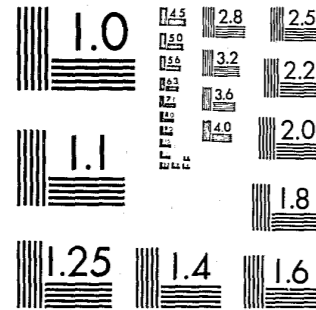


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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

12/13/82

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HUMAN SERVICES DATA REPORT

PART 1: 1981-1983

Volume III

84880

MICHAEL P. LANE, Director

ILLINOIS
HUMAN SERVICES DATA REPORT
PART 1: 1981-1983

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ACQUISITIONS

DEPARTMENT
OF
CORRECTIONS

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
84880

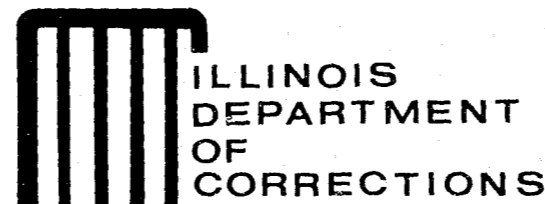
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MICHAEL P. LANE
Director

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

TO: MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The most pressing problem facing the Illinois Department of Corrections continues to be increases in our institution population, both adult and juvenile. While reported index crime in Illinois increased 38 percent state-wide between 1972-1980, and arrests increased 35 percent, felony dispositions increased 240 percent (Cook 385 percent, downstate 174 percent), convictions increased 301 percent (Cook 528 percent, downstate 164 percent) and imprisonments increased 180 percent (Cook 217 percent, downstate 126 percent).

Increases in felony dispositions and convictions with imprisonment have had a tremendous impact on Illinois' prison population. Since 1973, admissions have increased by 141 percent, and since 1974, adult prison/center population has increased 129 percent. This population is projected to exceed 17,000 by 1985.

The trend of increasing prison admissions began in 1972, several years prior to the inception of determinate sentencing. The impact of determinate sentencing (and a major intent of the legislation) was longer sentence lengths to inmates committing serious offenses. These inmates are, in fact, now beginning to stay longer, thereby further increasing the total size of the prison population. Currently, 50 percent of IDOC's prison population is sentenced for Class M and X offenses. Of those Class X offenders, 50 percent have served less than two years on their sentences. For murderers, 41 percent have served less than three years on their sentences.

Of greater concern to this Department is our ability to anticipate future impacts of determinate sentencing. The Legislature can, and as current proposed Illinois legislation suggests, and as the California experience indicates, the Legislature will increase sentence lengths. Without benefit of any releasing mechanisms, already serious prison crowding conditions will worsen.

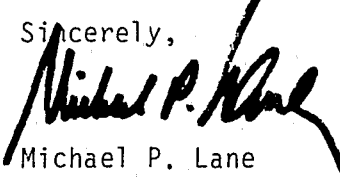
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Further increases in prison population beyond those currently projected for Illinois must be anticipated, to the extent that legislation is enacted which increases the terms for various offenses, changes the rate at which good time may be earned, or attempts to reduce judicial discretion by probation disqualifiers.

The Department has initiated a series of actions to improve our population management capability. They include:

- Continued expansion of adult prison capacity through renovation of existing state facilities and new construction projects.
- Development of new juvenile and adult classification systems for institution and community supervision.
- Improved automated information systems for offender classification, movement, and profiling for adults (CIMIS) and juveniles (JMIS).
- Improved operational accountability through expanded internal audit procedures.
- Improved operational and professional standards through continued review and rewriting of all Administrative Regulations and Directives, accreditation and staff development/training efforts.
- Improved mental health and medical services, and out-of-cell time for programming and work.

This report is written pursuant to P.A. 79-1035. I am pleased to submit this FY83 Department of Corrections Plan for Human Services, Part I Data Report for your consideration.

Sincerely,

 Michael P. Lane
 Director

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING

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

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING (continued)

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA ASSISTANCE

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

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

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

This report comprises the Data Report (Part 1) of the 1983 Human Services Plan for the Department of Corrections. The Data Report is to provide a status report on agency programs and services in order to complement the agency budget. Information contained in the Data Report covers three fiscal years: PRIOR YEAR (FY'81); CURRENT YEAR (FY'82); and BUDGET YEAR (FY'83). The Department of Corrections FY'83 Data Report consists of four chapters:

- o Chapter 1: Introduction
- o Chapter 2: Adult Institutions & Centers
- o Chapter 3: Community Supervision
- o Chapter 4: Juvenile Institutions & Services

A. Description of the IDOC Planning Process for FY'83

The IDOC planning process is displayed in Figure 1-1. The FY'83 Plan represents greater emphasis on problem identification and needs assessment feedback from all sections of the Department. Expansion of Agency and Offender MIS Reports have also been linked to the development and monitoring of the yearly Plan.

The Plan developed by the Department is intended to serve, at a minimum, these four efforts:

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

The activities which guide this planning effort by IDOC include:

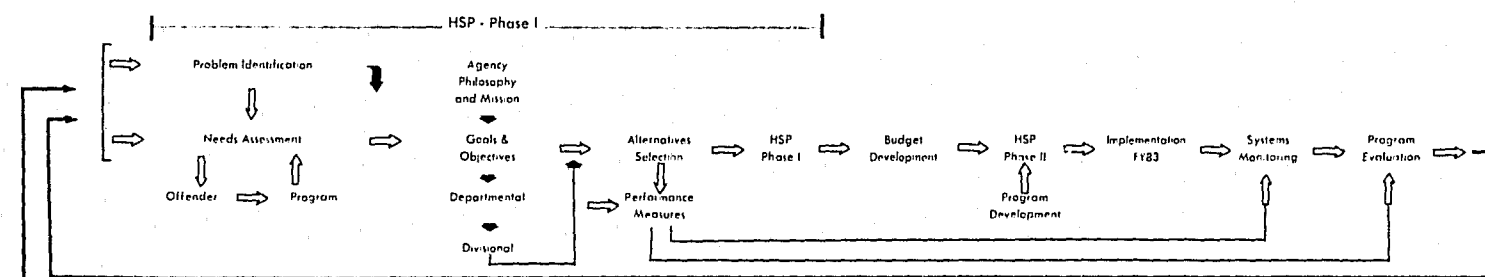
- a) a review of the current situation for administration, program and operations;
- b) identification and analysis of important problems which exist for the Department;
- c) a prioritization of those most important/critical problems and assessment of what the program and fiscal needs are for responding to a particular problem area;
- d) selection of best alternatives and courses of action; and
- e) establishment of decision criteria to guide Plan implementation, and evaluative measures to provide monitoring feedback and answer critical "evaluative" questions about Human Service delivery.

After Plan implementation, a series of management actions occur. These include a yearly audit cycle of Agency regulations, directives and operational procedures, a six month review of progress in goal and objective accomplishments, and monthly monitoring reports to the Director on Department administrative performance. In addition, Offender Management Information System reports and evaluation reports on key projects are routinely generated for executive review.

The focus of monitoring is to note deviations from the acceptable or expected plan as defined by the objectives and performance indicators. Evaluation reports are concerned with results of programs, critical outcomes, and longitudinal program performance.

FIGURE 1-1

IDOC PLANNING PROCESS - FY83



5

REPORTS ANALYSIS

Systems Based MIS
(Manual & Automated Reports)

1. Audits and Program Reviews

- Fiscal
- Administrative/Operational
- Programs and Services
- Personnel

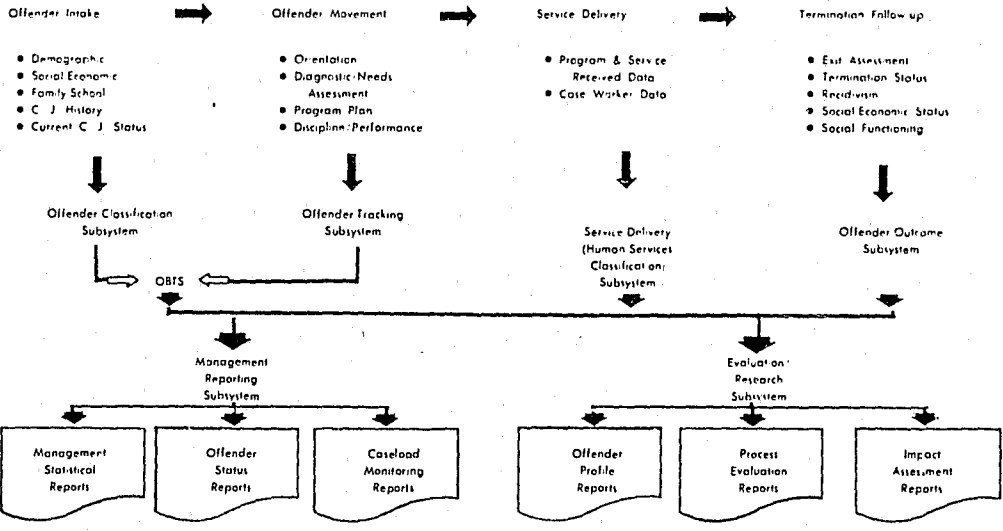
2. System Performance Assessment

- Workload Analysis
- Resource Utilization
- Monitoring Reports
- Performance Indicators

3. Program Evaluation

- Needs Assessment
- Program Performance
- Impact Assessment

Offender Based Tracking MIS
(Manual and Automated Reports)



IDOC/HSP PERFORMANCE REPORTS

B. Organization of the Illinois Department of Corrections

As shown in Figure 1-2, the Department is organized into the Director's Office; three operating divisions (Adult Institutions, Community Services, and Juvenile); four support bureaus (Administrative Services, Policy Development, Inspections & Audits, and Employee & Inmate Services); and three advisory boards (Adult, Juvenile, and School Board).

For FY'83 the Department's Budget consists of four BR-1 programs:

- o Adult Institutions & Centers
- o Community Supervision
- o Juvenile Institutions & Services
- o Administration

Figures 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5 show the location of Department of Corrections facilities throughout the state for the Adult Institutions Division, Community Services Division, and the Juvenile Division.

1. Statutory Authority:

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

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

- o Accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
- o Develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control or transfer them to other appropriate agencies.
- o Maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and establish new ones as needed. The Department designates those institutions which constitute the State Penitentiary System.
- o Develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions.

- o Establish a system of release, supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community.
- o Maintain records of persons committed to it and establish programs of research, statistics and planning.
- o Investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it.
- o Appoint and remove the chief administrative officers, and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department are responsible for the custody and control of committed persons.
- o Cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this State.
- o Administer all monies and properties of the Department.
- o Report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.
- o Make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.
- o Do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

2. IDOC Mission:

TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC THROUGH INCARCERATION, SUPERVISION, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO RETURN APPROPRIATE OFFENDERS TO THE COMMUNITY WITH SKILLS TO BE USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS.

3. Goals:

- a. Establish the necessary types of physical security and levels of supervision required for the control of individuals committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections.
- b. Be in compliance with all pertinent laws, rules, and regulations.
- c. Provide growth-promoting opportunities as alternatives to unlawful behavior.
- d. Provide an array of services for humane care and optional programs for activity and self-enhancement.

State of Illinois
Department of Corrections
FIGURE 1-2

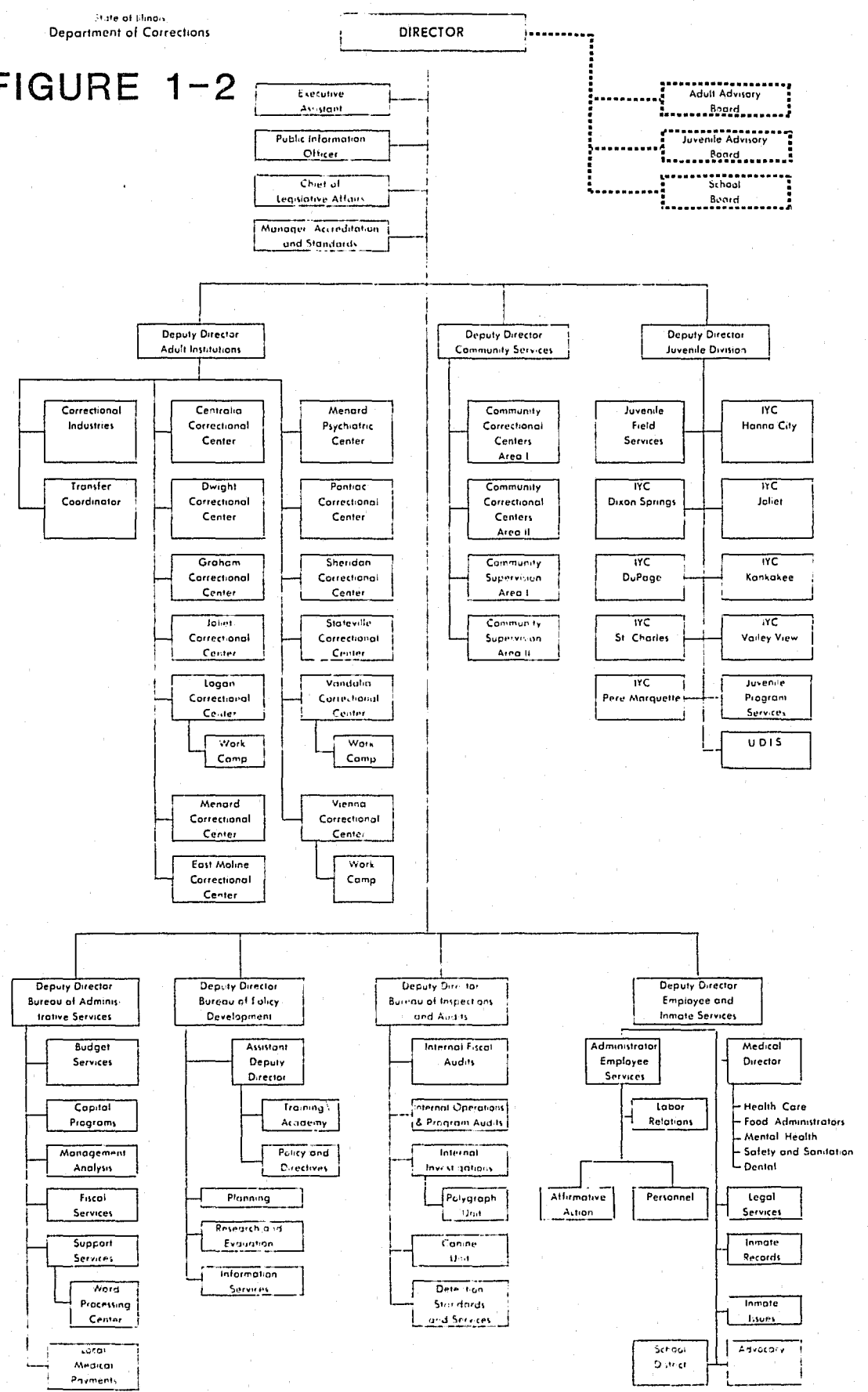


FIGURE 1-3

State of Illinois
Department of Corrections
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

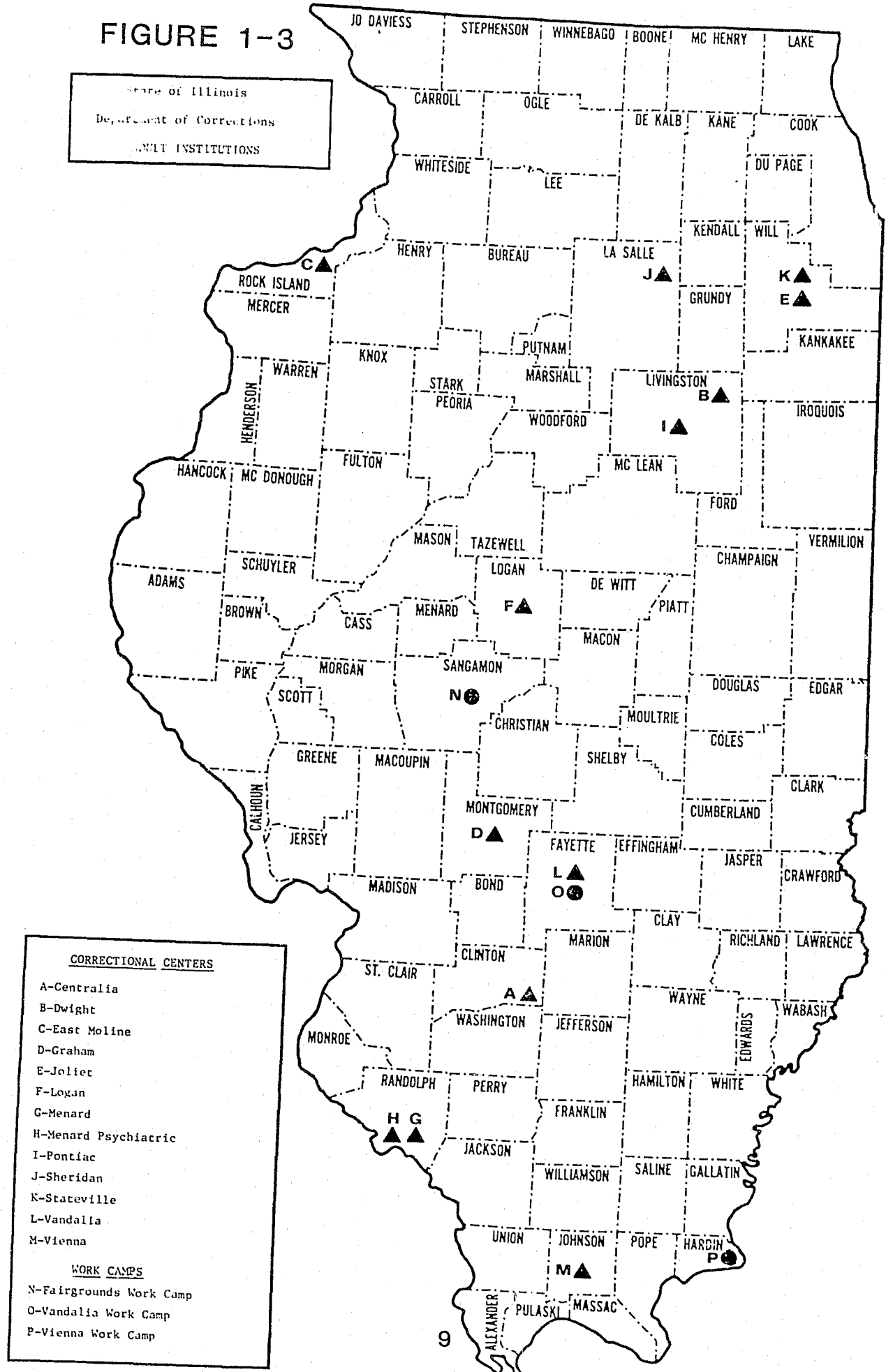


FIGURE 1-4

State of Illinois
Department of Corrections
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

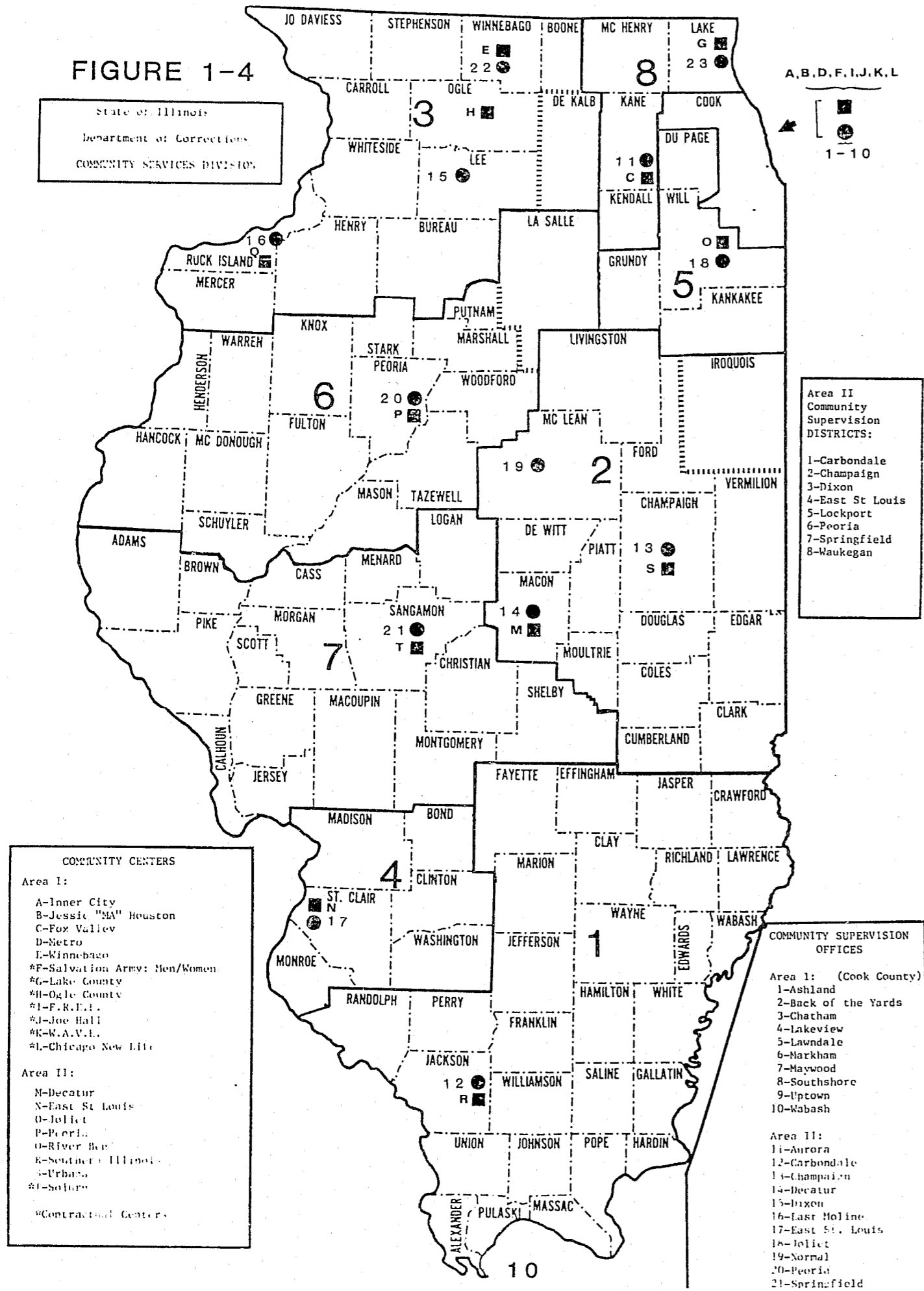


FIGURE 1-5

State of Illinois
Department of Corrections
JUVENILE DIVISION



4. Source of Funds, Expenditure Summary and Recipient Data Summary

Table 1-1 - This table shows the Source of Funds Summary for FY'81, FY'82, and FY'83.

Table 1-2 - This table gives the Expenditure Summary of the Divisions by function for FY'81, FY'82, and FY'83.

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

TABLE 1-1
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Source of Funds Summary

	FY'81 Obligation Authority Actual	FY'82 Obligation Authority Actual	FY'83 Obligation Authority Projected
\$ in thousands			
Federal Grants:			
CETA	1,021.1	1,229.1	-0-
ILEC	3,014.6	479.1	500.0
Correctional School District Education Fund	2,647.0	4,004.8	2,228.9
National Institute of Corrections	107.1	121.7	1.4
Sangamon-Cass Consortium	129.7	-0-	-0-
Sub-total	6,919.5	5,834.7	2,730.3
State Funds:			
*General Revenue	236,057.8	242,117.0	256,715.7
Working Capital Revolving Fund	10,600.0	10,604.0	10,554.2
Sub-total	253,577.3	258,555.7	270,000.2

*A portion of state expenditures are eligible for Federal reimbursements under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The following are actual, estimated, and projected reimbursements for FY'81 - FY'83.

	FY'81 Actual	FY'82 Estimated	FY'83 Projected
Title XX Reimbursements	20,620.6	22,932.3	22,791.2**
	Certified Donated	Certified Donated	Certified Donated
Title XX	957.0	1,902.9	849.5
		919.9	1,698.8
			1,804.5

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

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Expenditure Summary

TABLE 1-2

	FY'81 Expenditures Actual	FY'82 Expenditures Estimated	FY'83 Expenditures Projected
<u>Administrative Divisions</u>			
School District	10,401.4	9,411.0	10,289.4
Correctional Training Academy	1,510.8	1,640.6	1,729.8
Other Divisions	12,355.2	12,313.3	12,952.0
TOTAL	24,267.4	23,364.9	24,971.2
<u>Adult Institutions</u>			
Administration	5,424.5	5,197.3	5,467.8
Business Office	8,226.7	8,475.0	9,171.2
Canine Unit	----	----	----
Advocacy Services	----	----	----
Transfer Coordinator	277.2	188.5	202.0
Clinic	5,234.5	6,332.0	7,543.9
Housekeeping	1,666.5	2,019.5	2,013.5
Recreation	1,877.4	2,059.2	2,316.6
Maintenance	10,764.3	10,963.3	11,431.2
Utilities	10,366.6	12,962.5	14,864.9
Medical/Psychiatric	12,219.8	15,177.4	17,217.9
Security	65,938.8	74,539.1	82,984.7
Dietary	21,468.1	23,995.2	26,036.2
Laundry	1,066.4	594.5	584.4
Religion	583.9	713.6	779.7
Transportation	301.1	410.8	452.5
Work Camps	1,767.4	2,210.9	2,410.4
Reception & Classification	782.2	942.2	983.1
Activity Therapy	155.1	159.9	180.2
Miscellaneous Capital Improvements	396.7	----	----
TOTAL	148,517.2	166,942.9	184,640.2
<u>Adult Community-Based</u>			
Community Service - Administrative	513.9	271.5	284.3
Community Resources	1,769.0	771.4	----

Community Correctional Centers	9,697.2	10,192.0	10,923.0
Community Supervision	4,689.9	5,478.7	5,717.5
TOTAL	16,670.0	16,713.6	16,924.8

Juvenile Institutions

Administration	1,104.9	1,240.6	1,152.9
Business Office	1,394.2	1,436.8	1,468.0
Clinic	1,728.1	1,930.3	1,934.1
Intensive Reintegration	55.6	58.2	76.8
Housekeeping	245.1	207.3	223.2
Recreation	366.3	382.3	399.4
Maintenance	2,310.4	2,280.8	2,503.9
Utilities	1,653.3	1,876.2	2,075.5
Medical/Psychiatric	754.2	857.1	981.1
Custodial	10,512.2	11,121.3	12,008.1
Dietary	2,172.3	2,556.0	2,744.2
Laundry	99.0	92.9	86.5
Religion	77.1	80.6	84.3
Transportation	217.3	186.2	194.4
Reception & Classification	62.5	67.7	103.1
TOTAL	22,752.5	24,374.3	26,035.5

Juvenile Community-Based

Administration	682.2	682.0	661.9
Business Office	107.6	107.6	115.1
Residential Centers	2,390.6	48.8	--
Case Management	2,532.9	2880.4	2,624.2
Foster & Group Homes	386.5	--	--
U.D.I.S.	2,441.1	1,614.4	--
Intensive Reintegration	3.0	--	--
Reception & Classification	243.6	439.5	464.6
Tri-Agency	240.6	278.2	278.2
Interstate Compact	35.8	----	----
TOTAL	9,063.9	6,050.9	4,144.0
Correctional Industries - W.C.	6,744.4	9,200.0	10,554.2
Correctional Industries - G.R.	1,394.0	--	--
GRAND TOTAL	229,409.4	246,646.6	267,269.9

TABLE 1-3

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Recipient Data Summary

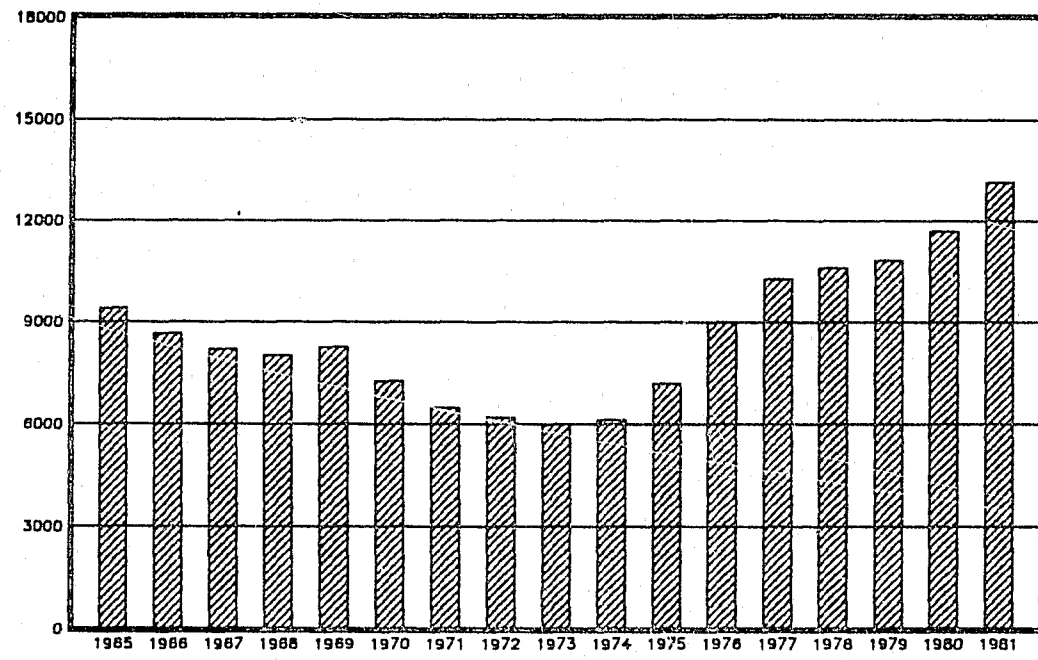
PROGRAM AREA	FY'81 ACTUAL	FY'82 ESTIMATED	FY'83 PROJECTED
<u>Adult Institutions & Centers</u>			
o Average Daily Population	12,646	13,908	14,189
o Correctional Industries Sales Volume (\$ Millions)	7.2	9.2	11.7
o Correctional Industries - Inmates Employed (End of Year)	582	718	780
o Residents Served in Community Correctional Centers	2,963	3,318	3,400
<u>Community Supervision</u>			
o Recipients of Community Supervision Services	14,696	14,702	15,000
<u>Juvenile Institutions & Services</u>			
o Average Daily Institution Population	964	1,121	1,154
o Average Daily Parole Population	1,164	1,160	1,350
<u>Administration</u>			
School District 428:			
o Enrolled-All Programs	15,468	16,300	17,375
o Completing GED	1,042	1,125	1,300
o Students Completing Vocational Programs	1,527	1,972	2,000
o Students Counseied	4,139	3,361	3,500

Figures 1-6 through 1-17 illustrate various aspects of the Department of Corrections.

- Figure 1-6 - This figure illustrates the Adult Prison Population for the years 1965-1981.
- Figure 1-7 - This figure shows the Community Correctional Center population for the years 1965-1981.
- Figure 1-8 - This figure illustrates the Adult Community Supervision caseload for the years 1965-1981.
- Figure 1-9 - This figure shows the Average Daily Adult Population for the fiscal years 1979-1983.
- Figure 1-10 - This figure illustrates the Average Daily Juvenile Population for the fiscal years 1979-1983.
- Figure 1-11 - This figure shows the sales of Correctional Industries (in millions of dollars) for the fiscal years 1979-1983.
- Figure 1-12 - This figure illustrates the number of inmates employed in Correctional Industries for the fiscal years 1979-1983.
- Figure 1-13 - This figure shows the DOC Budget by source of funds: appropriated, other resources, and total budget (in millions of dollars) for FY'81, FY'82, FY'83.
- Figure 1-14 - This figure illustrates the DOC Budget by program: Institutions and Community Centers, Community Supervision, Juvenile Institutions and Services, and Administration (in millions of dollars) for FY'81, FY'82, FY'83.
- Figure 1-15 - This figure shows the comparative size of the FY'83 Budget by BR-1 program.
Adult Institutions and Centers 79.6%
Juvenile Institutions and Services 12.7%
Administration 5.5%
Community Supervision 2.2%
- Figure 1-16 - This figure illustrates the amount of Capital Development Board (CDB) appropriations (in millions of dollars) for DOC projects for FY'81, FY'82, FY'83.
- Figure 1-17 - This figure shows the cumulative number of DOC facilities accredited for the fiscal years 1979-1983.

