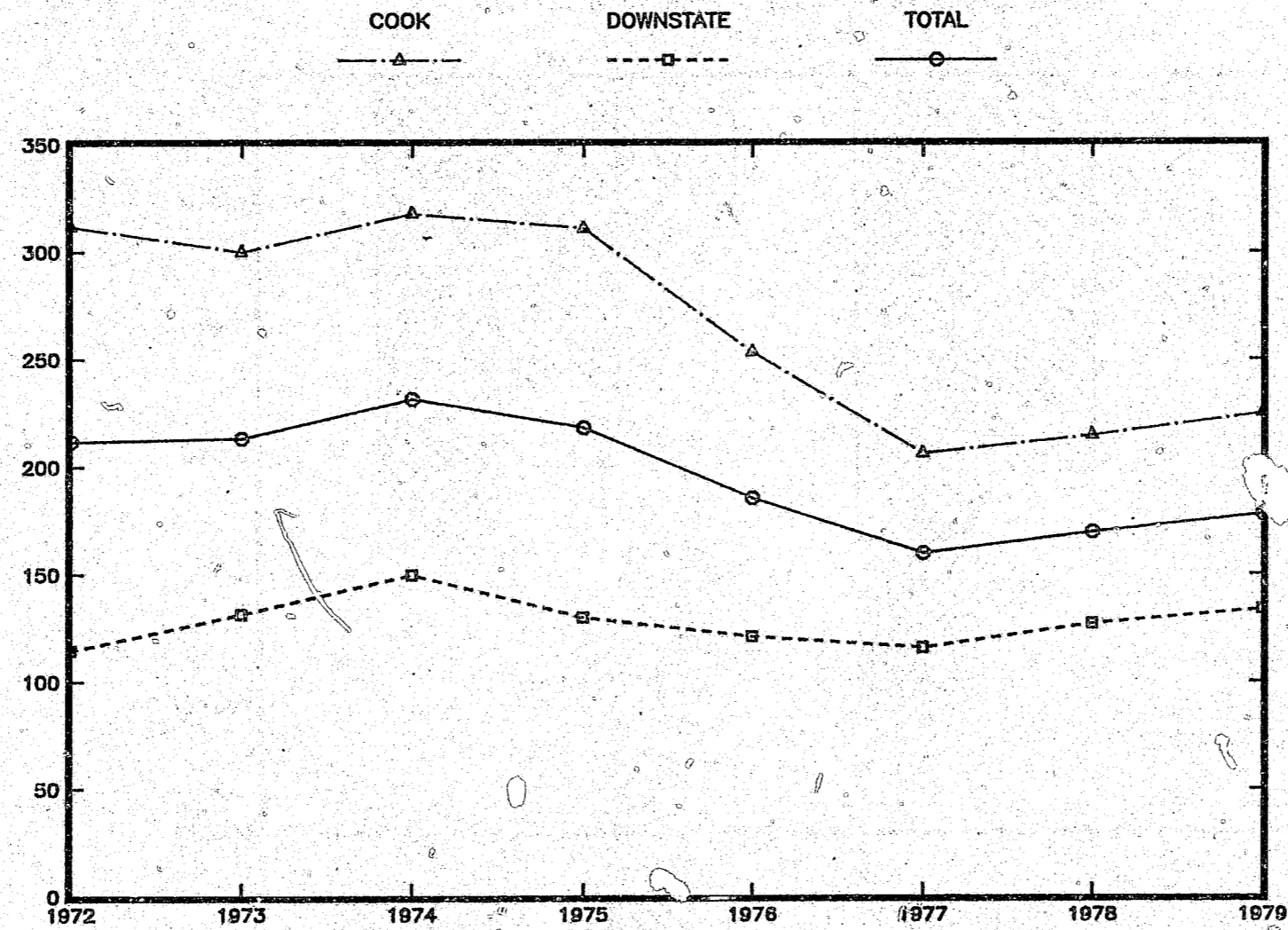
6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1979



FIGURE 2-7A

VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS

1972 - 1979



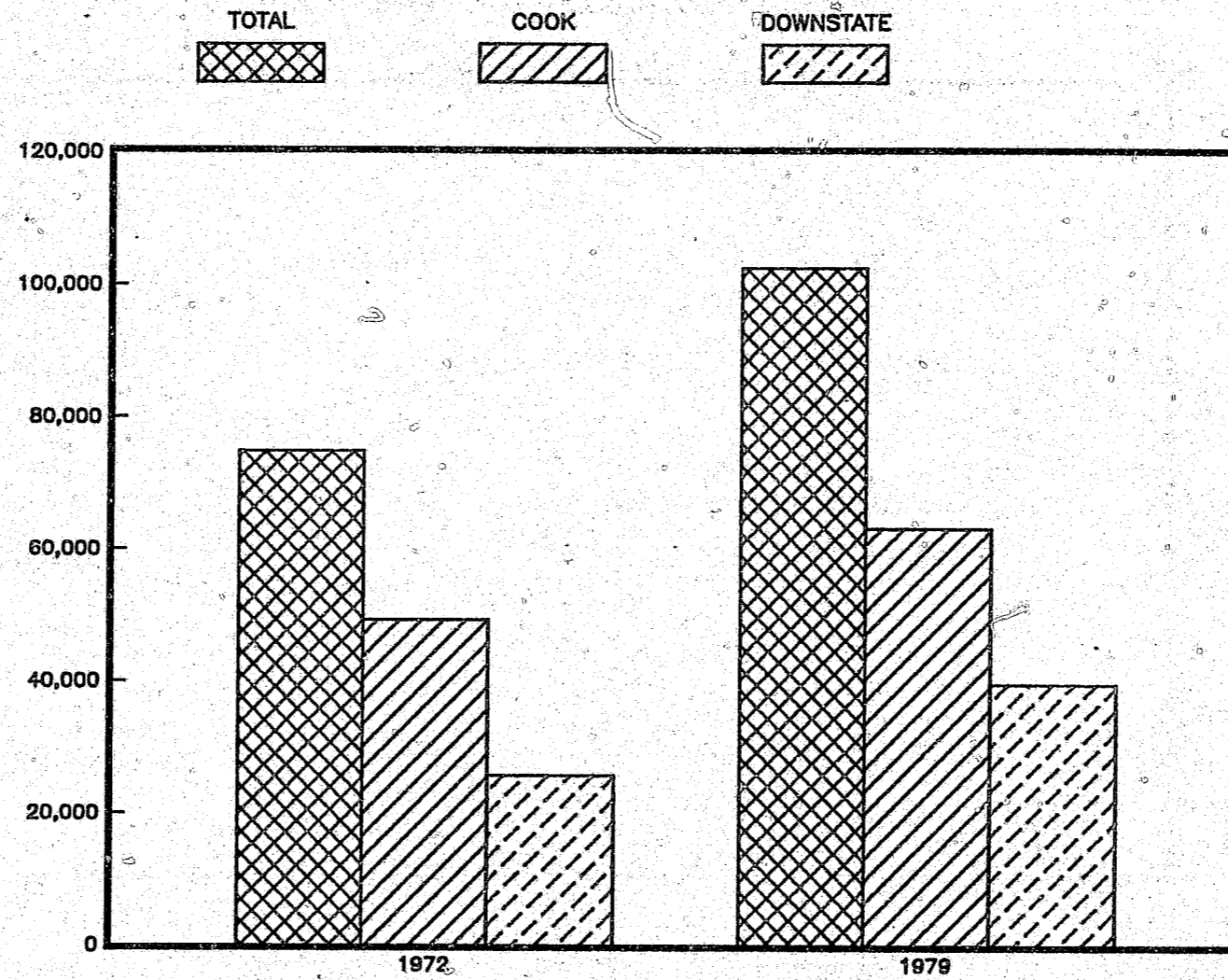
5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1979

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FIGURE 2-8

TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS  
1972/1979 COMPARISON



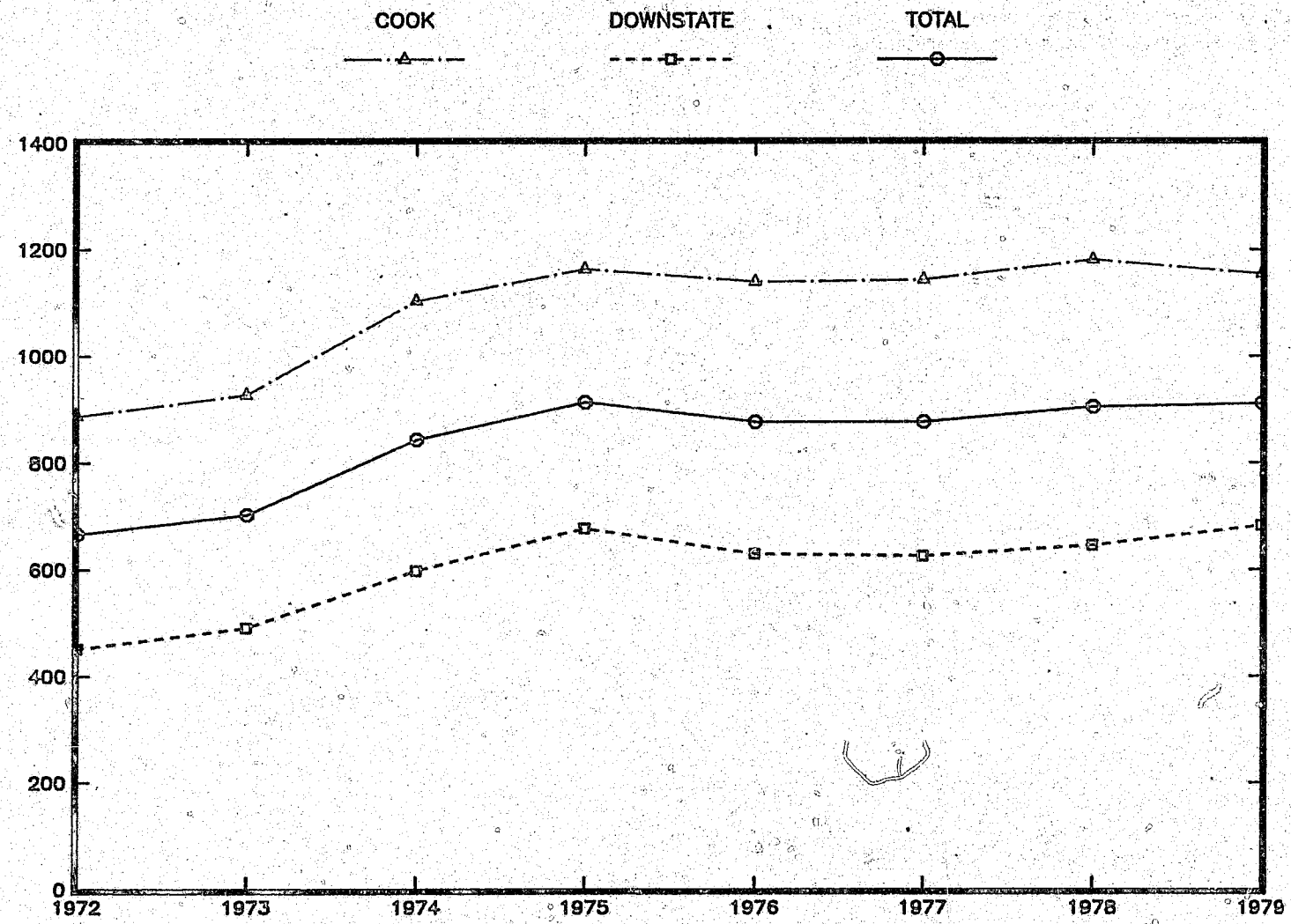
6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1979

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FIGURE 2-8A

PROPERTY CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS

1972 - 1979



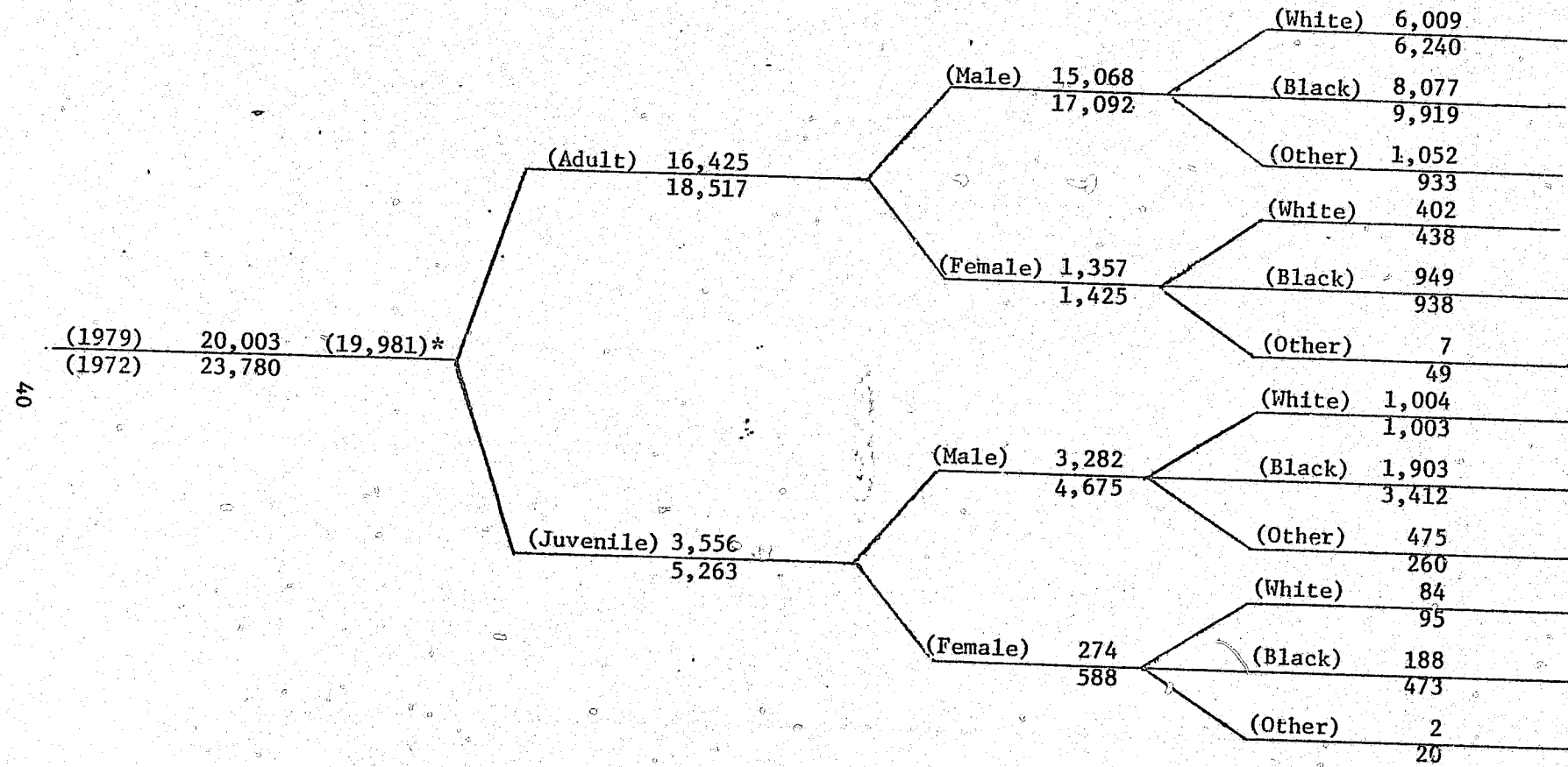
5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

DATA SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS, 1972 - 1979

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**FIGURE 2-9**

**CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARREST COMPARISON 1972 & 1979**



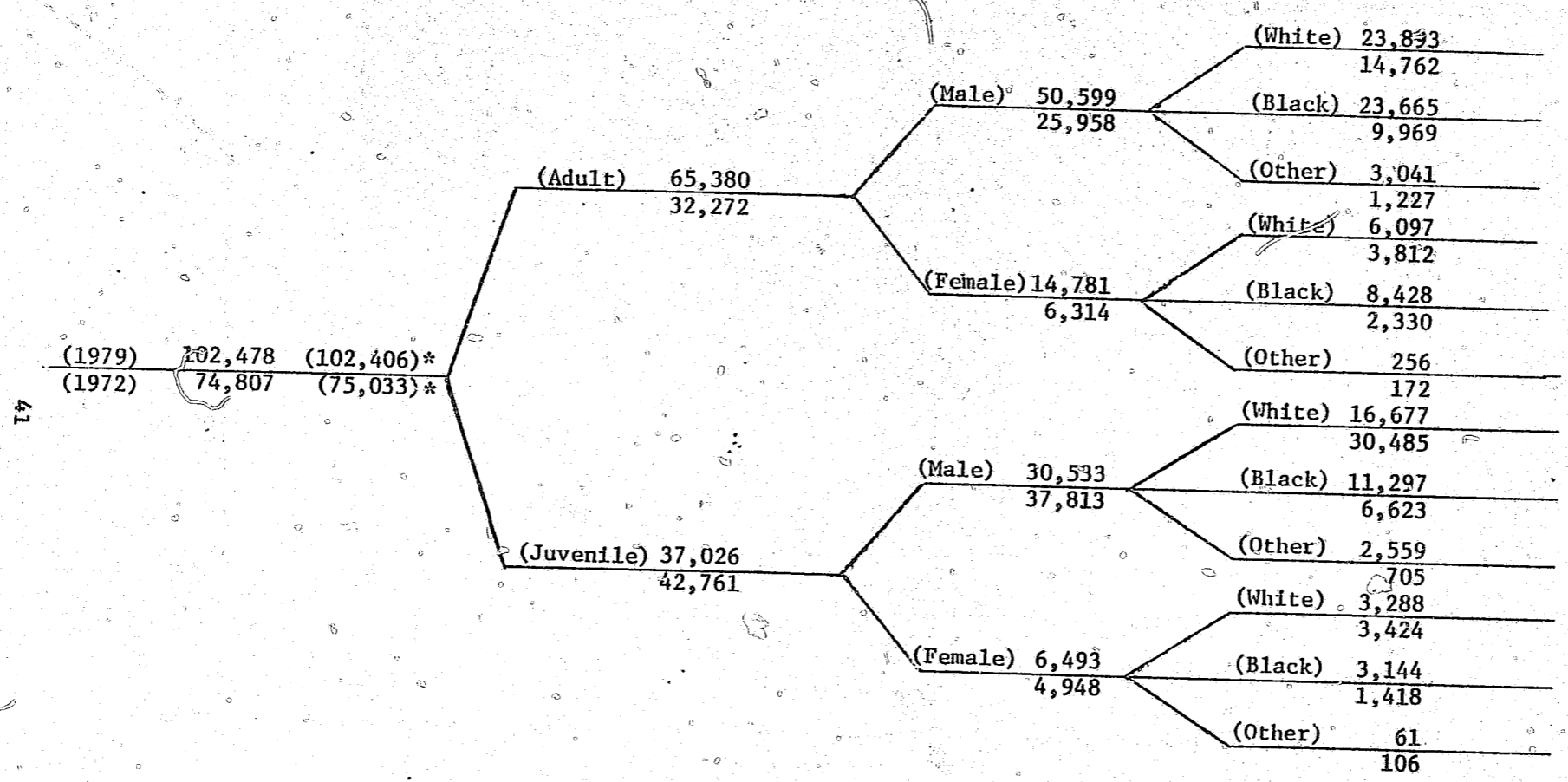
\*Variance in totals

5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979



**FIGURE 2-10**

**CRIMES OF PROPERTY ARREST COMPARISON 1972/1979**



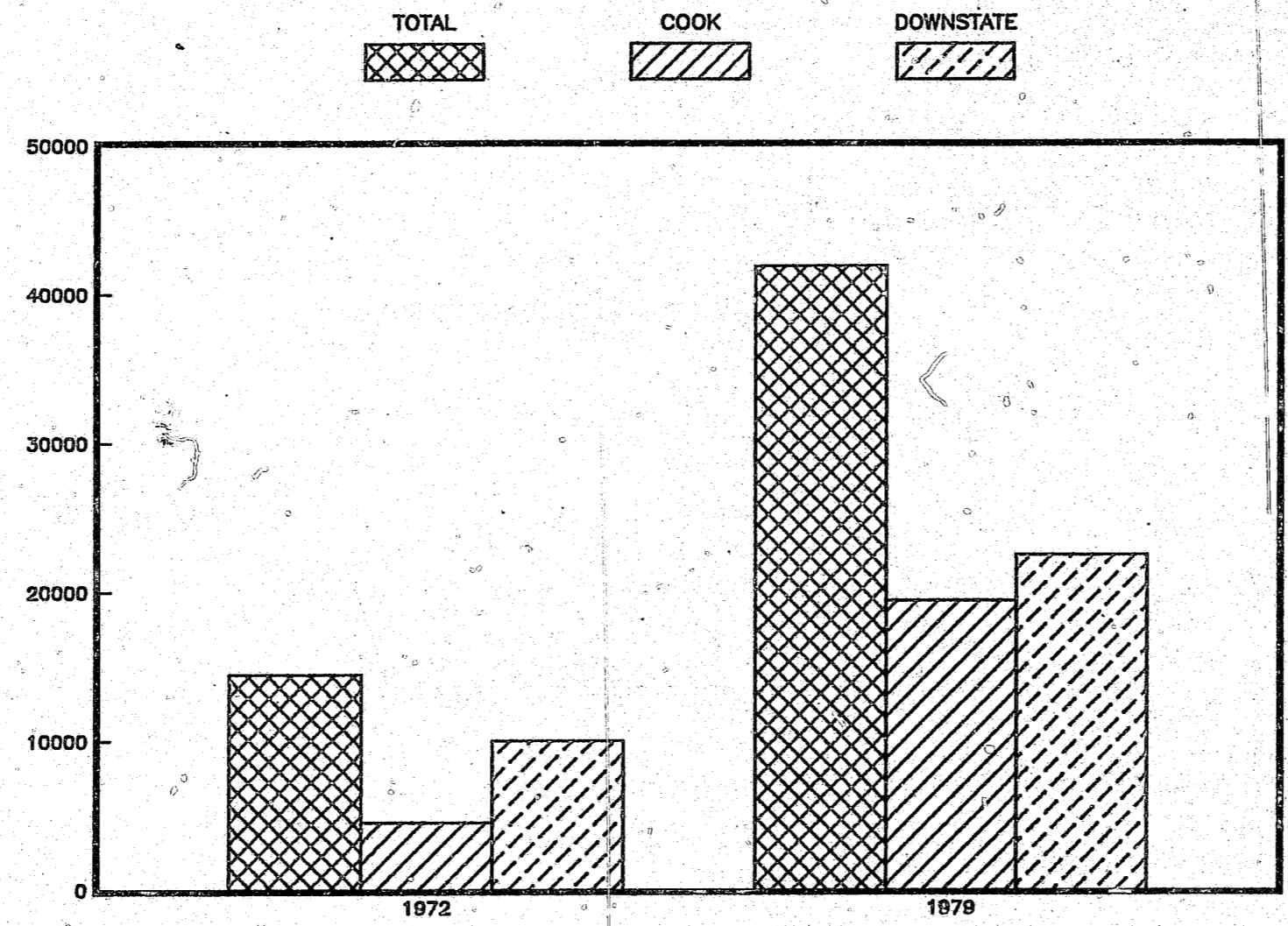
\*Variance in totals

5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

**FIGURE 2-11**

**DISPOSITION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS**

**1972/1979 COMPARISON**

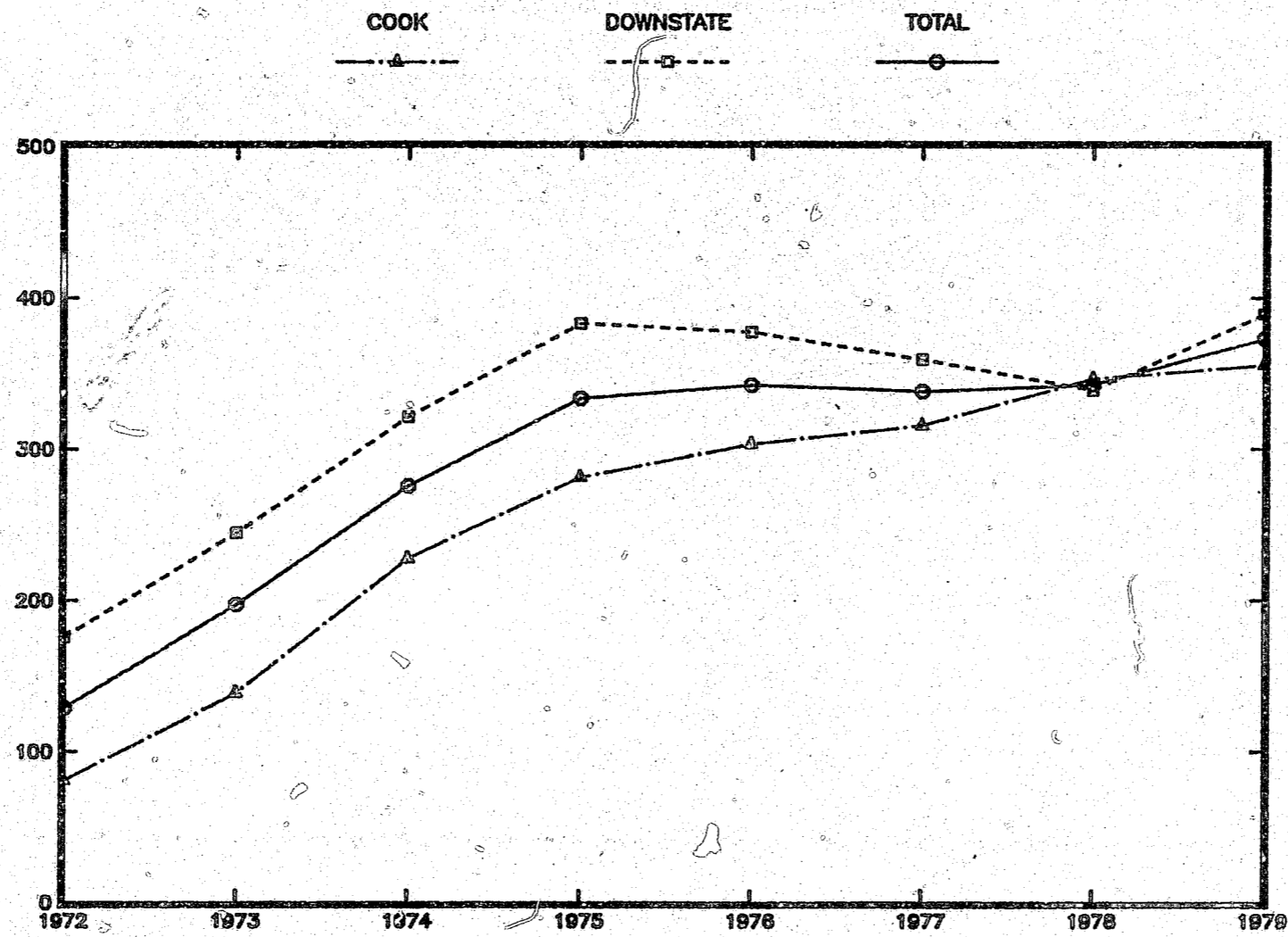


6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1979

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FIGURE 2-11A

DISPOSITION RATE FOR ILLINOIS  
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1972 - 1979

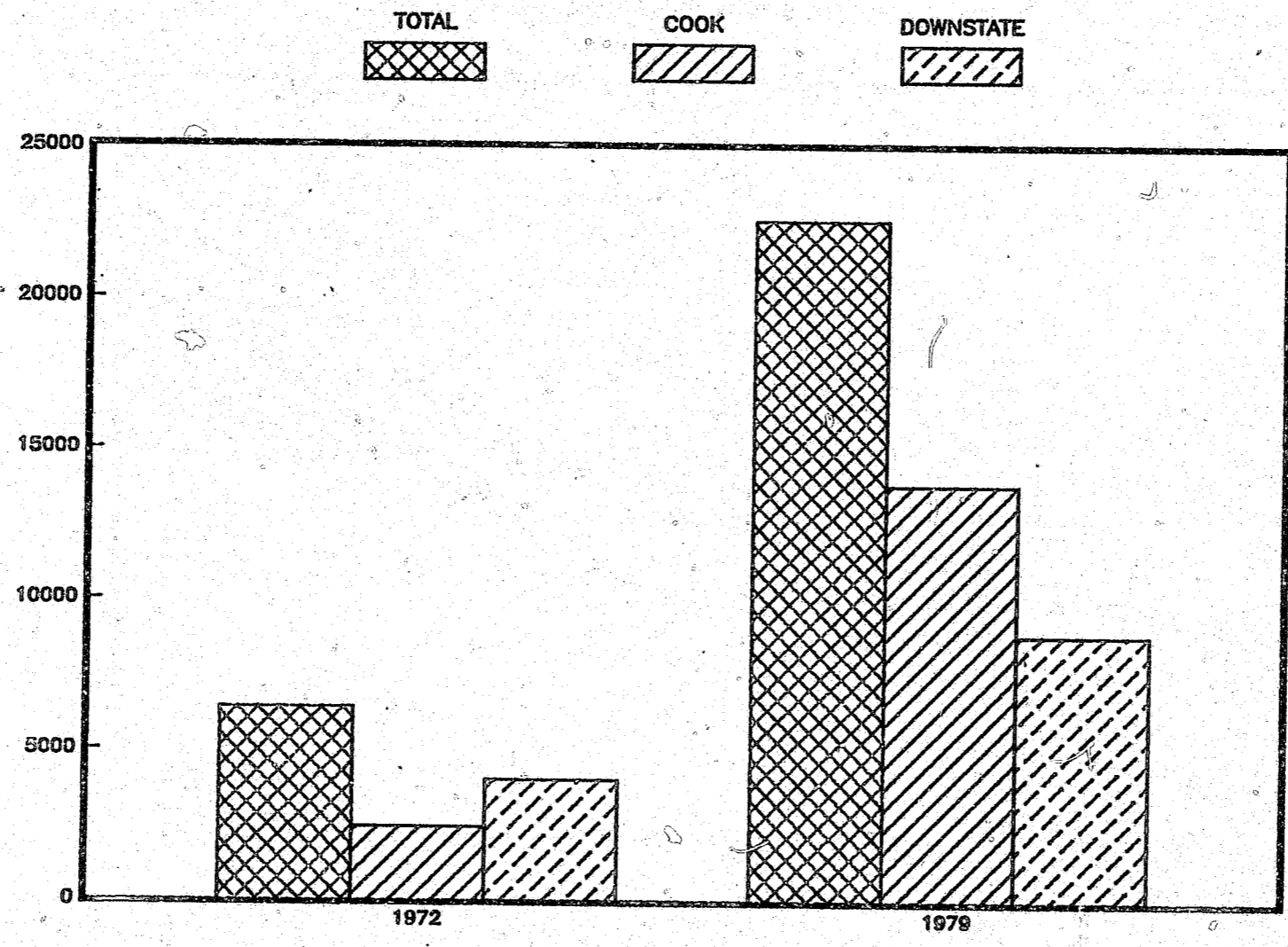


5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1979

FIGURE 2-12

CONVICTION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS

1972/1979 COMPARISON



6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1979

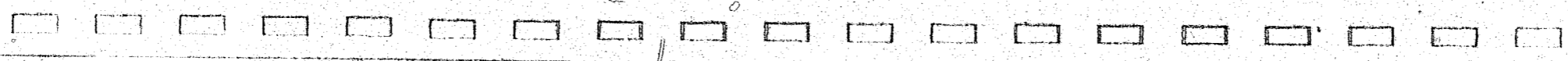
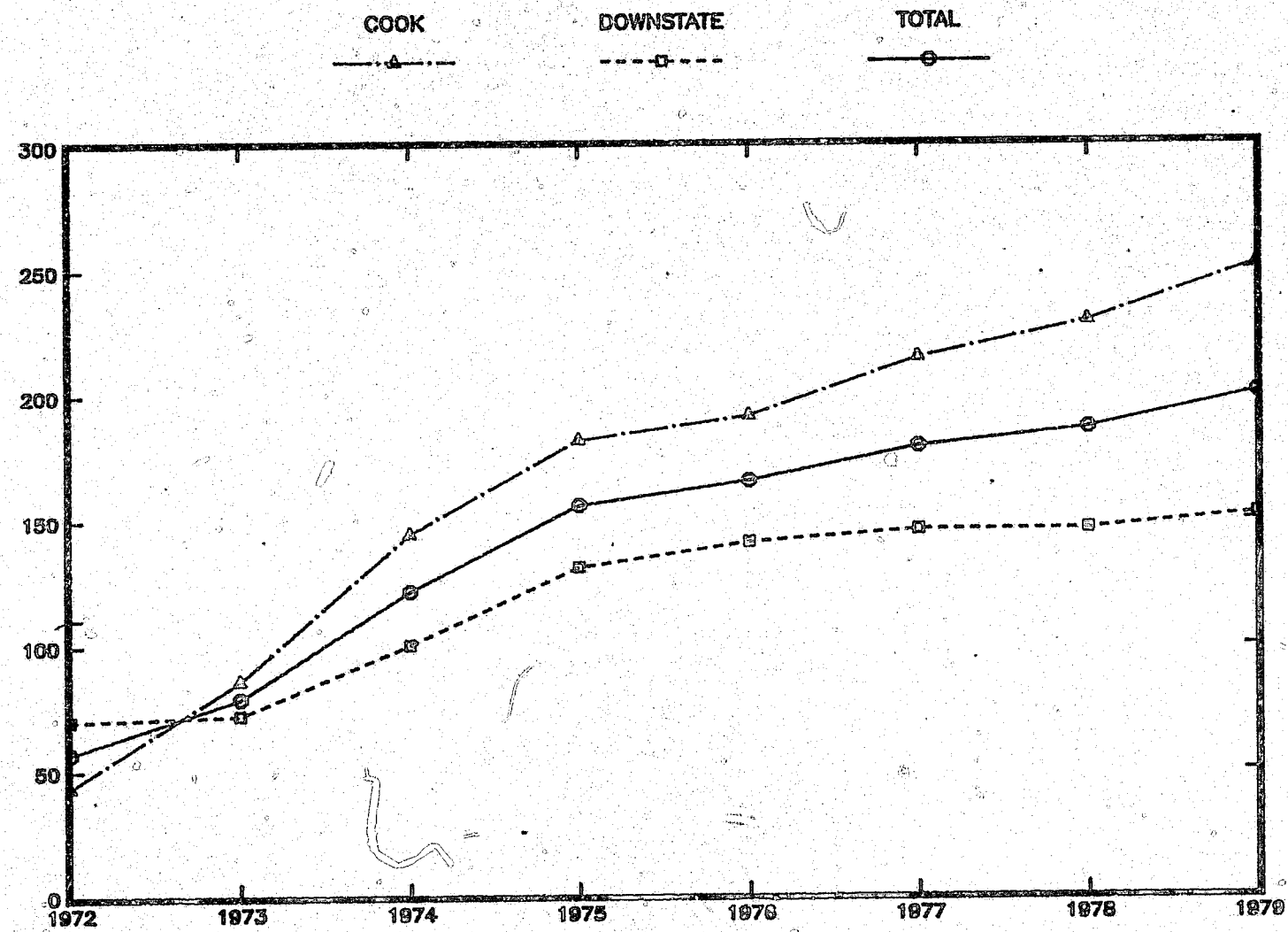




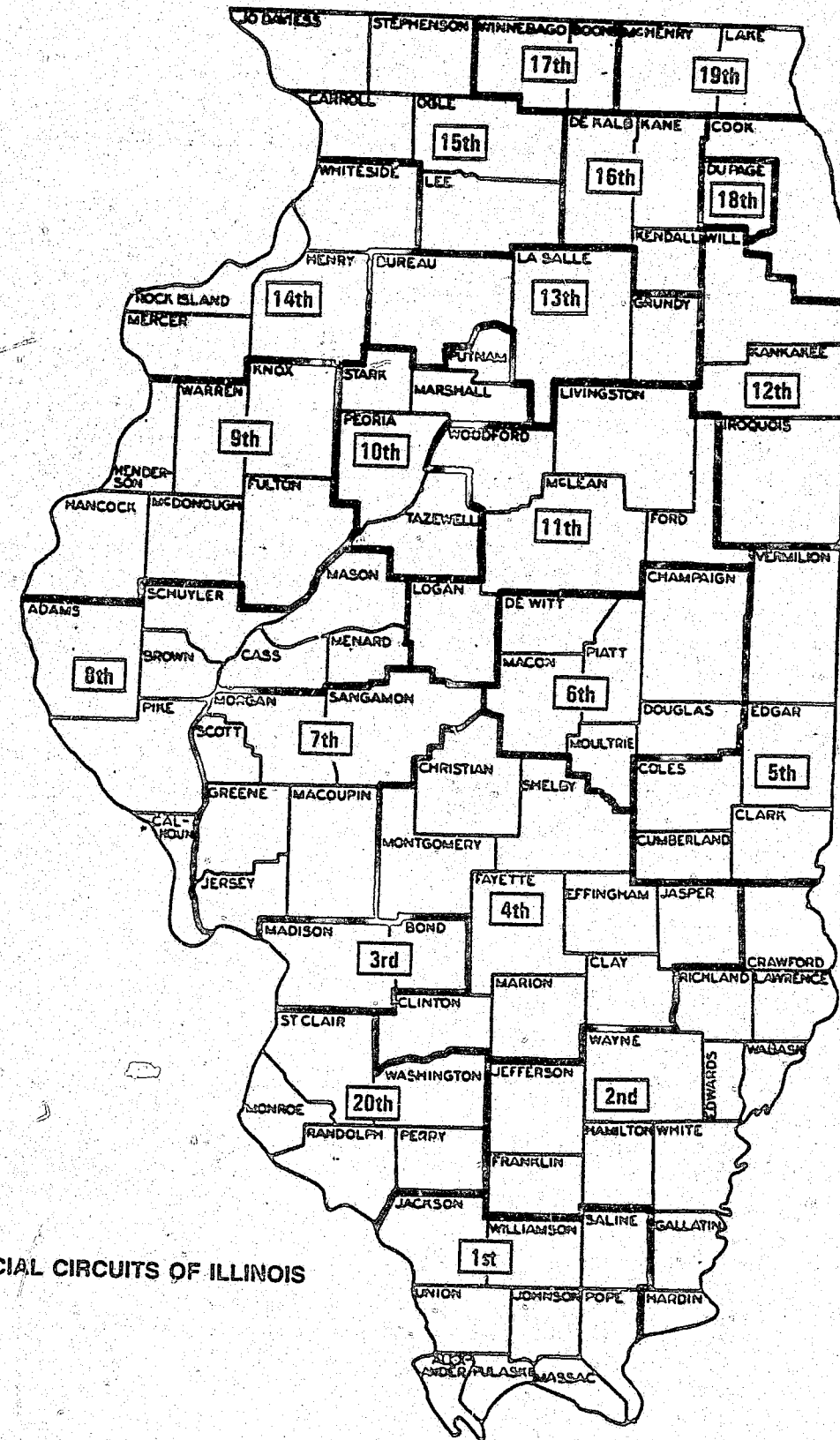
FIGURE 2-12A

CONVICTION RATE FOR ILLINOIS  
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1972 - 1979



5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1979

FIGURE 2-13



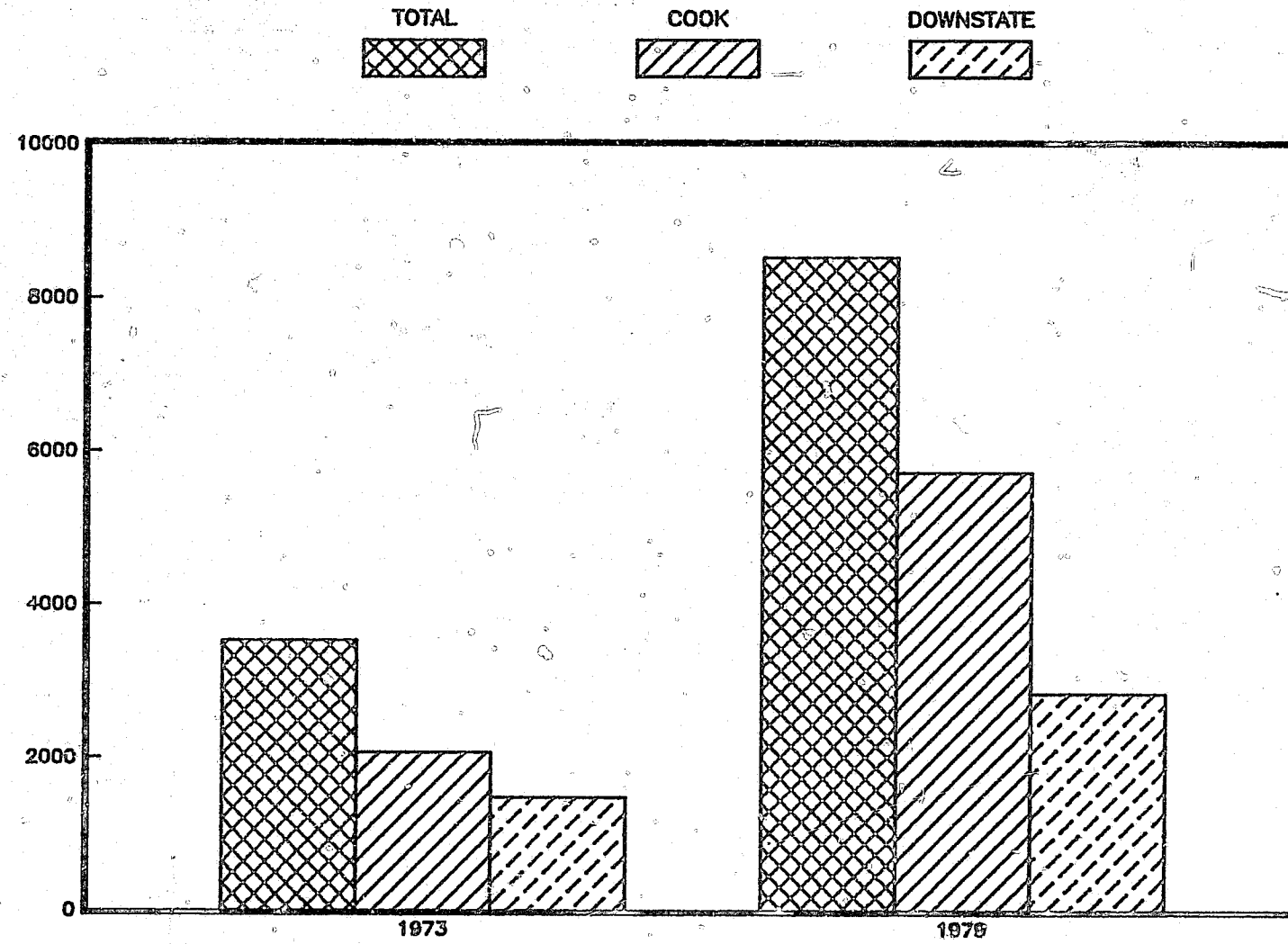
THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF ILLINOIS

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FIGURE 2-14

IMPRISONMENT TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS

1973/1979 COMPARISON



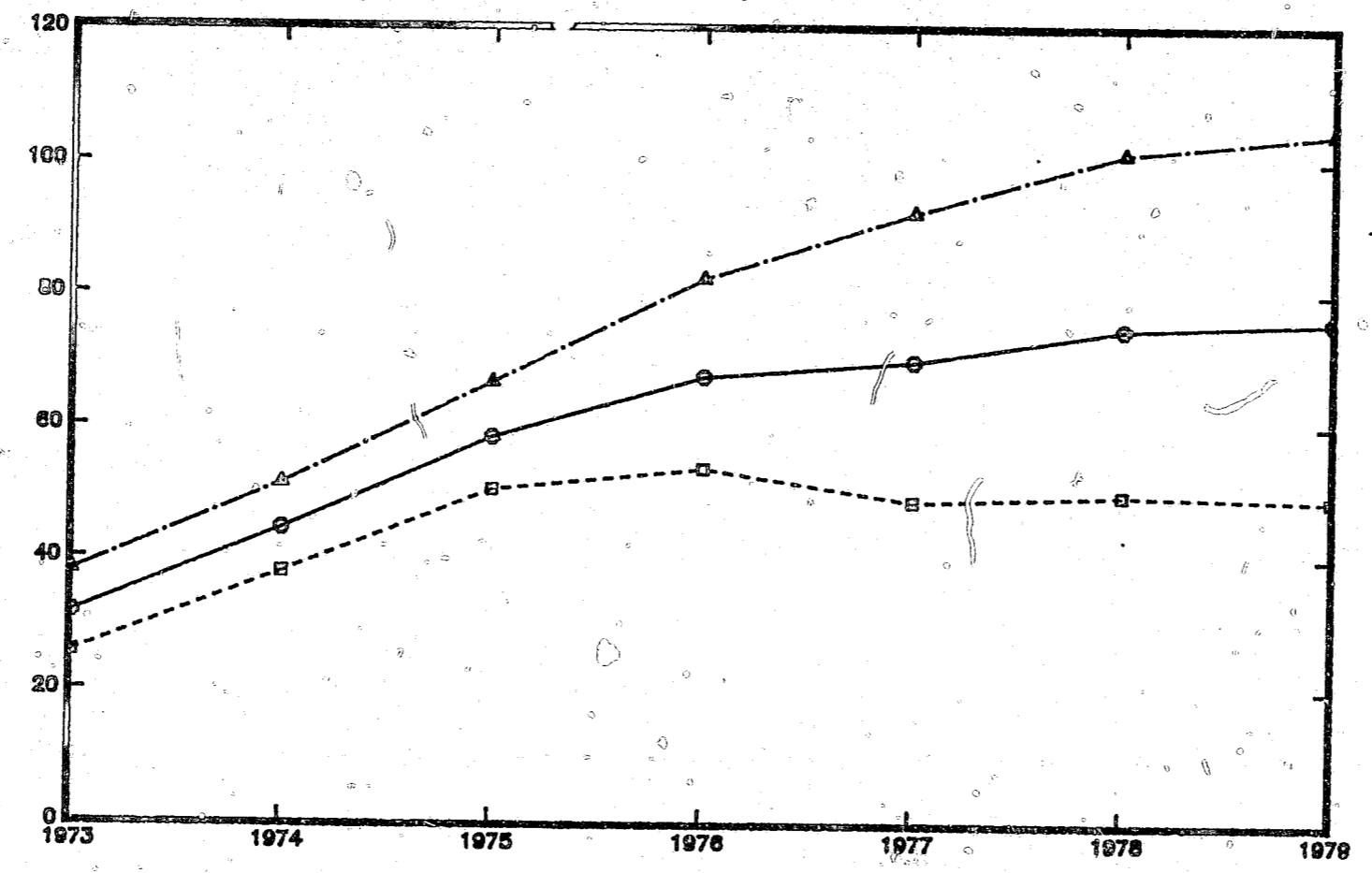
48

6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1979

FIGURE 2-14A

IMPRISONMENT RATE FOR ILLINOIS  
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973 - 1979

COOK                      DOWNSTATE                      TOTAL  
—▲—                      -□-                      —○—

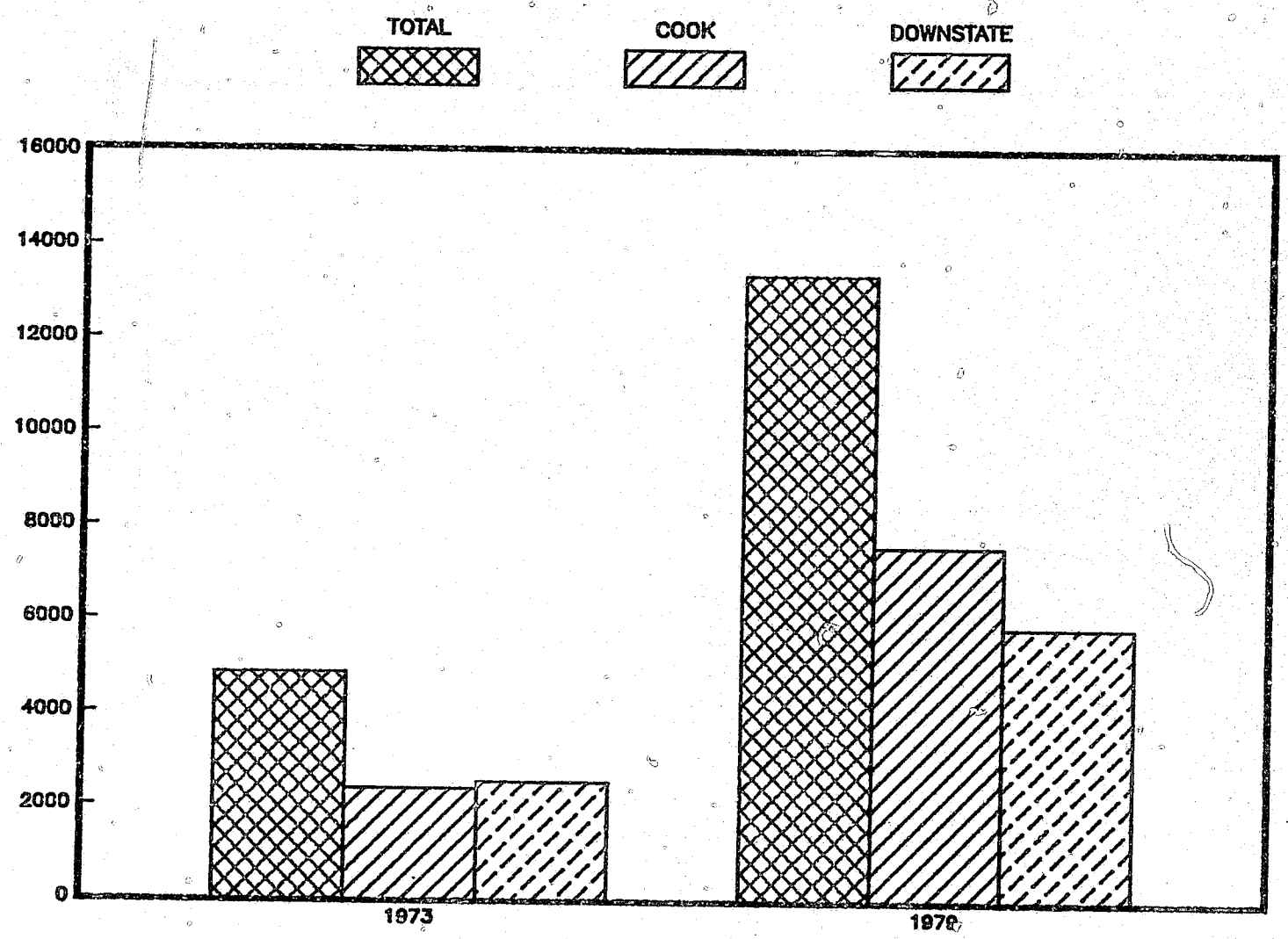


5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1979

FIGURE 2-15

PROBATION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS

1973/1979 COMPARISON

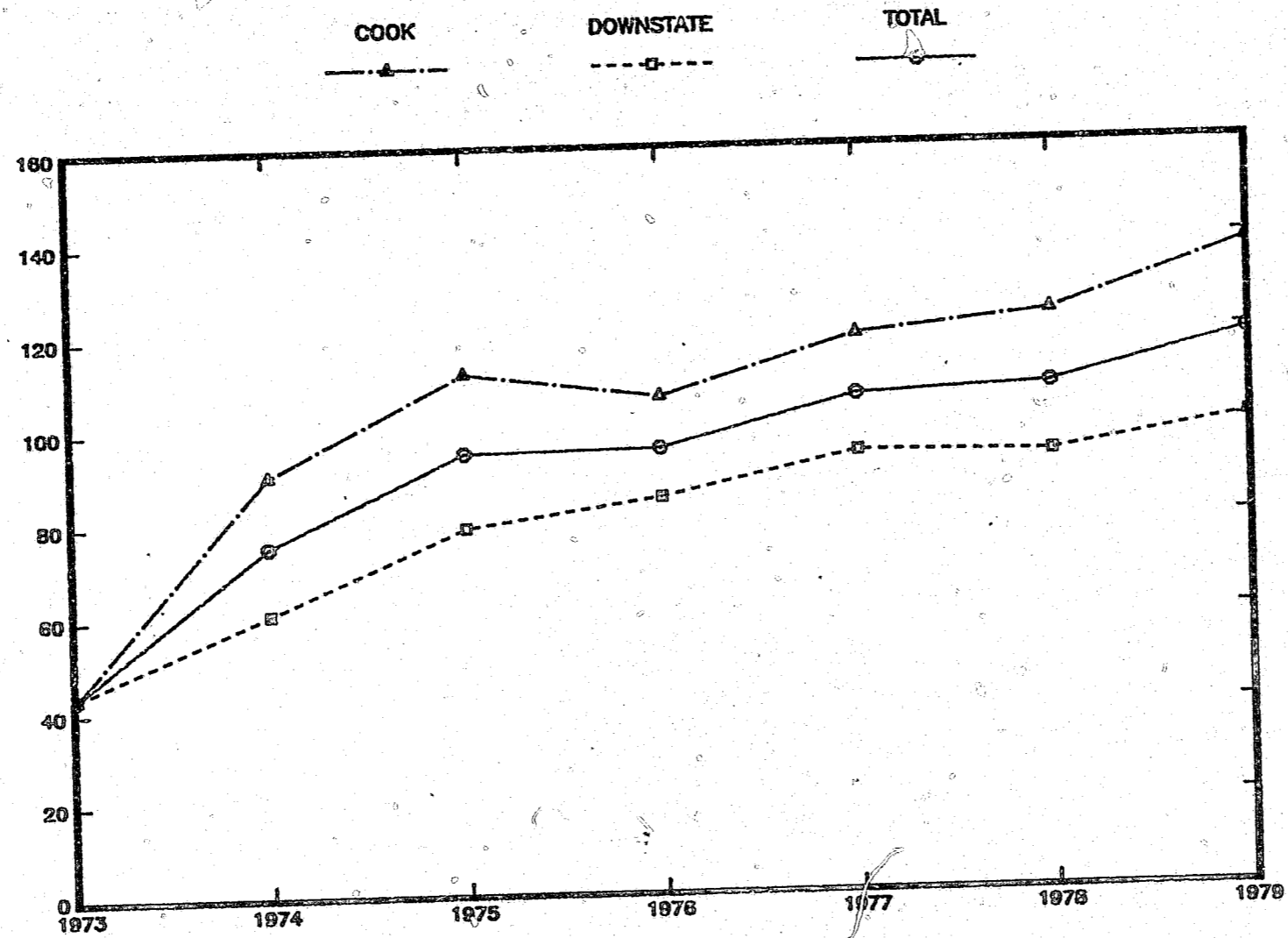


6/13/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1979

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FIGURE 2-15A

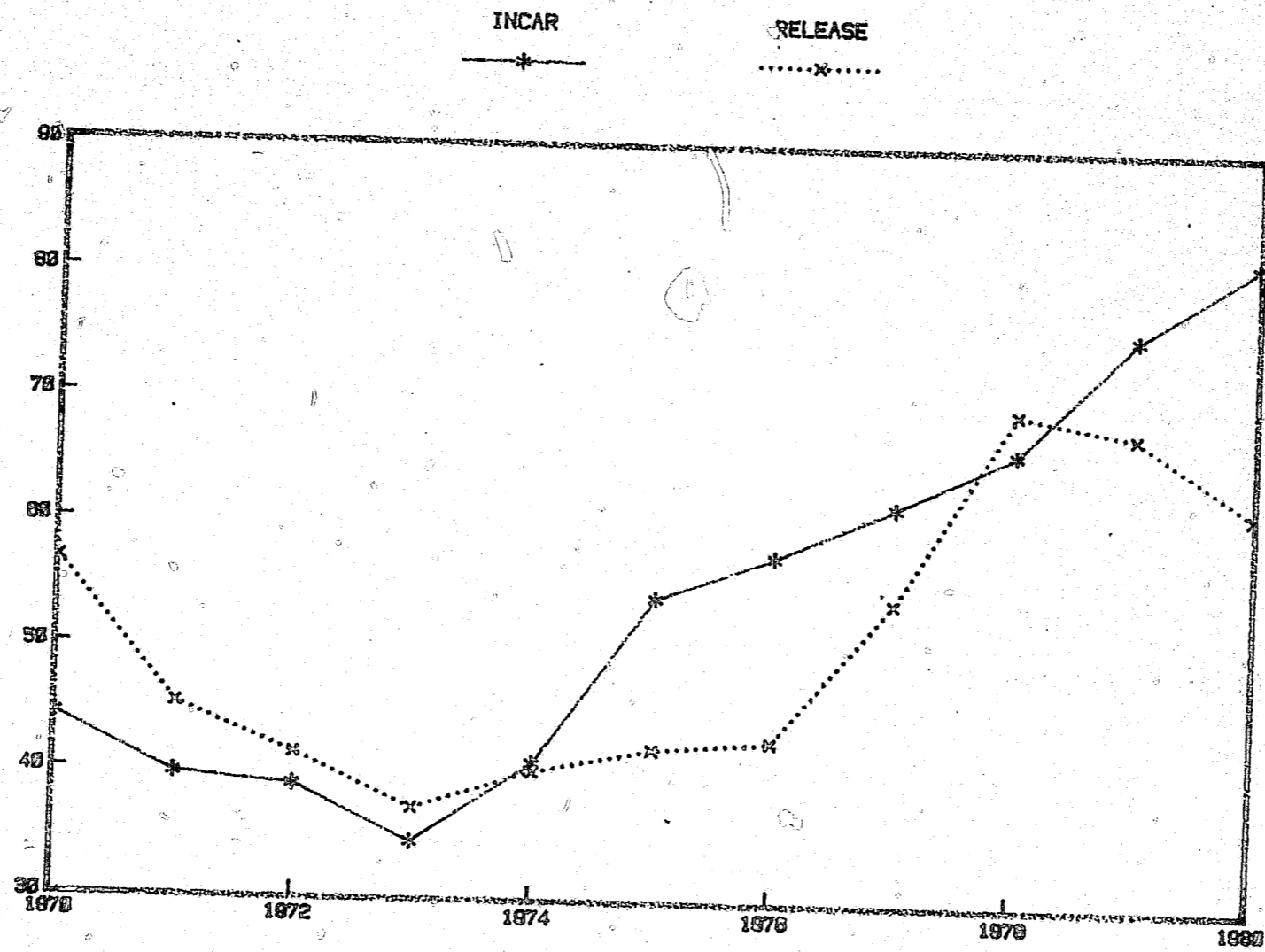
PROBATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS  
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973 - 1979



5/29/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1979

FIGURE 2-16

RATE OF INCARCERATION/RELEASE COMPARISON 1970-1980

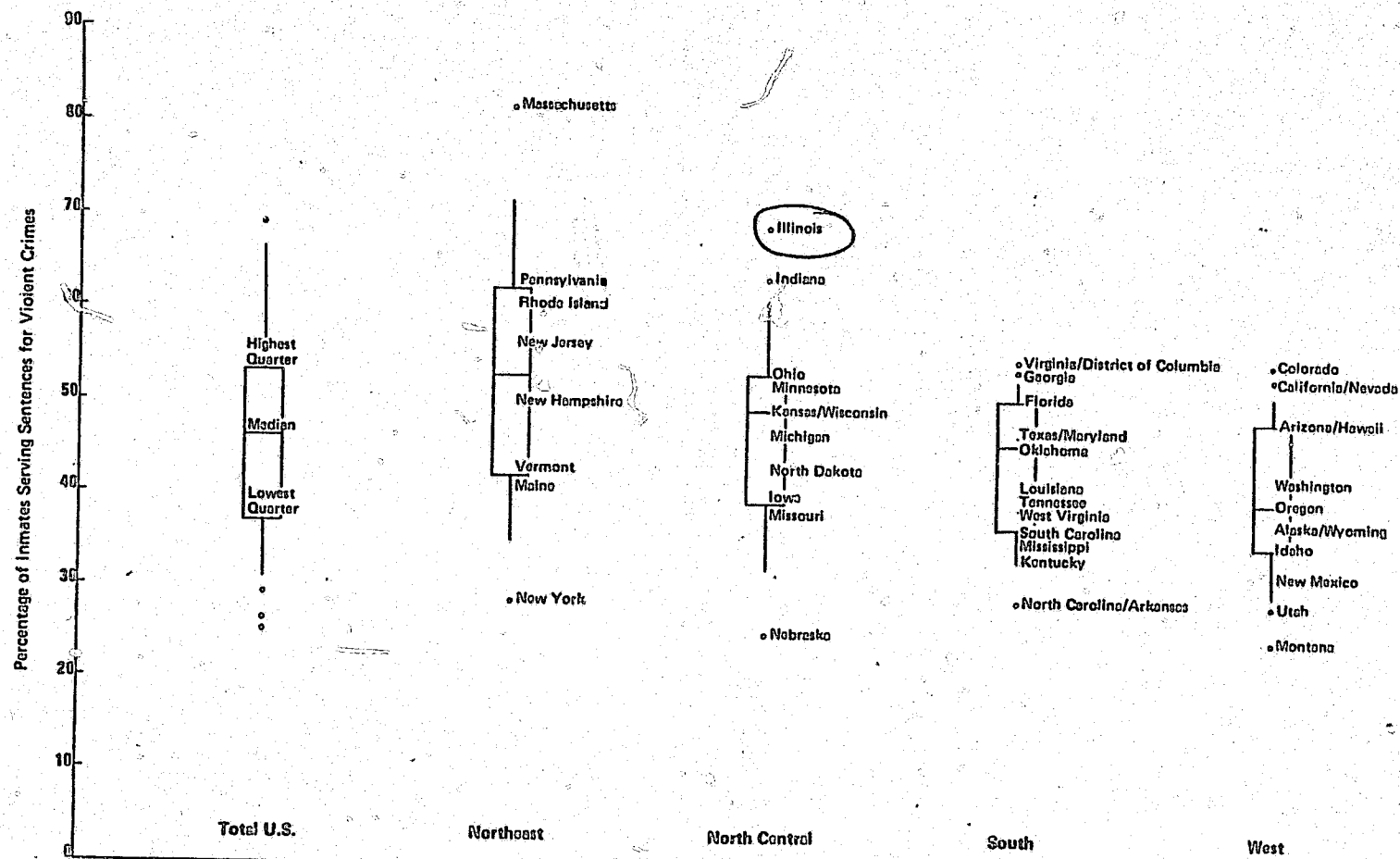


6/15/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM RESEARCH AND EVALUATION HISTORICAL FILE

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FIGURE 2-17

Figure 2.4  
 Percentage of Inmates Serving Sentences for Violent Crimes in  
 Federal and State Adult Correctional Facilities by Region  
 March 31, 1978



Source: Survey of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities (PC-2), 1978.

Note: About 47 percent of all state prisoners incarcerated in 1978 have been convicted on violent crimes. Illinois was second in the nation with 70% of its state prisoners convicted of violent crimes. In only 15 states does the number of violent offenders rise above half the inmate count.