ILLINOIS ADULT PRISON POPULATION
1965 THROUGH 1981

FIGURE 1-6



IDOC COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER POPULATION
1965 THROUGH 1981

FIGURE 1-7

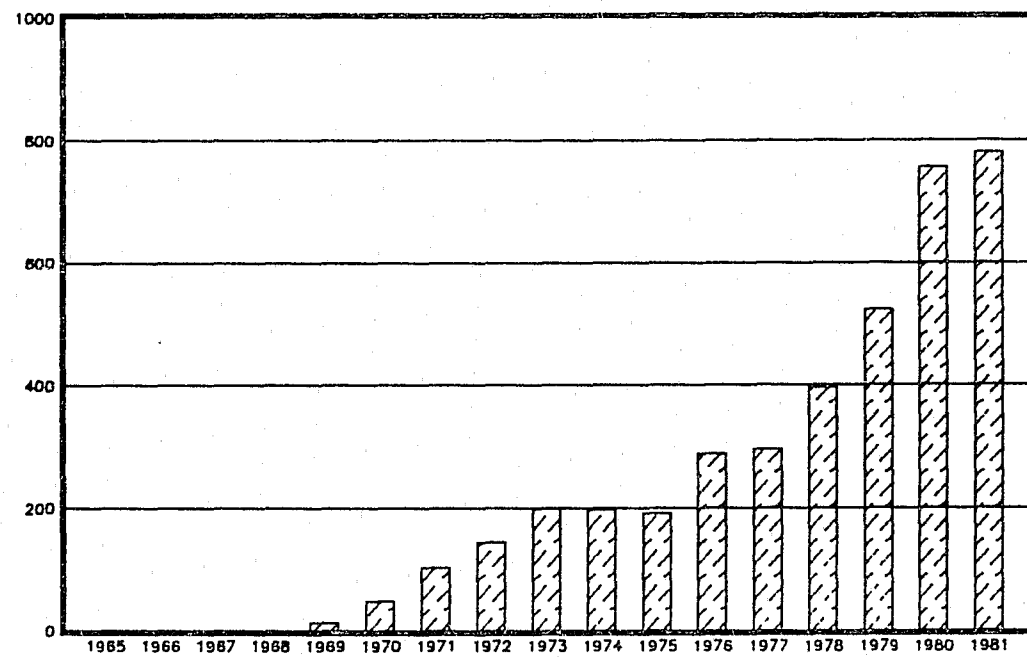
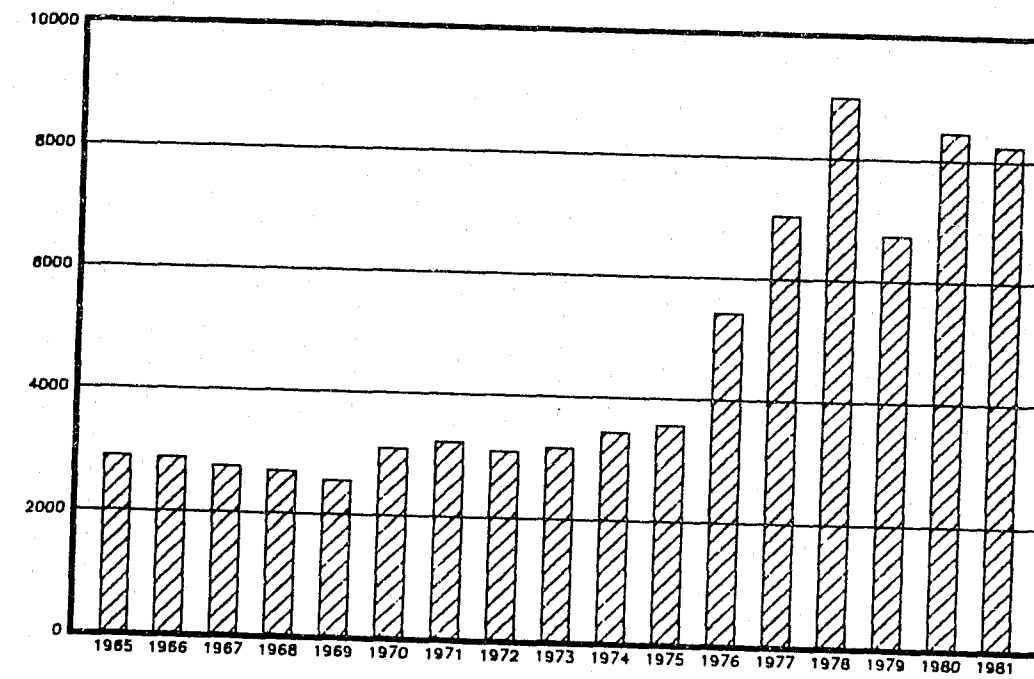


FIGURE 1-8

IDOC ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION CASELOAD
1965 THROUGH 1981



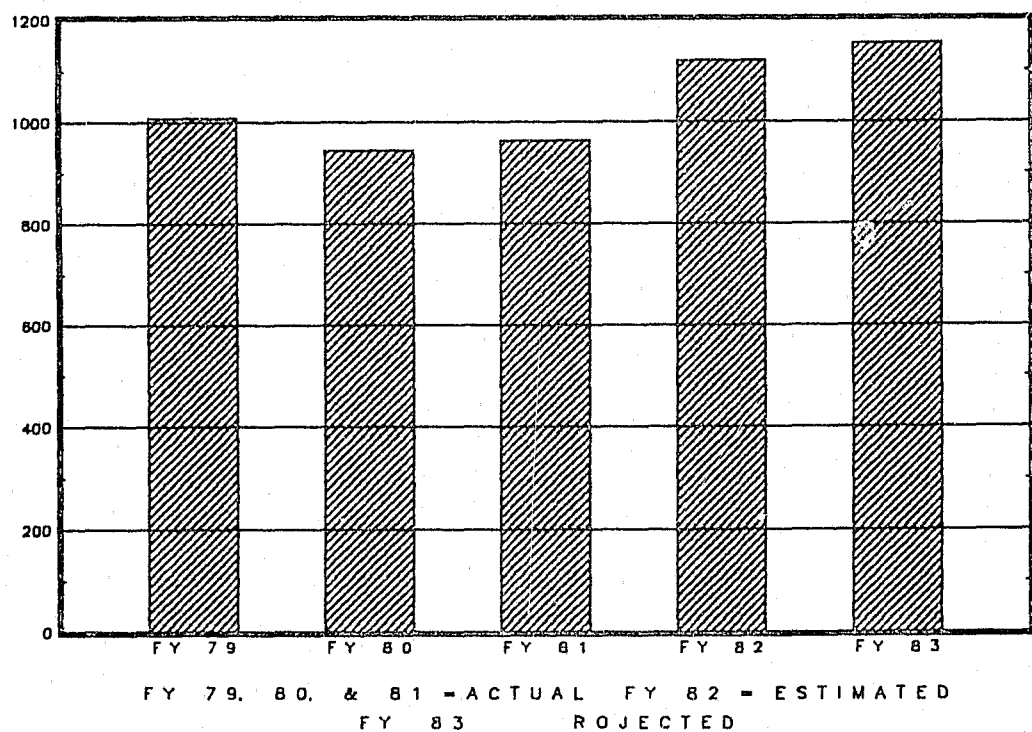
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AVERAGE DAILY ADULT POPULATION

FIGURE 1-9



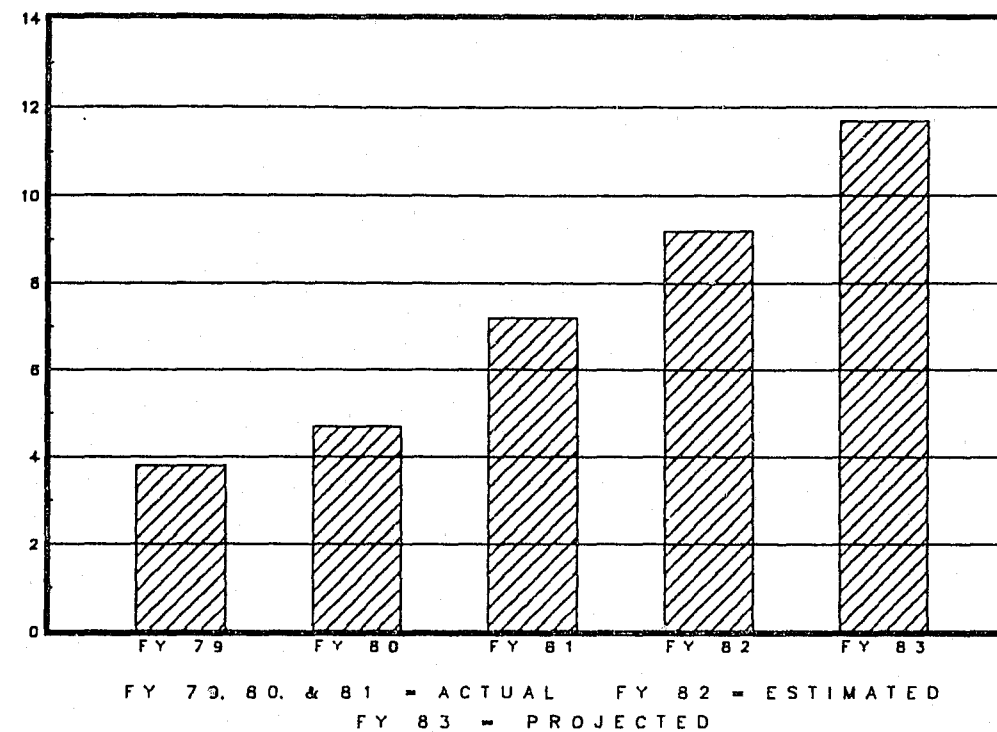
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE POPULATION

FIGURE 1-10



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES SALES (\$ MILLIONS)

FIGURE 1-11



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES: INMATES EMPLOYED

FIGURE 1-12

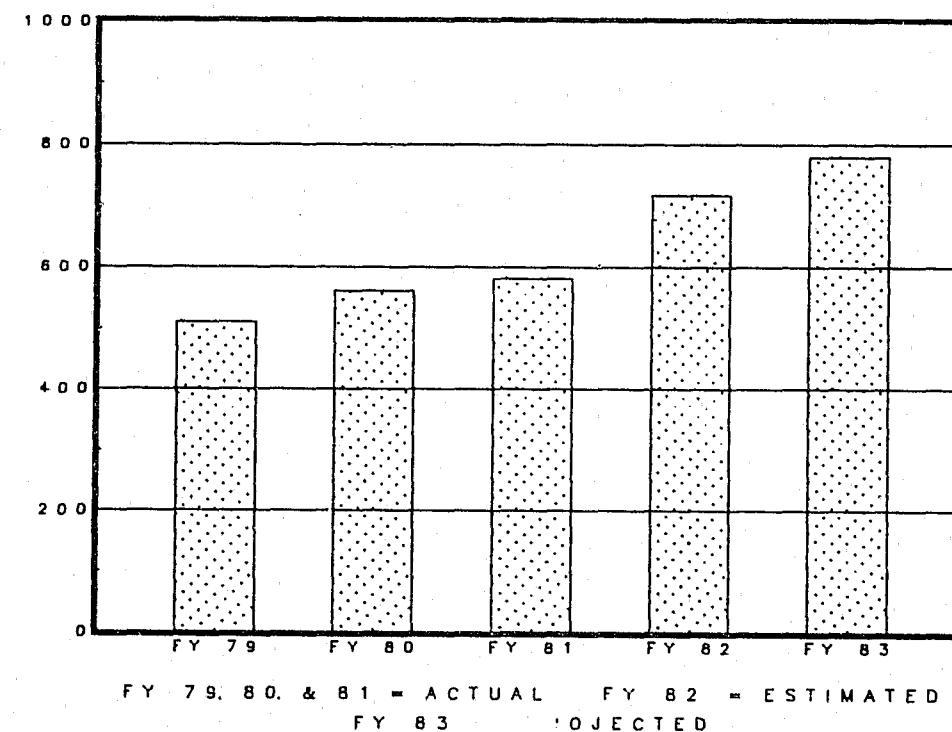


FIGURE 1-13 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
BUDGET BY SOURCE
FISCAL YEAR 1981 FISCAL YEAR 1982 FISCAL YEAR 1983

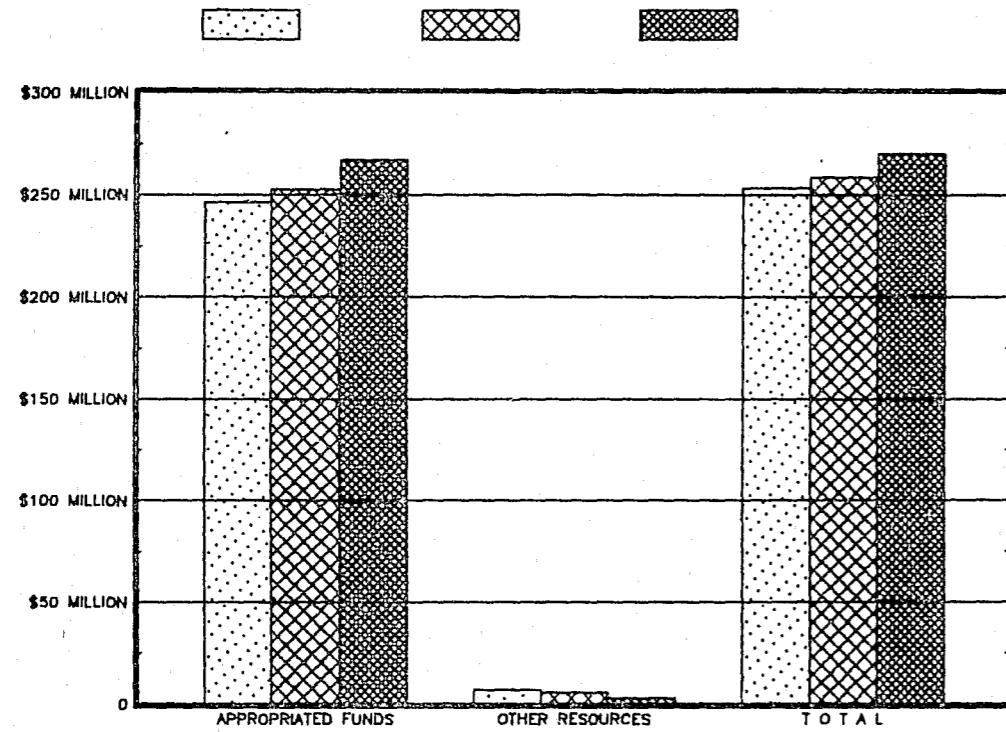


FIGURE 1-14 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
BUDGET BY PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1981 FISCAL YEAR 1982 FISCAL YEAR 1983

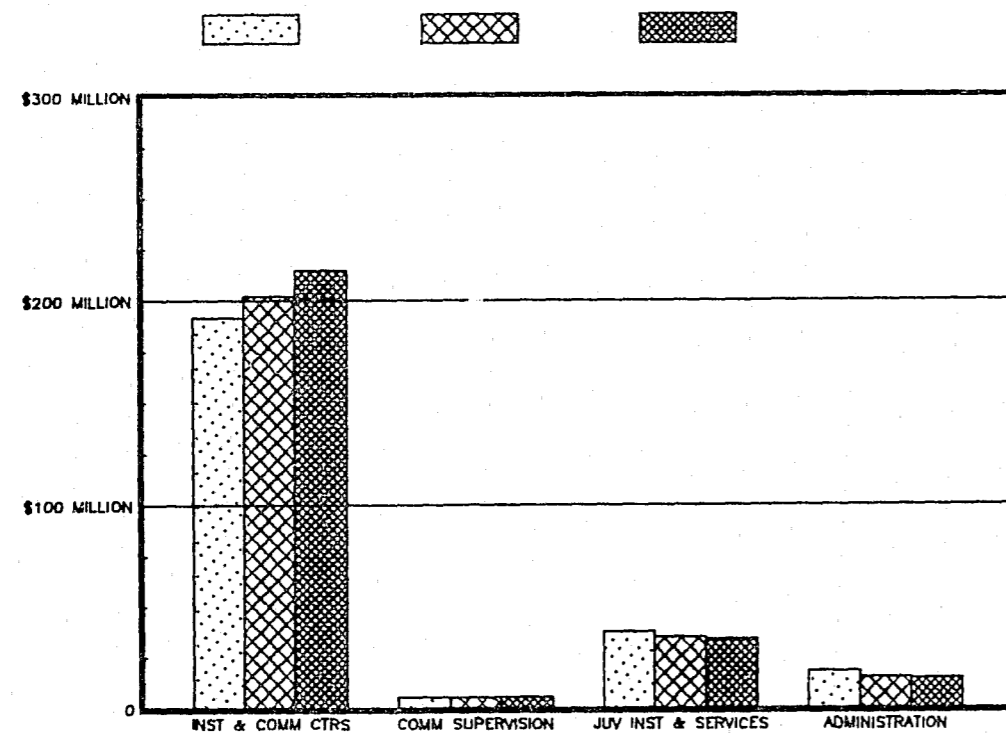


FIGURE 1-15 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
FY 83 BUDGET BY PROGRAM

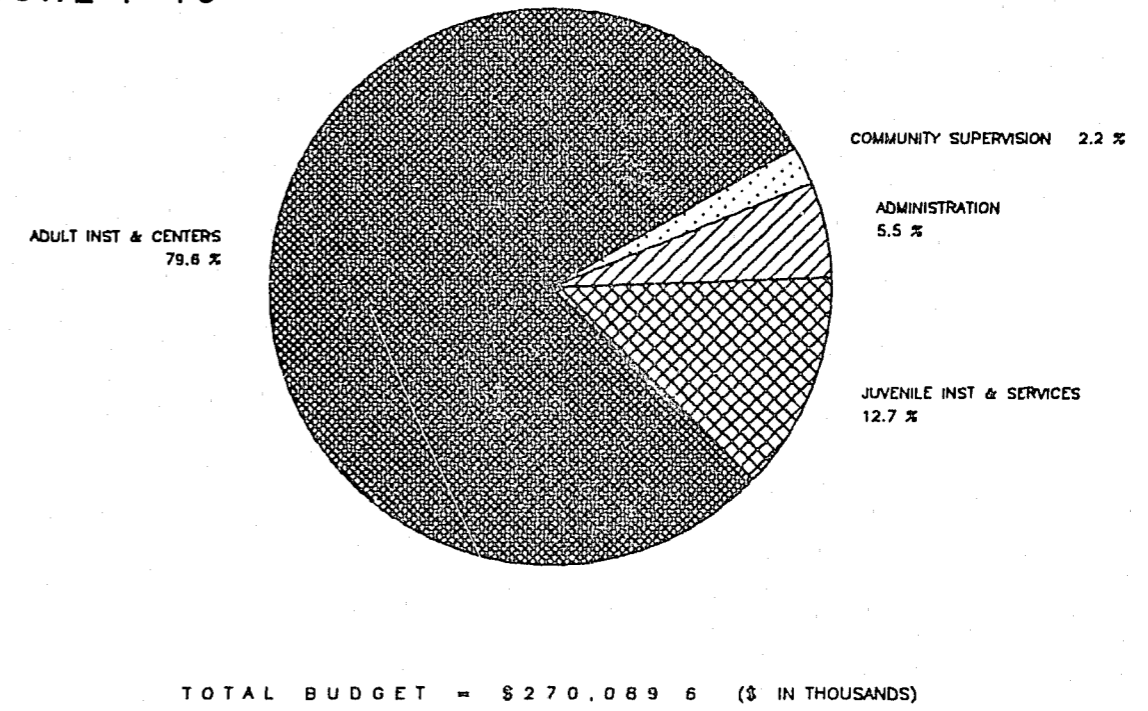


FIGURE 1-16 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
C D B APPROPRIATIONS - DOC PROJECTS

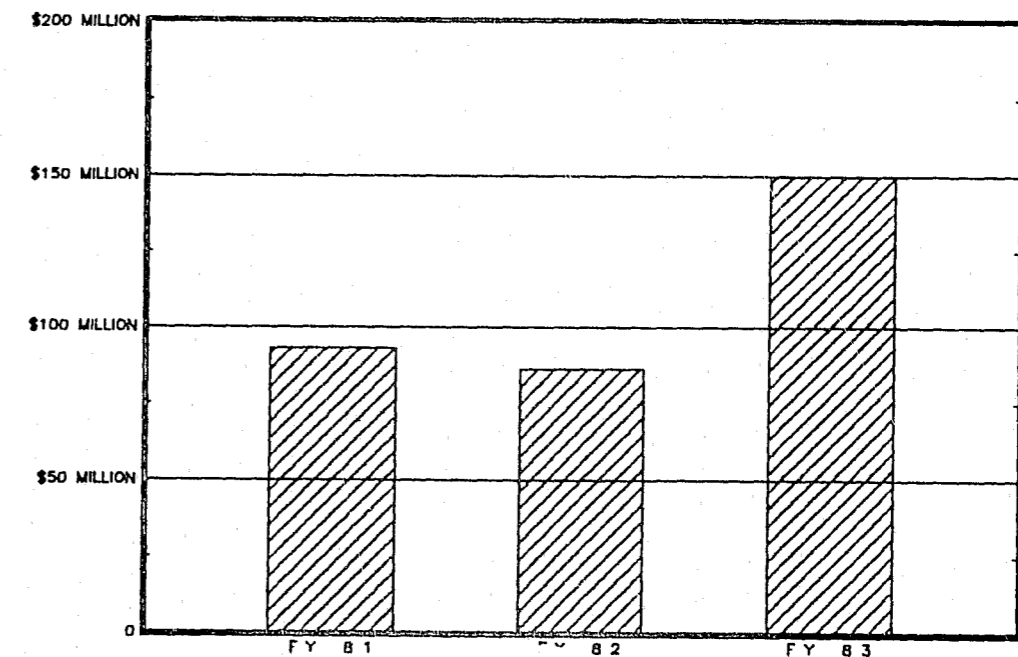
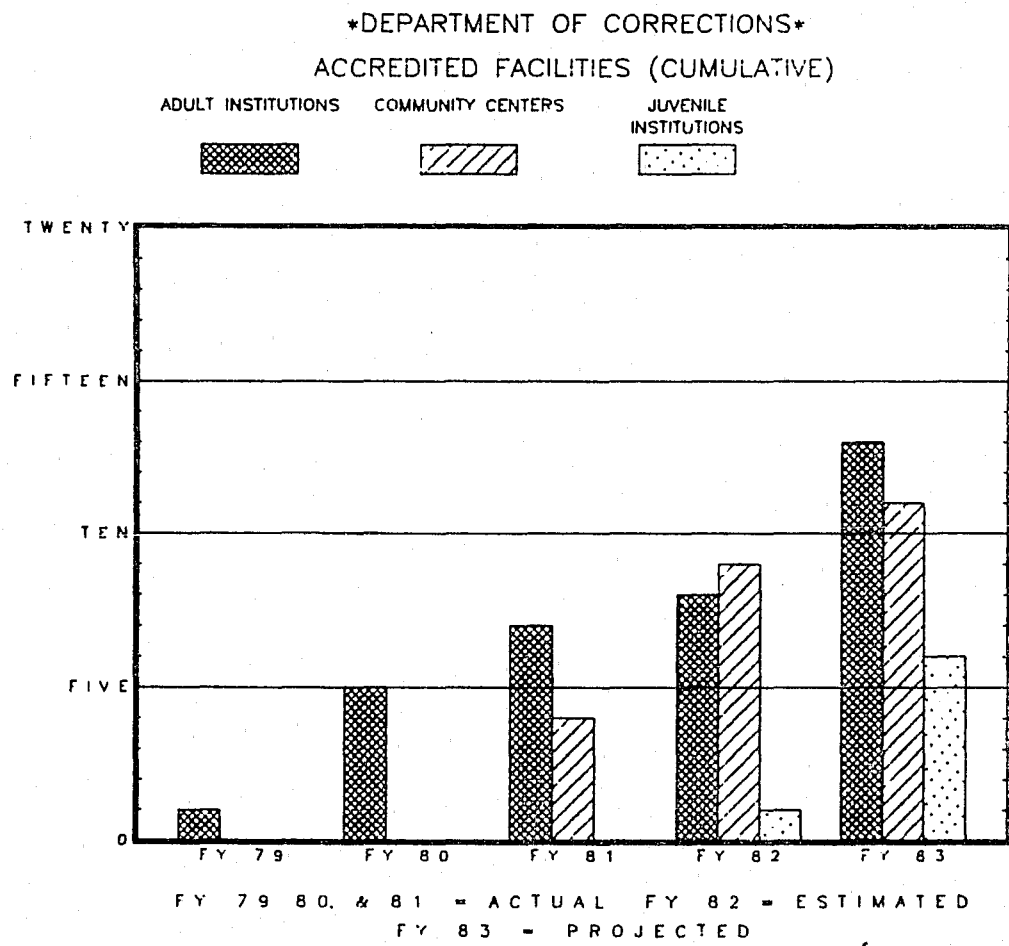


FIGURE 1-17



CHAPTER 2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS

CHAPTER 2
ADULT INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This BR-1 program takes custody of adults committed to it by Illinois courts and provides for basic inmate needs while providing rehabilitative opportunities during an inmate's period of incarceration. It is comprised of the Division of Adult Institutions and the Community Centers branch of the Division of Community Services. The Division of Adult Institutions includes 13 institutions, the Office of Transfer Coordinator, and Correctional Industries. Figure 1-3 shows the location of these institutions. Community Centers include 21 facilities. Figure 1-4 shows the location of these facilities. Figure 2-10 shows the organization for Adult Institutions. See Figure 3-1 for Organization of Community Centers.

1. Summary of Services

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

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

2. Statutory Authority:

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

- o "In addition to the powers, duties, and responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law, the Department shall have the following powers:
 - a. To accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
 - b. To develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and to assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control, or transfer them to other appropriate agencies.
 - c. To maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and to establish new ones as needed. The Department shall designate those institutions which shall constitute the State Penitentiary System.
 - d. To develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions."
- o There shall be an Adult Division within the Department which shall be administered by an Assistant Director appointed by the Governor under the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. The Assistant Director shall be under the direction of the Director. The Adult Division shall be responsible for all persons committed or transferred to the Department under Sections 1003-10-7 or 1005-8-6 of this Code.
- o The Department shall designate those institutions and facilities which shall be maintained for persons assigned as adults and as juveniles.
- o The types, number and population of institutions and facilities shall be determined by the needs of committed persons for treatment and the public protection. All institutions and programs shall conform to the minimum standards under this Chapter.

3. Accomplishment For FY'81 and FY'82

a. ADULT INSTITUTIONS

- o Two new medium security adult institutions, one at Hillsboro (the Graham Correctional Center) and one at Centralia were opened, each with a capacity of 750 inmates.

- o Conversion of the East Moline Mental Health Center to a minimum security adult institution (the East Moline Correctional Center) was completed, with a capacity of 200 inmates.
- o Three work camps, at Vandalia, the State Fairgrounds, and Hardin County were opened, each with a capacity of 50.
- o Planning and preliminary arrangements were made for the construction of a 750 bed medium security institution at Vienna, 200 additional beds at East Moline, and 100 beds at Sheridan. Planned for expansion of Condemned Unit through conversion of cell space at Pontiac Correctional Center.
- o Implemented Adult Transportation Unit with transportation manual responsible for the movement of inmates between institutions. Augmented transfer of Correctional Officer Trainees to Training Academy as a cost saving measure.
- o Initiated cooperative training with Department of Law Enforcement of all Institutional Internal Investigators to ensure adequate investigation of crimes within the institutions.
- o Worked with Bureau of Policy Development on the implementation of an adult classification system.
- o Expanded the Canine Unit to reduce the smuggling of contraband into adult institutions.
- o Upgraded training of institutional tactical units and standardized tactical unit equipment for all institutions.
- o Developed plan for Mental Health Services Unit in each adult institution; with crisis intervention teams at all institutions.
- o Continue to upgrade uniform policies and procedures, and a system for monitoring and compliance.
- o Increased work and program assignment opportunities for inmates through maximizing resources at all institutions.
- o Began training of cadre of adult institutions personnel to be developed into administrators of existing and future institutions.
- o Two institutions, the Dwight and Sheridan Correctional Centers, were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

b. COMMUNITY CENTERS

- o Expanded capacity in community center by 176 beds, 36 of which are female beds.

- o Developed procedure for projecting community center vacancies so as to maximize use of available bed space.
- o Standardized community center policy and procedures.
- o Developed the use of community center inmates for public work projects.
- o Nine centers, the Metro, Southern Illinois, Urbana, Winnebago, East St. Louis, Decatur, Joliet, Jessie "Ma" Houston, and River Bend were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.
- o Increased linkages between center and other community agencies in the areas of education, social services, and law enforcement.
- o Increased the number of diversion programs between local centers and judicial circuits.

4. Historical Data

Since the mid-seventies, the adult prison/center population has grown from just under 6,000 to over 14,000 inmates. Table 2-1 highlights this growth, noting end of year population figures for each institution and all community centers from 1975-1981.

TABLE 2-1
END OF YEAR POPULATION FIGURES

INSTITUTIONS	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Centralia	-	-	-	-	-	194	752
Dwight	163	219	285	313	355	300	403
East Moline	-	-	-	-	-	19	206
Graham	-	-	-	-	-	196	752
Joliet	893	943	1,199	1,073	1,244	1,239	1,079
Logan	-	-	-	506	738	785	824
Menard	1,847	2,269	2,612	2,615	2,600	2,584	2,602
Menard Psych.	228	256	291	329	353	360	391
Pontiac	1,286	1,575	1,991	1,505	1,772	1,867	1,935
Sheridan	263	276	320	328	452	491	503
Stateville	2,111	2,980	2,677	2,216	2,230	2,165	2,242
Vandalia	648	689	674	733	736	817	808
Vienna	479	530	570	639	674	712	709
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS	7,918	9,737	10,619	10,257	11,154	11,729	13,206
COMMUNITY CENTERS	192	289	296	397	529	771	788
COMBINED TOTAL	8,110	10,026	10,915	10,654	11,683	12,500	13,994

Increasing bed space capacity, while ensuring inmate basic needs are met, has been the major problem. Beginning in 1977, administrative staff, alarmed at the implications of crowded facilities, implemented plans to increase capacity for adult population:

- o ADULT INSTITUTIONS 3,530 BEDS
(See Table 2-6)
- o COMMUNITY CENTERS
525 (ADDED) - 65 (DELETED) = 460 BEDS
(See Table 2-7)

In addition, efforts were increased toward upgrading facilities so as to maximize the utilization of every available bed space. Appendix B provides a complete listing by institution of all Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY'77 - FY'82.

For an indepth historical perspective, refer to FY'82 Illinois Human Services Data Report, "Population and Capacity Report."

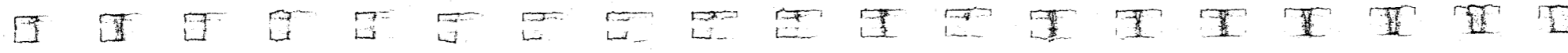
5. Mission, Goals, Objectives and Performance Measurement

Adult institutions and centers have defined their mission as stated below and set goals, objectives and performance indicators as shown in Table 2-2 and Table 2-3, and Table 2-4.

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

TABLE 2-2
ADULT INSTITUTIONS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RESULTS
FY'82

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 3/15/82
<p>1. To improve the safety and security of institutions' environment for staff and inmates by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the population; - assigning appropriate inmates to the various Adult institutions; - updating, modernizing and repairing existing physical plants; - developing increased training for staff in areas related to safety and security in the institutional environment; - planning for new institutional beds, either through conversion of under-utilized state facilities or building new ones. 	1.1 By November 1, 1981, an architect will be hired to plan for the new 750-bed Medium Security Correctional Center at Vienna.	1.1 Completed - 1st meeting was held with Phillip Swager in September '81.
	1.2 Increase bed space at East Moline by 200.	1.2 Completed - E.Moline bed space at 200.
	1.3 By June 30, 1982, increase bedspace at Sheridan by 100, including dietary facilities to cover these beds.	1.3 In progress: 100 beds targeted for 12/82; dietary facilities targeted for 2/83.
	1.4 By February 28, 1982, develop a Mental Health Services Unit in each Adult institution.	1.4 In progress: 6-8 weeks from completion of procedures, plans and hiring; Crisis Intervention teams at all institutions.
	1.5 During FY'82, identify a site for a State-wide Reception Center and one other new institution.	1.5 In progress.
	1.6 Initiate cooperative training with Department of Law Enforcement of all institutional Internal Investigators to ensure adequate investigation of crimes within the institution.	1.6 Completed - training was held in fall 1981; 2nd training being planned.
	1.7 Establish cooperative interaction with Juvenile institutions to develop a Departmental sense of purpose.	1.7 In progress: combining of ARs and ADs; transferring of Adult and Juvenile inmates.
	1.8 By January 1, 1982, have the new Classification System in full operation.	1.8 In progress: targeted for May 15, 1982.



GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 3/15/82
	1.9 By December 1, 1982, standardize equipment and training of all Adult institutional tactical units.	1.9 In progress: Tactical Training 50% complete; standardization of equipment 90% compliance.
2. To expand uniform Adult Division policies and procedures and an improved system of institutional operations.	2.1 During FY'82, combine Administrative Regulations and Administrative Directives to ensure consistency.	2.1 ADs-in progress; ARs-in progress.
	2.2 Combine all audit procedures to ensure compliance in all areas and consistency of audit examiners.	2.2 In progress.
3. To increase the number of work and program assignments for inmates in Adult institutions.	3.1 During FY'82, all inmates at Centralia, Hillsboro, and East Moline will be on work or program assignment.	3.1 Work and program assignments in full compliance.
	3.2 During FY'82, increase work/program assignments at Maximum Security institutions by 5%.	3.2 Work and program assignments increased by 5% at Adult institutions.
4. To identify and initiate training for a cadre of Adult institutional personnel to be developed into Administrators of existing and future Adult Correctional Centers.	4.1 By September 1, 1981, identify one staff member from each Adult institution who has desire and potential for advancement.	4.1 Complete staff identified July '81.
	4.2 By October 1, 1981, initiate on-going training for the identified group.	4.2 Completed - training held in August '81 and February '82.

TABLE 2-3
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
 FY'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
<p>With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the population; - Classification, assigning appropriate inmates to the various adult institutions; - updating, modernizing and repairing existing physical plants; - developing increased training for staff in areas related to the safety and security in the institutional environment; - planning for new institutional beds, either through conversion of under-utilized State facilities or building new ones. 	1.1 By February, 1983, increase bed space at Sheridan by 100 beds;	# of beds added	
	1.2 By March, 1983, to have operational a new kitchen and dietary department, capable of seating 350 inmates at Sheridan;		
	1.3 By November, 1982, increase bed space at East Moline by 200 beds;		
		1.4 To continue cooperative training with the Department of Law Enforcement and Institutional Investigators, ensuring adequate investigation of crime within the institutions;	
		1.5 Continue cooperation with the Juvenile institutions, developing a departmental sense of purpose;	
		1.6 Achieve ACA accreditation status for Joliet, Pontiac, Graham, East Moline, and Centralia;	# of institutions accredited
		1.7 Initiate planning for additional 1,750 medium security beds;	
		1.8 Begin construction on a 750 bed medium security facility at Vienna;	
		1.9 Monitor the new classification system to ensure it is effective in placing inmates in the appropriate institution.	

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	2.1 During FY'83, ensure that ARs and ADs are implemented consistently; 2.2 During FY'83, ensure that all adult institutions are in compliance in all areas of regulations and procedures evaluated on an annual basis; 2.3 Establish an on-going committee to review and recommend necessary changes in ADs	% compliance with ARs and ADs
3. Increase programming that increases out-of-cell time and number of work and program assignments for inmates in adult institutions.	3.1 During FY'83, ensure all inmates at medium and minimum security institutions will be on work/program assignments; 3.2 During FY'83, ensure that the maximum institutions develop and maintain a plan which provides daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population; 3.3 During FY'83, ensure that maximum security institutions develop and maintain a plan which provides regular out-of-cell time for inmates in segregation and protective custody population.	% of inmates with assignments % of time out-of-cell
4. To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.	4.1 During FY'83, ensure that at least two training sessions are conducted for this group; 4.2 During FY'83, have them assist in at least one audit at an institution other than the one where they are stationed.	# of staff trained % of staff participating in audit

TABLE 2-4
 COMMUNITY CENTERS
 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
 FY'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To enhance resident participation in constructive programmatic, employment, or public work activities.	1.1 Establish minimum programmatic activity standards within the context of operating realities.	# of residents involved in sanctioned activities.
	1.2 Identify and develop viable primary programmatic options for resident involvement, including employment, educational vocational training, public works and public service projects.	
	1.3 Increase and enhance the utilization of Individual Program Contracts as means to directly correlate resident programmatic achievement with resident advancement through the level system for increased privileges and the awarding of good time.	
2. To maintain operational and programmatic standards without incurring overtime, stress, burnout, and low morale.	2.1 Increase efforts to sensitize the community to the need for volunteers.	% of overtime for year; staff turnover ratio.
	2.2 Develop internship programs with local colleges and universities.	
	2.3 Coordinate a master schedule to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. training schedules do not overly deplete Centers of necessary staff. b. meeting and activity schedules can permit planning. 	
	2.4 Evaluate staffing patterns within existing headcount to identify where extra workload could be absorbed.	
	2.5 Develop an impact analysis prior to implementing new policy and procedures.	
3. To maintain accreditation status for centers with Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.	3.1 To correct any operating deficiency noted in the previous accreditation process.	# of centers re-accredited.
	3.2 To correct any operating deficiency noted by internal and departmental audits.	

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS

<u>PROGRAM DATA</u>	<u>FY'81</u>	<u>FY'82</u>	<u>FY'83</u>
Expenditures and Appropriations	\$158,214.4	\$177,134.9	\$195,563.2
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	12,646	13,908	14,189
Total Number of Staff	5,594	5,909	6,004
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$12,511	\$12,736	\$13,783

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Expenditures and Appropriations	\$148,517.2	\$166,942.9	\$184,640.2
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	11,910	13,115	13,387
Total Number of Staff, Adult Institutions	5,365	5,669	5,766
Total Number of Security Staff	3,520	3,674	3,704
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$12,470	\$12,729	\$13,793
Cost/Service Areas			
Residential	\$5,468	\$5,406	\$5,744
Security	\$5,536	\$5,683	\$6,199
Clinic	\$440	\$483	\$564
Medical	\$1,026	\$1,157	\$1,286
Inmate/Total Staff	2.22	2.31	2.32
Inmate/Security Staff	3.38	3.57	3.61

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Expenditures and Appropriations	\$9,697.2	\$10,192.0	\$10,923.0
Less Room & Board Paid by Residents	-433.0	-256.7	-270.0
Total	\$9,264.2	\$9,935.3	\$10,653.0
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	736	793	802
Recipients - Total Number Served	2,963	3,318	3,400
Total Number of Staff	229	240	238
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$12,587	\$12,529	\$13,283
*Cost/Number Inmates Served	\$3,127	\$2,994	\$3,133

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

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

More people than ever before are being sentenced to IDOC custody:

"On April 4, 1981, the prison/center population topped the record high number of inmates by 8: 13,009, breaking the 1939 mark of 13,001."

Population has since exceeded 14,000 and is still climbing. This BR-1 Program is not only faced with ensuring institutional safety and providing for basic services and program needs, but providing/planning for adequate space to incarcerate inmates and upgrade institutional operations.

a. Magnitude of the Problem

Prison/center population has more than doubled since 1974, with the incarceration rate (prison admissions) per 100,000 State population increasing from 40.8 in 1974 to 86.8 in 1981.

Many reasons have been proposed for this startling increase, though experts remain uncertain about what possible factors are most important: the end of the Vietnam conflict, the increase in population at risk (18-24) owing to the coming of age of the baby boom generation, the deterioration of many urban areas, high unemployment, changing of the criminal code, rise in crime, or impact of a prevailing public attitude of getting tough with those who commit crime. Last year's Human Services Report, "Population and Capacity Report," provided an in-depth analysis of the criminal justice system's contribution to this increase for 1972 - 1979. The following update highlights this analysis for 1980. (Appendix A provides an in-depth update of the data for 1972 - 1980.)

With a 38.1% statewide increase in reported index crime for the 1972 - 1980 period, across-the-board increases in criminal justice activities were noted: Index crime arrests increased 35.4% statewide, 16.3% Cook County, and 74.6% downstate. Felony dispositions increased 239.7% statewide, 385.2% Cook County, and 174.4% downstate. Convictions increased 301.2% statewide, 528.2% Cook County, and 163.8% downstate. Convictions to imprisonment increased 178.9% statewide, 216.9% Cook County, and 125.8% downstate. Convictions to probation increased 222.6% statewide, 265.8% Cook County, and 182.1% downstate. Jail capacity remained relatively constant.

Increases in felony dispositions, convictions, and convictions to imprisonment make a tremendous impact on IDOC population. For 1980, Cook County has only 46.2% of the population and 53% of reported crime, yet it comprises 58% of the arrests, 44% of the dispositions, 59% of convictions, and 66% of all imprisonments.

Table 2-8 compares the percentage of change (increase) in reported index crime, index crime arrests, felony dispositions, felony convictions, convictions to imprisonment, and convictions to probation for the entire state, Cook County, and downstate from 1979 - 1980. There are

comparable increases in the various criminal justice activities; however, the percentage increase is greater for downstate, beginning with dispositions. Although this percentage increase is greater downstate, Cook County still accounts for the greater volume of cases. (See Table 2-8.)

Table 2-9 looks at the activity of the various criminal justice components on the basis of rates for 1979 and 1980. Reported crime rate decreased in 1980 downstate, while Cook County continued to increase. Arrest, disposition, and felony conviction rates increased. Convictions to imprisonment rate increased by 14.2%, with a 19% increase in Cook County and 11.2% downstate. Convictions to probation rate increased by 15.8%, with an 18.4% increase in Cook County and 14.7% downstate.

Table 2-11 details the percent of felony dispositions distributed to each sentence option in 1980. Cook County continues to have a greater percentage and number of convictions to imprisonment.

Of the 9,843 convictions to imprisonment in 1980, 2,671 (27.1%) were for Murder and Class X felonies. This represents an increase of convictions to imprisonment of 15.6%, a net increase of 1,326 over the 1979 base figure of 8,517. For Murder and Class X felonies, it is a 9.2% increase, a net increase of 224 over the 1979 base figure of 2,447. Table 2-12 details felony convictions to prison by class for 1979 and 1980.

Increases in convictions to imprisonment, especially for Murder and Class X felonies, compound the prison/center population problem. With the enactment of Class X legislation in 1978, persons convicted of serious crimes (Murder and Class X felonies) were given longer mandatory sentences. In effect, the prison/center population is backing up due to the number of persons convicted of serious crimes.

Administrative actions to adequately house this increased prison/center population through doubling up of cell space, renovation of areas within existing institutions, leasing facilities, converting facilities, or building new institutions have not been able to keep pace. Plans for leasing, converting, or building new institutions present problems in time lines of not being able to access required bed space when the department needs it.

The prison/centers themselves become more costly to maintain as they continuously operate at maximum capacity. Increased crowding speeds up the physical deterioration of the facilities, spreads thin existing resources, and taxes staff resources simply because of the multitude of inmates to service. In addition, with reduced opportunities to participate in programs and activities which prevent idleness and redirect potentially aggressive, predatory behavior, many inmates become more difficult to manage.

Other administrative efforts initiated to allow for a manageable prison/center population have resulted in efforts to control crowding by maintaining the state's prison/center population near existing capacity. On June 6, 1980, former Director Franzen, in accordance with Administrative Regulation 864, began a procedure for awarding

Meritorious Good Time to selected inmates prior to release. Inmates with Class X, M, or 1 sentences, or who had a recent history of misconduct were ineligible. This Early/Forced Release Program has resulted in 4,779 inmates (as of March 19, 1982) being released early from prison. Table 2-13 and Figure 2-1 show adult total prison exits and forced release for FY'80, FY'81, and FY'82. Utilization of Forced Release to maintain manageable prison/center population levels will continue. As of March 26, 1982, 14,113 inmates are housed in 13 institutions and 21 community centers with a combined rated capacity of 14,051. The Dwight Correctional Center for adult females is 50 over its rated capacity of 400.

Pending litigation may further compound the problem. On November 3, 1981, in Smith vs. Fairman, No. 80-2076, the court ruled that the Department "must effectuate single cell placement to Pontiac Correctional Center at the earliest possible date." In effect, such action would result in a capacity reduction at Pontiac of over 500 beds, and could result in an overall system capacity reduction of over 20% if single celling were ordered system wide. Presently, an appeal is pending, as the Department notes:

"Alternative methods of achieving single cell placement would require an extremely lengthy, complex, and costly program of legislation, renovation and construction which in large part would require the support, agreement and cooperation of many entities over which the defendants have no control."

The dilemma for corrections remains:

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

b. Target Population

Since 1974, prison/center population has increased 129.4%, an increase of 7,894. Prison population increased 123.8%, an increase of 7,306 over the base figure of 5,900. Center population increased 294%, an increase of 588 over the base figure of 200. Figure 2-2 notes these changes.

For 1980, prison average daily population increased by 8% to 11,699. In 1981, it increased 8% to 12,628. For centers, average daily population increased 33.4% to 630 in 1980, and increased 19.3% to 752 in 1981.

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/center population, both in total numbers and types of offenders.

1) Admissions

Admissions are defined as inmates admitted with felony sentences, with misdemeanor sentences, and as defaulters - those with or without a new sentence who have been returned to the institution as a community supervision violator.

Since 1965, felony and defaulter admissions have increased while misdemeanor admissions have declined until FY'82. Figure 2-3 depicts these changes by average monthly admissions. Table 2-14 notes from 1973 to 1981 a 156.9% (502) 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 2-15 notes actual admissions from 1965 through 1981. From 1973 to 1980, admissions increased by 140.6%, an increase of 5,401 admissions over the 1973 base figure of 3,839. For 1980, total admissions were 9,240, an increase of 9% (762). For 1981, total admissions were 9,858, an increase of 6.6% (618). Felony admissions are still the primary force driving Illinois prison population, but defaulters (violators) have also increased significantly.

Table 2-16 shows the incarceration rate for adult admissions. Incarceration rate is the total number of IDOC admissions per 100,000 people within the State of Illinois. The incarceration rate steadily increased from 34.4 per 100,000 in 1973 to 81.4 in 1980 and 86.8 in 1981. Figure 2-4 depicts these changes.

2) Offender Characteristics

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

a) By admissions:

Type of inmate - felony, defaulter, or misdemeanor - noted these changes:

- o Table 2-15 provides admission data from 1965 to 1981 by type of inmate and sex of inmate. Total admissions increased by 140.6% (5,401) from 1973 to 1980. Of these, 63.2% (3,418) were felons, 41.8% (2,258) were defaulters, and a decrease of 5.0% (275) were misdemeanants.

Admissions by type of inmate from 1973 to 1980 noted these changes:

- o Felons - 124.9% (3,418) increase. For 1980, with 6,154 felony admissions, it was a 4.2% (249) increase. For 1981, with 7,203 felony admissions, it was a 17.0% (1,049) increase.
- o Defaulters - 1188.4% (2,258) increase. For 1980, with 2,448 defaulter admissions, it was 25.6% (499) increase. For 1981, with (1,878) defaulter admissions, it was a 23.3% (570) decrease.

- o Misdemeanants - 30.1% (275) decrease. For 1980, with 638 misdemeanor admissions, it was a 2.2% (14) increase. For 1981, with 777 misdemeanor admissions, it was a 21.8% (139) increase.

Total admissions by sex from 1973 to 1980 noted these changes:

- o Male - 138.9% (5,187) increase. 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. For 1981, with 9,444 male admissions, it was a 5.9% (522) increase, of which 984 were felons, 572 decrease in defaulters, and 110 were misdemeanants.
- o Female - 205.8% (214) increase. For 1980, with 318 female admissions, it was a 5.3% (16) increase, of which 1 was a felon and 15 were defaulters. For 1981, with 414 female admissions, it was a 30.2% (96) increase, of which 65 were felons, 2 were defaulters, and 29, misdemeanants.

For 1981, the average age of inmates admitted was 27 years and 10 months.

By class of crime 1981 admissions breakout:

Murder	5%
Class X	20%
Class 1	4%
Class 2	35%
Class 3	16%
Class 4	10%
Misdemeanant	11%

Statistics by committing county note IDOC prison population comes primarily from Cook County. In 1973, 46.5% of commitments were from Cook County. In 1981, (Table 2-17), 56.7% of commitments were from Cook County. For downstate, Madison (3.0%), Peoria (2.6%), St. Clair (2.4%), Champaign (1.9%), DuPage (1.9%), Macon (1.9%), Lake (1.8%), Winnebago (1.8%), Sangamon (1.4%), and Kane (1.4%) counties ranked in the top ten downstate committing counties in 1981. Combined with Cook County, these counties account for 76.8% of total commitments for 1981. The remaining 91 downstate counties accounted for 23.2% of total commitments for 1981. Figure 2-5 presents a view of the top 11 committing counties for 1981.

- b) A description of the adult prison population at the end of the calendar year 1981 provides this profile:

Sex of inmate: 97% Male 3% Female

Race of inmate:

Black	61.4%
White	34.0%
Hispanic	4.1%
Latin American	.2%
Oriental	.1%

Age of inmate:

18-24	41.0%
25-34	42.8%
35-44	11.1%
45 +	5.1%

Inmate Class of Crime/Current Population Breakout:

Murder	15%
Class X	35%
Class 1	4%
Class 2	32%
Class 3	10%
Class 4	1%
Misdemeanant	2%
Other	2%

TABLE 2-5 % OF INMATE POPULATION INVOLVED IN PROGRAMS*

INSTITUTION	ACADEMIC	VOCATIONAL	PRISON INDUSTRY	TOTAL
Centralia	9	25	-	34
Dwight	17	28	11	56
East Moline	-	-	-	-
Graham	16	46	-	52
Joliet	11	19	3	33
Logan	15	33	6	54
Menard	7	20	6	33
Menard Psych.	13	34	-	47
Pontiac	14	23	3	40
Sheridan	23	55	10	88
Stateville	7	28	6	40
Vandalia	9	30	5	44
Vienna	35	51	3	89
TOTAL	12	29	5	46

* This breakout includes only those programs listed, and does not include work assignments, i.e. maintenance, kitchen worker, grounds, etc.

3) Exits

Exits of inmates from institutions have fluctuated over time. Figure 2-6 depicts changes in average monthly exits since 1965 by these categories: parole, nondiscretionary exits - such as expiration of sentence or mandatory supervised release - and other. Table 2-18 notes from 1973 to 1981 a 96.2% (332) increase in average monthly exits. This has put an increasing strain on Community Services Division supervision staff and fiscal resources.

Table 2-19 notes actual exits from 1965 through 1981. From 1973 to 1981, actual exits increased by 95.9%, a net increase of 3,975 over the 1973 base figure of 4,143. For 1981, total prison/center exits were 8,118. This continued trend of more admissions (for 1981, 9,858 admissions - 8,118 exits = 1,740) than exits signifies the population problem.

The implication of this imbalance 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. Table 2-20 shows release rate for adult exits. The release rate steadily increased from 37.1 in 1973 to 71.5 in 1981. In 1979, the release rate decreased to 67.5 and in 1980 decreased to 61.4. Figure 2-7 depicts these changes.

4) Capacity

Figure 2-8 shows the direction additions in capacity have taken with regard to current definitions of maximum, medium, and minimum (includes farm and work camp) security institutional designations. Table 2-21 shows the aggregate numbers.

Maximum security institutions, which comprised 78% of total capacity (7,649) in FY'75, comprise 60% of total capacity (13,245) in FY'81. Medium security institutions have increased from 12% of total capacity (7,649) in FY'75 to 30% of total capacity (13,245) in FY'81. Minimum security institutions continue to comprise 10% of total capacity for both periods, even though in total numbers their capacity has increased. Community Correctional Centers have increased from 2% of total capacity in FY'75, to 6% of total capacity in FY'81.

While the Department has made efforts to increase capacity, it has not stayed ahead of the influx of prison admissions. Table 2-22 provides a listing of adult institutions by age, noting capacity and population levels for March 26, 1982. 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.

2. Program Performance

Departmental efforts to manage increased populations with increased service demands revolves around four major areas.

a. Expanding Bed Space To Meet The Rising Inmate Population.

During FY'82, work continues on increasing rated capacity.

- o An architect has been hired for the new 750 bed medium security correctional center at Vienna. The Department, working closely with the Capital Development Board, has developed a new two story prison design that will save an estimated \$8 to \$10 million in construction and operating costs. The savings resulting from this new design will make possible the construction of a license plate factory at the prison, allowing the Secretary of State to purchase license plates in Illinois. Plates have recently been purchased from the Texas and New York prison systems.
- o At East Moline Correctional Center, 200 new beds will become available upon the completion of renovation of the Adler Building. Expected to be available in January 1983, this space will double the beds available at the minimum security prison.
- o At Sheridan Correctional Center, 100 medium security beds will be available in February 1983.

The Department has conducted facility and site searches for additional beds. At the present time, 22 communities are vying for selection as a potential site for the construction or renovation of two new prisons.

Since it takes several years to increase institutional capacity, fiscal year 1983 capital projects are directed towards meeting anticipated future population increases. The program includes construction of one new prison, additions at two existing prisons, and conversion of a former mental health facility or construction of a second new prison.

- o \$33 million will be appropriated for the construction of the medium security prison at Vienna. The prison will be adjacent to the minimum security prison currently located there.
- o \$30 million will be appropriated for the conversion of a mental health facility or construction of a second medium security prison. This will increase capacity between 750 and 1,000 beds, reducing the future need for forced releases.
- o \$17 million will be appropriated for the addition of 250 beds at Sheridan. Plans also include renovation of dining and recreational facilities to accommodate an increased number of prisoners.

- o \$6.5 million will be appropriated for the construction of 200 beds at East Moline. These beds will complete conversion of East Moline from a mental health to a correctional center.

Figure 2-9 displays the cumulative beds added and planned through FY'85.

b. Better Classification Of Inmates Against Available Resources.

The context in which IDOC has developed a new classification system for adult institutions is population management. Population management occurs in a climate of rapid growth in inmate population and the need to fill beds appropriately. Population management implies all aspects of inmate placement, tracking, and service delivery. It includes initial reception and classification, reclassification, transfers within and between Departmental Divisions, and analysis of space use. Population management requires that both inmates and space be defined against available (or needed) resources and implies a reorganization of staff and consolidation of the resources for targeted service delivery. The goal is not just efficiency, but cost-effective management, planning and evaluation systems.

As admissions continue to increase, filling available space becomes a paramount concern which in turn leads to an ever-increasing gap between classification and placement. Recognizing that bed space could not expand rapidly enough to meet the projected inmate population, that resources will remain limited for many years, and that future bed space requirements must be defined against both current and future population management needs, the Department undertook the development of an effective classification system which could limit the pressure to match inmates to beds and better organize available resources.

The Department established an Adult Institution Classification Project which included these provisions:

- o Developed an empirically valid and reliable classification system. The Department developed the classification system (described briefly later) using grants from NIC and ILEC. Emphasis was placed on being able to gather information on the inmates' prior criminal history and on validated instruments and procedures for better sorting of inmates into the initial classification security levels. The design addressed the principles established by the National Institute of Corrections and the American Correctional Association Standards. Separate classification instruments were developed for males and females.
- o Incorporated an information system into CIMIS that provides decision makers with information for better population management, facilities planning, population projections (using simulation approaches) and program development/service delivery evaluation. (See Figure 1-1.)

- o Standardized policies and procedures for initial classification, reclassification, and transfers. All Administrative Regulations and Directives are being rewritten to support the new classification system and will be in effect during FY'83.

In developing the IDOC Classification System, consideration was given to the mission of the Illinois Department of Corrections: to protect the public through incarceration, supervision, programs, and services designed to return appropriate offenders to the community with skills to be useful and productive citizens. This mission can only be accomplished by developing a classification procedure which matches the characteristics and needs of offenders with the appropriate physical security, level of supervision, and program services.

This sorting out and matching process is a primary function of a classification system. Essentially, classification attempts to balance prisoners' basic needs with public protection and safety, in part by subdividing a heterogeneous population with diverse needs into groups, using relevant variables in a consistent manner.

Assessment of the likelihood of certain future behaviors becomes the basis for effective placement of residents within correctional institutions. The first step of the adult classification process is the gathering of information on the inmate's offense history profile and social background. With this information and other reports provided by the Record Office, Bureau of Investigation, and Medical Unit, the Reception and Classification Center is able to compute security designation.

It is the combination of the Security Risk Assessment, along with the assessment of special needs and administrative concerns, which will determine initial institution placement.

The classification system must have the flexibility to meet the inmates' special needs in the medical, mental health, and physical impairment areas. In addition, administrative considerations, such as protective custody, statutory requirements, known enemies, detainers, gangs, or organized crime affiliation, must be taken into account by the system. Placement recommendation must, therefore, reflect security level, special needs, and administrative concerns.

In the clear majority of cases, the inmate's security level will determine placement, because there are no critical special needs or administrative factors that apply. Where there is a critical special need or an administrative concern, it can often be accommodated by placement, based on the security rating. However few, there will be a number of cases where security, critical special needs, and administrative concerns cannot be accommodated in a single option for placement. In these cases, the final placement decision will be made by the Transfer Coordinator.

Critical to placement is the availability of reliable and complete information. With the automation of the Reception Classification Report, classification becomes more closely tied to the Information System. This

lie provides better data and aids the Department in population profiling, projection, planning, and programming activities.

The second phase of the Classification Project was implementation. The instruments and procedures were manually implemented in November, 1981. The automated procedures were developed and users' manuals written and implemented in April. This phase will be completed by the end of FY'82. During FY'83, the initial classification instrument will be monitored and further validated and refined.

Monitoring and compliance audits of all Reception and Classification Centers will occur regularly. The first half of FY'83 will be largely devoted to the development of the reclassification instruments and procedures and their implementation. Reclassification defines the transfer policy of the Department. The normal movement pattern would be from the initial security classification (the inmate may not be in maximum security if not indicated by initial classification), to lower security level facilities, work camps, and community placement as the inmate progresses through his sentence. Exceptions to this process would include:

- o Special Needs - inmates who must be assigned to programs/institutions capable of serving these needs.
- o Administrative approval for inmates who could move to lower security levels, but who for program or location reasons prefer not to move.
- o High Security Inmates - who for classification security level, negative institutional behavior and adjustments, or administrative concerns are not allowed to be placed below maximum security.

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

To date, the Department has the nation's second highest number of accreditations from the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Since 1979, seven adult institutions, nine community centers, and two juvenile facilities have been accredited.

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

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

During FY'82, six adult institutions advanced from correspondent status to candidate status, with one institution reaching audit status. Five community centers (Decatur, East St. Louis, Joliet, Jessie "Ma" Houston, and River Bend) were accredited on January 22, 1982, and two community centers have advanced to audit status. Table 2-23 provides a current listing of institution/center accreditation status.

As part of these accreditation efforts, the Department has undertaken to:

- o combine and rewrite all Administrative Regulations and Administrative Directives to ensure consistency and applicability.
- o combine all audit procedures to ensure compliance in all areas and consistency of audit examiners.

For FY'83, accreditation efforts will continue as the Department seeks to upgrade effective administration through a plan of written policy and procedures for operation of its facilities.

d. Upgrade Institution/Center Conditions.

Conditions at adult institutions and centers have improved dramatically since 1977. Presently, the Department maintains a secure prison system while providing humane living conditions for inmates.

While it appears that the Department has largely been concerned with expanding capacity, it should be noted that almost an equal amount of capital resources were devoted to cell house rehabilitation, dining and medical facility construction, and the improvement of institutional security. Appendix B lists Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY'77 - FY'81. New medical facilities are now available at Joliet and Menard Correctional Centers, and work is underway to rehabilitate the hospital at Pontiac. Improved dining facilities will be provided at Stateville, and recreational facilities have been recently constructed or upgraded at Menard and Stateville.

During FY'82, work continues on upgrading the classification process and implementing a system wide mental health plan. Institutional internal investigators were provided training by the Department of Law Enforcement to ensure adequate investigation of crimes within the institutions. Special training was offered tactical units and selected middle management staff. See Table 2-24 for staff trained in FY'82 to date.

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

Correctional Industries provides opportunities to inmates to learn viable work skills. Through its reorganization in FY'79, it has moved into a posture of fiscal accountability, having reduced operating losses to near break-even in 1981, and showing a net profit. Resolution of fiscal problems has allowed for focusing on quality control, late deliveries, sales and marketing practices, and identification of outmoded equipment. Table 2-25 shows the Combined Statement of Operations, July 1, 1981 through March 31, 1982.

Recent changes in the Illinois Statutes allow for the sale of goods to any corporation if the goods are used on state contract. Clearly, Correctional Industries has moved into a self supporting posture which would increase inmate involvement in Correctional Industries, while providing low cost services that reduce operating costs of the Department and other State Agencies. Table 2-26 lists ongoing industry programs at the various Adult Institutions. Correctional Industries seeks to achieve productivity and quality standards equivalent to the private sector, while being profitable enough to expand its industry programs from its Working Capital Fund. Table 2-27 lists proposed expansions and modifications in industry programs.

The Department requires that, while serving sentences, inmates make productive use of their time. Inmates receive assignments and are paid between \$10 and \$40 per month for their work. These assignments decrease the time spent in cells, resulting in fewer security problems, and provide inmates with opportunities to develop skills that will improve employment opportunities upon release.

The Correctional School District provides an important source of assignments. A wide variety of academic and vocational programs is offered by the Department. Inmates can earn high school diplomas and more advanced degrees in this program as well as learn vocational skills to improve their employment potential upon release. Two new prisons, Graham and Centralia, were specially equipped to provide improved educational opportunities.

Efforts have been made to increase work/program assignments for inmates. For FY'83, efforts are directed towards maintaining institutional stability through implementation of the classification process, maximizing participation of inmates in work/program assignments, and upgrading of staff skills.

3. Future Directions

In FY'83, the Department will increase its adult capacity by 300 beds with the addition of beds at Sheridan and East Moline. The Department will also continue its construction program, beginning construction at Vienna, and expansion of the Sheridan and East Moline Prisons. In addition, a mental health facility will be converted, and a second new prison will be built.

The Department will continue to operate the 802 work release beds at its community correctional centers. These centers, occupied by inmates within one year of their release dates, assist the inmates in finding work and adjusting to community life. Since 1977, approximately 500 beds have been added to this system.

Since FY'83 will be the first full year of operations at capacity levels at the new institutions, the budget includes funding to annualize the added costs. Security and support staff levels at the older institutions will increase. The Department will house more prisoners in FY'83 than at any time in its history.

Even with this large construction program, administrative actions will be needed to keep the prison population within capacity levels. Forced release will continue through FY'83.

The Department is also studying the possibility of removing misdemeanants from the state system. Misdemeanants currently occupy over 200 beds; removing them from the system would provide space for felony offenders.

Other efforts include further improvements in population management, expansion of the classification system, out-of-cell programming and work, training and professional upgrading of staff, and improvement of conditions.

TABLE 2-6

YEAR	INSTITUTION	NEW BEDS ADDED 1977-1981					
		CONVERSION	# BEDS	EXISTING INSTITUTIONS	# BEDS	LOCATION/NEW INSTITUTIONS	# BEDS
1977	Menard Special Unit	Chester Mental Health Ctr.	300	-	-	-	-
1977	Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln Mental Health Annex	750	-	-	-	-
1979	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	-	-	Three 50 Bed Units	150	-	-
1979	Sheridan Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-
1979	Dwight Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-
1980	Springfield Work Camp (Logan)	State Fair Building	50	-	-	-	-
1980	Vandalia Work Camp	-	-	One 50 Bed Unit	50	-	-
1980	Hardin County Work Camp (Vienna)	-	-	One 50 Bed Unit	50	-	-
1980-81	Graham Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	Hillsboro, Illinois	750
1980-81	Centralia Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	Centralia, Illinois	750
1980-81	East Moline Correctional Center	Adler Mental Health Center	200	-	-	East Moline, Illinois	-
1981	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-
1981-82	Stateville Correctional Center	Storage Area	180	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 2-7

COMMUNITY CENTER BEDS ADDED/DELETED 1977-1981
AS OF MARCH 26, 1982

COMMUNITY CENTER	MALE	FEMALE	CONTRACTUAL	# BEDS CLOSED	# BEDS ADDED TO EXISTING CENTERS	# BEDS ADDED TO NEW CENTERS LOCATION	#BEDS
D.A.R.T. (Chicago)	X			30			
W.I.N.D. (Chicago)		X		25			
Inner City (Chicago)	X					Chicago, IL	60
Chicago Metro	X				5		
Fox Valley (Aurora)	X				12		
Joliet	X				26		
Southern Illinois	X				5		
East St. Louis	X				22		
Salvation Army (Men's-Chicago)	X		X		61		
Urbana	X				8		
Lake County	X		X	10			
Winnebago	X				18		
Salvation Army (Women's-Chicago)		X	X			Chicago, IL	20
Ogle	X		X			Oregon, IL	10
Decatur	X					Decatur, IL	52
F.R.E.E.	X		X			Chicago, IL	39
Sojourn House		X	X			Springfield, IL	1
River Bend	X					East Moline, IL	60
Joe Hall	X		X			Chicago, IL	60
Jesse "Ma" Houston		X				Chicago, IL	30
W.A.V.E.		X				Rockford, IL	1
Chicago New Life	X		X			Chicago, IL	35

5-13-82

Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Transfer Coordinators Weekly Population Report

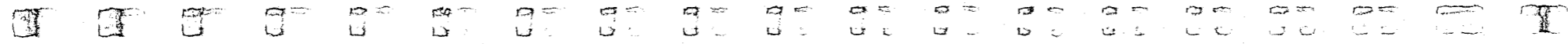


TABLE 2-8

PERCENT INCREASE COMPARISON BETWEEN COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE FOR SELECTED YEARS

	1979-1980 Reported Crime	1979-1980 Arrests	1979-1980 Dispositions	1979-1980 Felony Convictions	1979-1980 Imprisonment	1979-1980 Probation
Cook County	2.3	2.6	10.8	10.2	14.3	13.8
Downstate	4.7	19.0	21.9	20.1	17.6	21.0
TOTAL	3.4	9.6	17.4	14.1	15.4	16.9

TABLE 2-9

RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE IN 1980

	State Population	Reported Crime	Arrests	Dispositions	Convictions	Imprisonment
Cook County	46.2	53	58	44	59	66
Downstate	53.8	47	42	56	41	34

5
5

TABLE 2-10
 RATE PER 100,000 COMPARISON BETWEEN COOK COUNTY AND DOWNSTATE FOR SELECTED YEARS

	Reported Crime		Arrests		Dispositions		Felony Convictions		Imprisonment		Probation	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Cook County	5,663	5,985	1,379	1,471	355	415	252	289	104	124	138	164
Downstate	4,607	4,569	816	920	389	449	152	173	49	54	101	116
TOTAL	5,100	4,224	1,089	1,183	373	433	201	227	76	87	119	138

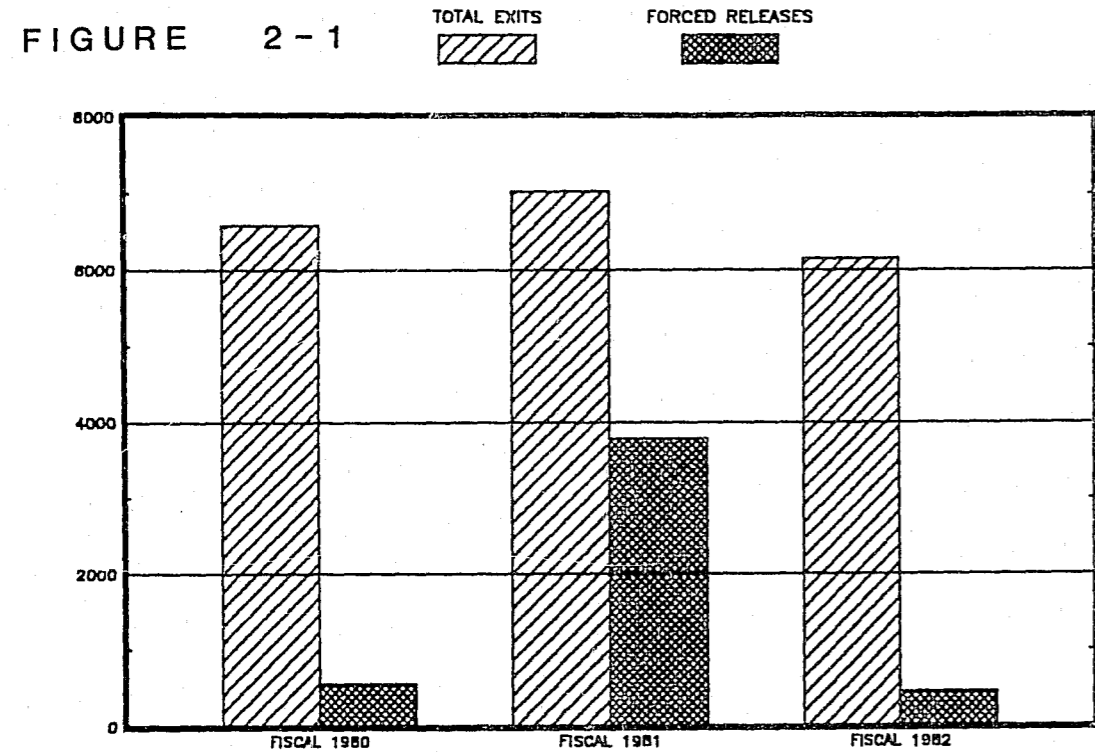
TABLE 2-11
 PERCENT OF FELONY DISPOSITIONS DISTRIBUTED TO EACH SENTENCE OPTION IN 1980

	Prison	Jail	Jail and Probation	Probation	Other	TOTAL
Cook County	42.8	.5	20.2	36.3	.01	99.8%
Downstate	31.5	1.4	11.1	55.9	.1	100.0%

TABLE 2-12
ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: DEATH & PRISON BY CLASS
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

<u>Geographical Area</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Total Felony Convictions to Prison</u>	<u>Murder</u>	<u>FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PRISON BY CLASS</u>				
					<u>Class X</u>	<u>Class 1</u>	<u>Class 2</u>	<u>Class 3</u>	<u>Class 4</u>
COOK COUNTY	1979	8	5,696	286	1,724	128	1,875	1,154	529
	1980	21	6,500	273	1,840	215	2,159	1,419	594
DOWNSTATE	1979	4	2,821	54	371	167	1,016	931	282
	1980	8	3,314	100	429	105	1,155	1,155	370
TOTAL	1979	12	8,517	340	2,095	295	2,891	2,085	811
	1980	29	9,814	373	2,269	320	3,314	2,574	964

* ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS *
ADULT TOTAL EXITS & FORCED RELEASES



PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / P L A N N I N G 03/82

TABLE 2-13

	Fiscal Year 1980	Fiscal Year 1981	Fiscal Year 1982
TOTAL EXITS	6,589	7,031	6,154 (thru 02/82)
FORCED RELEASES	548	3,783	448 (thru 03/19/82)
% FORCED RELEASE OF TOTAL EXITS	8%	54%	7%

TABLE 2-14
STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS: 1965-1981

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

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation
Data File

TABLE 2-15

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADMISSIONS: 1965-1981

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

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

3-10-82
 Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation Data File

TABLE 2-16
STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INCARCERATION RATE: 1970-1981

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

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Henning Tape and
Crime in Illinois, 1980

TABLE 2-17
 1981 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS

COUNTY	#	COUNTY	#	COUNTY	#
ADAMS	0.5	HARDIN	0.1	MORGAN	0.4
ALEXANDER	0.3	HENDERSON	0.06	MOULTRIE	0.2
BOND	0.1	HENRY	0.2	OGLE	0.06
BOONE	0.1	IROQUOIS	0.2	PEORIA	2.6
BROWN	0.1	JACKSON	0.4	PERRY	0.3
BUREAU	0.1	JASPER	0.04	PIATT	0.03
CALHOUN	0.01	JEFFERSON	0.5	PIKE	0.1
CARROLL	0.2	JERSEY	0.5	POPE	0.1
CASS	0.1	JO DAVIESS	0	PULASKI	0.5
CHAMPAIGN	1.9	JOHNSON	0.1	PUTNAM	0.1
CHRISTIAN	0.3	KANE	1.4	RANDOLPH	0.3
CLARK	0.1	KANKAKEE	0.6	RICHLAND	0.1
CLAY	0.1	KENDALL	0.1	ROCK ISLAND	1.1
CLINTON	0.1	KNOX	0.6	SALINE	0.3
COLES	0.7	LAKE	1.8	SANGAMON	1.4
COOK	56.7	LA SALLE	0.7	SCHUYLER	0.03
CRAWFORD	0.1	LAWRENCE	.01	SCOTT	0.01
CUMBERLAND	0.02	LEE	0.3	SHELBY	0.1
DE KALB	0.2	LIVINGSTON	0.2	STARK	0.04
DE WITT	0.1	LOGAN	0.3	ST. CLAIR	2.4
DOUGLAS	0.2	MACON	1.9	STEPHENSON	0.9
DU PAGE	1.9	MACOUPIN	0.3	TAZEWELL	1.0
EDGAR	0.3	MADISON	3.0	UNION	0.1
EDWARDS	0.02	MARION	0.4	VERMILION	0.4
EFFINGHAM	0.1	MARSHALL	0.05	WABASH	0.1
FAYETTE	0.1	MASON	0.1	WARREN	0.2
FORD	0.04	MASSAC	0.2	WASHINGTON	0.1
FRANKLIN	0.3	MCDONOUGH	0.2	WAYNE	0.1
FULTON	0.4	MCHENRY	0.5	WHITE	0.4
GALLATIN	0.2	MCLEAN	1.1	WHITESIDE	0.2
GREENE	0.01	MENARD	0.06	WILL	1.2
GRUNDY	0.1	MERCER	0.04	WILLIAMSON	0.7
HAMILTON	0.1	MONROE	0.1	WINNEBAGO	1.8
HANCOCK	0.2	MONTGOMERY	0.4	WOODFORD	0.3

3/10/82
 Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
 Source: C.I.S. Report op440 December, 1981

CONTINUED

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TABLE 2-18
STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS: 1965-1981

Year	Average Monthly Exits			
	Parole	Nondiscretionary Exit	Other	Total
1965	214	297	3	514
1966	212	254	27	493
1967	212	279	13	504
1968	214	288	14	516
1969	185	279	6	470
1970	248	235	42	525
1971	229	172	21	422
1972	222	152	14	388
1973	212	110	23	345
1974	234	75	63	372
1975	276	81	33	390
1976	259	83	58	400
1977	366	67	72	505
1978	467	81	100	648
1979	279	244	109	632
1980	195	363	23	581
1981	89	579	8	677

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation Data File

TABLE 2-20
STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RELEASE RATE: 1970-1981

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	1,197	69.2
1979	11,243,000	7,589	3,352	2,926	1,311	67.5
1980	11,349,000	6,969	2,336	4,358	275	61.4
1981	11,351,641	8,118	1,067	6,951	100	71.5

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Henning Tape and Crime in Illinois, 1980

TABLE 2-19

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

EXITS: 1965-1981

Year	Parole			Nondiscretionary Exits			Other			Total Exits		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1965	2,573	2,468	105	3,566	3,518	48	36	32	4	6,175	6,018	157
1966	2,541	2,444	97	3,042	2,999	43	323	321	2	5,906	5,764	142
1967	2,547	2,449	98	3,350	3,288	62	157	155	2	6,054	5,892	162
1968	2,563	2,471	92	3,454	3,418	36	164	163	1	6,181	6,052	129
1969	2,214	2,150	64	3,352	3,315	37	69	69	0	5,635	5,534	101
1970	2,979	2,905	74	2,820	2,803	17	501	492	9	6,300	6,200	100
1971	2,752	2,686	66	2,059	2,047	12	254	236	18	5,065	4,969	96
1972	2,660	2,602	58	1,823	1,804	19	173	172	1	4,656	4,578	78
1973	2,547	2,486	61	1,322	1,303	19	274	274	0	4,143	4,063	80
1974	2,802	2,731	71	900	885	15	759	757	2	4,461	4,373	88
1975	3,307	3,244	63	968	941	27	401	401	0	4,676	4,586	90
1976	3,113	3,066	47	992	963	29	692	692	0	4,797	4,721	76
1977	4,389	4,246	143	805	783	22	868	868	0	6,062	5,897	165
1978	5,605	5,450	155	976	934	42	1,197	1,196	1	7,778	7,580	198
1979	3,352	3,273	79	2,926	2,796	130	1,311	1,310	1	7,589	7,379	210
1980	2,336	2,316	20	4,358	4,105	253	275	273	2	6,969	6,694	275
1981	1,067	1,049	18	6,951	6,670	281	100	99	1	8,118	7,818	300

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Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Research & Evaluation
Data File

TABLE 2-20

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

RELEASE RATE: 1970-1981

Year	Illinois Population	Exits				Release Rate (Per 100,000)
		Total	Parole	Nondiscre- tionary Exits	Other	
1970	11,113,976	6,300	2,979	2,820	501	56.7
1971	11,182,000	5,065	2,752	2,059	254	45.3
1972	11,244,000	4,656	2,660	1,823	173	41.4
1973	11,175,160	4,143	2,547	1,322	274	37.1
1974	11,131,000	4,461	2,802	900	759	40.1
1975	11,145,000	4,676	3,307	968	401	42.0
1976	11,229,000	4,797	3,113	992	692	42.7
1977	11,246,140	6,062	4,389	805	868	53.9
1978	11,243,000	7,778	5,605	976	1,197	69.2
1979	11,243,000	7,589	3,352	2,926	1,311	67.5
1980	11,349,000	6,969	2,336	4,358	275	61.4
1981	11,351,641	8,118	1,067	6,951	100	71.5

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Henning Tape and
Crime in Illinois, 1980

TABLE 2-21

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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>MAXIMUM</u>																
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		2,740		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	250		275		300		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	1,200		1,750		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	
MAXIMUM TOTAL	5,936	78	8,610	82	8,510	80	8,260	73	8,110	71	8,085	71	7,995	60	7,995	60
<u>MEDIUM</u>																
Centralia	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750	
Graham	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750	
Logan	-		-		-		750		750		750		750		750	
Pontiac MSU	-		-		-		-		-		-		300		300	
Sheridan	265		285		325		325		425		425		425		425	
Vandalia	650		690		700		700		700		700		700		700	
MEDIUM TOTAL	915	12	975	9	1,025	10	1,775	16	1,875	16	1,875	16	3,925	30	3,925	30
<u>MINIMUM</u>																
East Moline	-		-		-		-		-		-		200		200	
Vienna	508		575		625		685		685		685		685		685	
MINIMUM TOTAL	508	7	575	6	625	6	685	6	685	6	685	6	885	7	885	7
<u>FARM</u>																
Menard	90		90		240		350		350		350		90		90	
Pontiac	-		50		50		50		200		200		-		-	
Stateville	200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
FARM TOTAL	290	3	340	3	490	4	600	5	750	7	750	7	290	2	290	2
<u>WORK CAMP</u>																
Hardin Co. (Vienna)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50	
Springfield(Logan)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50	
Vandalia	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50	
WORK CAMP TOTAL	-		-		-		-		-		-		150	1	150	1
COMBINED TOTALS	7,649		10,500		10,650		11,320		11,420		11,395		13,245		13,245	