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TABLE 2-1

CRIME INDEX AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-79  
 COOK COUNTY/DOWNSTATE/STATE TOTAL

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	YEAR	POPULATION	RATE PER 100,000	TOTAL CRIME INDEX	MURDER & VOLUN. HANSLTR	FORCIBLE RAPE	ROBBERY	AGRVT. ASSAULT AND BATTERY	BURGLARY BREAKING OR ENTERING	THEFT	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
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	167,645	45,656
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	4,066.1	234,033	224	977	5,135	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
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	24,410	124,245	314,438	56,165
	1979	11,243,000	5,100.4	573,430	1,194	3,274	22,061	26,911	131,363	327,868	60,767

SOURCE: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1979  
 Derived from Law Enforcement-UCR Data, 1972-1979

4-15-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

TABLE 2-2

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE INDEX AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Violent	Murder & Volun. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agrvt. Assault and Battery
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
	Down-state	1972	5,688,912	255.8	14,550	193	807	4,017
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
Total		1972	11,231,312	514.1	57,736	968	2,598	29,469
	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	1,154	3,274	22,061	26,911

5-15-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Crime In Illinois, 1972-1979

TABLE 2-3

CRIMES OF PROPERTY INDEX AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Property	Burglary Breaking or Entering	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
	Down-state	1972	5,688,912	2,506.6	142,599	41,325	91,682
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
Total		1972	11,231,312	3,310.3	371,795	94,796	227,298
	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

5-15-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Crime In Illinois, 1972-1979

TABLE 2-4

CRIME ARREST INDEX AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Arrest Index	Murder & Volun. Manslau.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Burglary Breaking or Entering	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	1,198.5	66,428	998	1,145	8,736	6,391	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	13,681	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
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	1,854	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
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	65,527	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

5-6-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Law Enforcement  
UCR Data, 1972-1979

TABLE 2-5

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARREST INDEX AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Violent	Murder & Volun. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agrvt. Assault and Battery
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	8,284	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	224.8	12,276	1,037	978	7,160	3,101	
Down-state	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	
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	1,240	1,126	9,663	11,810
	1974	11,131,000	231.5	25,766	1,460	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	1,395	8,667	8,656	

5-6-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Law Enforcement  
UCR Data, 1972-1979

TABLE 2-6

CRIMES OF PROPERTY ARREST INDEX AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Property	Burglary Breaking or Entering	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	42,835	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
	Down-state	1972	5,688,912	450.9	25,649	5,431	18,696
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
Total		1972	11,231,312	666.1	74,807	17,425	51,314
	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

5-6-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Law Enforcement  
UCR Data, 1972-1979

TABLE 2-7

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND HELD FOR PROSECUTION OR RELEASED, (TOTAL ARRESTS)

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>JUVENILE FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>ADULT FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>TOTAL FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
1972	105,086	27,630	132,716	321,733	44,634	366,367	426,819	72,264	499,083	
1973	92,618	26,779	119,397	338,962	47,926	386,888	431,580	74,705	506,285	+ 1.4%
1974	98,479	27,813	126,292	389,139	56,231	445,370	487,618	84,088	571,662	+12.9%
1975	122,154	27,453	149,607	452,744	66,772	519,516	574,898	94,225	669,123	+17.0%
1976	93,894	25,716	119,610	383,867	69,614	453,481	477,761	95,330	573,091	-14.4%
1977	91,833	25,866	117,699	359,507	75,080	435,387	451,340	101,746	553,086	- 3.5%
1978	92,814	26,168	118,982	431,687	90,989	522,676	529,501	117,157	641,650	+16.0%
1979	99,446	26,318	125,764	568,632	100,940	669,572	668,078	127,250	795,336	+24.0%

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 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Illinois Department of Law Enforcement



**TABLE 2-7A**

**AGE/SEX/RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND HELD  
FOR PROSECUTION OR RELEASED: 1972/1979**

		JUVENILE			ADULT			TOTAL		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1972	Total	105,086	27,630	132,716	321,733	44,634	366,367	426,819	72,264	499,083
	White	68,832	17,603	86,435	177,036	20,441	197,477	245,868	38,044	283,912
	Negro	31,875	8,951	40,826	123,934	22,892	146,826	155,809	31,843	187,652
	Mexican	502	137	639	3,337	199	3,536	3,839	336	4,175
	Japanese	9	3	12	14	8	22	23	11	34
	Indian	127	73	200	2,936	175	3,111	3,053	248	3,311
	Puerto Rican	78	17	95	360	22	382	438	39	477
	Chinese	41	9	50	141	36	177	182	45	227
	Other	3,622	837	4,459	13,975	861	14,836	17,597	1,698	19,295
1979	Total	99,445	26,318	125,764	568,632	100,940	669,572	668,078	127,258	795,336
	White	65,164	13,337	78,501	373,639	45,468	419,107	438,803	58,805	497,608
	Negro	23,498	12,786	36,284	153,679	54,834	208,513	177,177	67,620	244,797
	Mexican	884	148	1,032	8,222	392	8,614	9,106	540	9,646
	Japanese	10	2	12	18	6	24	28	8	36
	Indian	247	7	254	763	26	789	1,010	33	1,043
	Puerto Rican	140	19	159	8,023	86	8,109	8,163	105	8,268
	Chinese	23	3	26	56	16	72	79	19	98
	Other	9,480	16	9,496	24,232	112	24,344	33,712	128	33,840

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WG:KW

6-15-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development  
Source: Illinois Department of Law Enforcement



**TABLE 2-8**

DISPOSITIONS OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1970-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geographic Area	Year	Total # Dispositions	Not Convicted		Convicted		Unfit to Stand Trial	
			#	%	#	%	#	%
Cook County	1970	5,049	2,348	46.5	2,701	53.5	-	-
	1971	5,043	2,340	46.4	2,703	53.6	-	-
	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	16,455	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
Downstate	1970	7,816	3,931	50.3	3,885	49.7	-	-
	1971	9,592	5,617	58.6	3,975	41.4	-	-
	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	62.4	8,154	37.5	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
Total	1970	12,865	6,279	48.8	6,586**	51.2	-	-
	1971	14,635	7,957	54.4	6,678	45.6	-	-
	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

- Refers to missing data  
\* Refers to incomplete data.  
\*\*Includes misdemeanants

5-8-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Annual Reports, Supreme Court of Illinois, 1970-1979

TABLE 2-9

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Death	SENTENCES										Total Sentences	
			Imprison.	Imprison. and Fine	Periodic Imprison. (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. (Local Corr. Instit.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Local Corr. Inst.)	Probation or Conditional Discharge With Periodic Imprison.	Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discretionary Conditions	Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discretionary Conditions	Found Unfit to be Sentenced or Executed		Other <sup>#</sup>
Cook County	1973	-	2,045	13	-	-	84	-	226	-	2,122	179	-	4,669
	1974	-	2,766	13	-	-	149	-	636	-	4,274	-	-	7,630
	1975	-	3,603	-	9	-	3	-	297	1,124	4,700	-	193	9,689
	1976	-	4,474	7	-	1	1	-	80	1,597	4,176	-	199	10,459
	1977	1	5,033	5	4	0	144	3	1,982	262	4,274	2	13	17,729
	1978	0	5,334	-	-	-	210	-	2,435	348	3,979	1	14	12,517
	1979	8	5,696	0	0	0	461	0	2,532	403	4,614	0	61	13,775
Downstate	1973	0	1,242	70	144	7	93	94	340	1,399	563	1	0	4,157
	1974	-	1,909	104	132	13	53	42	525	2,004	941	10	0	5,733
	1975	-	2,634	91	139	7	56	58	891	2,706	902	4	7	7,495
	1976	-	2,073	123	85	6	47	105	1,045	2,725	1,140	2	0	6,151
	1977	0	2,679	67	93	10	75	108	1,081	3,535	831	1	9	8,449
	1978	3	2,773	66	17	6	85	91	1,306	3,520	581	3	14	8,465
	1979	4	2,723	62	26	8	63	77	960	4,369	487	3	0	8,802
Total	1973	-	3,287	91	-	-	177	-	566	-	2,685	180	-	8,826
	1974	-	4,675	117	-	-	202	-	1,161	-	5,215	-	-	13,971
	1975	-	6,237	-	148	-	59	-	1,148	3,830	5,602	-	200	17,384
	1976	-	7,347	130	-	7	48	-	1,125	4,202	5,316	-	167	18,606
	1977	1	7,712	72	57	10	200	113	3,063	3,797	5,105	3	22	20,174
	1978	3	6,306	-	-	-	295	-	3,741	3,868	4,356	4	32	20,982
	1979	12	8,421	62	26	8	526	77	3,500	4,772	5,101	3	72	22,977

- Refers to missing data  
# Refers to variance in totals

4-20-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois,  
1973-1979

**TABLE 2-10**

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1973-1979  
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geographic Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions	FELONY CONVICTIONS					
			Death	Prison	Jail	Probation/ Jail	Probation	Other
Cook County	1973	4,569	-	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
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	3,855	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
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

- Refers to missing data

4-20-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1973-1979

**TABLE 2-11**

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: DEATH & PRISON BY CLASS  
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
% Change			+176.7						
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
% Change			+91.7						
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	2,891	2,085	811
% Change			+141.3						

- Refers to missing data  
\* Refers to incomplete data

4-20-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1973-1979

**TABLE 2-12**

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: JAIL BY CLASS  
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
% Change		+448.8						
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
% Change		-27.9						
Total	1973	271	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	244	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	153	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	332	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	386	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	603	0	0	45	199	200	159
% Change		+122.5						

- Refers to missing data  
\* Refers to incomplete data

4-21-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois,  
1973-1979

**TABLE 2-13**

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION/JAIL BY CLASS  
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
% Change		+1,020.4						
Down-state	1973	340	0	0	39	149	115	37
	1974	525	-	0	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
% Change		+184.7						
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
% Change		+518.4						

- Refers to missing data  
\* Refers to incomplete data

4-21-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois,  
1973-1979

**TABLE 2-14**

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION BY CLASS  
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	5,017	0	0	70	1,828	2,815	304
% Change		+136.4						
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
% Change		+125.0						
Total	1973	4,280	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	7,219	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	9,432	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	9,598	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	8,902	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	8,424	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	9,873	0	0	163	3,351	5,241	1,118
% Change		+130.7						

- Refers to missing data  
\* Refers to incomplete data

4-21-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois,  
1973-1979

TABLE 2-15

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1979  
Circuit/Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Circuit	County	Felony Convictions	FELONY CONVICTIONS											
			Death		Prison		Jail		Probation/Jail		Probation		Other	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1st		434	0	0	124	28.6	9	2.1	18	4.1	283	65.2	0	0
2nd		304	0	0	117	38.5	5	1.6	16	5.3	165	54.3	1	0.3
3rd		486	0	0	172	35.4	0	0	76	15.6	238	49.0	0	0
4th		400	0	0	138	34.5	7	1.8	43	10.8	210	52.5	2	0.5
5th		487	0	0	155	31.8	22	4.5	48	9.9	262	53.8	0	0
6th		515	1	0.2	224	43.5	2	0.4	33	6.4	254	49.3	1	0.2
7th		385	0	0	187	48.6	4	1.0	20	5.2	174	45.2	0	0
8th		190	0	0	49	25.8	1	0.5	29	15.3	111	58.4	0	0
9th		285	0	0	93	32.6	8	2.8	24	8.4	160	56.1	0	0
10th		655	0	0	230	35.1	7	1.1	111	16.9	306	46.7	1	0.2
11th		513	0	0	196	38.2	5	1.0	8	1.6	303	59.1	1	0.2
12th		588	1	0.2	165	28.1	9	1.5	55	9.4	357	60.7	1	0.2
13th		140	0	0	36	25.7	2	1.4	20	14.3	82	58.6	0	0
14th		382	0	0	99	25.9	1	0.3	45	11.8	237	62.0	0	0
15th		342	0	0	73	21.3	12	3.5	81	23.7	176	45.8	0	0
16th		488	0	0	109	22.3	5	1.0	89	18.2	285	58.4	0	0
17th		461	0	0	153	33.2	23	5.0	72	15.6	213	46.2	0	0
18th		580	0	0	176	30.3	5	0.9	5	0.9	394	67.9	0	0
19th		581	1	0.2	132	22.7	12	2.1	161	27.7	273	47.0	2	0.3
20th		586	1	0.2	193	32.9	3	0.5	14	2.4	373	63.7	2	0.3
	Downstate Total	8,802	4	0.1	2,821	32.0	142	1.6	968	11.0	4,856	55.2	11	0.1
	Cook County	13,775	8	0.1	5,696	41.4	461	3.3	2,532	18.4	5,017	36.4	61	0.4
	State Total	22,577	12	0.1	8,517	37.7	603	2.7	3,500	15.5	9,873	43.7	72	0.3

- Refers to missing data

4-20-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Annual Reports  
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1979

TABLE 2-16

ILLINOIS COUNTY JAIL POPULATION COMPARISON FY1980/FY1973  
Cook County/Downstate/State Total

Geog. Area	Fiscal Year	POPULATION										SENTENCED							
		Capacity	Avg. Daily Population	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	1980	5,237	3,811	14	1,390,874	102,874	95,223	6,851	0	0	12	170,920	8,972	162,559	950	2,522	616	5,839	
	1973	-	3,334	-	-	86,471	79,546	4,271	1,654	0	-	-	5,573	-	0	0	1,793	41,258	
Downstate	1980	4,239	2,463	8	898,940	108,583	96,178	10,194	1,773	438	20	177,703	4,624	90,948	1,549	18,448	1,807	68,309	
	1973	-	1,534	-	-	96,336	84,894	7,268	3,981	1,273	-	-	5,100	-	2,807	16,600	1,100	20,998	
Total	1980	9,472	6,274	22	2,289,822	211,457	191,401	17,045	1,773	438	32	348,623	13,196	253,507	2,499	20,976	2,423	74,148	
	1973	-	4,868	-	-	182,807	164,440	11,539	5,555	1,273	-	-	10,673	-	2,807	16,600	2,893	62,256	

- Refers to missing data

6-2-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Annual Report, Bureau of Detention Standards and Services, FY1980/FY1973

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**TABLE 2-17**

NATURE OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF: CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY - JUVENILE DIVISION  
1970-1979

Year	Petitions Disposed of	Continue Generally	Cases Closed	Guardian Appointed With Right to Consent to Adoption	Guardian Appointed With Right to Place	Probation	Institutional Commitments	Total
1970	33,214	-	5,434	506	4,832	4,204	2,379	50,569
1971	32,063	48,848	4,969	496	1,926	3,596	2,040	93,938
1972	23,710	47,938	10,452	552	1,730	2,721	2,783	89,886
1973	23,058	35,416	12,512	559	2,329	2,416	2,203	78,493
1974	21,445	42,017	5,493	687	1,914	2,022	1,188	74,766
1975	20,451	46,844	4,327	414	1,831	1,986	1,097	76,950
1976	17,644	43,017	5,458	177	1,719	1,716	1,090	70,821
1977	18,166	40,018	5,200	159	1,492	1,880	925	67,790
1978	16,708	58,278	6,968	232	1,592	2,008	1,078	86,864
1979	17,765	65,604*	6,665	195	1,162	1,853	800	94,044

- Refers to missing data

\* Note from 1979 Annual Report of the Supreme Court "Indicates upon review that data is incomplete."

5-8-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Annual Reports, Supreme Court of Illinois, 1970-1979

**TABLE 2-18**

**ILLINOIS SENTENCING PRACTICES COMPARISON:  
Indeterminate/Determinate**

OFFENSE	SENTENCE	
	INDETERMINATE	DETERMINATE
Murder	Death or Imprisonment: Minimum: 14 yrs. Maximum: No Limit Parole term: 5 yrs.	Death or Imprisonment: Minimum: 20 yrs. Maximum: 40 yrs. MSR term: 3 yrs.
Habitual criminal	- no sanction -	Imprisonment: Natural Life
Class X	- no sanction -	Imprisonment: Minimum: 6 yrs. Maximum: 30 yrs. MSR term: 3 yrs.
Class 1	Imprisonment: Minimum: 4 yrs. Maximum: No limit Parole term: 5 yrs. Probation: up to 5 yrs.	Imprisonment: Minimum: 4 yrs. Maximum: 15 yrs. MSR term: 2 yrs. Probation: up to 4 yrs.
Class 2	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 yr. Maximum: 20 yrs. Parole term: 3 yrs. Probation: up to 5 yrs.	Imprisonment: Minimum: 3 yrs. Maximum: 7 yrs. MSR term: 2 yrs. Probation: up to 4 yrs.
Class 3	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 yr. Maximum: 10 yrs. Parole term: 3 yrs. Probation: up to 5 yrs.	Imprisonment: Minimum: 2 yrs. Maximum: 5 yrs. MSR term: 1 yr. Probation: up to 30 mo.
Class 4	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 yr. Maximum: 3 yrs. Parole term: 2 yrs Probation: up to 5 yrs.	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 yr. Maximum: 3 yrs. MSR term: 1 yr. Probation: up to 30 mo.
Class A Misdemeanor	Imprisonment: Up to 1 yr. Probation: up to 2 yrs.	Imprisonment: Up to 1 yr. Probation: up to 1 yr.
Class B Misdemeanor	Imprisonment: Up to 6 mo. Probation: up to 2 yrs.	Imprisonment: Up to 6 mo. Probation: up to 1 yr.
Class C Misdemeanor	Imprisonment: Up to 30 days Probation: up to 2 yrs.	Imprisonment: Up to 30 days Probation: up to 1 yr.

6-2-81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development  
Source: Derived from 1972 Annual Report to the  
Supreme Court and Chap. 38, Sect. 1005-8-1

III. ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - POPULATION & CAPACITY

A. ADULT INSTITUTIONS

1. History of Adult Division

The following is a brief history of prisons in Illinois, which led to the formulation on January 1, 1970 of the Illinois Department of Corrections:

Public flogging, the pillory or imprisonment for a short time in county jails, comprised the earliest forms of punishment for public offenders after Illinois was chartered in 1818 as the nation's 21st state. The state's few jails consisted for the most part of rude log dwellings.

According to a historian writing of the time, "This prison was ordered to be built of hewn timber, twelve inches square and was considered, in those pioneer times, quite a terror to all who dared trample upon the majesty of the law."

The author was referring to the jail erected in 1818 in Crawford County. Illinois county records reveal that the oldest jail was built five years earlier in Gallatin County. Hans W. Mattick and Ronald P. Sweet, authors of Illinois Jails, have described well the procedure for booking prisoners in those rustic structures:

"In those days, a typical prisoner would have entered a two-story log structure with three or four narrow, barred windows through the only door, located on the second floor. If he was considered dangerous, he would have been let down to the ground floor on a ladder placed through a hole in the ceiling and later withdrawn. He shared his quarters with the debtors, the insane, the inebriate and other 'evil doers'. Generally, no heat was provided and a bucket served his sanitary needs."

It was recognized by thinking men at the time that the prevalent forms of punishment needed changing. But the public's apathy to any increase in taxation prevented adoption of any other policy until 1827. During that year the General Assembly decided that certain saline lands granted the state by the federal government for the use and support of salt works be sold, if permission could be obtained from Congress. Permission was granted and on agreement within the state, the western portion of Illinois allotted its half of the funds to the building of a penitentiary at Alton. The eastern half of the state took its portion and used the money for other needed public improvements.

The funds allotted for construction were inadequate, however, and in 1831, the General Assembly appropriated an additional \$10,000 from the state treasury.

Interestingly, in 1831, the State's Criminal Code was revised, making public whipping and exposure in the pillory illegal forms of punishment.

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Instead, public offenders were now to be confined in the Alton penitentiary (whipping, however, apparently did not entirely disappear from use, for in 1845, a report from the Alton prison reveals the lashing of an offender with a rawhide upon his naked back).

Even though the law was changed, public approval of the new system of punishment was slow in coming. The early settlers seemed to resent the denial of one of their cherished forms of popular amusement--public flogging and the pillory.

With the receipt of its first inmate in 1833, the Alton penitentiary marked the beginning of what is now known as the Department of Corrections. The prison's 24 cells contained beds of straw with coverings of blankets and buffalo robes. The facility was overseen by a Board of Governors appointed by the Governor and operated on a "lessee basis." Management from 1838 to the penitentiary's close was in the hands of a "lessee," to whom the state leased the physical property and its men for a fixed sum. The lessee, in turn, furnished supplies, handled all the products of convict labor, employed guards and exercised the general powers of a warden.

It soon became apparent that the site for the prison was ill-chosen. The buildings had been erected on the side of a steep slope extending down to the Mississippi River and whenever it rained, deep gullies were cut through the yard, undermining the facility's walls. Constant outlays for repairs were causing a severe drain on the state treasury.

Addressing the General Assembly in February, 1847, Dorothea L. Dix was severely critical of Illinois' treatment of prisoners and of the Alton penitentiary. Having made a study of the state's care, or lack of it, she advised the legislators to stop wasting further funds on the Alton institution, to abandon it and build another elsewhere. She pointed out, among other faults, that the prison hospital was located in a damp, unventilated cellar; that there were no chapel, chaplain or moral and religious instructors; no provision for destitute discharged convicts, whose own clothing was often lost or rotted by the end of their terms; that there were no bathing facilities; that the dining room had neither flagging nor flooring, but a dirt floor which could not be washed; and that this was the only prison in the United States at the time in which the inmates had to stand while eating their meals.

The prison population grew rapidly. Writing in 1854, Thomas Ford said, "In the course of fifteen years of experience under the new system, I am compelled to say, that crime has increased out of all proportion to the increase in inhabitants". By 1857, the facility contained 256 cells with two men to a cell.

During that year the General Assembly appropriated funds for erection of a new 1,000 cell prison at Joliet and in 1860, all prisoners were transferred there from Alton. The federal government then took over the Alton facility for use as a military reservation for Confederate prisoners and dissenters. At one time, nearly 2,000 men were incarcerated there.

The original leasing of prisoners to the lowest bidder, which was still in vogue when the Joliet prison was opened, was abandoned in July, 1867 as un-Christian and inhumane. The state took over control and management of the institution and during the last of Governor John R. Palmer's administration (1873), the prison became self-supporting and had a surplus. The institution's favorable cash position was due mainly to the fact that although the leasing plan had been abandoned, another system was devised whereby the state let to private contractors the services of fixed numbers of prisoners to work in specified industries at so much per day per prisoner. As distasteful as the system was, it seems to have been profitable to the state as well as to the contractors. Many men laid the foundations for large fortunes in the shoe, shirt and furniture factories and the foundaries of the old Joliet prison.

Opposition to this system began to make itself felt, however, the hue and cry coming principally from organized labor. But it was not until 1904 that the state abandoned contract labor and substituted in its place the prison industries system. Management of individual prisons continued in 1917 to be managed by boards of trustees. Manufacturers and labor soon attacked this system, however, and gradually succeeded in reducing the industries to the vanishing point. In 1931, the present state-use system was adopted by the General Assembly, after organized manufacturers and labor agreed to the bill.

As the prison population grew, so did the institution itself. New additions were built from time to time and minor changes in the prisoners' daily routine took place. The inmates were fed in their cells until May 30, 1903, when a central dining room was opened. The lock-step was continued until June, 1905, when it was abolished.

The Illinois State Reform School at Pontiac was opened on June 23, 1871, as a facility for male first offenders aged 16 to 26. The reform school idea originated from the Illinois Teachers Association, who secured the enactment of the law creating the facility in 1867. The original site was given to the state by Jesse W. Fell of Bloomington, a friend of Abraham Lincoln to whom Lincoln gave his autobiography. The Pontiac facility's name was changed in 1892, to the Illinois State Reformatory, and was changed again in 1933, when it became the Pontiac branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary.

The next penitentiary to be built in Illinois was Menard. The site chosen faces the Mississippi River, almost opposite the site of old Kaskaskia, the land formerly belonging to the Menard family. Most of the labor of building the facility was furnished by prisoners transferred from the Joliet penitentiary. The first cellhouse was completed in 1878, and contained 400 cells. The second cellhouse was built in 1890.

History appears to have been remiss in accounting for the incarceration of female prisoners. However, in 1889, the General Assembly passed a law requiring that women be sent to the Joliet prison. For a time, they were housed on the fourth floor of the administration building, and in June 1895, a building for women prisoners was opened. It had accommodations for 100 females, each cell with an outside window. This facility was used until the 1930's, when the State Reformatory for Women

was opened at Dwight. The institution at Joliet was remodeled at a cost of \$100,000 and converted into a receiving and diagnostic depot, a function it continues to fulfill today.

The State Reformatory for Women at Dwight was established in the early 1930's through the efforts of the members of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, whose members had worked diligently for many years to promote appropriate legislation for creation of such a facility. From July 1974 through June 1977, it operated as a coeducational institution, housing both male and female inmates.

During the first year of Governor Charles S. Deneen's administration in 1909, widespread agitation against conditions at the Joliet prison attracted the attention of Illinois' citizens, resulting in a series of investigations. Spirited rebukes of the state for maintaining brutal and inhumane conditions resulted in an act of the legislature which appropriated initial funding for acquisition of lands for a new prison near Joliet. The idea was that the new facility would absorb the population of the old prison and that plant could be abandoned.

A commission of three had been provided by law to design and erect the penitentiary. By 1917, the walls of the first cellhouse of the new Stateville plant began to creep upward. The architect for the new institution had visited several countries in Europe in quest of ideas and returned home with enthusiastic plans for circular cellhouses. The original plans called for each cell to accommodate one man comfortably and to include toilet facilities and an outside window. Work progressed until the 65 acres of compound were enclosed by a wall 35 feet high and 6,750 feet long. The wall was completed in the summer of 1920, but other essentials, such as heat and kitchens, had not been completed and prisoners began moving in. Notwithstanding the development of the Stateville branch, an official at the time reported, "The old prison with its tiny cells still has its 1,800 men and in periods of industrial activity, it and its cell blocks are swathed in the smoke and the gases of the steel mills that have been built up to its front gate."

In 1917, the prisons were placed under the umbrella of the Department of Public Welfare.

In 1923, when the law was amended so that circuit, county and municipal courts might sentence offenders, the Illinois State Farm at Vandalia came into being. The original 1,200 acre site was designed for misdemeanants found guilty of petty offenses with terms ranging from 60 days to a year. It was renamed the Vandalia Correctional Center in 1975 when it was transformed into a misdemeanor-felon institution.

With the establishment of a Penitentiary Code in 1933, management of the prisons fell under the direction of the newly created Illinois State Penitentiary System. Under this system, all state prison programs were consolidated and coordinated. Judges sentenced inmates to the Illinois State Penitentiary rather than to a specific institution.

The psychiatric division operated as an integral part of the Menard Penitentiary from its inception in 1933 until mid-June 1970, when it was

made an autonomous facility in the Adult Division, responsible to the Department Director. Previous to its separation from Menard, it operated as a psychiatric hospital for all male inmates certified as needing mental treatment. Its focus was primarily on housing inmates identified as being mentally ill. For example, in 1970, a task force identified a group of 35 geriatric patients who had spent an average of over 30 years in prison. Many of these inmates were so physically incapacitated that they were unable to care for themselves. In cooperation with the Department of Mental Health and Public Aid, all 35 were paroled and placed elsewhere: 14 in nursing homes, one in a shelter care home, and the remaining 20 in mental health facilities. Since then the Menard Psychiatric Center has offered more of a treatment mode of short term housing for inmates experiencing episodes of mental illness.

In 1941, the Illinois Legislature established the Department of Public Safety. It included adult penal institutions, the psychiatric division, state penal farm (Vandalia), the Bureau of Criminal Identification, parolee supervision, highway maintenance police, fire prevention, and crime prevention.

Construction of the Vienna Correctional Center, a minimum security institution for males, began in 1965. The Center is set back from the highway, and sits on a hilltop surrounded by the institution's 3,400 acres which include an 80 acre lake, a 600 to 700 acre farm, and 1,600 acres of timberland. A change in department directors altered the initial housing unit design of cells to individual single rooms. Vienna won national acclaim as a model minimum security institution. From July 1974 through January 1977, it operated as a coeducational institution housing both male and female inmates. In 1979, it became the first adult prison in the nation to receive accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

In 1969, Governor Richard Ogilvie called for the creation of an agency more sensitive to the individual inmates' needs, and one which would push for more professionalism and better standards. He proposed creation of a department of corrections which would consolidate the adult correctional centers and parole services with the juvenile centers and juvenile parole services. This proposal won the support of State Senator John Graham of Barrington, whose personal crusade culminated in the passage of Senate Bills 281-294, establishing the Department of Corrections effective January 1, 1970.

Since 1970, when the department became a separate agency, it has undergone various organizational and administrative changes. Table 3-1 reflects the current IDOC table of organization: three operating divisions (Adult Institutions, Community Services, and Juvenile Division) supported by four service bureaus (Administrative Services, Policy Development, Inspections and Audits, and Employee and Inmate Services).

Figure 3-1 shows the location of adult institutions.

Figure 3-2 shows the location of community centers and community supervision districts.

Figure 3-3 shows the location of juvenile institutions.

The remaining portions of this section are devoted to the presentation of descriptive data on Adult Institutions followed by sections on the other two major operating divisions.

## 2. Adult Prison Population

Adult prison population has fluctuated significantly over time. Figure 3-4 depicts the rising trend in prison populations since 1833. 1939 marks the highest prison population (13,001 inmates) in Illinois prison history. And as Table 3-2 notes, only seven (Joliet, Pontiac, Menard, Stateville, Vandalia, Dwight, and Menard Psychiatric Center) of the present thirteen adult institutions were in operation at the time.

Early in the 1970's, Illinois prison population showed a downward trend - decreasing by 21% (1,263) from 1970 to 1973. Since 1974, population has increased by 98% (5,787). For 1979, the average daily population increased by 2% to 10,832 inmates. In 1980, the average daily population increased by 8% to 11,699 inmates.

While average daily population totals are representative of overall trend fluctuations in prison admissions and exits, it is the analysis of admissions and exits which provide insight into changes in prison population, both in total numbers and types of offenders.

### a. 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 center/supervision violator.

Since 1965, felony and defaulter admissions have increased while misdemeanor admissions have declined. Figure 3-5 depicts these changes by average monthly admissions. Table 3-3 notes from 1973 to 1980 a 140.6% (450) increase in average monthly admissions. This has put a severe strain on Reception and Classification Centers, especially at Joliet which receives 80% of all admissions.

Table 3-4 notes actual admissions from 1965 through 1980. From 1973 to 1979, admissions increased by 120.8%, an increase of 4,639 admissions over the 1973 base figure of 3,839. For 1979, total admissions were 8,478, an increase of 14.2% (1,055). For 1980, total admissions were 9,240, an increase of 9% (762). Felony admissions are still the primary force driving Illinois prison population, but defaulters (violators) have also increased significantly.

Table 3-5 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:

$$\text{Incarceration Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Adult IDOC Admissions X 100,000}}{\text{State of Illinois Population}}$$

The incarceration rate steadily increased from 34.4 per 100,000 in 1973 to 75.4 in 1979, and 81.4 in 1980. Figure 3-6 depicts these changes.

### b. Offender Characteristics

With rate and number of admissions increasing, it is important to note resulting changes in prison population:

- type of inmate - felony, defaulter, or misdemeanor
- sex of inmate
- age of inmate
- committing county of inmate

Table 3-4 provides admission data from 1965 to 1980 by type of inmate and sex of inmate. Total admissions increased by 120.8% (4,639) from 1973 to 1979. Of these, 68.3% (3,169) were felons, 37.9% (1,759) were defaulters, and a decrease of 6.2% (289) were misdemeanants. (Note: As admissions go up, releases increase in a time lag, usually followed by a further time lag of increases in defaulters, even if the rate stays at 25% of total).

Admissions by type of inmate from 1973 to 1979 noted these changes:

- Felons - 124.9% (2,996) increase. For 1979, with 5,905 felony admissions, it was a 12.5% (651) increase. For 1980, with 6,154 felony admissions, it was a 4.2% (249) increase.
- Defaulters - 925.8% (1,759) increase. For 1979, with 1,949 defaulter admissions, it was a 22.5% (358) increase. For 1980, with 2,448 defaulter admissions, it was a 25.6% (499) increase.
- Misdemeanants - 31.7% (289) decrease. For 1979, with 624 misdemeanor admissions, it was a 8% (46) increase. For 1980, with 638 misdemeanor admissions, it was a 2.2% (14) increase.

Total admissions by sex from 1973 to 1979 noted these changes:

- Male - 118.9% (4,441) increase. For 1979, with 8,176 male admissions, it was a 14.5% (1,037) increase, of which 631 were felons, 360 were defaulters, and 46 were misdemeanants. For 1980, with 8,922 male admissions, it was a 9.1% (746) increase, of which 248 were felons, 484 were defaulters, and 14 were misdemeanants.
- Female - 190.4% (198) increase. For 1979, with 302 female admissions, it was a 6.3% (18) increase, of which 20 were felons, and a decrease of 2 defaulters. For 1980, with 318 female admissions, it was a 5.3% (16) increase, of which 1 was a felon and 15 were defaulters.

Data for admissions by age of inmate is generally unavailable. On occasion, annual reports of the Department provide historical data. Table 3-6 provides the most recent data, fiscal year 1979 and 1980. During this period commitments have gone up for all age groups. The 20 to 24 age group maintains the largest number of commitments, both by sex and race. For white youths, the rate per 100,000 in FY80 was 199 and for blacks 1,318. Given these rates it can be expected that Illinois prison population will continue through 1985 to become younger and non-white. More than three-fourths of all commitments (76.9%) were 29 years old or younger. Figure 3-7 displays the commitment rate for FY'80.

Statistics by committing county note IDOC prison population comes primarily from Cook County. In 1973, 46.5% of commitments were from Cook County. In 1980 (Table 3-7), 57.5% of commitments were from Cook County. For downstate, Madison (2.8%), Peoria (2.2%), Macon (2.1%), Winnebago (2.1%), DuPage (2.0%), St. Clair (1.7%), Lake (1.5%), Sangamon (1.4%), Will (1.3%), and Stephenson (1.2%) counties ranked in the top ten downstate committing counties in 1980. Combined with Cook County, these counties account for 75.8% of total commitments for 1980. The remaining 91 downstate counties accounted for 24.2% of total commitments for 1980. Figure 3-8 presents a visual view of the top 11 committing counties for 1980.

c. Exits

Exits of inmates from institutions have fluctuated over time. Figure 3-9 depicts these changes since 1965 by average monthly exits by these categories: parole, nondiscretionary exits - such as expiration of sentence or mandatory supervised release - and other. Table 3-8 notes from 1973 to 1980 a 68.4% (236) increase in average monthly exits. This has put an increasing strain on Community Services Division supervision staff and fiscal resources.

Table 3-9 notes actual exits from 1965 through 1980. From 1973 to 1978, actual exits increased by 87.7%, a net increase of 3,635 over the 1973 base figure of 4,143. For 1979, total exits were 7,589, a decrease of 2.4% (189). For 1980, total exits were 6,969, a decrease of 8.2% (620). The implication of this downward shift is of great concern to the Department, since it implies that the population turnaround is slowing either due to longer sentences or factors influencing length of stay. Whatever the causes, the net effect is higher prison population. Length of stay is reviewed in depth in the Statistical Report, prepared yearly by the Department.

Release rate is the total number of IDOC exits per 100,000 people within the State of Illinois:

$$\text{Release Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Adult IDOC Exits} \times 100,000}{\text{State of Illinois Population}}$$

Table 3-10 shows release rate for adult exits.

The release rate steadily increased from 37.1 in 1973 to 69.2 in 1978. In 1979, the release rate decreased to 67.5 and in 1980 decreased to 61.4. Figure 3-10 depicts these changes.

Concern over increasing population and limited capacity to house inmates resulted in an Early Release Program to maintain the state's prison population near existing prison capacity. On June 6, 1980, former Director Franzen began a procedure for awarding meritorious good time to selected inmates. Inmates with Class X, M, or I sentences, or who had a recent history of misconduct, were ineligible.

A follow-up audit of a sample grouping of Early Releases found 10% had been returned to the institution at the end of the first six months, and 6.9% had been returned to the institution at the end of the second six month period. This was an annual recidivism rate of 16.9%. These findings, along with an audit of Johnson vs. Franzen court ordered releases, may be found in a detailed report prepared by Policy Development for the Director on the recidivism rates of these two release groups. For Johnson vs. Franzen releases, 20% have been returned seventeen months after release.

3. Capacity

Over the years, capacity determinations have deferred to correctional judgement on how many inmates an institution could hold, rather than any consistent criteria or established space standards. Table 3-11 shows institutional rated capacity determinations for the past ten years. The 1974 low capacity determination of 6,719 represents an administrative initiative to effect a policy of single celling inmates.

Fluctuations in rated capacity designations are vividly displayed in Figure 3-11. In part, these changes were the result of arbitrarily increasing rated capacity in response to increasing prison populations. In part, they reflect the addition of housing units or whole institutions through construction, conversion, or renovation projects.

In August, 1973, declining juvenile institutional population and efforts towards single celling of adult inmates resulted in the Illinois Industrial School for Boys at Sheridan being converted to an adult institution.

By 1975, the rising prison population stemmed efforts towards single celling. Felony admissions started increasing in 1972, and by October, 1973, there began a shift to a rising population trend line. Staff began a search for alternatives to incarceration, ways to increase housing capacity within existing institutions, alternative housing not belonging to the Department that could be converted to an institution, or sites and funds for the construction of new institutions.

The old Chester Mental Health Center, adjacent to the Menard Correctional Center, was renovated and converted to a 300 bed institution. It opened in August, 1977 and was initially utilized as a low level security and protective custody unit. In 1980, it was redesignated

the Menard Special Unit due to the transferring of the Condemned Unit (Death Row) from the Stateville Correctional Center.

The Lincoln Mental Health Annex was renovated and converted to a 750 bed adult institution in 1977. It opened in early 1978 as a medium security institution, the Logan Correctional Center.

Realizing that the Department was running into resistance on converting mental health facilities to adult institutions, the administration turned its efforts to new construction. Sites were designated at Centralia and Hillsboro for two 750 bed medium security institutions. Bed space at existing institutions was expanded through capital development projects: Pontiac - 150 beds added in 1979 and 100 more in 1981; Sheridan - 100 beds added in 1979, and Dwight - 100 beds added in 1979. Another mental health facility (East Moline) was identified for renovation and conversion to a 200 bed minimum security prison. At Stateville, deteriorating cellhouses led to decisions for the renovation and the construction of replacement housing, with a 300 bed maximum security cellhouse beginning construction in 1980.

Impending construction delays at Centralia and Hillsboro (the latter named the Graham Correctional Center in honor of the late Senator John Graham of Barrington) forced the department in 1979 to seek alternative short term housing which could be quickly converted to housing space for inmates. The notion of Work Camps was introduced. Emergency funding was received allowing for the establishment in 1980 of a 50 bed unit at the Springfield State Fairgrounds, a 50 bed unit adjacent to the Vandalia Correctional Center, and a 50 bed unit in Hardin County under the authority of the Vienna Correctional Center.

In FY81 construction related factors continued to delay the total utilization of additional capacity coming on line at Centralia, Graham, and East Moline Correctional Centers. As of June 12, 1981, their combined operational capacity is listed at 900, or 53% of the 1,700 designed capacity. Plans are to have all new institutions at rated capacity by fall 1981.

Figure 3-12 shows the direction additions in capacity have taken with regards to current definitions of maximum, medium and minimum (includes farm and work camp) security institutional designations. Table 3-12 shows the aggregate numbers.

Maximum security institutions, which comprised 78% of total capacity (7,649) in FY75, comprise 60% of total capacity (13,245) in FY81. Medium security institutions have increased from 12% of total capacity (7,649) in FY75 to 30% of total capacity (13,245) in FY81. Minimum security institutions continue to comprise 10% of total capacity for both periods, even though in total numbers the capacity has increased.

While the department has made efforts to increase capacity, it has barely stayed ahead of the influx of prison admissions. Table 3-13 provides a listing of adult institutions by age, noting capacity and population levels for June 12, 1981. More than two-thirds of the present capacity (72%) is in institutions 40 years old or older.

For the future, existing capacity levels will not provide the needed space to incarcerate the continuing rise in prison population. Given the population projection discussed in the next section, the Department will be over 3,000 beds short by 1985. Funded additions of 200 beds at East Moline and 100 beds at Sheridan are not sufficient to resolve the problem. Planned additions of 200 beds at East Moline, 150-beds at Sheridan, and a new 750-bed medium security institution at Vienna may somewhat alleviate the problem, depending on funds available and construction time lines.

#### 4. Population Projections

In 1979, the Illinois Department of Corrections began its own formal prison population modeling and projection effort. A series of regression equations was constructed to estimate future prison population based on the size of the general young adult state population, state unemployment rate, previous prison admission rates, and previous prison release rates. The projection's error rate was 2.5% for the population one year into the future. This level of inaccuracy was greater than desired, especially as it appeared to be an error that would increasingly underestimate the population at future points.

The projection model for FY81 was simplified to use new felon increases, prison/center increase, releases/supervision increases, and re-admission increases.

Traditionally, methods for estimating the size of corrections populations have been derived by using historical prison population trends. By fitting a linear or quadratic regression line to the historical figures and extrapolating this line to some future time, an estimate of future population is derived. This procedure may over or under estimate the trend line if there are major "turning points" in the data. (A two segment regression line handles this problem adequately in the short term.) Further, this kind of projection procedure does not take into account those parameters which most directly affect/measure prison population: offender admissions and length of stay.

Table 3-14 shows the estimated adult prison population with and without early release through 1982. Given current rates, it is anticipated that prison populations will be over 14,000 by the end of FY82, and at 16,400 by January of 1985.

A part of its ongoing effort to improve its population projection model, the Policy Development Division obtained a grant of federal dollars from ILEC to refine its projection methodology. The project report will be completed by October of 1981.

Historical data bases are being constructed using these variables by year: total prison population, prison admissions/breakdowns, population at risk for Illinois (age 17-34, race), prison capacity, releases, Gross National Product, commitments, length of stay, number of uniformed soldiers.

A variety of methodologies are being tested (linear regression, ratio, multiple regression, and simulation/component analysis/disaggregation). Those methods shown to be most predictive on Illinois data will be incorporated into future prison population projection techniques. Figures 3-13 through 3-19 shows the two segment trends in admissions, population and releases.

Some of the initial graphs from this prison population projection methodology project are included here for informational purposes. Figures 3-13 through 3-13D show data on admissions.

It should be remembered that the computer program sets its own scale and, therefore, visual comparisons between graphs may be misleading. The several graphs on admissions show that the courts have not responded to the pressures on the system. In the last 5 months, Felony admissions have been well over the regression line.

As for misdemeanor admissions, after the two tier drop in the late sixties and early seventies, they have stabilized and are not going to be a major factor in projecting future prison populations.

Trends in prison population are shown in Figures 3-14 through 3-16. In the charts, the differences are minor, but a close examination of the last year shows that the early release program has been able to reduce the institutional population by about 600 inmates. The inclusion of early releases brings the time series closer to the regression line.

The next two graphs are equally interesting. The first one Figure 3-17, shows the estimated numbers of inmates released from prisons and centers. The numbers are only estimates because in earlier years (up to August, 1980, releases from centers were not recorded). The second graph Figure 3-18, shows the estimated exits from prisons and includes all releases from prisons plus the estimated number of transfers to centers. The patterns in both are very similar. The interesting point is the erratic nature of recent releases. Since early releases 'borrow' from future periods, after a large number of early releases, there is always a slight drought in releases. This suggests that the impact of early releases may be reaching its peak.

The last graph Figure 3-19, shows the changes in the size of the population under community supervision. This population is more easily affected by policy changes and the graph clearly shows it.

The community supervision system, on the other hand, has been more responsive to prison population problems: readmissions in the last seven months were well below what could have been anticipated from the regression line.

## B. COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

### 1. History of Community Services Division

With the adoption of indeterminate sentencing in Illinois, a need for supervision of inmates released to the community prior to the completion

of their sentences was clearly identified. For any inmate released to the community on parole remained under the custody of the state, and under certain circumstances could be subject to reincarceration for violation of parole rules. Because the focus of community supervision was on the protection and safety of the community, the role of parole agents (supervision staff) was perceived mainly as a law enforcement function to enforce parole rules. This strict reliance on the enforcement of parole rules caused some inmates to be more apprehensive of parole agents than the police. The police could detain an inmate for a violation of a law, while the parole agent could have an inmate returned to prison for violation of a parole rule which was not necessarily a violation of law.

In the late 60's and 70's this law enforcement focus gradually began to shift towards a counselor service perspective for adult parole. Parole agents in their day to day supervision identified repetitive human needs which influenced the inmate's behavior while on parole. The lack of suitable housing, employment opportunities, and structured assistance dealing with alcohol and drug dependency were direct causes of inmates violating parole rules. Halfway houses were established to meet the need for gradual reintegration into the community.

This greater awareness for resolving inmate needs resulted in an evolving philosophy of structured reentry systems to deal with individual inmate needs. In 1968, the Illinois State Legislature enacted into law provisions for a work and day release center, which permitted selected inmates prior to release on parole from prison to participate in programs geared towards providing a structured release environment leading to an incident-free adjustment to the community. The first work release center opened in October, 1969, on the grounds of the Stateville Correctional Center. As the notion of work release gained acceptance, through program success, the number of centers increased. Centers, in line with a community-based philosophy, were located independent of prison locations, and in some instances were contractually awarded to local community resources.

On June 1, 1979, the Community Services Division was established under the administration of a Deputy Director reporting directly to the IDOC Director. Prior to this, it had been called Adult Field Services and was a sub-function reporting to an Assistant Director. Increasing awareness of the need for liaison with the community and community resources in assisting an incident-free reintegration of offenders was a motivating factor in its establishment.

The Community Services Division is comprised of two major components:

- Community Centers Facilitate the transition of selected institutional inmates, prior to release on parole/mandatory supervised release or expiration of sentence, to incident-free adjustment to the community; and facilitate an alternative to institutional placement by diverting selected offenders in accordance with periodic imprisonment guidelines.



- Community Supervision Provides for the delivery of services to inmates released from correctional facilities who are attempting to make an incident-free adjustment to the community and provides for the protection of the community from inmates failing to abide by the rules governing their release.

Following is an analysis of population fluctuations for community centers and community supervision:

## 2. Community Centers

Community center population increases through 1978 reflected a gradually evolving community-based program. With the establishment of the Community Services Division in 1979, efforts were initiated to increase community center capacity, leading to a 100% increase in capacity and population by December, 1980. Figure 3-20 depicts the rise in community center population since 1969. Table 3-15 reflects changes in community centers capacity for FY75-FY81.

In part, the rapid increase in community center capacity in 1979 was utilized as a means to relieve prison overcrowding, but mainly it was directed at the identification of a greater number of low risk inmates in institutions who were eligible and could benefit from this program. The availability of Title XX federal funds to defray major portions of operating costs of the community centers program helped make it highly cost efficient. In fact, approximately 75% of the operating budget for FY81 is Title XX monies. Changes in Title XX funding procedures for the coming year may result in all or some of these monies being unavailable to defer operating costs.

Table 3-16 provides a listing of current community centers by capacity and population levels for June 12, 1981.

For the future, dependent upon Title XX funding, community centers will continue to offer an alternative to institutional placement. If Title XX monies are not maintained at the current level, management must decide between the utility of the program and its cost.

## 3. Community Supervision

Community supervision monthly caseloads remained relatively stable from 1965 through 1973, exhibited marked increases from 1974 to February, 1979, declined from March, 1979 to December, 1979, and increased steadily through December, 1980. Figure 3-21 depicts these changes. From 1970 to 1980, monthly caseloads increased by 233.9%, an increase of 5,989 cases over the 1970 base figure of 2,560. The number of parole agents during this same period increased by 123.2%, an increase of 69 over the 1970 base figures of 56.

Table 3-9, (Adult Institutions-Exits: 1965-1980) notes that since 1974, 42,232 inmates have exited adult institutions. This has put an increasing strain on supervision staff and fiscal resources.

Data on community supervision other than monthly caseloads and exits from institutions is generally unavailable until after the establishment of the Community Services Division. Since then, data has been collected on division caseloads, average caseloads per agent, discharges from supervision and violators returned. For FY81, we note:

- Division caseloads through April, 1981, increased by 5.6%, an increase of 457 cases over the July, 1980, base figure of 8,034. By geographic area, Cook County (Area I) caseloads increased by 20%, an increase of 985 cases over the July, 1980, base figure of 4,916. For downstate (Area II), caseloads decreased by 16.9%, a decrease of 528 cases over the July, 1980, base figure of 3,118. Figure 3-22 depicts these changes.
  - Average caseloads per agent through April, 1981, increased by 4.4%, an increase of 3 over the July, 1980, base figure of 68. By geographic area, Cook County (Area I) average caseloads per agent increased by 20.9%, an increase of 18 over the July, 1980 base figure of 86. For downstate (Area II), average caseloads per agent decreased by 20%, a decrease of 10 over the July, 1980 base figure of 50. Figure 3-23 depicts these changes.
  - Discharges from supervision through April, 1981, decreased by 2.7%, a decrease of 6 over the July, 1980 base figure of 216. However, in February and March, 1981, discharges from supervision sharply increased. By geographic area, Cook County (Area I) discharges from supervision increased by 60%, an increase of 54 over the July, 1980, base figure of 90. For downstate (Area II), discharges from supervision decreased by 47.6%, a decrease of 60 over the July, 1980, base figure of 126. Figure 3-24 depicts these changes.
- In all, 2,887 offenders were discharged from supervision in the first ten months of FY81. By geographic area, Cook County discharged 46.4% (1,342) and downstate discharged 53.5% (1,545).
- Violators returned through April, 1981, increased by 5.9%, an increase of 8 over the July, 1980, base figure of 134. By geographic area, Cook County (Area I) violators returned increased by 21.6%, an increase of 13 over the July, 1980, base figure of 60. For downstate (Area II), violators returned decreased by 6.7%, a decrease of 5 over the July, 1980, base figure of 74. Figure 3-25 depicts these changes.

In all, 1,488 offenders were returned to the institution in the first 10 months of FY81, 77.5% (1,154) of whom were violators with a conviction under a new sentence, and 22.4% (334) were technical violators. By geographic area, Cook County (Area I) had 771 violators returned, 86.5% (667) of whom were violators with a conviction under a new sentence and 13.4%

(104) were technical violators. For downstate (Area II), 717 violators were returned, of whom 67.9% (487) were violators with a conviction under a new sentence and 32.1% (230) were technical violators.

For the future, projections of community supervision population indicate continued growth. Depending on the magnitude of meritorious good time awarded in conjunction with the early release program and restoration of good time revoked, community supervision monthly caseloads could exceed 10,000, an increase of over 20% by June of 1982.

### C. JUVENILE DIVISION

#### 1. History Of The Juvenile Division

The historical basis of today's juvenile court delinquency jurisdiction was developed from the 19th century movement for reform in the treatment of children. Illinois was not lacking in ideas about juvenile treatment during this time. In 1861, the mayor of Chicago was authorized to appoint a commissioner to hear and decide minor charges against boys between the ages of 6 and 17 and to place them on probation or in a reformatory, a power which judges received in 1867.

The conception of the delinquent as a "wayward child" first came into being in April, 1899, when the Illinois legislature passed the Juvenile Court Act, creating the first statewide court for children. This act and its amendments brought together under one jurisdiction cases of dependency, neglect and delinquency, and made it illegal for children to be treated as criminals or dealt with by criminal processes.

The passage of the federal Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act in 1961, which established programs aimed at correcting juvenile delinquency, was preceded in Illinois by establishment of the Illinois Youth Commission in January, 1954, a milestone which consolidated under a single administrative body all existing state services for delinquency prevention and treatment.

At the time of its inception, the Youth Commission's jurisdiction included three major correctional institutions—the Illinois State Training School for Boys at St. Charles, the Illinois State Training School for Girls at Geneva, and the Illinois Industrial School for Boys at Sheridan, which originated in 1950 as the Illinois State Reformatory. In addition, the commission operated a reception and diagnostic center, three school camps, nine forestry camps, and a minimum security facility for girls.

In 1970, the Youth Commission and the former Department of Public Safety became the Illinois Department of Corrections. The new Department was comprised of two major operating Divisions—Adult and Juvenile. Since 1970 the Juvenile Division's responsibility included the following Illinois Youth Centers:

<u>FACILITY</u>	<u>YEAR ESTABLISHED</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
Geneva	1895	300
St. Charles	1901	230
St. Charles Reception Center	1959	70
Joliet	1959	134
Kankakee	1960	48
Pere Marquette	1960	60
Valley View	1966	222
Hanna City	1968	90
Dixon Springs	1970	60
DuPage	1974	56

The decade of the 1970's brought a number of changes to the Juvenile Division. During this period, the Division provided treatment for youth in the institutional environment, which for many youth, required residence in a rural correctional setting far from home, and family ties. In 1973, the Division began a pilot project in East St. Louis known as the Regional Correctional Program for Juveniles. The major thrust of this initiative was to seek alternatives to traditional institutionalization by placement of the youth near his home and coordination of community-based services tailored to his needs. The pilot project began in an eight county region in southern Illinois. Committed youth from these counties were assessed and staff utilized several options in a determination of service needs:

- 1) use of authorized absence, which allowed temporary furloughs;
- 2) assignment to a foster or group home in the area of residence;
- 3) assignment to his family residence, an independent living arrangement or commercially-operated facility; or,
- 4) placement in the Pere Marquette Residential Center.

The pilot project in East St. Louis was expanded throughout the Juvenile Division and led to development of a system-wide regionalization program. The Division was divided into four regions in an effort to provide a continuum of services to committed youth and coordination of resources that were community-based. The regionalization program included the traditional facilities and also attempted to divert some youth from secure institutional settings. Thus, during this period, a number of residential centers were established. These included: Pere Marquette, Chicago Residential Center, Morris, VAST, and the Huling Home for Girls in Rantoul, Illinois. Parole services were provided utilizing the regional concept, also.

The Juvenile Division embarked upon a number of cooperative efforts with other state agencies in the decade of the 70's. Referrals to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities were coordinated through the Office of the Assignment Coordinator. Youth in need of mental health services may be placed on a voluntary basis or involuntary basis if so designated by the committing court in DMH/DD facilities near their home. Such placements are temporary, and DOC staff maintain contact with the youth while he is in a DMH/DD facility.

In 1970, another cooperative effort, known as the Tri-Agency Children's Program, was established. This program is a cooperative effort between the Illinois Departments of Corrections, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities and Children and Family Services. Located on the grounds of the Tinley Park Mental Health Center, this program provides services to seriously disturbed wards from the three host agencies. Tri-Agency is designed for male wards, 13-18 years of age, who are referred to the program on a voluntary basis only if the resources of the host agency cannot meet their service needs, and they require treatment in a secure setting. The program can provide services for 20 emotionally disturbed youth. It does not serve juvenile felons or retarded youth.

Another program which was initiated in 1974 in Cook County, later became a diversionary program in the Department of Corrections. Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (U.D.I.S.) was developed by the Department of Children and Family Services as an alternative to institutionalization. This program was expanded statewide and referrals are made at the option of the Juvenile Court. Often, referral to U.D.I.S. is made as the last alternative for community-based services prior to commitment to the Department. The Juvenile Division may also refer parolees to U.D.I.S. who need community services for placement, medical/psychological concerns, and family counseling. The U.D.I.S. staff act as advocates for youth, and coordinate services utilizing the case management model.

In 1978, the Juvenile Division expanded its educational services to youth through a program known as Lincoln Land. Lincoln Land provides special education services to youth determined to be educationally handicapped. This service is available at all institutions, with special emphasis in the area of reading and mathematics. The program utilizes an individualized approach to education.

During the 70's, a number of organization changes became effective. In an effort to provide for management and efficient utilization of resources, the Juvenile Division's reorganization involved two chief administrators, who headed institutions and field services, respectively. The institutions' administrator was responsible for management of Illinois Youth Centers at Dixon Springs, DuPage, Hanna City, Valley View, Kankakee, Joliet and St. Charles. All field services, UDIS, and residential centers at Pere Marquette, Morris, VAST and Chicago were under the direction of the field services' administrator.

Towards the end of the decade, the regionalization concept was abandoned. The Division's operations were centralized and the position of Assistant Director was established. The Assistant Director was the chief administrator of both institutions and field services. Former field service regions were merged into two Correctional Areas which serve the northern and southern portions of the state.

## 2. Juvenile Institution Population

### a. Admissions

In 1977, there were 947 commitments to the Juvenile Division, with 50.1% from downstate counties and 49.9% from Cook County. In 1978, commitments to the Division remained stable, totaling 946. Cook County admissions represented 51.6% of all commitments, while downstate admissions accounted for 48.4% of 1978 new commitments. Cook County admissions continued to represent at least 50 percent of all admissions in 1979 and 1980. Total admissions declined in 1979 to 886. In 1980, there were 868 total admissions to the Juvenile Division.

Admissions to the Juvenile Division have changed somewhat beginning in 1980. Figures 3-26 and 3-27 depicts total commitments and commitments from Cook County from 1977 to the present. As the chart illustrates, commitments from Cook County set the trend for total commitments in any given year.

Figure 3-28 displays commitments to the Juvenile Division, excluding Cook County for 1980 and the first half of 1981, by month. Northern Illinois commitments in 1980 were relatively low, with the highest number of commitments from this part of the state totaling 20 in July, 1980. Northern Illinois commitments for the first half of 1981 have remained stable. Commitments from the southern portion of the state represent a greater proportion of commitments, exclusive of Cook County. At the beginning of 1980, Southern Illinois commitments were under 20, but by October, southern commitments peaked, with forty commitments for that month. For the first half of 1981, Southern Illinois commitments have continued to exceed each month's commitments when compared to the previous year. This trend indicates that downstate increases in commitments are primarily from the southern portions of the state, when Cook County is excluded from the analysis.

Figure 3-29 illustrates 1980 and 1981 commitments from Cook County by month. In 1980, the peak month for Cook County commitments was May, with approximately 47 commitments. Cook County commitments have increased consistently in 1981, peaking in the months of April, with 70 commitments and June, with nearly 80 commitments. Similar to southern Illinois commitments, 1981 commitments from Cook County have continued to exceed 1980 commitments on a month by month basis.

### b. Characteristics of the Juvenile Population

In October, 1980, the Juvenile Division implemented a new classification system. Since initiation of this process, 831 youth have been classified. This new system has created a sizable data base from which profile characteristics of the population may be extracted. Statistics and illustrations in this section have been selected from the classification data base.

Figure 3-30 depicts October, 1980 thru May, 1981 admissions by race, noting differences from Cook County and downstate. Though white admissions overall accounted for nearly 400 admissions, most white

admissions are from downstate. Quite the reverse is true for the minority portion of the population, with most Hispanic and black youth admissions coming from Cook County. Nearly 250 black youth and 50 Hispanic youth have been admitted since October, 1980. There have been few native Americans committed to the Juvenile Division during this period.

Figure 3-31 displays the current age of the juvenile population. The mean age of the population is 16, while a sizable proportion of the population is 15. Those youth with current ages of 17 and above represent juvenile felons and parole violators.

Figure 3-32 compares Cook County and downstate admissions by current age distribution. The mean age in both sections of the state is 16. The downstate 13 and 17 thru 19 year olds have exceeded Cook County admissions in these age categories. This factor indicates a tendency on the part of downstate counties to commit younger youth and to violate paroles far more frequently than Cook County.

The classification process examines the juvenile arrest history of each youth. One of the factors considered is the age of first arrest. Figure 3-33 depicts age at first arrest for Cook County and downstate admissions. The greatest proportion of IDOC youth have had their first contact with the juvenile justice system before the age of thirteen, regardless of area of the state. It is especially common for Cook County youth to experience their first arrests at age 13 or younger. This trend is similar for downstate youth, though a slightly larger number had their first arrests in the 14-15 year range.

During the classification process, reception staff examine court records to deduce the extent of other state agencies' involvement with IDOC youth at the time of commitment. This step in the classification effort is dependent upon the quality and availability of information documented in court records and the arrival of that information during the intake process. Reception staff counselors are instructed to utilize such documentation solely in determining the extent of other state agency involvement. Figure 3-34 illustrates the findings. For 551 youth, or 66.3% of the population, either the youth had no contacts with, or no documentation was available at intake which showed involvement with either the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) or the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD). IDOC youth with prior or active involvement with DCFS totaled 170, or 20.5 percent. IDOC youth with prior or active involvement with DMHDD totaled 74, or 8.9 percent. There were 36 youth (4.3%) who were active with both DCFS and DMHDD at the time of commitment to the Juvenile Division.

Reception Center staff also examine the extent of documentation available in the areas of child neglect and abuse. Figures 3-35 and 3-36 depict the extent of neglect and abuse among IDOC youth. It is important to note that in these two areas, reception counselors allow the youth an opportunity to cite neglect or abuse for which documentation may not exist in the court records.

Figure 3-35 indicates no history or documentation of child neglect exists for 563 admissions, or 80.4 percent. Neglect was documented in 114 cases, or 16.3% of admissions. Neglect was cited by the youth, but not documented in 23 cases (3.3%). May admissions were not included in this chart.

Figure 3-36 indicates no history or documentation of child abuse exists for 604 admissions, or 86.3 percent. Abuse was documented in 60 cases, or 8.6% of admissions thru April, 1981. Abuse was cited by the youth but not documented in 36 cases (5.1%). Abuse was cited by youth more often than neglect.

October, 1980 thru April, 1981 admissions were also assessed in the area of substance abuse history prior to commitment. Reception counselors are instructed to use existing documentation solely in assessment of substance abuse. Documented serious substance abuse would include placement in alcohol or drug abuse programs or evidence of drug overdoses. Any evidence of alcohol or drug abuse which contributed to the youth's delinquent activities was also considered in the documentation effort. Figure 3-37 indicates 163 admissions (23.3%) had documented substance abuse histories prior to commitment.

Another area closely examined in the classification process is commitment offense. This information is sorted by commitment offense class and compares Cook County and downstate admissions in Figure 3-38. Most admissions are committed for Class 2 offenses, especially from the downstate counties. Downstate admissions for Class 3 and 4 offenses exceed Cook County admissions for those classes. On the other hand, Cook County admissions for Class X or 1 offenses exceed downstate admissions for these most serious offenses. This indicates that Cook County youth are frequently committed for more serious offenses than downstate youth.

Since Class 2 crimes includes both property and person related offenses, in the reception process an attempt is made to further delineate commitment offenses. Four commitment offense groups are identified in Figure 3-39. These are: violent crimes against persons, which includes all Class X and Class 1 offenses; other crimes against persons, which includes person related offenses in the Class 2 category; property offenses, irrespective of class; and social problem offenses, which are offenses such as disorderly conduct, resisting arrest and gambling or possession of cannabis. Figure 3-39 illustrates the distribution of these offenses among admissions by the institutions of placement.

Most admissions to the Juvenile Division are property offenders (62.3%), and they are most frequently placed at IYC-St. Charles and IYC-Valley View, the Division's largest facilities. These institutions also house most youth admitted for violent crimes against persons, approximately 19.7 percent of the population. It should be noted that IYC-Joliet, the Division's maximum security facility houses primarily juvenile felons, whose length of stay is considerably longer than the delinquent population. Thus, while the figure shows a smaller proportion of commitments to this facility than St. Charles or Valley View, it is primarily due to the felon population at Joliet. Admissions in the other

crimes against persons group represent 15.0 percent of the population. These youth are often placed at IYC-Hanna City, St. Charles or Valley View. Very few admissions (3.0%) are for social-problem related offenses.

The most common single offense leading to commitment to the Juvenile Division is burglary (32.3%). The other leading offenses resulting in commitment are: theft (19.5%); robbery (6.6%); armed robbery (6.4%); aggravated battery (4.9%); battery (4.0%); criminal trespass to vehicle (2.9%); aggravated assault (1.9%); criminal damage to property (1.9%); arson (1.8%); rape (1.7%); and unlawful use of weapon (1.7%).

All admissions to the Juvenile Division are administered the Stanford Achievement Test. Figure 3-40 illustrates the SAT scores in reading by actual placement. Currently 30.0% of the juvenile population are reading at the 1st thru 3rd grade level, 34.8% at the 4th thru 6th grade level, 21.4% at the 7th thru 9th grade level, and 13.8% at the 9th thru 12th grade level. Since October, 1980, 31.0% of the population has been diagnosed to be in need of special education services.

The extent of psychological and psychiatric needs in the population have been closely monitored since the classification system was implemented. Clinical evaluations conducted since October, 1980 indicate 40.5% of admissions are in need of psychological services. The reader is cautioned not to misinterpret this finding. In most instances, a form of individual or group therapy is recommended, but at least 39 youth have been diagnosed who have Organic Brain Syndrome, 30 with severe depressive disorders, 28 with recommended psychiatric placements, and 11 with various personality disorders. The area of mental health services is being carefully considered in future planning initiatives for FY82, and will be detailed in IDOC's Part II report.

In the reception process, the youth's history of runaway from either DOC placements, community placement such as group homes, residential centers or detention facilities is documented. It is a significant finding that 53.2% of the current population have histories of runaway. Figure 3-41 illustrates the percentage of assigned students with histories of runaway in the Juvenile Division by actual placements. The percentage exceeds 50% at each center except the Tri Agency program, IYC's Pere Marquette, Kankakee and Dixon Springs.

The Juvenile population's home environment is assessed in two ways. The structure of the family is ascertained in terms of who the youth lived with at the time of commitment. Family relationships are examined in four categories:

- 1) Relationships and support exceptionally strong: Family very concerned with youth's problems; willing to assist youth in a constructive way. No outstanding hinderances exist in family structure which would promote further delinquent behavior in youth.

- 2) Relatively stable relationships: Family shows interest in youth. Family may or may not be intact although current situation is acceptable and stable.
- 3) Some disorganization or stress: Some problems in the family structure appear to be directly related to the youth's current difficulties. The family is willing to accept the youth back into the home.
- 4) Major disorganization or stress: Ongoing, multiple problems of major scope; no solution appears forthcoming. Family unit may be completely disintegrated or rejecting youth, thus leaving him/her without a home placement.

The following tables illustrate family structure and relationships:

TABLE 3-17  
LIVING SITUATION AT TIME OF COMMITMENT

Family Structure	No. Cases	Percent
Two parents	298	35.9
Mother only	359	43.2
Father only	41	4.9
Other relatives	62	7.5
Foster homes	19	2.3
Group homes	23	2.8
Residential facilities	18	2.2
Other	11	1.2
TOTALS	831	100.0

TABLE 3.18  
FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Relationships	No. Cases	Percent
Exceptionally strong	33	4.0
Relatively stable	229	27.5
Some disorganization	404	48.6
Major disorganization	165	19.9
TOTALS	831	100.0

These tables illustrate the fact that at least 64% of IDOC's juvenile population are from home situations other than a two parent setting and 68% of the population have some or major disorganization in their homes.

Admitted youth's histories of delinquency and violence are also assessed in the reception and assignment process. There are three categories of history of delinquency:

- 1) No prior: No documented history of delinquent arrests. Status offenses such as runaway and truancy are not counted, nor is the commitment offense.

- 2) Limited: Six or less documented arrests which include no more than two crimes against persons or numerous crimes that occurred up to a year before commitment to IDOC.
- 3) Chronic: Three or more arrests within the last twelve months prior to commitment.

Table 3.19 illustrates the history of delinquency within the juvenile population:

TABLE 3-19  
HISTORY OF DELINQUENCY

Type	No. Cases	Percent
No prior	41	4.9
Limited	312	37.5
Chronic	478	57.6
TOTALS	831	100.0

It is a significant finding that over 57% of the juvenile population are chronic offenders.

The three categories used to assess history of violence are:

- 1) None: No history of violent crimes against persons.
- 2) Minor: Youth has history of crimes against persons, but the court record does not indicate serious injuries to victims.
- 3) Serious: Youth has histories of commission of the following: murder, attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, rape, attempted rape, arson, deviate sexual assault, heinous battery, armed robbery, aggravated arson, armed violence, home invasion, aggravated battery, and unlawful use of weapon.

Table 3-20 illustrates the history of violence within the juvenile population:

TABLE 3-20  
HISTORY OF VIOLENCE

Type	No. Cases	Percent
None	404	48.6
Minor	317	38.1
Serious	110	13.3
TOTALS	831	100.0

As the table illustrates, over 51% of IDOC's current juvenile population have some criminal histories of violent delinquent acts.

### 3. Institutional Capacity

Since 1971, institutional capacity has been affected by a number of factors. At least three factors have impacted bedspace in the Juvenile Division. These are:

- 1) reduction in commitments
- 2) increase in community-based services
- 3) increased costs associated with operation of facilities.

These factors have forced the closing of 13 facilities, and work and forestry camps within the last ten years. Table 3-21, illustrates the loss of institutional beds in this period:

TABLE 3-21  
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS CLOSED IN ILLINOIS  
1971-1981

Institution	Date Closed	Rated Capacity
Jubilee Girl's Lodge	9/30/71	35
New Salem School Camp	7/1/73	40
*Sheridan Industrial School	8/1/73	350
Giant City Forestry Camp	9/1/73	55
Fort Massac School Camp	2/28/74	50
Illini Forestry Camp	6/30/74	60
Mississippi Palisades Forestry Camp	10/1/76	60
Geneva Training School For Girls	10/1/78	300
Huling Home For Girls	5/1/81	10
Morris Residential Center	6/1/81	30
Chicago Residential Center	6/1/81	34
VAST Residential Center	6/1/81	25

\*This facility was converted to an adult correctional center.