5-14-82

Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Analysis of Transfer Coordinator Weekly Population Report

TABLE 2-22

STATE OF ILLINOIS-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Institution/Centers Population As of March 26, 1982

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
Alton Penitentiary	Closed	Closed	Closed
Joliet Correctional Center	124	1,250	1,155
Pontiac Correctional Center	111	2,000	1,980
Menard Correctional Center	104	2,620	2,556
Stateville Correctional Center	63	2,250	2,198
Vandalia Correctional Center	61	750	833
Logan Correctional Center	52	800	809
Dwight Correctional Center*	51	400	450
Menard Psychiatric Center	48	315	390
Sheridan Correctional Center	41	425	491
Vienna Correctional Center	17	735	721
East Moline Correctional Center	17	50	204
Graham Correctional Center	2	400	754
Centralia Correctional Center	2	450	750
<u>COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER</u>			
Inner City (Chicago)	-	60	59
Chicago-Metro	-	53	52
Fox Valley (Aurora)	-	42	37
Joliet	-	61	62
Peoria	-	28	33
Southern Illinois	-	40	41
East St. Louis	-	52	50
Salvation Army(Mens)(Chicago)	-	85	92
Urbana	-	43	45
Lake County	-	4	4
Winnebago	-	30	34
Salvation Army(Womens)(Chicago)	-	20	14
Ogle	-	10	10
Decatur	-	52	56
F.R.E.E.	-	39	39
Sojourn House	-	1	1
River Bend	-	60	67
Joe Hall	-	60	61
Jesse "Ma" Houston	-	30	29
W.A.V.E.	-	1	1
Chicago New Life	-	35	35

4/1/82

Planning Unit/ Bureau of Policy Development
 Source: Transfer Coordinators Weekly
 Population Report and Institutional Survey

TABLE 2-23

STATE OF ILLINOIS-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS ACCREDITATION STATUS AS OF MARCH, 1982

ACCREDITED	AUDIT	CANDIDATE STATUS
1. <u>ADULT INSTITUTIONS</u> o Vienna Correctional Center o Menard Psych. Center o Vandalia Correctional Center o Menard Correctional Center o Logan Correctional Center o Dwight Correctional Center o Sheridan Correctional Center	o Joliet Correctional Center	o Pontiac Correctional Center o Graham Correctional Center o Centralia Correctional Center o Stateville Correctional Center o East Moline Correctional Center
2. <u>COMMUNITY CENTERS</u> o Southern Illinois o Urbana o Winnebago o Decatur o East St. Louis o Joliet o Jessie "Ma" Houston o River Bend	o Peoria o Fox Valley	

TABLE 2-24

Corrections Training Academy

MONTHLY REPORT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS

Month of APRIL 1982

Training Program	QUANTITY OF TRAINEES			FY-82 Total To Date
	Female	Male	Total	
SECURITY TRAINING:				
1. Pre-Service Correctional Officers	1	66	67	758
2. Pre-Service Juvenile Division				57
3. In-Service Correctional Officers	8	25	33	148
4. In-Service Juvenile Division				42
5. Tactical Officers Training	2	20	22	170
6. Firearms Instructors Training				-
7. Department Investigations				32
8.				34
		SUBTOTAL	122	SUBTOTAL 1241
PROGRAM SERVICES:				
1. Pre-Service Security Orientation				139
2. Pre-Service Community Services	-	5	5	37
3. Juvenile Counselors				7
4. Adult Counselors				-
5. Health Care	19	3	22	75
6. Family Youth Counselors				-
7. Corrections Residence Counselors	10	12	22	49
8. Corrections Parole Counselors	7	32	39	101
9. Corrections Counselors	6	3	9	18
10. OTHER (VOC COUNSELORS)	9	10	19	83
		SUBTOTAL	116	SUBTOTAL 509
MANAGEMENT TRAINING:				
1. Supervision of Corrections Personnel	4	17	21	69
2. Corrections Management-Labor Relations				-
3. Prison Fire Safety Workshop				34
4. Clerical Training	19	-	19	43
5. Management Development				-
6. Food Service Sanitation				16
7. Instructor Training Platform Skills				20
8. OTHER (CRISIS INTERVEN)	4	9	13	136
		SUBTOTAL	53	SUBTOTAL 318
		TOTAL TO DATE		2068

TABLE 2-25

STATE OF ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES
COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
JULY 1, 1981, THROUGH MARCH 31, 1982

	Total ICI	Total Farms	Total Industrial	Total Central Admin.
OPERATIONS REVENUE				
Sales	\$6,092,167	\$1,533,450	\$4,558,717	\$
Misc. Sales	397,179	381,703	15,476	
Freight-Outside	42,852		42,852	
TOTAL OPERATION INCOME	<u>\$6,532,198</u>	<u>\$1,915,153</u>	<u>\$4,617,045</u>	<u>\$</u>
EXPENSES				
Personal Services	\$1,613,363	\$ 474,138	\$ 852,026	\$ 287,199
Retirement	71,853	20,623	38,298	12,932
Social Security	68,845	15,826	36,412	16,607
Group Insurance	358			358
Inmate Compensation	398,246	48,033	349,591	622
Contractual	190,133	64,318	115,323	10,492
Travel	47,338	1,310	11,425	34,603
Comm-R/M	3,407,609	987,354	2,420,255	
Comm-Other	268,558	186,993	78,982	2,583
Printing	12,686	619	2,383	9,684
Equipment	2,375	488	1,700	187
Telecommunications	13,849	1,461	8,442	3,946
Operation of Auto	42,509	17,798	17,174	7,537
Depreciation	199,536	103,855	94,171	1,510
Obsolete Invent.	34,192		34,192	
Loss F/A Disposal	9,335	3,268	5,994	73
Loss Due to Spoilage	8,557	8,557		
Loss Due to Inv. Re-Val.	79,421	79,421		
Mfg. Farm Overhead Abs.	9,773	75,674	(65,901)	
Mfg. Cost Excess S/P	2,293		2,293	
Advertising	15,476		15,476	
Samples	802			802
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$6,497,107</u>	<u>\$2,089,736</u>	<u>\$4,018,236</u>	<u>\$ 389,135</u>
Excess (Deficit) from Operations	\$ 35,091	\$ (174,583)	\$ 598,809	\$(389,135)

NON-OPERATING REVENUE				
ILEC Grant	\$ 18,922	\$	\$ 3,746	\$ 15,176
Land Rental	195,650			195,650
Recovery of Bad Debt	29,440	3,368	1,001	25,071
Sale of Scrap and/or Surp.	187,099	4,445	35,535	147,119
Miscellaneous Income	852		242	610
Change in Class/Livestock	752	752		
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REV.	<u>\$ 432,715</u>	<u>\$ 8,565</u>	<u>\$ 40,524</u>	<u>\$ 383,626</u>
Income Before Operating Transfers In				
	\$ 467,806	\$ (166,018)	\$ 639,333	\$ (5,509)
Operating Transfers In				
General Revenue	\$ 904,612	\$ 146,603	\$ 743,514	\$ 14,495
Court of Claims	94,261	35,669	58,592	
Cont. From Facility	1,804		1,804	
Cont. from CDB	168,724		168,724	
Net Income	<u>\$1,637,207</u>	<u>\$ 16,254</u>	<u>\$1,611,967</u>	<u>\$ 8,986</u>

TABLE 2-26

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMS BY INSTITUTION

- a. Centralia Correctional Center - Vehicle Rehabilitation (state garage).
- b. Dwight Correctional Center - Clothing and custom made draperies.
- c. East Moline Correctional Center - Commercial Laundry.
- d. Graham Correctional Center - Vehicle Rehabilitation (state garage).
- e. Joliet Correctional Center - mattresses, pillows and bedding, data entry, vehicle rehabilitation (state garage).
- f. Logan Correctional Center - resident pants, furniture refinishing.
- g. Menard Correctional Center - brooms, brushes and wax, knit goods, tobacco products, furniture refinishing and reupholstery, dairy livestock, and crops.
- h. Pontiac Correctional Center - signs and metal furniture. (Opening data entry operation - July, 1982).
- i. Sheridan Correctional Center - furniture refinishing and reupholstery.
- j. Stateville Correctional Center - furniture, soap, and garments.
- k. Vandalia Correctional Center - dairy livestock, meat packing, crops, and milk processing.
- l. Vienna Correctional Center - livestock, timber, and crops.

5-13-82
 Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
 Source: Correctional Industries



ILLINOIS
 DEPARTMENT
 OF
 CORRECTIONS

TABLE 2-27

MICHAEL P. LANE
 Director

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

ILLINOIS CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES EXPANSION AND MODIFICATIONS

Proposal, April, 1982

STATEVILLE

New furniture line - 1st quarter, FY'83
 New soap products - 1st quarter, FY'83

SHERIDAN

Building expansion - furniture refinishing shop, FY'84

JOLIET

Data Entry - two full shift operation - 1st quarter, FY'83

DWIGHT

Plant layout modification due to recent raw material addition - 1st quarter, FY'82

PONTIAC

Data Entry shop - July, 1982

EAST MOLINE

Laundry at full single shift capacity - July, 1982

VANDALIA

Meat processing plant to open - June, 1982

GRAHAM

Furniture factory opening - July, 1983 (tentative)

CENTRALIA

Tire recapping and dry cleaning plant open - July, 1982

VIENNA

Fuel alcohol plant full operation - July, 1982

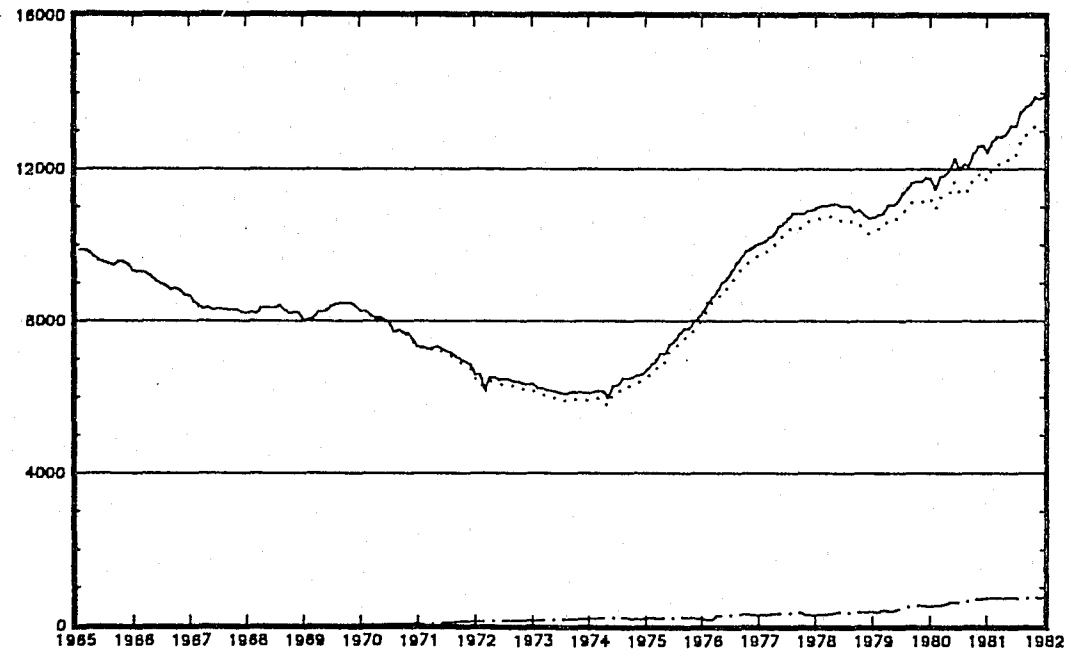
PROPOSED VIENNA CORRECTION CENTER

License plate plant factory - FY'85

It is anticipated that the expansion proposed during FY'83 will allow Correctional Industries to add as many as 260 inmates to its work force.

FIGURE 2-2

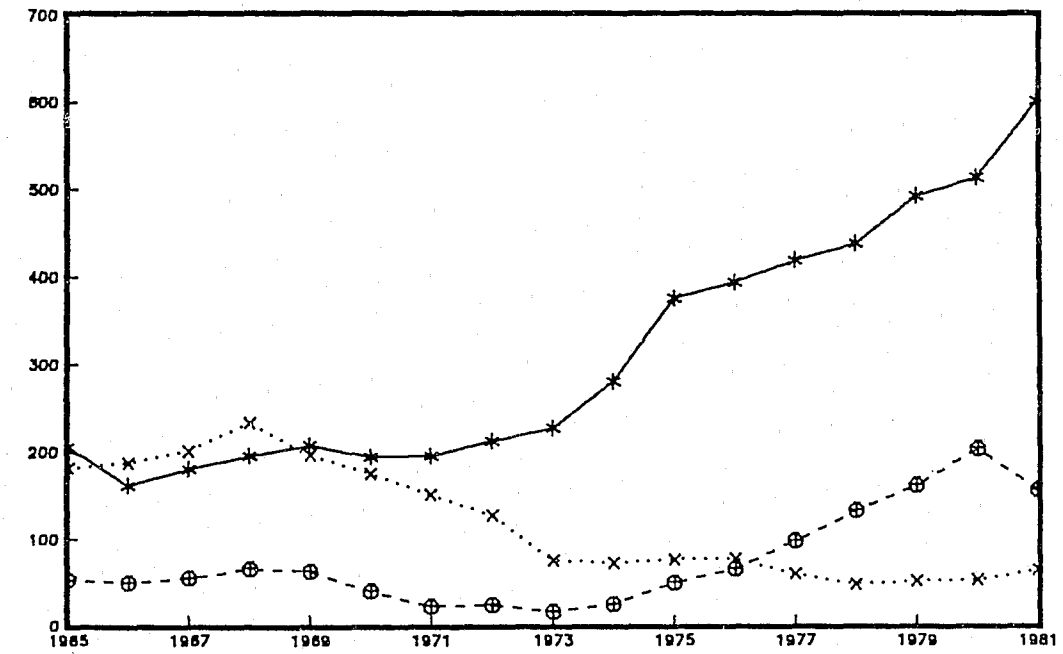
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 ADULT POPULATIONS: 1965 THRU 1981
 INSTITUTIONS COMMUNITY CENTERS INSTITUTIONS & COMMUNITY CENTERS



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
 SOURCE: MONTHLY POPULATION SUMMARY

FIGURE 2-3

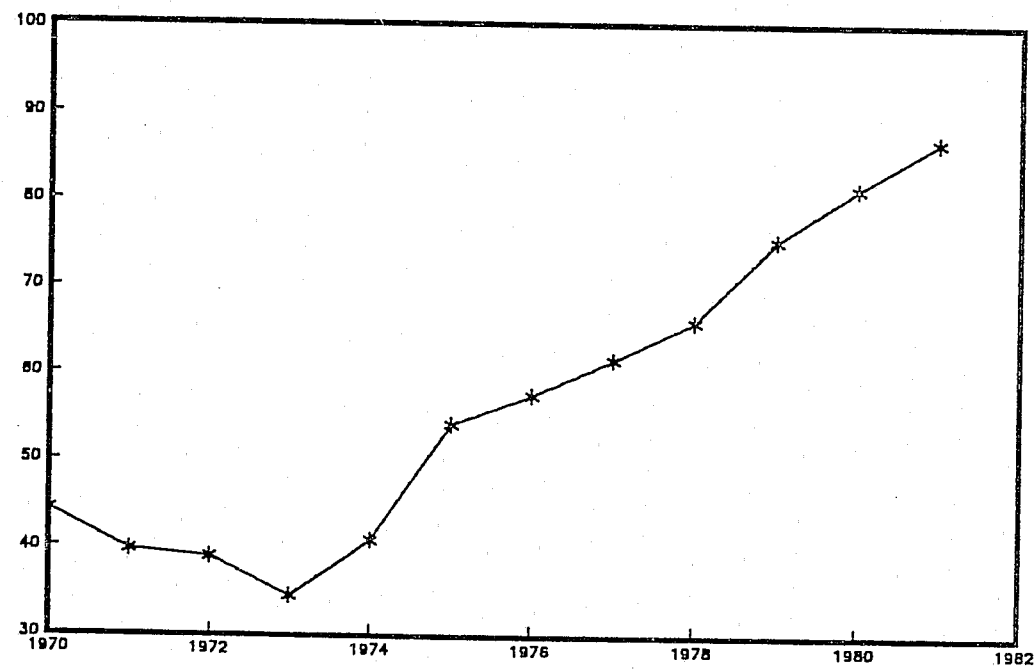
AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS
 ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1965 - 1981
 FELONY DEFAULTER MISDEMEANANT



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
 SOURCE: RESEARCH & EVALUATION HISTORICAL ADMISSION FILE, 1965-1981

FIGURE 2-4

INCARCERATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1970 - 1981

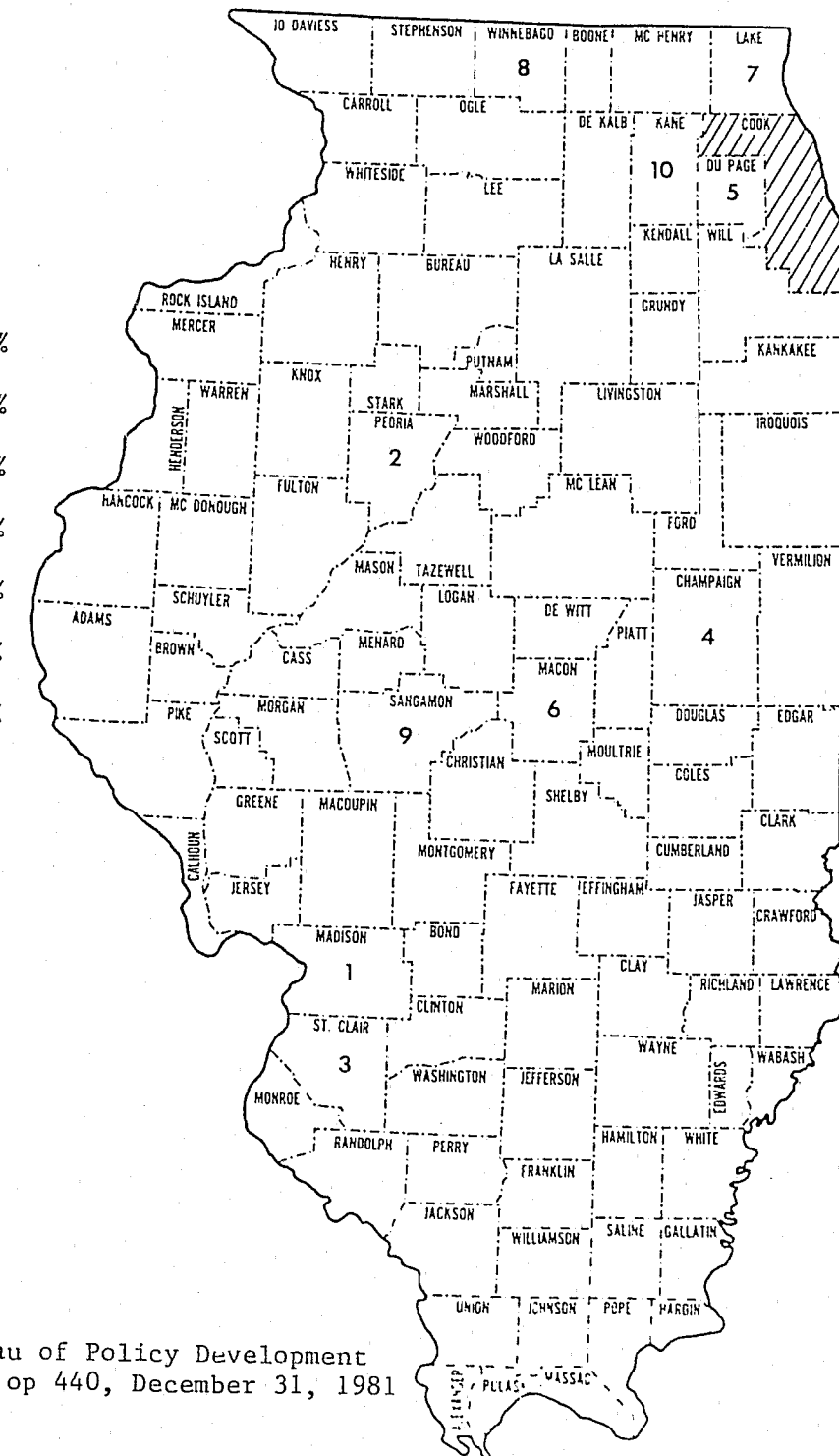


PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM RESEARCH & EVALUATION HISTORICAL ADMISSION FILE

Cook & Top Ten Committing Counties
Calendar Year 1981

FIGURE 2-5

Cook:	56.7%
Downstate:	43.3%
1. Madison	3.0%
2. Peoria	2.6%
3. St. Clair	2.4%
4. Champaign	1.9%
5. DuPage	1.9%
6. Macon	1.9%
7. Lake	1.8%
8. Winnebago	1.8%
9. Sangamon	1.4%
10. Kane	1.4%
Other	23.2%



3/10/82 Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
Data Source: C.I.S. Report op 440, December 31, 1981

FIGURE 2-6

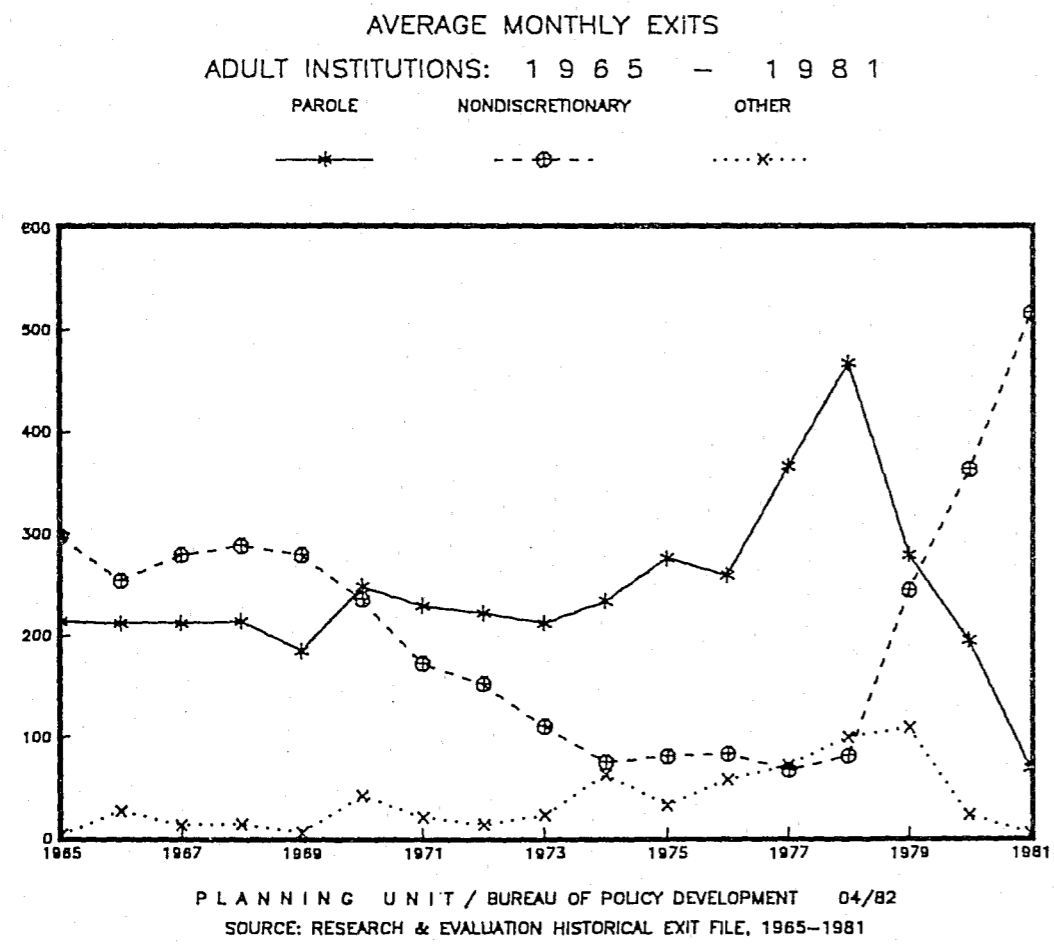


FIGURE 2-7

RELEASE RATE FOR ILLINOIS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1970 - 1981

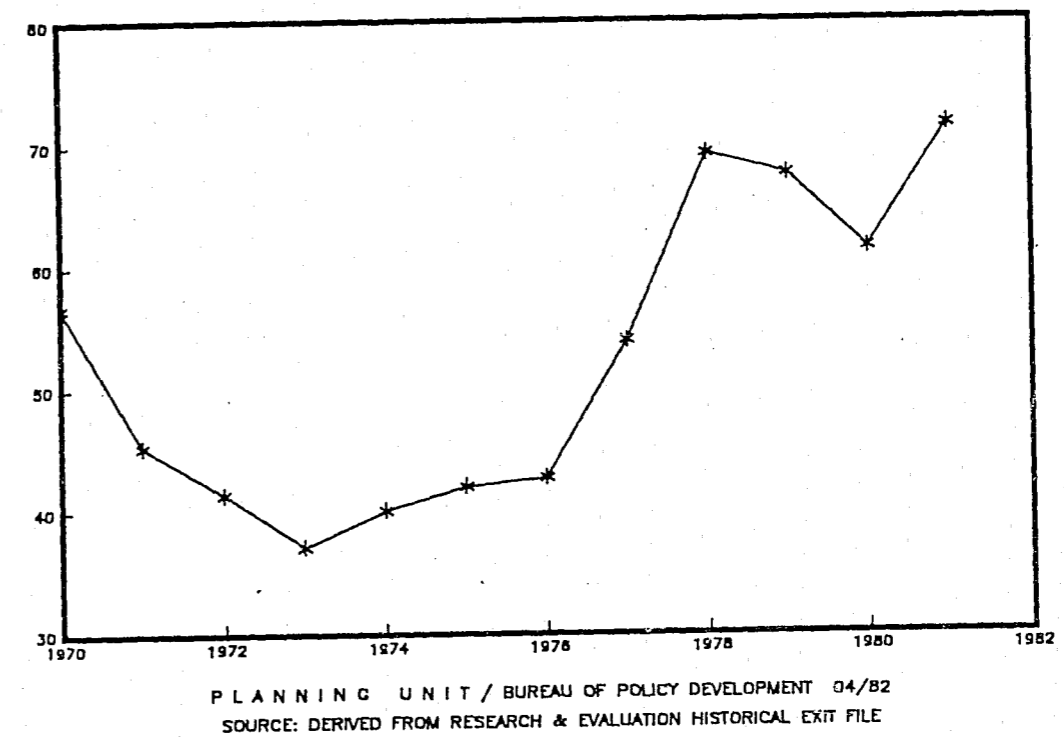
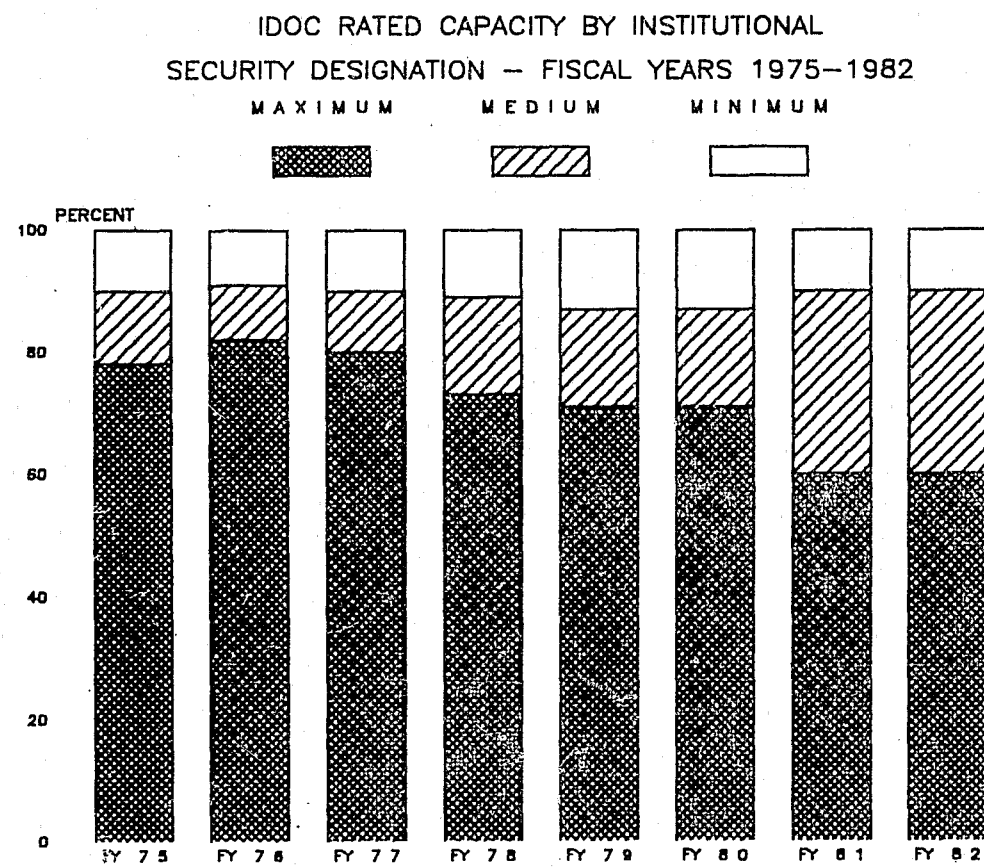


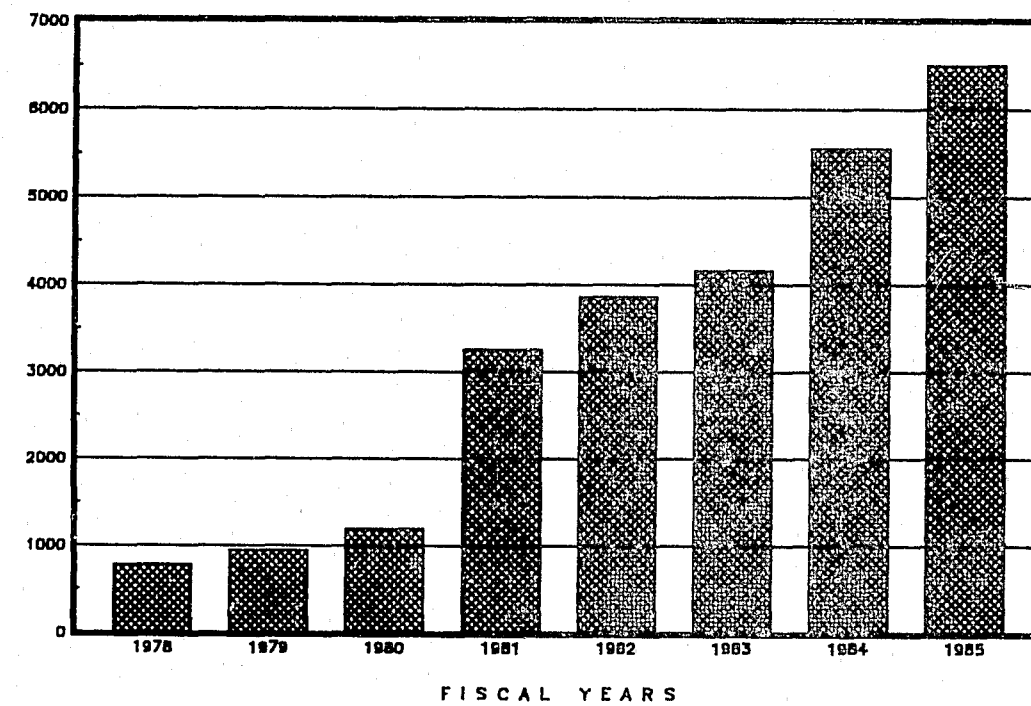
FIGURE 2-8



SOURCE: TRANSFER COORDINATOR WEEKLY REPORT PREPARED BY: PLANNING 05/82

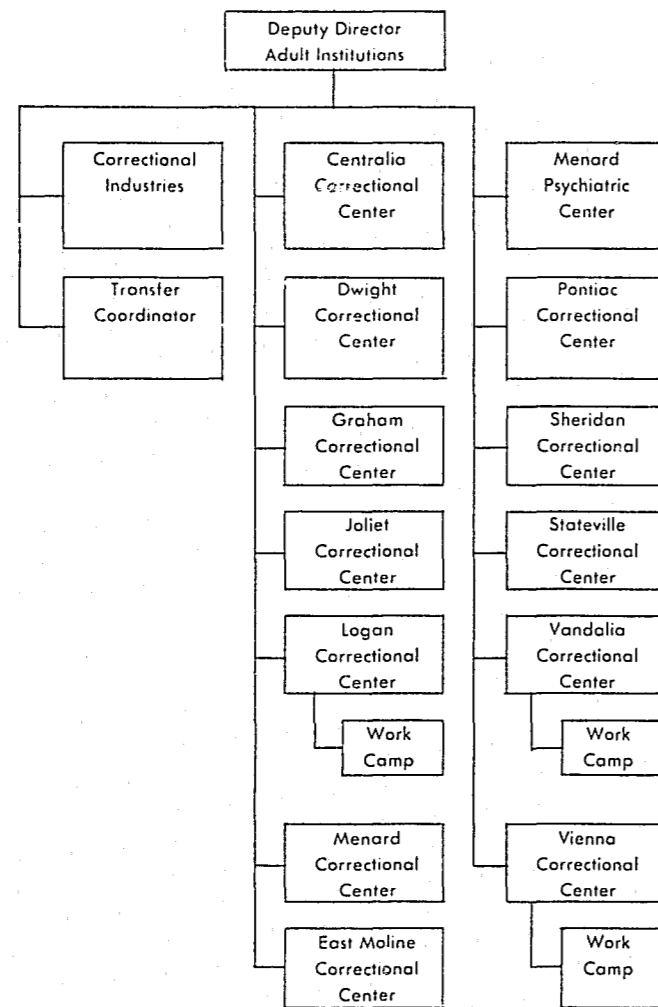
FIGURE 2-9

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
CUMULATIVE ADULT BEDS ADDED & PLANNED



SOURCE: FY 83 BUDGET SUMMARY PREPARED BY: PLANNING 04/82

FIGURE 2-10



CHAPTER 3

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 3

ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult Community Supervision comes under the Community Services Division. Figure 3-1 shows the organization for the Community Services Division. The Deputy Director, Community Services Division, reports directly to the Director, Illinois Department of Corrections.

Community Supervision is divided into two geographic management areas. The two areas (Area I and Area II) provide for greater operational efficiency and integration of client re-entry services. Figure 1-4 illustrates the composition of the areas and the locations of community supervision offices throughout the state.

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

1. Summary of Services

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

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

Community supervision staff recognize their two-edged duty to the welfare of the releasee and to the safety of the general community. In order to provide consistency and have a frame of reference for the staff, the following processes have been established:

Reporting and recording mechanisms have been developed as the means of assuring that contacts between the agent and the releasee are documented, and that services and supervision are being provided. A system of classification (level of supervision/needs assessment) and workload management has been developed to assist agents in defining level of supervision and needs of the releasee, and to assist in equalizing workloads of agents.

2. Statutory Authority

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

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

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

- a) The Department shall retain custody of all persons placed on parole or mandatory supervised release or released pursuant to Section 3-3-10 of this Code and shall supervise such persons during their parole or release period in accord with the conditions set by the Prisoner Review Board.

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

To assist parolees or releasees, the Department may, in addition to other services provide the following Parole Services, Section 1003-14-3:

- 1) employment counseling, job placement, and assistance in residential placement;
 - 2) family and individual counseling and treatment placement;
 - 3) financial counseling;
 - 4) vocational and educational counseling and placement; and
 - 5) referral services to any other State or local agencies. The Department may purchase necessary services for a parolee or releasee if they are otherwise unavailable and the parolee or releasee is unable to pay for them. It may assess all or part of the costs of such services to a parolee or releasee in accordance with his ability to pay for them.
3. Accomplishments For FY'81 and FY'82 (See Table 3-1)
- o Operational authority and control decentralized to Area Superintendents and local supervisors in order that key decisions are made at the appropriate level.

- o Re-entry awareness program implemented that includes informational brochures for inmates and monthly parole schools using Community Supervision staff as resource persons.
- o Development and implementation of both pre-service and in-service training programs for Community Supervision staff in conjunction with Corrections Training Academy.
- o Development of the Workload Management System for Community Supervision. A National Institute of Corrections Grant was obtained to fund the implementation of the Case Classification component.
- o Development and implementation of Operating Standards and Procedures (OSP) Manual for Community Supervision.
- o Development of formal external program audits to measure district parole office compliance with OSP Manual and Accreditation Standards.

4. Mission, Goals, and Objectives

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

TABLE 3-1
 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES & RESULTS
 FY'82

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 4/1/82
1. Develop a re-organization plan to reflect current budget constraints.	1.1 Conduct organizational survey of support units.	1.1 Survey completed.
	1.2 Review policies & procedures to reflect current priorities.	1.2 Review completed.
	1.3 Revise policies & procedures.	1.3 Most revisions complete with remainder in progress.
	1.4 Establish a task force of line staff to make recommendations on operations and morale.	1.4 Task force established. Recommendations forthcoming.
2. Provide all staff with forty (40) hours of relevant training and educational activities.	2.1 Complete a new training needs assessment.	2.1 Needs assessment completed.
	2.2 Revise training curriculum with Corrections Training Academy.	2.2 Curriculum revised.
	2.3 Implement training program.	2.3 Majority of staff received training. All staff will be trained by end of FY'82.
3. Revise program audit process and transfer control to Bureau of Inspections & Audits.	3.1 Revise audit standards checklist to reflect revisions in policies and procedures by 4/1/82.	3.1 Revisions completed.
	3.2 Transfer audit responsibility to Bureau of Inspections & Audits by 7/1/82.	3.2 Planning completed.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 4/1/82
4. Implement a re-entry awareness program.	4.1 Conduct release schools monthly in all correctional centers with 80% releasee participation. 4.2 Standardize release school curriculum and publish booklet. 4.3 Provide a copy Release School Booklet to all releasees and all staff.	4.1 Release schools conducted monthly with 75% participation. 4.2 Curriculum revised and booklet published. 4.3 Copies are being provided.
5. Implement formal Case Classification System.	5.1 Develop and implement an interim case classification system by July 1, 1981. 5.2 Implement full case classification study statewide by end of FY'82.	5.1 Interim case classification system implemented July 1, 1981. 5.2 Case Classification System will be implemented statewide by 5/31/82.

TABLE 3-2
COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
FY'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
1. to manage increased workloads.	1.1 Conclude parole agent time study and establish case management standards by supervision level for defining maximum workloads by agent and by cases.	Study completed. Maximum workload established.
	1.2 Revise the case classification cut-off scores against outcome terminations and established supervision standards to reflect the workload.	Cut-off scores revised. Workload standards by casework level established.
	1.3 Maximize the potential to discharge cases by creating a formal linkage between the classification system (risk score x outcome probabilities, length of time under supervision) and the Prisoner Review Board through the request regarding discharge procedures.	New discharge recommendation procedures established. Agreement negotiated with Prisoner Review Board.
	1.4 Review policy and procedure and revise for effectiveness and efficiency.	# policy and procedures identified for revision. # Revised.
	1.5 Increase use of volunteers.	
	1.6 Continue Case Classification monitoring and quarterly validations during FY'83.	Quarterly validation reports produced.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
2. to maintain accountability for workload.	2.1 Implement a reorganization plan that reflects district parity in case classification workload. 2.2 Revise procedures and the role of CPC-IIIs to maximize their potential in maintaining control of the workload. 2.3 Develop an in-service training curriculum that emphasizes the basic skills of case supervision using case classification supervision levels and procedures.	Reorganize districts. Revised procedures. Curriculum developed.
3. to decrease returns from supervision.	3.1 Supervise all cases according to defined classification standards. 3.2 Include a segment on employment counseling in the parole agent in-service training program. 3.3 Increase investigation efforts by the Apprehension Units. 3.4 Based on case classification risk and needs outcome, identify interventions and the use of alternatives to penal incarceration for appropriate technical parole violators, new misdemeanants and AWOLs.	Better targeted supervision/stability of violators returned in high medium and high case levels. Types of interventions identified. Changes in base rate for successful and unsuccessful termination outcome by case classification level.
4. to acquire accreditation for Community Supervision.	4.1 File accreditation self-evaluation report by September, 1982, and achieve accreditation status by June, 1983.	Community Supervision accredited.

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

	<u>FY'81 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY'82 ESTIMATED</u>	<u>FY'83 PROJECTED</u>
Expenditures	\$ 4,689.9	\$ 5,478.7	\$ 5,717.5
Parole Agents (End of FY)	129	128	124
Recipients of Community Supervision Services	14,696	14,702	15,000
Average Monthly Caseload	8,320	9,011	*9,761
Cases Per Agent	65	70	79
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Monthly Caseload	\$564	\$608	\$586
**Cost/Number of Recipients	\$319	\$373	\$381

*This projection has been calculated from historical data. Caseload size will be closely monitored to ensure a manageable caseload. Case classification, early discharge and other alternatives will be used to maintain manageable limits to caseload.

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

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

Community Supervision monthly caseloads remained relatively stable from 1965 through 1973. Monthly caseloads exhibited marked increases from 1974 to February, 1979. The caseloads decreased through December, 1979. Beginning in January, 1980, the monthly caseloads exhibited trends of increase and decrease through March, 1982. Throughout this period, all caseloads were examined for cases eligible to be discharged and cases already discharged but not removed from actual caseload lists.

Data for Community Supervision is generally unavailable until after the establishment of the Community Services Division. Data has been systematically collected beginning in July, 1980 (FY'81). For FY'82, we note:

- o Caseloads through March, 1982, increased 5.7%, an increase of 456 cases over the July, 1981, base figure of 8,026. By geographic area, Cook County (Area 1) caseloads decreased by 2.3%, a decrease of 128 cases over the July, 1981, base figure of 5,494. For downstate (Area II), caseloads increased by 23.1%, an increase of 584 cases over the July, 1981, base figure of 2,532. Figure 3-2 depicts these changes.
- o Average caseload per agent through March, 1982, increased by 7.6%, an increase of 6 over the July, 1981, base figure of 66. By geographic area, Cook County (Area 1) average caseload per agent decreased by 4.2%, a decrease of 4 over the July, 1981, base figure of 95. For downstate, (Area II), average caseload per agent increased by 27.5%, an increase of 11 over the July, 1981, base figure of 40. Figure 3-3 depicts these changes.
- o Discharges from supervision through March, 1982, decreased 37%, a decrease of 197 over the July, 1981, base figure of 532. By geographic area, Cook County (Area 1) discharges decreased by 54.7%, a decrease of 227 over the July, 1981, base figure of 415. For downstate (Area II), discharges increased 25.6%, an increase of 30 over the July, 1981, base figure of 117. Figure 3-4 depicts these changes.

In all, 2,955 cases were discharged from supervision in the first nine months of FY'82:

By geographic area, Cook County (Area 1) discharged 67.7% (2,000) and downstate (Area II) discharged 32.3% (955).

- o Violators returned through March, 1982, decreased by 20.1%, a decrease of 33 over the July, 1981, base figure of 164. By geographic area, Cook County (Area 1) violators returned

decreased by 34.1%, a decrease of 28 over the July, 1981, base figure of 82. For downstate (Area II), violators returned decreased by 6.1%, a decrease of 5 over the July, 1981, base figure of 82. Figure 3-5 depicts these changes. In all, 1,250 violators were returned in the first 9 months of FY'82. By geographic area, Cook County (Area 1) had 652 violators returned. For downstate (Area II), 598 violators were returned. Figure 3-5 depicts these changes.

2. Program Performance

Several major efforts are underway to deal effectively with parole agent workloads.

a. Case Classification

A Case Classification System for Community Supervision has been developed. Each case is evaluated on the basis of risk and needs.

The risk evaluation is an assessment of the individual's probability for supervision problems and program failure. The needs evaluation is an assessment of the client's services needs.

By evaluating risk and needs, the Case Classification System addresses the two components of the Community Supervision mission: public safety and service to the client. On the basis of the evaluations, supervision cases are placed into High, Medium or Low casework levels. Supervision standards have been established for each of the casework levels. Profiling of unsuccessful cases is underway to improve supervision of medium and high supervision levels.

Case Classification provides for accountability and resource allocation based upon a systematic evaluation of each case. The Case Classification System will be implemented in all Community Supervision districts by the end of FY'82. Validation of outcome by termination type (successful and unsuccessful) will be conducted quarterly during FY'83.

b. Workload Parity

By using the Case Classification System, casework levels and their associated outcome likelihood of successful termination to establish supervision standards, a workload management system for individual agents and districts can be developed.

Workload data based on the Case Classification System has the potential for much better measurement of agent time/resource requirements than mere caseload size. The workload data treats each case on an individual basis that allows for the identification of different supervision requirements.

During FY'83, workload data will be developed for each agent and each supervision district by case classification levels/supervision requirements against associate termination outcome probabilities. This data will be

used to make comparisons and adjustments to achieve workload parity among agents and districts and to evaluate their performance.

3. Future Directions

Both Case Classification and Workload will lead to new developments in Community Supervision. The Case Classification System will be used as the basis for discharge recommendations to the Prisoner Review Board.

Eventually the Community Supervision Case Classification System will be linked to the Adult Institution Classification System through measures of outcome in-community and in-institution against behaviors associated with adjustment/instability and dangerousness/violence. This becomes the basis for further improvement in the Department's Classification System.

Workload information, when linked to classification/supervision outcome, has tremendous potential for use in the areas of improved protection of the public and correctional staff, development of new intervention/treatment strategies and resource allocation, staffing patterns, geographic management areas, and budget development.

FIGURE 3-1

State of Illinois
Department of Corrections
Community Services Division

9/1/81

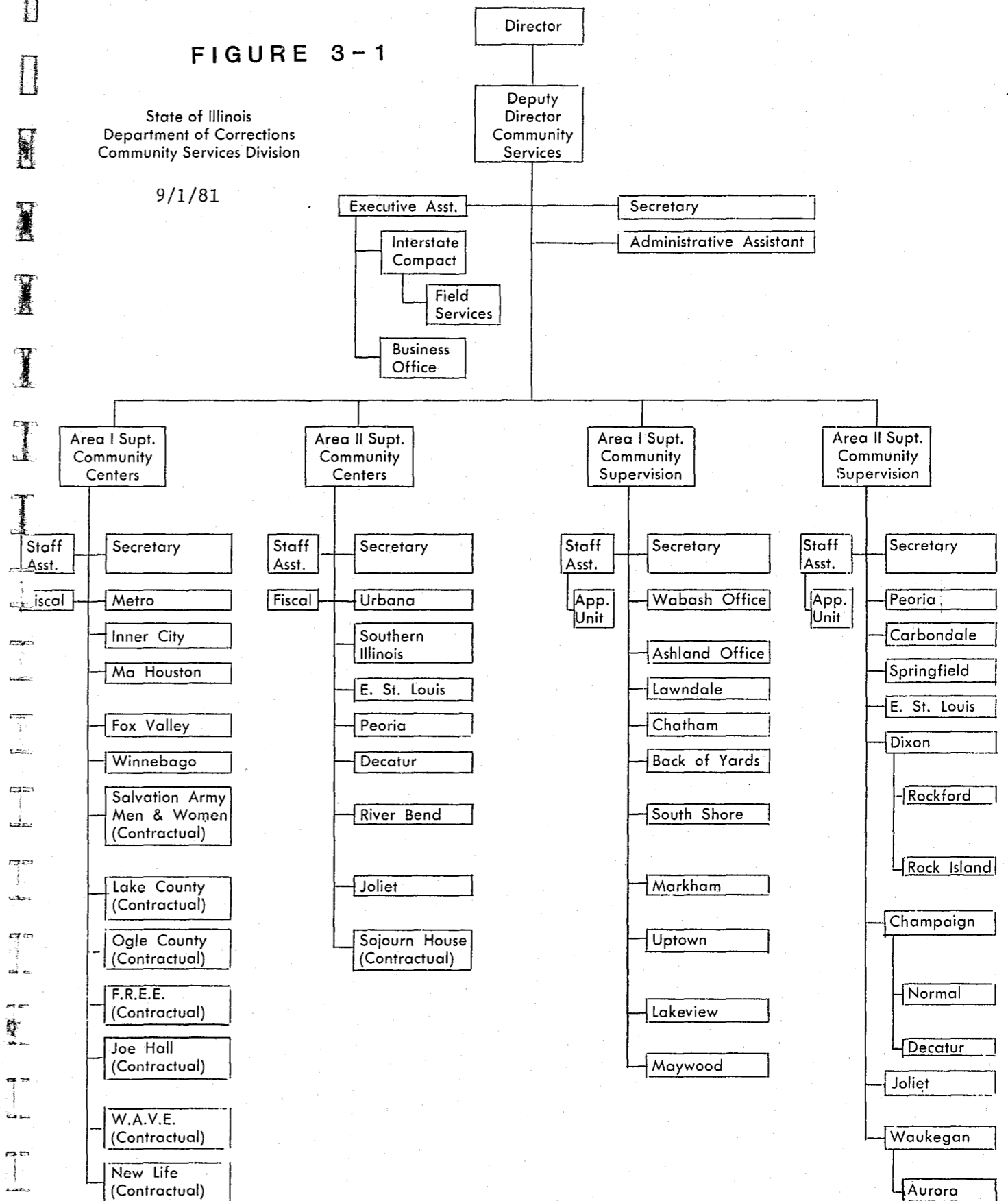
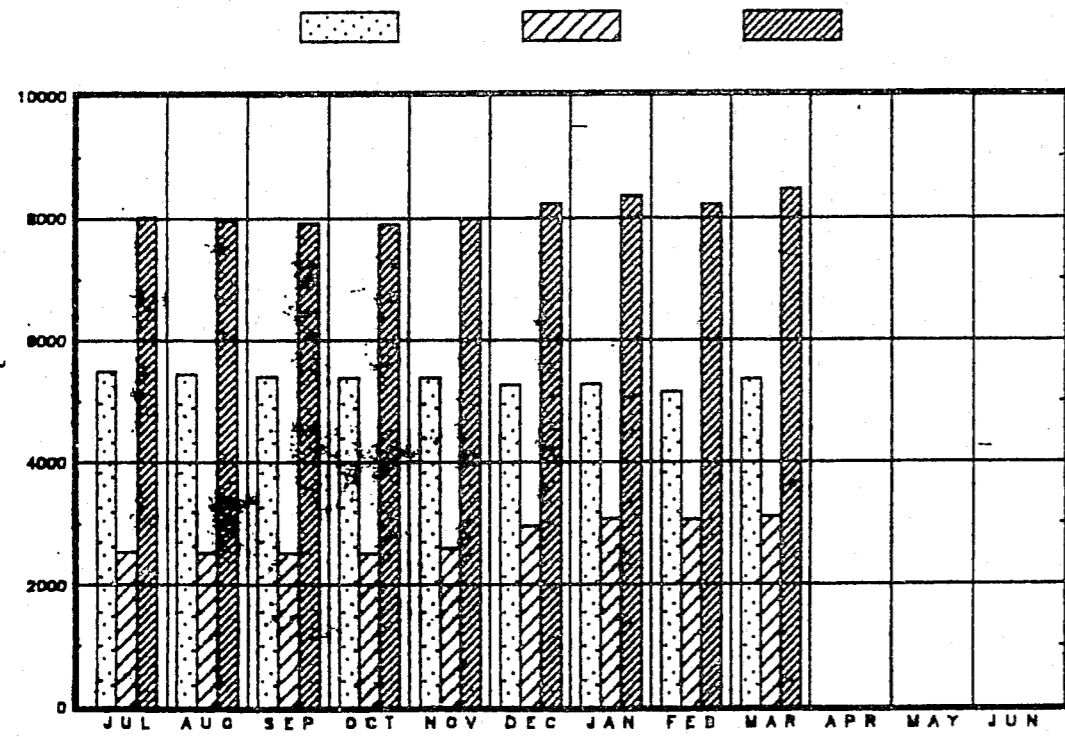


FIGURE 3-2

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
END OF MONTH CASELOAD



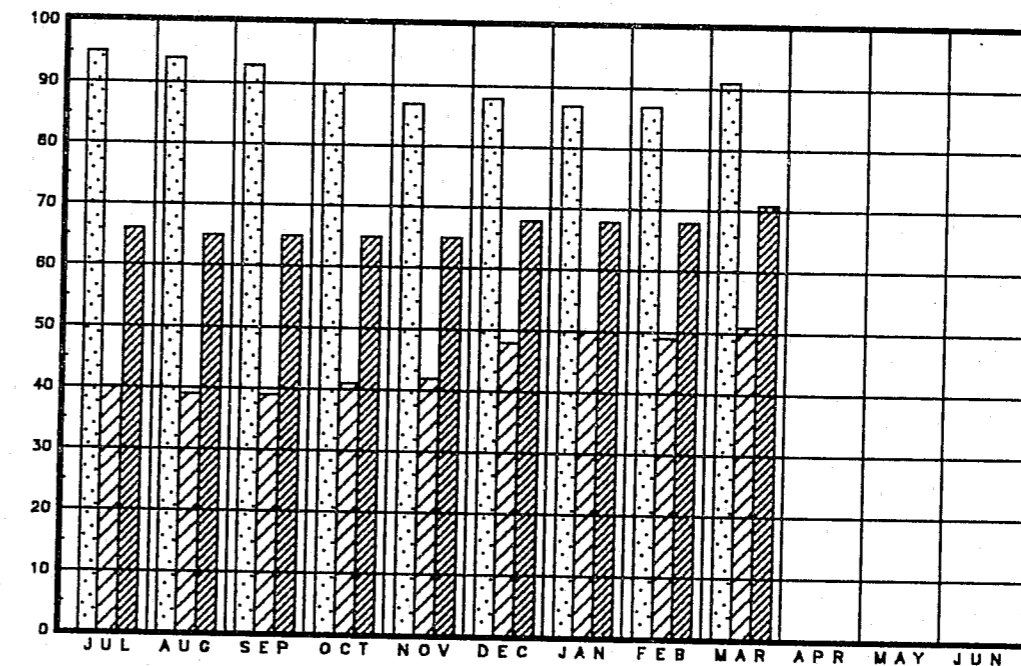
FISCAL YEAR 1982

SOURCE: COMM SUPERVISION MONTHLY REPOR PREPARED BY: PLANNING 04/82

FIGURE 3-3

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
AVERAGE CASELOAD PER AGENT

AREA I AREA II DIVISION



FISCAL YEAR 1982

SOURCE: COMM SUPERVISION MONTHLY REPORT PREPARED BY: PLANNING 04/82

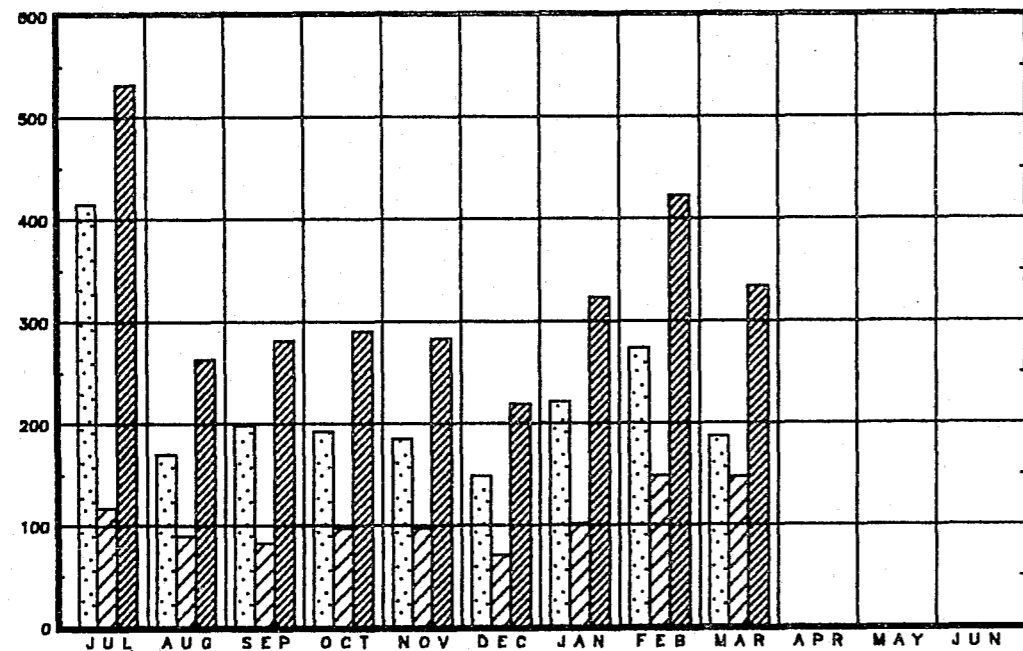
FIGURE 3-4

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
DISCHARGES

AREA I AREA II DIVISION







FISCAL YEAR 1982

SOURCE: COMM SUPERVISION MONTHLY REPORT PREPARED BY: PLANNING 04/82

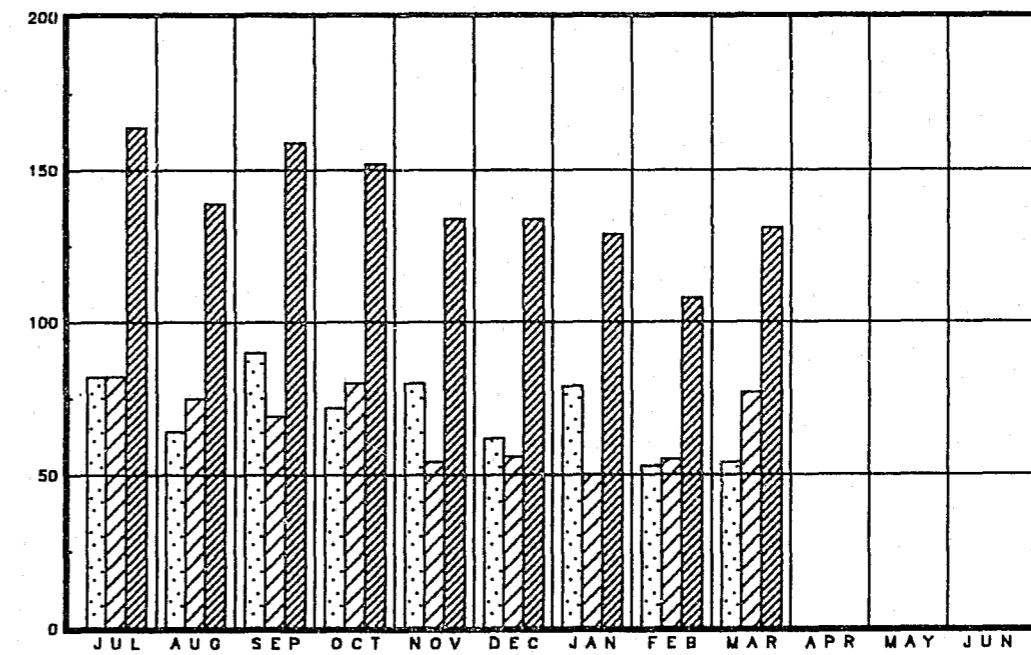
FIGURE 3-5

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
VIOLATORS RETURNED

AREA I AREA II DIVISION







FISCAL YEAR 1982

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CHAPTER 4

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

AND

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 4

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1. Summary Of Programs And Services

The Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections is responsible for providing secure custody, rehabilitative programs and after care for youth committed to the division by the courts. Services are provided through direct delivery by division staff and through contractual agreements. The division cooperates with the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services in serving youth with acute behavioral problems. The division operates the following programs and is organized as depicted in Figure 4-1:

ILLINOIS YOUTH CENTERS (IYC)

The Juvenile Division provides institutional programs and services for youth committed to the department. These include:

- o residential care
- o security
- o educational programs and library facilities
- o vocational guidance and skill development programs
- o clinical services including case management, counseling and mental health services
- o health care services
- o leisure time programs
- o volunteer services
- o chaplaincy programs
- o after care planning

FIELD SERVICES

The Juvenile Division provides field services to juveniles through parole supervision, alternative placements and coordination of community services designed to achieve successful community reintegration.

Correctional Parole Counselors for the Juvenile Division are assigned to each youth soon after intake to the Department. At this time they make a home visit and collect social history data. This process initiates the Counselors' maintenance of an institutional caseload. In addition, Correctional Parole Counselors manage a caseload of parolees under field supervision.

In the community, the Parole Counselor acts as a service and counseling advocate for youth. Their duties include interaction with local agencies and programs to advocate for resources to assist youth in continuing their education and/or vocational training upon release. The role of the

Correctional Parole Counselor also includes obtaining group or foster home placements for youths unable to return to their natural home and providing crisis intervention services to youth experiencing adjustment problems on their return to the community.

2. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority for the Juvenile Division is found in Chapter 38, Section 1003-2-5(a), of the Unified Code of Corrections:

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

3. Accomplishments For FY'81 And FY'82

a. Development of Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS) And Classification System.

The Juvenile Division identified in prior planning efforts the need for collecting aggregate information about youthful offenders which could assist management decision making and improve the allocation of resources. A grant application was submitted and funded by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to design an automated offender information system for the Juvenile Division by September, 1981. This system is called JMIS.

During FY'81, the Juvenile Division collected data on admissions in order to profile their population and to lay the groundwork for development of a classification system for committed youths. The Division implemented the classification system to serve as a management tool with a primary goal of assessment of risk and needs and placement of the youth in facilities which would best serve the youth's needs.

Implementation of the classification system required development of an assessment instrument, designation of institutions by security level, and design of automated programs in the Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS) which could provide a monitoring mechanism for management.

The classification instrument was developed by: 1) review of the relevant literature to assess those factors most commonly associated with risk and special needs; 2) input from management and line personnel concerning factors associated with assessment at reception which could assist in the identification of special needs; and 3) improvement of factors which were included in prior classification efforts which had produced meaningful data.

Juvenile Superintendents and the Deputy Director designated the security and supervision level of each institution based on assessment of the physical perimeter and other security capability, the availability of supervisory personnel, and programs for youth with special needs. IYC-Joliet, the Division's only maximum security institution, continues to receive juvenile felons and youth who have exhibited serious behavior problems in other facilities. IYC-St. Charles, the Division's only medium security institution, receives high risk youth and youth with special medical or mental health needs. The remaining institutions were designated to receive low risk youth.

Since the classification system implementation coincided with the design of the Juvenile Management Information System as an FY'82 priority, the inclusion of classification data became a major portion of the data base. JMIS staff and contractors developed an automated program which stores the most current classification information for each youth. Also, the JMIS Systems Analyst designed an extract file which aggregates classification data for all juveniles, thereby establishing a means to monitor both the institutionalized and parole population.

During the reception process, counselors accumulate documents submitted by the courts and interview the youth to administer the classification instrument. The risk assessment includes eight factors: 1) age at first arrest; 2) number of prior arrests; 3) adjudications for assaultive offenses or selected property offenses; 4) alcohol abuse history; 5) drug abuse history; 6) seriousness of the commitment offense; 7) stability measure per history of runs and probation/parole violations; and 8) peer group involvement in commission of the offense. With the exception of the drugs/alcohol factors, which allow for some self-reported information, weights are assigned to each factor based on the information received by the committing court. The weights for each factor are summed into a total risk score. Currently, youth scoring at or below 23 are considered lower security risks while youth with scores above 23 are considered higher security risks. With further validation against outcome measures, weights and cutoff points will be modified as appropriate.

The reception counselor also collects information during the classification process on the youth's family, his involvement with other agencies and histories of abuse and neglect. The final portion of the classification process involves an assessment of the youth's special needs. This process includes recording of historical data concerning medical, mental health and suicidal tendencies. The youth's current psychological evaluation is noted, along with scores on the Stanford Achievement Tests, an IQ score and evidence of learning disabilities.

The reception counselor submits all classification information to the Assignment Coordinator, who utilizes the risk/needs assessment to decide on the best placement alternative for the youth. In some instances, the Assignment Coordinator may "override" the risk score placement due to the seriousness of the offense, program availability and/or special needs.

Planning for further enhancement of the Juvenile Classification System in Illinois includes the design of a periodic student assessment/reclassification instrument for institutions and a case classification system for

field services during FY'83. Two internal working groups have been established to plan the implementation of further classification instruments. The working groups will design assessment tools to measure program achievement and outcome during institutionalization, and supervision levels/needs for youth on parole. Upon completion of these instruments, JMIS staff will design computer files which will store the required information for future validation studies, planning and evaluation, monitoring, and population management for the Juvenile Division.

b. Accreditation Of Juvenile Institutions and Field Services

The Juvenile Division has identified the need for its programs to meet the accepted standards for operation and to continue to be in the forefront of the nationwide movement toward accreditation. The division has promoted efforts to achieve accreditation of its juvenile institutions and field services by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association. In January, 1982, the St. Charles Youth Center became Illinois' first juvenile facility to receive accreditation. In addition, IYC-Joliet, IYC-Valley View, and IYC-DuPage have attained correspondence status and are to be audited for accreditation in June. The remaining four Illinois Youth Centers have attained correspondence status and will be accredited by the end of FY'83. Juvenile field services have also attained the standards for accreditation set forth by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association. Juvenile Field Services were accredited in October, 1981.

c. Mental Health Needs And Services For Juveniles

The Juvenile Division, in conjunction with the Department's agency-wide commitment to improving the quality and availability of mental health services, has initiated the process of defining policy in this vital program area. To date, a position paper outlining mental health policies and procedures has been reviewed by the Agency's administration.

A plan for programming to meet the special mental health needs of juvenile offenders has been submitted to the Juvenile Division administration. The plan outlines a continuum of mental health services to be available for youth with severe emotional and behavioral problems, defines criteria for services and outlines program monitoring procedures.

d. Vocational Programs And Services For Youth

The Juvenile Division has identified in prior planning efforts the need to improve the provision of vocational training and services for youth in IDOC custody. During FY'81, the Division initiated new vocational programs at all juvenile institutions and increased the number of youth enrolled in these programs by 10%. Further efforts have been concentrated in the areas of job placement and community support services relative to the vocational development of youth. In these areas, vocational counseling contacts have been increased and job resources in the community have been identified through the development of a job bank in each parole district.

4. Mission, Goals, Objectives, And Performance Measurement

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

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

TABLE 4-1
 JUVENILE DIVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RESULTS
 FY'82

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF APRIL 1, 1982
1. To improve the classification process through information analyses provided by the Juvenile Management Information System.	1.1 By July 1, 1981, construct a new classification instrument for juveniles which assesses each youth in the area of risk and special needs.	1.1 A revised instrument has been developed to assess the risk, stability and special needs of youth.
	1.2 By August 31, 1981, incorporate the classification instrument in the design of specified computer programs for the Juvenile Management Information System.	1.2 The Juvenile Management Information System maintains a data base of classification information on all juveniles in the Division.
	1.3 By August 31, 1981, train clerical personnel, counselors, casework supervisors, clinical service supervisors and parole district supervisors in order to classify the current juvenile population.	1.3 Staff have been trained to implement the classification process through an "initial load" procedure.
	1.4 During September, 1981, re-classify the current population through use of the classification instrument.	1.4 Initial classification of population occurred during September and October, 1981.
	1.5 By April, 1982, provide an analysis to juvenile administration reflecting aggregate information accumulated during the September re-classification process.	1.5 Reporting processes are in development pending refinement of data base.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF APRIL 1, 1982
	<p>1.6 During FY'82, provide continuous monitoring and analytical support to the office of the Assignment Coordinator in order to incorporate classification into the reception and diagnostic assessment.</p> <p>1.7 During FY'82, provide special analyses to juvenile administration and superintendents on a routine basis through the classification data base.</p>	<p>1.6 Monitoring and reporting processes are in development pending refinement of data base. Production Reports begin FY'83.</p> <p>1.7 Special analyses and reports are completed upon request.</p>
<p>2.To improve the management of the youth population in the Juvenile Division.</p>	<p>2.1 During FY'82, the number of requests for Authorized Absences will be increased by 10% over FY'81.</p> <p>2.2 Effective 10/15/81, the in-residence population at the Reception Center in St. Charles shall not exceed capacity (120) for 90% of the reporting period.</p>	<p>2.1 In progress.</p> <p>2.2 In-residence population at Reception-St. Charles as reported in the Weekly Population Summary is averaging 115.</p>
<p>3.To improve the overall quality and availability of Mental Health Services to juveniles committed to the Department of Corrections.</p>	<p>3.1 By October 1, 1981, a position paper outlining Mental Health policy and procedures for the DOC will be submitted to the Director.</p> <p>3.2 By May 1, 1982, a continuum of mental health services will be identified for the Juvenile Division and submitted to the Deputy Director.</p> <p>3.3 By May 1, 1982, a minimum level of mental health services will be identified at each facility.</p>	<p>3.1 Written report submitted to Director on time.</p> <p>3.2 Report outlining continuum submitted on time.</p> <p>3.3 Report outlining services submitted on time.</p>

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF APRIL 1, 1982
	3.4 By March 30, 1982, a maximum security unit able to provide mental health services will be opened at a juvenile institution.	3.4 March 8, 1982, the Tri-Agency Residential Services Program at IYC-Joliet was officially opened.
4.To participate in the agency's development of an Administrative Directives System.	4.1 By September 1, review and identify Administrative Regulations that should be Administrative Directives.	4.1 Review Completed.
	4.2 Beginning 9/1/81, and for each subsequent month during FY'82, the Juvenile Division will participate in the development of an Administrative Directive System resulting in the development and implementation of an average of four Administrative Directives per month.	4.2 To date, Administrative Directives have been completed on schedule.
5.To improve budgetary and fiscal management capabilities within the Juvenile Division.	5.1 During FY'82, the Juvenile Division will arrange for its Business Administrators/Managers to attend Business Office Training sponsored by the Bureau of Administrative Services (fiscal unit).	5.1 Personnel have completed training.
	5.2 During FY'82, the Deputy Director, Juvenile Division, will require his Budget and Fiscal Coordinator to visit each Business Office for update and evaluation on a quarterly basis.	5.2 Reviews and visits have been completed and will continue on a quarterly basis.
	5.3 During FY'82, the Juvenile Division will ensure that its expenditures will be within 5% of its initial allocation projections.	5.3 Based on quarterly review figures, expenditures are within allocation projections.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF APRIL 1, 1982
6. To expand the Juvenile Management Information System by implementation of two sub-systems which will provide select information related to programs and operations.	6.1 By October 1, 1981, implement the Juvenile Analysis and Trend Sub-System designed by JMIS consultants.	6.1 System implemented.
	6.2 To establish a Central Information Office for JMIS maintenance and support by October 1, 1981.	6.2 Central Information Office established and equipment installed.
	6.3 To identify two staff, i.e., office manager and data entry operator, who will maintain the system by 10/1/81.	6.3 Staff are trained and performing assigned duties.
	6.4 During August, 1981, identify and train staff for implementation of intake forms during the reception process.	6.4 Staff indentified and trained.
	6.5 By September 1, 1981, train counselors, casework and clinical service supervisors and clerical staff at every youth center; district supervisors for Area I and II field services for initial load of juveniles.	6.5 Staff trained.
	6.6 By November 1, 1981, implement system through initial load of all juveniles under DOC supervision.	6.6 System implemented. Initial load data is in process of being verified and corrected.
	6.7 During November, 1981, train reception staff for use and input requirements related to custody and movement of all juveniles.	6.7 Procedures for custody, movement, release to parole and discharge developed.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF APRIL 1, 1982
	6.8 During November, 1981, implement custody processing at reception.	6.8 Processing has been implemented.
	6.9 From December, 1981, through March, 1982, identify at least one staff from each IYC and field service district who will report population status changes.	6.8 Staff have been identified for population status reporting.
	6.10 By April, 1982, implement population status reporting at all IYC's and field service districts.	6.8 Population status reporting has been implemented. The process and output is presently being refined.

TABLE 4-2
 JUVENILE DIVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
 FY'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To increase the number of juvenile institutions accredited by the American Correctional Association.	1.1 By June 30, 1983, 75% of Juvenile institutions will be accredited by the American Correctional Association.	1.1 Notices of Accreditation will be received by the Director.
2. To complete an annual review of Administrative Regulations and Administrative Directives issued by the Juvenile Division.	2.1 During FY'83, each Administrative Regulation will be reviewed and updated to reflect any changes in Illinois Revised Statutes or Executive Orders. 2.2 During FY'83, each Administrative Directive will be reviewed and updated to reflect any policy changes made by the Juvenile Division or executive staff.	2.1 The number of Administrative Regulations being revised and submitted for adoption that supersede Administrative Regulations which were adopted previously. A log reflecting the signature and date an AR was reviewed by Juvenile Division staff during FY'83. 2.2 The number of Administrative Directives issued during FY'83 that supersedes Administrative Directives which were issued previously. A log reflecting the signature and date an AD was reviewed by Juvenile Division staff during FY'83.
3. To continue the development and expansion of the Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS).	3.1 By the end of FY'83, develop a design for periodic student assessments which measure behavior and program performance for youths in institutional status. 3.2 During FY'83, develop plan for design of additional JMIS reports.	3.1 Assessment instrument designed. 3.2 Plan developed and implemented. Number of operational reports developed.