Closing of these facilities represents a loss of 1,049 beds in the last ten years. The Juvenile Division enters FY82, with an institutional capacity of 970 beds.

Due to the closing of four residential centers, the Division is currently crowded. Figures 3-42 and 3-43 illustrate the capacity of Juvenile institutions versus the weekly population on July 1, 1981. Currently all institutions have more youth on the books than beds, with the exception of IYC-DuPage (boys). The girls' section at IYC-DuPage is crowded, with current population exceeding capacity by as much as 75 percent. The Reception Center at IYC-St. Charles, which is the primary intake unit for 90% of the population, currently exceeds its bed capacity of 70 by 75 percent. The IYC-St. Charles, the Division's largest institution, has absorbed a considerable number of youth who were formerly placed at residential centers; thus, it is at present more crowded than all

remaining IYC's. To address these problems the Division has taken action to accelerate the release process of residents who have made parole, but who are still in institutions; to return appropriate technical violators to parole status, and to identify residents in institutions who should be paroled.

All juvenile institutions were surveyed in May, 1981 in order to determine the size of security force per institution in reference to the number of beds. Figure 3-44 depicts the security force at each Illinois Youth Center. IYC-St. Charles has 300 beds, including the Reception Center; this institution also has the largest security force, with just over 180 staff assigned to security functions. IYC-Joliet has the second largest security force, which approximates 125. Security staff at Joliet have responsibility for coverage of 134 beds. IYC-Dixon Springs has the smallest security force in the Juvenile Division (approximately 20) with responsibility for coverage of 60 beds. IYC-Valley View, while the second largest facility (222 beds), has a security force of 75.

Figure 3-45 illustrates the ratio of beds to every security person by institution. Security staff at IYC-Valley View, IYC-Dixon Springs and IYC-Hanna City have over two beds to monitor per each security staff. The closest approximation to one bed per each security staff is at IYC-Joliet, the Juvenile Division's only maximum security institution.

Figure 3-46 shows costs per day for each youth by institution. This information is based on general revenue budgets submitted in FY80. IYC-Joliet had the highest per capita costs - \$79 per youth per day. The lowest operating costs in FY80 were at IYC-Dixon Springs (\$50) and IYC-Valley View (\$45).

#### 4. Population Projections

In this report Figures 3-26 thru 3-29 illustrated admissions to the Juvenile Division. As Figure 3.26 showed, the commitments tend to remain stable in 1977 and 1978, and declined slightly in 1979 and 1980. Since the beginning of 1981, however, commitments from Cook County have increased substantially. Since Cook County impacts the total Division population, if rates of commitment continue from this portion of the state for the remainder of 1981, it is expected that there will be over 1,100 commitments to the Juvenile Division in 1981. Figure 3-26 estimates that even with an overall population increase of five percent from 1981-85, population intake will continue in the 1,100 range. Increases are also expected to come from the southern portions of the state, if the trend illustrated in Figure 3-28 continues.

The Juvenile Division's population may also be impacted by a number of legislative proposals, which if enacted into law, will raise the maximum age of commitment to 17 and may bring a form of determinate sentencing for juveniles, placing release determinations with States' Attorneys' rather than the Prisoner Review Board. If this occurs, it is anticipated that overall length of stay of youth will increase. Illinois has already enacted an Habitual Juvenile Offender statute. Though under appeal, this law requires incarceration without furlough or parole until the 21st

birthday. Though the Division has received few Habitual Juvenile Offenders to date, any youth committed in this manner will occupy a bed for longer periods of time, thereby impacting population and length of stay considerably.

Other sections of this report have noted the trend towards commitment of youth for more serious crimes, especially Cook County youth. The Department of Corrections recognizes that it must deliver services to these youth for anticipated longer periods. The Juvenile Division, currently faced with a shortage of beds, has identified population management through improved classification as its primary priority for FY82.

In effect, the Juvenile Division now is facing a situation very similar to what occurred several years ago in the Adult Division: admissions are increasing; more serious offense commitments are being admitted, resulting in a gradual institution population profiled by more serious offenders; capacity has been exceeded, resulting in a continuous "bed" shortage; and, the legislature is considering a form of determinate sentencing which will translate into increases in length of juvenile stay and eventually higher institutional population. It appears that both the adult and juvenile systems are now largely being shaped by the influence, policies and practices of states' attorneys' offices in Illinois.

#### 5. Juvenile Field Services

The Illinois Department of Corrections' Juvenile Division provides field services to juveniles through parole supervision, alternative placements and coordination of community services designed to achieve successful community reintegration. Field services are divided into two Correctional Areas. Area I includes Cook County and 24 surrounding counties, while Area II comprises the remaining 77 Illinois counties.

Field services staffing patterns include Family and Youth counselors (FYC's) at each district office with administration by a parole district supervisor. Each area is administered by an Area Superintendent.

Family and Youth Counselors meet weekly with their supervisors to discuss caseloads. FYC's also visit their clients and their families at least once monthly. They also maintain an institutional caseload along with active parolees. Soon after intake to the Juvenile Division, each youth is assigned a Family and Youth Counselor. The FYC makes a home visit and constructs a social history. Thereafter, the FYC is required to maintain monthly contacts with the youth until he/she is paroled.

In the community the FYC acts as a service and counseling advocate for youth. FYC's interact with local agencies and programs to advocate for resources to assist youth in continuing their education or vocational training upon release. FYC's also provide crisis intervention services to youth experiencing problems in the reintegration process. Some FYC's are assigned to alternative placement units who specialize in locating

group or foster home placements for those youth unable to return to their natural home.

In May, 1981 there were 2,375 youth receiving services in the two Correctional Areas. At that time, Area I had 775 active parolees and 871 institutionalized cases. Area II had 381 active parolees and 348 institutionalized cases.

Figure 3-47 illustrates the average cases for Area I by district. This figure represents an average of both institutionalized and active parolees. Area I consists of six districts which serve Cook County and two outlying district offices in Rockford and Aurora. The Cook districts average 31-46 cases, while Aurora averages 34 cases and Rockford 38 cases, respectively.

Figure 3-48 illustrates the average cases for Area II by district. This figure represents an average of both institutionalized and active parolees. Area II consists of six district offices in the following cities: Springfield, Marion, Champaign, Peoria, East St. Louis, and Alton. Champaign and Peoria are the largest Area II offices. Average caseloads by district for Area II are: Springfield-27, Marion-32, Champaign-39, Peoria-41, East St. Louis-32, and Alton-29.

Figure 3-49 and 3-50 depict total average caseloads, active parolees and institutionalized cases for all districts in both areas.

Admissions from October thru April, 1981 were monitored to assess the number of admissions who returned for parole violations. During that period, 75 youth from Cook County and 126 youth from downstate communities were reinstitutionalized for parole violations. Figure 3-51 illustrates the Cook County violators, who represented 23.5% of that county's 319 admissions. Figure 3-52 shows the downstate violators - 33.1% of downstate counties' 381 admissions. These figures indicate that downstate counties are more likely to declare youth parole violators than in Cook County.

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FIGURE 3-1

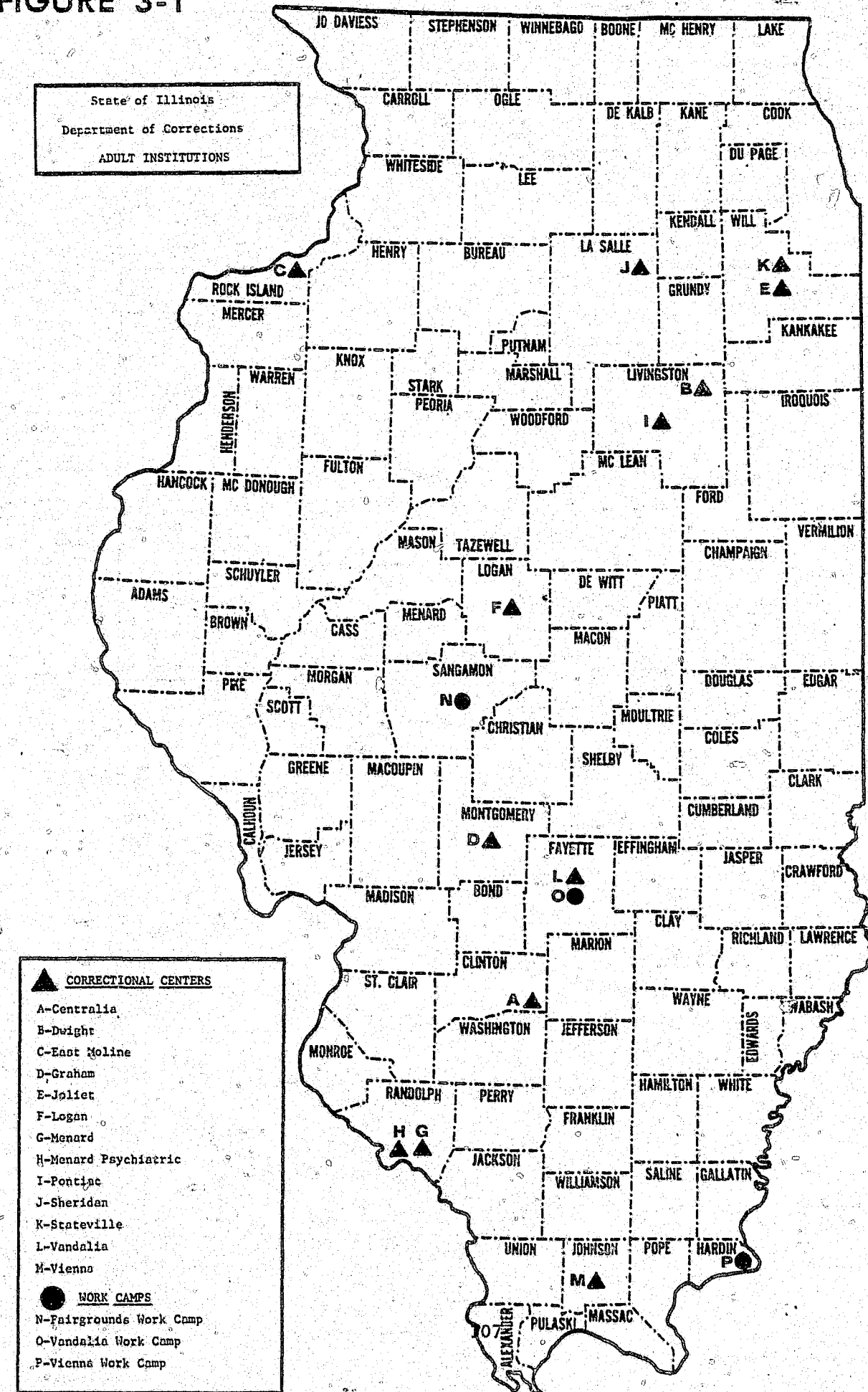


FIGURE 3-2

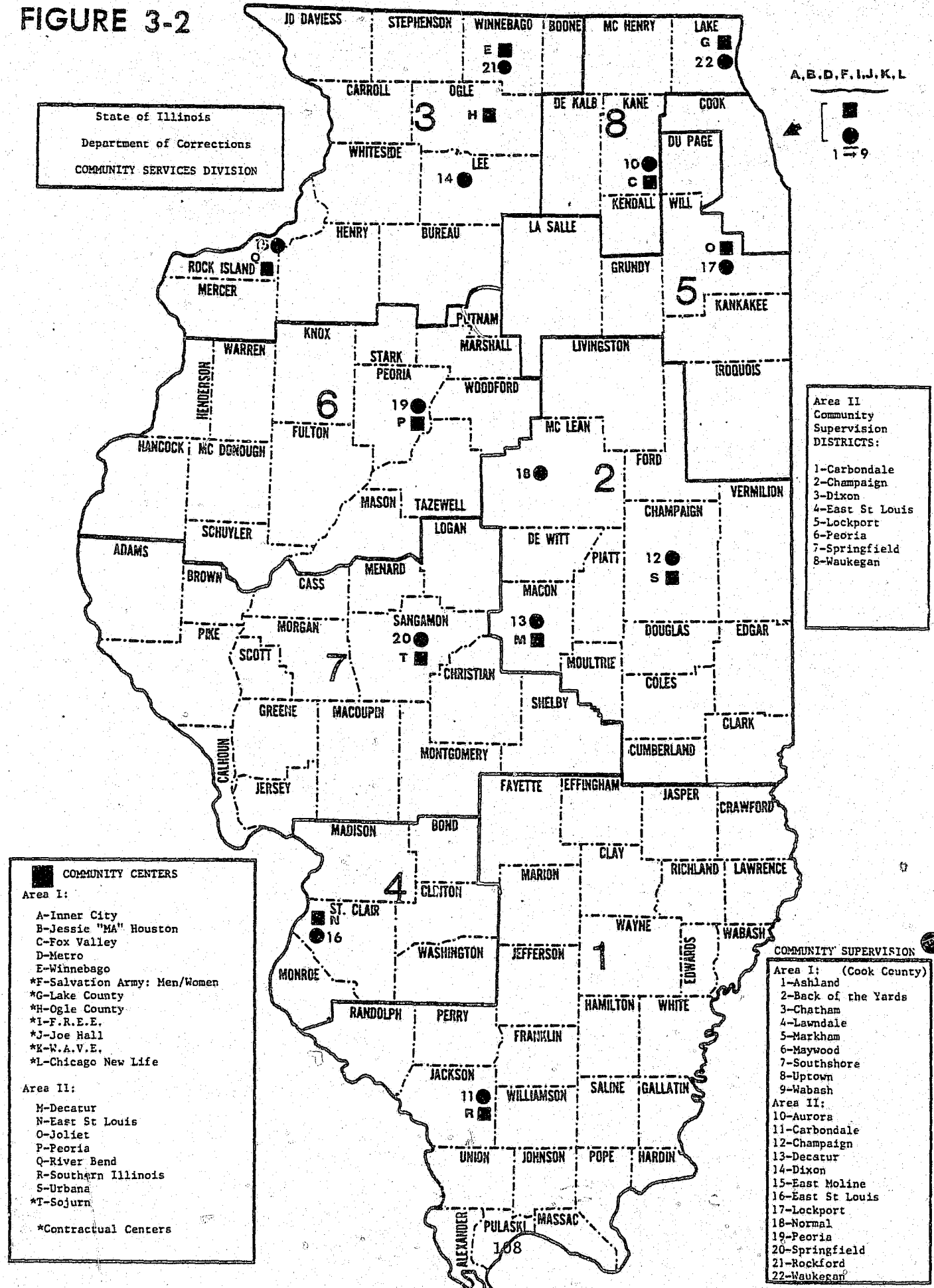


FIGURE 3-3

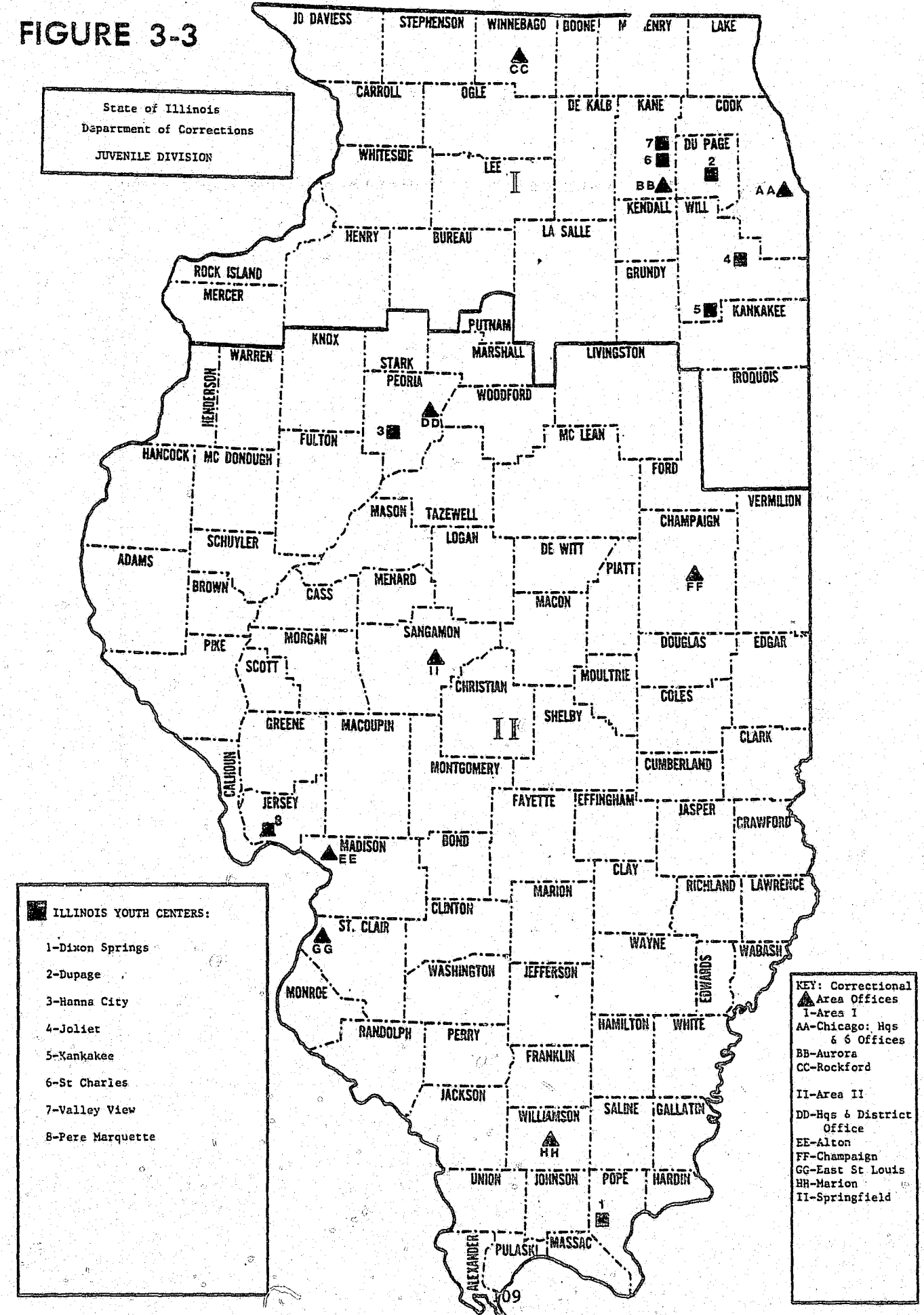
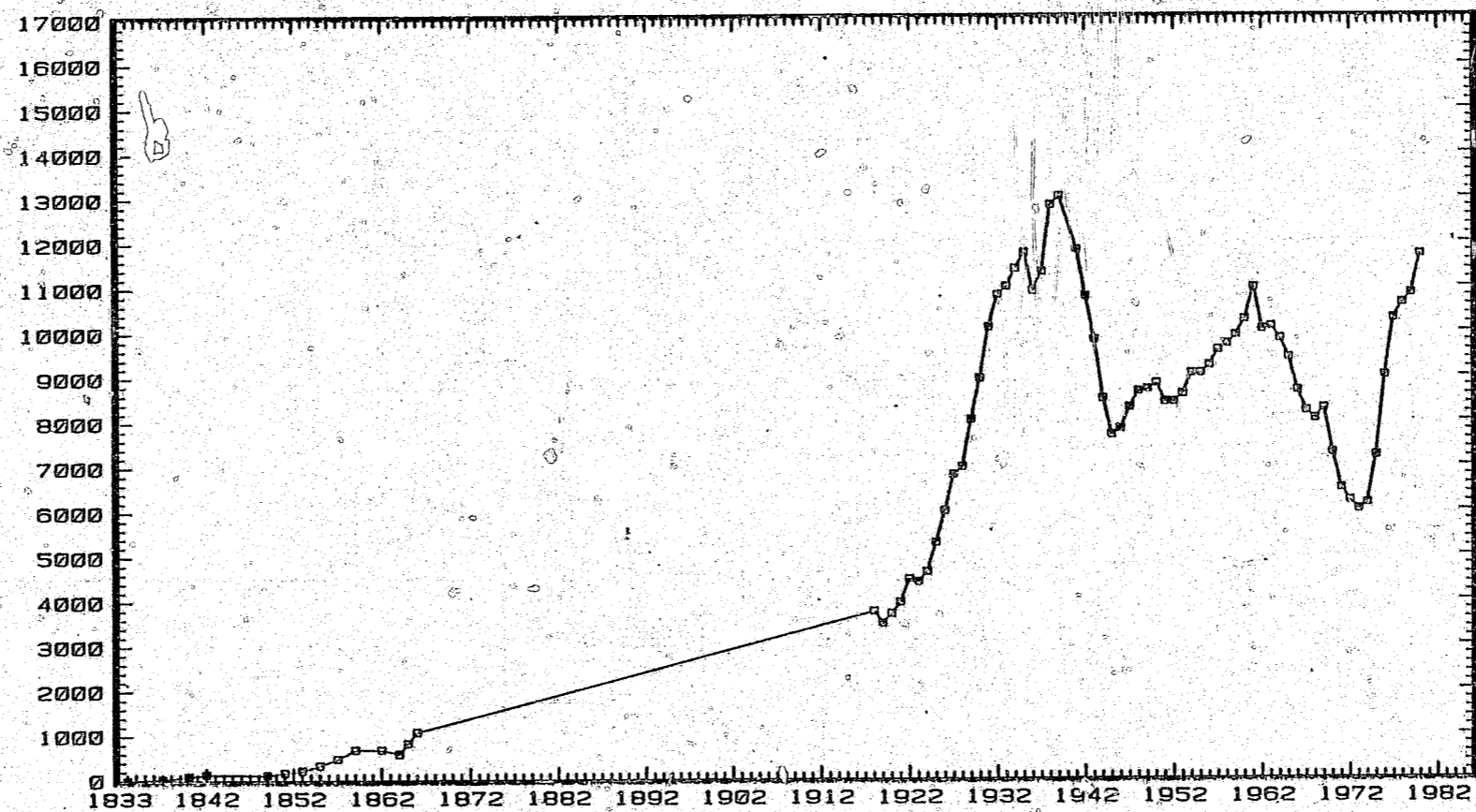


FIGURE 3-4

ILLINOIS ADULT PRISON POPULATION  
1833 THROUGH 1980

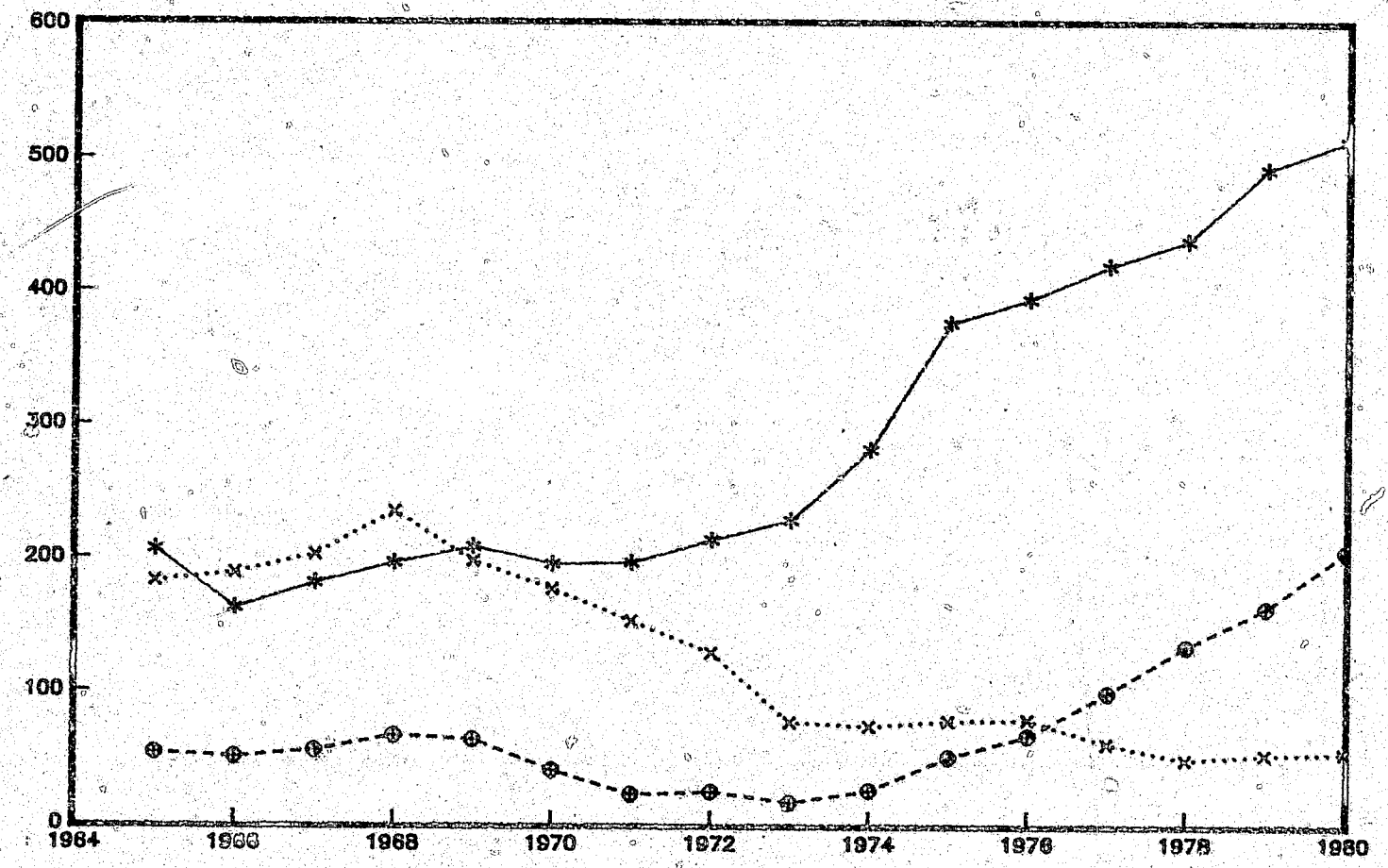


110

FIGURE 3-5

AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS  
ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1965-1980

FELONY      DEFAULTER      MISDEMEANANT



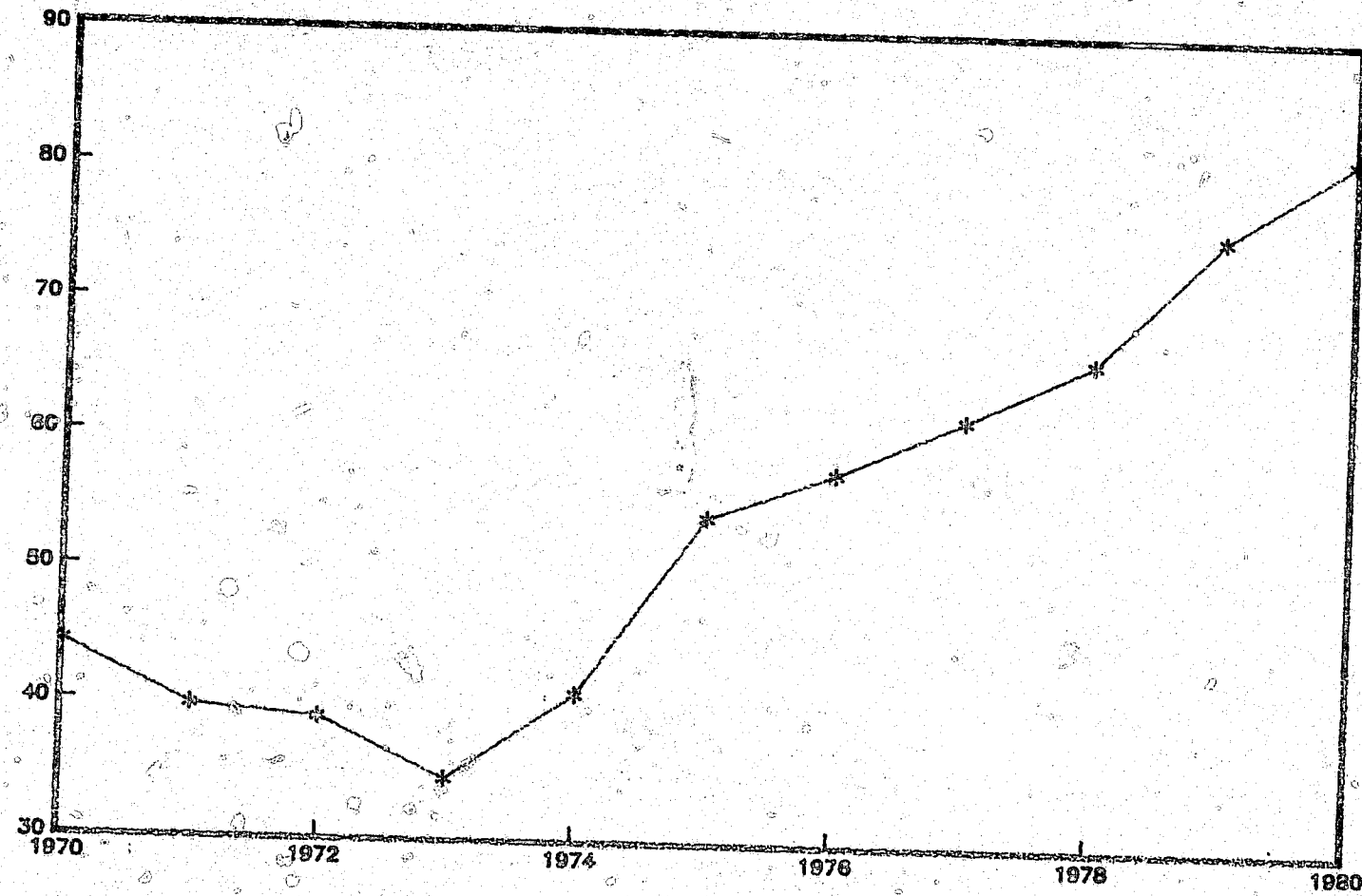
6/15/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM RESEARCH AND EVALUATION HISTORICAL ADMISSION FILE 1965-1980

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FIGURE 3-6

INCARCERATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS  
ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1970-1980

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6/15/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM RESEARCH AND EVALUATION HISTORICAL ADMISSION FILE

FIGURE 3-7

FISCAL 1980 COMMITMENT RATES  
ADJUSTED FOR STATE POPULATION

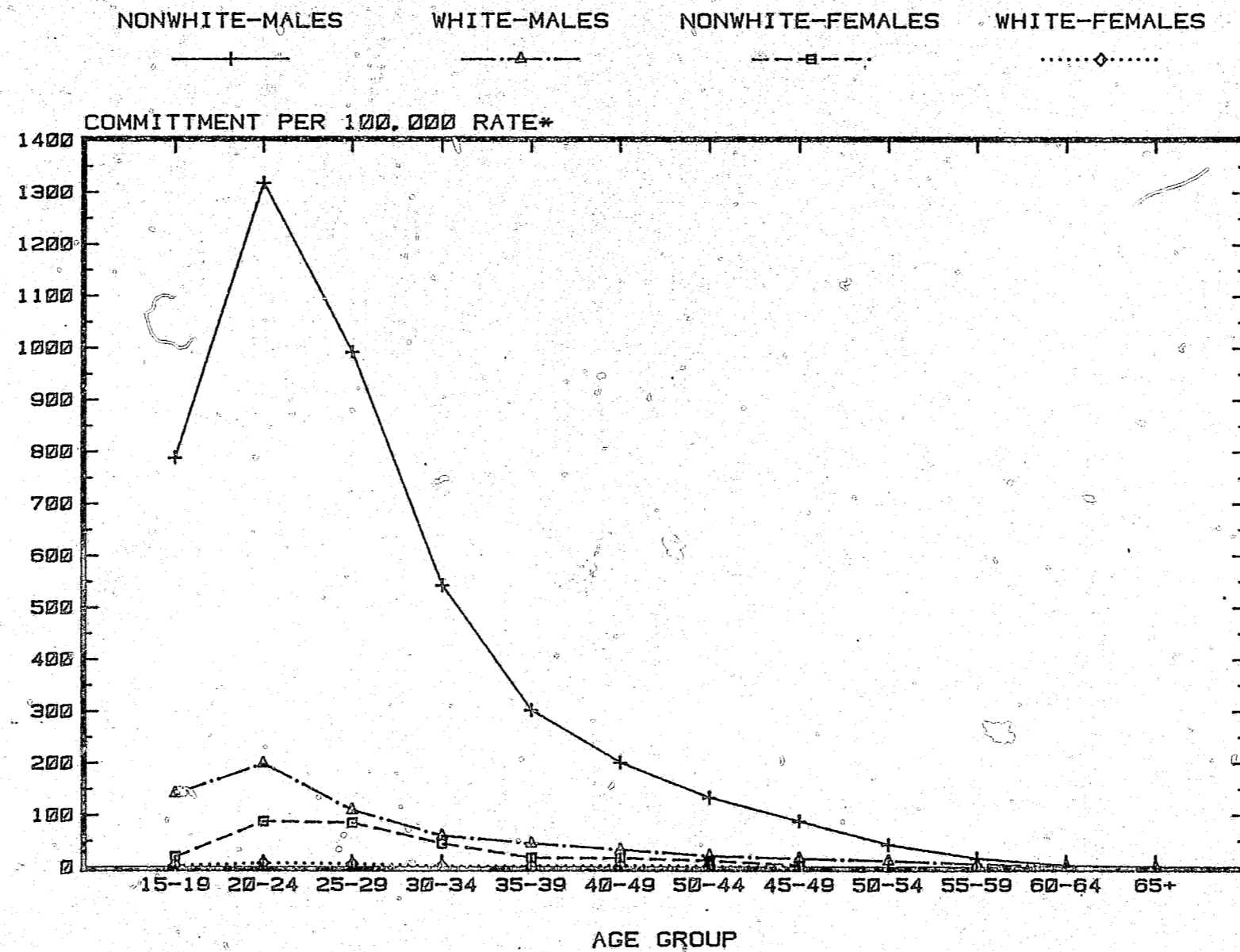
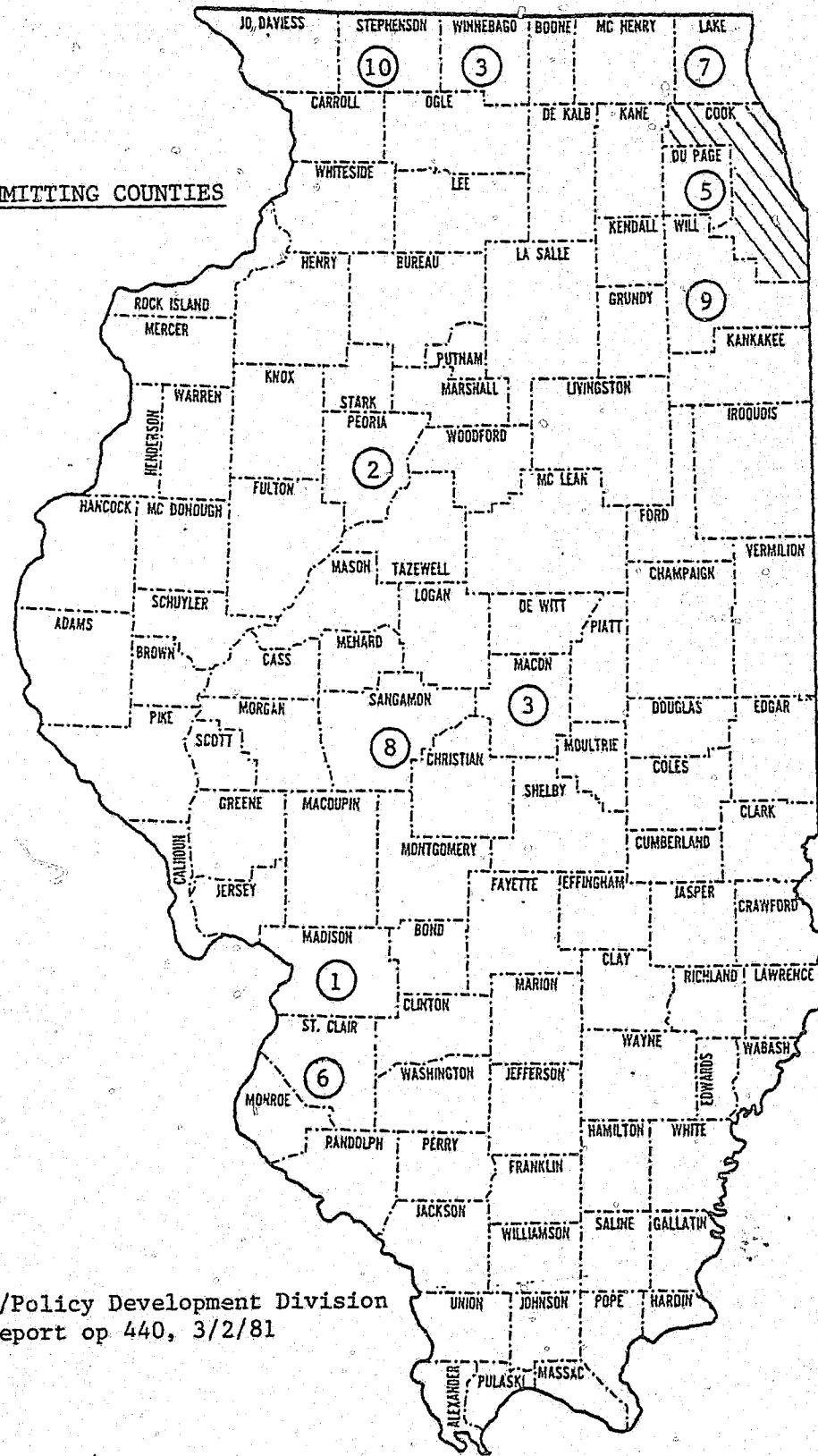


FIGURE 3-8

COOK AND TOP TEN COMMITTING COUNTIES  
1980

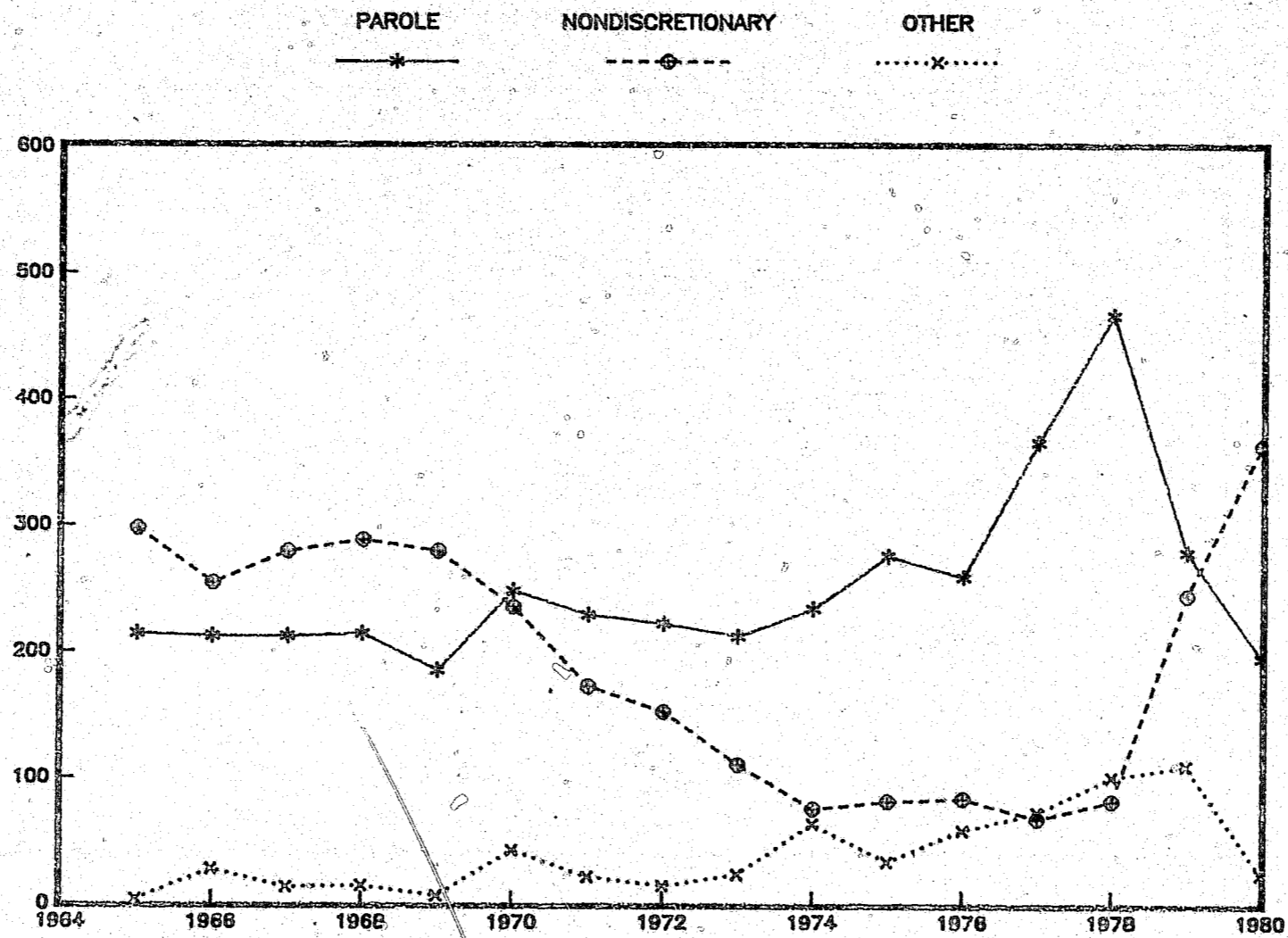
Cook:	57.5%
Downstate:	42.5%
1. Madison	2.8%
2. Peoria	2.2%
3. Macon	2.1%
Winnebago	2.1%
5. Du Page	2.0%
6. St. Clair	1.7%
7. Lake	1.5%
8. Sangamon	1.4%
9. Will	1.3%
10. Stephenson	1.2%
Other	24.2%



6/15/81 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Data Source: C.I.S. Report op 440, 3/2/81

FIGURE 3-9

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS  
ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1965-1980



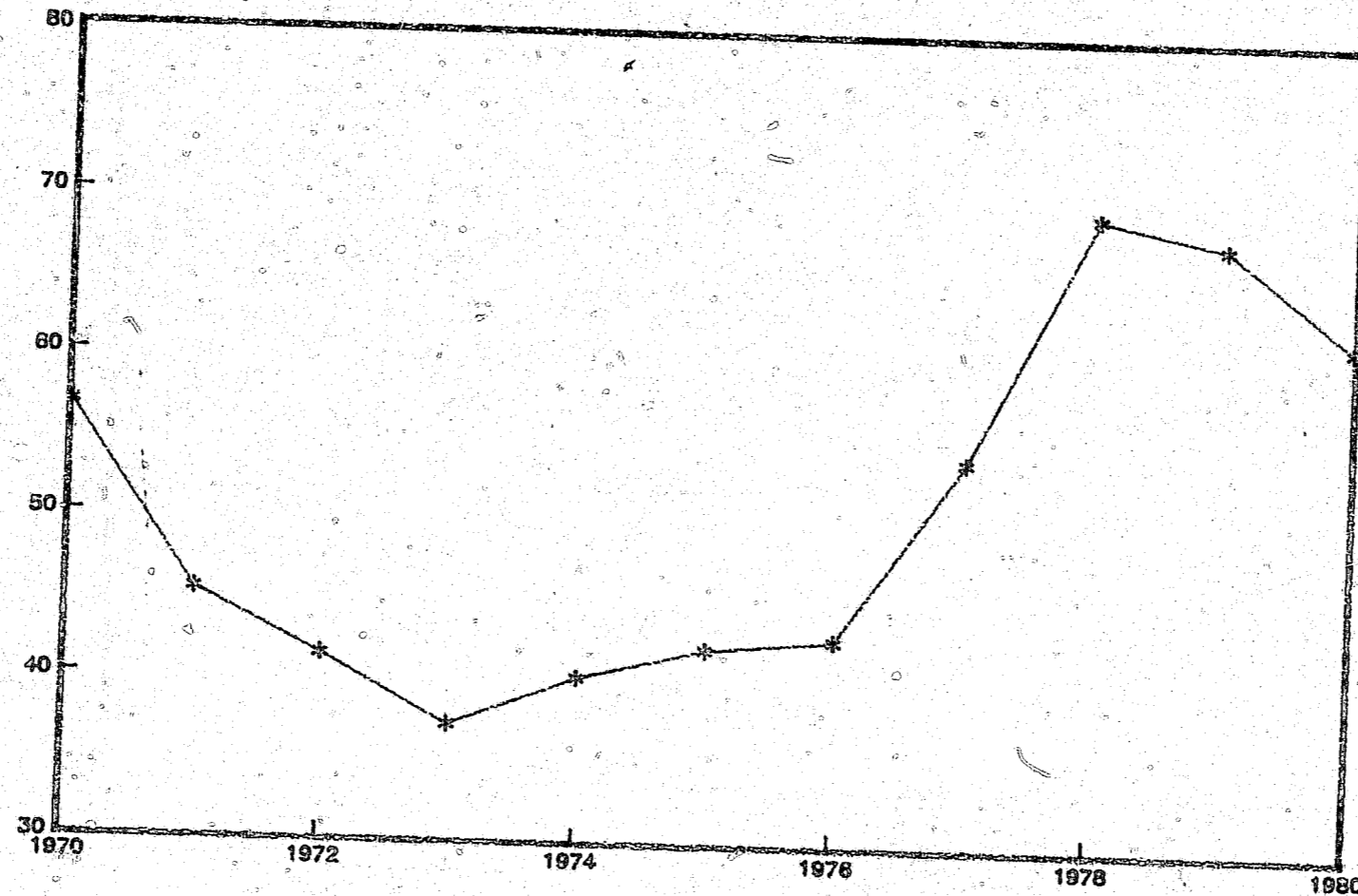
6/15/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM RESEARCH AND EVALUATION HISTORICAL EXIT FILE 1965-1980

115



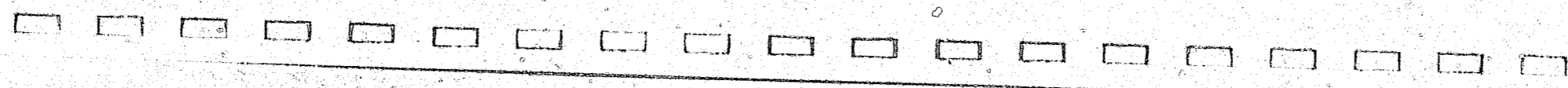
FIGURE 3-10

RELEASE RATE FOR ILLINOIS  
ADULT INSTITUTIONS 1970-1980



911

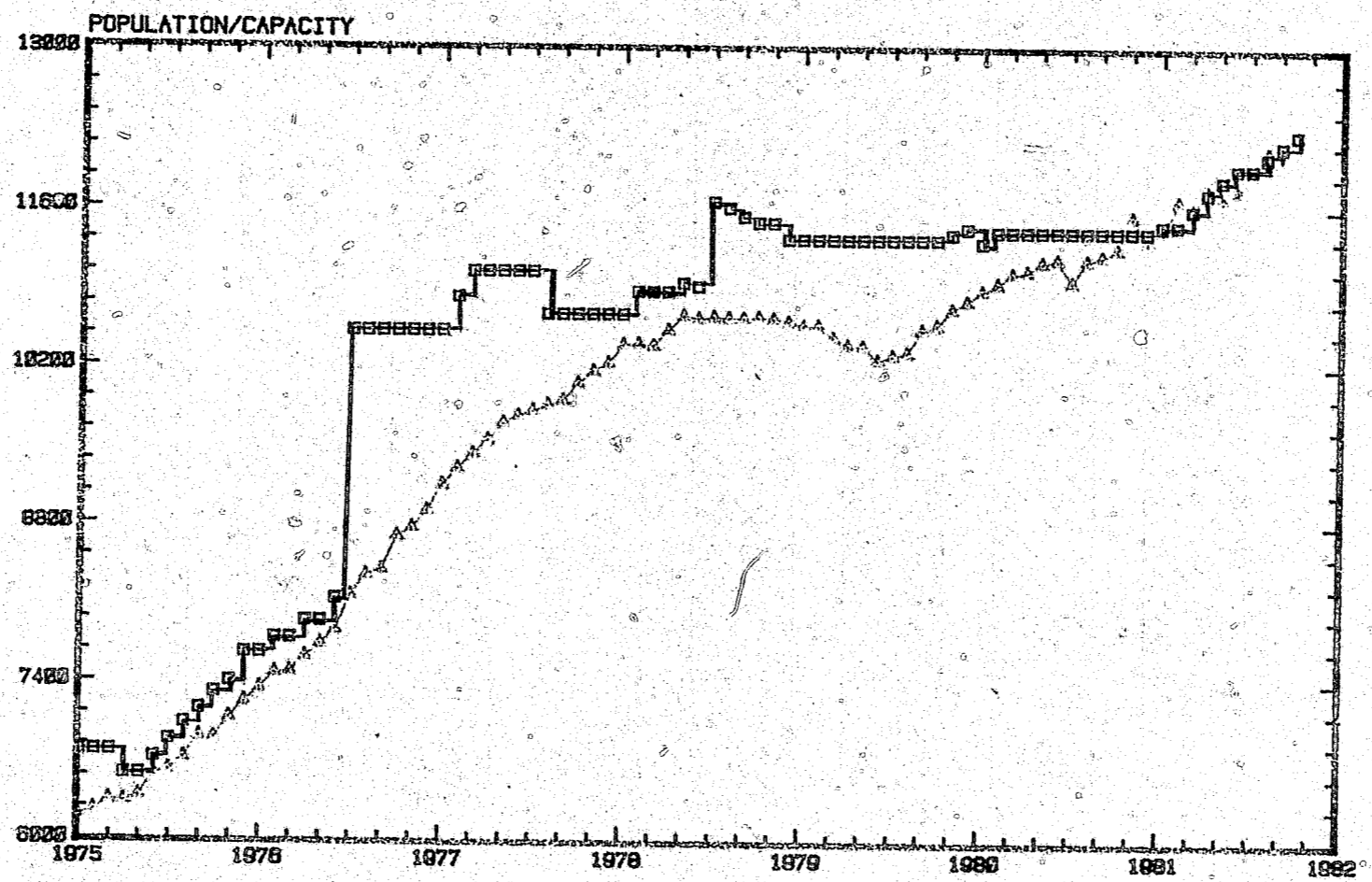
6/15/81 PLANNING UNIT/ POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DERIVED FROM RESEARCH AND EVALUATION HISTORICAL EXIT FILE



**FIGURE 3-11 IDOC ACTUAL POPULATION VS RATED CAPACITY**

FISCAL 75 THROUGH APRIL FY 81

POPULATION                      CAPACITY



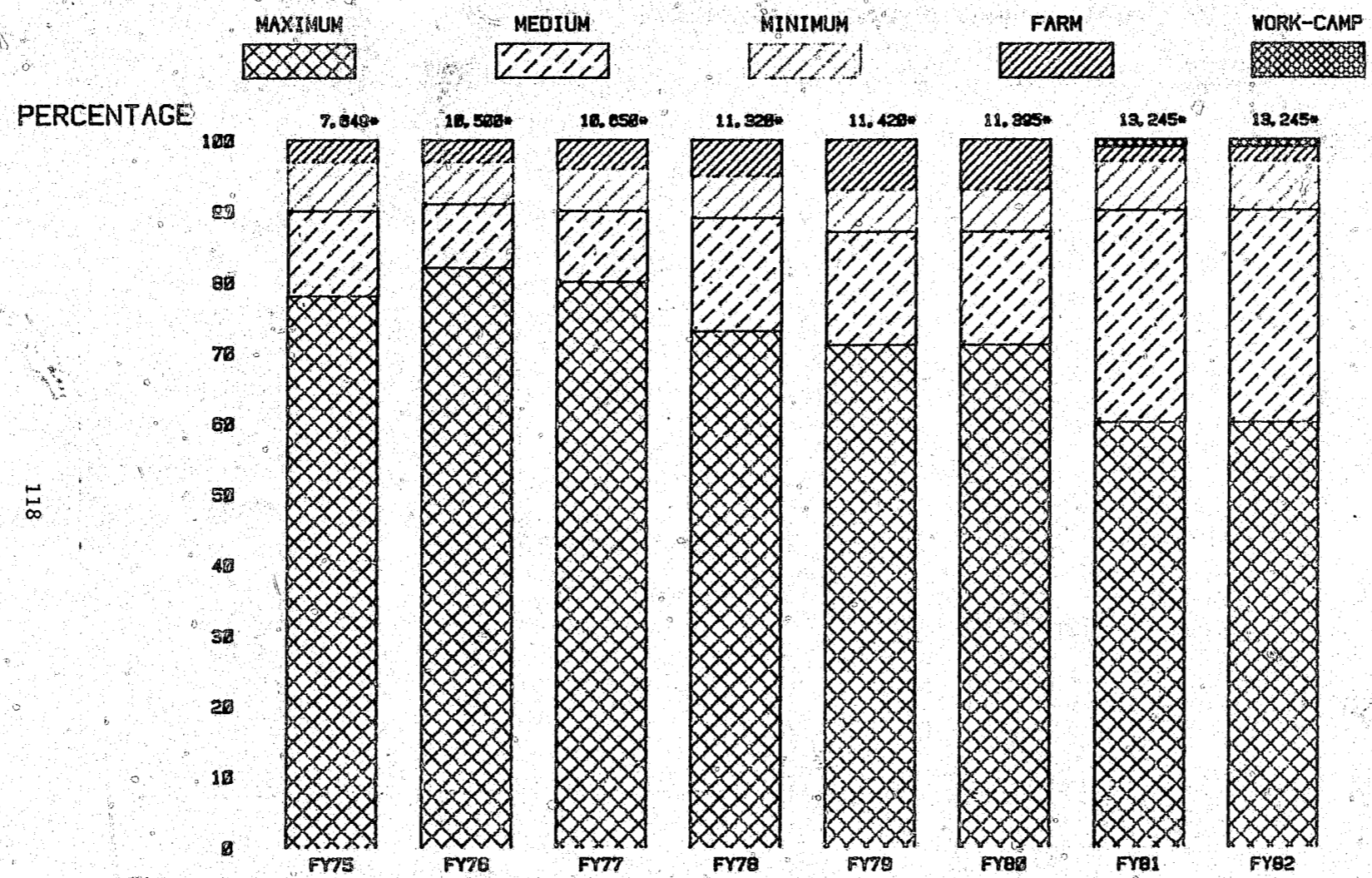
117

5/7/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
DATA SOURCE: TRANSFER COORDINATOR WEEKLY POPULATION REPORT

FIGURE 3-12

### IDOC CAPACITY

RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY DESIGNATION



118

FISCAL YEAR  
6/1/81 PLANNING UNIT/POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

\*END OF FY RATED CAPACITIES

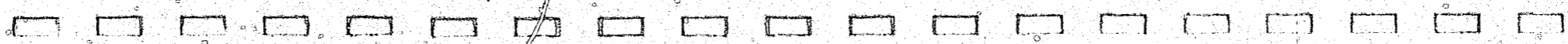
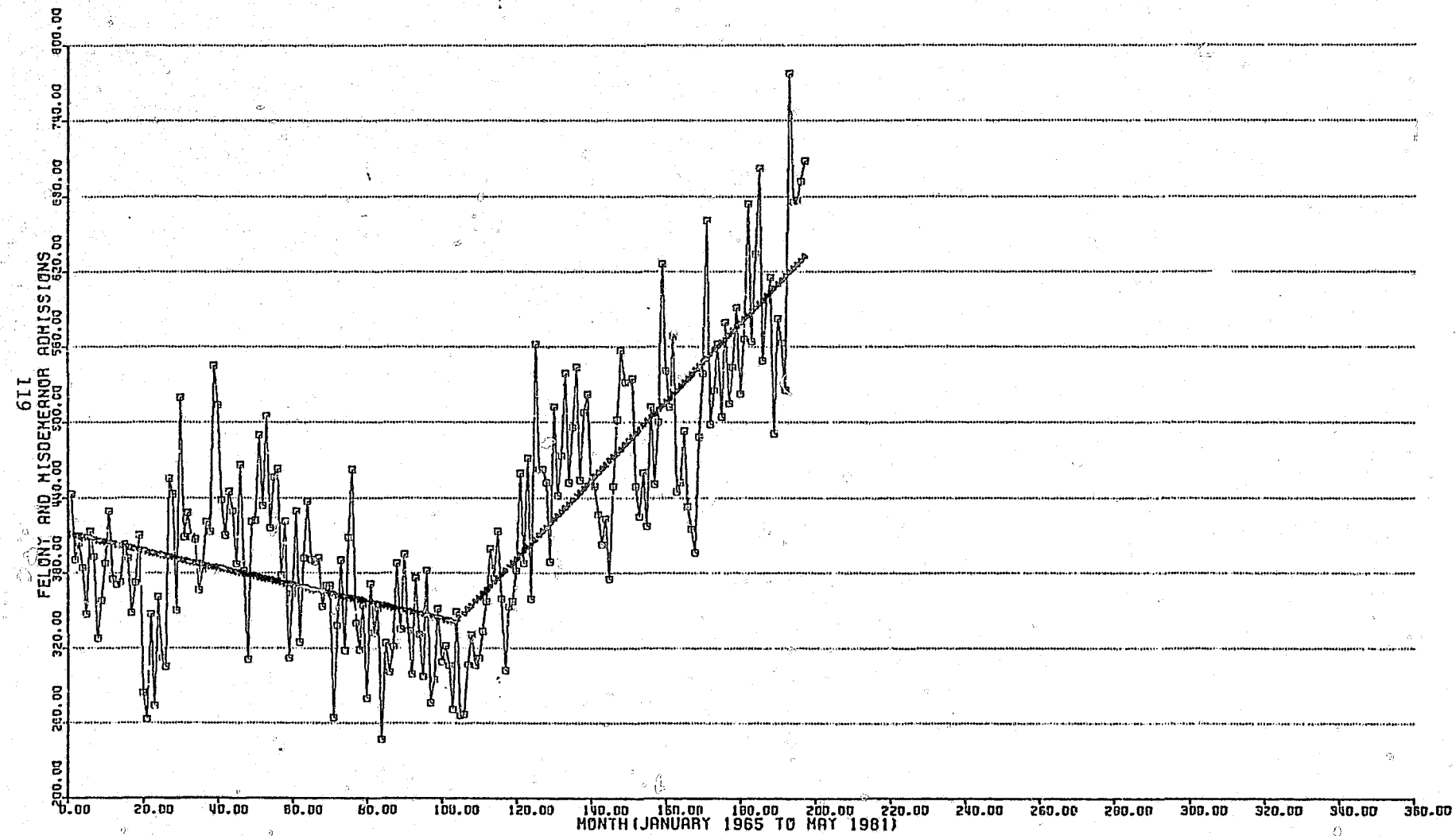


FIGURE 3-13

FIRST ADMISSIONS TO IDOC: 1965-1981 (FEL. AND MISD.)

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 104.304  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 411.509  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -0.684  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 3.126



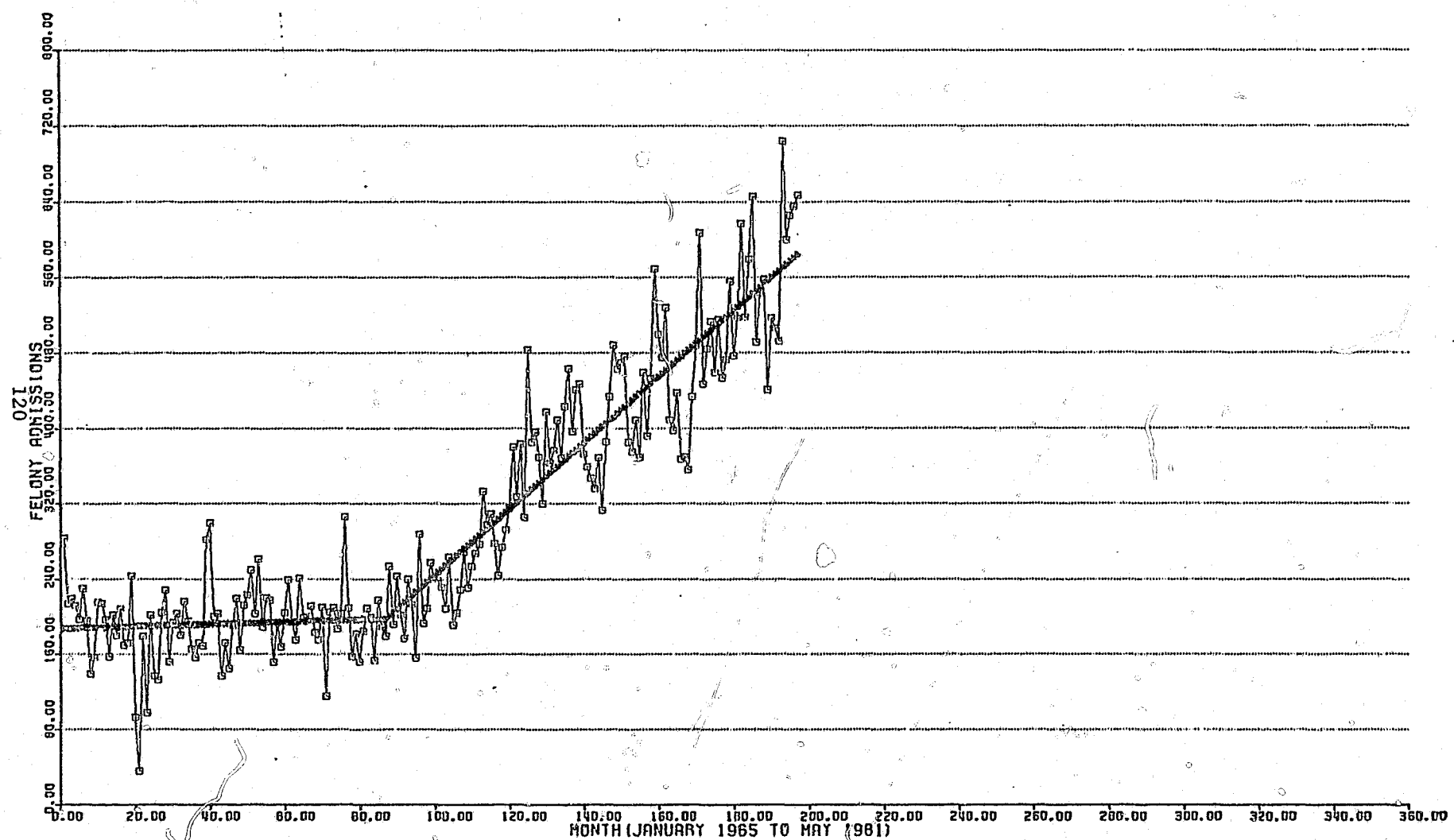
ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

FIGURE 3-13A

IDOC FELONY ADMISSIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 87.000  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 186.961  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = 0.117  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 3.512



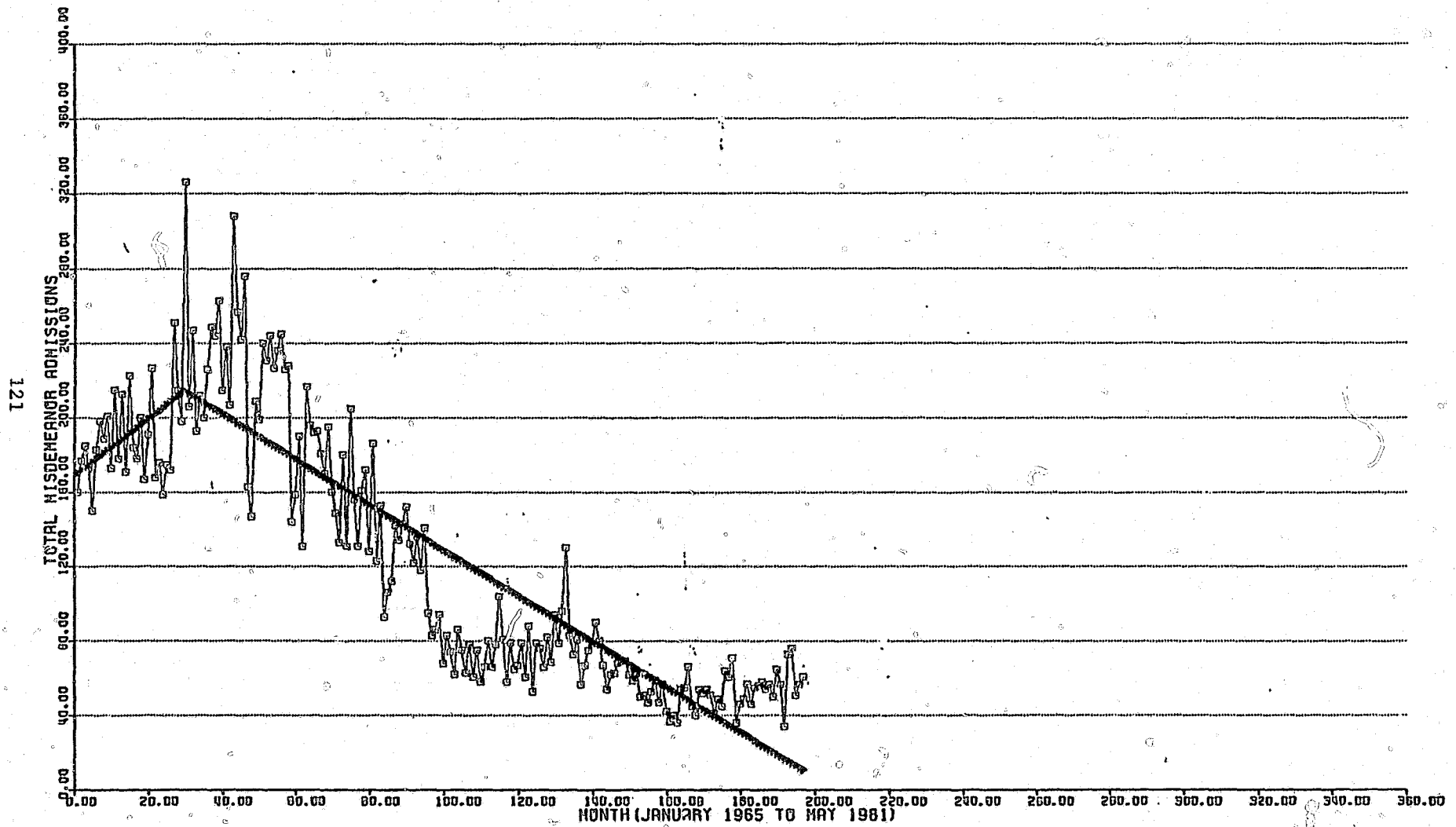
ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

FIGURE 3-13B

IDOC MISDEMEANOR ADMISSIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 30.000  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 168,429  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = 1.536  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = -1.223



121

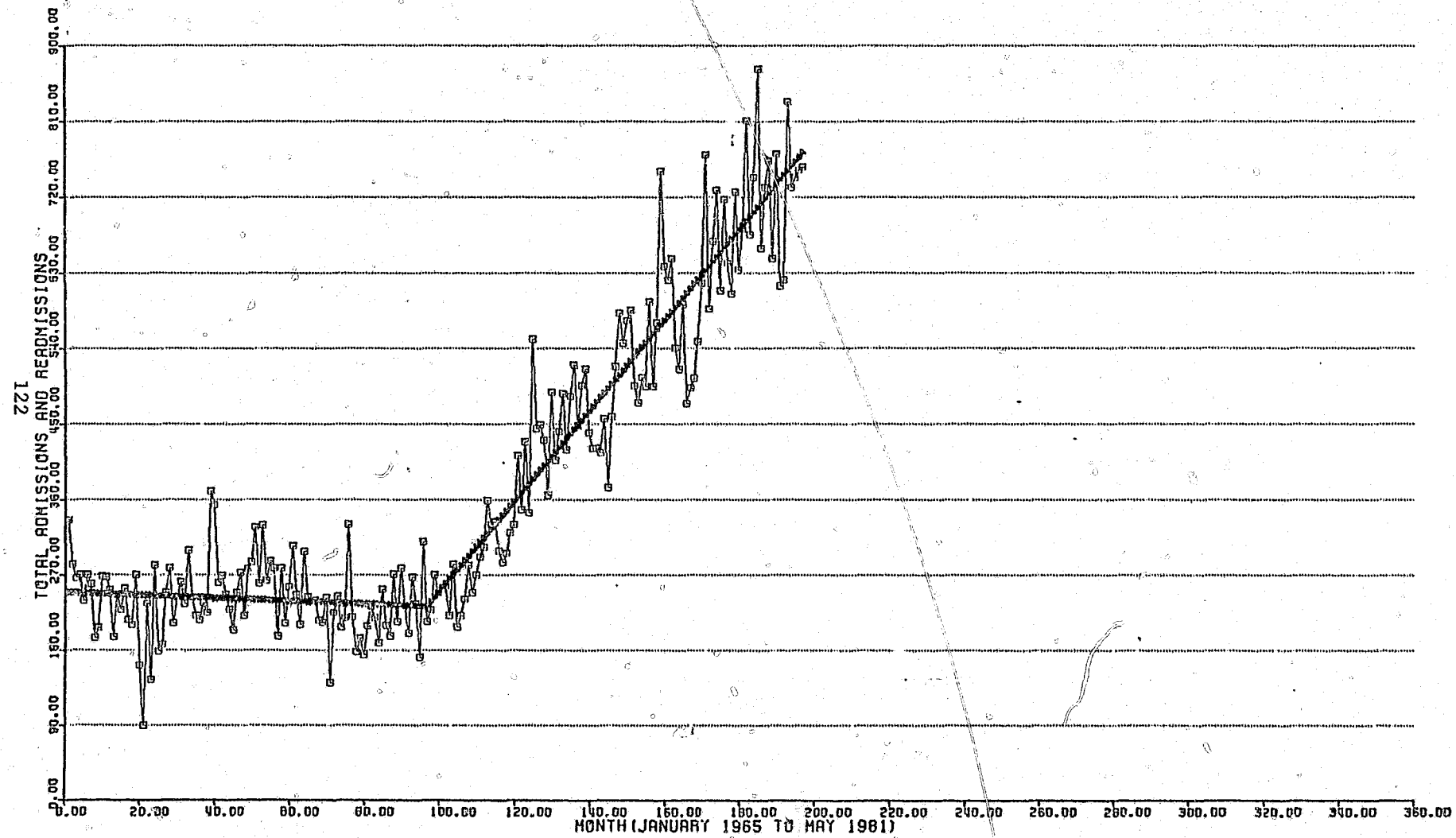
ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

FIGURE 3-13C

IDOC FELONY ADMISSIONS AND READMISSIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 97.330  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 249.426  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -0.176  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 5.401



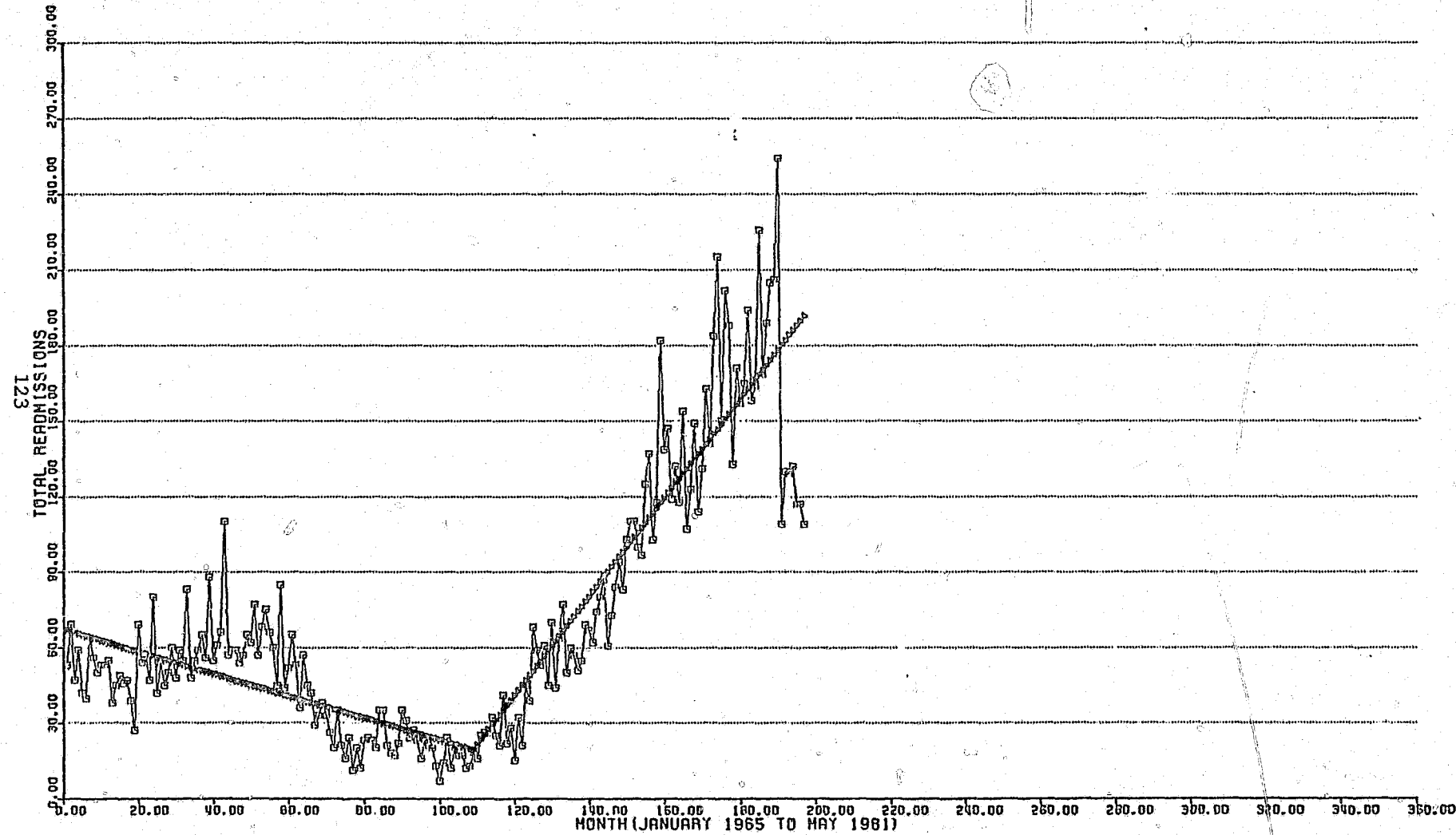
I/LEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

FIGURE 3-13D

IDOC READMISSIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = △

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 109.965  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 67.168  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -0.440  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 1.960



ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

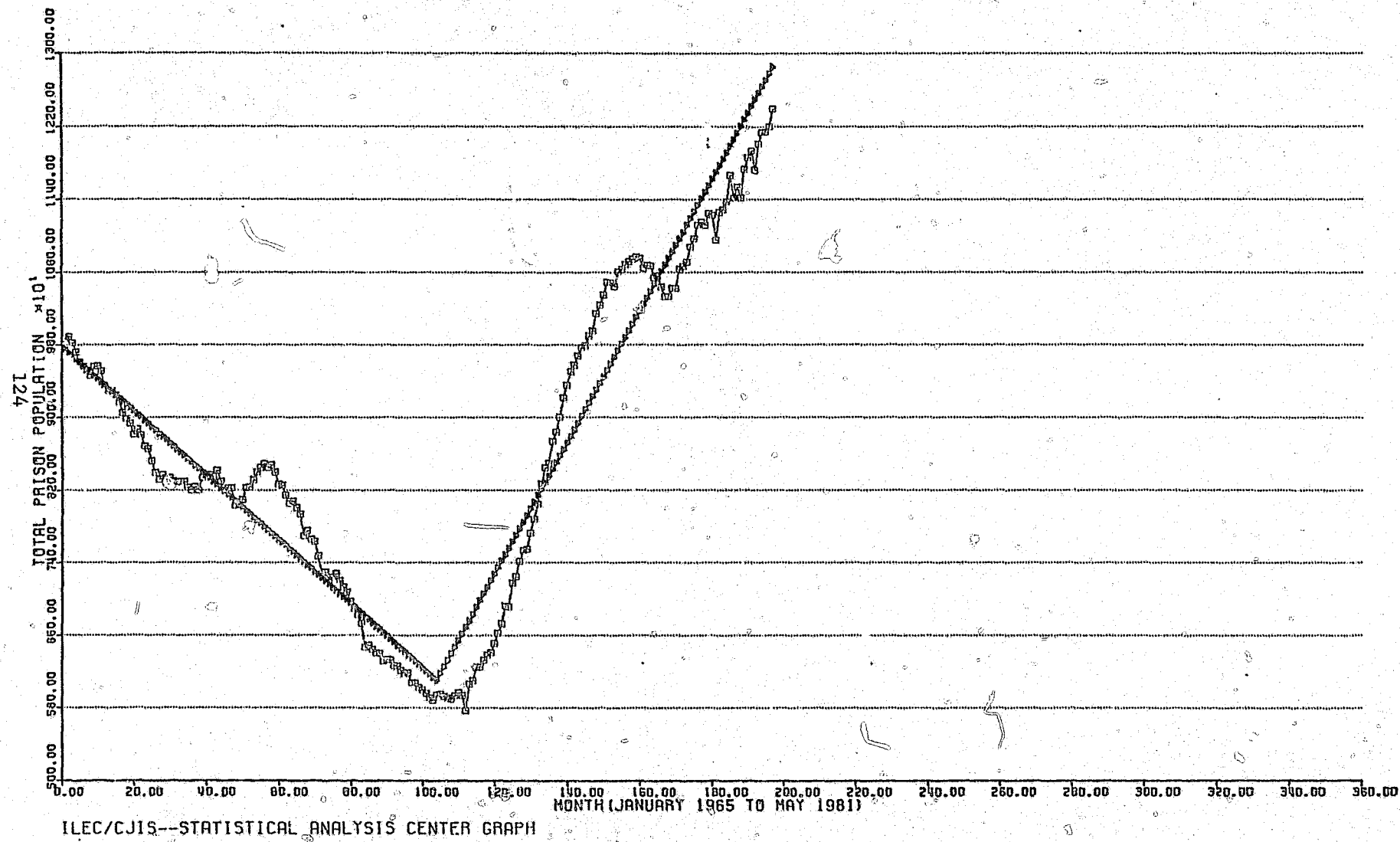


FIGURE 3-14

IDOC PRISON POPULATIONS: 1965-1981 (EXC. CENTERS)

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 104.976  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 9783.847  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -35.403  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 72.555



**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 5**

FIGURE 3-15

IDOC PRISON AND CENTER POPULATIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 105.348  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 9738.941  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -33.778  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 79.010

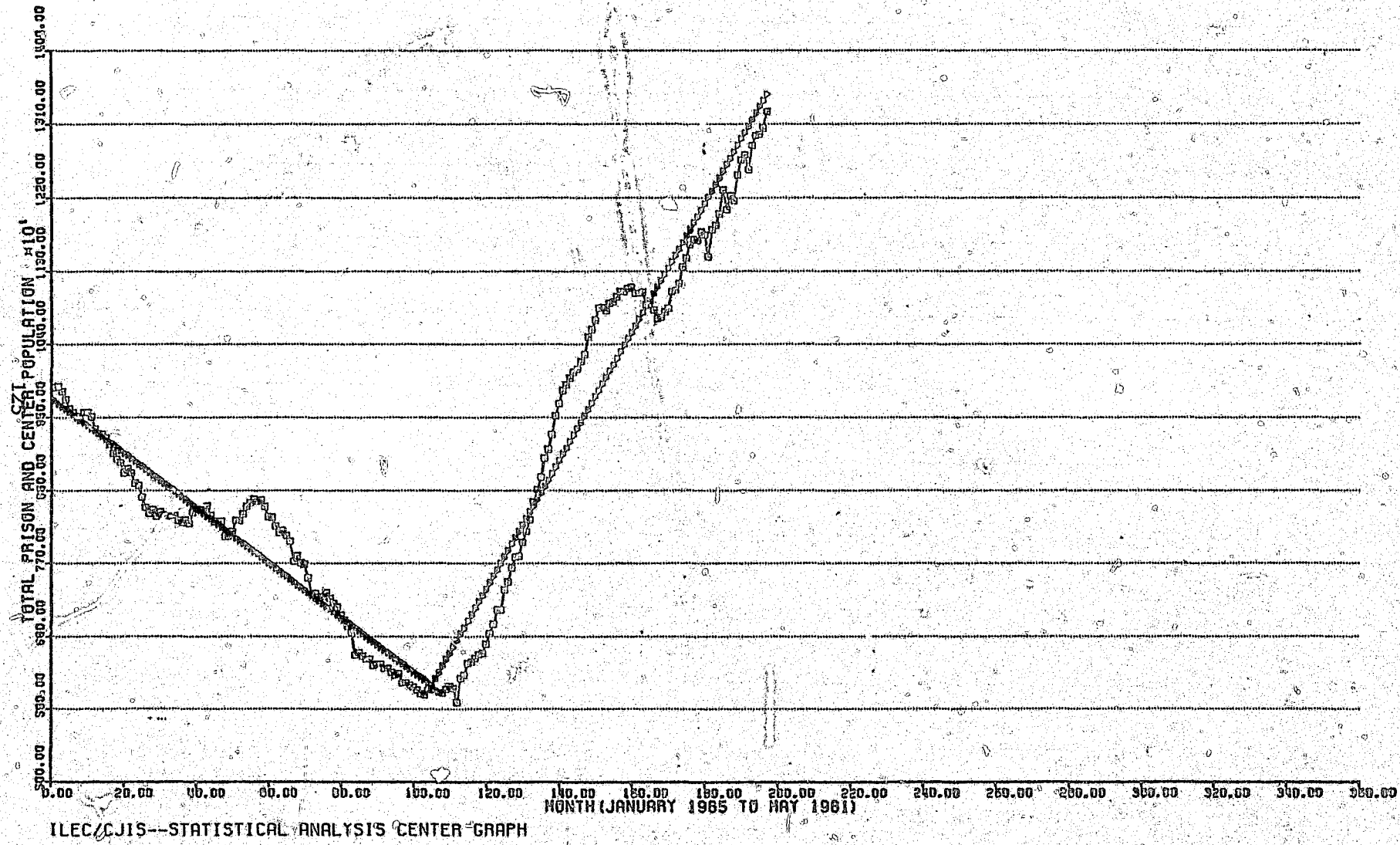
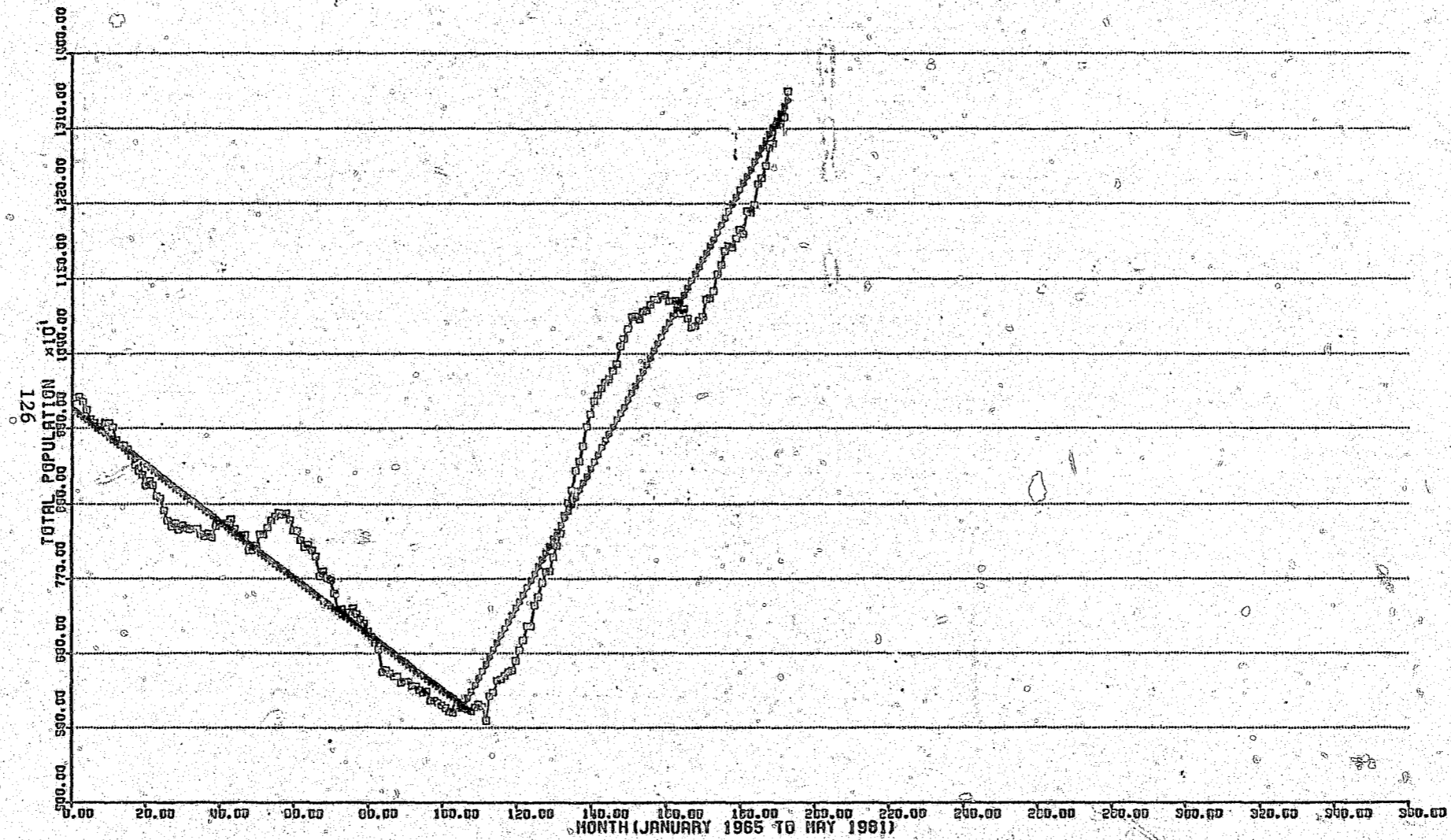


FIGURE 3-16

ESTIMATED INST. POPULATION WITH EARLY RELEASES: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲  
(EARLY RELEASES ARE INCLUDED AS IF THEY WERE  
STILL IN PRISON UP TO THEIR SCHEDULED RELEASE)

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 106.447  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 9739.612  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -33.796  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 83.676



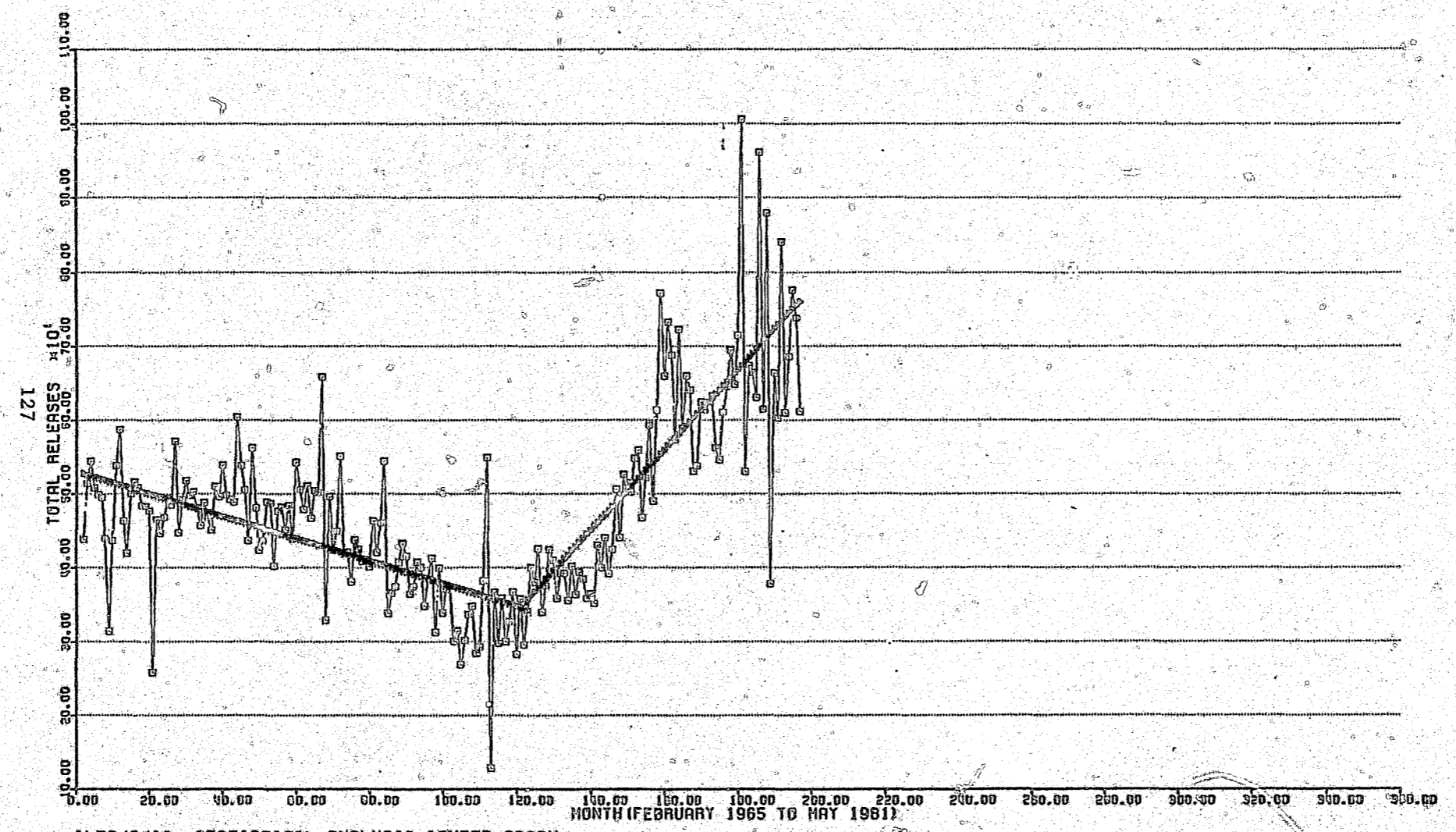
ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

FIGURE 3-17

ESTIMATED RELEASES FROM IDOC INSTITUTIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 122.000  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 529.928  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -1.519  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 5.462



ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

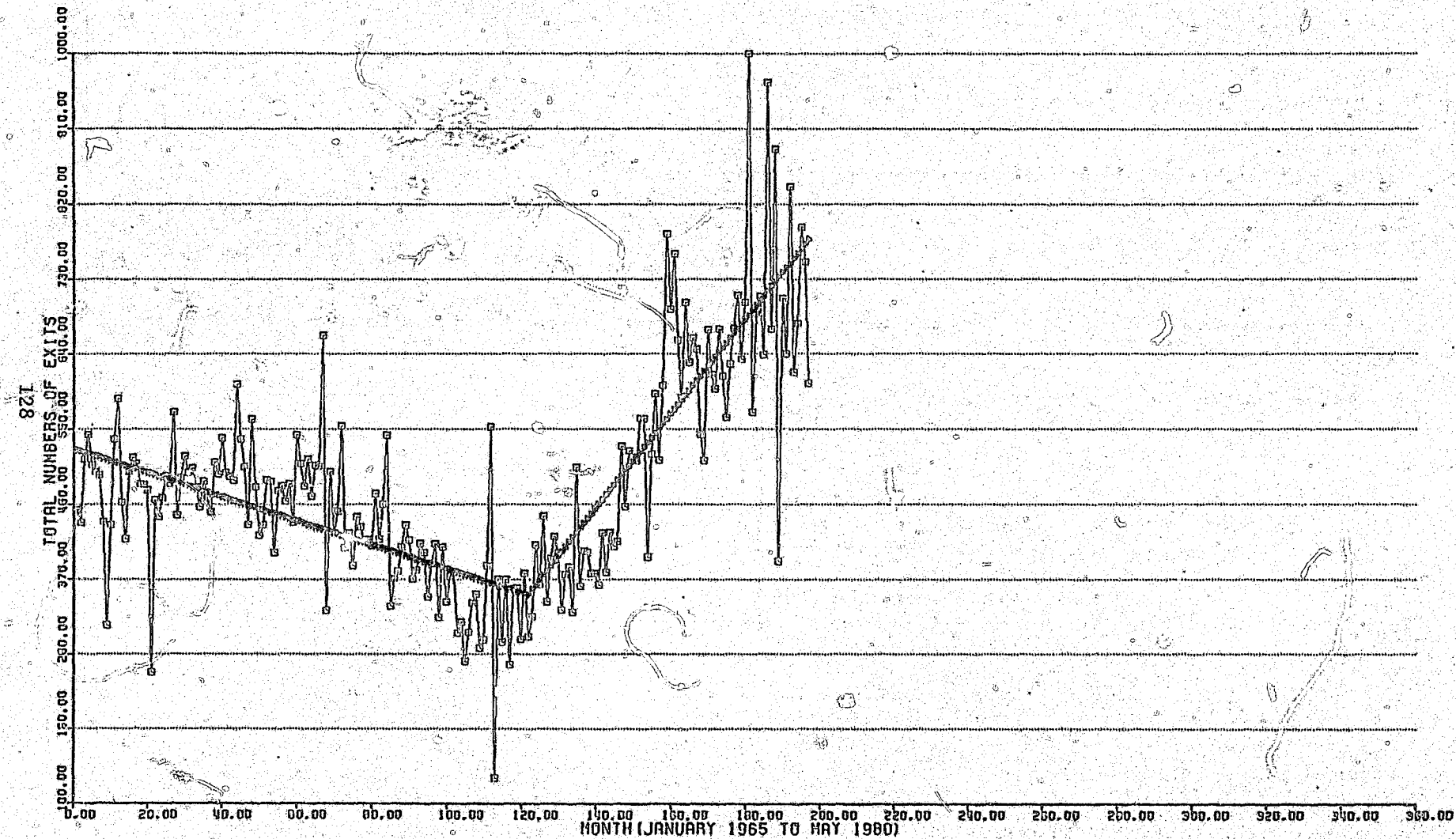
127

FIGURE 3-18

ESTIMATED EXITS FROM ILL. PRISONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = ▲  
(RELEASE TO THE COMMUNITY AND NET TRANSFERS  
TO COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS)

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 122.838  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 526.630  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = -1.436  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 5.671



ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

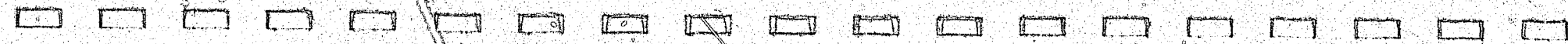
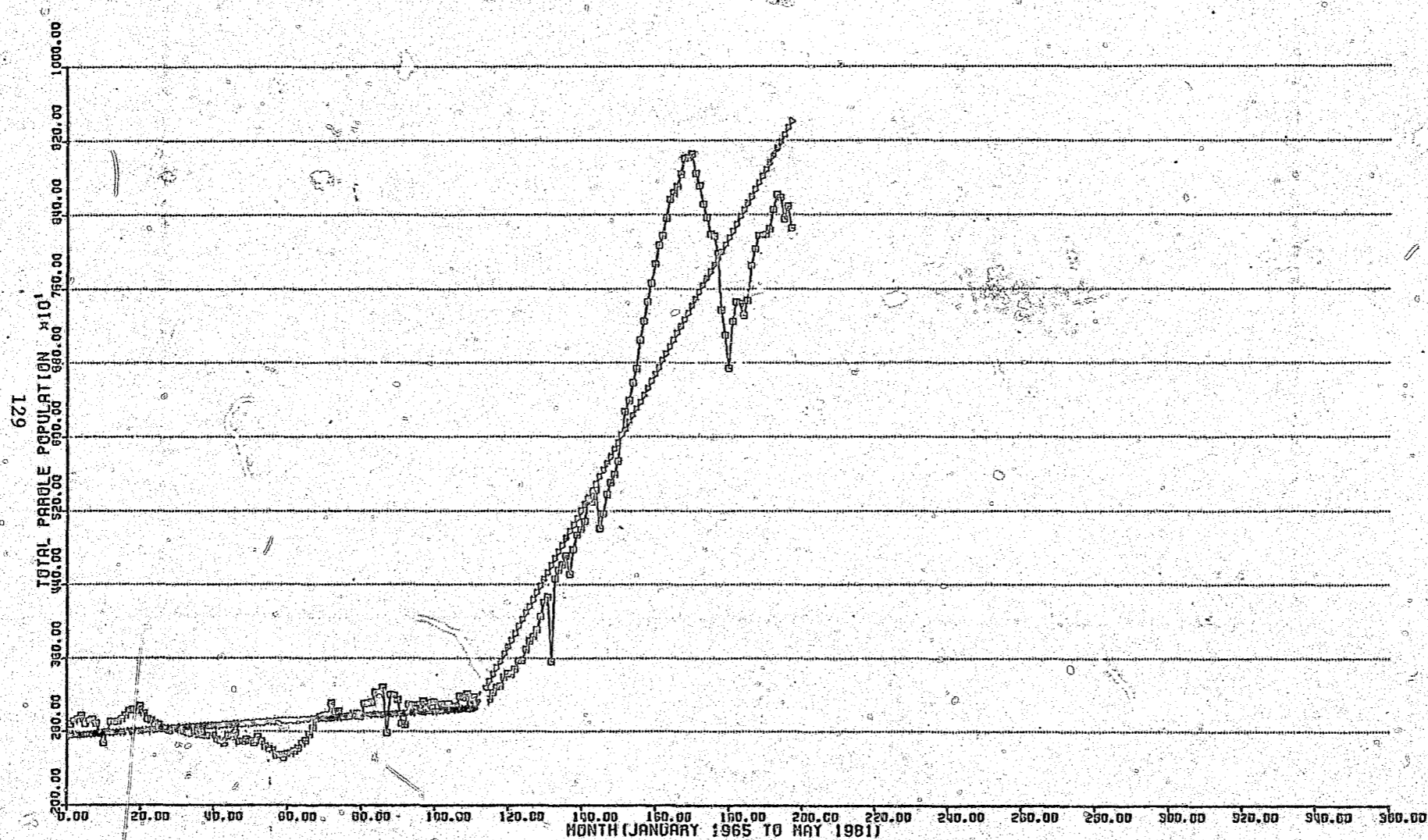


FIGURE 3-19

IDOC PAROLE POPULATIONS: 1965-1981

RAW DATA SERIES = □  
TWO-SEGMENT LINE = △

TWO-SEGMENT LINE: TURNING POINT = 111.114  
SEGMENT 1 Y-INTERCEPT = 2744.612  
SEGMENT 1 SLOPE = 2.711  
SEGMENT 2 SLOPE = 73.884

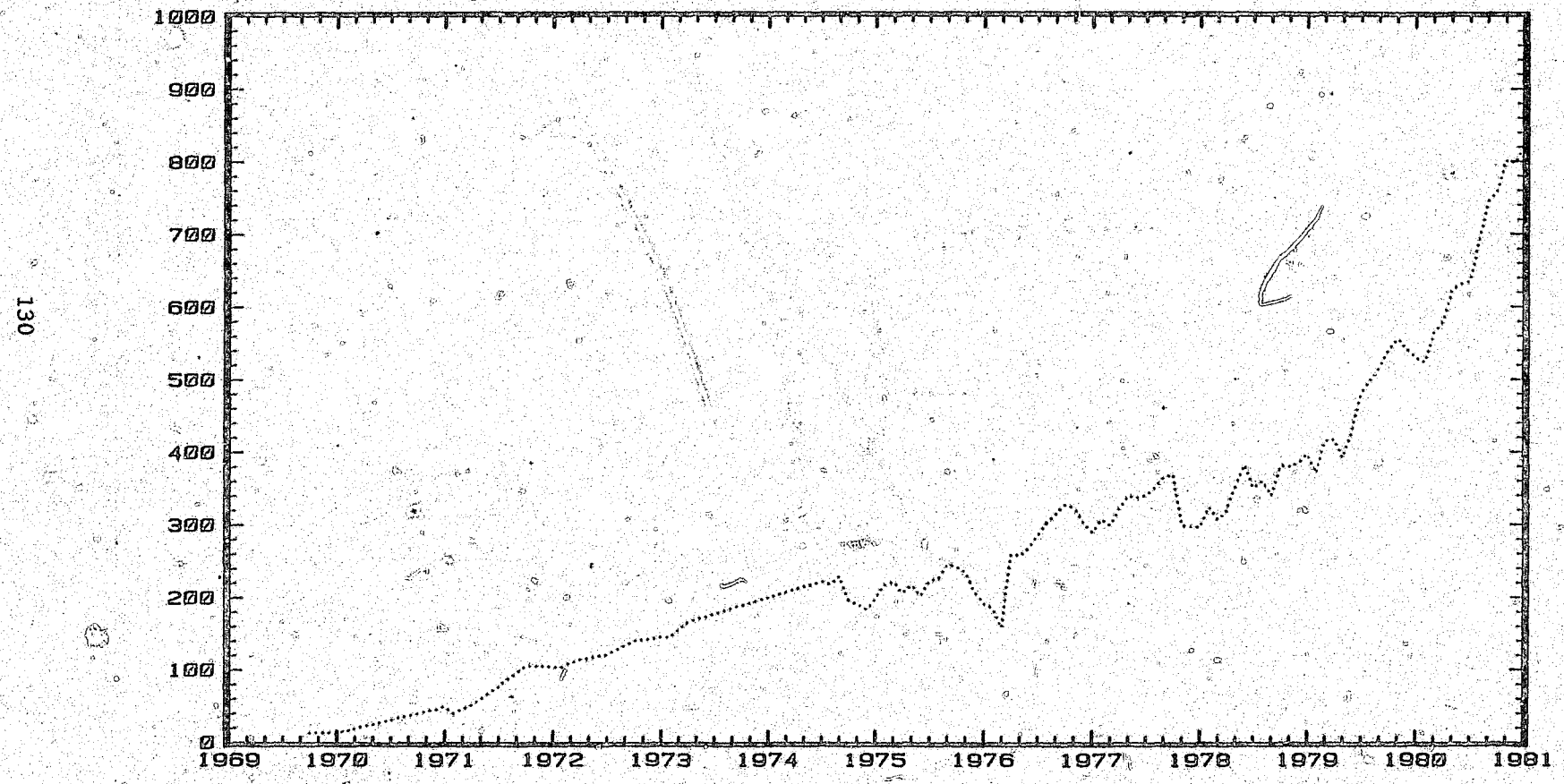


ILEC/CJIS--STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTER GRAPH

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FIGURE 3-20

IDOC COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER POPULATION  
1969 THROUGH 1980

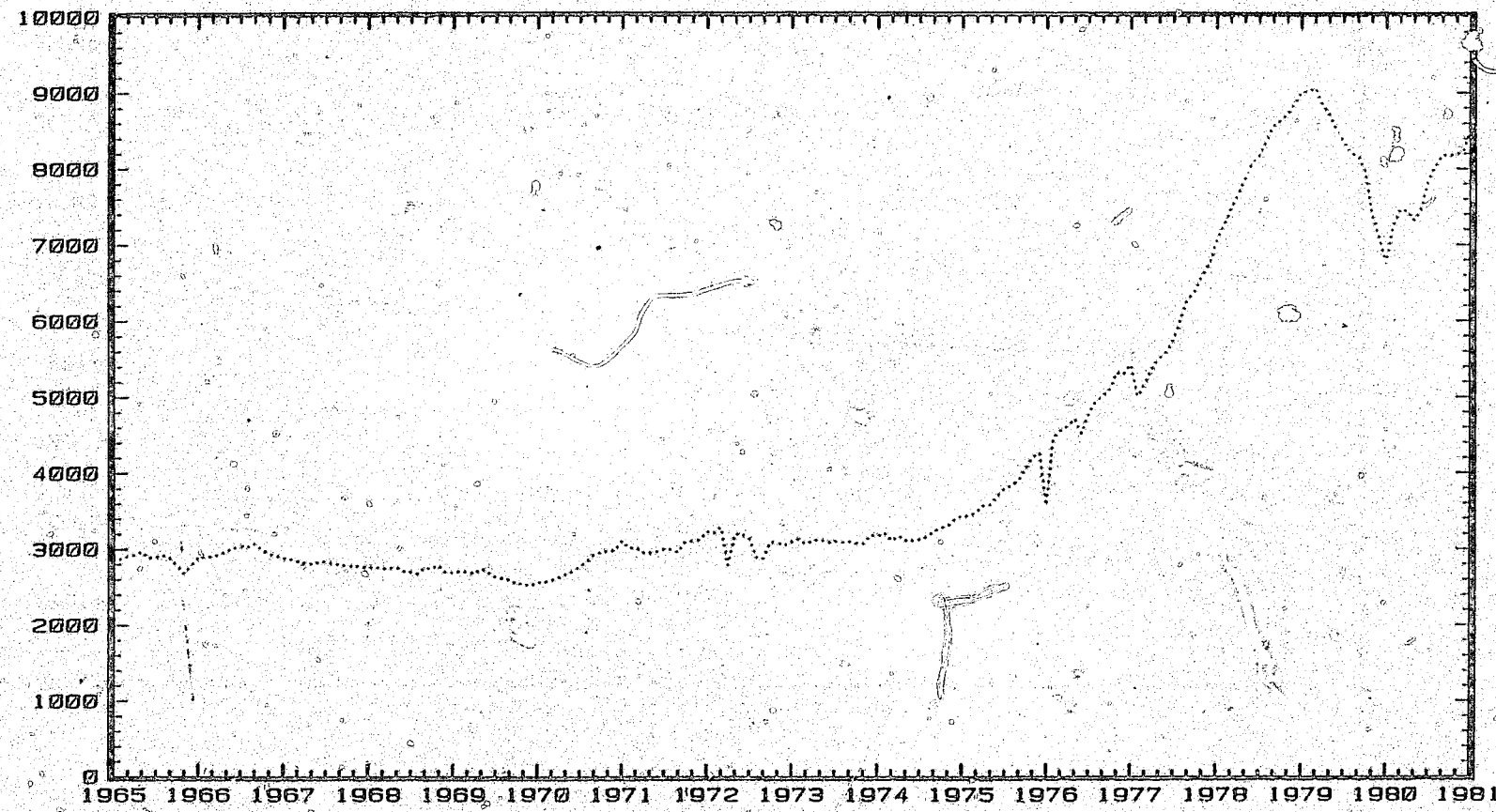


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FIGURE 3-21

IDOC COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASELOAD  
1965 THROUGH 1980



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FIGURE 3-22

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASELOADS

132

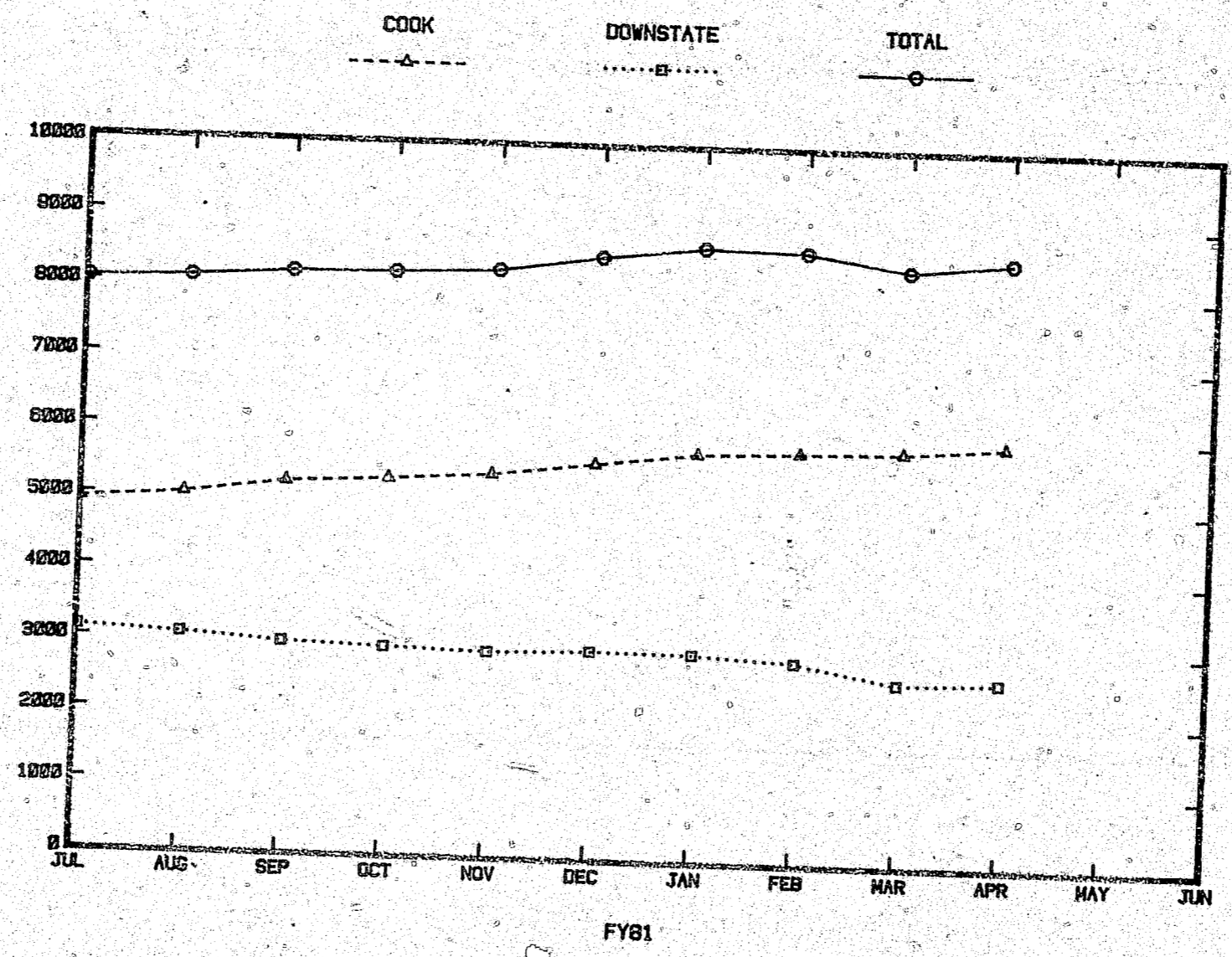
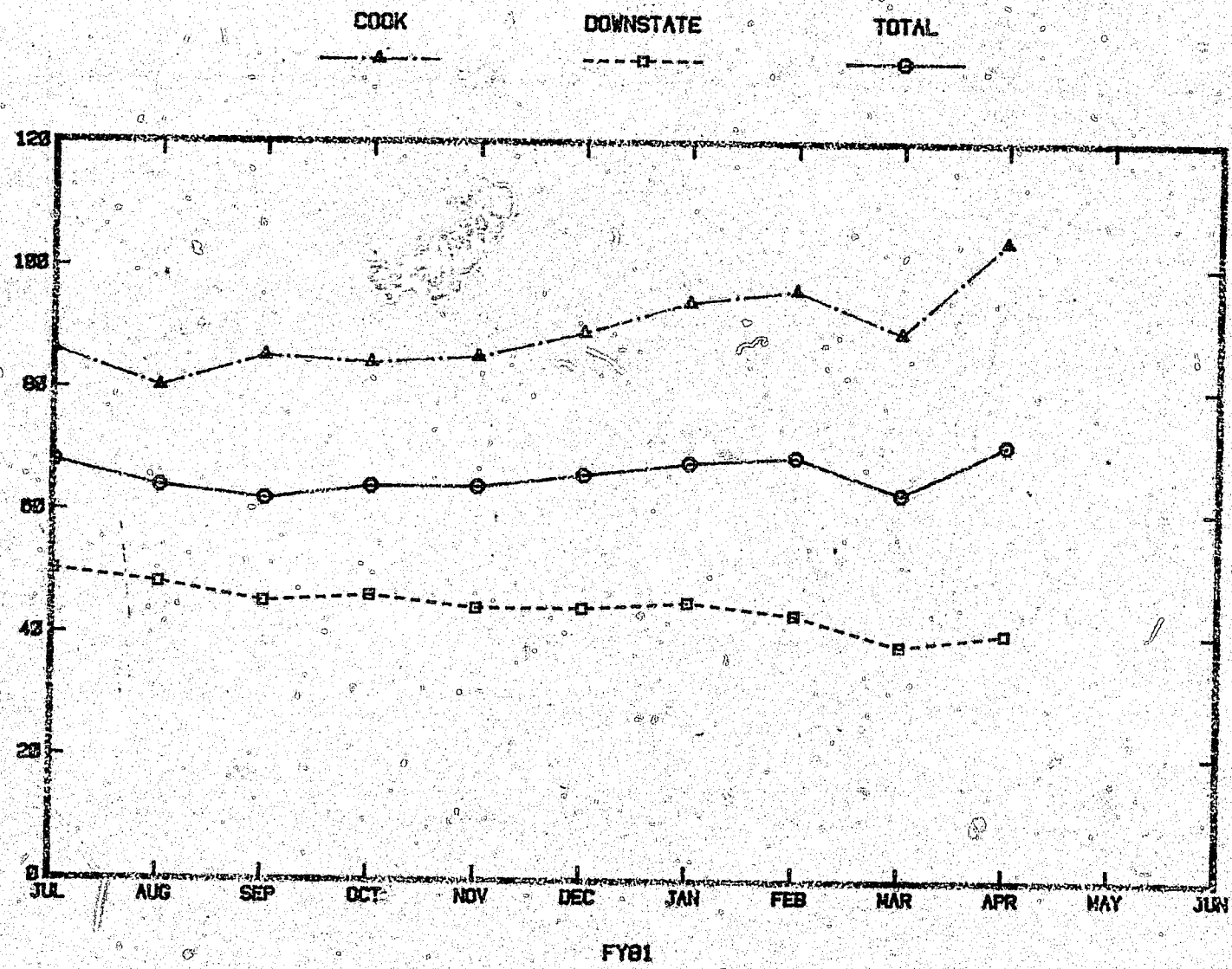


FIGURE 3-23

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

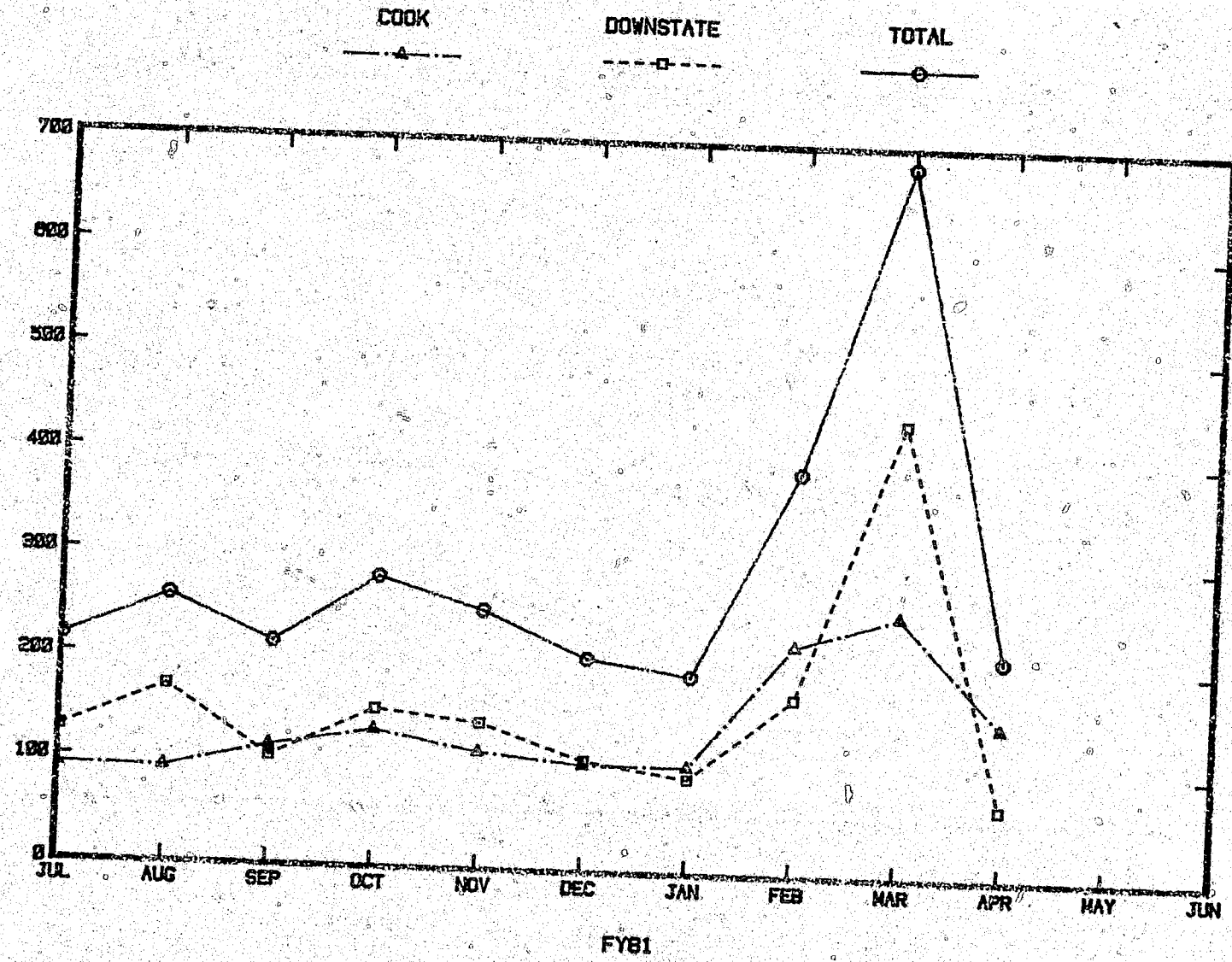
AVERAGE CASELOAD PER AGENT



133

FIGURE 3-24

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION DISCHARGES



134

FIGURE 3-25

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION VIOLATORS RETURNED

135

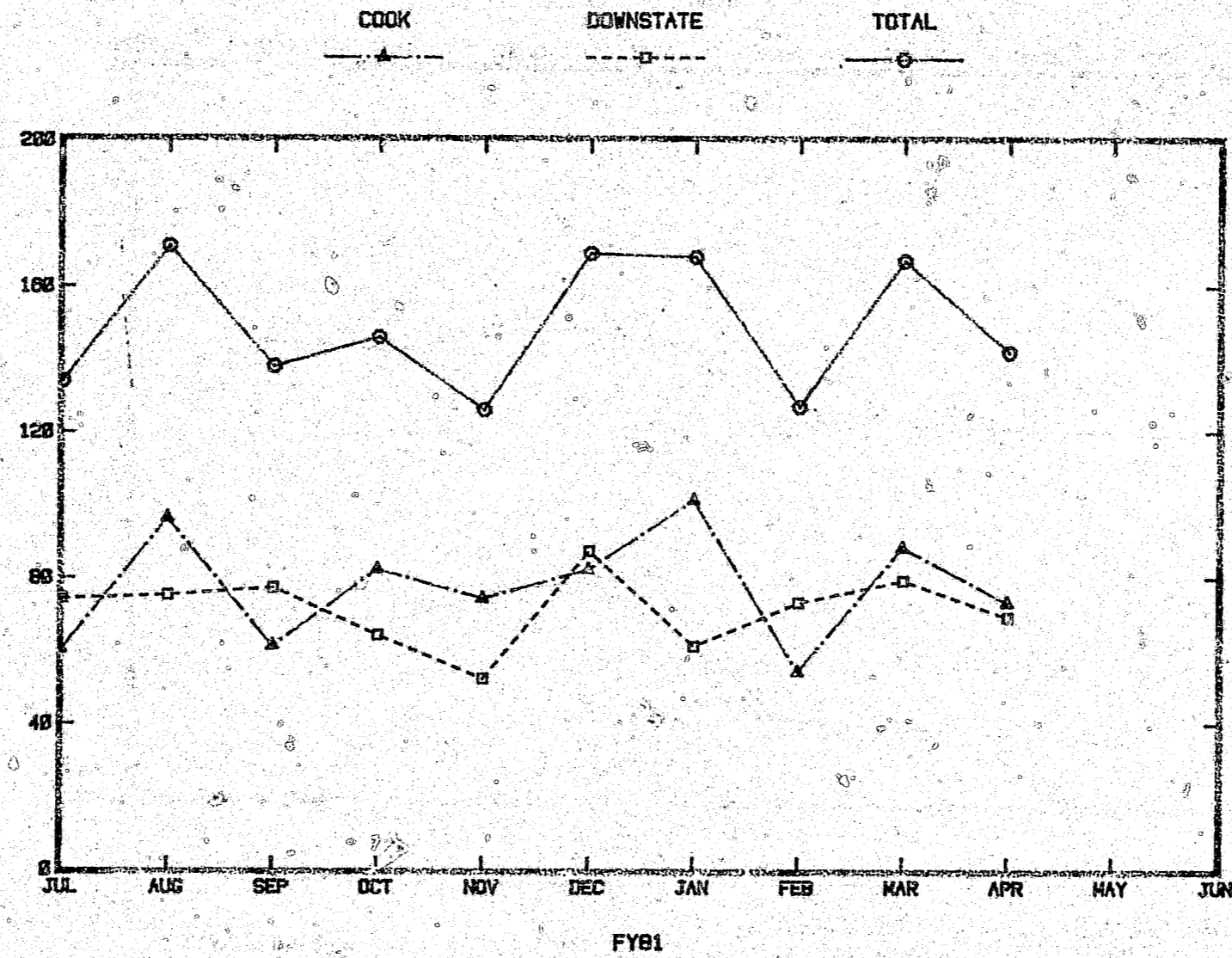


FIGURE 3-26

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

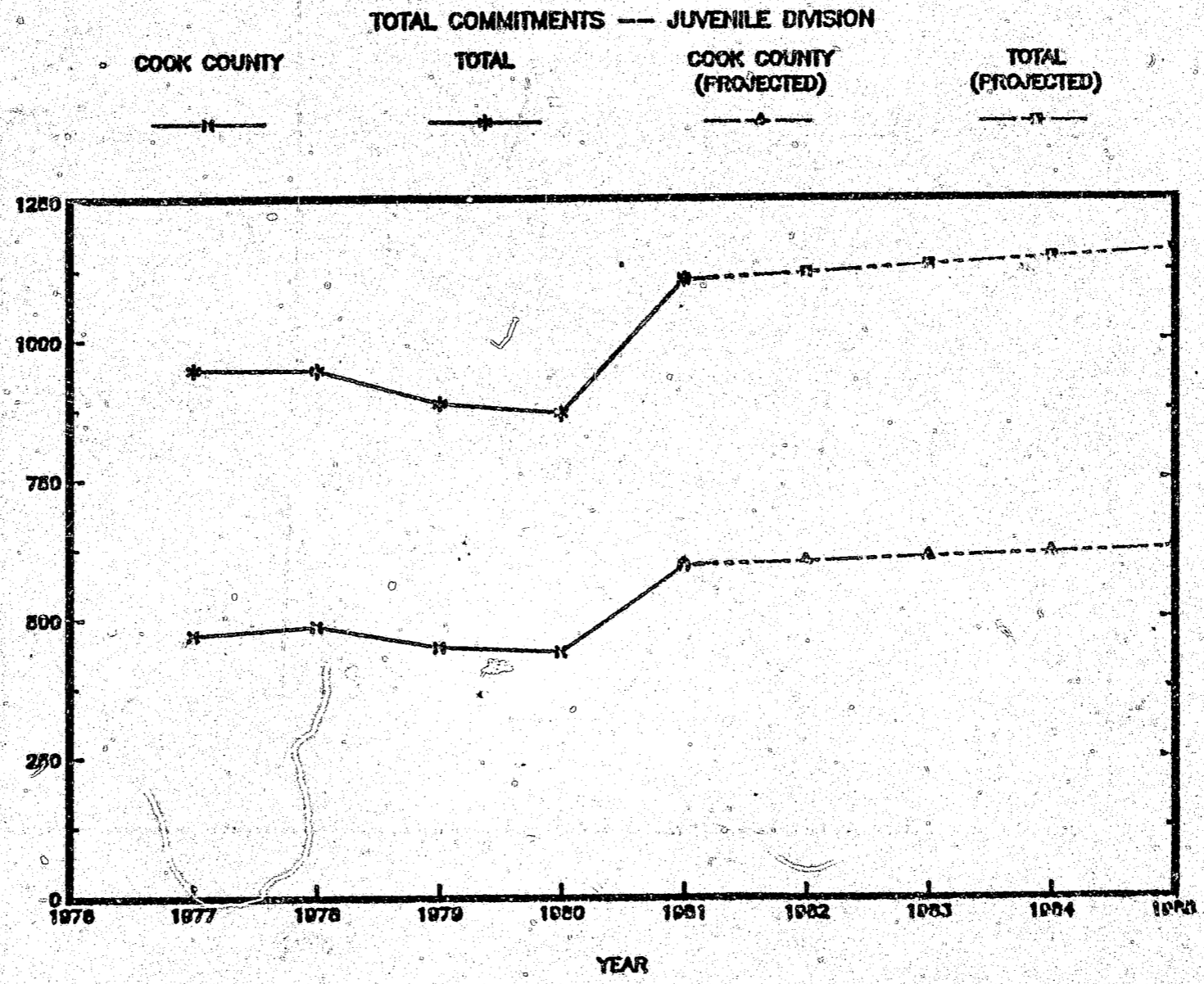


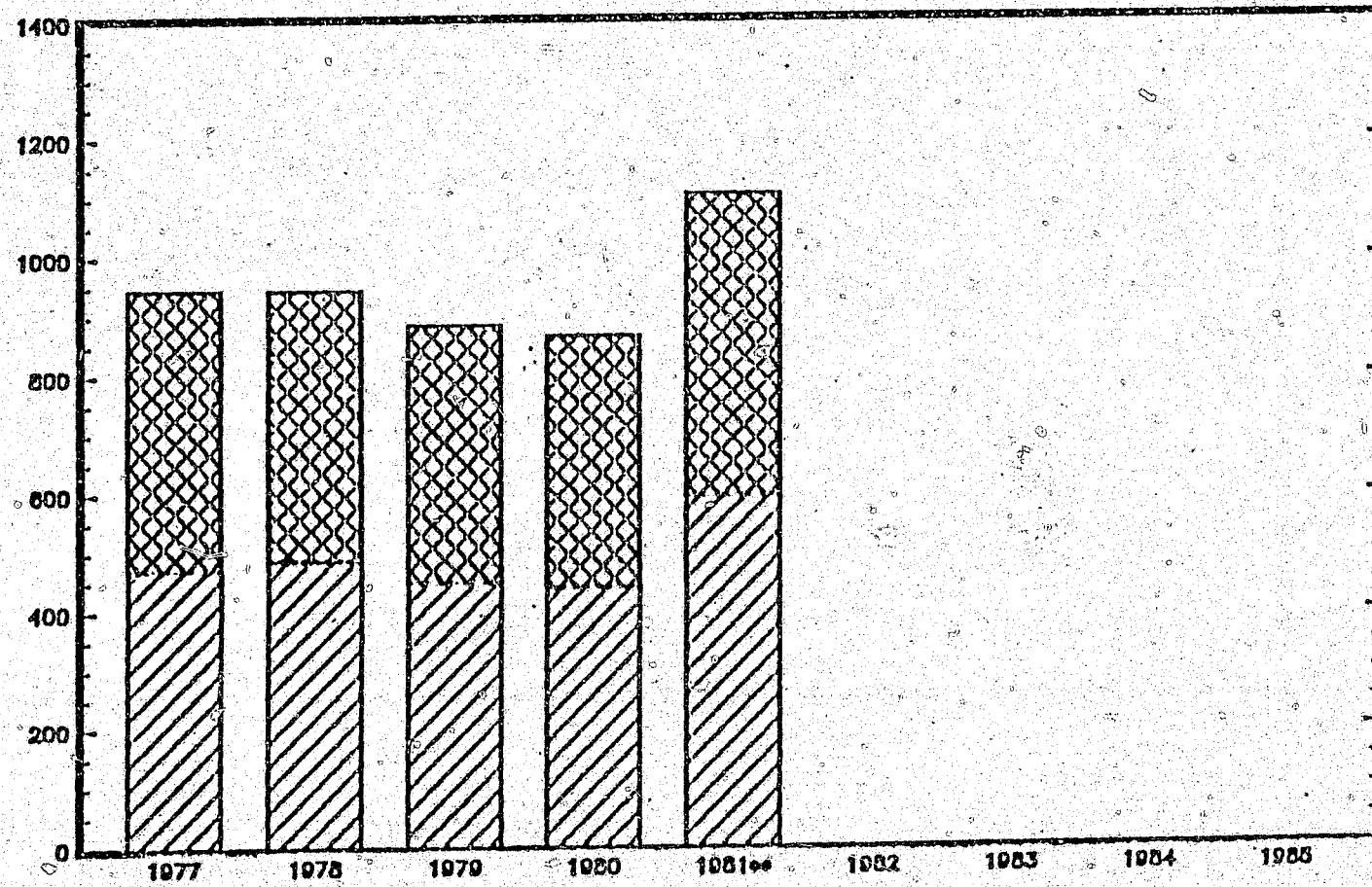
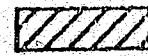
FIGURE 3-27

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TOTAL COMMITMENTS — JUVENILE DIVISION

COOK COUNTY

DOWNSTATE

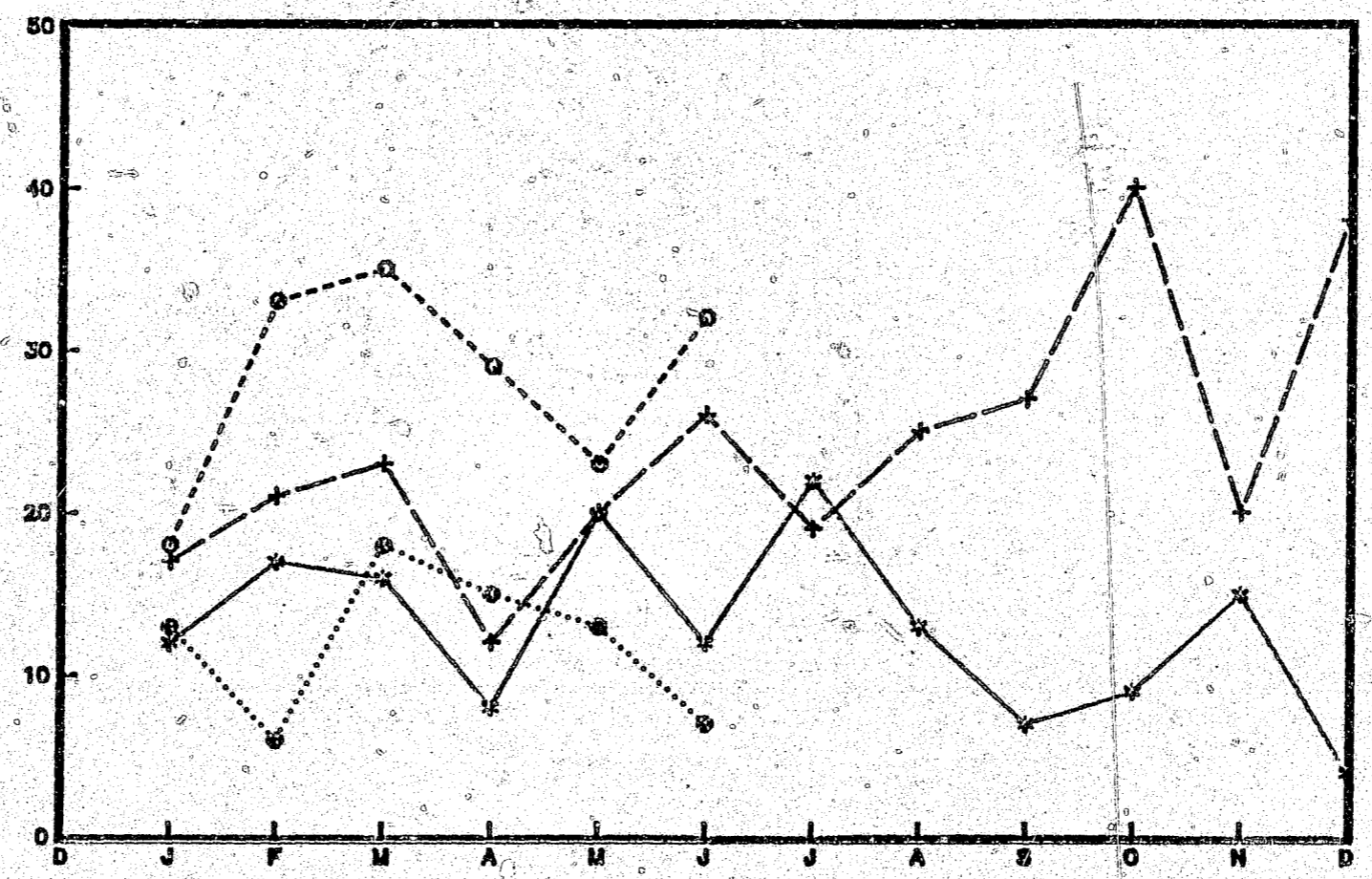


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FIGURE 3-28 ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE COMMITMENTS EXCLUDING COOK COUNTY