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
4. Improve population management.	4.1 Validate classification instrument.	4.1 System developed for field services verification of social history data. Identify variables to include in tracking of institutional performance.
	4.2 Develop reclassification and transfer procedures.	4.2 Procedures and process developed.
	4.3 Develop parole supervision classification system.	4.3 Model developed for differential supervision of field services caseloads.
5. Provide mental health services to youth in need.	5.1 Identify youth with mental health needs.	5.1 Screening process established. Number of youth identified through screening process.
	5.2 Provide diagnostic services to identified youth.	5.2 Number of diagnostics conducted.
	5.3 Classify the categories of treatment services.	5.3 Established treatment services.
	5.4 Assign youth to appropriate services.	5.4 Percent of youth in need of services who receive services.
	5.5 Establish monitoring mechanisms to track placement of student.	5.5 Mental health tracking component of JMIS system planned.

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

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

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS
EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

(\$ Thousands)

	FY'81 EXPENDITURES ACTUAL	FY'82 EXPENDITURES ESTIMATED	FY'83 EXPENDITURES PROJECTED
<u>JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Administration	1,104.9	1,240.6	1,152.9
Business Office	1,394.2	1,436.8	1,468.0
Clinic	1,728.1	1,930.3	1,934.1
Intensive Reintegration	55.6	58.2	76.8
Housekeeping	245.1	207.3	223.2
Recreation	366.3	382.3	399.4
Maintenance	2,310.4	2,280.8	2,503.9
Utilities	1,653.3	1,876.2	2,075.5
Medical/Psychiatric	754.2	857.1	981.1
Custodial	10,512.2	11,121.3	12,008.1
Dietary	2,172.3	2,556.0	2,744.2
Laundry	99.0	92.9	86.5
Religion	77.1	80.6	84.3
Transportation	217.3	186.2	194.4
Reception & Classification	62.5	67.7	103.1
Activity Therapy	--	--	--
TOTAL	22,752.5	24,374.3	26,035.5
<u>JUVENILE COMMUNITY-BASED</u>			
Administration	682.2	682.0	661.9
Business Office	107.6	107.6	115.1
Residential Centers	2,390.6	48.8	--
Case Management	2,532.9	2,880.4	2,624.2
Foster & Group Homes	386.5	--	--
U.D.I.S.	2,441.1	1,614.4	--
Intensive Reintegration	3.0	--	--
Reception & Classification	243.6	439.5	464.6
Tri-Agency	240.6	278.2	278.2
Interstate Compact	35.8	--	--
TOTAL	9,063.9	6,050.9	4,144.0

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

The Juvenile Division is faced with the challenge of ensuring institutional and public safety and providing for the basic and special needs of youths while operating with only a slight increase in fiscal resources compared with FY'82. Dealing with significant increases in commitments has made population management a major administrative focus.

a. Target Population

Tables 4-3 through 4-5 present data on juvenile intake and average daily juvenile population. These data point to increasing numbers of juveniles entering DOC custody and residing in juvenile institutions during the next fiscal year.

TABLE 4-3
AVERAGE DAILY JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION</u>
FY'79	1,008
80	945
81	964
82	1,121
83(Estimated)	1,154

1) Offender Characteristics

The juvenile classification system has enabled the Division to collect profile information on youths. Since the initiation of the classification process in September, 1981, 94% (N=3028) of those classified are males. An analysis of these same offenders shows that 3.6% are felons, about 2% are court evaluations, 94% are delinquents, and the remaining are habitual offenders and misdemeanants. Further analyses of offender characteristics - race, age at first arrest, number of prior arrests, psychiatric concerns, academic achievement level and county of commitment - are presented in Figures 4-2 to 4-7. Figures 4-8 to 4-11 provide an aggregate profile of the Juvenile institution population by offense class, offender type, age and sex.

TABLE 4-4
JUVENILE INTAKE
FY'81/FY'82 COMPARISON

		JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
New Commitments	FY'81	47	75	54	49	56	38	59	57	69	78	103	81	766
New Commitments	FY'82	70	115	102	83	104	96	71	114	105				
Percent Change		+49%	+54%	+89%	+70%	+86%	+150%	+20%	+100%	+52%				

TABLE 4-5
JUVENILE INTAKE

	<u>FY'81</u>	<u>FY'82</u> (7/81 - 3/82)
New Commitments	766	860
Returned Parole Violators	212	190
Total Intake	978	1,050

FIGURE 4-1

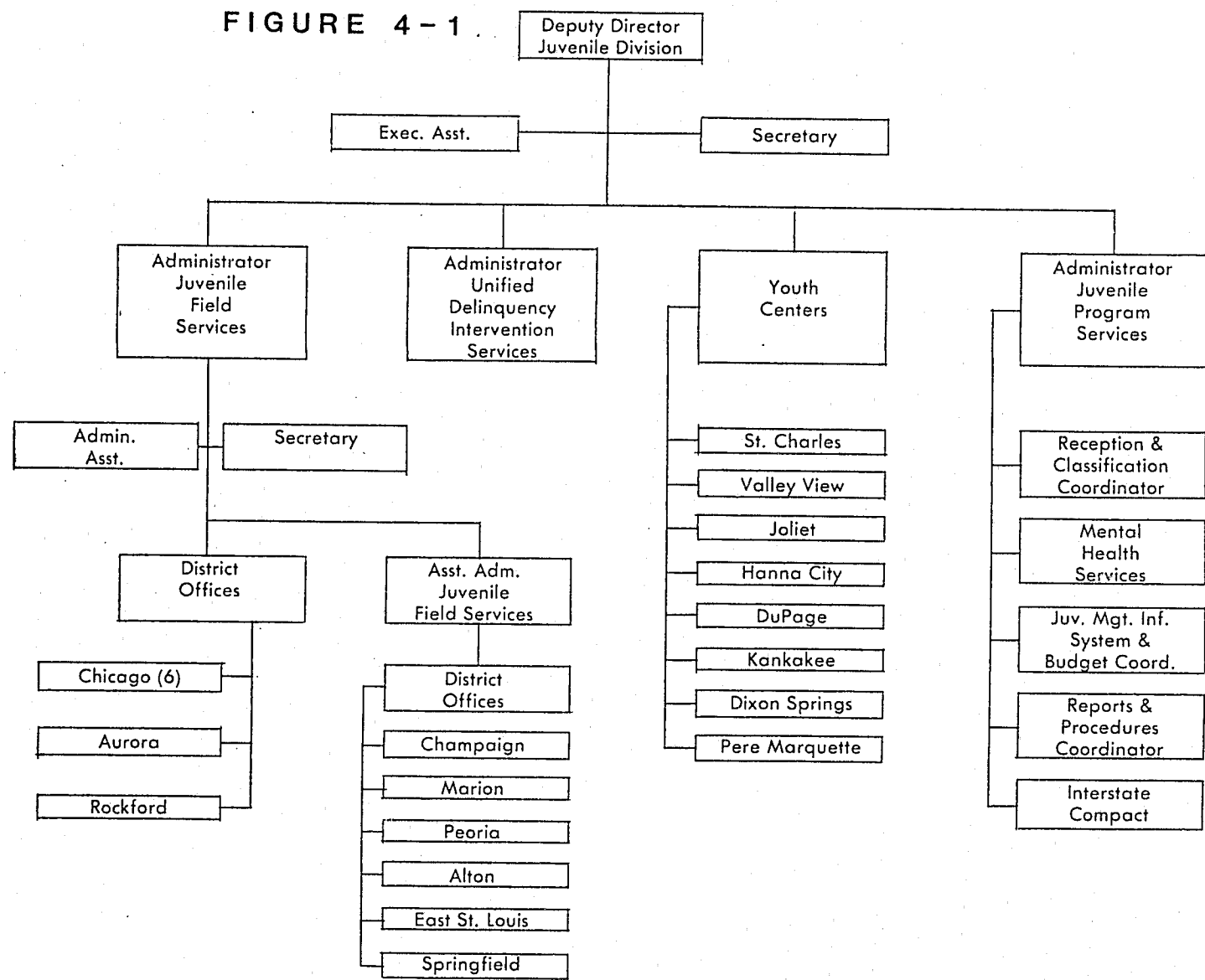
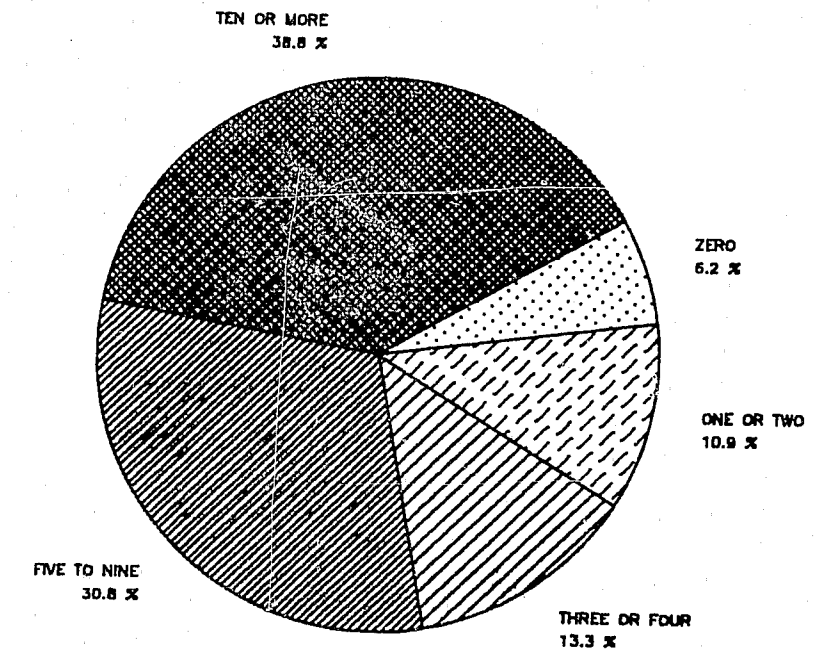


FIGURE 4-2

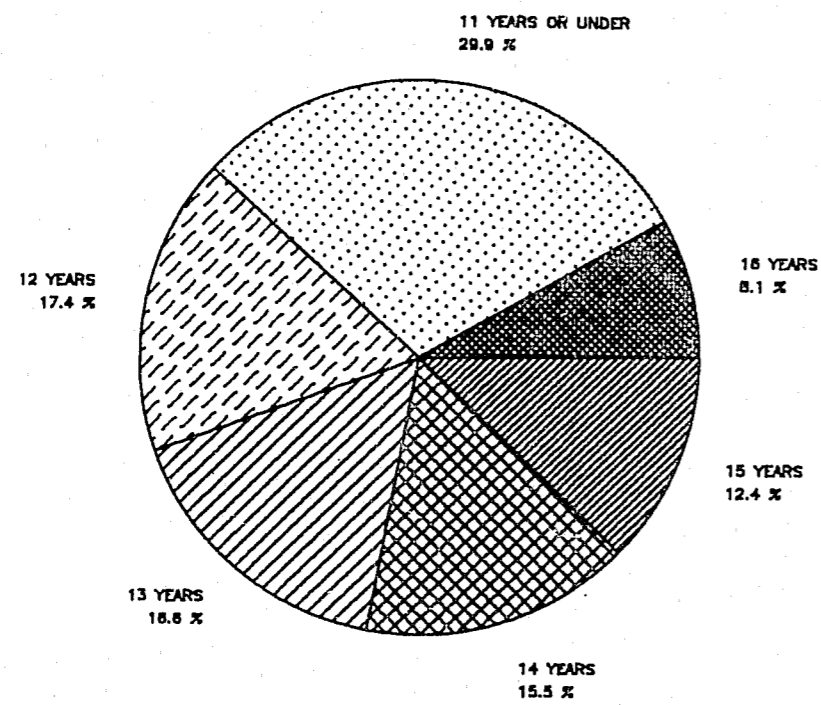
NUMBER OF PREVIOUS ARRESTS
JUVENILES CLASSIFIED 9/81 - 3/82



SOURCE : JMIS EXTRACT FILE N=2515
 PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-3

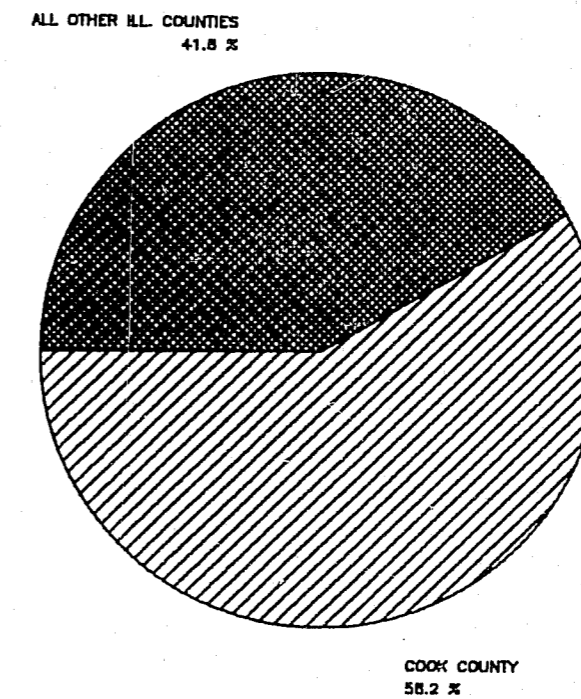
AGE AT FIRST ARREST
JUVENILES CLASSIFIED 9/81-3/82



SOURCE : JMIS EXTRACT FILE N=2515
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT/RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-4

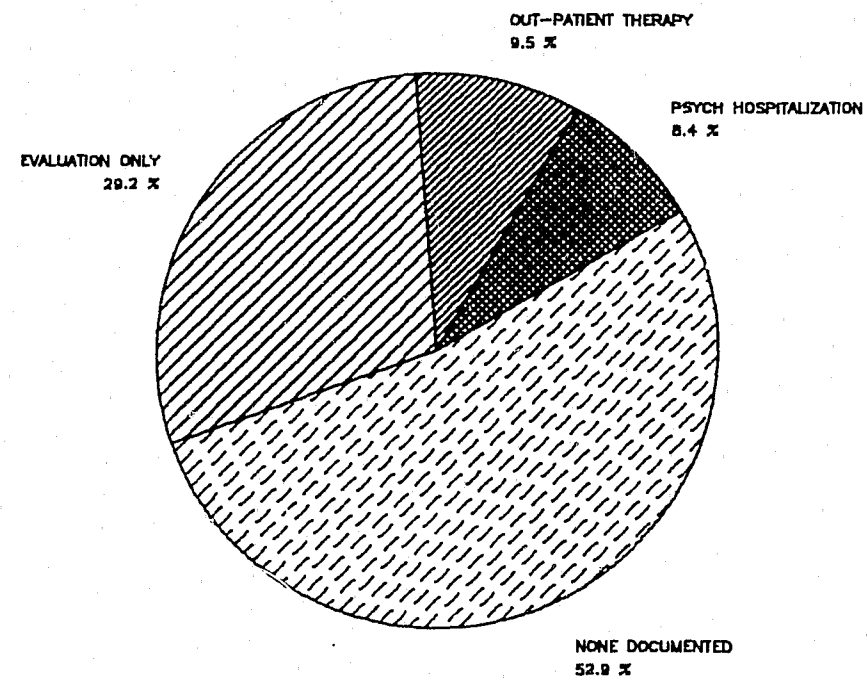
COUNTY OF COMMITMENT
JUVENILES CLASSIFIED 9/81 - 3/82



SOURCE : JMIS EXTRACT FILE N=2963
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-5

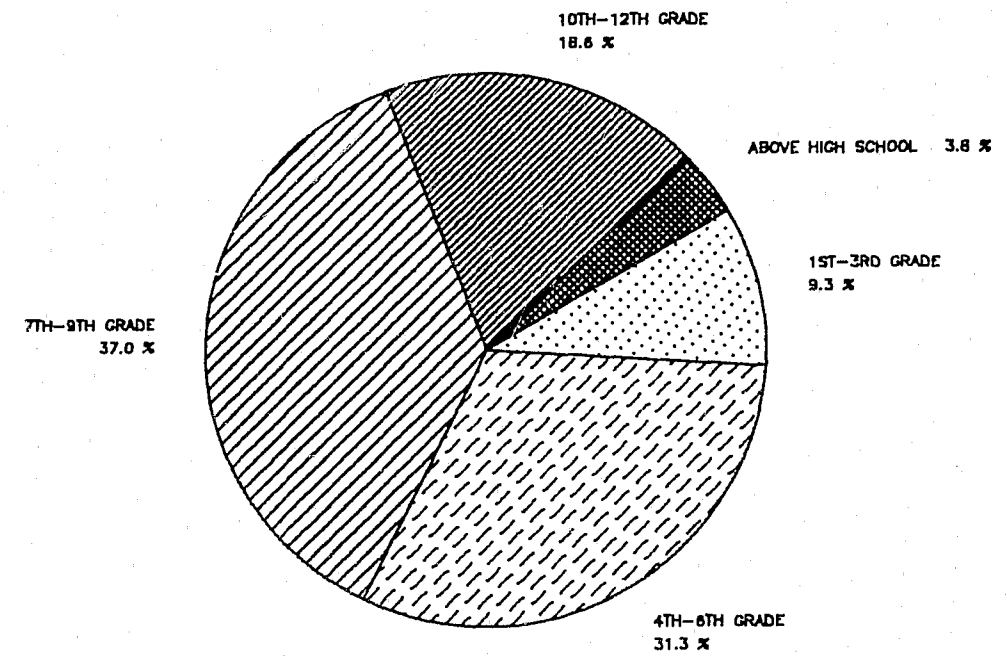
PSYCHIATRIC INVOLVEMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT
JUVENILES CLASSIFIED 9/81 - 3/82



SOURCE : JMIS EXTRACT FILE N=2515
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT/RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-6

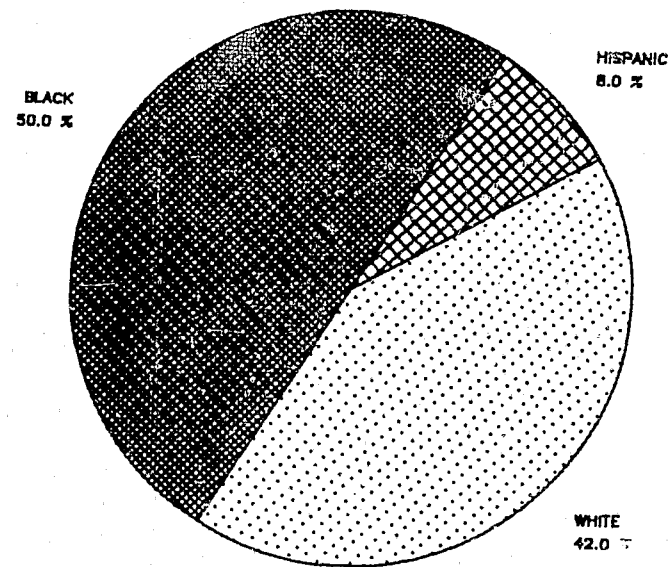
ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT LEVEL
JUVENILES CLASSIFIED 9/81 - 3/82



SOURCE : JMIS EXTRACT FILE N=2515
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT/RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-7

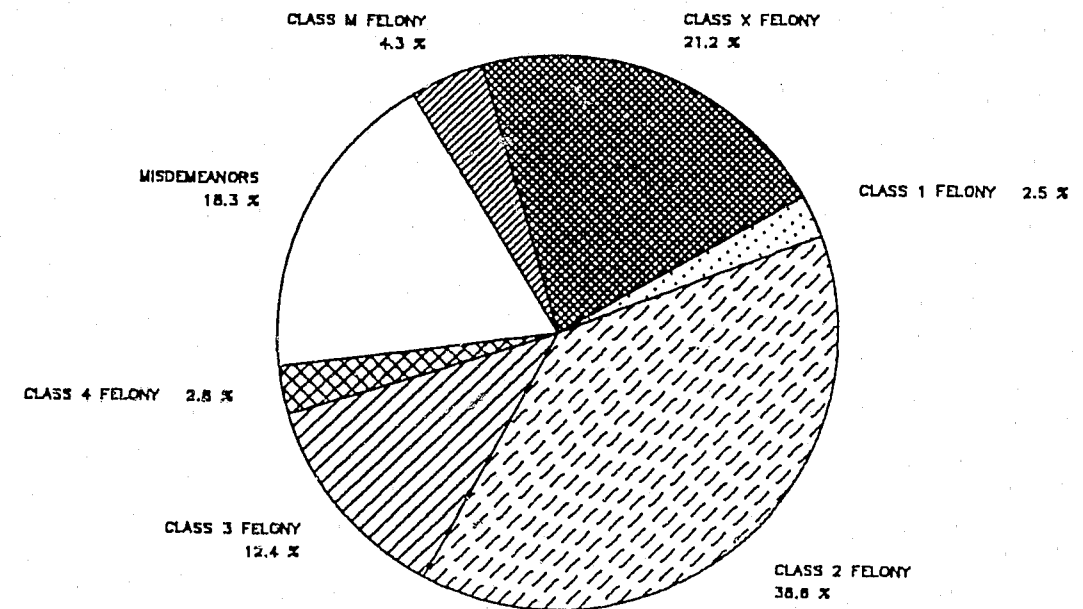
RACE OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED
9/81 - 3/82



SOURCE : JMIS EXTRACT FILE N=3025
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT/RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-8

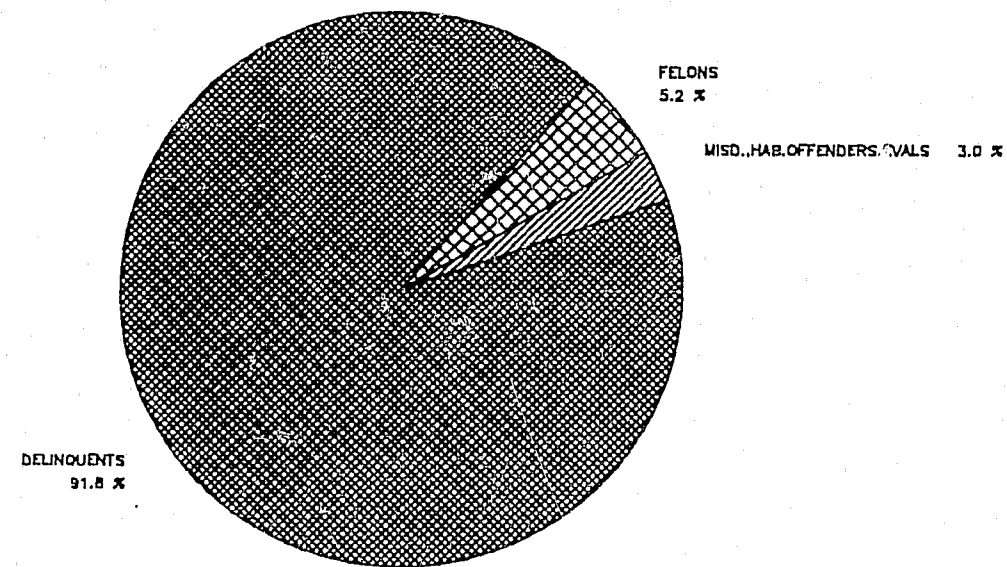
JUVENILE INSTITUTION POPULATION (5/20/82)
OFFENSE BY CLASS



SOURCE : JUVENILE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JMIS)
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-9

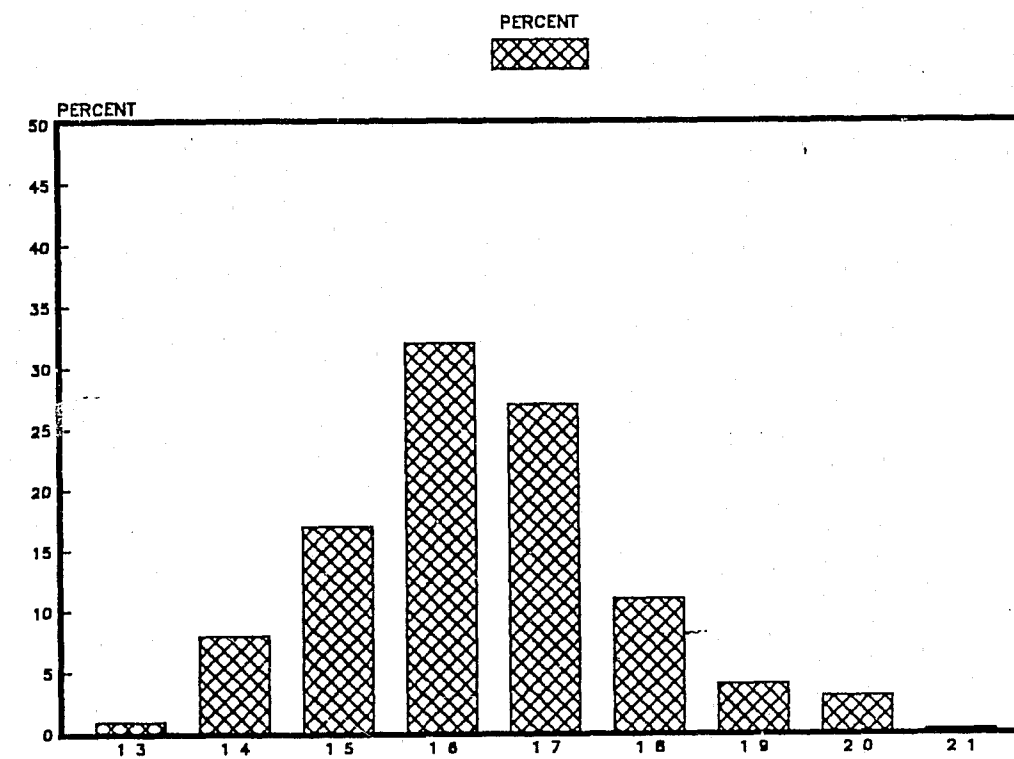
JUVENILE INSTITUTION POPULATION (5/20/82)
OFFENDER TYPE



SOURCE : JUVENILE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / RESEARCH AND EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-10

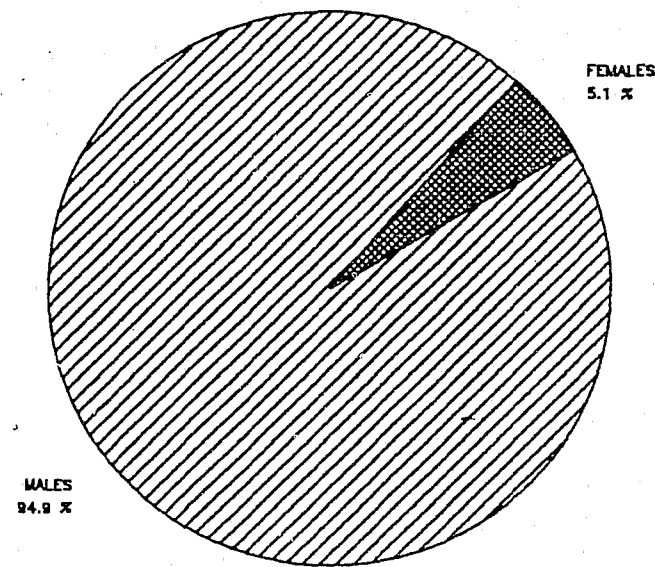
JUVENILE INSTITUTION POPULATION (5/20/82)
AGE IN YEARS



SOURCE : JMIS PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / RESEARCH & EVALUATION 5/82

FIGURE 4-11

JUVENILE INSTITUTION POPULATION (5/20/82)
SEX OF JUVENILES



SOURCE : JUVENILE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (JMIS)
PREPARED BY : POLICY DEVELOPMENT / RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

5/82

2. Program Performance

The Juvenile Division is currently proposing programming strategies to meet problems and needs in the following areas: population management, administration, and mental health programming.

a. Population Management

- o The management of the juvenile population focuses on two main issues: the assignment of youth to the most appropriate institutional placement based on security risk and special needs; and to facilitate the resocialization process of youth through the coordination of transfers and case management and the utilization of available program alternatives. To these ends, the Juvenile Division is continuing efforts in the development and validation of a comprehensive classification system for youth and assigning youth to appropriate programs as soon as possible after the classification process is completed.

b. Administration

- o Administrative programming efforts involve utilizing technical assistance and instituting monitoring procedures for business office functions. Administrative and budgetary staff are instituting fiscal projections and expenditure monitoring procedures which will assist the Juvenile Division to maximize its fiscal and human resources.
- o Further, administrative efforts are underway to upgrade the process by which policy statements are reviewed, updated, implemented and interpreted throughout the Juvenile Division and the Agency. These efforts have resulted in a centralized system of Administrative Directives and Administrative Regulations that are intended to implement policy in a consistent and uniform manner.
- o The development and implementation of the Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS) has only begun to initiate the process of providing management with data upon which to base decisions. Presently, population status and transfer information is available on all youth involved in institutional or field services programs. Data are available for operational reporting of rosters of youth per location of assignment, summaries of transfers to institutions and field supervision and discharges, and aggregate information regarding youth in residence or absent by institution or field service district office. The Juvenile Management Information System has the capacity to store profile information, offense history and classification information relative to youth committed to the custody of the Juvenile Division. The Division is proposing programming efforts to continue the development of JMIS to include periodic assessments of youth which measure behavior and program performance. In addition to the automated system providing management information, the Division is initiating efforts to track program and services data

through manual systems. Programming efforts will develop means to measure program performance in clinical, vocational, educational, and other vital service areas. In this manner, management is provided timely, reliable and comprehensive information upon which to base programmatic decisions.

- o Administrative efforts to achieve accreditation of Illinois Youth Centers by the American Correctional Association began in FY'81 and are presently continuing. These efforts are designed to facilitate consistency of operation of the Juvenile Division institutions.

c. Mental Health Programming

- o The Office of Program Services within the Juvenile Division has undertaken the responsibility to coordinate the provision of mental health services to youth in need within the Department and on an inter-agency basis with the Department of Mental Health and Development Disabilities, the Department of Children and Family Services and/or private agencies. In doing so, a mental health plan is presently under review by agency administrators. The plan outlines goals of service delivery including developing means within the Reception Intake Classification Process to identify youth with special mental health needs, assess these needs, provide diagnostic services, classify the categories of treatment services, assign youth to appropriate services and provide monitoring mechanisms to track treatment progress.

3. Future Directions

Upon review and acceptance of the mental health plan, implementation of service provision in this area will proceed. The establishment of specific mental health program objectives and performance measures will serve to document and assess the effectiveness and efficiency of services provided to youth in need.

Improved medical and dental services for youth in custody and subsequent provision of these services is a program priority for FY'83.

Critical factors to the Division's ability to address the increasing number of youths admitted are improved population management and service delivery through the use of management data from JMIS, further validation of the institution classification system, the development of a juvenile community supervision classification system, and special cooperation with other State and local agencies.

APPENDIX A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

The fiscal year 1982 Illinois Human Services Data Report, "Population and Capacity Reports," provided the foundation for monitoring criminal justice data in relation to impact on prison population. The following is an update of the FY'82 report using 1980 data from the Department of Law Enforcement and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Background:

Two sets of factors combine to influence prison population level.

The first set influences Rate of Admission. They include:

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

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

- o Criminal Code
- o Good Time

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

A. Reported Crime

Reported crime is the known crime recorded by reports to the police. The only other major sources estimating total crime are victimization studies. 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.

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 consists of:

CRIME INDEX (PART I)

VIOLENT CRIMES

PROPERTY CRIMES

(Crimes Against Person)

(Crimes Against Property)

Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter
 Forcible Rape
 Robbery
 Aggravated Assault, Aggravated
 Battery, and Attempted Murder

Burglary
 Larceny/Theft
 Motor Vehicle Theft

Reported crime in Illinois has shown a 38.1% increase in index crimes from 1972 to 1980. This represents a net increase of 163,460 index crimes over the 1972 base figure of 429,529. By geographical area, index crimes for Cook County increased by 15.3%, an increase of 41,808 index crimes over the 1972 base figure of 272,382. For downstate, index crimes increased by 77.4%, an increase of 121,652 index crimes over the 1972 base figure of 157,147. Figure A-1 depicts these changes. Table A-1 notes the aggregate data.

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

Illinois crime rate (Part I) increased per 100,000 population from 3,824.4 in 1972 to 5,223.8 in 1980. By geographic area, Cook County crime rate increased from 4,914.5 in 1972 to 5,985.4 in 1980, with a peak increase to 6,437.6 in 1975. For downstate, the crime rate increased from 2,762.3 in 1972 to 4,568.7 in 1980, with a peak increase of 4,607.2 in 1979. Figure A-2 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 3.4% from 1972 to 1980. A net decrease of 1,962 violent crimes was reported for 1980 over the 1972 base figure of 57,736. By geographical area, violent crimes for Cook County decreased by 17.7%, a decrease of 7,638 violent crimes over the 1972 base figure of 43,186. For downstate, violent crimes increased by 39.0%, an increase of 5,676 violent crimes over the 1972 base figure of 14,550. Figure A-3 depicts these changes.

Violent crime rate decreased per 100,000 from 514.1 in 1972 to 491.3 in 1980, with a peak of 622.6 in 1974. By geographical area, Cook County violent crime rate decreased from 779.2 in 1972 to 677.2 in 1980, with a peak of 903.6 in 1974. For downstate, violent crime rate for 1972 increased from 255.8 to 331.4 in 1980. Figure A-4 shows the violent crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

Although violent crime decreased in Illinois by 3.4% from 1972 to 1980, the 1980 crime level for three of the four index crimes have increased:

- o Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter - 1.0% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 12, of which 9 were in Cook County and 3 downstate.

Of the Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter offenses (1,206) for 1980, 47.1% (568 cases), were offenses in which the victim and offender were strangers to each other; 40.4% (487 cases) were offenses in which the victim and offender were known to each other; and 12.5% (151 cases) were offenses in which the offender killed a member of his or her family. Males accounted for 79.3% of the victims, with females accounting for 20.7%. Whites represented 38.8% of the victims, blacks represented 59.5% of the victims, and all other races represented 1.7% of the victims.

For 1980, this represents a change over 1979 figures. There was a 2% (12 cases) increase in offenses in which the victim and offenders were strangers to each other, a 2% (11 cases) increase in offenses in which the victim and offender were known to each other, and no change in offenses in which the offender killed a member of his or her own family.

- o Forcible Rape - 7.4% decrease in 1980, a net decrease over 1979 figures of 242, of which 324 were in Cook County. Downstate showed an increase of 82.
- o Robbery - 11.2% increase in 1980, a net decrease over 1979 figures of 2,485, of which 2,134 were in Cook County, and 351 downstate.

Of the 24,546 robberies reported in 1980, 38.0% (9,333) involved a firearm; 10.7% (2,342) involved a knife or cutting instrument; 10.0% (2,461) involved some other weapon; 38.6% (9,418) involved strong arm, no weapon; 1.9% (433) involved an attempt, armed any weapon; and 2% (499) involved an attempt, strong arm.

- o Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, and Attempted Murder - 0.2% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 79. Figures showed a 535 decrease in Cook County, and an increase of 614 downstate.

Of the 26,990 cases reported in 1980, the breakout by types of weapons used was: firearms, 26.1%; knife, 29.5%; hands, fist, feet, 20.5%; and other, 23.7%.

Table A-2 shows the increases, noting that the decrease in total violent crime is traced to the offsetting decrease in robbery offenses between 1972 and 1980. In 1980, the offense rate per 100,000 was 10.6 for murder and voluntary manslaughter, 26.7 for forcible rape, 216.2 for robbery, and 237.8 for aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

2. Property Crime (crimes against property)

Property crime rose by 44.4% from 1972 to 1980. This represents an increase of 165,420 property crimes over the 1972 base figure of 371,795. By geographical area, property crimes for Cook County increased by 21.5%, an increase of 49,446 over the 1972 base figure of 229,196. For

downstate, property crimes increased by 81.3%, an increase of 115,974 over the 1972 base figure of 142,599. Figure A-5 depicts these changes.

Property crime rate experienced an almost steady increase per 100,000, from 3,310.3 in 1972 to 4,732.5 in 1980. By geographical area, Cook County property crime rate increased from 4,135.3 in 1972 to 5,308.2 in 1980, with a peak of 5,642.6 in 1975. For downstate, property crime rate increased from 2,506.6 in 1972 to 4,237.3 in 1980. Figure A-6 shows the property crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

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

Two of the three property index crimes have shown increases:

- o Burglary - 6.4% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 8,416, of which 2,791 were in Cook County, and 5,625 downstate.
- o Theft - 4.0% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 13,430, of which 5,581 were in Cook County, and 7,849 downstate.
- o Motor Vehicle Theft - 7.6% decrease in 1980, a net decrease over 1979 figures of 4,629, of which 2,552 were in Cook County and 2,077, downstate.

Table A-3, shows the increase in property crime between 1972 and 1980. In 1980, the offense rate per 100,000 was 1,231.4 for burglary, 3,006.6 for theft, and 494.5 for motor vehicle theft.

B. Arrest

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

Illinois had a 35.4% increase in index crime arrests from 1972 to 1980. This represented an increase of 34,886 index crime arrests over the 1972 base figure of 98,587. By geographical area, arrests for Cook County increased by 16.3%, an increase of 10,807 arrests over the 1972 base figure of 66,428. For downstate, arrests increased by 74.6%, an increase of 23,992 arrests over the 1972 base figure of 32,159. Figure A-7 depicts these changes.

Illinois index crime arrest rate increased per 100,000 from 876.8 in 1972 to 1,175.8 in 1980; 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 1,471.3 in 1980; with a peak increase to 1,473.7 in 1975. For downstate, the rate increased from 565.3 in 1972 to 920.2 in 1980. Figure A-8 shows the crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1980. Table A-4 notes the aggregate data.

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

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2 OF 3

1. Violent Crime (crimes against person) Arrests

Arrests decreased by 16.2% from 1972 to 1980. This represents a decrease of 3,881 violent crime arrests over the 1972 base figure of 23,780. By geographical area, violent crime arrests for Cook County decreased by 30.1%, a decrease of 5,197 over the 1972 base figure of 17,270. For downstate, arrests increased by 19.9%, an increase of 1,294 over the 1972 base figure of 6,510. Figure A-9 depicts these changes.

Violent crime arrest rates per 100,000 decreased from 211.7 in 1972 to 175.3 in 1980, with a low of 159.6 in 1977. By geographical area, Cook County rates decreased from 311.6 in 1972 to 230.0 in 1980, with a low of 214.5 in 1978. For downstate, the rate increased from 114.4 in 1972 to 127.9 in 1980, with a peak increase to 149.6 in 1974. Figure A-10 shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

Although violent crime arrests decreased in Illinois by 16.2% from 1972 to 1980, the 1980 arrest level for two of the four index crimes increased:

- o Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter - 4.1% decrease in 1980, a net decrease over 1979 figures of 53, of which 13 increase was in Cook County and 66 decrease downstate.
- o Forcible Rape - 15.1% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 211, of which 222 increase was in Cook County, and 11 decrease downstate.
- o Robbery - 9.3% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 807, of which 708 were in Cook County, and 94 downstate.
- o Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, and Attempted Murder - 12.3% decrease in 1980, a reported net decrease over 1979 figures of 1,069, of which 1,146 decrease were in Cook County, and 60 decrease downstate.

Table A-5 shows these increases, noting that the decrease in total violent crime arrests is traced to the offsetting decrease in robbery-arrests, and aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder arrests between 1972 and 1980. In 1980, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 10.9 for murder and voluntary manslaughter, 14.1 for forcible rape, 83.5 for robbery, and 66.8 for aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

2. Property Crime (crimes against property) Arrests

Arrests increased by 52.9% from 1972 to 1980. This represents an increase of 39,573 property crime arrests over the 1972 base figure of 74,807. By geographical area, property crime arrests for Cook County increased by 32.6%, an increase of 16,004 over the 1972 base figure of 49,158. For downstate, arrests increased by 88.5%, an increase of 22,698 over the 1972 base figure of 25,649. Figure A-11 depicts these changes.

Property crime arrest rate increased per 100,000 from 666.1 in 1972 to 1,007.6 in 1980, with a peak increase to 913.5 in 1975. By geographical

area, Cook County rate increased from 886.9 in 1972 to 1,241.3 in 1980, with a peak increase to 1,180.2 in 1978. For downstate, the rate increased from 450.9 in 1972 to 792.3 in 1980. Figure A-12 shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

Although property crime arrests increased in Illinois by 52.9% from 1972 to 1980, the 1980 arrest level for one of the three index crimes decreased:

- o Burglary - 16.7% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 3,406, of which 1,268 were in Cook County, and 2,131 downstate.
- o Theft - 11.7% increase in 1980, a net increase over 1979 figures of 8,752, of which 1,685 were in Cook County, and 7,013 downstate.
- o Motor Vehicle Theft - 15.1% decrease in 1980, a net decrease over 1979 figures of 1,062, of which 820 were in Cook County, and 246 downstate.

Table A-6 shows the changes in property crime arrests between 1972 and 1980. In 1980, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 209.4 for burglary, 738.6 for theft, and 52.4 for motor vehicle theft.

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

Felony dispositions in Illinois increased 239.7% from 1972 to 1980. An increase of 34,700 dispositions over the 1972 base figure of 14,476 was reported. By geographical area, Cook County dispositions increased 385.2%, an increase of 17,281 over the 1972 base figure of 4,486. For downstate, the dispositions increased 174.4%, an increase of 17,419 over the 1972 base figure of 9,990. Figure A-13 depicts these changes. Table A-7 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.

Illinois disposition rate more than tripled per 100,000, from 128.9 in 1972 to 433.2 in 1980. By geographical area, Cook County disposition rate increased from 80.9 in 1972 to 414.7 in 1980. For downstate, the disposition rate increased from 175.6 in 1972 to 449.2 in 1980. Figure A-14 shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

D. Convictions

This section looks at the dispositions whose outcome resulted in a felony conviction. The Conviction Rate is the total number of convictions per 100,000 people within a given population.

Felony convictions in Illinois have shown a 301.2% increase from 1972 to 1980, a net increase of 19,305 convictions over the 1972 base figure of 6,409. By geographical area, convictions for Cook County increased 528.2%, a reported net increase of 12,767 over the 1972 base figure of 2,417. For downstate, convictions increased by 163.8%, a reported net increase of 6,538 over the 1972 base figure of 3,992. Figure A-15 depicts these changes.

Illinois felony conviction rate has steadily increased per 100,000, from 57.1 in 1972 to 226.5 in 1980. By geographical area, Cook County's conviction rate increased almost sevenfold, from 43.6 in 1972 to 289.3 in 1980. For downstate, the conviction rate more than doubled from 70.2 in 1972 to 172.6 in 1980. Figure A-16 shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

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 1973-1980.

1. Types of Sentences Imposed

Table A-8 displays the variations of sentences imposed on defendants charged with felonies, 1973-1980. For this analysis, Table A-9 collapsed these sentences into six major headings:

- o Death: with the re-enactment of the death sentence in 1977, 45 persons have been sentenced to death: Thirty from Cook County and fifteen from downstate. (Supplemental information from IDOC records lists 42 persons as of May 4, 1982, incarcerated under sentence of death.)
- o Prison: Table A-10, shows the number of convictions resulting in imprisonment in Illinois increased by 178.0% from 1973 to 1980, a net increase of 6,285 over the 1973 base figure of 3,529. By geographical area, convictions resulting in imprisonment from Cook County increased by 215.8%, a net increase of 4,442 over the 1973 base figure of 2,058. For downstate, convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by 125.2%, a net increase of 1,843 over the 1972 base figure of 1,471.

Convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by 15.2% in 1980, a net increase of 1,326 convictions over the 1979 base figure of 8,517.

Of those convictions resulting in imprisonment (9,843) in 1980, there were 29 (+3.8%) convictions under the death sentence, 373 (+3.8%) convictions of murder, 2,269 (+23.1%) convictions of Class X felonies, 320 (+3.2%) convictions of Class I felonies, 3,314 (+33.7%) convictions of Class II felonies, 2,574 (+26.2%) convictions of Class III felonies, and 964 (+9.8%) convictions of Class IV felonies.

- o Jail: Table A-11, shows the number of convictions to jail in Illinois decreased from 1973 to 1975, increased steadily through 1979, and showed a marked decrease in 1980; overall from 1973

to 1980 convictions to jail decreased by 18.8% - a net decrease of 51 over the 1973 base figure of 271. By geographical area, the number of convictions to jail in Cook County decreased by 13.0%, a net decrease of 11 over the 1973 base figure of 84. For downstate, the number of convictions to jail decreased by 25.3%, a net decrease of 50 over the 1973 base figure of 197.

Of those convictions to jail (220) in 1980, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 5 convictions of Class I felonies, 60 convictions of Class II felonies, 105 convictions of Class III felonies, and 50 convictions of Class IV felonies.

- o Probation/Jail: Table A-12, shows the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Illinois increased 648.7% from 1973 to 1980, a net increase of 3,672 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 1,260.1%, a net increase of 2,848 over the 1973 base figure of 226. For downstate, the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail increased by 242.3%, a net increase of 824 over the 1973 base figure of 340.

Of those convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail (4,238) in 1980, there was no conviction of murder or Class X felonies, 98 convictions of Class I felonies, 2,045 convictions of Class II felonies, 1,662 convictions of Class III felonies, and 433 convictions of Class IV felonies.

- o Probation: Table A-13, shows the number of convictions to probation in Illinois increased by 263.7% from 1973 to 1980, a net increase of 7,117 over the 1973 base figure of 4,280. By geographical area, the number of convictions to probation in Cook County increased by 159.8%, a net increase of 3,392 over the 1973 base figure of 2,122. For downstate, the number of convictions to probation increased by 172.6%, a net increase of 3,725 over the 1973 base figure of 2,158.

Of those convictions to probation (11,397) in 1980, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 140 convictions for Class I felonies, 3,670 convictions for Class II felonies, 5,793 convictions for Class III felonies, and 1,794 convictions for Class IV felonies.

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

Table A-14 provides a breakout of 1980 Illinois felony dispositions by the above six major headings by judicial circuits.

In 1980, the judicial circuit of Cook County accounted for 59% (15,184) of all felony convictions. Of those 15,184 convictions, 42.8% (6,500) were convictions to prison, 36.3% (5,514) were convictions to probation, 20.2% (3,074) were convictions to probation/jail, .4% (73) were

convictions to jail, .01% (2) were listed as other, and .1% (21) were convictions under the death sentence. Downstate judicial circuits accounted for 41% (10,530) of all felony convictions. Of those 10,530 convictions, 55.8% (5,883) were convictions to probation, 31.4% (3,314) were convictions to prison, 11% (1,164) were convictions to probation/jail, 1.3% (147) were convictions to jail, .1% (4) were listed as other, and .1% (8) 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 10th Circuit, the judicial circuit with the greatest number of convictions to prison in 1979 and 1980, ranks sixth in 1979 and seventh in 1980 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.

E. Imprisonment

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

Felony imprisonment in Illinois has shown a 178.9% increase from 1973 to 1980, an increase of 6,314 dispositions over the 1973 base figure of 3,529. By geographical area, Cook County imprisonment increased 216.8%, an increase of 4,463 over the 1973 base figure of 2,058. For downstate, imprisonment increased by 125.8%, an increase of 1,851 over the 1973 base figure of 1,471. Figure A-17 depicts these changes.

Illinois imprisonment rate has increased steadily per 100,000, from 31.6 in 1973 to 86.7 in 1980. By geographical area, the imprisonment rate for Cook County increased from 37.9 in 1973 to 124.2 in 1980. For downstate, the imprisonment rate increased from 25.6 in 1973 to 54.4 in 1980. Figure A-18 shows the rate for each year between 1973 and 1980.

F. Probation

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

Felony probation in Illinois has shown a 222.6% increase from 1973 to 1980, an increase of 10,789 dispositions over the 1973 base figure of 4,846. By geographical area, Cook County probations increased 265.7%, an increase of 6,240 over the 1973 base figure of 2,348. For downstate, probation increased by 182.1%, an increase of 4,549 over the 1973 base figure of 2,498. Figure A-19 depicts these changes.

Illinois probation rate increased steadily per 100,000 from 43.4 in 1973 to 137.7 in 1980. By geographical area, the probation rate for Cook County increased from 43.3 in 1973 to 163.6 in 1980. For downstate, the probation rate increased from 43.5 in 1973 to 115.5 in 1980. Figure A-20 shows the rate for each year between 1973 and 1980.

G. Jail

Illinois Bureau of Detention Standards and Services Annual Report for FY1981 lists a jail population capacity of 9,503: 5,237 in Cook County and 4,266 in downstate. Between FY1973 and FY1981, there was a 16.9% (31,068) increase in admissions of non-sentenced offenders. Table A-15 shows a comparison of county jail population between FY1981/FY1973.

For FY81, Illinois had 213,875 offenders in custody, totaling 2,353,055 inmate days; and an average daily population of 6,446. By geographical area, Cook County had 105,231 offenders in custody, totaling 1,409,210 inmate days, an average daily population of 3,861, and an average of 13 jail days per inmate. For downstate, 108,644 offenders were in custody, totaling 943,845 inmate days, an average daily population of 2,585, 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 8.6 days. For the work release program, the number of average days per inmate increased from 21.5 to 34.0 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; 97 have counseling services that assist in family, religious, and/or employment problems; 90 provide counseling treatment for drug abuse and alcohol addiction; 84 offer library services; 73 have recreational programs that provide out-of-cell activity, either indoor or outdoor; and 91 offer structured religious services. In two of the counties operating a work release program, housing accommodations are separate geographically from the jail complex. One county rents 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 271 active facilities. There were 391,168 persons (adults and juveniles) processed through Illinois municipal jails or lockups during this reporting period.

11,343 juveniles were held in the 13 county detention centers with an average daily detainee population of 320. Additionally, 58 county jails processed 1,928 juveniles, and municipal jails processed 5,362 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's 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 felons, 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 FY81 were 1,473 non-compliances: 1,096 in jails, 259 in municipal, and 118 in juvenile facilities. Third, under these conditions it becomes cost efficient to transfer adjudicated offender costs, misdemeanants and felons, to the state.

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.

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 A-16 notes the difference in sentence by offense categories between Illinois indeterminate and determinate sentencing. For serious crimes, the length of sentence for inmates has increased due to determinate sentencing, while for mainly property offenses, the length of sentence for inmates is shorter. However, as noted in Table A-17, all sentence imposed lengths under determinate are becoming longer in comparison. 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.

For a detailed analysis of length of stay, see the Department's Statistical Report 1981. Key findings and tables in this report are:

- o An analysis of 1981 data for determinate cases indicates that average sentences imposed are consistent across the race groupings for the majority of offenses presented in Table 5. In 1981, whites received higher average sentences for attempted murder, voluntary manslaughter, and rape. Non-whites received higher average sentences for murder and other Class 2 offenses.
- o The average sentence imposed for misdemeanor cases (Tables 7 and 8) has been consistent over the period 1977-1981 (approximately .7 of a year for each of the five years required).
- o In 1981, of all those sentenced determinately, 51% received a sentence of from one to three years. Approximately 78% received a determinate sentence of less than seven years. (See Tables 19-24).

Length of Stay

- o The data presented in Table 25 describe the average length of stay for adult felons for the years 1977-1981. These data indicate that this average time served (including jail time) has varied between a high of 2.7 years in 1979 to a low of 2.2 years in 1981. Excluding jail time, the prison stay has remained constant for 1980 and 1981 at 1.8 years.
- o A review of Table 26 indicates that for the years 1977-1981, offenders committed from Cook County consistently served more total time, on the average, than those committed from the

group of all other Illinois counties. Again, the prison stay for Cook and for grouped other counties for 1980 and 1981 remained constant (and equal) at 1.8 years.

- o The data represented in Table 27 indicate a stable pattern of average time served within each offense analyzed.

Length of stay data presented for determinate cases (Table 31) indicate an increase in the average time served from 1978 (1.2 years) to 1981 (1.6 years), representing an overall trend of increasing average time served and average prison stay.

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 a 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."

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

3. Legislative Initiatives 1981 and 1982

Toughening public attitudes towards the perpetration of crime have resulted in the enactment of additional sanctions into law during the last session of the 1981 Illinois General Assembly:

- o S.B. 214: Reclassifies "Residential Burglary" (burglary of any place intended as a permanent or temporary residence for human beings) from a Class 2 to a Class X, non-probational, offense.
- o S.B. 867: Guilty but Mentally Ill, "A person who, at the time of the commission of a criminal offense, was not insane, but was suffering from a mental illness, is not relieved of criminal responsibility for his conduct and may be found guilty but mentally ill."
- o H.B. 1421: "the following factors may be considered by the court as reasons to impose an extended term sentence under Section 5-8-2 upon any offender who was at least 17 years old on the date the crime was committed:

(3) When a defendant is convicted of any felony against:

- (i) a person under 12 years of age at the time of the offense;
- (ii) a person 60 years of age or older at the time of the offense; or
- (iii) a person physically handicapped at the time of the offense."

In 1982, major legislation is being considered:

- o S.B. 1340 Prohibits a sentence of probation, periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge for any class of felony if within the prior ten years the offender received a similar sentence for another felony.
- o S.B. 1334 (H.B. 2122) Creates the offense of aggravated battery of a senior adult fixing the penalty as a Class 2 felony and prohibiting probation.
- o S.B. 1342 Amends the Unified Corrections Code to change the rate by which good conduct credits are computed for prisoners serving sentences for armed violence, armed robbery, murder, voluntary manslaughter or rape. Rate is changed from one day for each day served to one day for every two days

served. (In a simulation analysis, this bill would increase prison population by an additional 1,500 inmates in ten years.)

- o H.B. 2025 Amends the Juvenile Court Act. Provides that any minor 14 years of age or older who is alleged to have committed a Class X offense or murder under the Criminal Code of 1961 shall be prosecuted therefore and if found guilty, punished under the criminal laws of this state, without reference to the procedures set out in the Juvenile Court. (Of the 1981 juvenile admissions over 14, 15 were for murder and 139 were Class X.)

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

I. 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:

- o Statutory Good Time under indeterminate sentencing only, was automatically computed in sentence calculation so each inmate knew his minimum and maximum eligible release date. This is awarded as follows: 1 month the first year, 2 months the second year, 3 months the third year, 4 months the fourth year, 5 months the fifth year, and 6 months the sixth and each succeeding year. Normally such time is routinely awarded but, in instances of major institutional rule violations, it could be revoked from either the minimum or maximum sentence.
- o Compensatory Good Time is time earned at a rate of 7 1/2 days per month, as set forth in Administrative Regulation 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.
- o Meritorious Good Time is time awarded at the discretion of the Director of IDOC in accordance with Section 1003-6-3(3) of the Code of Corrections. Administrative Regulation 864 outlines provisions for awarding such good time.

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

- o 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.
- o Under determinate sentencing or indeterminate sentencing eligible for Good Conduct Credits, an inmate with a 5 year sentence would be entitled to two and a half years of Good Conduct Credits. With Good Conduct Credits, he would have a projected sentence of two and a half years. Awards of Meritorious Good Time would further reduce the projected eligible release date.

Clearly, earning of Good Time does affect the length of stay, as does the administrative removal of time for misconduct. When determinate sentencing was passed, the assumption was that most inmates would earn at least 95% of the good time available to them. In other words, the nominal terms were approximately twice as long as they were intended to be. Because of the continuing prison population crunch in Illinois, the Department, through administrative action, in accordance with Administrative Regulation 864, has initiated a review of cases within 90 days of release for forced release from prison. As of March 19, 1982, 4,779 inmates have been granted forced release.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE UPDATE

1972-1980

TABLE A-1

CRIME INDEX AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-80
COOK COUNTY/DOWNSTATE/STATE TOTAL

	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Crime Index	Murder & Mansltr.	Volun. Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agrvt. Assault and Battery	Burglary Breaking or Entering	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	4,914.5	272,382	775	1,791	25,452	15,168	53,471	135,616	40,109	
	1973	5,426,900	5,497.1	298,320	952	1,885	26,360	16,485	64,018	142,649	45,971	
	1974	5,423,630	6,324.4	343,010	1,069	2,199	28,753	16,988	74,797	174,332	44,872	
	1975	5,432,183	6,437.6	349,702	920	1,954	24,703	15,609	74,725	188,389	43,402	
	1976	5,455,843	5,968.6	325,636	879	1,445	19,734	13,941	61,998	183,474	44,165	
	1977	5,461,843	5,740.2	313,520	895	1,453	18,635	13,100	61,354	172,762	45,321	
	1978	5,461,768	5,563.1	303,841	904	1,623	17,797	13,416	59,590	167,908	42,603	
	1979	5,461,768	5,662.5	307,086	938	2,052	16,919	14,355	60,521	166,645	45,656	
	1980	5,249,299	5,985.4	314,190	947	1,728	19,053	13,820	63,312	172,226	43,104	(2,747)*
	Downstate	1972	5,688,912	2,762.3	157,147	193	807	4,017	9,533	41,325	91,682	9,592
1973		5,748,260	3,194.1	183,607	205	786	4,775	11,896	50,786	103,354	11,805	
1974		5,707,370	3,882.0	221,558	249	854	5,948	13,242	63,973	123,526	13,766	
1975		5,712,817	4,312.6	246,369	251	913	6,216	10,770	68,677	146,162	13,380	
1976		5,773,157	4,071.9	235,080	275	938	4,867	10,347	59,805	146,424	12,424	
1977		5,784,157	4,046.1	234,033	224	977	5,135	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	
1980		6,102,342	4,568.7	278,799	259	1,304	5,493	13,170	76,467	169,072	13,034	(2,319)*
Total		1972	11,231,312	3,824.4	429,529	968	2,598	29,469	24,701	94,796	227,298	49,701
	1973	11,175,160	4,312.5	481,927	1,157	2,671	31,135	28,381	114,804	246,003	57,776	
	1974	11,131,000	5,072.0	564,568	1,318	3,053	34,701	30,230	138,770	297,858	58,638	
	1975	11,145,000	5,348.3	596,071	1,171	2,867	30,919	26,379	143,402	334,551	56,782	
	1976	11,229,000	4,993.5	560,716	1,154	2,383	24,601	24,288	121,803	329,898	56,589	
	1977	11,246,140	4,868.8	547,553	1,119	2,430	23,770	23,412	121,292	316,090	59,440	
	1978	11,243,000	4,855.2	545,874	1,150	2,629	22,829	24,418	124,245	314,438	56,165	
	1979	11,243,000	5,100.4	573,438	1,194	3,274	22,061	26,911	131,363	327,868	60,767	
	1980	11,351,641	5,223.8	592,989	1,206	3,032	24,546	26,990	139,779	341,298	56,138	(5,066)*

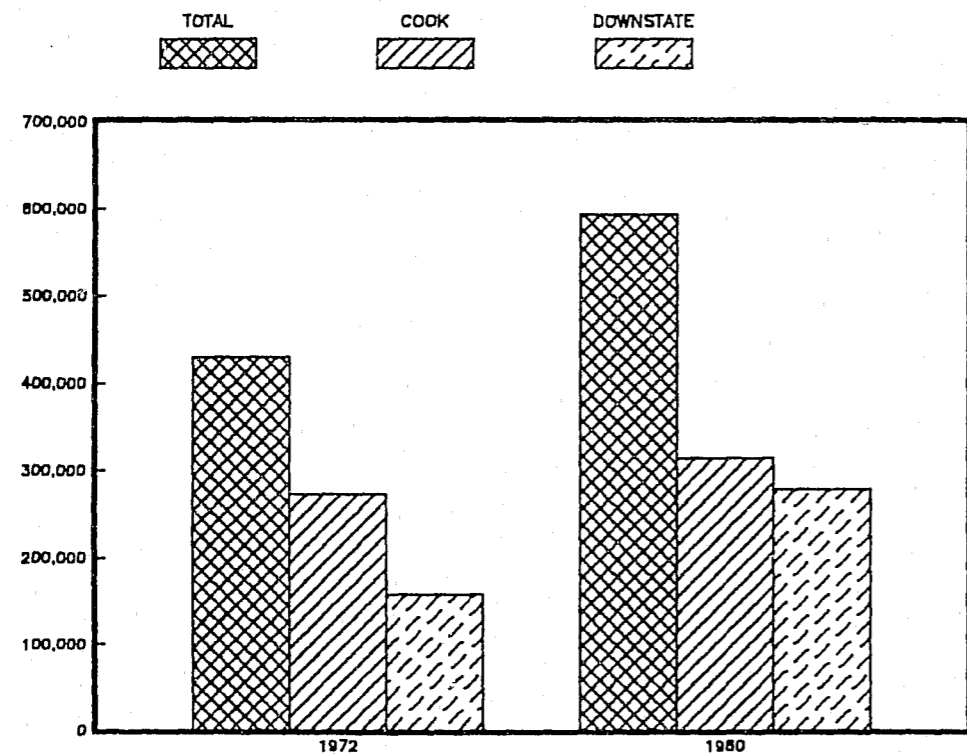
SOURCE: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1980
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1980

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

* New Violence category, not included in totals.

FIGURE A-1

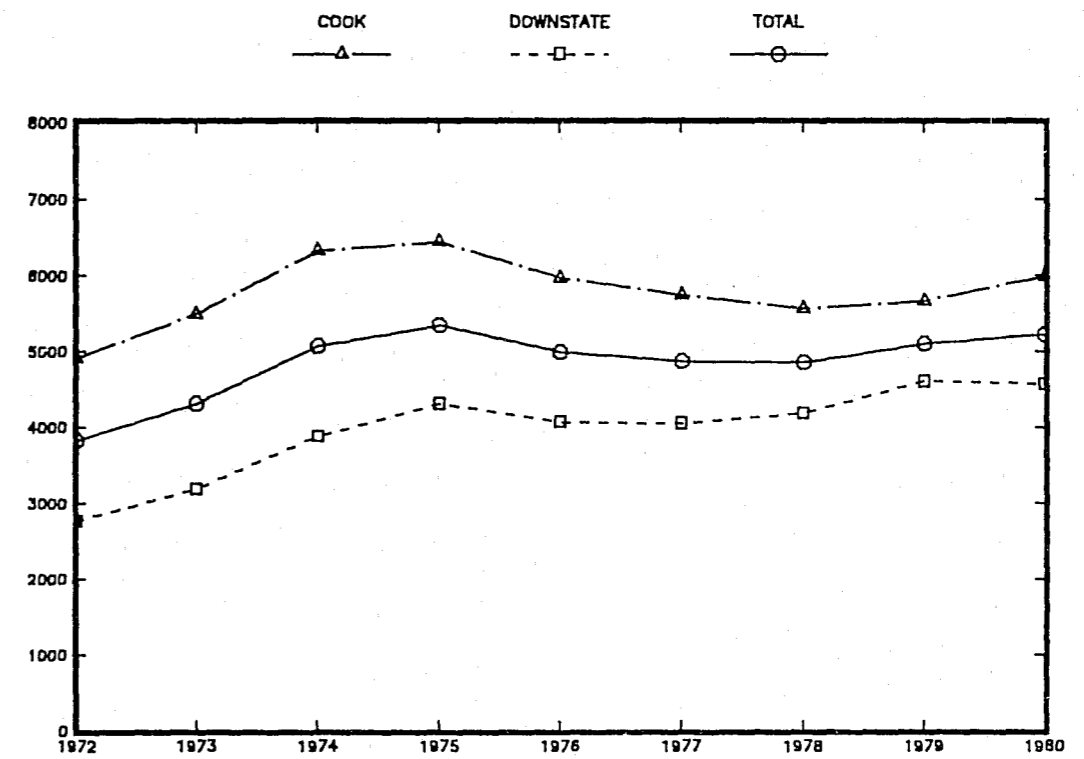
TOTAL CRIME VOLUME FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1980

FIGURE A-2

CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972 - 1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

TABLE A-2

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE INDEX AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1980
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Violent	Murder & Vol. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Agrvt. Assault and Battery	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	779.2	43,186	775	1,791	25,452	15,168	
	1973	5,426,900	841.8	45,682	952	1,885	26,360	16,485	
	1974	5,423,630	903.6	49,009	1,069	2,199	28,753	16,988	
	1975	5,432,183	795.0	43,186	920	1,954	24,703	15,609	
	1976	5,455,843	659.8	35,999	879	1,445	19,734	13,941	
	1977	5,461,843	624.0	34,083	895	1,453	18,635	13,100	
	1978	5,461,768	617.7	33,740	904	1,623	17,797	13,416	
	1979	5,461,768	627.3	34,264	938	2,052	16,919	14,355	
	1980	5,249,299	677.2	35,548	947	1,728	19,053	13,820	(2,747)*
Downstate	1972	5,688,912	255.8	14,550	193	807	4,017	9,533	
	1973	5,748,260	307.3	17,662	205	786	4,775	11,896	
	1974	5,707,370	355.6	20,293	249	854	5,948	13,242	
	1975	5,712,817	317.7	18,150	251	913	6,216	10,770	
	1976	5,773,157	284.5	16,427	275	938	4,867	10,347	
	1977	5,784,157	287.8	16,648	224	977	5,135	10,312	
	1978	5,781,232	299.0	17,286	246	1,006	5,032	11,002	
	1979	5,781,232	331.7	19,176	256	1,222	5,142	12,556	
	1980	6,102,342	331.4	20,226	259	1,304	5,493	13,170	(2,319)*
Total	1972	11,231,312	514.1	57,736	968	2,598	29,469	24,701	
	1973	11,175,160	566.8	63,344	1,157	2,671	31,135	28,381	
	1974	11,131,000	622.6	69,302	1,318	3,053	34,701	30,230	
	1975	11,145,000	550.3	61,336	1,171	2,867	30,919	26,379	
	1976	11,229,000	466.9	52,426	1,154	2,383	24,601	24,288	
	1977	11,246,140	451.1	50,731	1,119	2,430	23,770	23,412	
	1978	11,243,000	453.8	51,026	1,150	2,629	22,829	24,418	
	1979	11,243,000	475.3	53,440	1,194	3,274	22,061	26,911	
	1980	11,351,641	491.3	55,774	1,206	3,032	24,546	26,990	(5,066)*

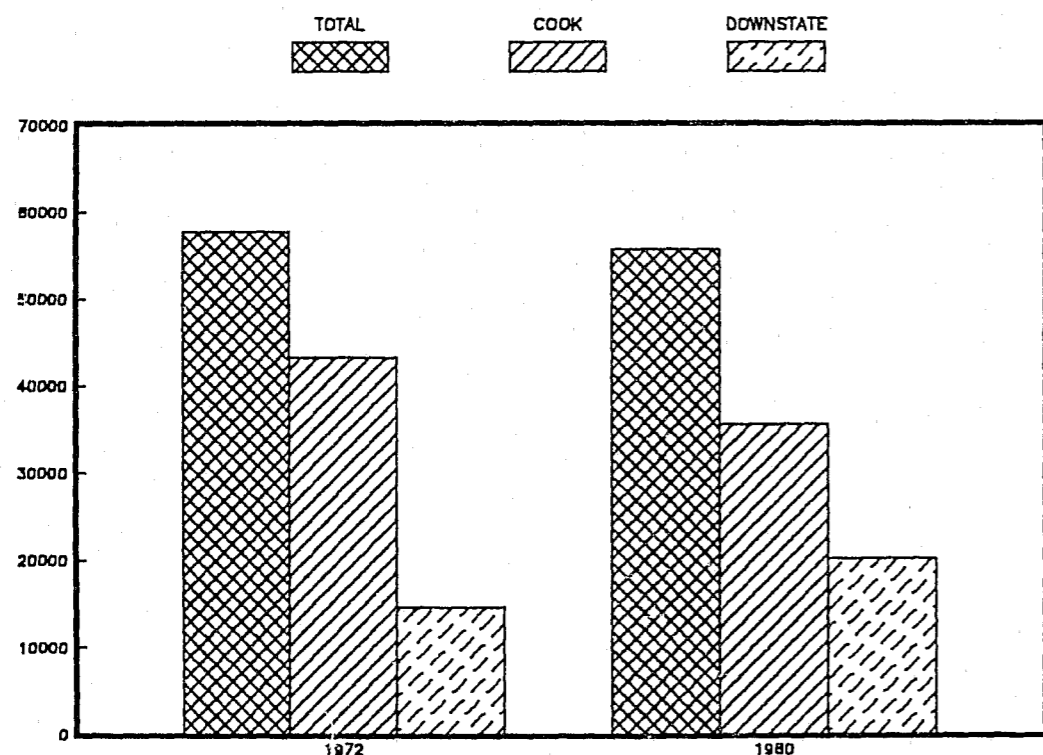
3-10-82
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Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1980

*New Violence Category, but numbers are not included in total.

FIGURE A-3

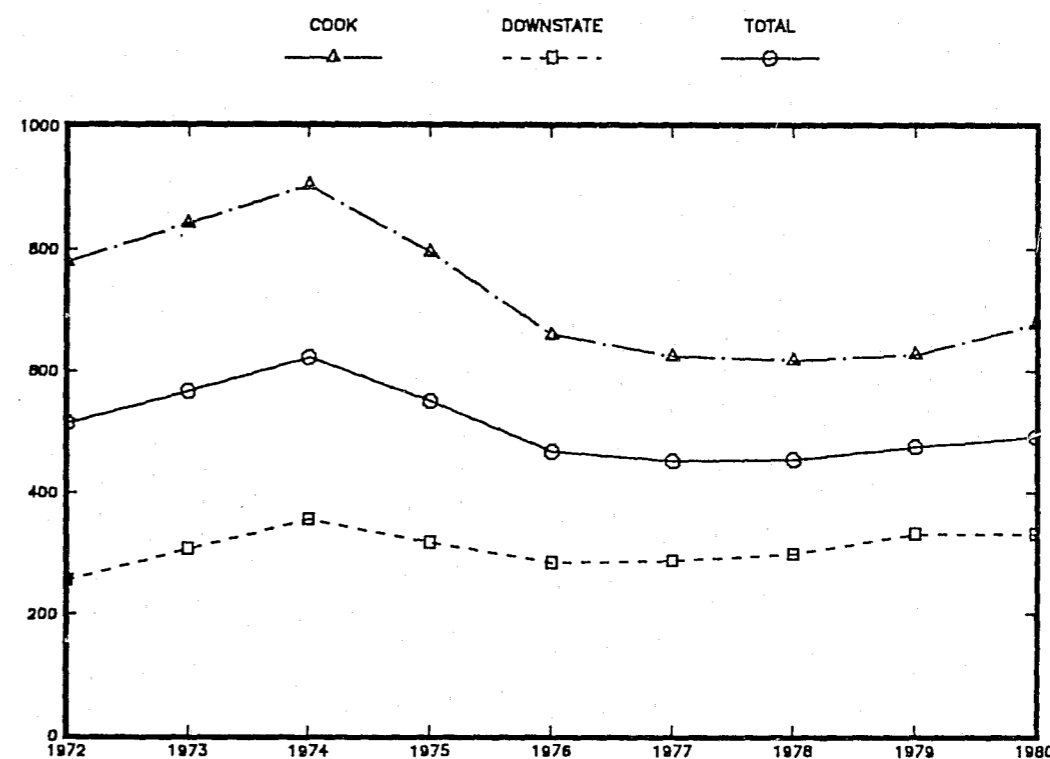
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

FIGURE A-4

VIOLENT CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972 - 1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

TABLE A-3

CRIMES OF PROPERTY INDEX AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1980
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
	1980	5,249,299	5,308.2	278,642	63,312	172,226	43,104
	Down-state	1972	5,688,912	2,506.6	142,599	41,325	91,682	9,592
1973		5,748,260	2,886.9	165,945	50,786	103,354	11,805
1974		5,707,370	3,526.4	201,265	63,973	123,526	13,766
1975		5,712,817	3,994.9	228,219	68,677	146,162	13,380
1976		5,773,157	3,787.4	218,653	59,805	146,424	12,424
1977		5,784,157	3,758.3	217,385	59,938	143,328	14,119
1978		5,781,232	3,887.5	224,747	64,655	146,530	13,562
1979		5,781,232	4,275.5	247,176	70,842	161,223	15,111
1980		6,102,342	4,237.3	258,573	76,467	169,072	13,034
Total		1972	11,231,312	3,310.3	371,795	94,796	227,298	49,701
	1973	11,175,160	3,745.7	418,583	114,804	246,003	57,776
	1974	11,131,000	4,449.4	495,266	138,770	297,858	58,638
	1975	11,145,000	4,798.0	534,735	143,402	334,551	56,782
	1976	11,229,000	4,526.6	508,290	121,803	329,898	56,589
	1977	11,246,140	4,417.7	496,822	121,292	316,090	59,440
	1978	11,243,000	4,401.4	494,848	124,245	314,438	56,165
	1979	11,243,000	4,625.1	519,998	131,363	327,868	60,767
	1980	11,351,641	4,732.5	537,215	139,779	341,298	56,138

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Crime In Illinois, 1972-1980

FIGURE A-5

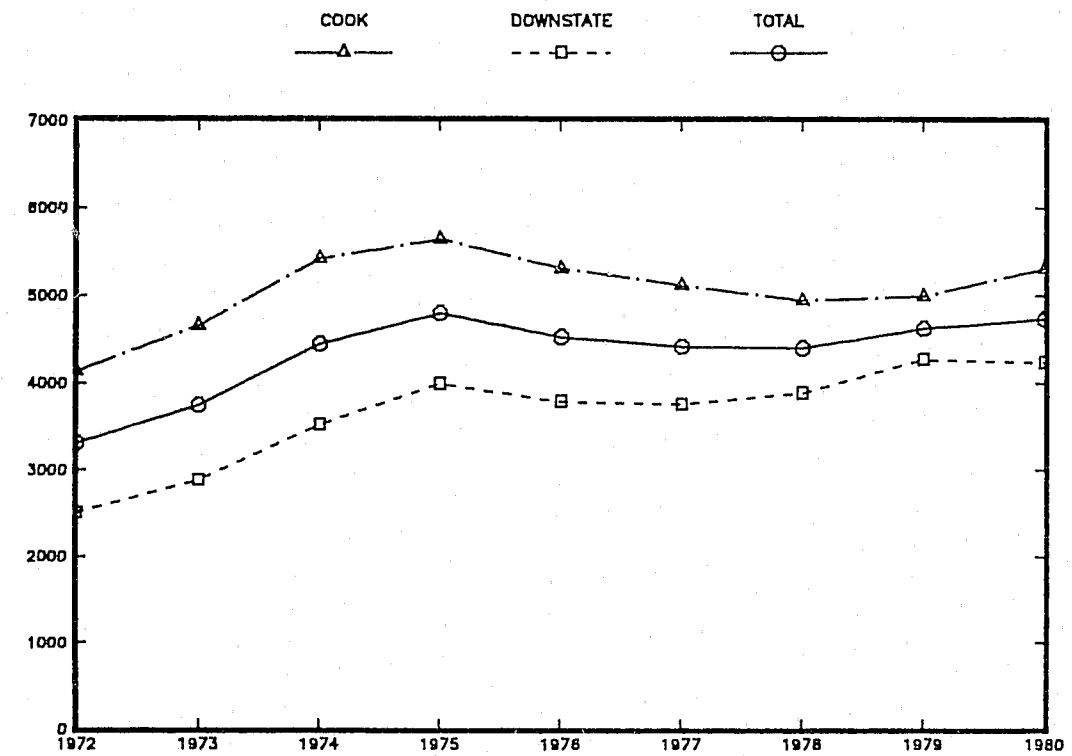
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