NORTHERN ILLINOIS 1980  
NORTHERN ILLINOIS 1981 (TO DATE)  
CENT/SOUTHERN ILL 1980  
CENT/SOUTHERN ILL 1981 (TO DATE)



PREPARED BY: PLANNING/POLICY DEVELOPMENT (JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT)

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FIGURE 3-29

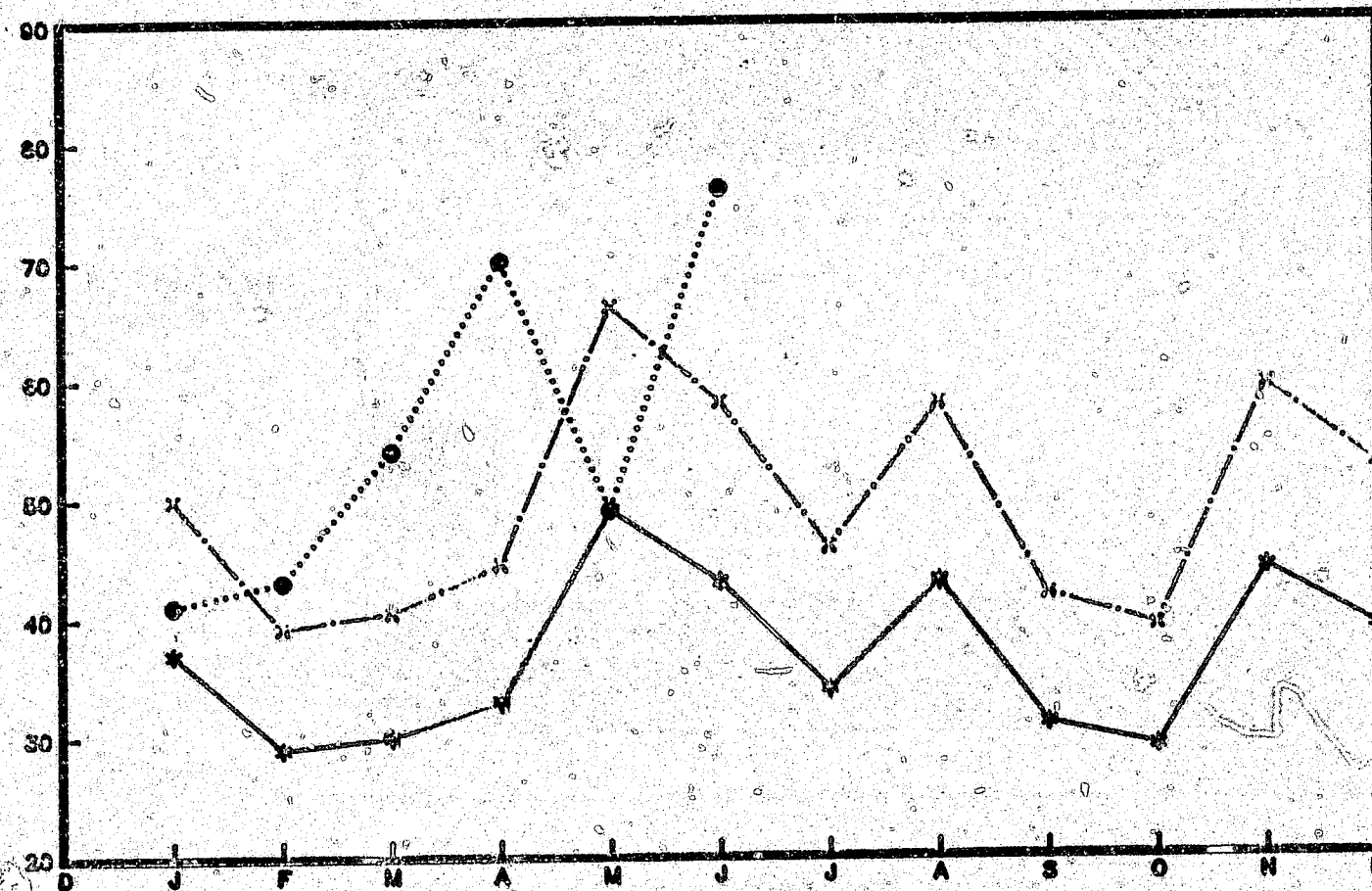
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE COMMITMENTS FROM COOK COUNTY

1980

1981 ACTUAL  
(THRU JUNE 30)

1981 PROJECTED



SOURCE: COOK COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

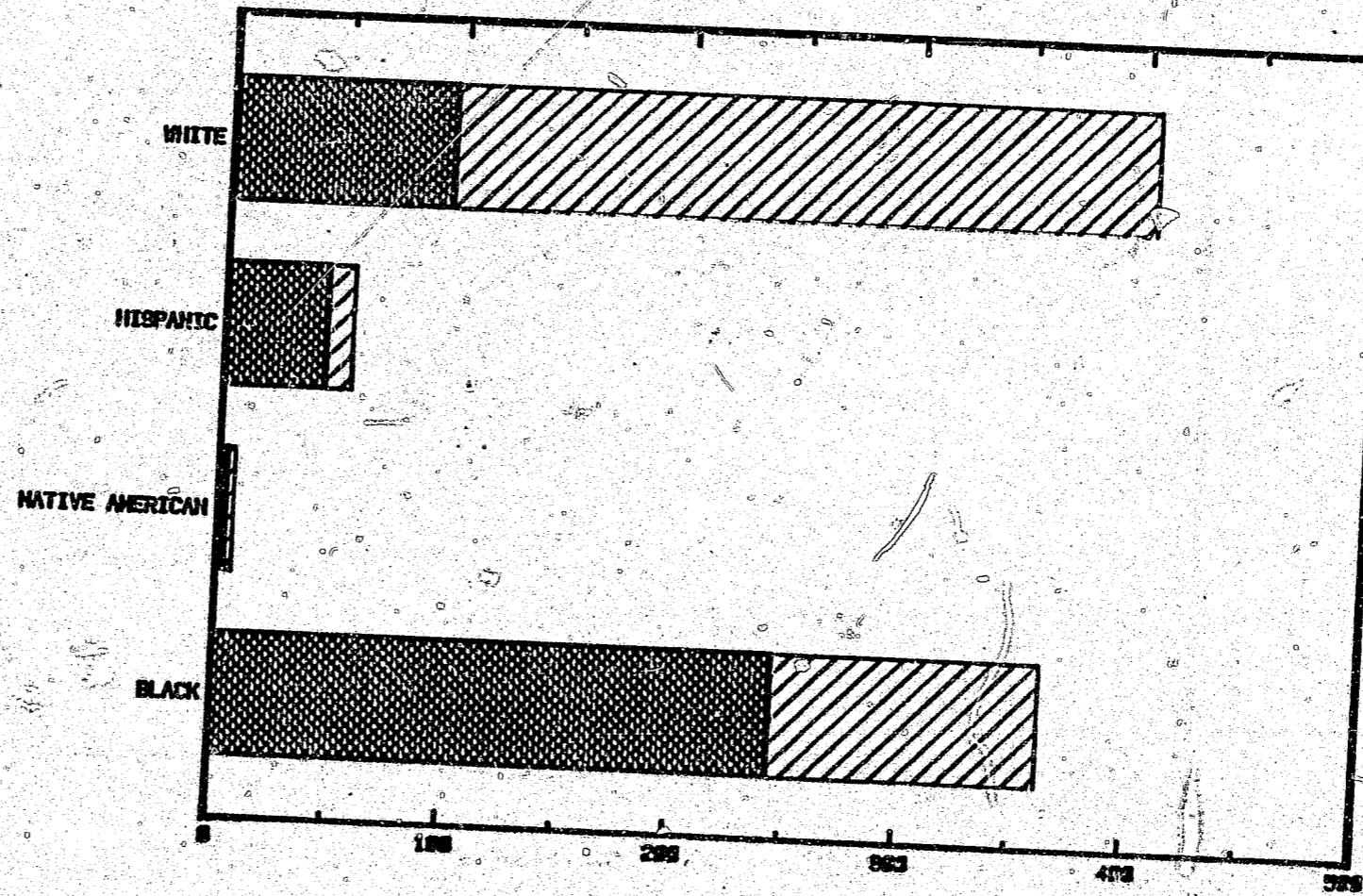
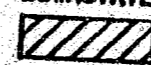
FIGURE 3-30

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE ADMISSIONS BY RACE

COOK COUNTY

DOMESTATE

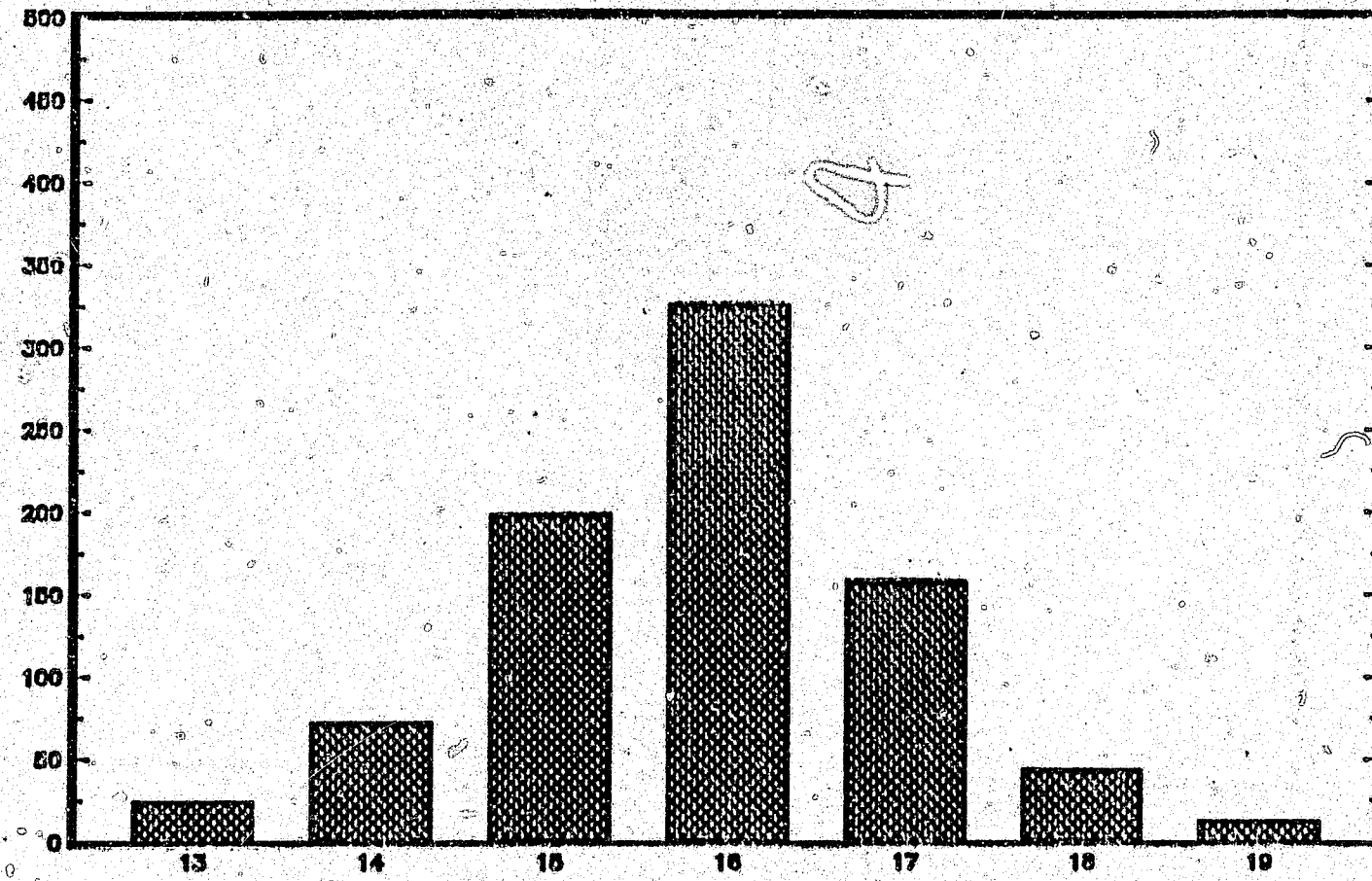


OCTOBER 1981 THRU MAY 1981 ADMISSIONS

140

FIGURE 3-31

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
JUVENILE DIVISION



CURRENT AGE: OCTOBER 1980 THRU MAY 1981 ADMISSIONS

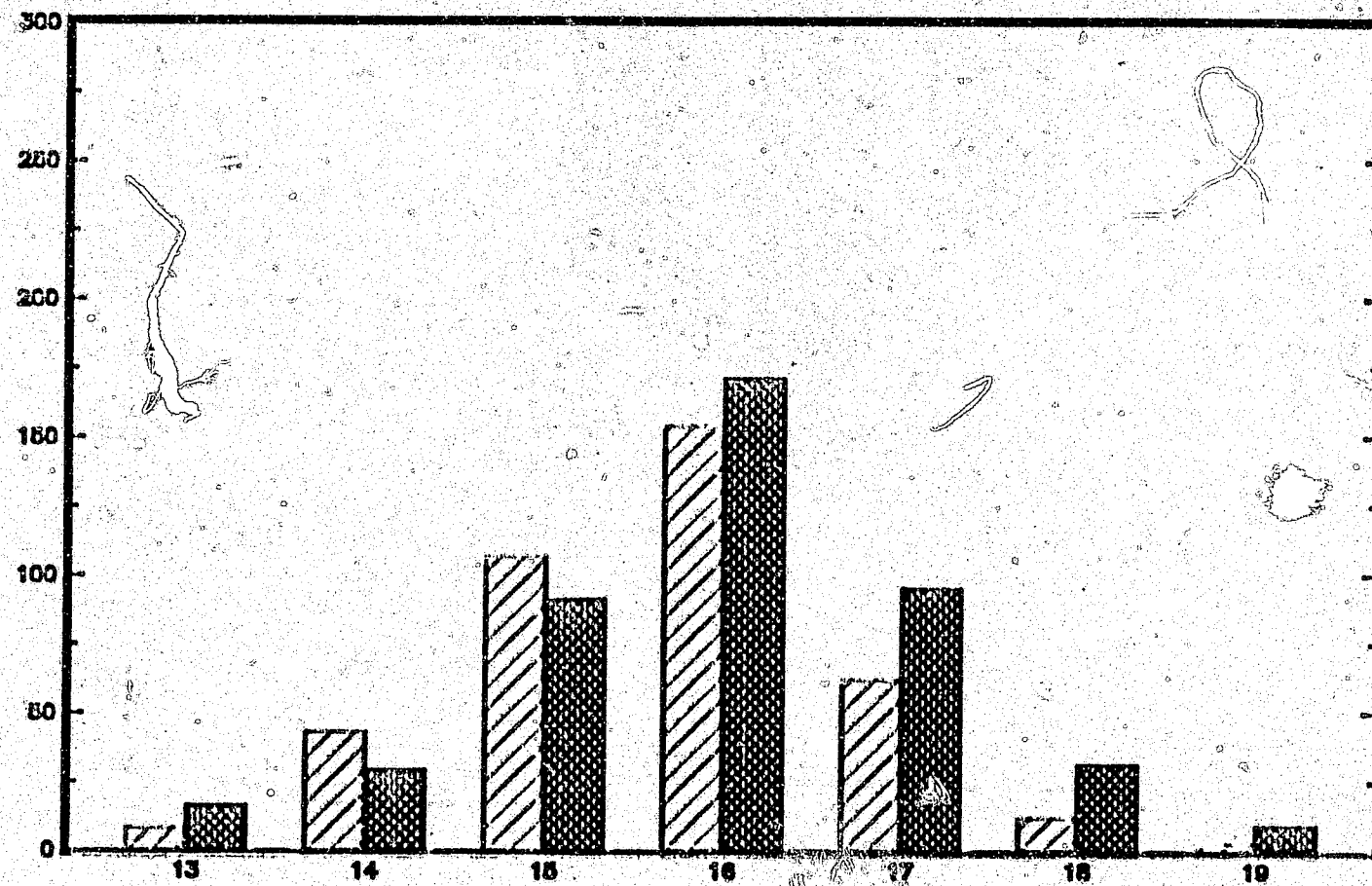
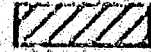
FIGURE 3-32

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE DIVISION

COOK COUNTY

DOWNSTATE



CURRENT AGE: COOK COUNTY VS. DOWNSTATE ADMISSIONS, 10/1/60 TO 5/31/81

142

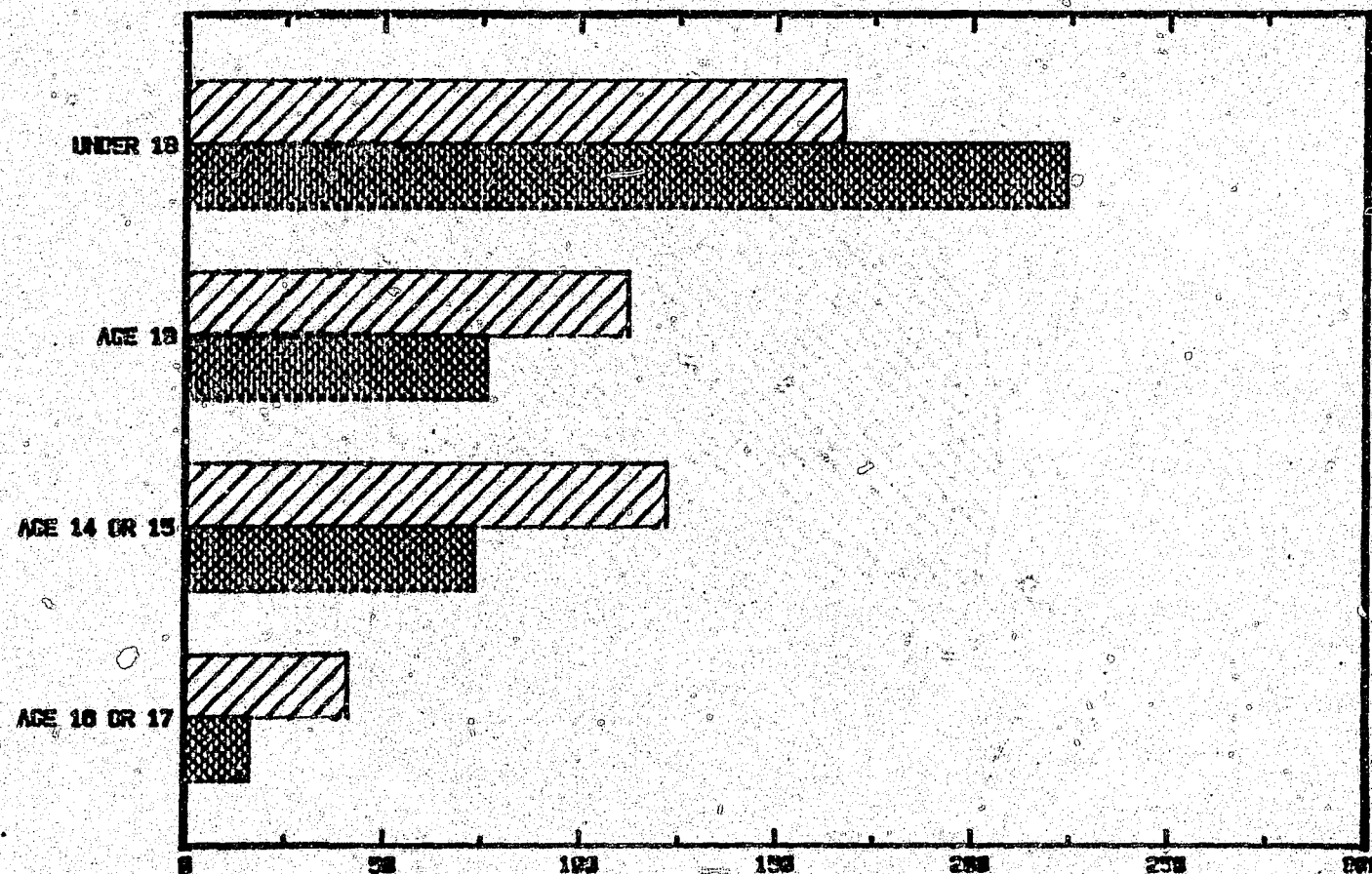
FIGURE 3-33

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AGE AT FIRST ARREST FOR JUVENILE ADMISSIONS

COOK COUNTY

DOWNSTATE

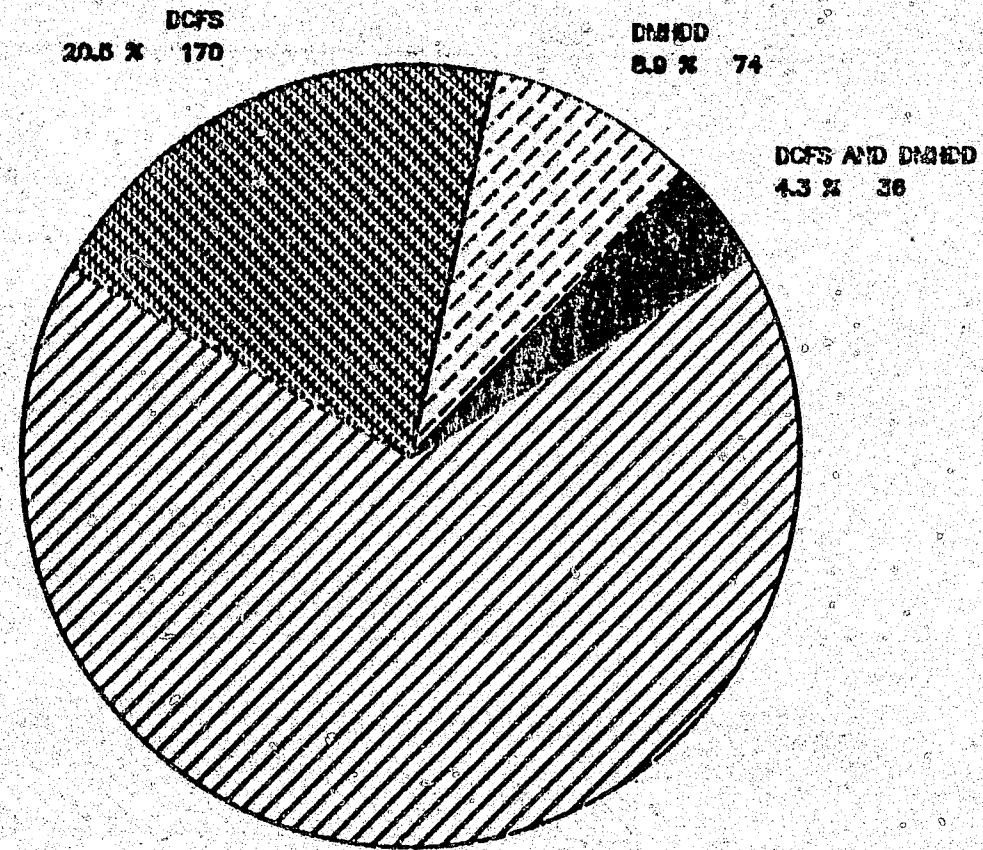


OCTOBER 1990 THRU MAY 1991 ADMISSIONS

143

FIGURE 3-34

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
JUVENILE ADMISSIONS—OTHER STATE AGENCY INVOLVEMENT



NONE  
66.3 % 551

SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT

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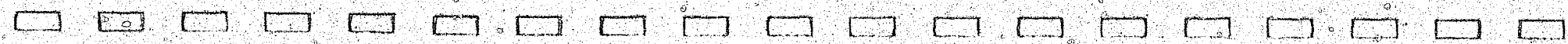


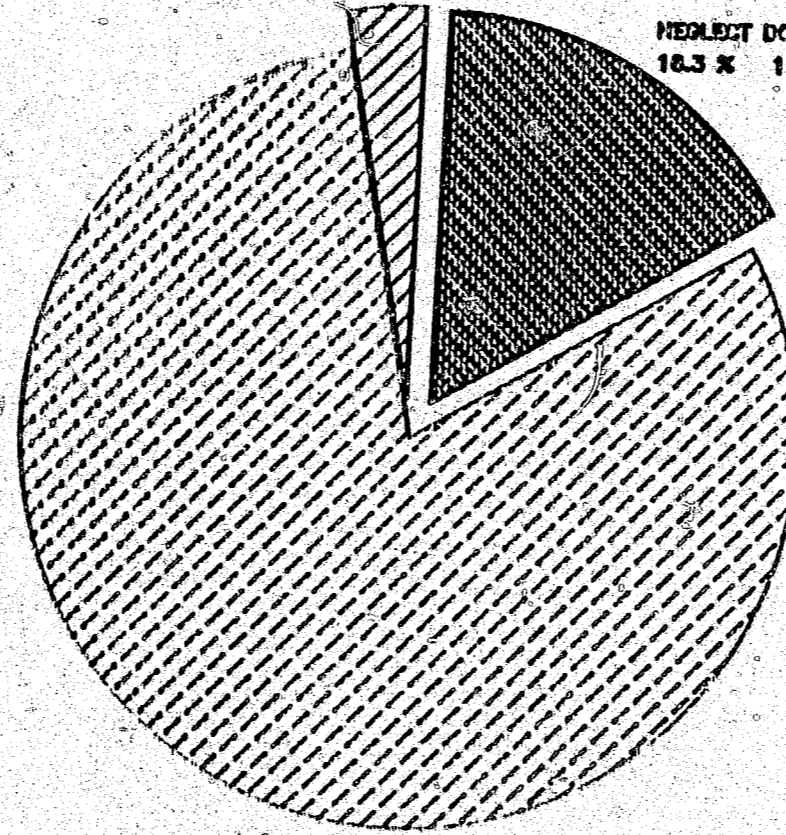
FIGURE 3-35

HISTORY OF CHILD NEGLECT

JUVENILE DIVISION ADMISSIONS, 10/1/80-4/30/81

NEGLECT NOT CITED 3.3 % 23

NEGLECT DOCUMENTED  
18.3 % 114

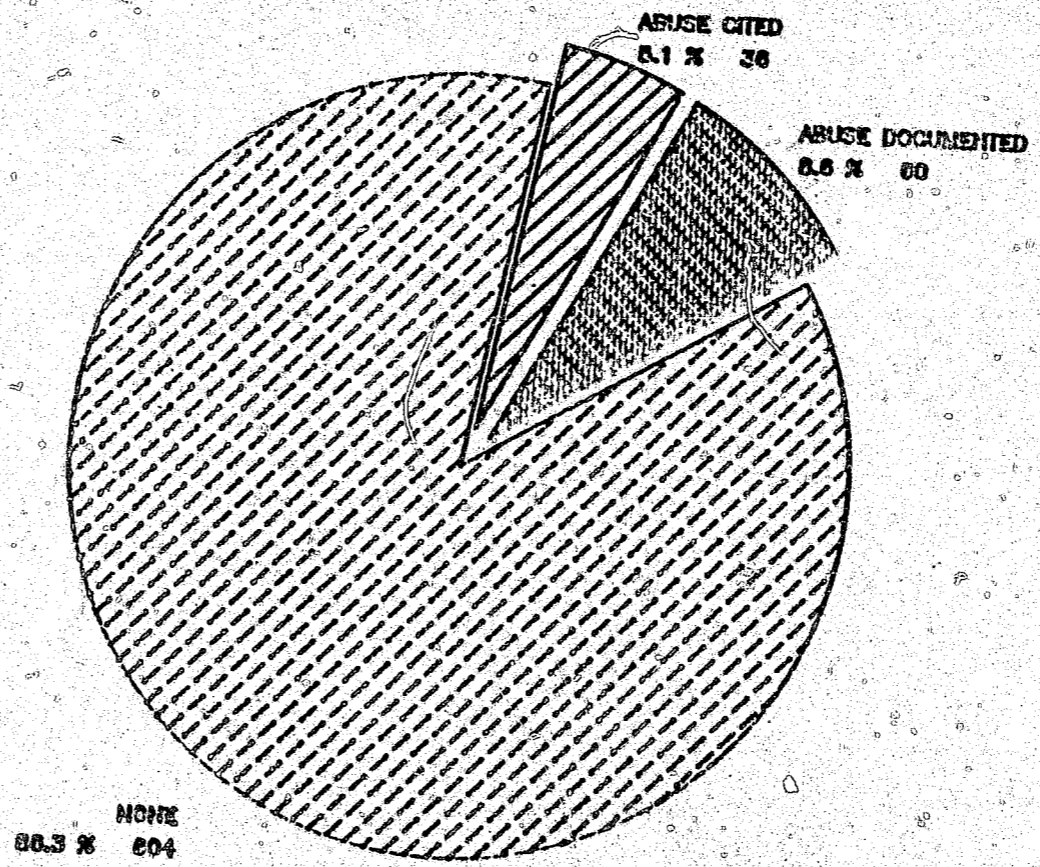


NONE  
80.4 % 863

SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT

FIGURE 3-36

HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE  
JUVENILE DIVISION ADMISSIONS, 10/1/80-4/30/81



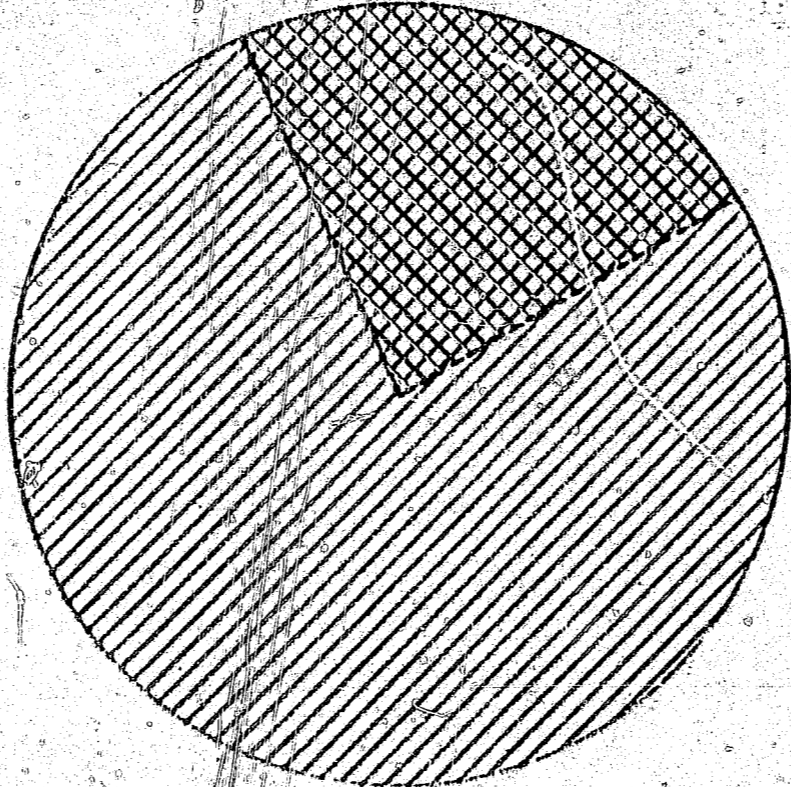
SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT



**FIGURE 3-37**

**HISTORY OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE  
JUVENILE DIVISION ADMISSIONS, 10/1/80-4/30/81**

**ABUSE DOCUMENTED  
23.3 % 165**



**NO ABUSE DOCUMENTED  
76.7 % 536**

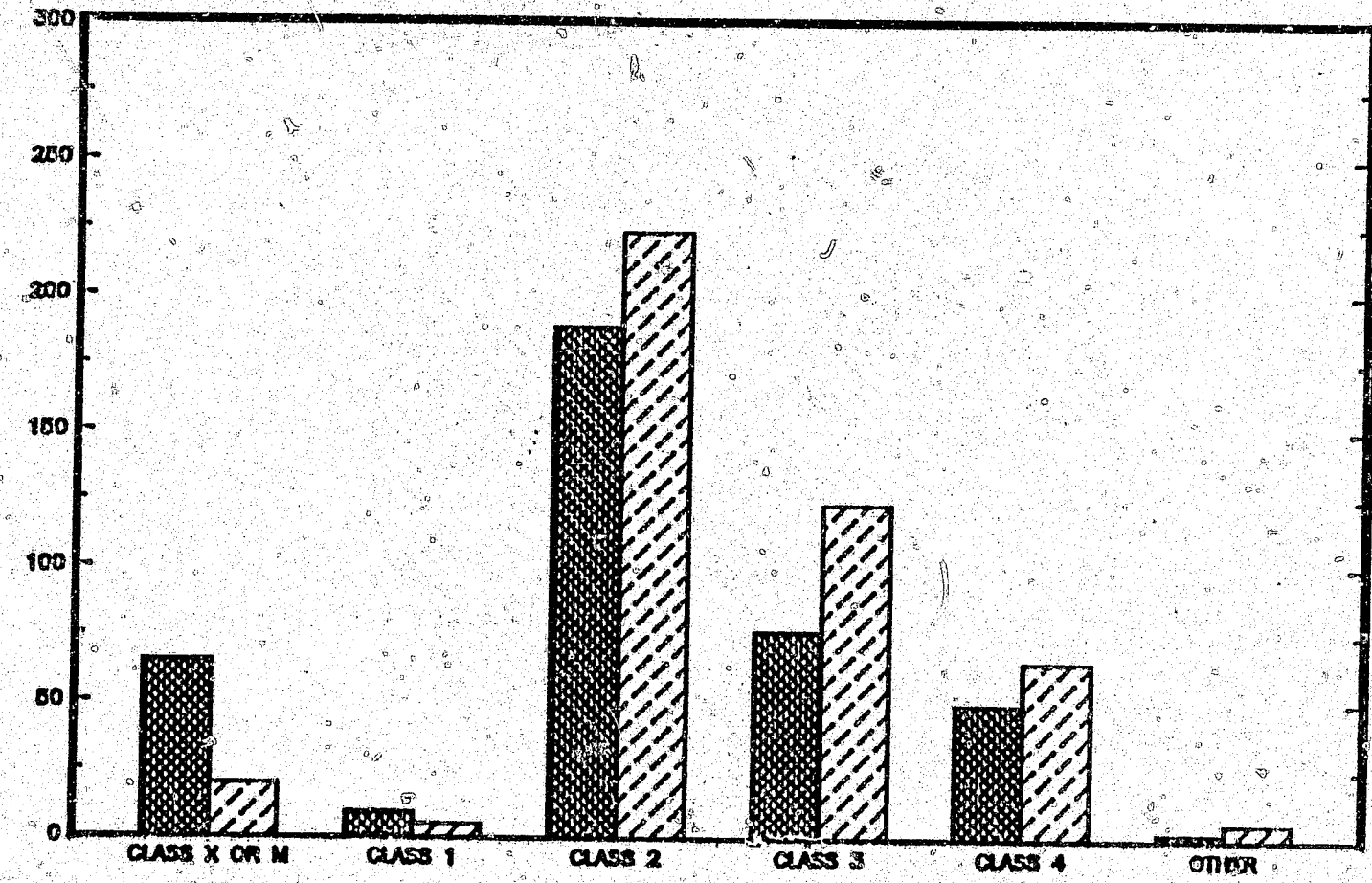
**SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT**

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FIGURE 3-38

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
COMMITMENT OFFENSE CLASS -- JUVENILE OFFENDERS

COOK COUNTY      DOWNSTATE



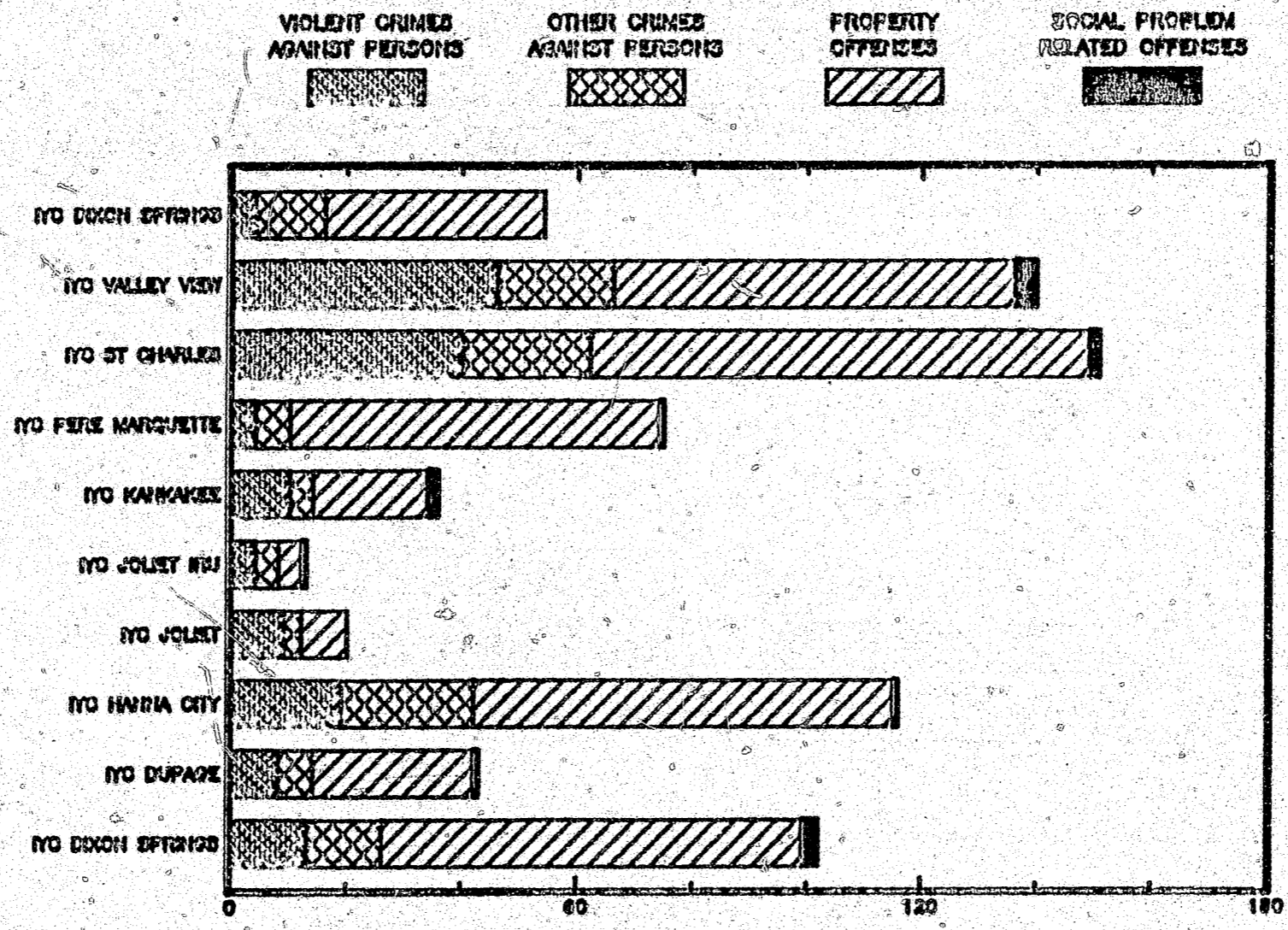
PREPARED BY: PLANNING/POLICY DEVELOPMENT (JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT)

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FIGURE 3-39

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE DIVISION



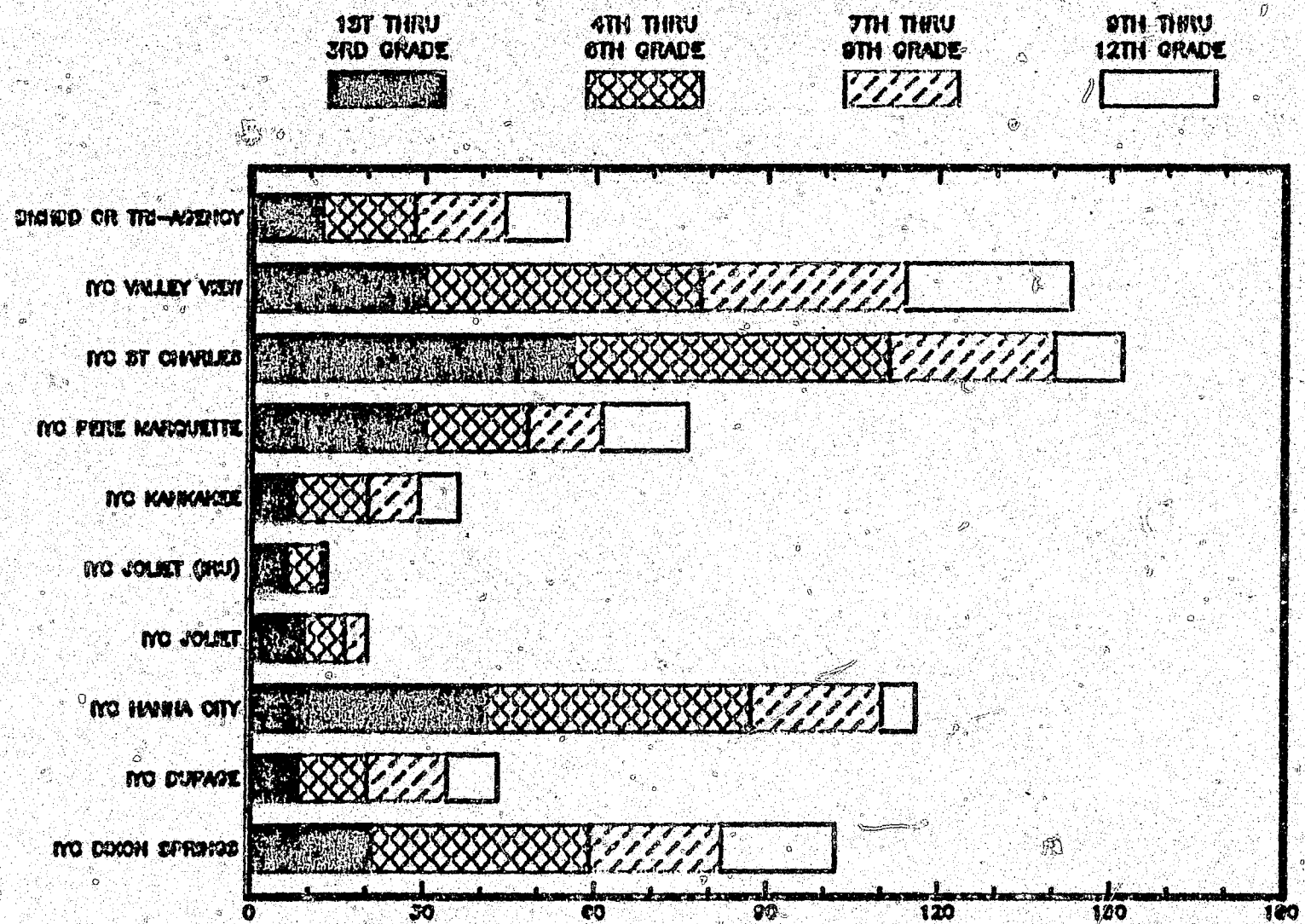
COMMITMENT OFFENSE GROUP BY ACTUAL PLACEMENT, 10/1/80 TO 5/31/81 ADMISSIONS.  
PREPARED BY: PLANNING/POLICY DEVELOPMENT (JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT)

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FIGURE 3-40

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE DIVISION



SAT READING ACHIEVEMENT SCORES AT INTAKE BY ACTUAL PLACEMENT  
PREPARED BY: PLANNING/POLICY DEVELOPMENT (JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT)

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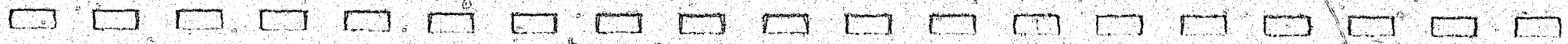
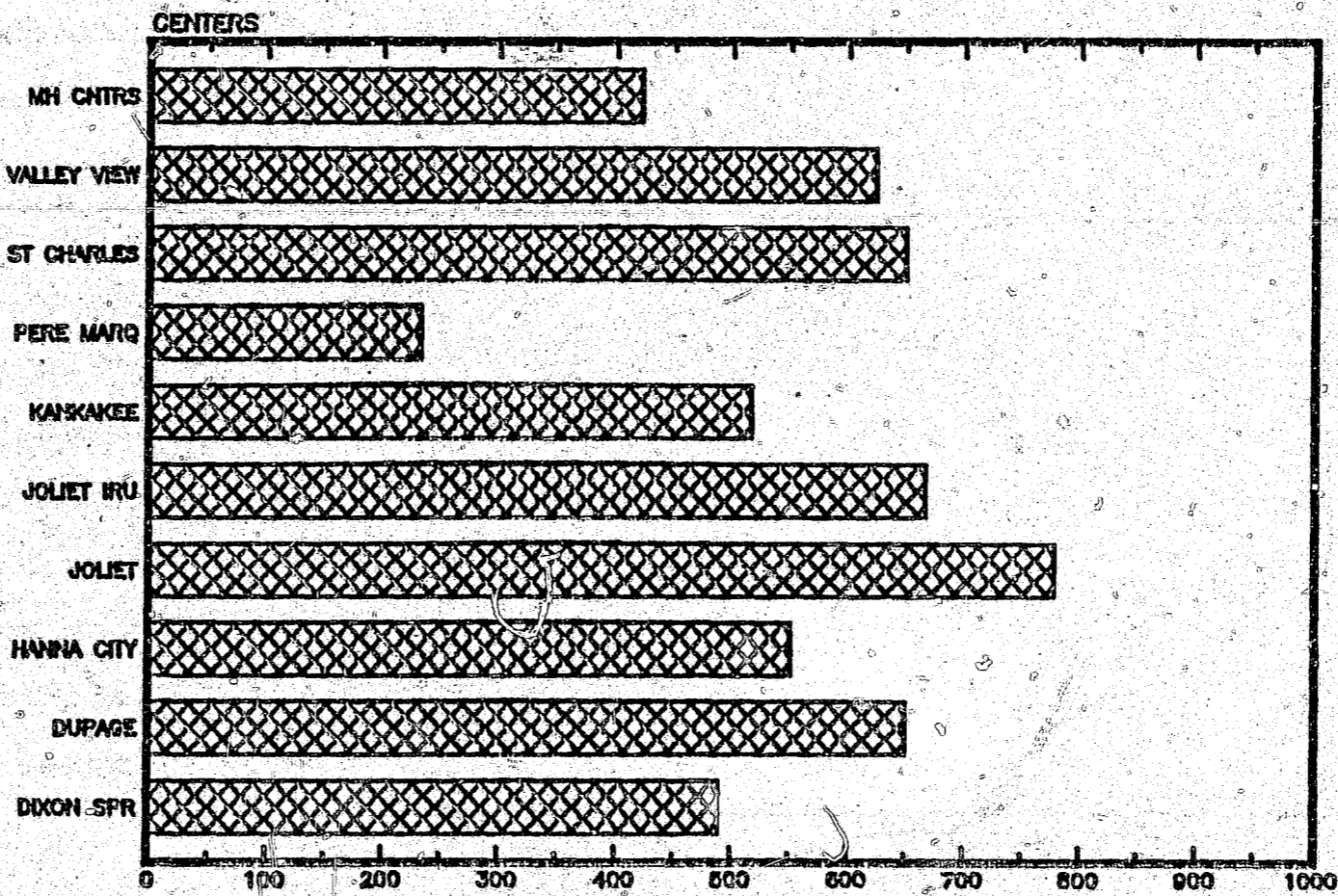


FIGURE 3-41

HAS STUDENT EVER ABSCONDED FROM PLACEMENT?

PCT. OF ASSIGNED STUDENTS WITH HISTORY OF RUNAWAYS

PCT WITH PREVIOUS  
ABSCONDMENT



PCT. 1000=100%

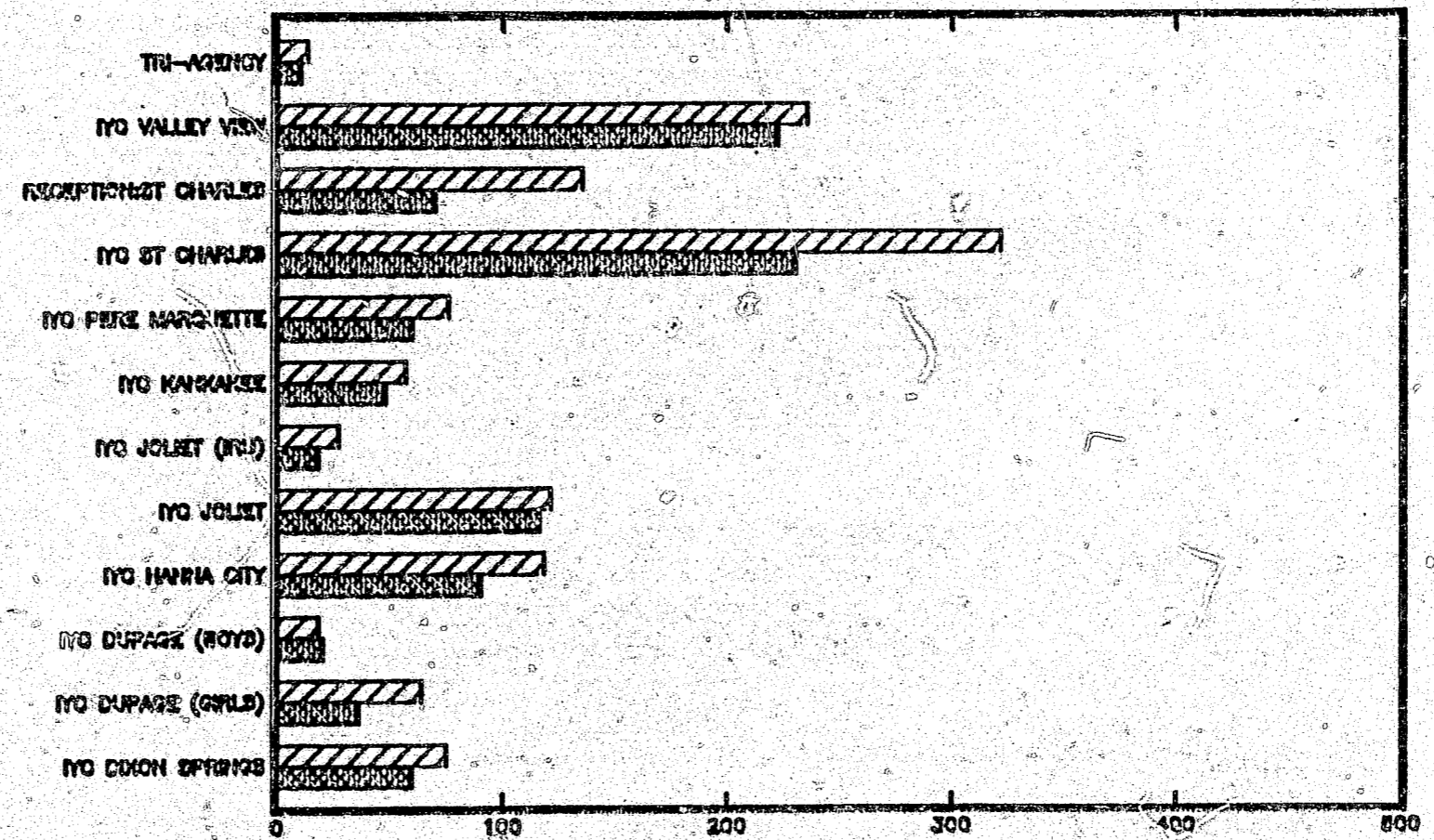
SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT

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FIGURE 3-42

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
JUVENILE DIVISION

RATED CAPACITY  
WEEKLY POPULATION CALL-IN (7/1/61)



RATED CAPACITY OF JUVENILE FACILITIES VS. WEEKLY POPULATION COUNT  
PREPARED BY: PLANNING/POLICY DEVELOPMENT (JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT)

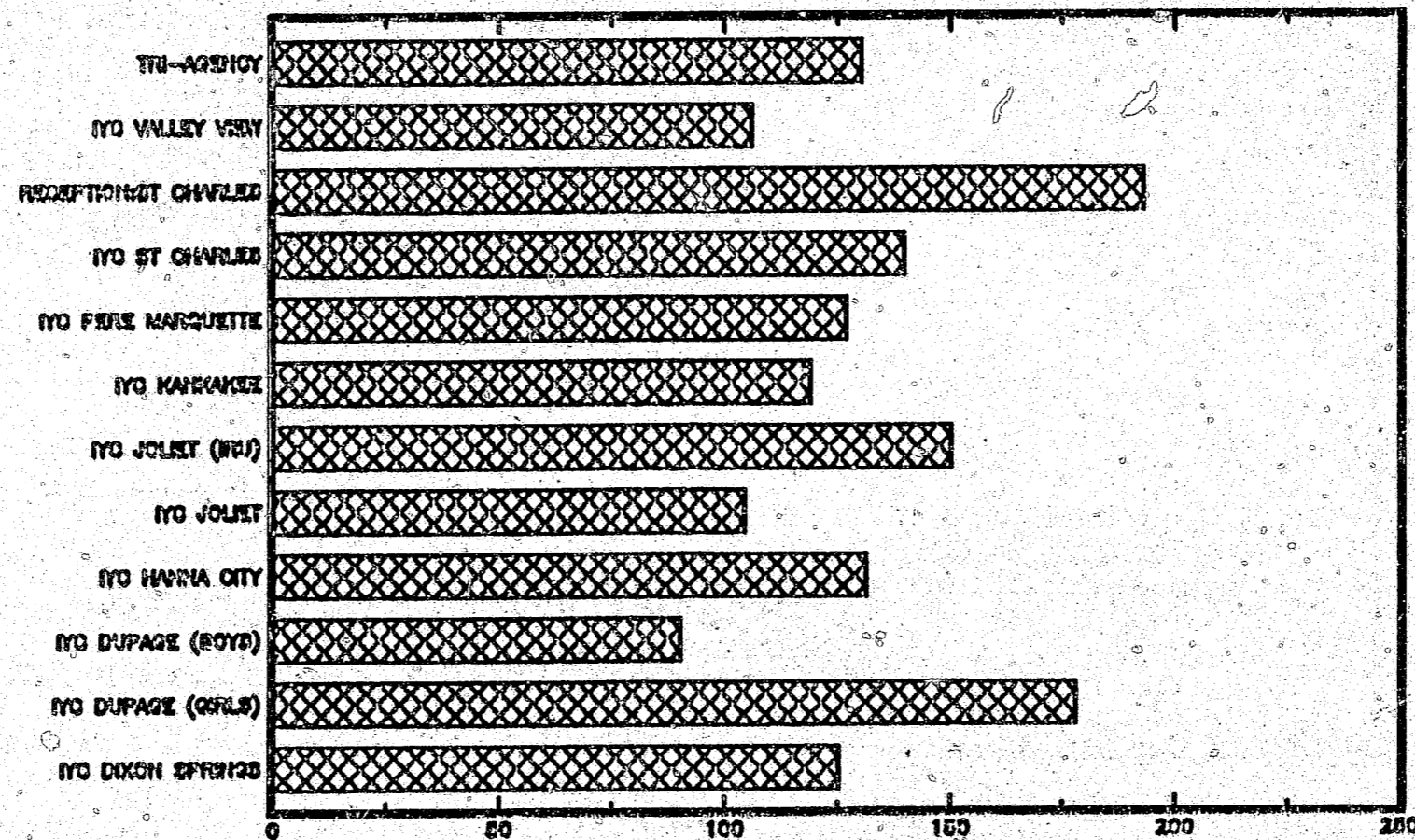
152

FIGURE 3-43

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JUVENILE DIVISION

7/1/81



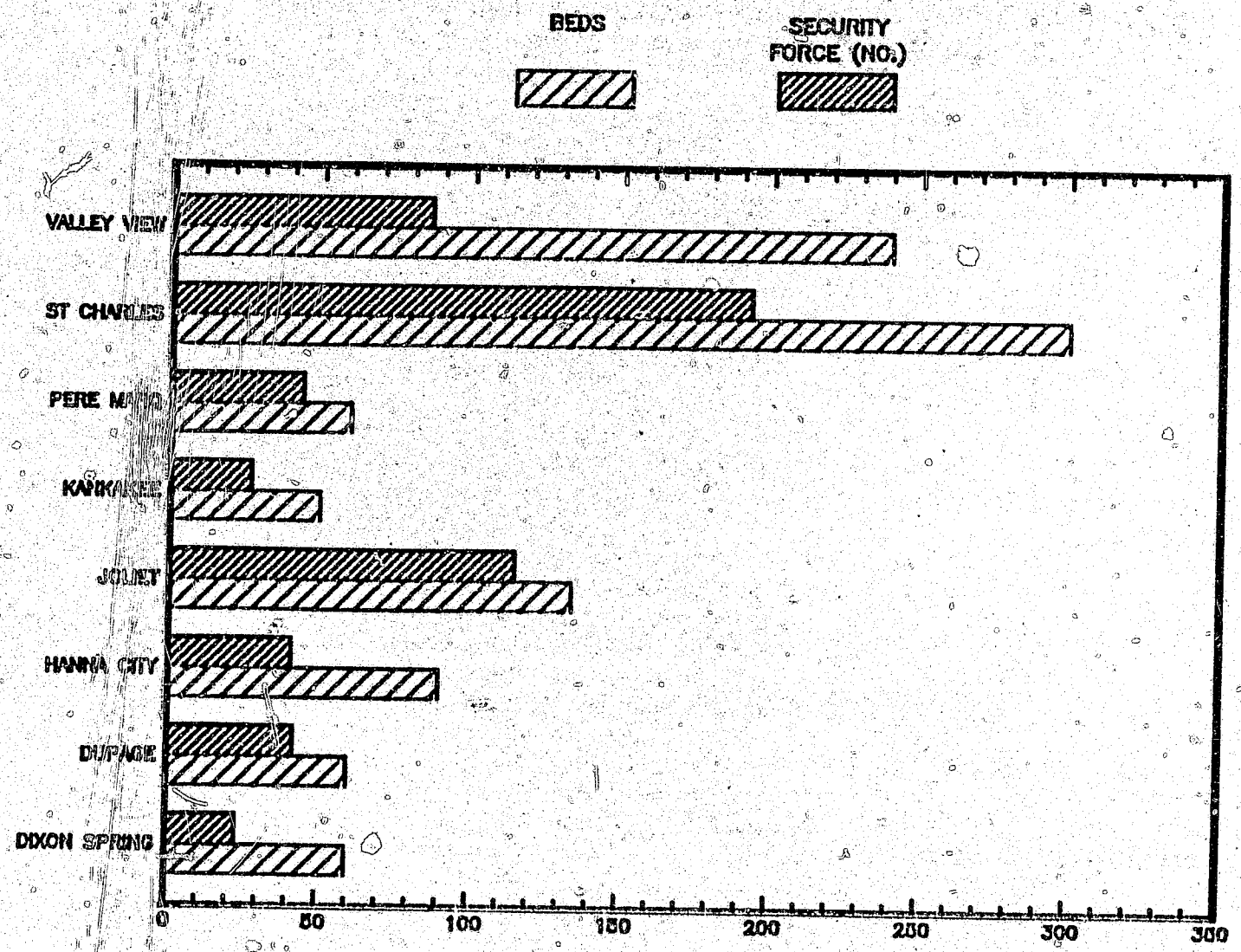
WEEKLY POPULATION AS A PER CENT OF RATED CAPACITY

PREPARED BY: PLANNING/POLICY DEVELOPMENT (JUVENILE CLASSIFICATION PROJECT)

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FIGURE 3-44

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
SECURITY FORCE VS. BEDSPACE, JUVENILE DIVISION



SOURCE: SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONS AND WEEKLY POPULATION SUMMARIES

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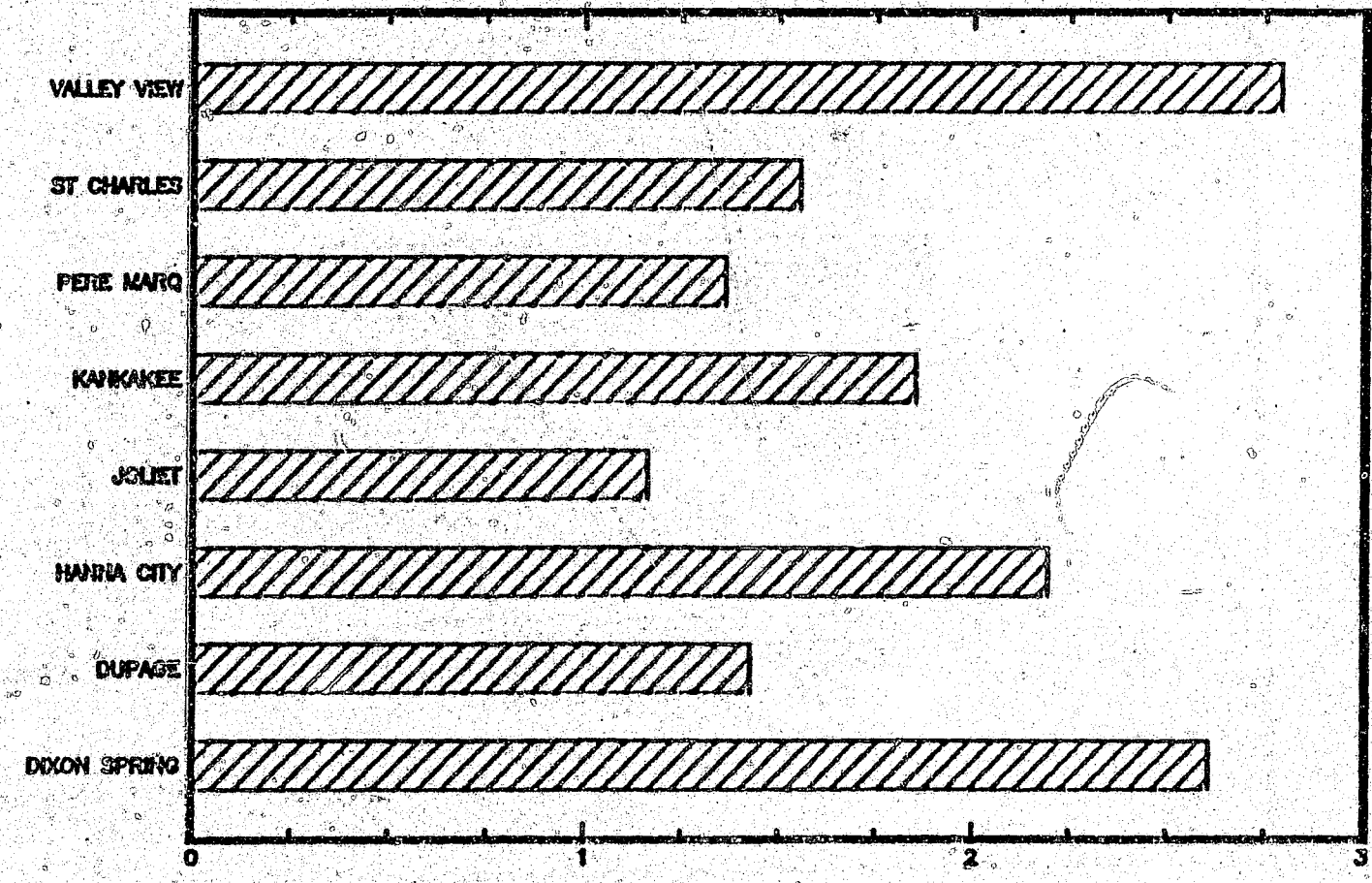
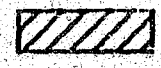


FIGURE 3-45

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RATIO OF BEDS TO SECURITY --- JUVENILE DIVISION

BEDS TO SECURITY

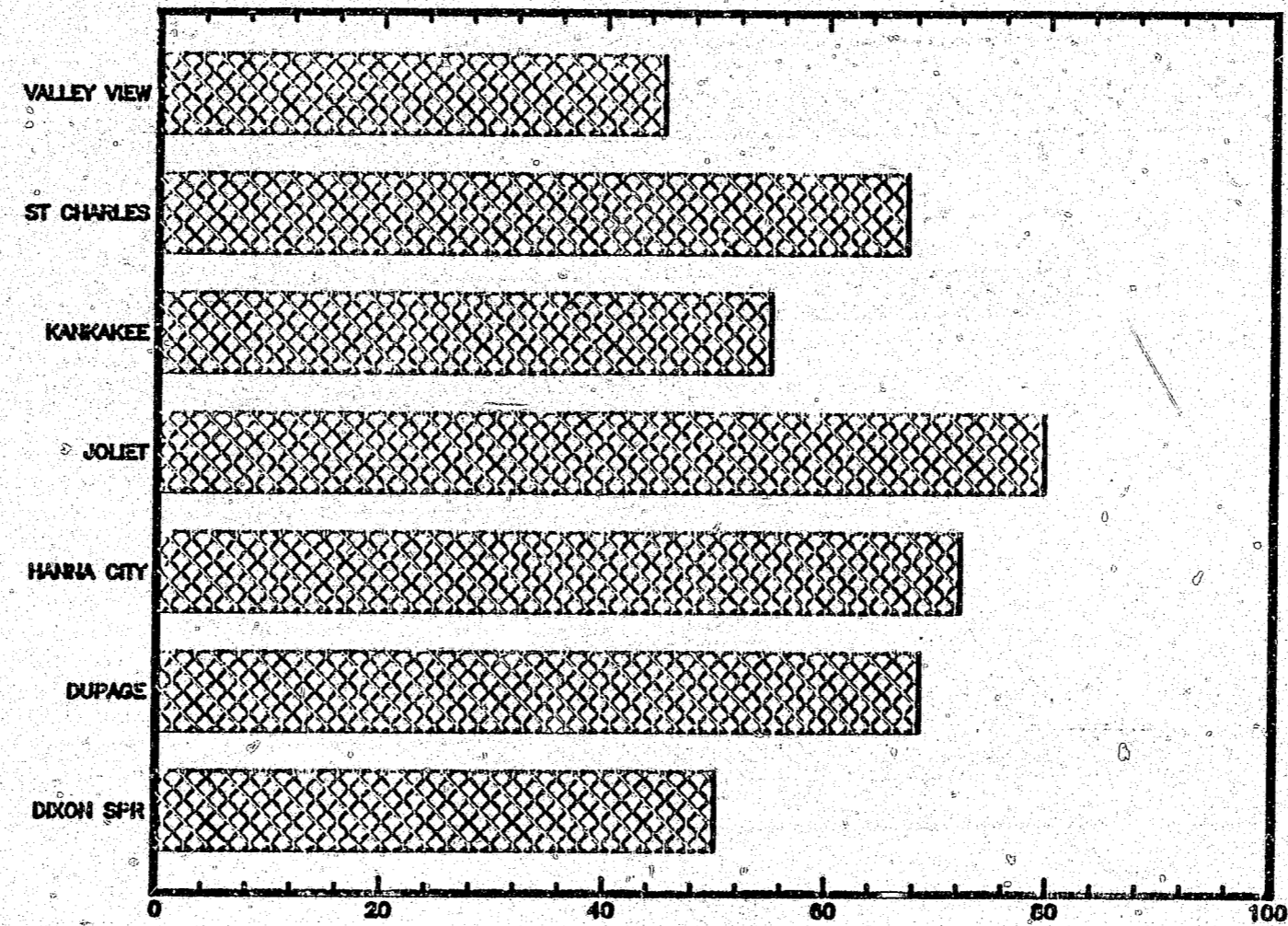


SOURCE: SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONS AND WEEKLY POPULATION SUMMARIES

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FIGURE 3-46

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
JUVENILE DIVISION



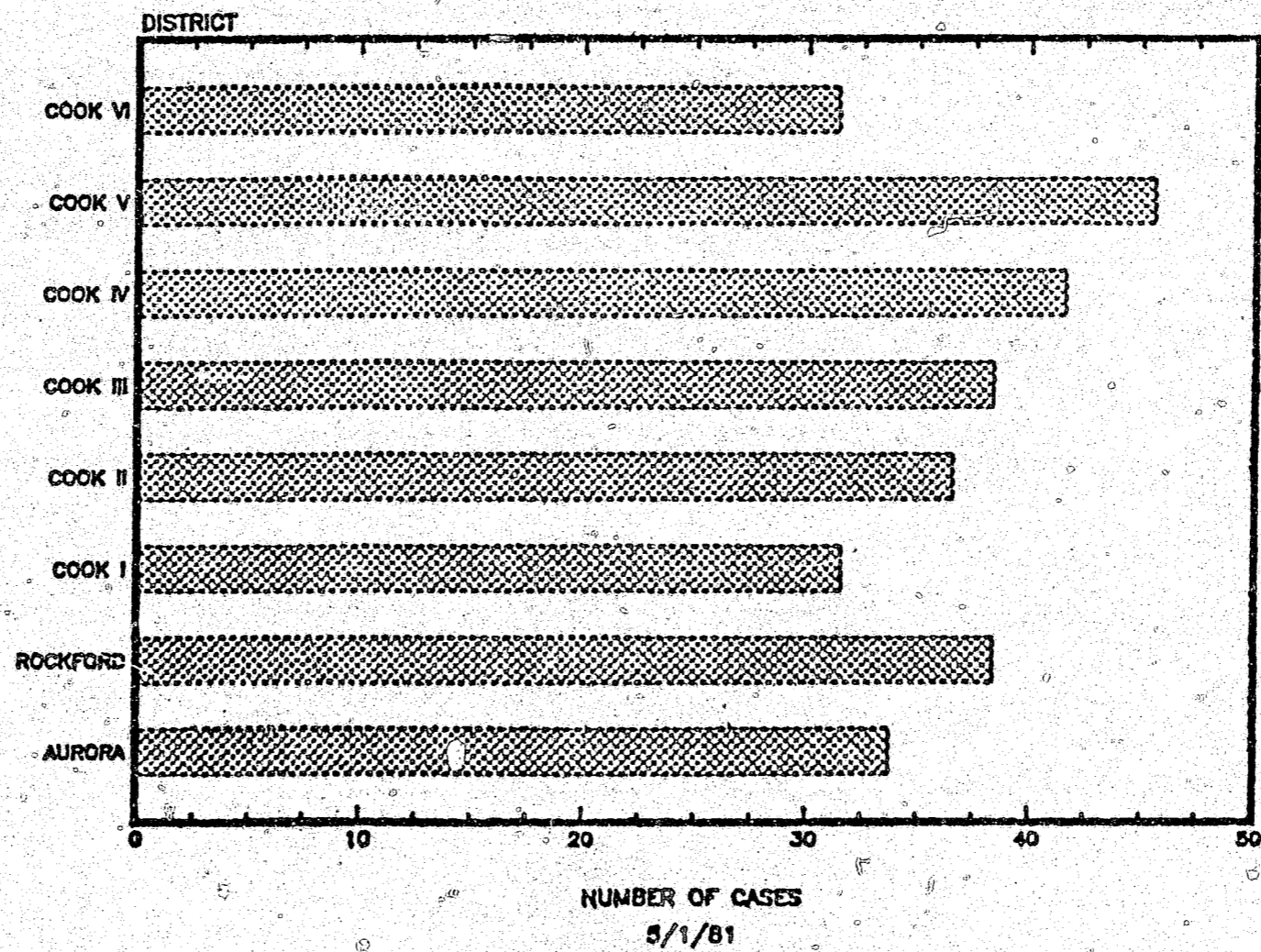
COST PER STUDENT PER DAY, IN DOLLARS  
SOURCE: SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONS, 5/81

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FIGURE 3-47

CORRECTIONAL AREA I  
AVERAGE CASELOAD--JUVENILE DIVISION

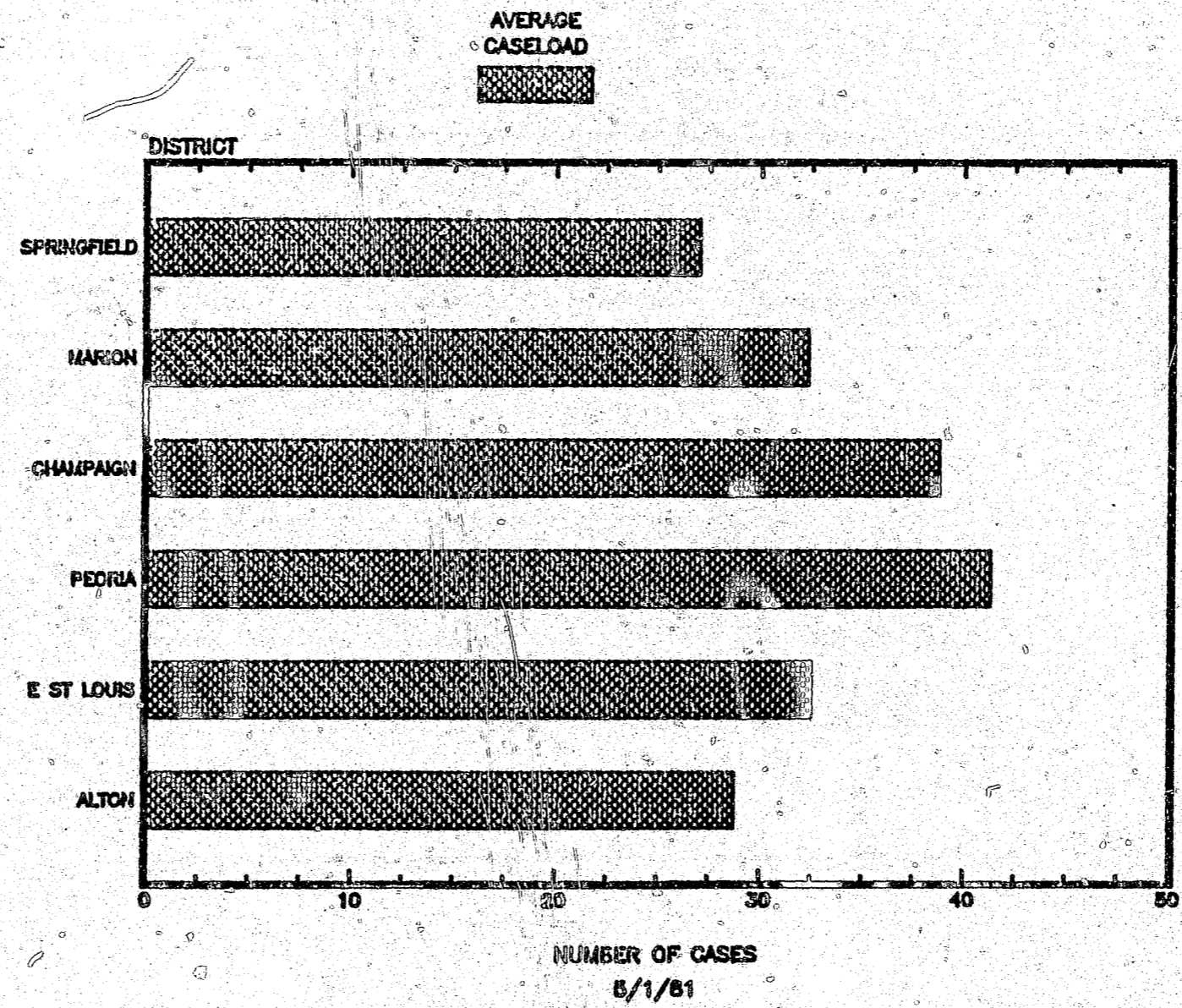
TOTAL CASELOAD



157

FIGURE 3-48

CORRECTIONAL AREA II  
AVERAGE CASELOAD--JUVENILE DIVISION



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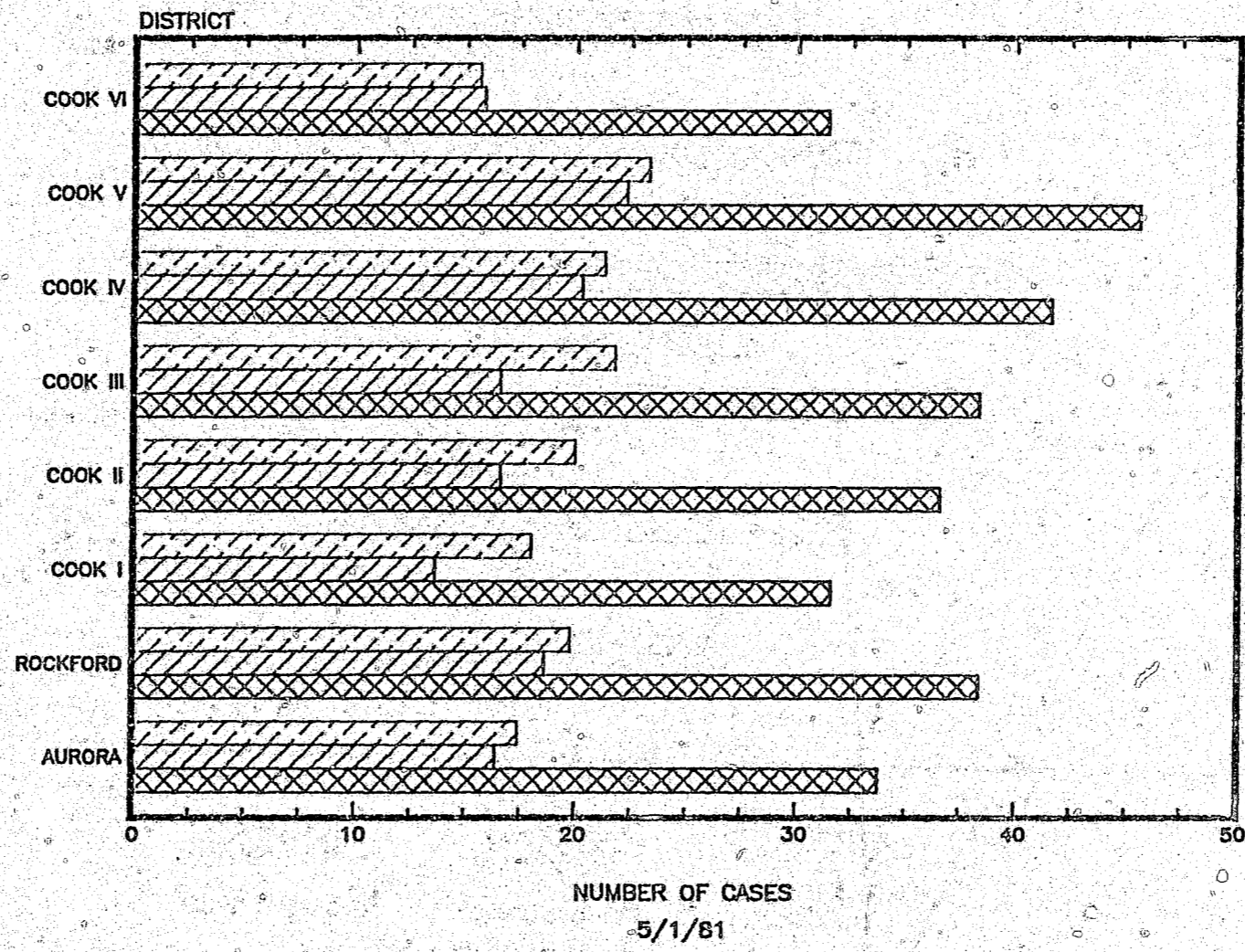
FIGURE 3-49

CORRECTIONAL AREA I

AVERAGE CASELOAD--JUVENILE DIVISION

TOTAL CASELOAD      ACTIVE PAROLES      PRESENTLY INSTITUTIONALIZED

☒                      ▨                      ▩

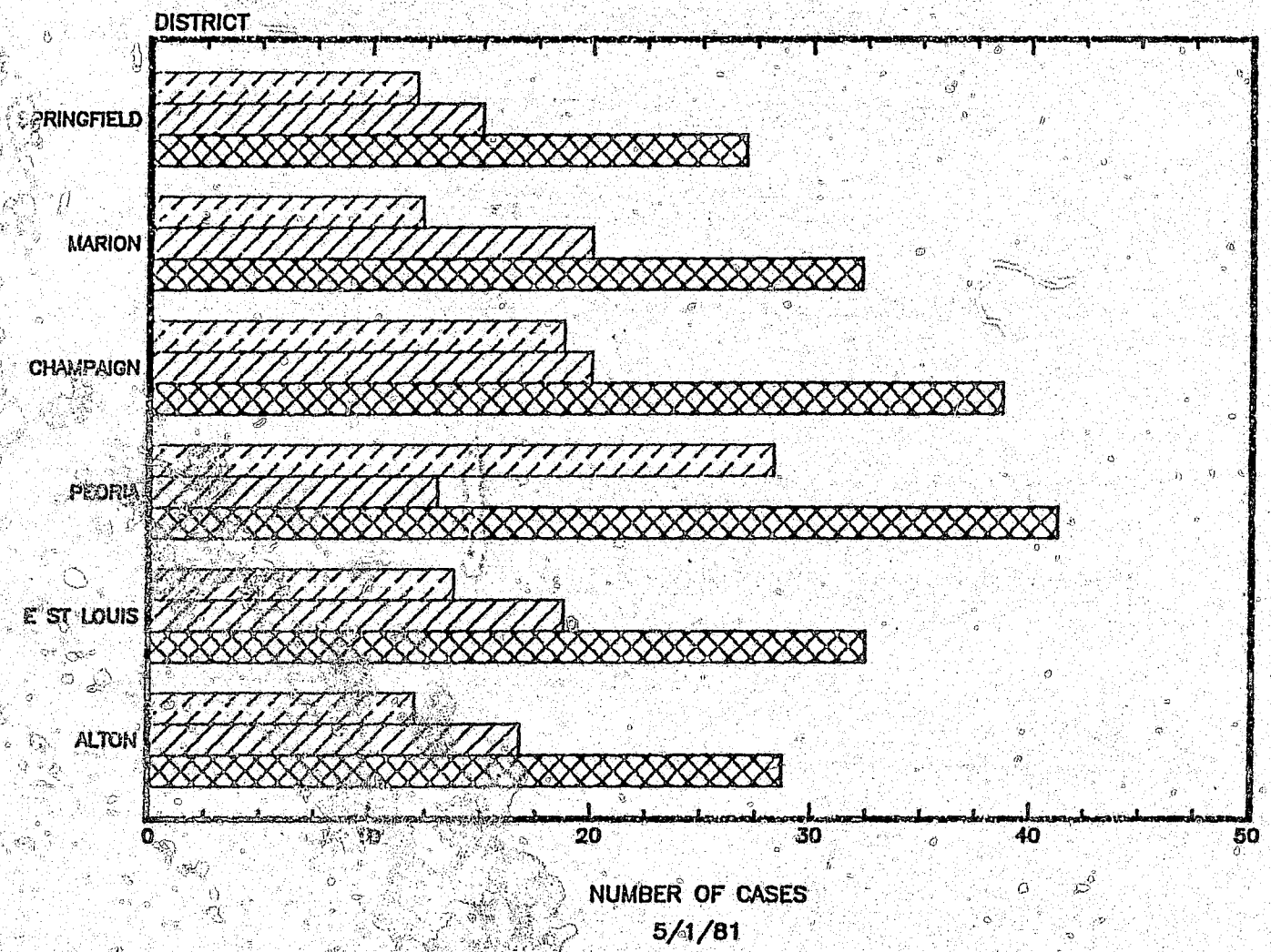
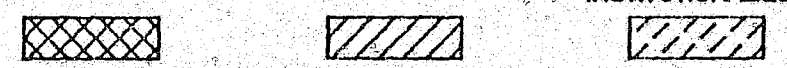


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FIGURE 3-50

CORRECTIONAL AREA II  
AVERAGE CASELOAD--JUVENILE DIVISION

TOTAL CASELOAD      ACTIVE PAROLES      PRESENTLY  
INSTITUTIONALIZED

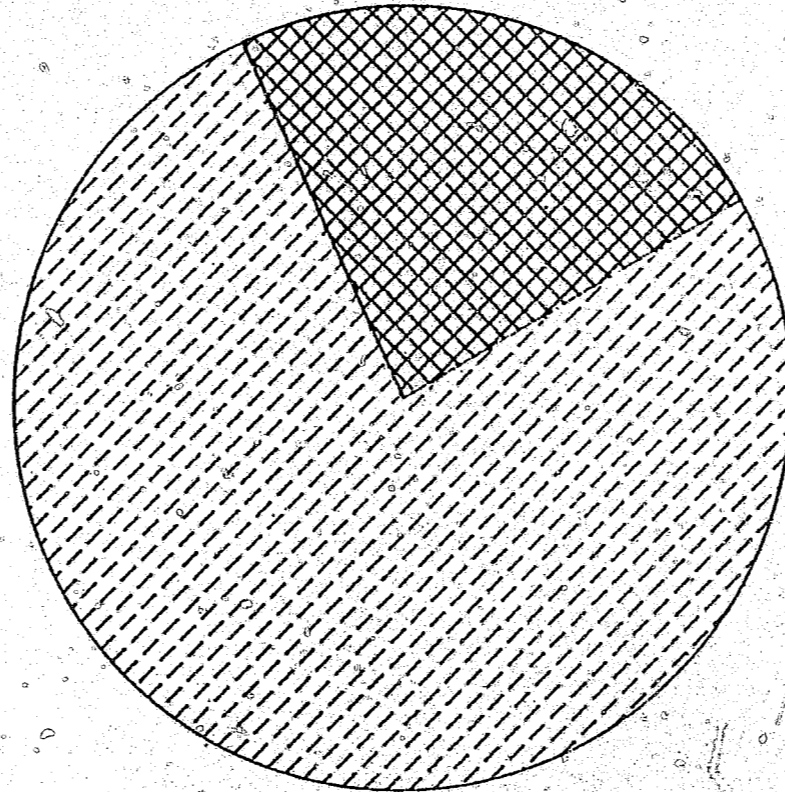


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FIGURE 3-51

PAROLE VIOLATORS  
COOK COUNTY ADMISSIONS

YES  
23.5 % 75



NO  
78.5 % 244

SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT,  
OCTOBER 1980 THRU APRIL 1981 ADMISSIONS, N=700 CASES

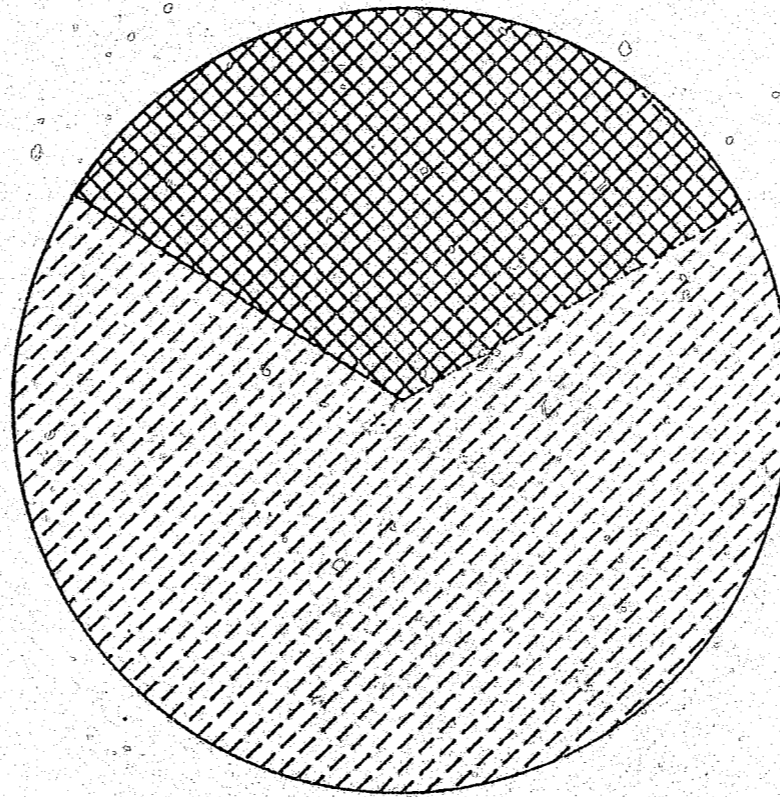
161

FIGURE 3-52

PAROLE VIOLATORS

DOWNSTATE ADMISSION

YES  
33.1 % 126



NO  
68.9 % 255

SOURCE: RECEPTION CLASSIFICATION REPORT,  
OCTOBER 1980 THRU APRIL 1981 ADMISSIONS, N=700 CASES

162

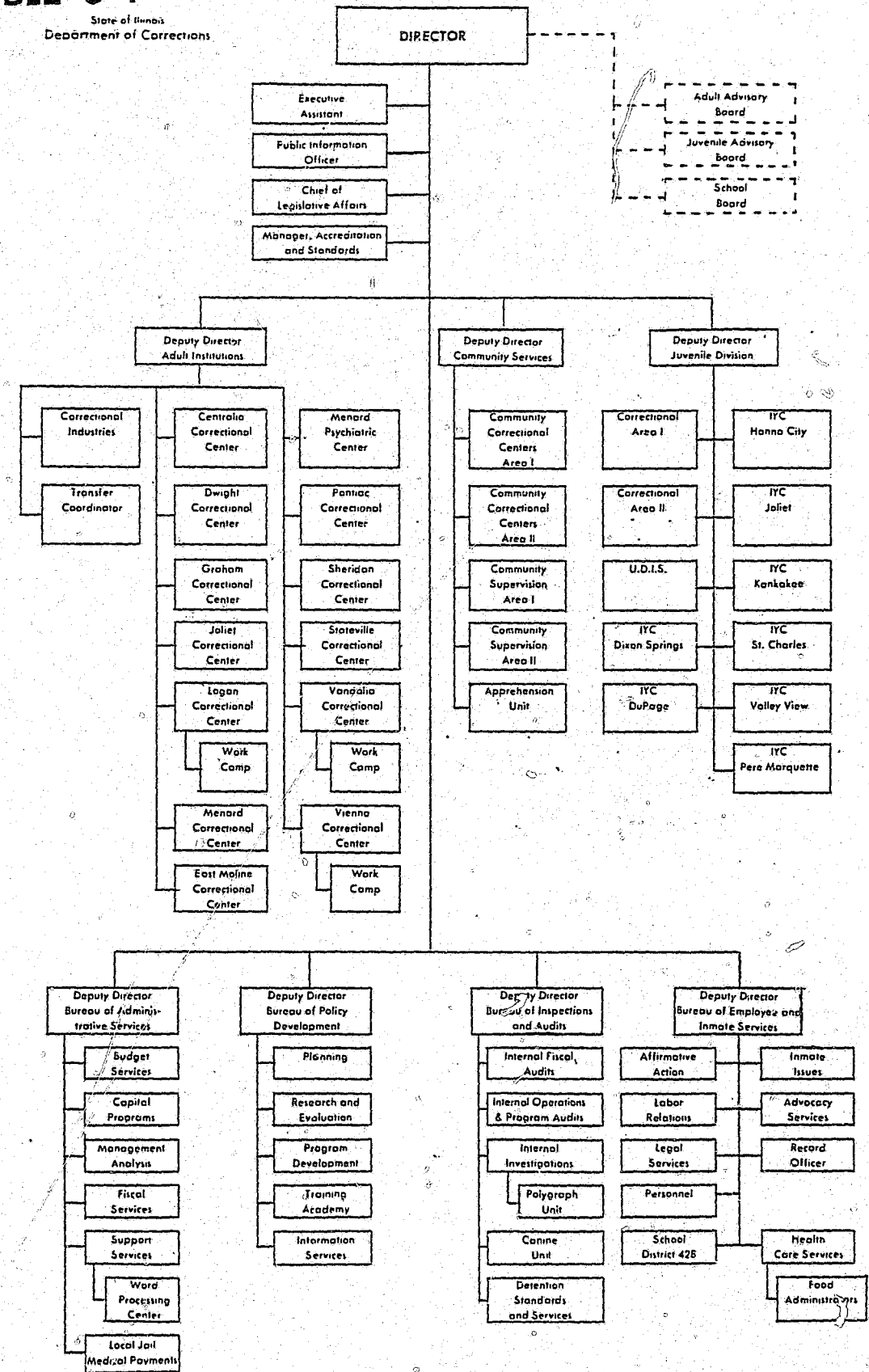


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TABLE 3-1

State of Illinois  
Department of Corrections



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TABLE 3-2

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADULT INSTITUTIONS: YEAR IN WHICH INSTITUTIONS OPENED

1833	Alton Penitentiary <sup>1</sup>
1858	Joliet Correctional Center
1871	Pontiac Correctional Center
1878	Menard Correctional Center <sup>2</sup>
1919	Stateville Correctional Center
1921	Vandalia Correctional Center
1931	Dwight Correctional Center
1934	Menard Psychiatric Center
1965	Vienna Correctional Center
1973	Sheridan Correctional Center <sup>3</sup>
1978	Logan Correctional Center <sup>4</sup>
1980	Graham Correctional Center
1980	Centralia Correctional Center
1980	East Moline Correctional Center <sup>5</sup>

- 1 Closed 1860, with completion of Joliet Prison.
- 2 Addition of converted mental health facility in August, 1977.
- 3 Converted juvenile facility, original construction 1941.
- 4 Converted mental health facility. Original construction 1930.
- 5 Converted mental health facility, original construction 1965.

5/11/81  
Planning Unit/Policy  
Development Division

Source:  
Rated Capacity Memo 3/5/81

**TABLE 3-3**

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS: 1965-1980

Year	Average Monthly Admissions			
	Felony	Defaulters	Misdem.	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

5-11-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Research & Evaluation  
 Data File.

TABLE 3-4

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADMISSIONS: 1965-1980

Year	Felony			Defaulters			Misdemeanants			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

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

5-11-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Research & Evaluation  
 Data File

TABLE 3-5

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INCARCERATION RATE: 1970-1980

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	11,176,160	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

4-28-81  
Planning Unit/ Policy Development Division

Source: Henning Tape and Crime in Illinois, 1979

**TABLE 3-6**

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
 Policy Development Division  
 Research and Evaluation  
 COMMITMENT RATES BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE

AGE	RACE	Fiscal-1979		Fiscal-1980	
		Male Offenders	Female Rate per 100,000	Male Offenders	Female Rate per 100,000
15-19	White	548	121.48	12	2.71
	Non-Wht.	541	660.05	19	22.32
20-24	White	801	181.76	32	7.09
	Non-wht.	877	1107.88	51	62.98
25-29	White	373	93.92	20	4.83
	Non-wht.	595	936.22	52	76.18
30-34	White	195	56.90	7	1.89
	Non-Wht.	276	444.60	24	41.17
35-39	White	114	36.47	7	2.24
	Non-Wht.	137	257.02	7	13.58
40-44	White	68	26.84	3	1.15
	Non-Wht.	67	157.95	2	4.21
45-49	White	48	19.99	7	2.86
	Non-Wht.	29	83.85	2	4.66
50-54	White	37	14.15	2	0.75
	Non-Wht.	18	58.32	1	2.70
55-59	White	13	5.19	1	0.38
	Non-Wht.	12	46.10	2	6.60
60-64	White	10	4.68	0	0.00
	Non-Wht.	7	37.44	0	0.00
65 & Older	White	1	0.22	0	0.00
	Non-Wht.	1	2.82	0	0.00
	Other*White	32	.67% of Commit.	1	.40% of Commit.
	Non-Wht.	14	.29% of Commit.	1	.40% of Commit.
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>4814</b>		<b>253</b>	
				<b>5535</b>	
					<b>295</b>

\*Invalid ages, missing birthdate of commitment date, unclassifiable because of the instructions given in the complete program.

JHH/bj

TABLE 3-7

1980 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

COUNTY	%	COUNTY	%	COUNTY	%
ADAMS	0.5	HARDIN	0.06	MORGAN	0.3
ALEXANDER	0.3	HENDERSON	0.05	MOULTRIE	0.1
BOND	0.1	HENRY	0.1	OGLE	0.06
BOONE	0.03	IROQUOIS	0.3	PEORIA	2.2
BROWN	0.02	JACKSON	0.4	PERRY	0.5
BUREAU	0.1	JASPER	0.03	PIATT	0.1
CALHOUN	0.08	JEFFERSON	0.4	PIKE	0.06
CARROLL	0.08	JERSEY	0.4	POPE	0.0
CASS	0.2	JO DAVIESS	0.05	PULASKI	0.2
CHAMPAIGN	1.1	JOHNSON	0.2	PUTNAM	0.06
CHRISTIAN	0.3	KANE	0.9	RANDOLPH	0.3
CLARK	0.1	KANKAKEE	0.5	RICHLAND	0.2
CLAY	0.06	KENDALL	0.08	ROCK ISLAND	0.9
CLINTON	0.05	KNOX	0.6	SALINE	0.3
COLES	0.3	LAKE	1.5	SANGAMON	1.4
COOK	57.5	LA SALLE	1.0	SCHUYLER	0.0
CRAWFORD	0.03	LAWRENCE	0.2	SCOTT	0.02
CUMBERLAND	0.03	LEE	0.3	SHELBY	0.4
DE KALB	0.2	LIVINGSTON	0.2	STARK	0.03
DE WITT	0.1	LOGAN	0.2	ST. CLAIR	1.7
DOUGLAS	0.2	MACON	2.1	STEPHENSON	1.2
DU PAGE	2.0	MACOUPIN	0.3	TAZEWELL	1.0
EDGAR	0.1	MADISON	2.8	UNION	0.1
EDWARDS	0.05	MARION	0.3	VERMILION	0.8
EFFINGHAM	0.1	MARSHALL	0.02	WABASH	0.1
FAYETTE	0.1	MASON	0.1	WARREN	0.2
FORD	0.05	MASSAC	0.3	WASHINGTON	0.03
FRANKLIN	0.2	MCDONOUGH	0.2	WAYNE	0.2
FULTON	0.5	MCHENRY	0.8	WHITE	0.2
GALLATIN	0.1	MCLEAN	0.9	WHITESIDE	0.4
GREENE	0.08	MENARD	0.08	WILL	1.3
GRUNDY	0.2	MERCER	0.08	WILLIAMSON	0.6
HAMILTON	0.1	MONROE	0.05	WINNEBAGO	2.1
HANCOCK	0.1	MONTGOMERY	0.7	WOODFORD	0.2

4/16/81

Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: C.I.S. Report op440 3/2/81

**TABLE 3-8**

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
 AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS 1965-1980

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

6-11-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Derived from Research and Evaluation Data File



TABLE 3-9

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

EXITS: 1965-1980

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	2,503	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

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5-11-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Derived from Research & Evaluation  
 Data File

**TABLE 3-10**

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RELEASE RATE: 1970-1980

Year	Illinois Population	Exits				Release Rate (Per 100,000)
		Total	Parole	Nondiscretionary 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	1197	69.2
1979	11,243,000	7,589	3,352	2,926	1311	67.5
1980	11,349,000	6,969	2,336	4,358	275	61.4

6-4-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Henning Tape and Crime  
 in Illinois, 1979.

**CONTINUED**

**3 OF 5**

STATE OF ILLINOIS-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

TABLE 3-11

END OF YEAR RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTION  
1970-July, 1981 Projections

INSTITUTION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 <sup>2</sup>	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
o MALE												
Centralia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	750
East Moline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	200
Graham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	750
Joliet	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*	5,300*	800	850	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Logan/W.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	750	800	800
Menard/Spec.Unit/Farm	1,858	1,842	2,600	2,600	1,450	1,900	2,650	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620	2,620
Menard Psych.	600	600	600	600	250	250	300	315	315	315	315	315
Pontiac/Med. Sec.	1,200	850	1,200	1,200	950	1,300	1,750	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sheridan	-	-	-	200 <sup>1</sup>	234	265	300	325	325	425	425	425
Stateville/M.S.U.	*	*	*	*	1,750	2,150	3,200	2,700	2,375	2,250	2,250	2,250
Vandalia/W.C.	900	900	1,000	1,000	650	660	700	700	700	700	750	754
Vienna/W.C.	200	450	200	600	485 <sup>3</sup>	508 <sup>3</sup>	625 <sup>3</sup>	685 <sup>3</sup>	685	685	735	735
TOTAL MALE:	9,758	9,642	10,600	11,200	6,569	7,883	10,775	10,595	11,020	10,995	11,599	12,849
o FEMALE												
Dwight	220	220	220	220	150 <sup>3</sup>	196 <sup>3</sup>	300 <sup>3</sup>	300 <sup>3</sup>	300	400	400	400
TOTAL FEMALE:	220	220	220	220	150	196	300	300	300	400	400	400
COMBINED TOTAL	9,978	9,862	10,880	11,440	6,719	8,079	11,075	10,895	11,320	11,395	11,959	13,249

\* Capacity for Joliet/Stateville Complex  
<sup>1</sup> Sheridan Converted to Adult Institution, August 9, 1973.  
<sup>2</sup> DOC Administrative Move to Single Cell.  
<sup>3</sup> Vienna and Dwight Operated As Co-educational Institutions from July, 1974 through June, 1977.

3/3/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

SOURCE: Transfer Coordinator Weekly Population Report, DOC Annual Reports, and DOC Monthly Population Movement Report.

TABLE 3-12

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY DESIGNATIONS  
 FISCAL 75 THROUGH FISCAL 82

INSTIT. SECURITY DESIGNATIONS	FY75		FY76		FY77		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>MAXIMUM</b>																
Dwight	176		220		300		300		300		400		400		400	
Joliet	800		1,200		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250	
Menard	1,710		2,510		2,410		2,270		2,270		2,270		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	250		275		300		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	1,200		1,705		1,750		1,950		1,800		1,800		1,700		1,700	
Stateville	1,800		2,700		2,500		2,175		2,175		2,050		2,050		2,050	
<b>MAXIMUM TOTAL</b>	<b>5,936</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>MEDIUM</b>																
Centralia	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750	
Graham	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750	
Logan	-		-		-		750		750		750		750		750	
Menard Spec. Unit	-		-		-		-		-		-		250		250	
Pontiac MSU	-		-		-		-		-		-		300		300	
Sheridan	265		285		325		325		425		425		425		425	
Vandalia	650		690		700		700		700		700		700		700	
<b>MEDIUM TOTAL</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>MINIMUM</b>																
East Moline	-		-		-		-		-		-		200		200	
Vienna	500		575		625		685		685		685		685		685	
<b>MINIMUM TOTAL</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>FARM</b>																
Menard	90		90		240		350		350		350		90		90	
Pontiac	-		50		50		50		200		200		-		-	
Stateville MSU	200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
<b>FARM TOTAL</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>WORK CAMP</b>																
Hardin Co. (Vienna)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50	
Springfield (Logan)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50	
Vandalia	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50	
<b>WORK CAMP TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>COMBINED TOTALS</b>	<b>7,649</b>		<b>10,500</b>		<b>10,650</b>		<b>11,320</b>		<b>11,420</b>		<b>11,395</b>		<b>13,245</b>		<b>13,245</b>	

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6-25-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Analysis of Transfer Coordinator Weekly Population Report

**TABLE 3-13**

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADULT INSTITUTIONS AS OF JUNE 12, 1981

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Alton Penitentiary	Closed	Closed	Closed
Joliet Correctional Center	123	1,250	1,382
Pontiac Correctional Center	110	2,000	1,861
Menard Correctional Center	103	2,620	2,514
Stateville Correctional Center	62	2,250	2,199
Vandalia Correctional Center	60	750	770
Logan Correctional Center	51	800	813
Dwight Correctional Center*	50	400	367
Menard Psychiatric Center	47	315	372
Sheridan Correctional Center	40	425	490
Vienna Correctional Center	16	735	721
East Moline Correctional Center	16	50	54
Graham Correctional Center	1	400	410
Centralia Correctional Center	1	450	445

\*Female Institution

6/16/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Transfer Coordinator's Weekly  
 Population Report and Institutional Survey

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TABLE 3-14

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION  
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

ESTIMATED PRISON POPULATION WITH AND WITHOUT EARLY RELEASES

	with early release*	without early release*
1980 DEC	12,013	12,613
1981 JUN	12,479	13,079
1981 DEC	12,945	13,545
1982 JUN	13,411	14,011
1982 DEC	13,878	14,478
.....		
JANUARY 1985		16,420
.....		

\*Assumes that Community Correctional Centers are operating at about 650 bed spaces and this assistance to lower the prison population has already been subtracted from the prisons. If filled beds beyond 650 occur this will reduce the prison population further.

TABLE 3-15

STATE OF ILLINOIS-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Community Center Rated Capacity/FY'75-FY'81  
Male/Female/Total

	FY'75	FY'76	FY'77	FY'78	FY'79	FY'80	FY'81
MALE	203	287	360	396	467	614	745
FEMALE	25 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>1</sup>	25 <sup>1</sup>	20 <sup>2</sup>	15 <sup>2</sup>	16 <sup>3</sup>	47 <sup>4</sup>
TOTAL	228	312	385	416	482	630	792

<sup>1</sup> W.I.N.D. CHICAGO

<sup>2</sup> SALVATION ARMY (CHICAGO)

<sup>3</sup> SALVATION ARMY, (CHICAGO-15), SOJOURN HOUSE-1

<sup>4</sup> SALVATION ARMY, (CHICAGO-15), SOJOURN HOUSE-1, JESSE "MA" HOUSTON-30, AND W.A.V.E.-1.

6/25/81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development  
Source: Transfer Coordinator's  
Weekly Population Report  
6/15/81.

TABLE 3-16

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
COMMUNITY CENTERS AS OF JUNE 12, 1981

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS	DEPARTMENTAL INMATES	PERIODIC IMPRISONMENT	TOTAL	CAPACITY
Inner City (Chicago)	58	0	58	60
Chicago - Metro	54	0	54	53
Fox Valley (Aurora)	39	1	40	42
Joliet	67	1	68	72
Peoria	30	0	30	28
Southern Illinois	41	0	41	38
E. St. Louis	48	0	48	45
Salvation Army (Men's) (Chicago)	85	0	85	85
Urbana	39	4	43	43
Lake County	14	0	14	14
Winnebago	29	1	30	30
Salvation Army (Women's) (Chicago)	15	0	15	15
Ogle	0	7	7	10
Decatur	50	1	51	50
F.R.E.E.	29	0	29	35
Sojourn House	1	0	1	1
River Bend	52	9	61	60
Joe Hall	59	0	59	60
Jesse "Ma" Houston	30	0	30	30
W.A.V.E.	1	0	1	1
Chicago New Life	13	0	13	20
TOTALS	754	24	778	792

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6-25-81  
Source: Transfer Coordinator's Weekly  
Population Report 6-15-81



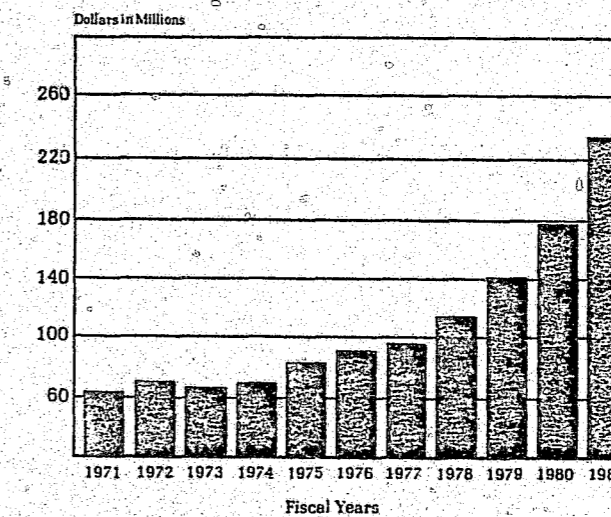


#### IV. FISCAL SUMMARY

Figure 4-1 shows the growth in IDOC general revenue fund appropriations over the past decade. In response to growing prison populations, Illinois has received increased resources necessary to manage the growing prison population.

Figure 4-1

Decade Review of Department of Corrections' GRF Appropriation



This section provides the following categories of data for FY80, FY81, and FY82:

1. Source of Funds
2. Obligation Authority and Expenditures
3. Recipient Data

Table 4-1 shows the sources of funding for the Department for FY80, FY81, and FY82.

Table 4-2 shows the obligation authority and expenditures for the Department in FY80, FY81, and FY82.

Table 4-3 shows recipient data organized by major BR-1 program areas.

For detailed analysis of departmental fiscal resources, refer to Appendix B. On March 27, 1981, the Office of Comptroller published a fiscal condition report on IDOC, outlining:

- appropriation changes - general and capital development funds for fiscal 1971-1981
- spending from appropriations

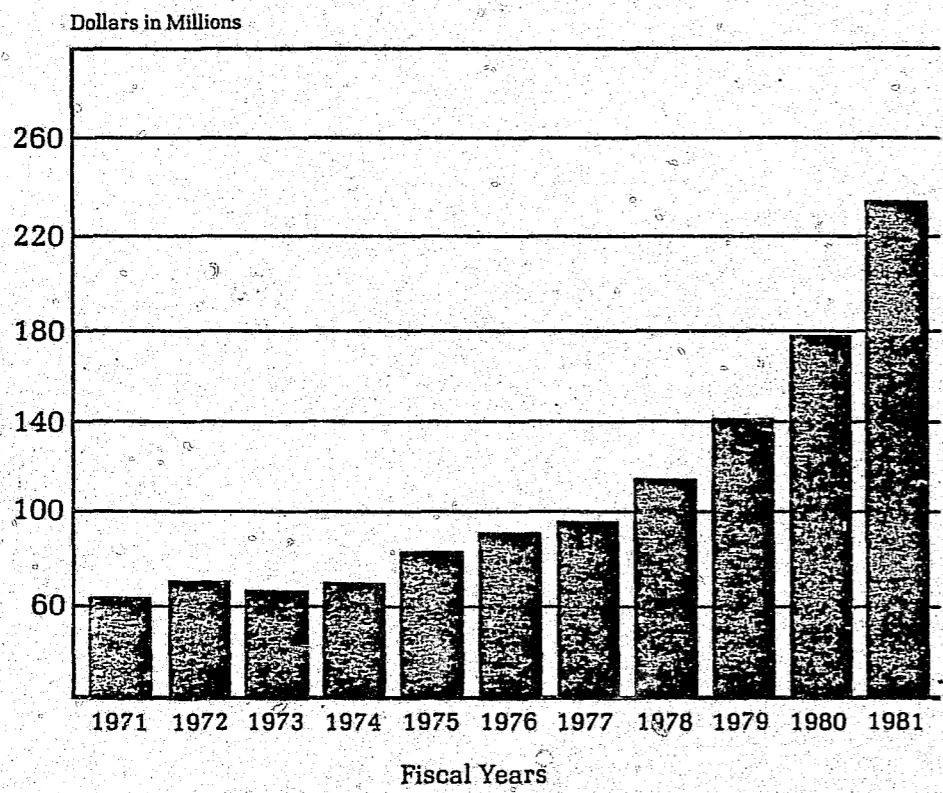
- changes in average resident population (juvenile and adult institutions)
- per resident operating costs increase
- correctional industries
- correctional facilities
- community correctional centers

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4-1. Decade Review of Department of Corrections' GRF Appropriation

**FIGURE 4-1**

**Decade Review of Department of Corrections' GRF Appropriation**



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**LIST OF TABLES**

- Table 4-1. Source of Funds Summary FY80-FY82
- Table 4-2. Obligation Authority and Expenditures Summary FY80-FY82
- Table 4-3. Recipient Data Summary FY80-FY82

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**TABLE 4-1**

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

SOURCE OF FUNDS SUMMARY

	FY-80 Obligation Authority - ACTUAL	FY-81 Obligation Authority - ACTUAL	FY-82 Obligation Authority - PROJECTED
<b>Federal Grants:</b>			
CETA	1,750.0	1,020.4	602.0
ILEC	1,884.3	1,881.3	169.6
Correctional School Dist. Education Fund	1,750.0	2,647.0	1,814.2
National Institute of Corrections	42.1	236.8	195.1
SUB-TOTAL	4,940.3	5,785.5	2,780.9
<b>State Funds:</b>			
*General Revenue	179,668.6	236,057.8	249,070.7
Working Capital Revolving Fund	8,500.0	10,600.0	10,703.0
SUB-TOTAL	188,168.6	246,657.8	259,773.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193,108.9</b>	<b>252,443.3</b>	<b>262,554.6</b>

\*A portion of State expenditures are eligible for Federal reimbursement under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The following are actual, estimated and projected reimbursements for FY-80 - FY-82:

	FY-80 Actual	FY-81 Estimated	FY-82 Projected
Title XX Reimbursements	14,742.6	20,064.2	22,360.2*

\*Based upon past experience and the current hiring freeze Title XX claims may be less than the projected amount.

TABLE 4-2

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
OBLIGATION AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURES SUMMARY

PROGRAM	FY80		FY81		FY82
	OBLIGATIONAL AUTH. ACTUAL	EXPENDITURES ACTUAL	OBLIGATIONAL AUTH. ACTUAL	EXPENDITURES ACTUAL	OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED
<u>Administrative Divisions</u>					
School District	6,728.1	6,681.5	10,685.9	10,388.9	9,926.8
Corr. Training Academy	1,261.2	1,211.4	1,771.3	1,706.5	2,027.1
Other Divisions	9,435.5	9,300.0	12,668.8	12,312.4	13,247.3
TOTAL	17,424.8	17,192.9	25,126.0	24,407.8	25,201.2
<u>Adult Institutions</u>					
Administration	4,231.7	3,984.6	5,757.4	5,439.0	5,997.1
Business Office	5,538.3	5,214.9	8,485.3	8,016.0	8,740.2
Canine Unit	171.3	161.3	197.3	186.4	193.1
Advocacy Services	-	-	247.2	233.5	244.6
Transfer Coordinator	-	-	553.5	522.9	534.2
Clinic	4,989.7	4,698.3	5,576.7	5,268.3	6,125.1
Housekeeping	948.4	893.0	1,666.0	1,573.9	1,725.0
Recreation	1,712.5	1,612.5	2,234.6	2,111.0	2,478.2
Maintenance	9,795.5	9,223.5	11,496.9	10,861.0	11,406.0
Utilities	7,334.3	6,906.0	12,066.7	11,399.3	13,857.3
Medical/Psychiatric	10,129.3	9,537.8	13,045.6	12,324.1	14,464.0
Security	57,189.1	53,850.0	69,263.9	65,432.8	72,378.4
Dietary	15,772.2	14,851.2	23,550.6	22,248.0	23,722.6
Laundry	414.1	389.9	629.5	594.7	756.0
Religion	530.2	499.2	664.4	627.7	746.6
Transportation	-	-	318.9	301.3	391.1
Work Camps	1,767.5	1,664.3	2,438.7	2,303.8	2,517.4
Reception & Classification	876.2	825.0	924.5	873.4	952.1
Menard Spec. Unit	-	-	-	-	3,151.0
TOTAL	121,400.3	114,311.5	159,117.7	150,317.1	170,380.0

TABLE 4-2 (Continued)

PROGRAM	FY80		FY81		FY82
	OBLIGATIONAL AUTH. ACTUAL	EXPENDITURES ACTUAL	OBLIGATIONAL AUTH. ACTUAL	EXPENDITURES ACTUAL	OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED
<u>Adult Community-Based</u>					
Community Services - Admin.	362.8	354.8	661.3	607.4	451.6
Community Resources	941.8	917.8	1,930.0	1,916.1	1,978.6
Community Corr. Centers	7,085.5	6,909.8	9,989.6	9,626.7	10,832.6
Community Supervision	3,794.3	3,757.8	4,702.7	4,682.1	5,353.0
TOTAL	12,184.4	11,940.2	17,283.6	16,832.3	18,615.8
<u>Juvenile Institutions</u>					
Administration	1,299.8	1,279.6	1,551.5	1,519.6	1,668.4
Business Office	936.9	922.4	1,252.4	1,226.7	1,400.5
Clinic	1,492.2	1,469.0	1,683.0	1,648.4	1,778.2
I.R.U.	-	-	58.6	57.4	71.1
Housekeeping	138.6	136.4	176.6	173.0	187.1
Recreation	331.4	326.3	444.3	435.2	442.0
Maintenance	2,283.4	2,248.0	2,250.6	2,204.3	2,349.4
Utilities	1,189.1	1,170.6	1,664.7	1,630.5	1,958.0
Medical/Psychiatric	598.0	588.7	728.5	713.5	852.1
Custodial	8,597.0	8,463.6	9,904.2	9,700.6	10,809.0
Dietary	1,825.9	1,797.6	2,152.1	2,107.9	2,329.6
Laundry	96.4	94.9	125.0	122.4	123.3
Religion	72.6	71.5	84.0	82.3	91.9
Transportation	211.8	208.5	236.4	231.5	219.9
Reception & Classification	294.2	289.6	336.2	329.3	364.4
Interstate Compact	-	-	69.4	68.0	71.6
Tri-Agency	226.2	222.7	265.5	260.0	278.2
TOTAL	19,593.5	19,289.4	22,983.0	22,510.6	24,994.7
<u>Juvenile Community-Based</u>					
Administration	277.7	269.0	345.5	325.5	377.0
Business Office	293.5	284.9	229.4	216.1	240.9
Residential Centers	2,990.4	2,896.5	3,797.3	3,577.6	3,513.7
Case Management	3,027.3	2,932.3	3,165.2	2,982.1	3,218.3
Reception & Classification	-	-	27.2	25.6	-
U.D.I.S.	2,023.5	2,008.2	2,469.7	2,466.5	2,529.1
TOTAL	8,612.4	8,390.3	10,034.3	9,593.4	9,879.0
Correctional Industries - W.C.	8,500.0	5,088.4	10,600.0	6,999.4	10,703.0
Correctional Industries - G.R.	453.3	452.8	1,513.2	1,513.2	-
GRAND TOTAL	188,168.7	176,665.5	246,657.8	232,173.8	259,773.7

TABLE 4-3

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
RECIPIENT DATA SUMMARY

PROGRAM AREA	FY-80 ACTUAL	FY-81 ESTIMATED	FY-82 ESTIMATED
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>			
School District #428:			
# Enrolled - All Programs	8,032	10,368	10,400
# Completing GED	1,062	1,094	1,189
# Students Completing Vocational Programs	1,280	1,505	1,575
# Students Counseled	3,328	3,748	4,000
<u>ADULT INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Average Daily Population	11,120	12,000	12,600
Correctional Industries Sales Volume	4,652.6	6,572.7	8,250.0
Correctional Industry's Job Assignments	562	711	863
<u>ADULT COMMUNITY BASED</u>			
# Residents Served in Community Correctional Centers	2,626	2,961	3,409
# Recipients of Community Supervision/Parole Services	18,441	19,900	22,651
<u>JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Average Daily Population	945	950	950
<u>JUVENILE COMMUNITY BASED</u>			
Average Daily Residential Center Population	125	125	150
Average Daily Parole Population	1,163	1,170	1,200
Average Daily Population in Unified Delinquency Intervention Services	269	274	300

V. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

A. Summary of Findings

The Criminal Justice System indeed represents independent subsystems which impact prison population. As with all data, it suffers from general reporting problems of data classifications and missing data, errors in calculations, and difficulty in making systemwide correlations. For example, crime and arrest data are definitive representations of index crimes, while court and corrections data are aggregates by class of crime. Crime and arrest data are computed by index crimes, while court and corrections data are compiled according to felony, misdemeanor, and juvenile dispositions. But in spite of its shortcomings, the data does contain useful information on volume and rate comparisons by subsystem, total criminal justice flow, and by geographic areas.

The findings of our review of reported crime, arrests, dispositions, convictions and imprisonment are summarized here. They represent interesting impressions of factors contributing to the rise of prison population in Illinois.

The estimated population of this state rose ever so slightly during the 1970's, with Cook County losing population and downstate increasing slightly in population:

Year	Total State Population	Cook Co.	Downstate
1972	11,231,312	5,542,000	5,688,912
1979	11,243,000	5,461,768	5,781,232

This overall slight increase in population does not appear to have any measurable effect on prison populations. (Major changes in the at risk age group 16-30 could make a noticeable difference.)

A series of tables have been prepared to summarize the findings.

Table 5-1 compares the percentage of change (increase) in reported crime, arrests, dispositions, etc., for the entire state and then for Cook County and downstate. There are comparable increases in the various criminal justice processing activities; however, the magnitude of the increase is much greater for Cook County, beginning with dispositions. For example, in Cook County reported crime increased from 1972 to 1979 by 12.8% and arrests increased by 13.4%, while dispositions increased by 333%, felony convictions by 470%, and imprisonment by 177%. Similar increases, though substantial, were noticeably less for downstate.

Clearly, the changes did not occur as a function of law enforcement activities, even though reported crime increased by 33.5% and arrests increased by 24.2% from 1972 to 1979. Table 5-2 compares arrests by reported crime and notes percentage reductions in all index crimes cleared by arrest in 1979, except total arrests and property crime arrests in Cook County.

Table 5-3 looks at the activity of the various criminal justice components on the basis of rate. The reported crime rate for downstate noticeably increased per 100,000, from 2,762 in 1972 to 4,007 in 1979, and came closer to the Cook County rate of 5,663. This would imply that "reported" crime was increasing more rapidly for the "downstate" counties as a group. Arrest rates increased, but not significantly, with the Cook County rate not quite double that of downstate rate. There was a marked shift in the disposition and felony conviction rates for both Cook County and downstate. Downstate had a disposition rate nearly double that of Cook County in 1972: 176 vs. 81. By 1979, this disparity had narrowed and the Cook County rate quadrupled: Cook, 355, and downstate 389.

This shift in the disposition rate is followed by a similar shift in the felony conviction rate between 1972 and 1979: Cook, with 44, to 252, and downstate, 70 to 152. Here there was nearly a 6-fold increase in the Cook County rate, a tremendous increase in the obtaining of convictions.

In looking at the percent change and rate increases for law enforcement, prosecutors (State's attorneys) and the courts, the greatest increase in activities/improved performance occurred in the prosecutorial related areas.

From the standpoint of Corrections, in addition to the increased pool of people available for imprisonment, due to the increased disposition and felony conviction rates, the imprisonment rate nearly doubled for downstate and nearly tripled for Cook County. Table 5-4 shows the relative contribution made by Cook County and the rest of the State to each of the criminal justice categories. Thus, even though Cook County has only 48.6% of the population and 54% of the reported crime, it comprises 62% of the arrests, 61% of the dispositions, 71% of the convictions and 67% of all imprisonments.

Table 5-5 looks at how the two areas distribute their felony dispositions among the various sentencing options. Cook County uses prison, jail, and jail with probation to a greater extent than downstate, while 55% of felony convictions downstate are given probation.

Today, Illinois continues to face problems of prison overcrowding. Efforts to increase rated capacity have not been able to keep up with the growth in prison population. Since 1974, the prison population has increased by 98% (5,787) inmates, while additional bed space through construction, renovation, or conversion increased by 25.3% (3,352): Sheridan, 100 beds; Menard Special Unit, 300 beds; Logan Correctional Center, 750 beds; Centralia Correctional Center, 750 beds; Graham Correctional Center, 750 beds; East Moline Correctional Center, 200 beds; Pontiac Correctional Center, 250 beds; Dwight Correctional Center, 100 beds; and Work Camps, 150 beds.

Comparison of prison admissions and exits shows the trend in prison population growth for the 1980's. Table 5-6 notes that since 1974, prison admissions have increased significantly over prison exits:

TABLE 5-6: ADULT INSTITUTIONS ADMISSION AND EXIT COMPARISON 1970-1980

YEAR	ADMISSIONS	EXITS	PRISON POPULATION VARIANCE
1970	4,927	6,300	-1,373
1971	4,437	5,065	- 628
1972	4,375	4,656	- 281
1973	3,839	4,143	- 304
1974	4,544	4,461	+ 83
1975	6,032	4,676	+1,356
1976	6,457	4,797	+1,660
1977	6,922	6,062	+ 860
1978	7,423	7,778	- 355
1979	8,478	7,589	+ 889
1980	9,240	6,969	+2,271

When we consider that 28.5% (2,435) of convictions to prison in 1979 were for Murder and Class X felonies, we begin to comprehend that not only are more persons being sentenced to prison, but 28.5% of convictions to prisons have longer sentences.

Looking at shifts in disposition outcomes (Table 5-7), we note in 1973, 62% (4,669) of Cook County dispositions resulted in convictions. By 1979, this had risen to 71% (13,775). Of Cook County's convictions in 1973, 44% (2,058) were imprisoned and by 1979, the percentage had reversed to 41% (5,704), while probation in 1973 accounted for 50% (2,348) of all convictions and in 1979, had risen to 55% (7,549). For downstate, in 1973, 30% (4,157) of dispositions resulted in convictions, while by 1979, this had increased to 39% (8,802). (Clearly, the proportion of convictions for Cook County is double the downstate convictions). Of the downstate convictions in 1973, 35% (1,471) were imprisoned and 60% (2,498) were given probation. By 1979, downstate convictions decreased to 32% (2,825) imprisonment, and probation increased to 66% (5,824). Had it not been for the increases in the use of probation, Illinois would be facing even greater prison population problems than it currently faces. Further, if there is even a proportional shift away from current levels of the use of probation, the magnitude of the prison population problem facing this state will become even more severe.

Increased prison population has had direct impact on the Community Services Division. Community Centers expanded as an alternative placement of inmates to institutions. From 1974 through 1980, the community center population increased by 244.2% (547), while capacity increased by 250.4% (571). In part, community center expansion was bolstered by the availability of Title XX monies. In FY81, roughly 75% of community centers' operating budget was funded through Title XX monies. For future years, pending changes in the amount and process for awarding such funds may interrupt and/or reduce these services.



Community Supervision caseloads from 1974 to 1980 have increased by 166.3% (5,339). From 1974 to 1980, 42,332 inmates have exited the institutions to community supervision. Comparing end of year caseloads against institutional exits to community supervision (Table 5-8), we note that in total numbers, caseloads from 1974, 1975 and 1979 turned over more than 100%. Clearly, community supervision resources have been pressed to the limit, especially in Cook County where more than 50% of adult exits go:

TABLE 5-7 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION END OF YEAR CASELOAD VS. INSTITUTIONAL EXITS COMPARISON 1974-1980

YEAR	END OF YEAR CASELOAD	EXITS FROM INSTITUTIONS
1974	3,433	4,461
1975	3,572	4,676
1976	5,425	4,797
1977	7,041	6,062
1978	9,006	7,778
1979	6,748	7,589
1980	8,549	6,969

In the juvenile division, resident population has decreased, causing the department to close, convert, or redesignate existing facilities. Table 5-9 shows the action over the last 10 years in the closing, opening or redesignating of juvenile facilities. For the past three years, there have been no appreciable changes in resident population. With the adoption of the Juvenile Habitual Offender Act and with a "Get Tough" attitude on juvenile crime being espoused by the Cook County's State's Attorney Office, it appears that it simply is a matter of time before juvenile population will increase. It is a factor which bears close scrutiny over the next few years.

Clearly, the offender population crisis warrants this state's serious attention:

- Projections predict an adult prison population of 16,420 in FY85, which is a 24% increase over current capacity. The Department has a rated capacity within existing institutions of 13,245. We are 3,175 beds short.
- Community Services population is expected to rise by over 20% by FY82.
- Juvenile Division population has reached the maximum rated capacity level. Expectations are that the juvenile population will increase annually by 5%.

#### B. Future Considerations

As was pointed out in the introduction of this Phase I Human Services Report:

- The objective of this report is to begin the process of analyzing problems about offender processing by creating better information sources (data bases) and techniques for representing the information for decision-making.
- The goal is the establishment of more strategic interaction between policy makers (governor, legislator, judiciary, State's attorney), correctional administrators, and planners in the use of information developed in this and other reports, for selecting the most effective actions to address offender processing issues.

The above findings point to potential areas of action to impact in stabilizing prison populations. Clearly, the basis for stabilization is the control of imprisonment rates and guided selection of those who receive prison and other sentence options, such as probation. There is also a series of questions that this report raises by implication, but does not answer. They include:

1. How much of the 1970 shift in percentages and rates for disposition, convictions, imprisonment is a function of:
  - changes in policy?
  - results from increased criminal justice processing efficiency?
  - pressure of the general public on discretion and practice of prosecutors and judges?
  - changes in the law?
2. The jail length of stay has increased. There has been a 66% decrease in the use of work release by Cook County and a 45% decrease in the use of weekend sentences downstate. Why have these shifts occurred? What effects have they had on prison population growth?
3. Has the fact that disposition, conviction and imprisonment rates increased had any consequential effects on crime and arrest rates? We've sent more people to prison in the 1970's, yet what potential impact has this had on current and future crime rates?
4. The young and minority are incarcerated at a much higher rate. Is this rate a function of true differences in the nature of their criminality or of other discretionary forces operating in the decision-process?
5. Of those now being imprisoned, are we doing a well targeted job of selecting the most serious, violent, chronic, repetitive offenders for prison? (This is both a strategy and resource question.)

The perception is that crime is more out of control than ever before. The data in this report does not strongly support such a thesis. However, in this past decade, Illinois prosecutors have become much more efficient in obtaining convictions, and more criminals are being sent to prisons and jails.

Crime has increased, and most assuredly will continue to do so. And the volume of actual crime in this state and country is an extremely serious matter. Further, popular and influential American magazines have been devoting major portions of recent issues to the prevalence ("epidemic") of "violent crime" (Newsweek, March 23, 1981) in clear response to reader/citizen concern and interest:

Every 24 minutes, a murder is committed somewhere in the U.S. Every ten seconds a house is burglarized, every seven minutes a woman is raped... But there is also something new about the way that Americans are killing, robbing, raping and assaulting one another. The curse of violent crime is rampant not just in the ghettos of depressed cities...but everywhere, in urban areas, in suburbs and peaceful countrysides. More significant, the crimes are becoming more brutal, more irrational, more random - and therefore, all the more frightening. (Time, March 23, 1981).

Direct losses resulting from serious juvenile crimes alone now cost \$10 billion annually. While juvenile crime accounts for 9% of this nation's murders, 34% of robberies, and 16% of rapes and aggravated assaults, the five to six percent of delinquents who are responsible (2% of our total youth population) still account for only about 19% of all the nation's violent offenses and their attendant human and monetary costs. (Uniform Crime Reports, 1978, Wolfgang et al., 1972 and in press; Schuster, 1978).

A recent Rand Corporation "Study of California Prison Inmates" (April, 1980) states that the most active 8% of incoming adult prisoners committed over 60 crimes per year, and that 25% of the study sample reported committing 58% of armed robberies, 65% of burglaries, 60% of auto thefts, and 46% of assaults reported by the entire sample. This suggests a very active ("intensive") offender group within the class of "heavy" offenders. The Rand study supports earlier surveys indicating that crime, crime rates, and projected costs are grossly underreported: estimating that a typical group of 100 persons convicted of robbery would, in fact, have committed 490 armed robberies, 310 assaults, 720 burglaries, 70 auto thefts, 100 forgeries, and 3,400 drug sales in the previous year of street time. In a similar study of Colorado prisons, Rand found that a one-year mandatory sentence for any felony would increase the prison population by 50%, but reduce crime by only 15%. Further, three-year minimum sentences for felonies would increase prison population by 225%, but reduce crime by only 35%.

Traditional "Lock 'Em Up" responses to growing crime rates among both adults and juveniles are proving - and are likely to prove, in the foreseeable future - costly beyond measure to state and local economies already straining to re-energize themselves. The combination of inflationary costs, slashed budgets, and public demand for longer sentences and mandatory minimum sentences has resulted in spiraling costs, as intake is increasing and outflow is decreasing from all types of correctional services.

Using correctional institutions and programs with maximal efficiency can no longer be left uncontrolled, but must become a carefully managed state resource, and a policy-directed consideration.

Phase II of the Human Service Plan looks at the response of IDOC to the adult and juvenile population problem and other priority problems. Program goals and objectives are set for FY82-83. Appendix C shows the Human Service Plan planning process for the Department.

TABLES

- Table 5-1. Percent Increase Comparison Between Cook County and Downstate For Selected Years
- Table 5-2. Reported Crime/Arrest Percentage Clearance Comparisons For Cook County and Downstate For 1972 and 1979
- Table 5-3. Rate Per 100,000 Comparison Between Cook County and Downstate For Selected Years
- Table 5-4. Relative Percentage Of Total Distributed Between Cook County and Downstate In 1979
- Table 5-5. Percent Of Felony Dispositions Distributed To Each Sentence Option In 1979
- Table 5-6. Adult Institutions Admission and Exit Comparison 1970-1980
- Table 5-7. Felony Disposition, Conviction, Imprisonment, and Probation Volume, 1973-1979
- Table 5-8. Community Supervision End Of Year Caseload Vs. Institutional Exits Comparison 1974-1980
- Table 5-9. Juvenile Institutions 1970-1980

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TABLE 5-1

PERCENT INCREASE COMPARISON BETWEEN COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE FOR SELECTED YEARS

	1972 - 1979	1972 - 1979	1972 - 1979	1972 - 1979	1973 - 1979	1973 - 1979
	Reported Crime	Arrests	Dispositions	Felony Convictions	Imprisonment	Probation
Cook County	12.8	13.4	332.7	469.9	176.7	221.5
Downstate	69.5	46.7	125.1	120.5	91.8	131.1
Total	33.5	24.2	189.5	252.3	141.3	176.0

TABLE 5-2

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REPORTED CRIME/ARREST PERCENTAGE CLEARANCE COMPARISONS FOR COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE FOR 1972 AND 1979

	Total Arrest/Total Crime		Total Violent Arrest/Total Violent Crime		Total Prop. Arrests/Total Prop. Crime	
	1972	1979	1972	1979	1972	1979
Cook County	24.4	24.5	40.0	35.8	21.4	23.1
Downstate	20.5	17.7	44.8	40.3	18.0	16.0
Total	23.0	21.4	41.2	37.4	20.1	19.7

**TABLE 5-3**

RATE PER 100,000 COMPARISON BETWEEN COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE FOR SELECTED YEARS

	Reported Crime		Arrests		Dispositions		Felony Convictions		Imprisonment		Probation	
	1972	1979	1972	1979	1972	1979	1972	1979	1973	1979	1973	1979
Cook County	4915	5663	1199	1379	81	355	44	252	38	104	43	138
Downstate	2762	4607	565	816	176	389	70	152	26	49	44	101
Total	3824	5100	877	1089	130	373	57	201	32	76	43	119

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**TABLE 5-4**

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE IN 1979

	State Population	Reported Crime	Arrests	Dispositions	Convictions	Imprisonment
Cook County	48.6	54	62	61	71	67
Downstate	51.4	46	38	39	29	33

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**TABLE 5-5**

PERCENT OF FELONY DISPOSITIONS DISTRIBUTED TO EACH SENTENCE OPTION IN 1979

	Prison	Jail	Jail and Probation	Probation	Other	Total
Cook County	41.4	3.3	18.4	36.4	.5	100%
Downstate	32.0	1.6	11.0	55.2	.2	100%

TABLE 5-7

FELONY DISPOSITION, CONVICTION, IMPRISONMENT, AND PROBATION VOLUME  
 1973 - 1979  
 COOK COUNTY/DOWNSTATE/STATE TOTALS

Geographic Area	Year	Total # Dispositions	# Not Convicted	# Convicted	Total # Imprisonment	Total # Probation
Cook County	1973	7,529	2,315	4,669	2,058	2,348
	1974	12,336	4,084	7,838	2,779	4,910
	1975	15,277	5,058	9,889	3,612	6,081
	1976	16,538	5,833	10,455	4,482	5,813
	1977	17,235	5,429	11,725	5,043	6,518
	1978	18,926	6,331	12,517	5,534	6,758
	1979	19,412	5,489	13,775	5,704	7,549
Downstate	1973	14,059	10,311	4,157	1,471	2,498
	1974	18,325	12,553	5,733	2,158	3,470
	1975	21,875	14,329	7,495	2,871	4,499
	1976	21,770	13,578	8,151	3,087	4,910
	1977	20,773	12,282	8,449	2,809	5,447
	1978	19,585	11,077	8,465	2,865	5,407
	1979	22,489	13,677	8,802	2,825	5,824
Total	1973	22,038	12,626	8,826	3,529	4,846
	1974	30,661	16,637	13,571	4,937	8,380
	1975	37,152	19,387	17,384	6,483	10,580
	1976	38,408	19,411	18,606	7,569	10,723
	1977	38,008	17,711	20,174	7,852	11,965
	1978	38,511	17,408	20,982	8,399	12,165
	1979	41,901	19,166	22,577	8,529	13,373

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6-15-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division

Source: Annual Reports, Supreme Court of Illinois 1973 - 1979.

**TABLE 5-9**

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
 JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AS OF JUNE 10, 1981

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>POPULATION IN RESIDENCE</u>
Geneva	Closed	300	-
St. Charles	80	230	280
Sheridan*	Closed	350	-
St. Charles R & C	22	70	115
Joliet	22	134	122
Kankakee	21	48	45
Pere Marquette	21	60	56
Valley View	15	222	224
Hanna City	13	90	103
Dixon Springs	11	60	53
DuPage	7		
o Girls		30	44
o Boys		26	22
Jubilee Girl's Lodge	Closed	35	-
New Salem School Camp	Closed	40	-
Giant City Forestry Camp	Closed	55	-
Fort Massac School Camp	Closed	50	-
Illini Forestry Camp	Closed	60	-
Mississippi Palisades Forestry Camp	Closed	60	-
Huling Home for Girls	Closed	10	-
Morris Residential Center	Closed	30	-
Chicago Residential Center	Closed	34	-
Vast Residential Center	Closed	25	-

\*Converted to Adult Facility July 1973

6-16-81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Juvenile File

**APPENDIX A**

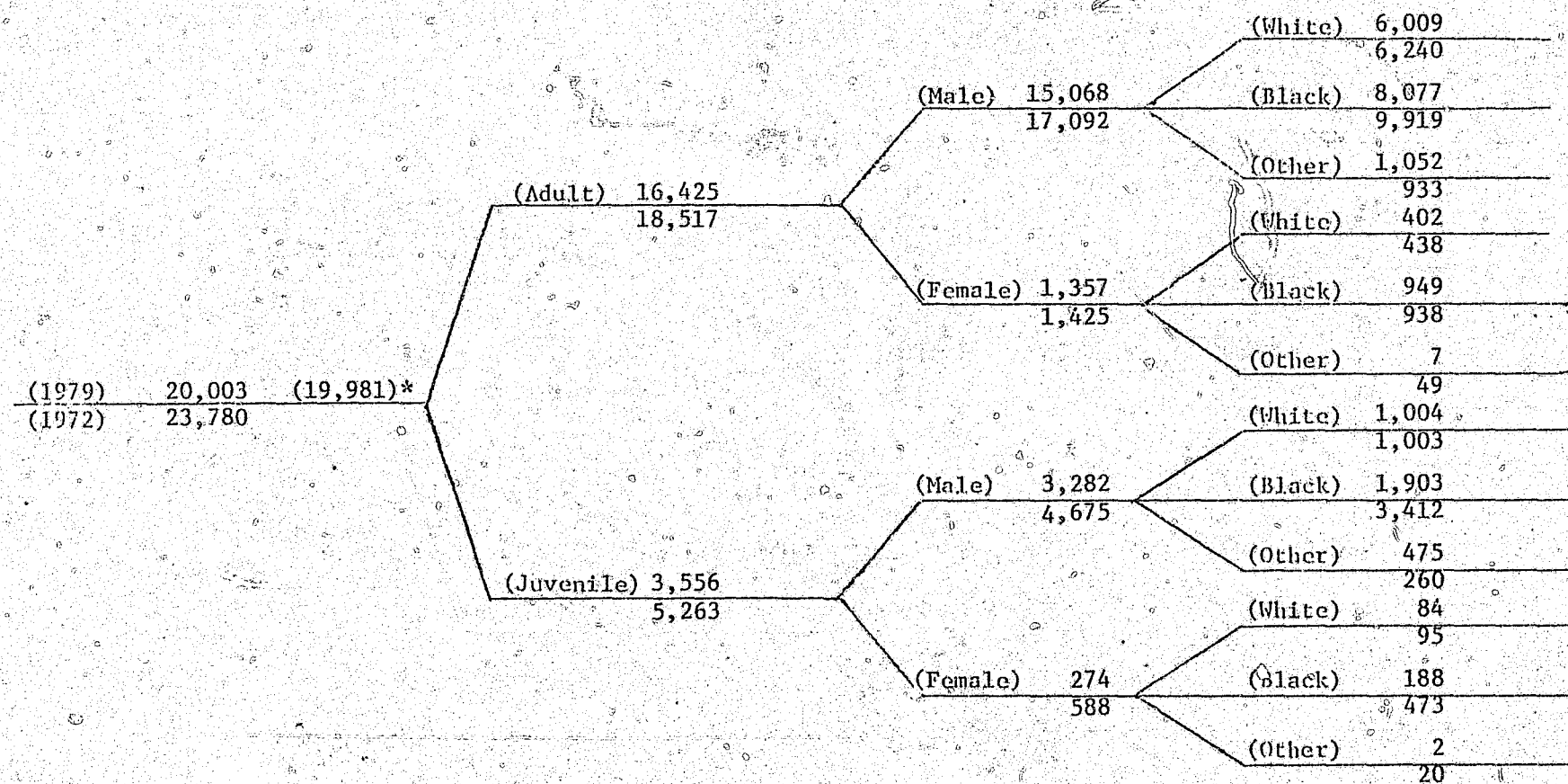
**Index Crime Arrest Data by Age, Sex, and Race**

- Total
- Cook County
- Downstate

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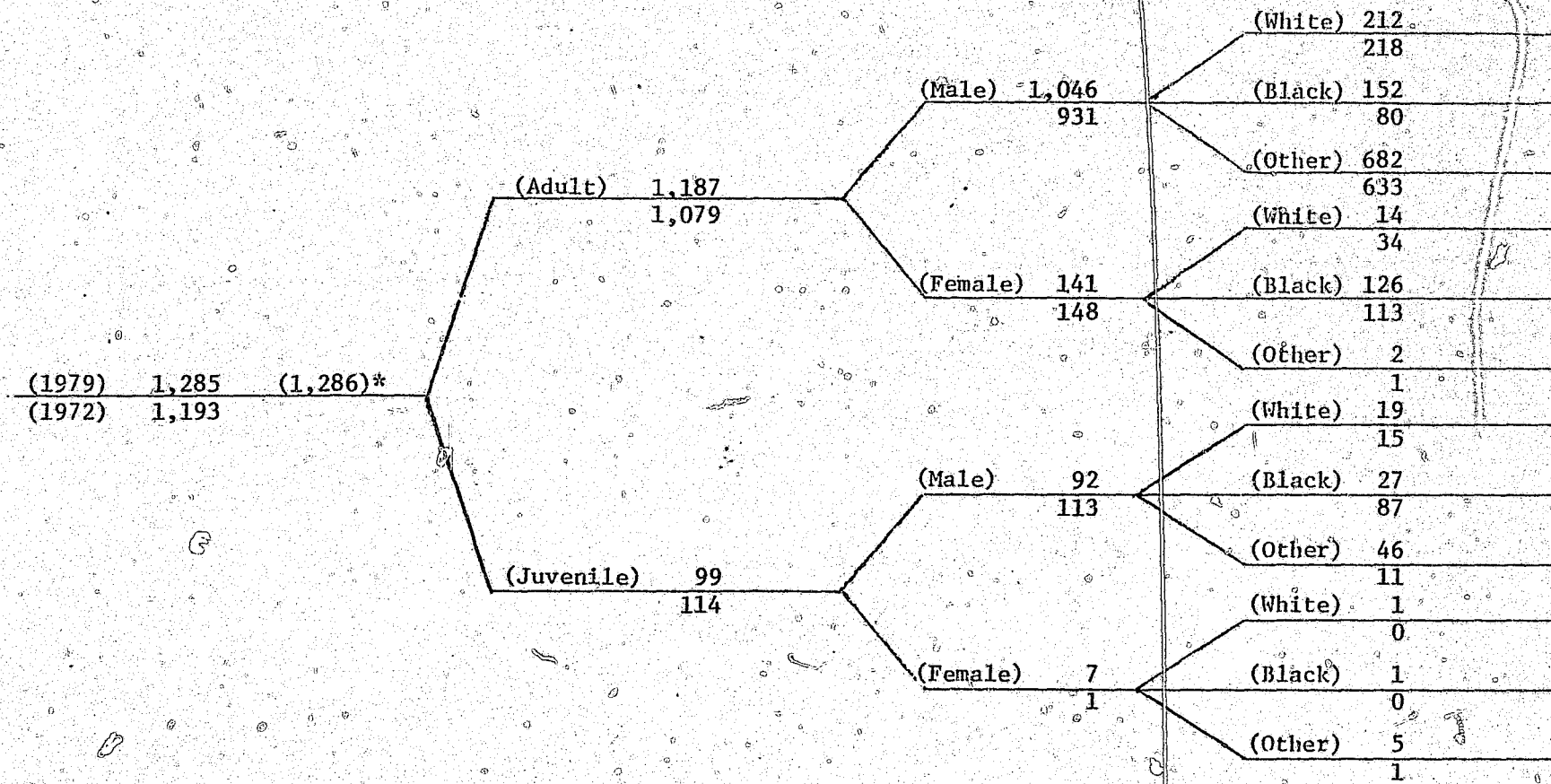
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARREST COMPARISON 1972 & 1979



\*Variance in totals

5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

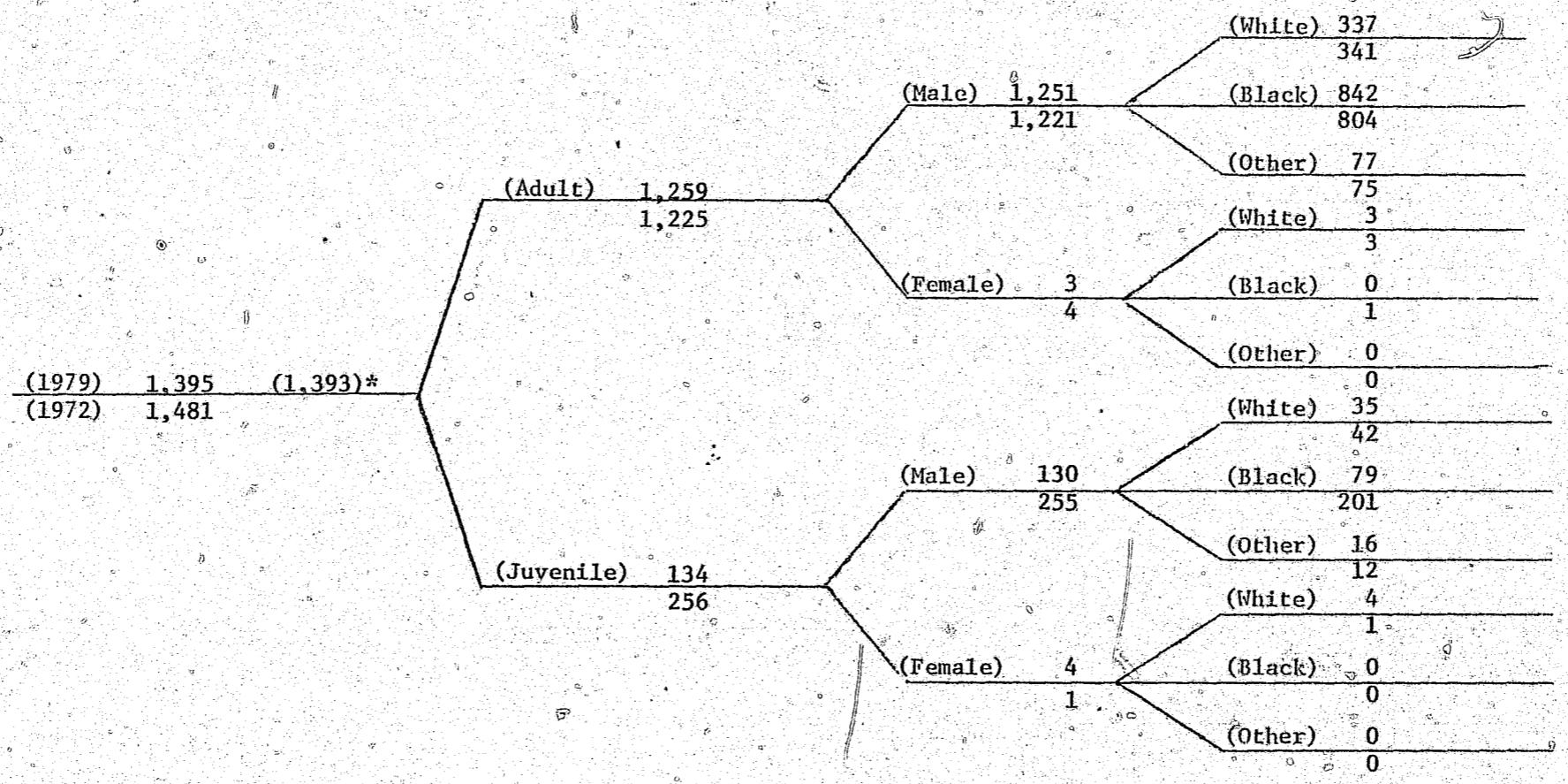
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE: MURDER ARREST COMPARISON 1972/1979



\*Variance in totals

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 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data 1972 & 1979

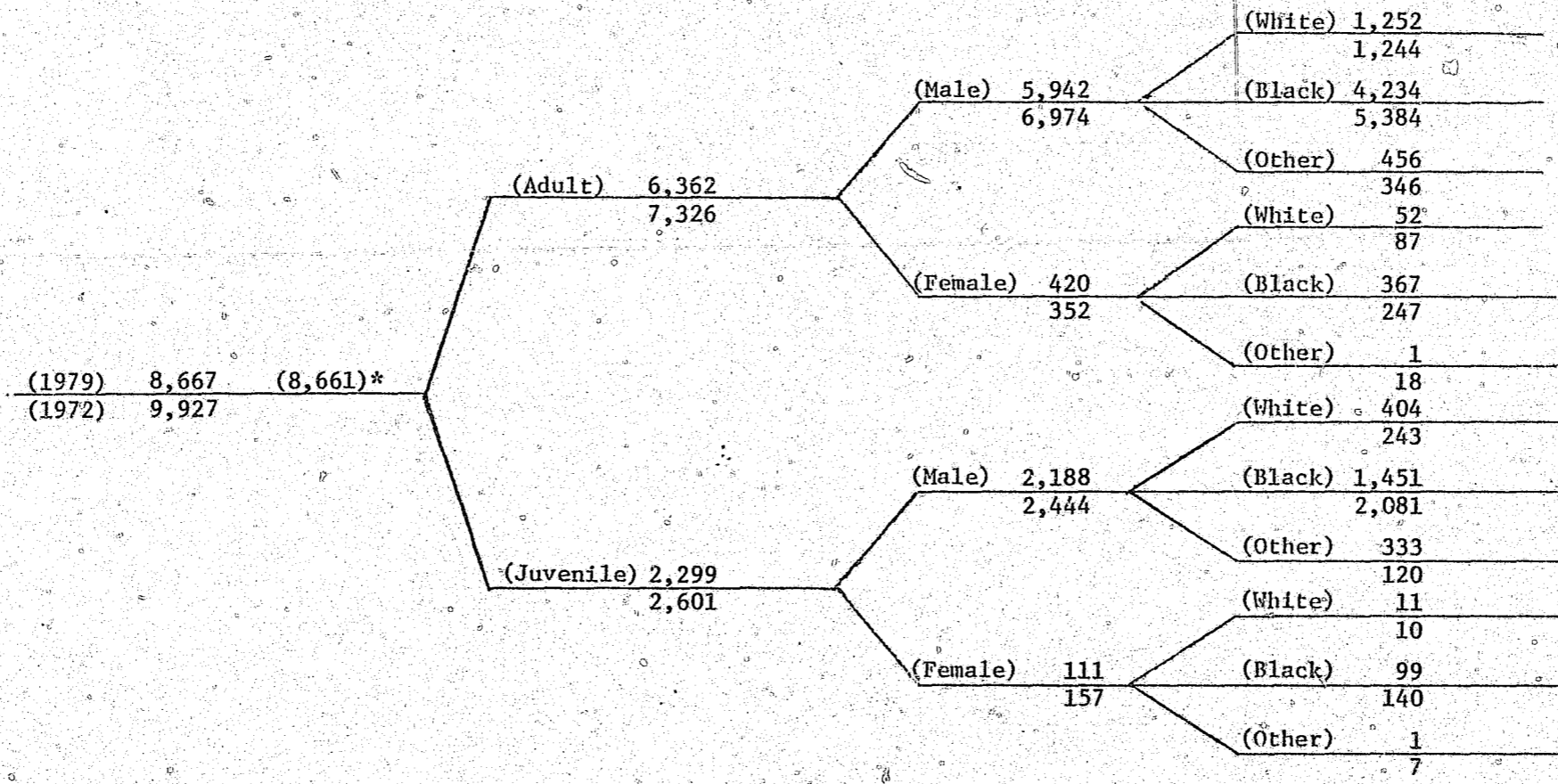
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE: FORCIBLE RAPE COMPARISON 1972/1979



\*Variance in totals

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 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data 1972 & 1979

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE: ROBBERY ARREST COMPARISON 1972/1979

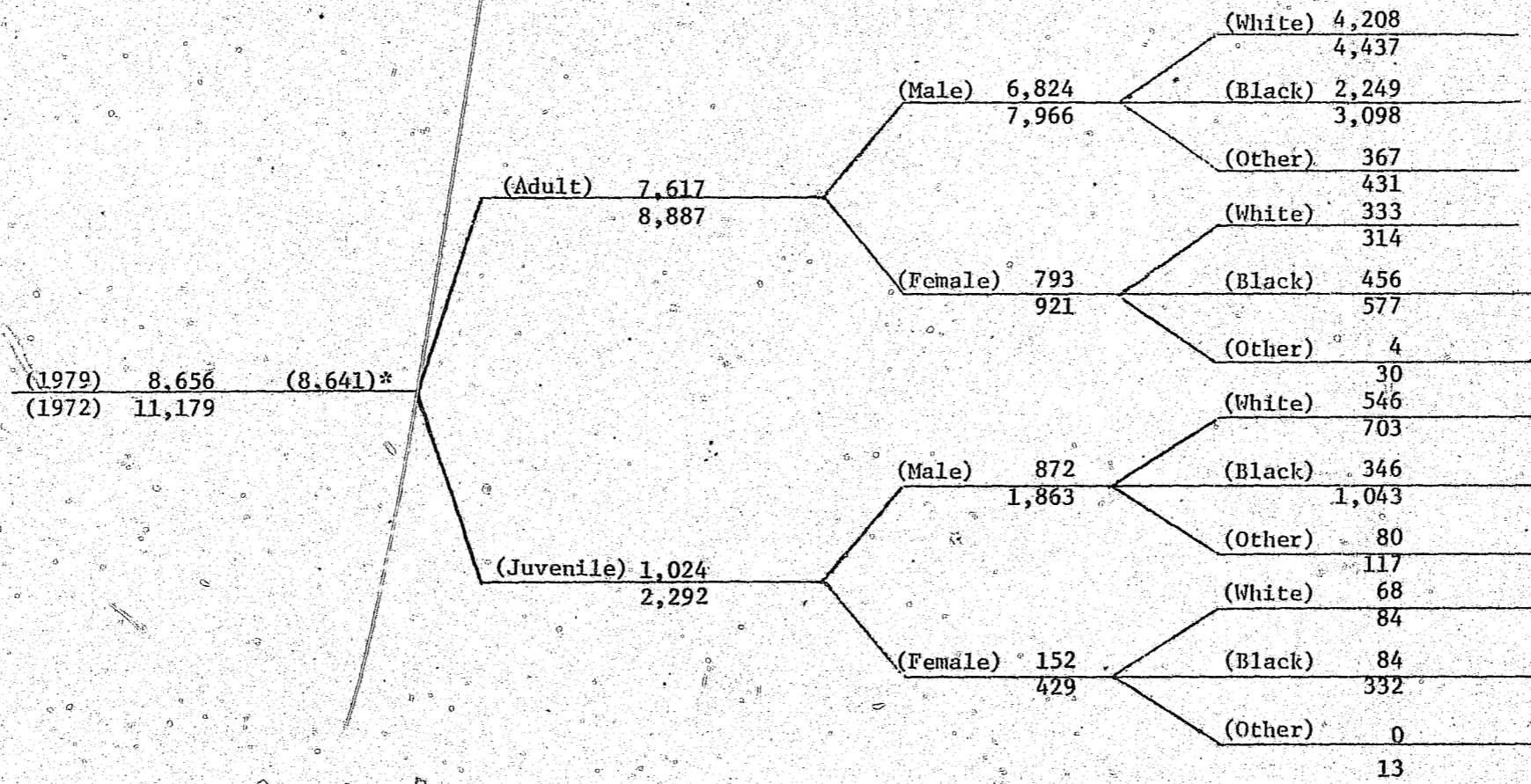


5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

\*Variance in totals



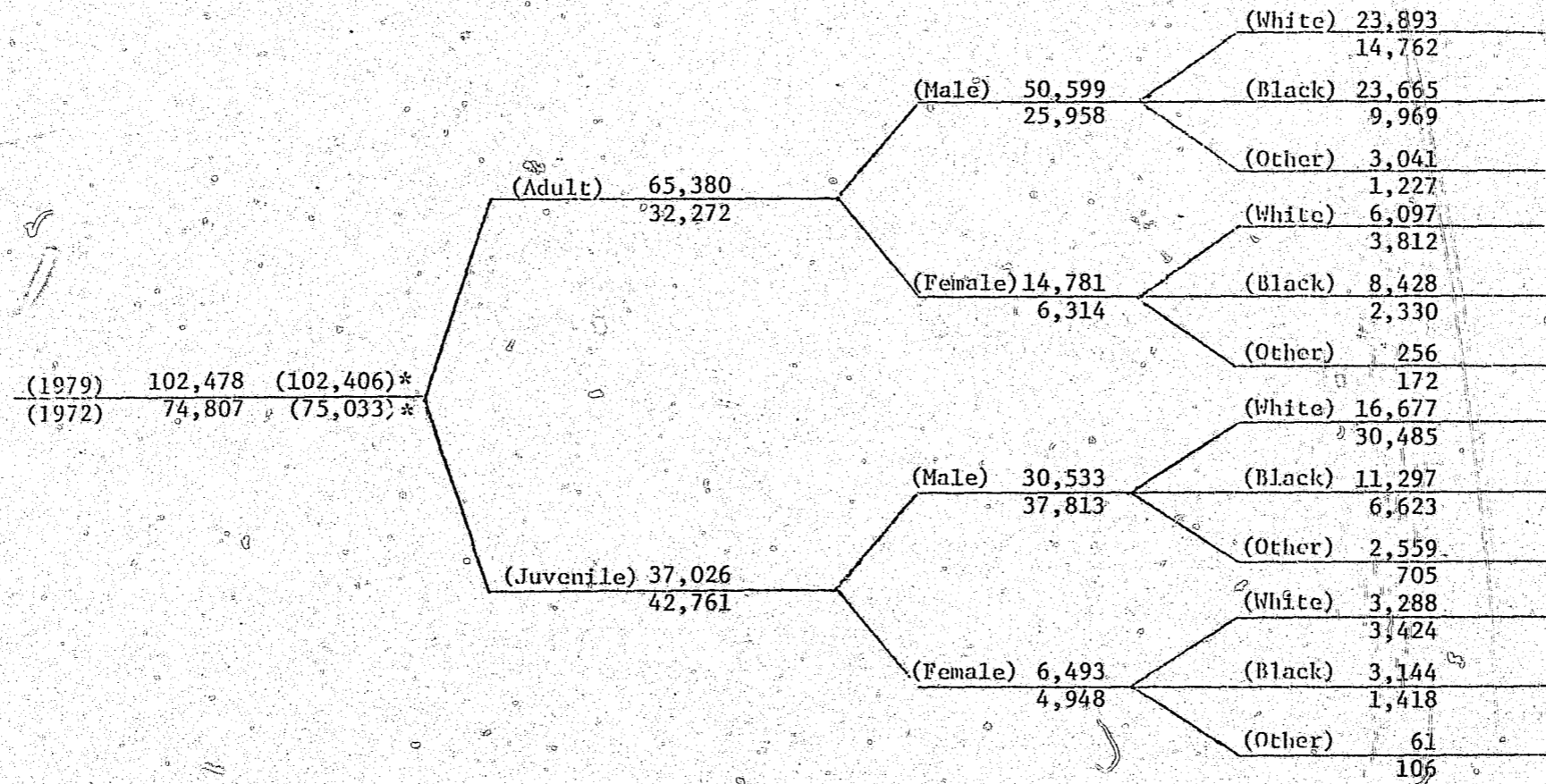
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE: ASSAULT ARREST COMPARISON 1972/1979



\*Variance in totals

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 Data, 1972 & 1979

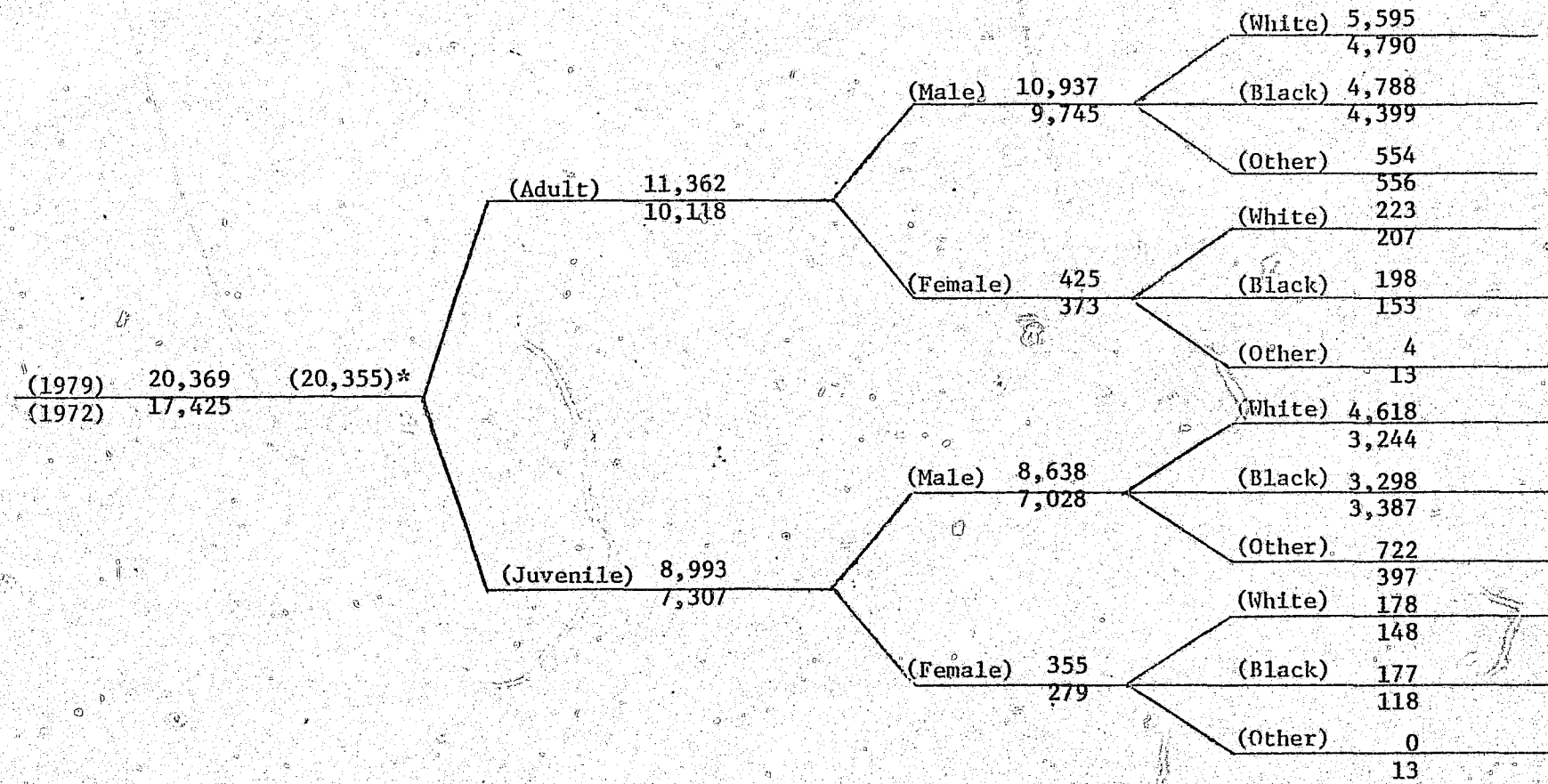
CRIMES OF PROPERTY ARREST COMPARISON 1972/1979



\*Variance in totals

5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

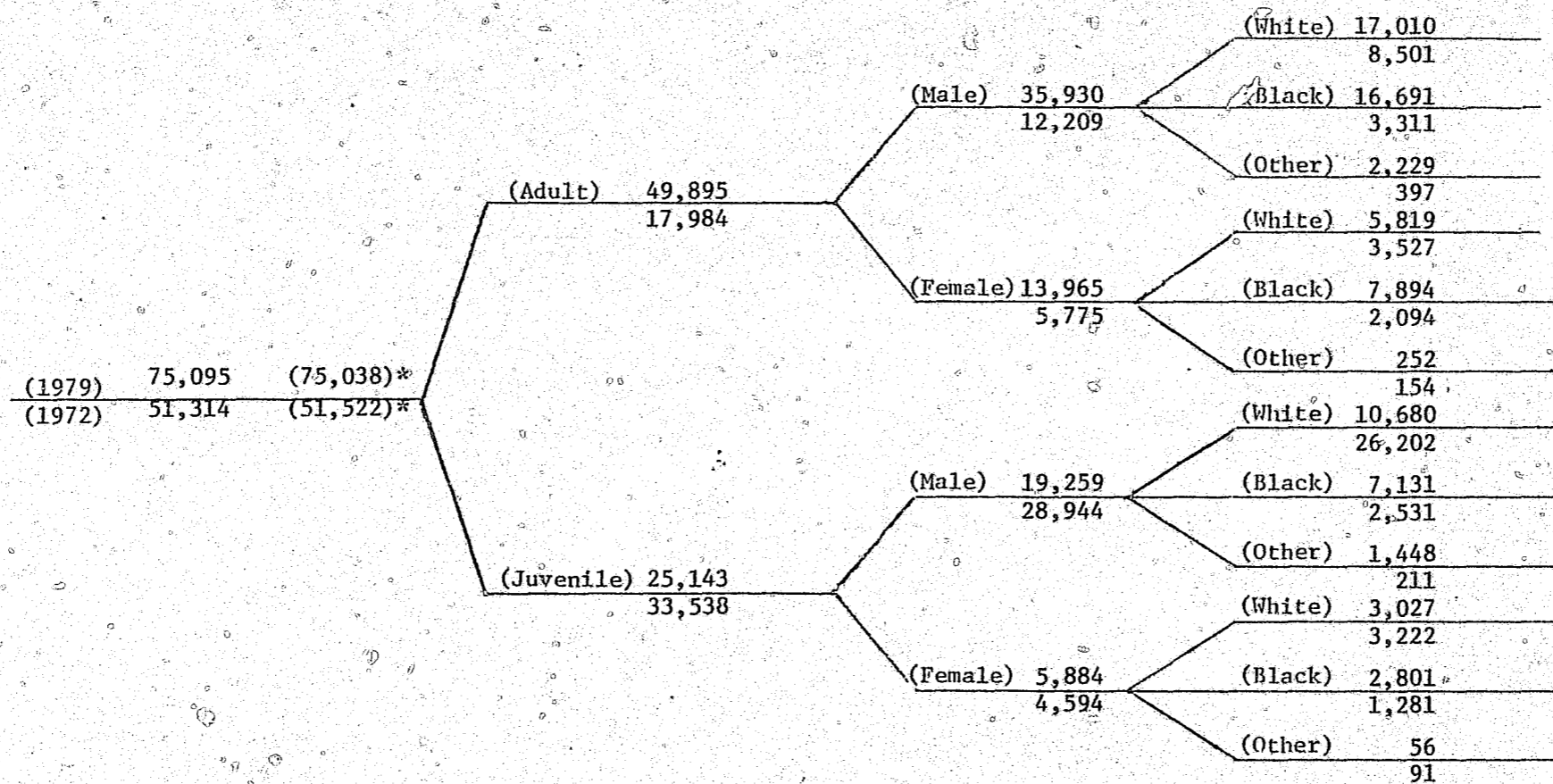
CRIMES OF PROPERTY: BURGLARY ARREST COMPARISON 1972/1979



5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

\*Variance in totals

CRIMES OF PROPERTY: THEFT ARREST COMPARISONS 1972/1979



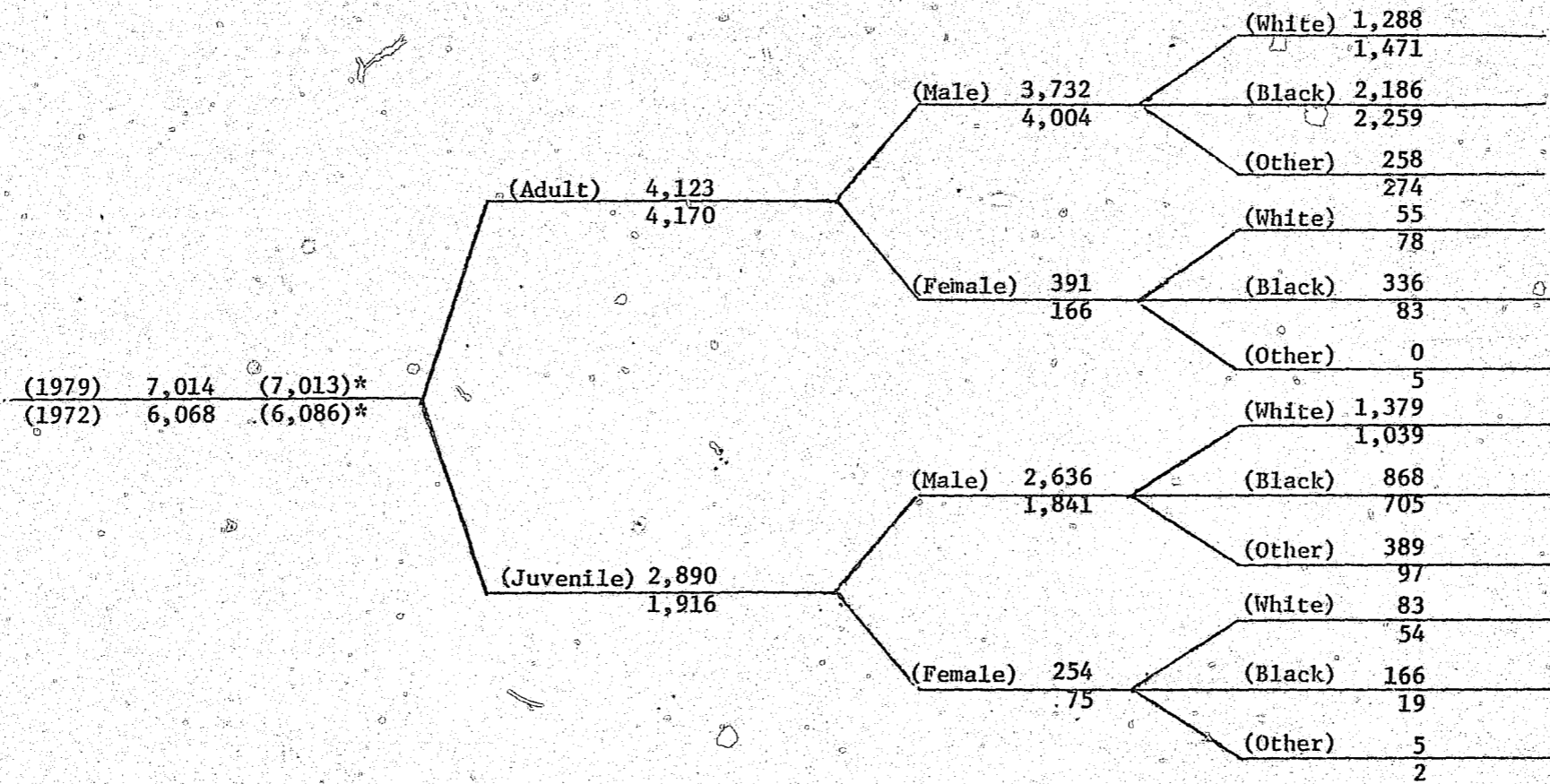
\*Variance in totals

5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979





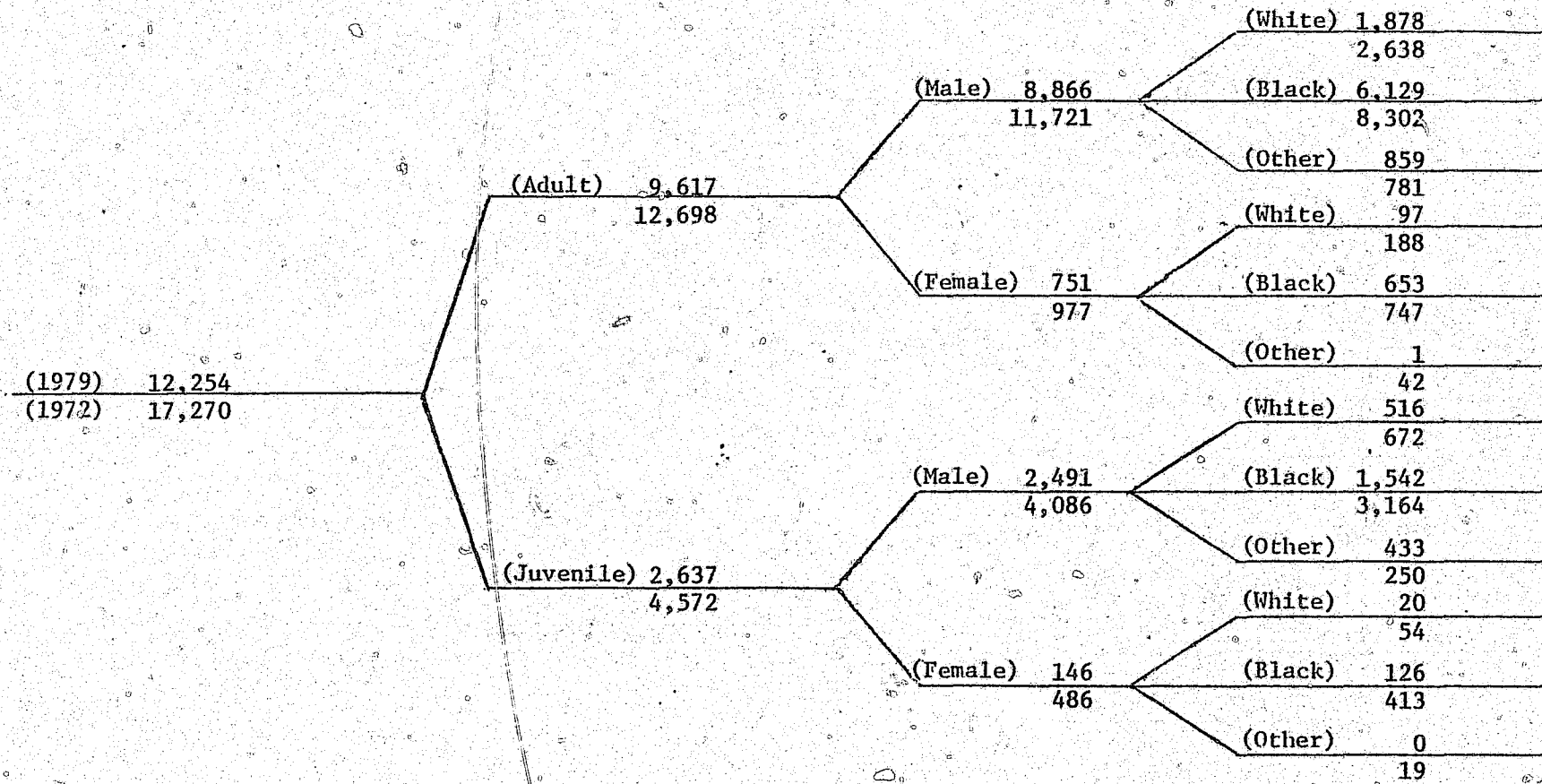
CRIMES OF PROPERTY: MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ARREST COMPARISON 1972 & 1979



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 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

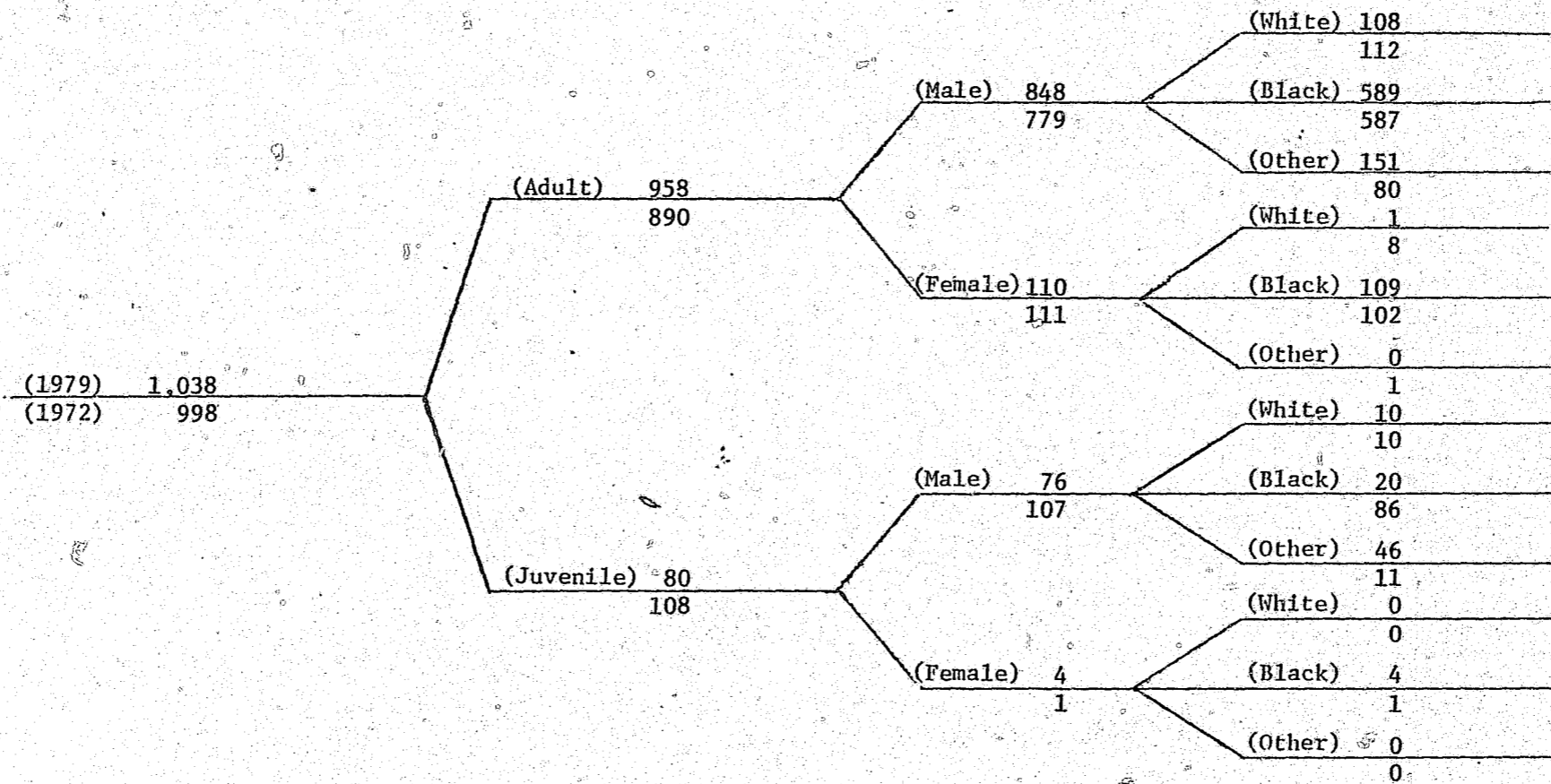
\*Variance in totals

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Violent Crimes  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



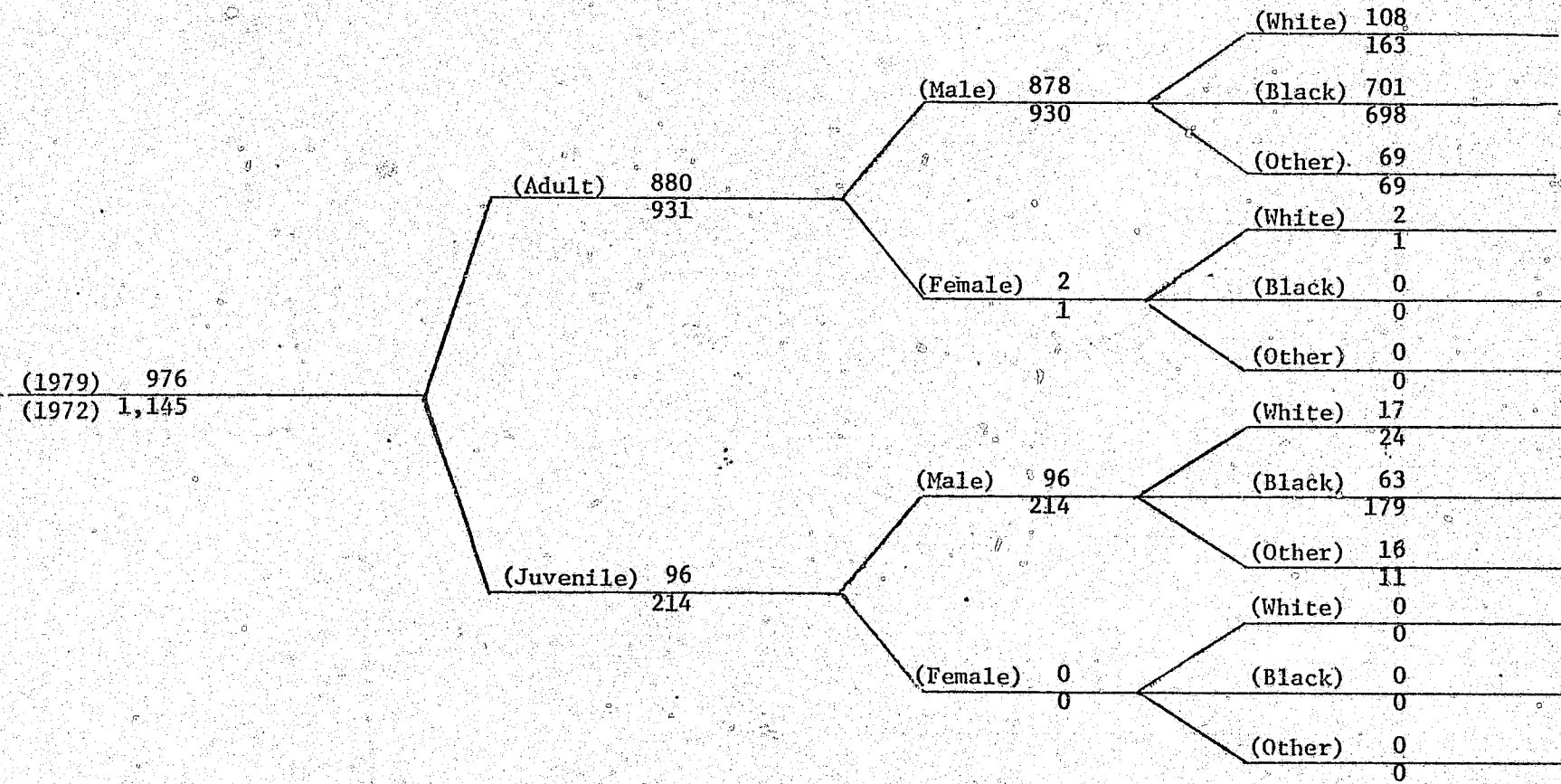
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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Murder & Voluntary Manslaughter  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

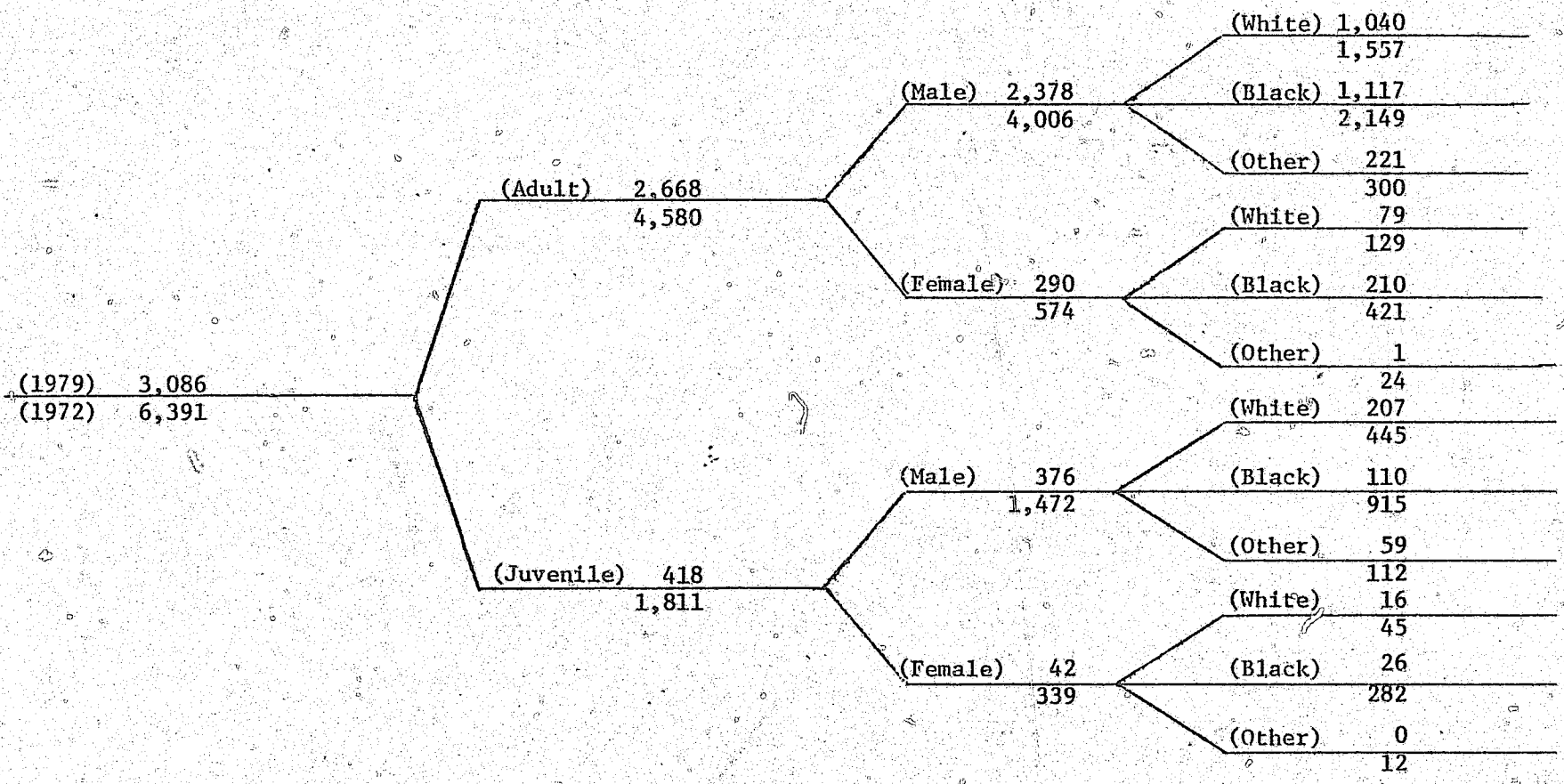
CRIME ARREST INDEX: Forcible Rape  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
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Data, 1972 & 1979

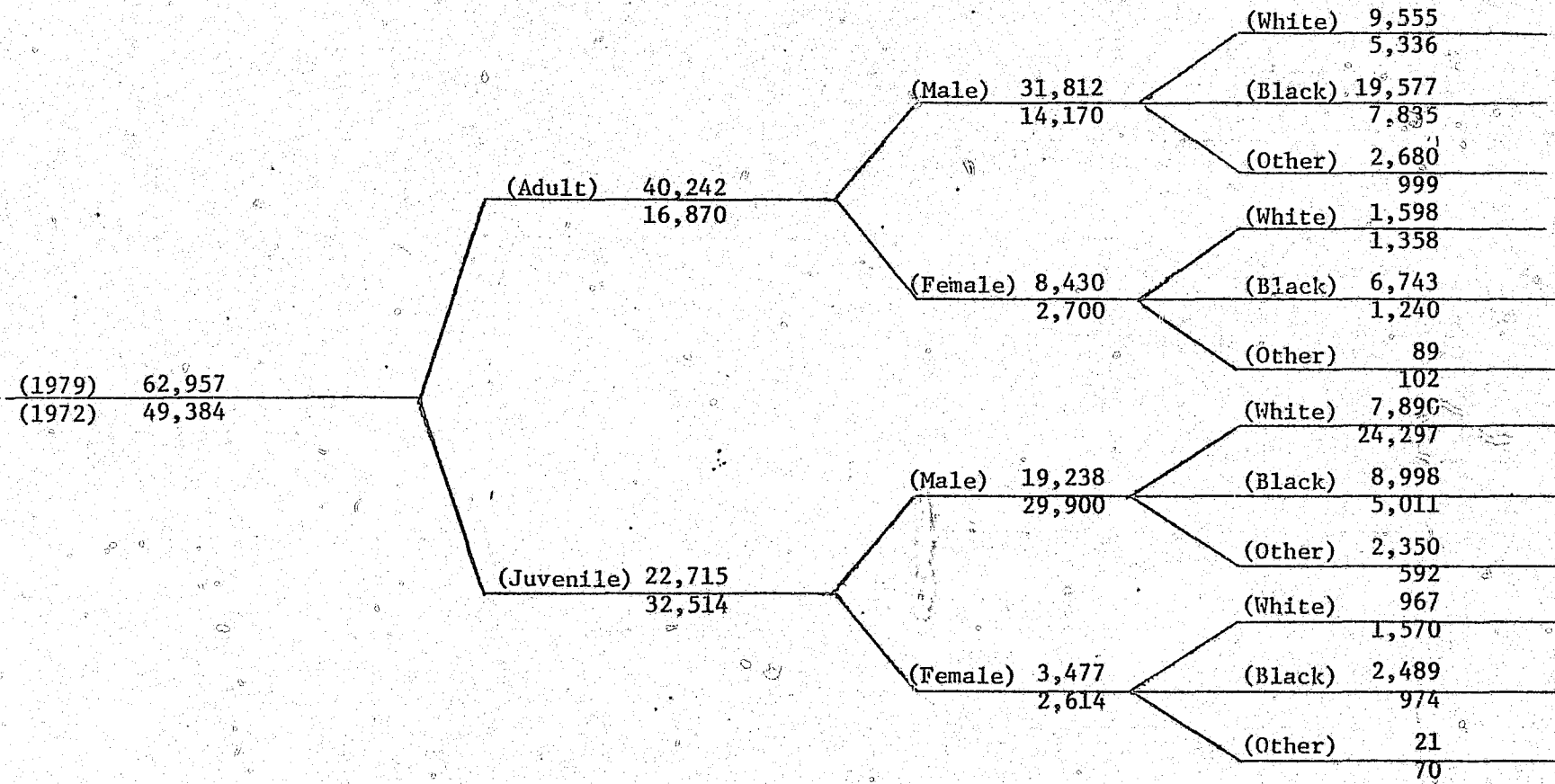


CRIME ARREST INDEX: Aggravated Assault and Battery  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



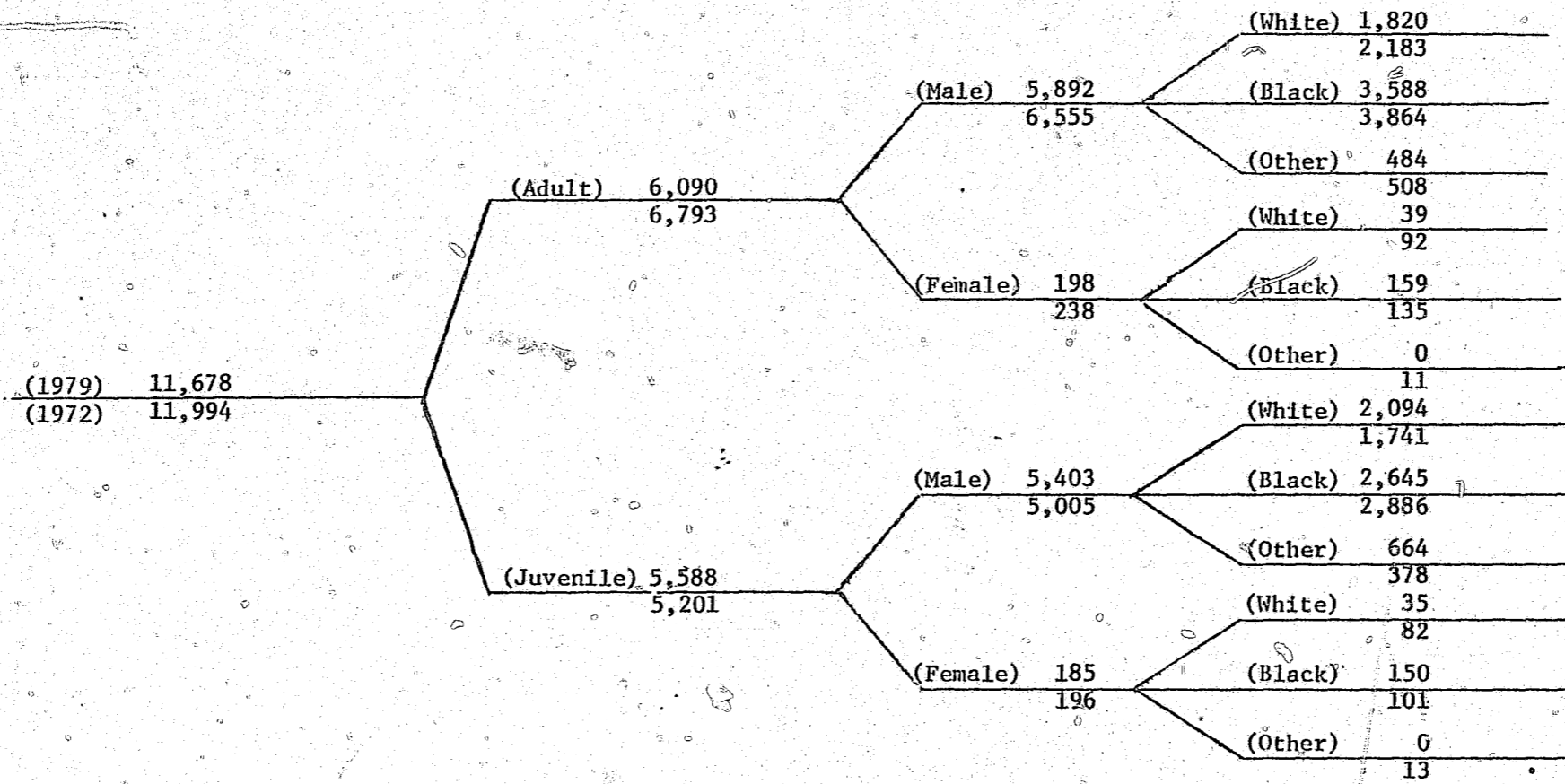
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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Property Crimes  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

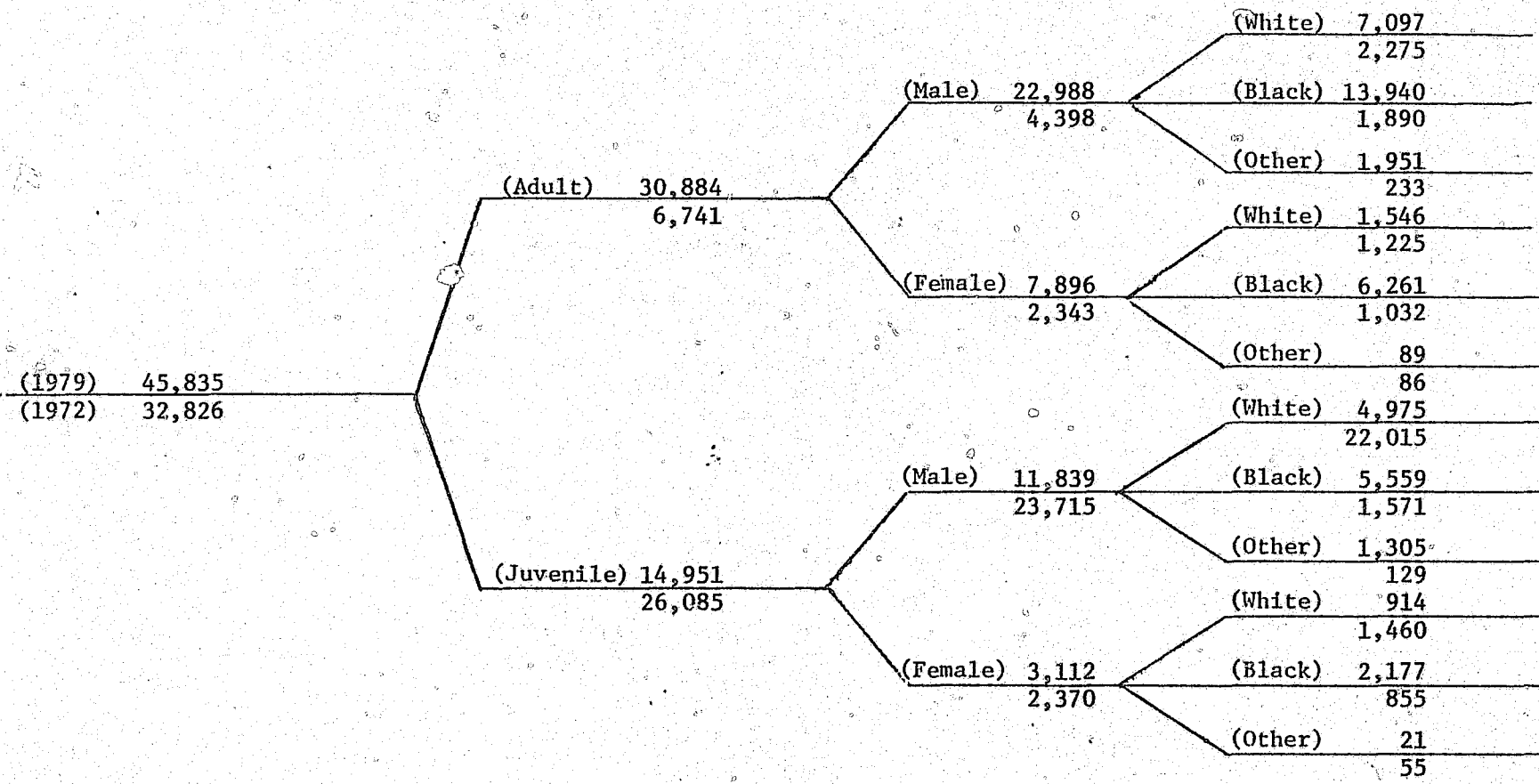
CRIME ARREST INDEX: Burglary, Breaking and Entering  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

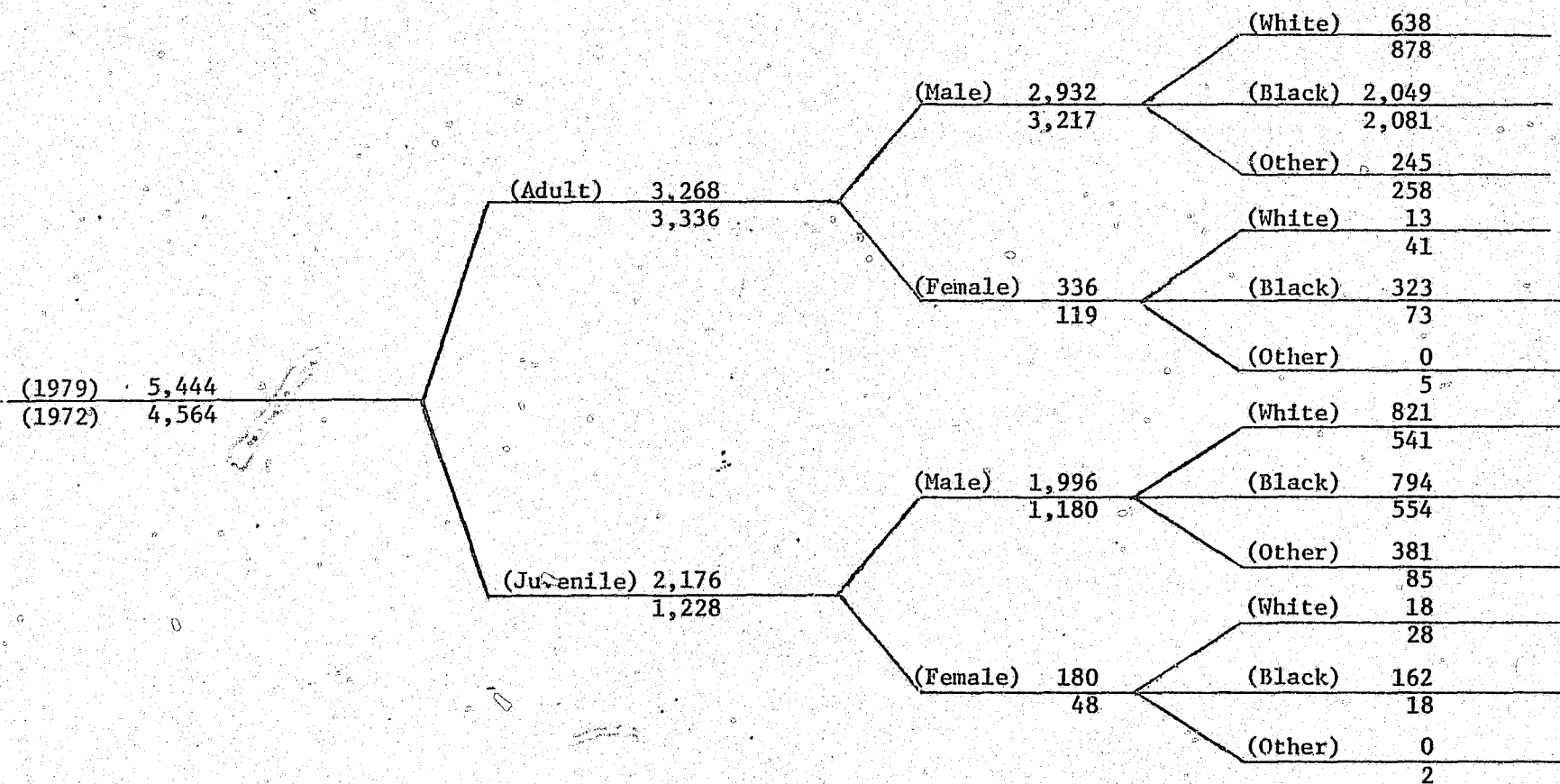


CRIME ARREST INDEX: Theft  
Cook County Comparison 1979/1972



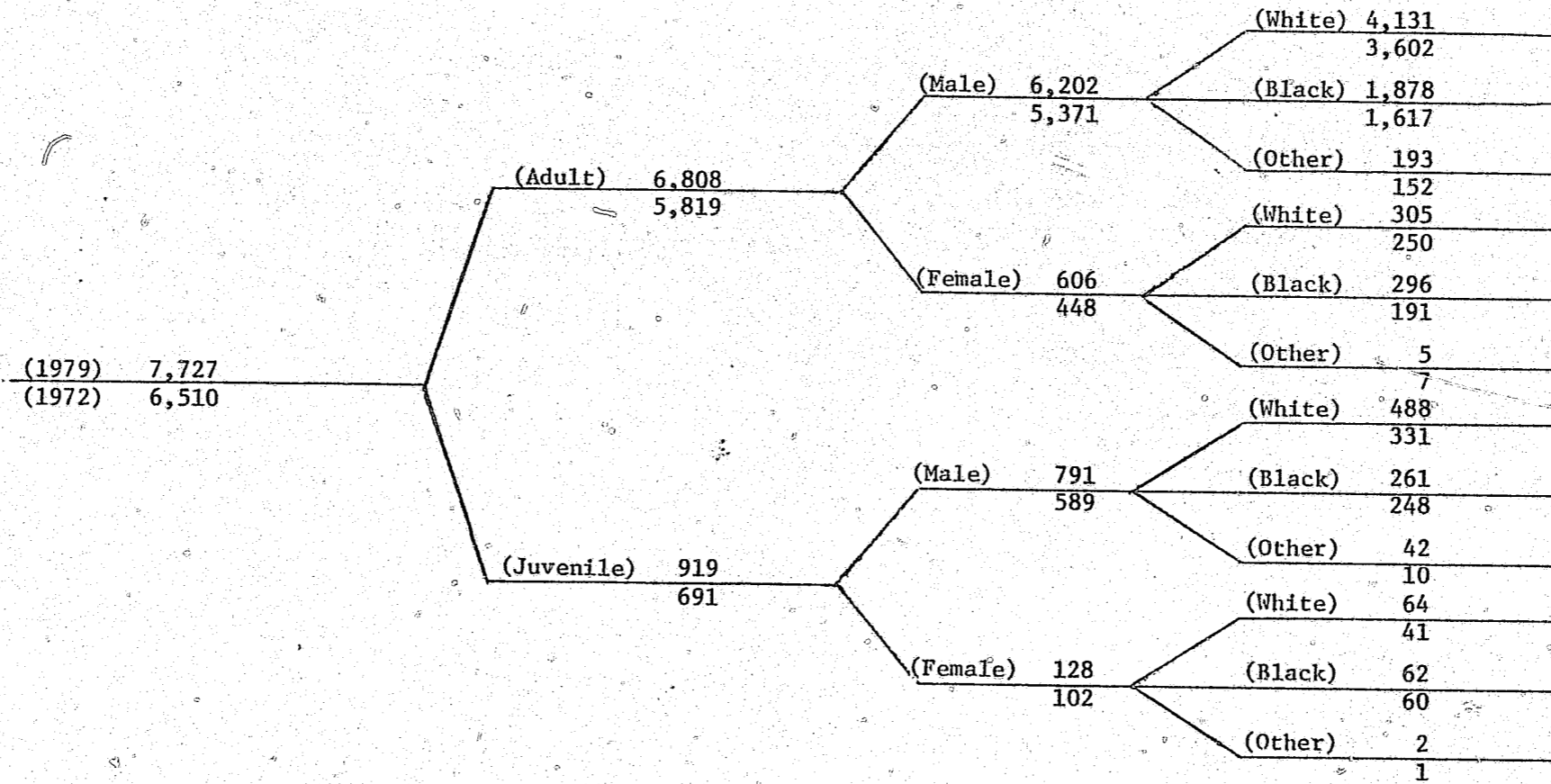
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Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Motor Vehicle Theft  
Cook County. Comparison 1979/1972



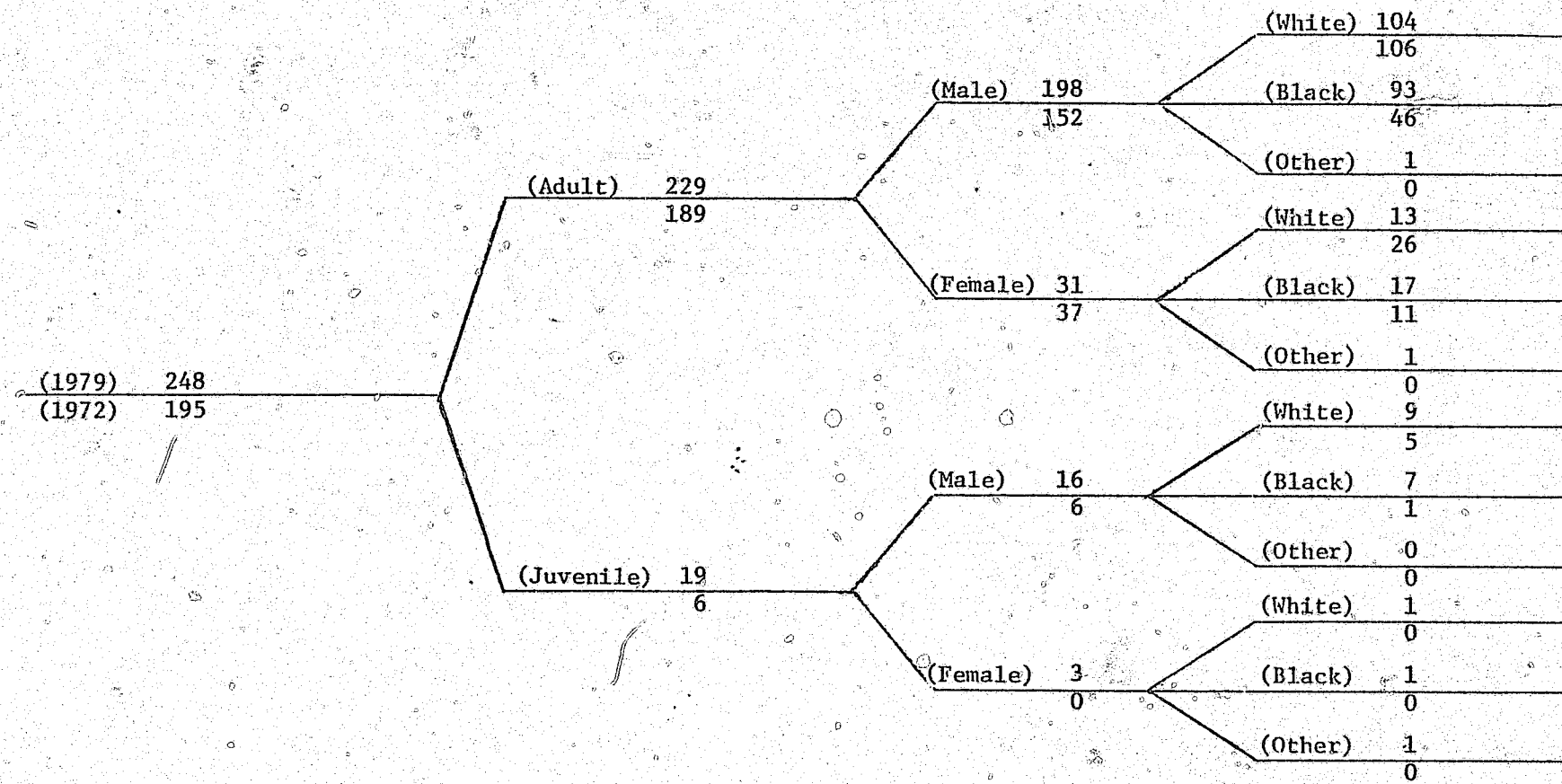
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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Violent Crimes  
 Downstate Comparison: 1979/1972



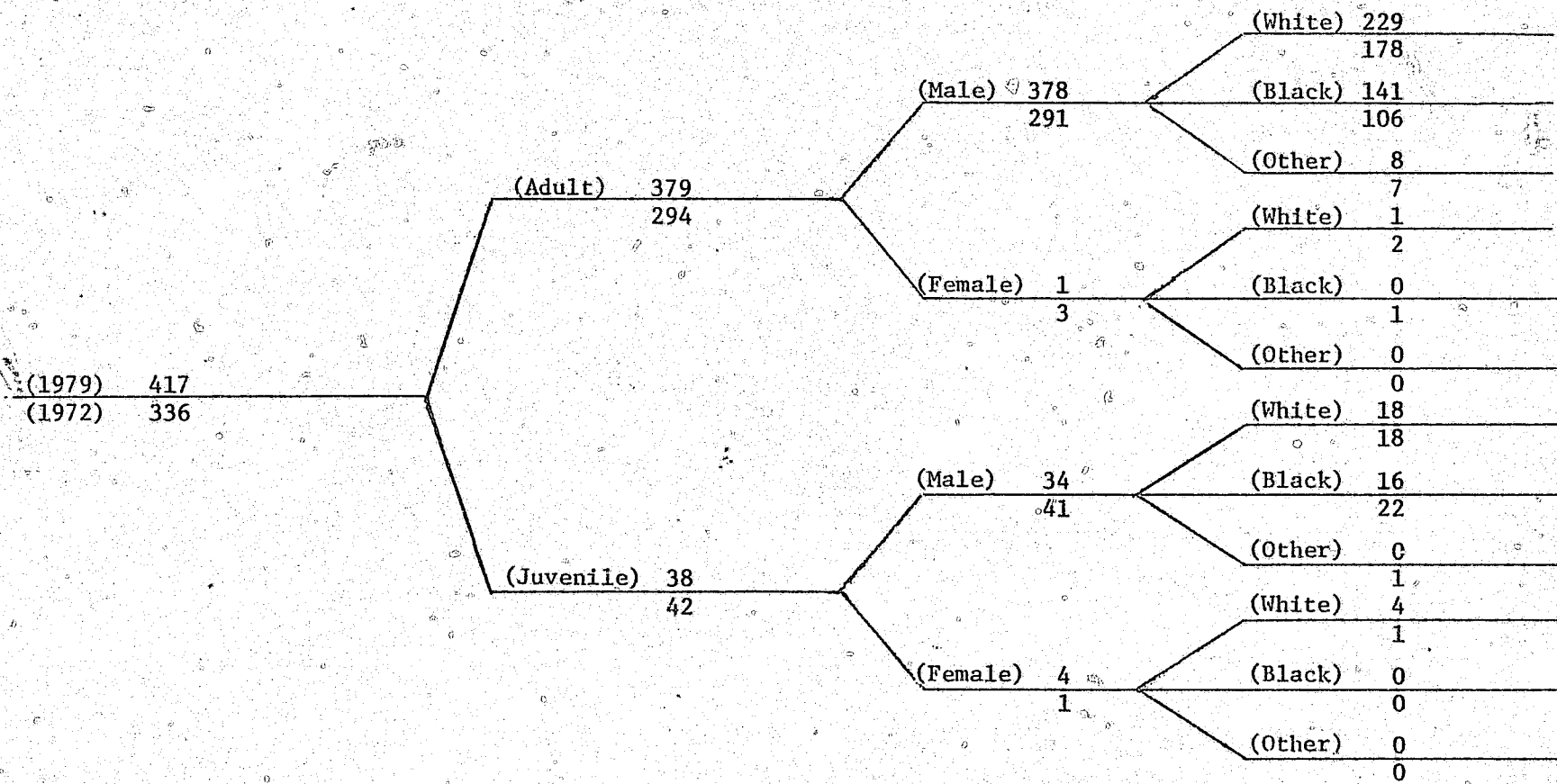
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 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Murder & Voluntary Manslaughter  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



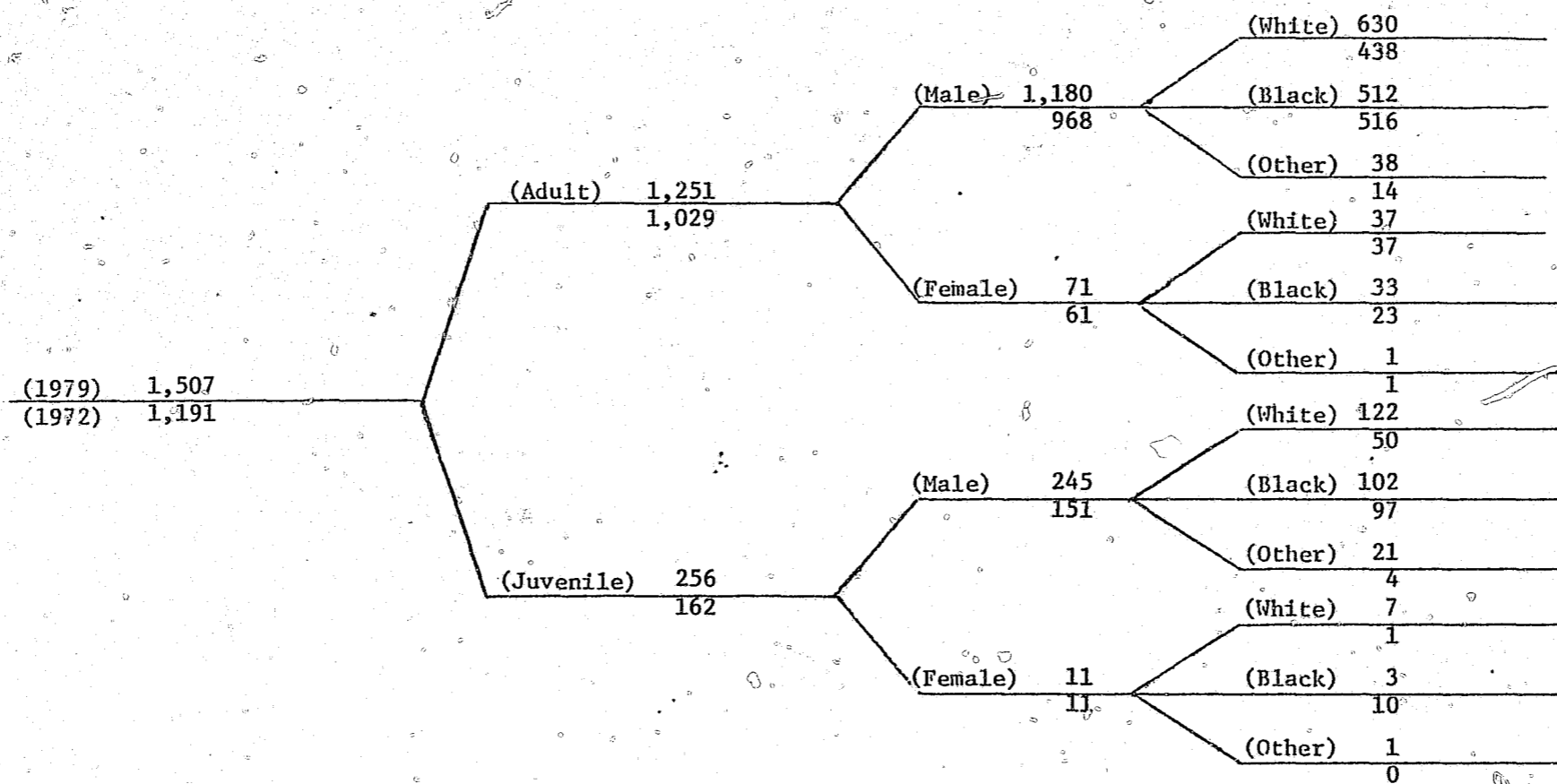
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 Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Forcible Rape  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



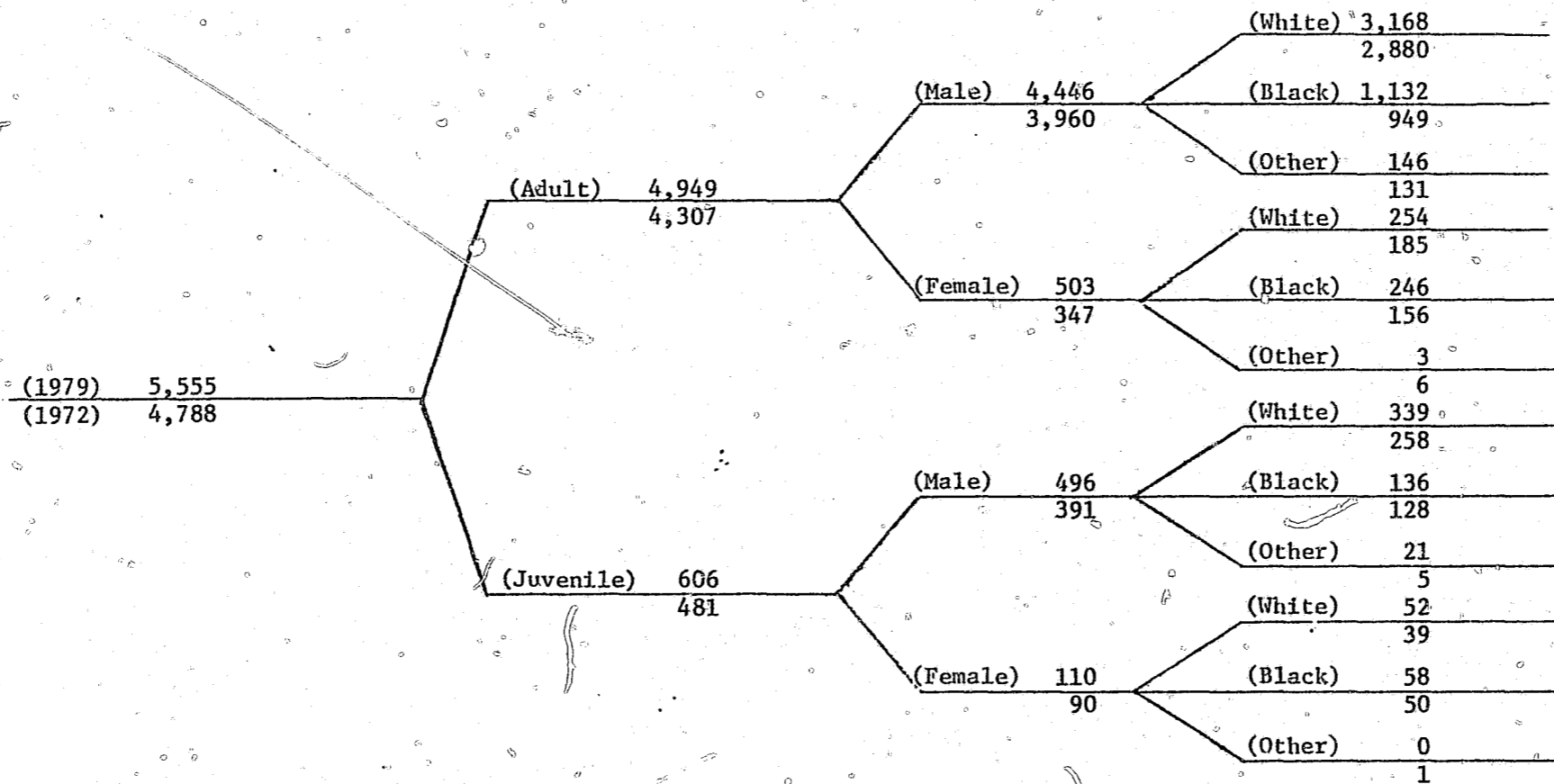
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 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979.

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Robbery  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



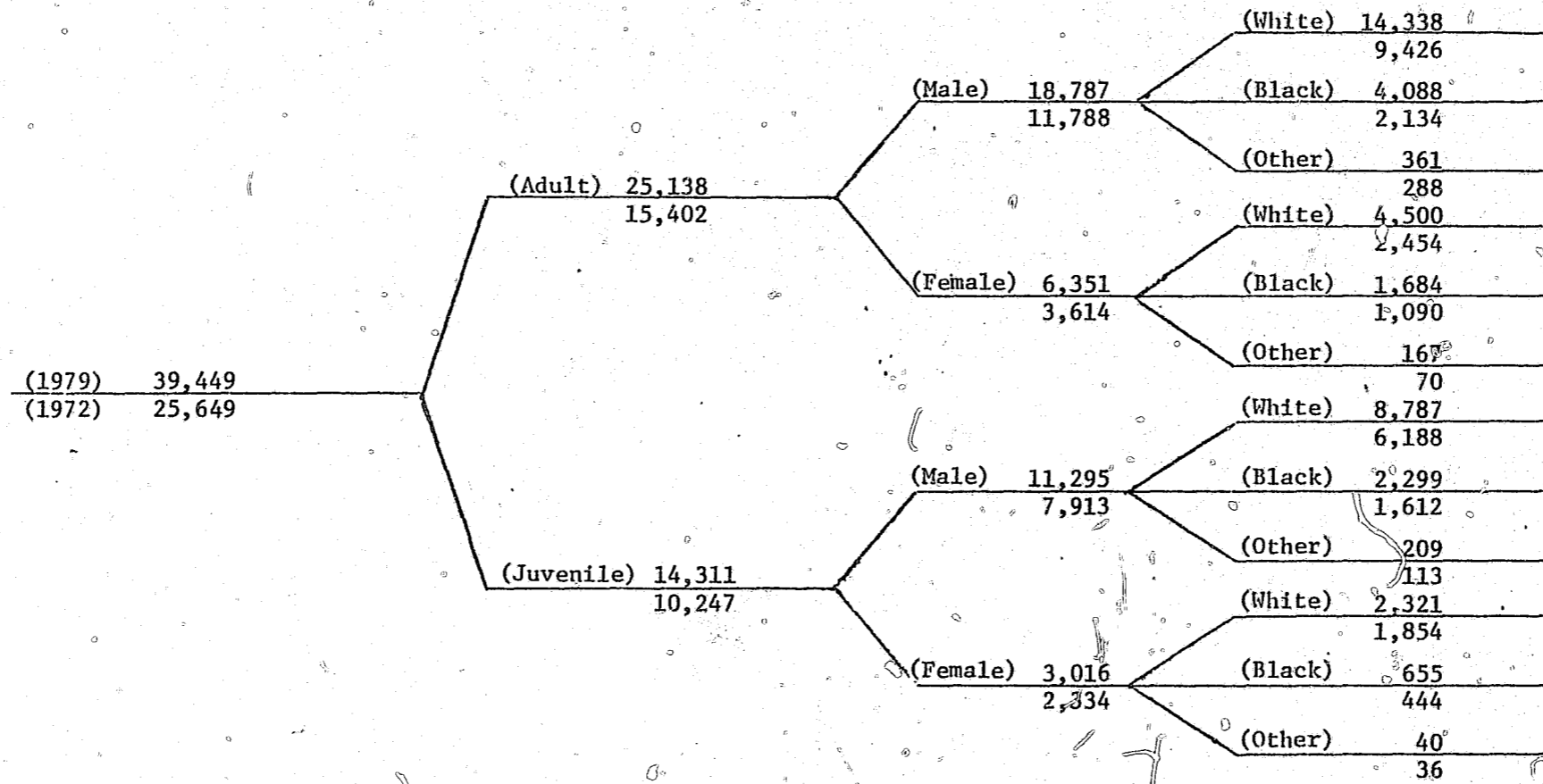
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Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Aggravated Assault and Battery  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



5/7/81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

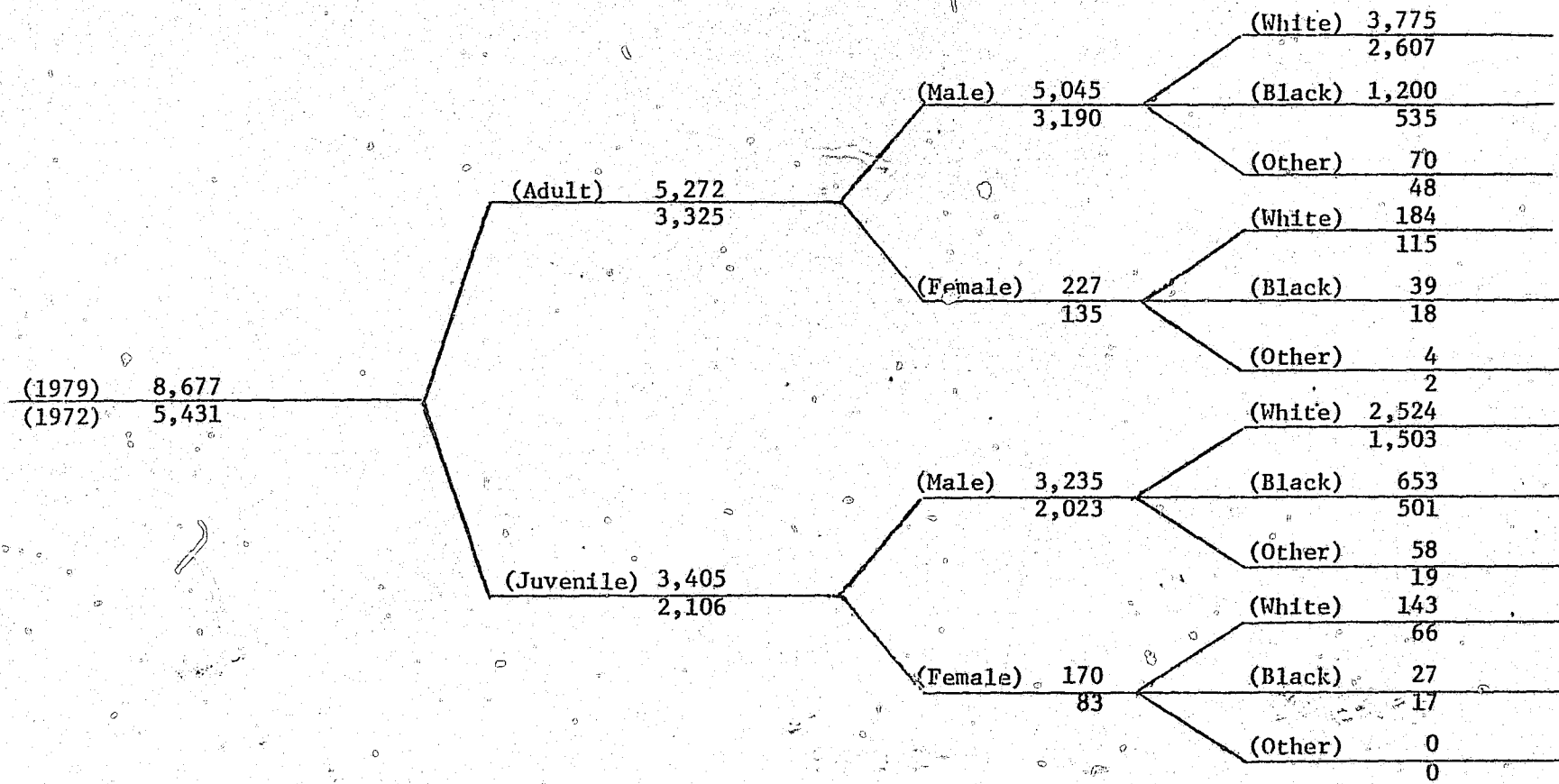
CRIME ARREST INDEX: Property Crimes  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



5/28/81  
 Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
 Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
 Data, 1972 & 1979

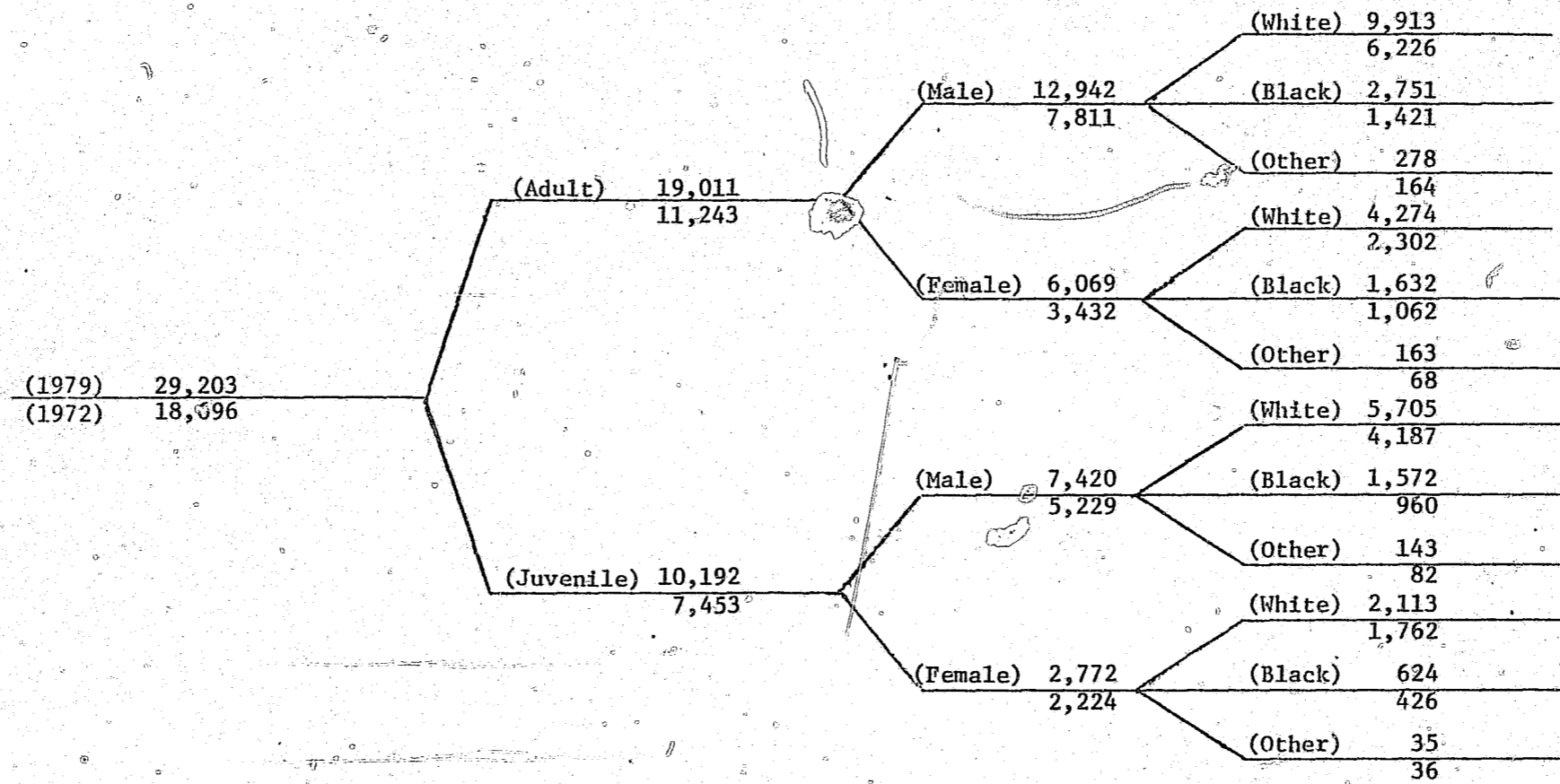


CRIME ARREST INDEX: Burglary, Breaking and Entering  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



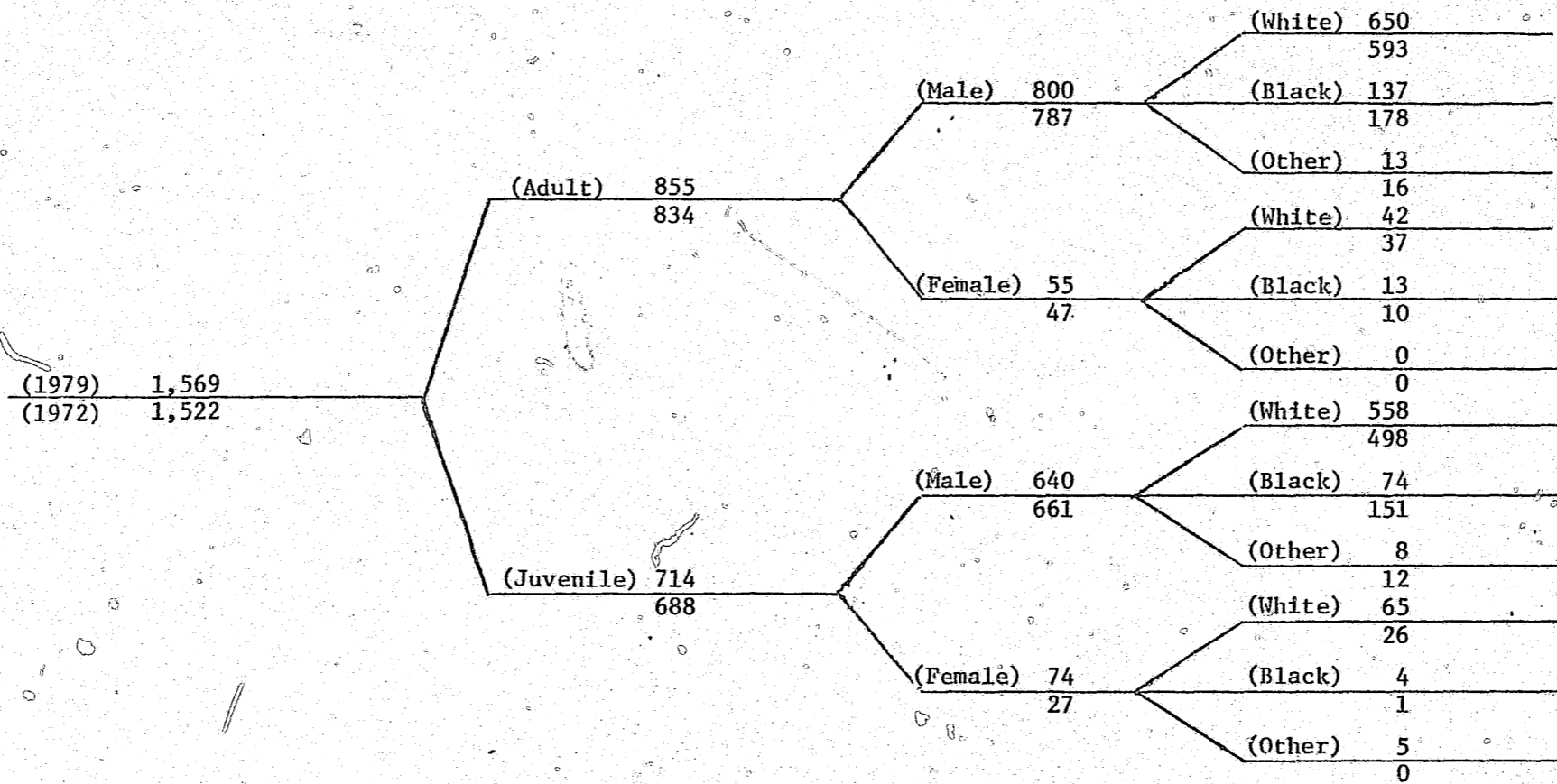
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Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Theft  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



5/7/81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

CRIME ARREST INDEX: Motor Vehicle Theft  
Downstate Comparison 1979/1972



5/7/81  
Planning Unit/Policy Development Division  
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR  
Data, 1972 & 1979

**CONTINUED**

**4 OF 5**

APPENDIX B

March 27, 1981, Comptroller Report:  
Department of Corrections

STATE OF ILLINOIS FISCAL CONDITION REPORT  
PREPARED BY ROLAND W. BURRIS  
COMPTROLLER  
March 27, 1981

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

APPROPRIATION CHANGES - GENERAL AND CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDS - FISCAL 1971-1981

Appropriations to the Department of Corrections from the general and capital development funds in fiscal 1981 reached \$329.2 million - the state's sixth largest program. Of this total, \$232.7 million (70.7%) represented appropriations for the operating costs of the department and correctional institutions while \$93.6 million (28.4%) was appropriated from the capital development fund for permanent improvements at state correctional institutions.

Comparatively, \$72.0 million was appropriated to the department in fiscal 1971 with \$64.0 million (88.9%) for the operating costs of the department and state correctional institutions and \$8.0 million (11.1%) for permanent improvements at state institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
General and Capital Development Fund Appropriations  
(millions)

Category	Fiscal Year										
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981*
Operations.....	\$ 64.0	\$ 72.9	\$ 70.1	\$ 73.9	\$ 82.5	\$ 88.7	\$ 96.6	\$ 116.2	\$ 143.2	\$ 172.5	\$ 232.7
Awards and Grants.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.9
Permanent Improvements											
New.....	3.3	1.1	34.7	0.8	4.6	9.7	0.7	77.2	35.4	42.5	34.0
Reapprop.....	4.7	6.1	2.7	22.4	0.4	3.3	4.8	0.9	59.1	75.2	59.6
Total.....	(8.0)	(7.2)	(37.4)	(23.2)	(5.0)	(13.0)	(5.5)	(78.1)	(94.5)	(117.7)	(93.6)
TOTAL.....	\$ 72.0	\$ 80.1	\$ 107.5	\$ 97.3	\$ 88.4	\$ 102.6	\$ 102.8	\$ 195.4	\$ 238.6	\$ 291.5	\$ 329.2
Change:											
Amount.....	+\$11.6	+\$8.1	+\$27.4	-\$10.2	-\$8.9	+\$14.2	+\$0.2	+\$92.6	+\$43.2	+\$52.9	+\$37.7
Percent.....	+19.2%	+11.3%	+34.2%	-9.5%	-9.1%	+16.1%	+0.2%	+90.1%	+22.1%	+22.2%	+12.9%

\* Appropriations on Feb. 28, 1981.

Source: Comptroller's Records.

Thus, the total appropriated to the Department of Corrections in fiscal 1981 from the general and capital development funds is 4.6 times the amount appropriated only ten years ago in fiscal 1971 - an increase of \$257.2 million. Operating appropriations are over 3.6 times the fiscal 1971 level - an increase of \$168.7 million. Appropriations for permanent improvements in fiscal 1981 represent an 11 fold increase since fiscal 1971.

**SPENDING FROM APPROPRIATIONS**

Total expenditures by the Department of Corrections from general and capital development fund appropriations, during the past decade, has increased by \$160.8 million to \$223.2 million in fiscal 1980 or 3.6 times the total spending of \$62.4 million in fiscal 1971.

Spending for operations accounts for the bulk of the departments total expenditures. In fiscal 1971, \$60.8 million or 97.4% of total expenditures were for operations. From fiscal 1971 to fiscal 1978 operations accounted for over 90% of the total spent by the Department of Corrections. During fiscal 1979 and 1980, operations were responsible for 88.0% and 75.8% of the total expenditures. Over the ten year period spending for operations increased \$108.4 million or 2.8 times the amount spent in fiscal 1971.

Category and Fund	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS Total Spending General and Capital Development Funds (millions)										
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (8 Months)
Operations:											
General Revenue.....	\$60.8	\$66.5	\$68.3	\$72.4	\$81.6	\$87.6	\$95.8	\$114.7	\$141.2	\$169.2	\$122.2
Awards and Grants:											
General Revenue.....	--	--	--	--	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.7
Permanent Improvements:											
General Revenue.....	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.3	--	\$ 0.2	--	\$ 1.3	--
Capital Development.....	--	--	0.4	0.8	0.2	3.8	\$ 4.3	8.8	\$ 18.4	51.6	\$ 31.8
Total, Permanent Improvements..	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.5	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.3	\$ 9.0	\$ 18.4	\$ 52.9	\$ 31.8
<b>TOTAL, SPENDING.....</b>	<b>\$62.4</b>	<b>\$67.4</b>	<b>\$70.2</b>	<b>\$73.4</b>	<b>\$82.8</b>	<b>\$92.4</b>	<b>\$100.6</b>	<b>\$124.5</b>	<b>\$160.4</b>	<b>\$223.2</b>	<b>\$154.7</b>

Source: Comptroller's Records.

During the past two years, permanent improvements accounted for an increasing share of total expenditures. In fiscal 1971, permanent improvements comprised only 2.6% of total expenditures. By fiscal 1980 permanent improvements made up 23.7% of total spending. The increase in permanent improvements came from the Capital Development Fund. Construction of two new correctional facilities were the major reason for the increase in the expenditures from this fund. Construction costs for these facilities accounted for \$8 million or 43.5% for fiscal 1979 and \$33 million or 64.5% for fiscal 1980 of permanent improvements expenditures from the Capital Development Fund.

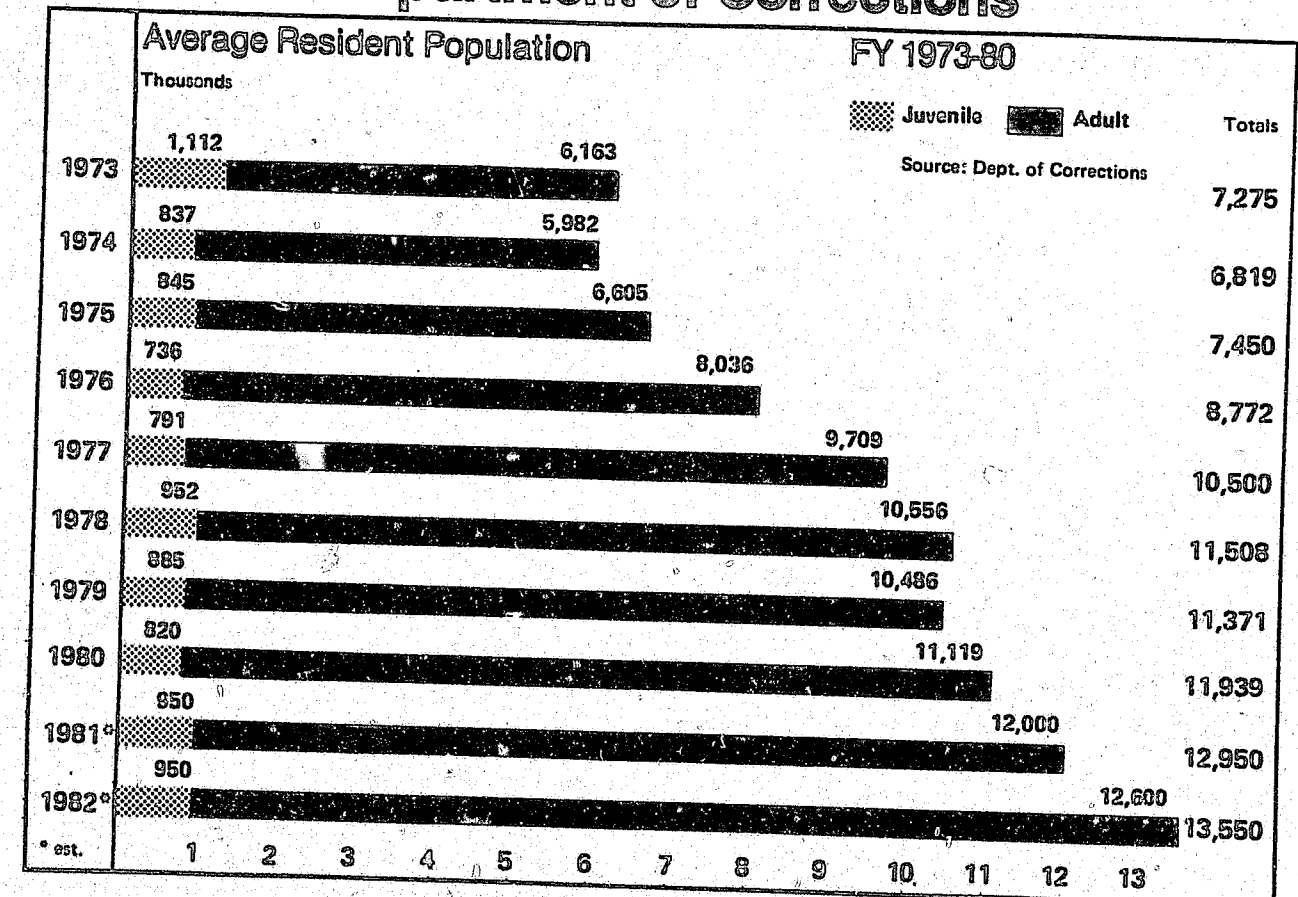
**CHANGES IN AVERAGE RESIDENT POPULATION**

For fiscal 1980 there was an average of 11,119 adults incarcerated at the 13 state-operated correctional centers and 820 juveniles housed at seven youth centers for a total average resident population of 11,939.

Comparison with similar population data for fiscal 1973 reveals that average adult resident population has increased by 4,956 residents - an increase of 80.4%, while the average juvenile resident population decreased by 292 residents (down 26.3%) for a net total average resident population increase of 4,664 residents (up 64.1%).

As revealed in the following chart, the average adult resident population declined from fiscal 1973 to fiscal 1974 and then increased an average 988 residents for the next 4 years. After a slight decline in fiscal 1979, the average adult resident population increased by 633 in fiscal 1980. The Department of Corrections expects the average adult population to increase by an average 740 residents over the next two years. The average juvenile resident population declined from fiscal 1973 thru fiscal 1976, increased the next two years and then declined for the next two years. Estimates by the Department of Corrections show an average increase of 130 residents for fiscal 1981 with a leveling off in fiscal 1982.

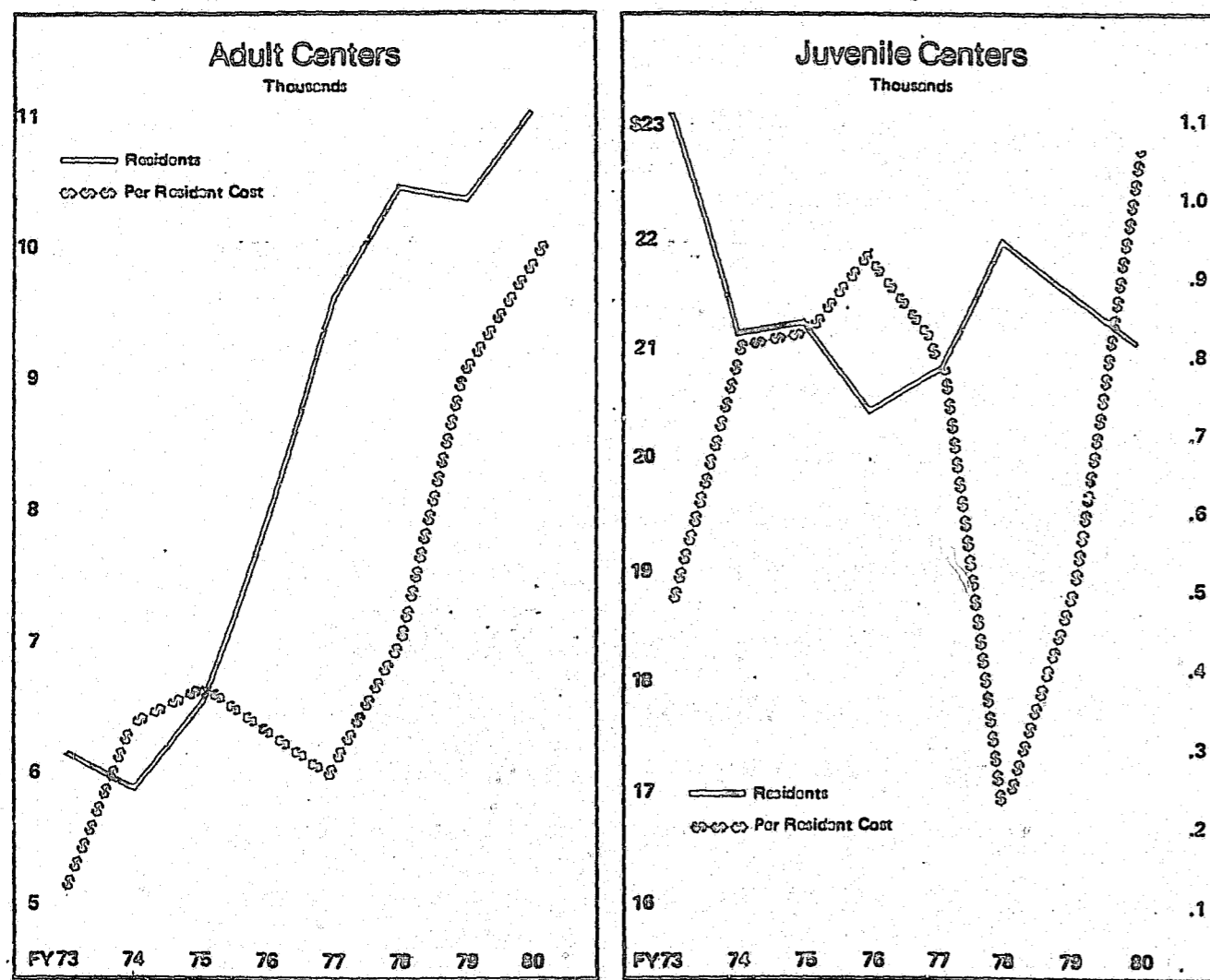
**Illinois Department of Corrections**



**PER RESIDENT OPERATING COSTS INCREASE**

Per resident costs for adult and juvenile correctional care have shown a substantial increase from fiscal 1973 through fiscal 1980. Per resident costs include only general revenue fund expenditures for operations of correctional facilities. In fiscal 1973, per resident costs for adult correctional care was \$5,188, by fiscal 1980 these costs increased by \$4,845 or 93.4% to \$10,033. Per resident costs for juvenile correctional care increased by \$4,033 or 21.5% from \$18,787 in fiscal 1973 to \$22,820 in fiscal 1980. Juvenile costs are higher due to differences in sizes between adult and juvenile facilities. Fluctuations in per resident costs will vary with the average population at that time. As the following charts indicate, costs increase with an increase in population. The drop in per resident costs for juveniles in fiscal 1978 resulted from a slight drop in disbursements with a large influx of residents. With inflation in double digits, per resident costs are likely to continue to increase.

Illinois Department of Corrections: Per Resident Cost/Average Population FY 1973-80



Source: Dept. of Corrections

Below is a functional breakdown of expenditures for juvenile and adult facilities. The major functions, in terms of costs, are security, medical care, maintenance, and dietary. Security accounts for almost half of the total spent.

Fiscal Year 1980  
Department of Corrections  
Functional Analysis  
(thousands)

FUNCTION	JUVENILE FACILITIES	ADULT FACILITIES	TOTAL
Administration	\$ 925.6	\$ 3,079.7	\$ 4,005.3
Maintenance	2,247.9	9,772.6	12,020.5
Utilities	1,170.7	6,906.2	8,076.9
Security	8,463.2	53,849.7	62,312.9
Medical	588.7	9,538.0	10,126.7
Dietary	1,797.6	14,851.2	16,648.8
Counseling	1,442.3	4,640.2	6,082.5
Other	2,076.5	9,490.5	11,567.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 18,712.5</b>	<b>\$112,128.1</b>	<b>\$130,840.6</b>

Source: Department of Corrections.

**CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES (WORKING CAPITAL REVOLVING FUND)**

The correctional centers industries program has shown significant improvement over the past few years with the total deposited into the working capital revolving fund reaching \$4.7 million in fiscal 1980. While this total was only \$0.4 million above the fiscal 1970 level and \$0.2 million greater than deposits in fiscal 1979, the total deposited in fiscal 1980 is more than double the annual deposits made in fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976.

The improvement reflected from fiscal 1977 to 1980 was basically the result of a reorganization of the correctional industries program which led to increased resident employment, expanded farm operations, a new drapery facility, a pants factory, a vehicle restoration shop, a data entry enterprise, and a milk processing facility. Expansion of the program is continuing.

It was projected that earnings from correctional industries (deposits into the revolving fund) would reach \$8.3 million in fiscal 1981. At the end of eight months of fiscal 1981, only \$4.1 million has been deposited into the revolving fund. The \$8.3 million goal may still be attainable, however it seems unlikely that it will be reached in fiscal 1981.

While spending for this program is limited to the amount earned, the following table reveals some differences between appropriations (anticipated earnings), spending from these appropriations (including lapse period spending which may use the next fiscal year's earning) and revenues deposited into the revolving fund.

Department of Corrections  
Working Capital Revolving Fund  
(millions)

Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Spending	Revenue
1970	\$ 5.2	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.3
1971	5.7	3.7	3.6
1972	5.7	3.6	3.0
1973	4.7	2.5	2.8
1974	4.7	2.7	2.0
1975	3.0	2.8	2.0
1976	3.5	2.4	2.2
1977	4.9	4.6	4.0
1978	6.5	5.0	4.9
1979	8.5	4.4	4.5
1980	8.5	5.1	4.7
1981	10.6	7.0*	8.3*
1982	10.7*	10.7*	9.8*

Source: Comptroller's Record.  
\* Estimates from the Illinois State Budget and the Department of Corrections.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

The major problem facing the Department of Corrections is the overcrowding and obsolescence of their facilities. In fiscal 1978 the department received approval for a major capital development program. This program included appropriations for two new medium security facilities, which are almost completed. As can be seen in the first two tables, it has only been since fiscal 1978 that appropriations and spending for permanent improvements have reached levels necessary for the department to confront these problems.

The current rated capacity of the 13 adult facilities is 13,245. This capacity has not yet been realized because three new correctional facilities have not been fully implemented. Below are figures from the Department of Corrections which indicate the adult inmate population at each facility and its capacity as of February 26, 1981.

<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>	<u>INMATE POPULATION</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Stateville C.C.	2180	2250
Joliet C.C.	1367	1250
Sheridan C.C.	495	425
Dwight C.C.	343	400
Pontiac C.C.	1913	2000
Vandalia C.C.	832	750
Menard C.C.	2577	2620
Menard Psych.	351	315
Vienna C.C.	757	735
Logan C.C.	797	600
John A. Graham C.C.	284	300
Centralia C.C.	199	200
East Moline C.C.	21	20
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,116</b>	<b>12,065</b>

Graham and Centralia correctional centers are the two newly constructed facilities, which have a designed rated capacity of 750 each. East Moline correctional center, which is a converted mental health facility, has a designed rated capacity of 200. These three facilities account for the difference of 1,180 in rated capacity and the capacity as of February 1981. It is hoped that by next year these three facilities will operate at a higher capacity to relieve the overcrowding at the other correctional centers.

As seen from the figures above, five correctional centers are currently housing more inmates than their capacity. Blame for current prison riots has been placed on overcrowded facilities. Currently a program for early releases has been implemented to help alleviate overcrowding. Last year over 2,000 inmates received an early release.

For juveniles, overcrowding is not yet as serious as it is for adult correctional centers. At the end of February, the 7 juvenile facilities had a population of 838 with a capacity of 912. If population estimates for juveniles are correct, some increase in capacity for juvenile facilities will be necessary in the near future.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

The Department of Corrections is also responsible for 20 community correctional centers, 8 of which are on a contractual basis. Reimbursement from the federal government under TITLE XX offset the costs from the general revenue fund for operating these community centers. In fiscal 1979, the cost to the general revenue fund was only \$91,914.

Again, the major problem for the community correctional centers is overcrowding. An estimate of inmate population for fiscal 1982 is 799 which is the rated capacity of these centers.

CONCLUSION

Appropriations, expenditures, and per resident costs of the Department of Corrections have all shown substantial growth, but this basically coincides with the increase in resident population at correctional centers. With population projections showing further increases, overcrowding of our correctional centers remains the most pressing problem facing the Department of Corrections. In order to expand capacity, it will be necessary for the state to either construct additional new facilities or, as in the case of East Moline, convert existing but underutilized state facilities for correctional use.

Intervention by the federal courts in prisoner-rights cases could result in a federal ruling limiting the number of prisoners per cell. Should this occur, Illinois may be forced to expand correctional center capacity further.



APPENDIX C

IDOC Human Service Planning Process

1743  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

GENERAL OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 17, 1980

Distribution:

To: Director Gayle M. Franzen

From: Laurel L. Rans, Deputy Director  
Policy Development Division

Subject: HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING PROCESS FOR FY82-83

The Human Services planning process for FY82-83 (attached) is intended to comply with Bureau of the Budget Circulars #3 and #9.

The Human Services Plan will be based on activities and documents constituting justification (BOB #3) for existing programs as well as increases to programs and funding of new programs. Briefly, the Plan will require:

1. Documentation of the existence of a problem.
2. Description and analysis of current program efforts.
3. Description of the target population and proposed program.
4. Documentation of the relationship of the proposed program to the problem.
5. Consideration of alternatives and documentation of both the appropriateness and the cost-effectiveness of the proposed approach (including consequences of not funding).

Policy Development Division goals for the Human Services Plan are:

- o to provide information to the Director for decisions in re: Department outcome and process goals,
- o to develop a resources assessment/problem identification base for program and service delivery decisions,
- o to identify priority areas for program development,
- o to establish concrete and realistic goals and objectives for all Department programs and services, and
- o to provide a department-wide plan that ties program and service delivery to resource allocation.

Thus, both the Plan and the planning process should supplement the preparation of the Departmental budget in compliance with PA-79-1035 and BOB Circular #9. Attached are proposed objectives, products, and timelines.

Laurel L. Rans, Deputy Director  
Policy Development Division

LLR:rcc  
Attch.

HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING PROCESS OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE	PRODUCT(S)	RESPONSIBILITY/ASSIGNMENT
1. Complete assessment of current resources and identification of problems (by May 1)	1. Description of current program efforts. 2. Documentation of problems. 3. Identification of priority areas for development or reallocation.	Deputy Directors and their Division Planning designee
2. Establish goals and objectives for all Divisional programs and services.  Prioritize goals (by July 1).	1. Description of problems and proposed programs, documenting relationship of proposed programs to problem. 2. Divisional plans, with concrete and realistic goals and objectives for all programs and services.	Deputy Directors and Divisional Managers
3. Propose a Department-wide plan that ties program and service delivery to prospective resource allocation (by August 1).	1. Department-wide proposed plan, inclusive of 2. projected gross budget allocations.	Director, with Executive Staff
4. Document Divisional plans and projected costs by prioritized goal (by Sept. 1).	1. Final Human Services Plan. 2. Documentation of appropriateness and cost-effectiveness of the proposed Plan. 3. Documentation of implications for divisional budgets.	Deputy Directors and Divisional Staff
5. Budgets (to Management Services Division by Oct. 1).  Budget (to Director by Nov. 1).  Budget (to Legislature by Jan. 31).	1. Divisional budgets. 2. Departmental budget.	Director, Deputy Directors, and Management Services Division
6. Review presented plans and budgets and write brief content analyses of priority issues (to BOB by March 1).	1. 1-2 page position papers to assist IDOC and its Divisions in: a. assessing goals and objectives and b. evaluating the impact of policies on clients and public safety. 2. Summary Review of Position Papers for BOB. 3. Projected revisions of Human Services Plan for next planning cycle.	Deputy Directors, with designated Divisional staff and Policy Development Division

HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING TIMELINES AND PRODUCTS

MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	RESPONSIBILITY/ ASSIGNMENT
Resource Assessment * Problem Identification		Establishing Goals and Objectives Prioritizing Goals		Department-wide Plan* Proposal including Gross Projected Budget		Internal Budget* Development		Director's* Budget** Review Submission		Review Presented Plans* & Budgets/Content Analysis of Priority Issues		Deputy Directors/ Designee
*1. Description of Current Program Efforts *2. Documentation of Problems *3. Identification of Priority Areas to be Developed		*1. Description of Problems and Proposed Programs, Documenting Relationship of the Proposed Program to the Problem *2. Divisional Plans, Establishing Concrete & Realistic Goals & Objectives for all Programs & Services		*1. Final DOC Human Services Plan *2. Documentation of Cost Effectiveness of Proposed Plan **3. Documentation of Implications for Divisional Budget		*1. Internal Budgets to Management Services Division *2. Budget to Director		*1. Internal Budget Review *2. Budget Revisions **3. Budget to BOB		*1. Position Papers to BOB *2. Recommendations for Human Services Plan next Cycle		Deputy Directors/ Designee
		HSP - PHASE I								HSP - PHASE II		Director (Deputy Directors)
												Deputy Directors
												Director Deputy Directors Management Svcs. Div.
												Deputy Directors Policy Develop. Div.

( ) Objectives  
(\* ) Products Due

**END**