FIGURE A-6

PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972 - 1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

CRIME ARREST INDEX AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1980
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

TABLE A-4

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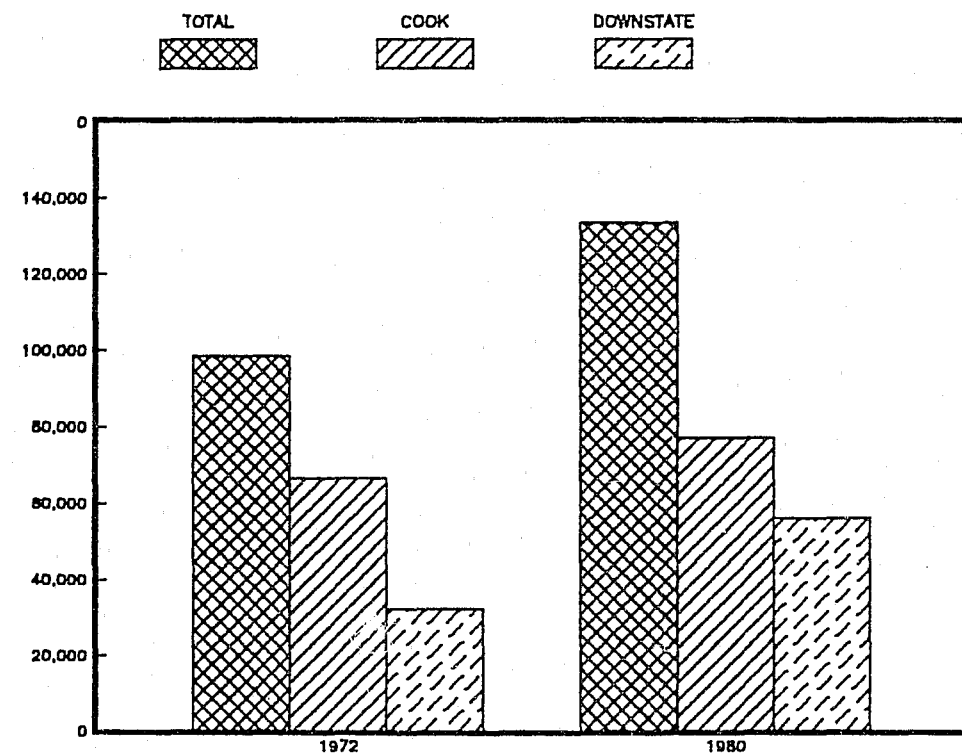
Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Arrest Index	Murder & Volun. Manslau.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Burglary Breaking or Entering	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arso
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	1,198.5	66,428	998	1,145	8,736	6,736	11,994	32,618	4,546	
	1973	5,426,900	1,227.4	66,610	1,077	757	8,383	6,066	12,828	33,229	4,270	
	1974	5,423,630	1,420.5	77,044	1,234	940	9,382	5,674	14,293	41,445	4,076	
	1975	5,432,183	1,473.7	80,052	1,280	917	9,265	5,428	14,467	44,129	4,566	
	1976	5,455,843	1,392.5	75,973	1,231	915	8,284	3,392	13,835	42,835	5,615	
	1977	5,461,843	1,349.1	73,688	1,058	707	7,390	2,100	15,453	41,823	5,157	
	1978	5,461,768	1,394.7	76,176	1,074	833	7,128	2,680	12,020	46,101	6,340	
	1979	5,461,768	1,378.8	75,305	1,037	978	7,160	3,101	11,692	45,892	5,445	
	1980	5,249,299	1,471.3	77,235*	1,050	1,200	7,868	1,955	12,960	47,577	4,625	(344)*
Down-state	1972	5,688,912	565.3	32,159	195	336	1,191	4,788	5,431	18,696	1,522	
	1973	5,748,260	621.9	35,748	163	369	1,280	5,744	6,527	20,019	1,646	
	1974	5,707,370	746.6	42,609	226	287	1,750	6,273	8,219	24,082	1,772	
	1975	5,712,817	806.3	46,062	225	327	1,853	5,008	9,155	27,907	1,586	
	1976	5,773,157	750.0	43,298	236	358	1,495	4,891	8,256	26,656	1,406	
	1977	5,784,157	741.1	42,866	195	325	1,563	4,612	7,855	26,761	1,555	
	1978	5,781,232	772.2	44,640	183	344	1,728	5,074	8,566	27,017	1,728	
	1979	5,781,232	816.0	47,176	248	417	1,507	5,555	8,677	29,203	1,569	
	1980	6,102,342	920.2	56,151*	182	406	1,601	5,615	10,808	36,216	1,323	(457)*
Total	1972	11,244,000	876.8	98,587	1,193	1,481	9,927	11,179	17,425	51,314	6,068	
	1973	11,176,000	915.9	102,358	1,240	1,126	9,663	11,810	19,355	53,248	5,916	
	1974	11,131,000	1,074.9	119,653	1,460	1,227	11,132	11,947	22,512	65,627	5,848	
	1975	11,145,000	1,131.6	126,114	1,505	1,244	11,119	10,436	23,622	72,036	6,152	
	1976	11,229,000	1,062.2	119,271	1,467	1,273	9,779	8,283	21,937	69,491	7,021	
	1977	11,245,000	1,036.5	116,554	1,253	1,032	8,953	6,712	23,308	68,584	6,712	
	1978	11,243,000	1,074.6	120,816	1,257	1,177	8,856	7,754	20,586	73,118	8,068	
	1979	11,243,000	1,089.4	122,481	1,285	1,395	8,667	8,656	20,369	75,095	7,014	
	1980	11,351,641	1,175.8	133,473*	1,232	1,606	9,474	7,587	23,775	83,847	5,952	(801)*

3/10/82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1980

*Arson is a new category for 1980 which is not included in totals, allowing for comparison with prior years data.

FIGURE A-7

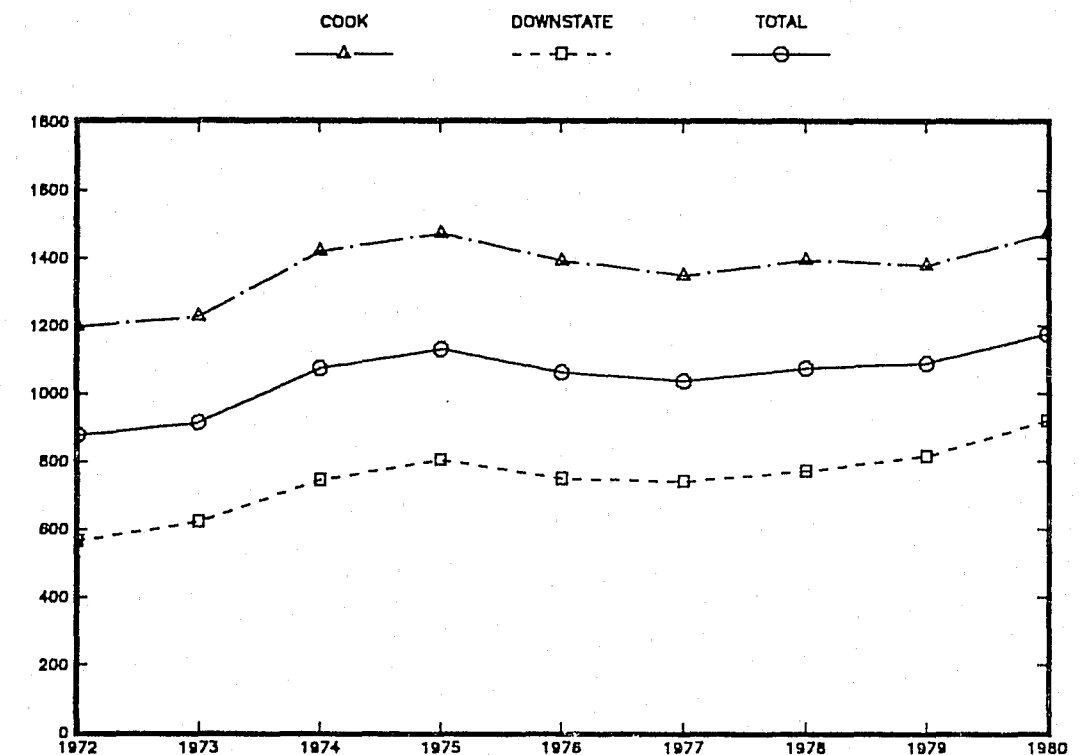
TOTAL ARREST VOLUME FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

FIGURE A-8

CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS - PART 1
1972 - 1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

TABLE A-5

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARREST INDEX AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1980
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

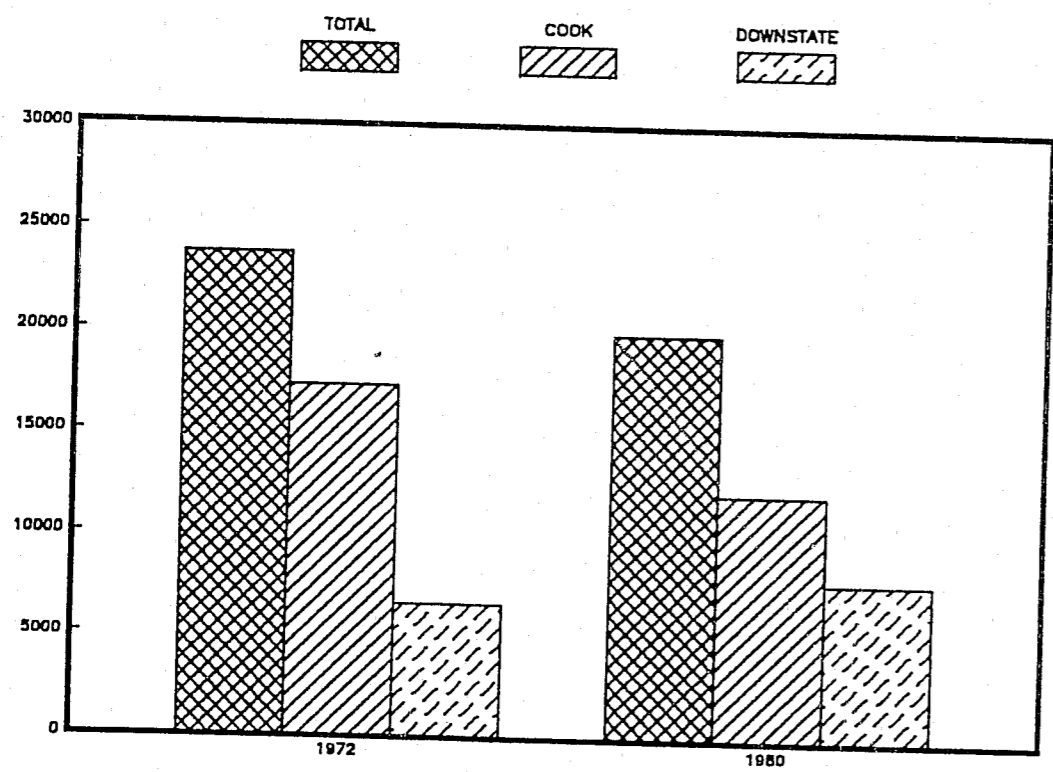
Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Violent	Murder & Volun. Manslau.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	311.6	17,270	998	1,145	8,736	6,391	
	1973	5,426,900	300.0	16,283	1,077	757	8,383	6,066	
	1974	5,423,630	317.7	17,230	1,234	940	9,382	5,674	
	1975	5,432,183	310.9	16,890	1,280	917	9,265	5,428	
	1976	5,455,843	253.3	13,822	1,231	915	8,283	3,392	
	1977	5,461,843	206.1	11,255	1,058	707	7,390	2,100	
	1978	5,461,768	214.5	11,715	1,074	833	7,128	2,680	
	1979	5,461,768	223.8	12,276	1,037	978	7,160	3,101	
	1980	5,249,299	230.0	12,073	1,050	1,200	7,868	1,955	(344)*
	Downstate	1972	5,688,912	114.4	6,510	195	336	1,191	4,788
1973		5,748,260	131.4	7,556	163	369	1,280	5,744	
1974		5,707,370	149.6	8,536	226	287	1,750	6,273	
1975		5,712,817	129.8	7,414	225	327	1,854	5,008	
1976		5,773,157	120.9	6,980	236	358	1,495	4,891	
1977		5,784,157	115.7	6,695	195	325	1,563	4,612	
1978		5,781,232	126.8	7,329	183	344	1,728	5,074	
1979		5,781,232	133.7	7,727	248	417	1,507	5,555	
1980		6,102,342	127.9	7,804	182	406	1,601	5,615	(457)*
Total		1972	11,231,312	211.7	23,780	1,193	1,481	9,927	11,179
	1973	11,175,160	213.3	23,839	1,230	1,126	9,663	11,810	
	1974	11,131,000	231.5	25,766	1,360	1,227	11,132	11,947	
	1975	11,145,000	218.1	24,304	1,505	1,244	11,119	10,436	
	1976	11,229,000	185.3	20,802	1,467	1,273	9,779	8,283	
	1977	11,246,140	159.6	17,950	1,253	1,032	8,953	6,712	
	1978	11,243,000	169.4	19,044	1,257	1,177	8,856	7,754	
	1979	11,243,000	177.9	20,003	1,285	1,295	8,667	8,656	
	1980	11,351,641	175.3	19,899	1,232	1,606	9,474	7,587	(801)*

3/10/82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement
UCR Data, 1972-1980

*Arson is a new category for 1980 which is not included in totals, allowing for comparison with prior years data.

FIGURE A-9

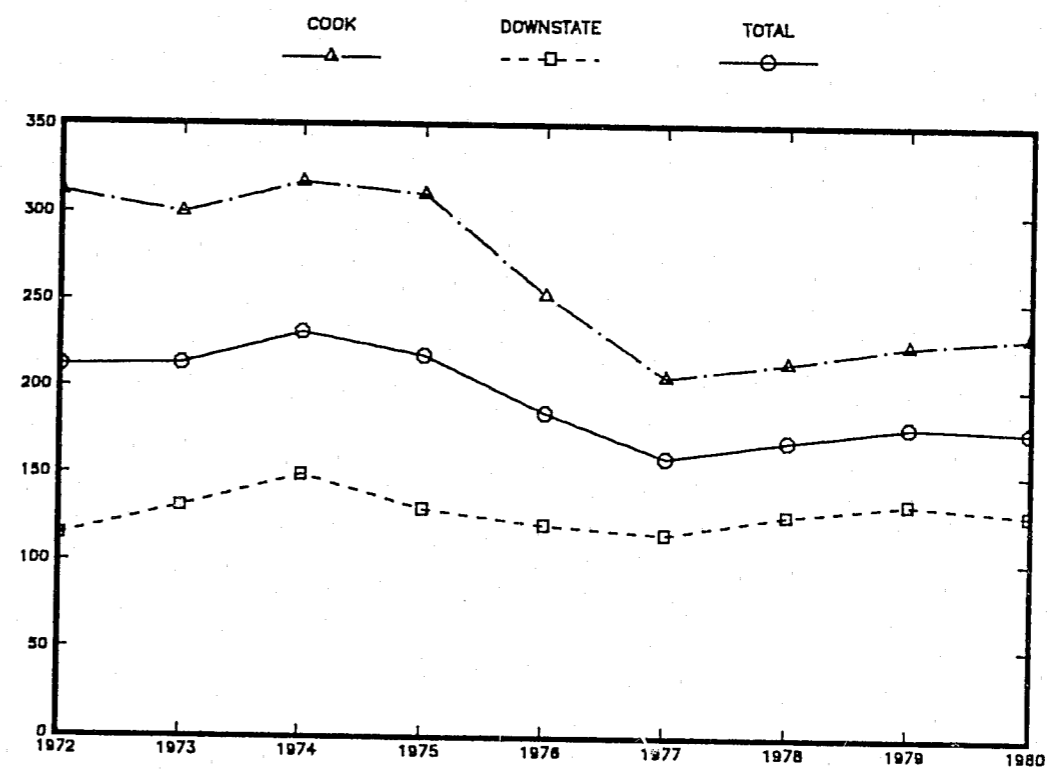
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

FIGURE A-10

VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

TABLE A-6

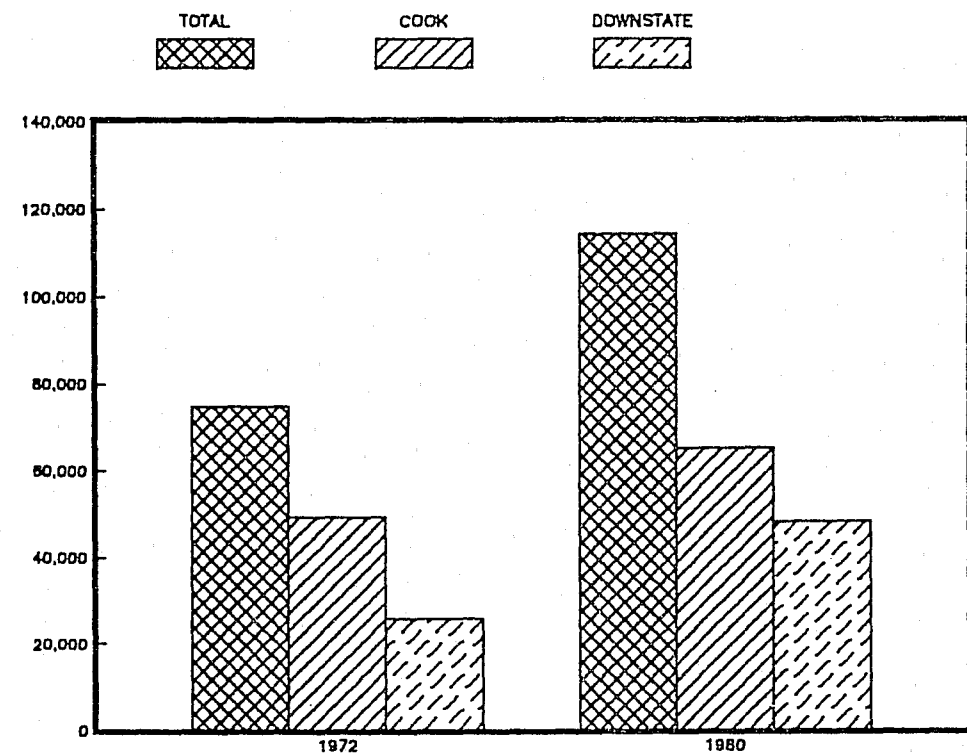
CRIMES OF PROPERTY ARREST INDEX AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1980
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

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	41,835	5,615
	1977	5,461,843	1,143.1	62,433	15,453	41,823	5,157
	1978	5,461,768	1,180.2	64,461	12,020	46,101	6,340
	1979	5,461,768	1,154.0	63,029	11,692	45,892	5,445
	1980	5,249,299	1,231.3	65,162	12,960	47,577	4,625
	Downstate	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
1980		6,102,342	792.3	48,347	10,808	36,216	1,323
Total		1972	11,231,312	666.1	74,807	17,425	51,314	6,068
	1973	11,175,160	702.6	78,519	19,355	53,248	5,916
	1974	11,131,000	843.5	93,887	22,512	65,527	5,848
	1975	11,145,000	913.5	101,810	23,622	72,036	6,152
	1976	11,229,000	876.7	98,449	21,937	69,491	7,021
	1977	11,246,140	876.8	98,604	23,308	68,584	6,712
	1978	11,243,000	905.2	101,772	20,586	73,118	8,068
	1979	11,243,000	911.5	102,478	20,369	75,095	7,014
	1980	11,351,641	1,007.5	114,380	23,775	83,847	5,952

3/10/82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
Source: Derived from Law Enforcement
UCR Data, 1972-1980

FIGURE A-11

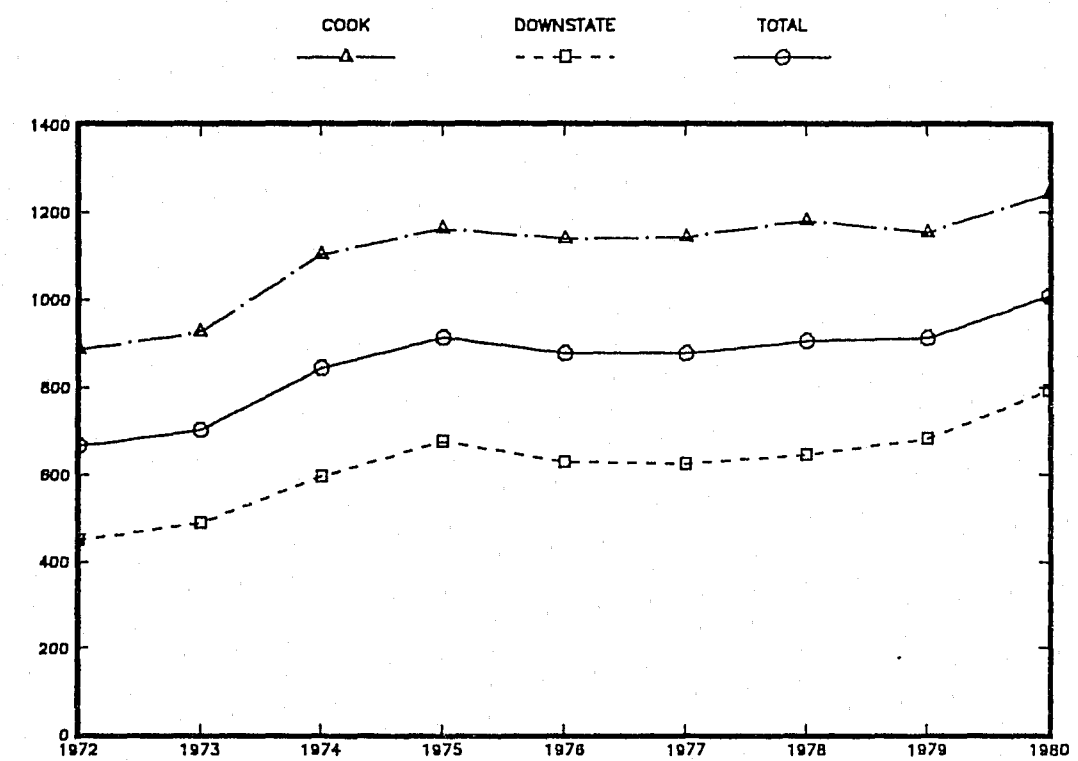
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1980

FIGURE A-12

PROPERTY CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1980

TABLE A-7

DISPOSITIONS OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1970-1980
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	10,455	62.8	350	2.1
	1977	17,235	5,429	31.5	11,725	68.0	81*	0.5
	1978	18,926	6,331	33.5	12,517	66.1	78*	0.4
	1979	19,412	5,489	28.3	13,775	71.0	148	0.8
	1980	21,767	6,213	28.5	15,184	70.0	370	0.2
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	62.3	8,154	37.4	38	0.1
	1977	20,773	12,282	59.1	8,453	40.7	38	0.2
	1978	19,585	11,077	56.6	8,465	43.2	43	0.2
	1979	22,489	13,677	60.8	8,771	39.0	41	0.2
	1980	27,409	16,810	61.3	10,530	38.4	69	0.3
Total	1970	12,865	6,279	48.8	6,585**	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
	1980	49,176	23,023	46.8	25,714	52.2	439	0.9

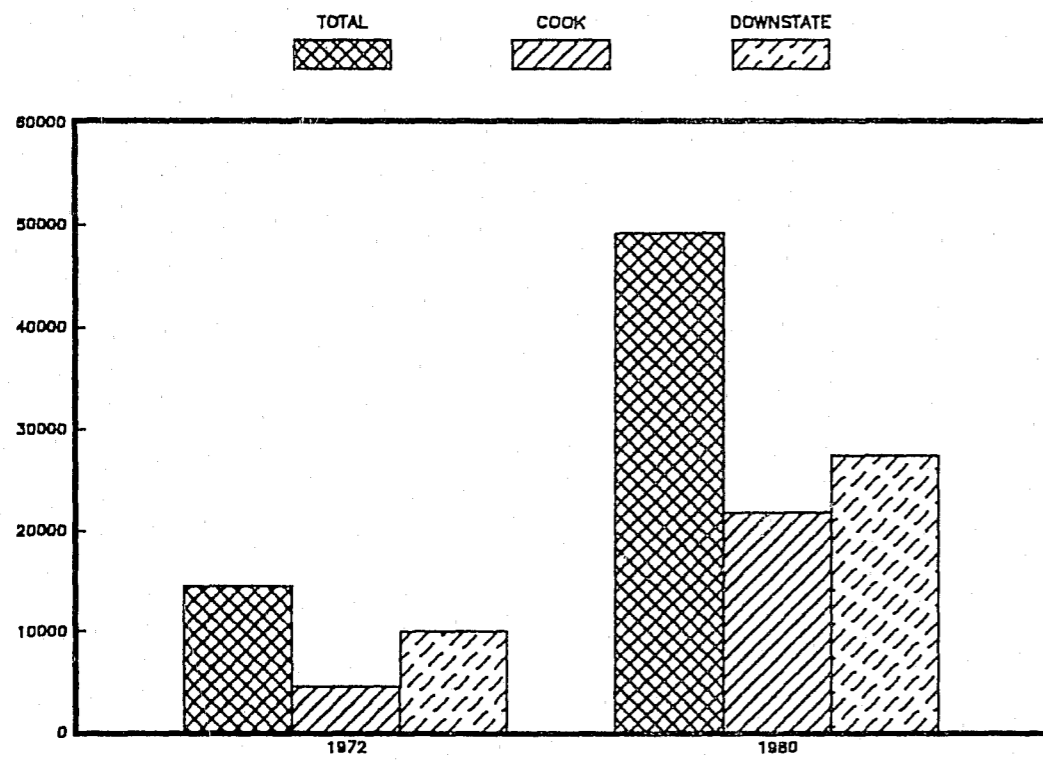
3/10/82

Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
Source: Annual Reports, Supreme Court
of Illinois, 1970-1980

Refers to missing data
* Refers to incomplete data
**Includes misdemeanants

FIGURE A-13

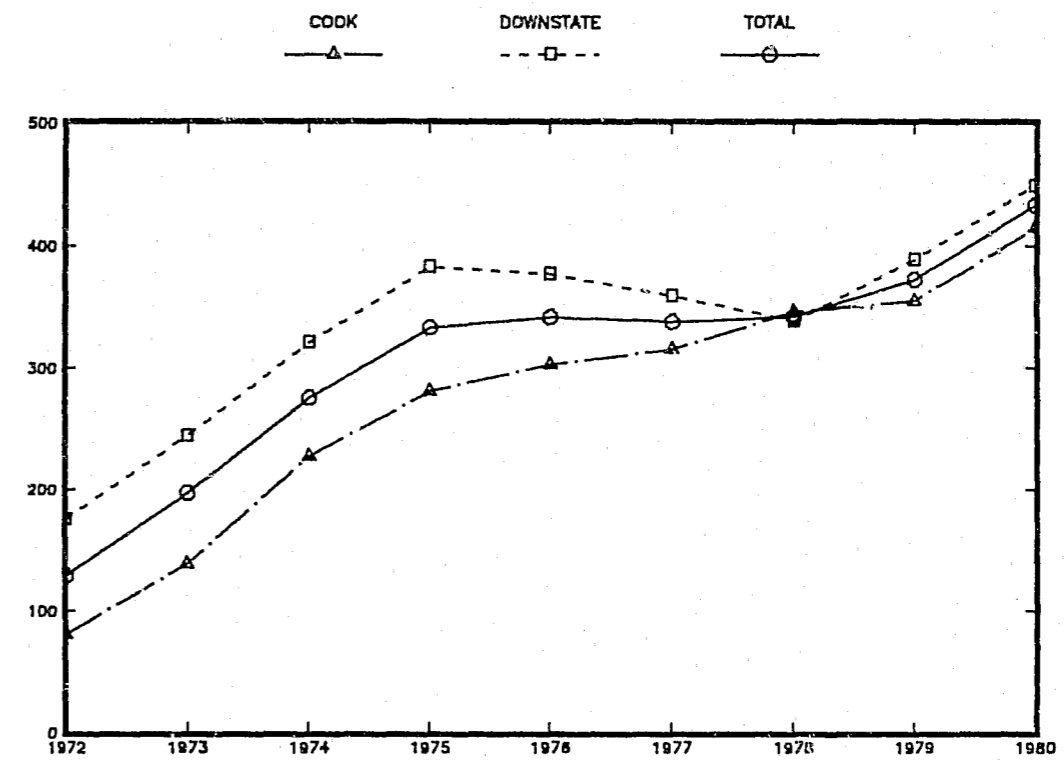
DISPOSITION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1980

FIGURE A-14

DISPOSITION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1972-1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1980

TABLE A-8

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973-1980
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

180

Geog. Area		SENTENCES												
Year	Death	Imprison.	Imprison. and Fine	Periodic Imprison. (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. (Local Corr. Inst.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Local Inst.)	Probation or Conditional Discharge W/Periodic Imprison.	Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discret. Conditions	Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discret. Conditions	Found Unfit to be Sentenced or Executed	Other*	Total Sentences	
Cook County	1973	-	2,045	13	-	84	-	226	-	2,122	179	-	4,669	
	1974	-	2,766	13	-	149	-	636	-	4,274	-	-	7,838	
	1975	-	3,603	-	9	3	-	257	1,124	4,700	-	193	9,889	
	1976	-	4,474	7	-	1	-	80	1,557	4,176	-	159	10,455	
	1977	1	5,033	5	4	0	144	5	1,982	262	4,274	2	13	17,725
	1978	0	5,536	-	-	210	-	2,435	348	3,975	1	14	12,517	
	1979	8	5,696	0	0	0	461	0	2,532	403	4,614	0	61	13,775
	1980	21	6,500	0	0	0	72	1	3,074	580	4,934	0	2	15,184
Downstate	1973	0	1,242	78	144	7	93	94	340	1,595	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	-	2,873	123	85	6	47	105	1,045	2,725	1,140	2	0	8,151
	1977	0	2,679	67	53	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	2,725	62	26	8	65	77	968	4,369	487	3	8	8,802
	1980	8	3,254	38	19	3	67	80	1,164	5,445	438	1	13	10,530
Total	1973	-	3,287	91	-	-	177	-	566	-	2,685	180	-	8,826
	1974	-	4,675	117	-	-	202	-	1,161	-	5,215	-	-	13,571
	1975	-	6,237	-	148	-	59	-	1,148	3,830	5,602	-	200	17,384
	1976	-	7,347	130	-	7	48	-	1,125	4,282	5,316	-	167	18,606
	1977	1	7,712	72	57	10	219	113	3,063	3,797	5,105	3	22	20,174
	1978	3	8,306	-	-	-	295	-	3,741	3,868	4,556	4	32	20,982
	1979	12	8,421	62	26	8	526	77	3,500	4,772	5,101	3	72	22,577
	1980	29	9,754	38	19	3	139	81	4,238	6,025	5,372	1	15	25,714

-Refers to missing data
* Refers to variance in totals

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois; 1973-1980

TABLE A-9

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1973-1980
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

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

-Refers to missing data

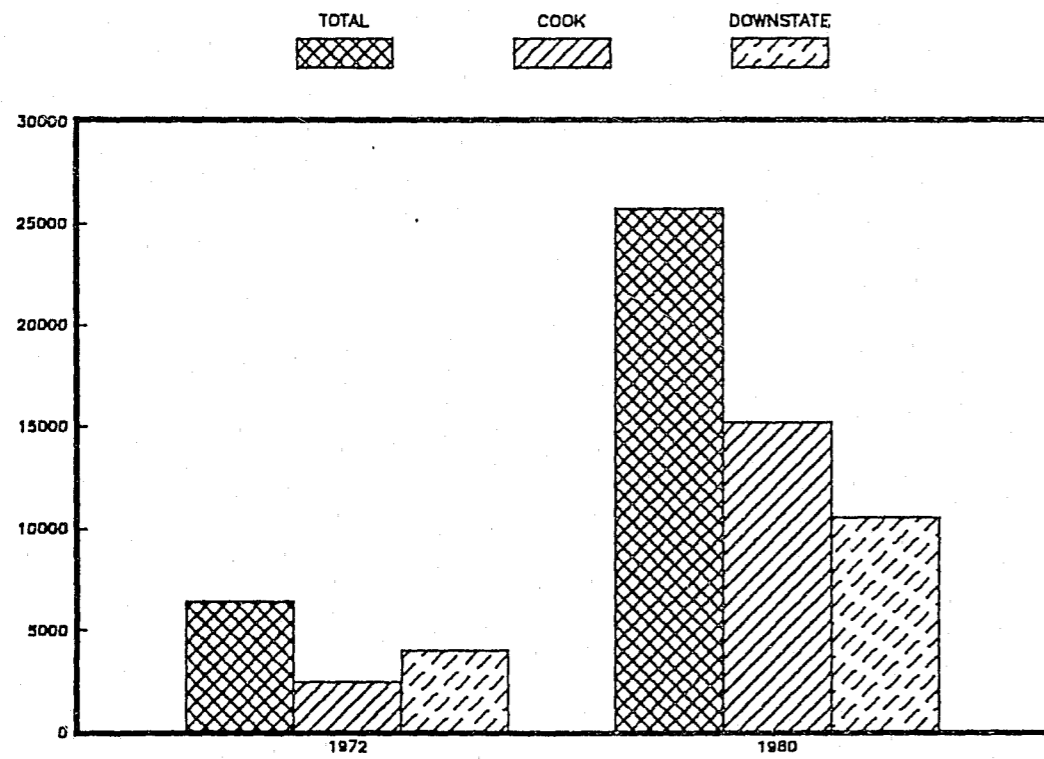
3-10-82

Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1973-1980

FIGURE A-15

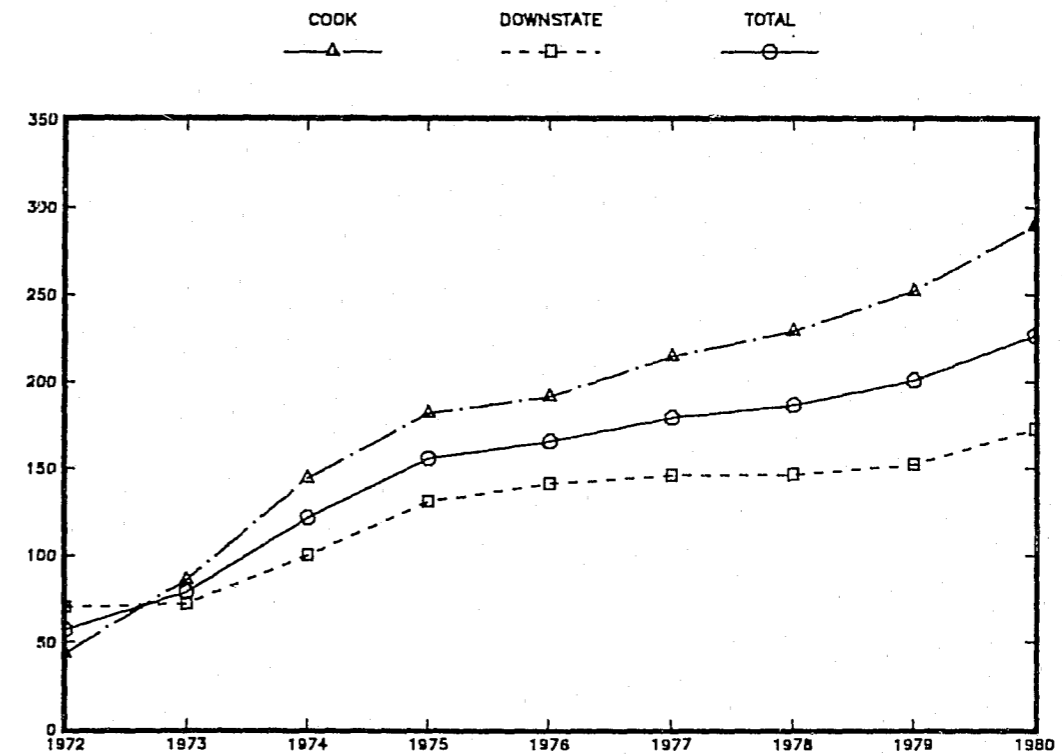
CONVICTION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1980

FIGURE A-16

CONVICTION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1972-1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1980

TABLE A-10

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
	1980	21	6,500	273	1,840	215	2,159	1,419	594
	% Change			+215.8					
Downstate	1973	0	1,471	55	0	283	615	415	103
	1974	-	2,158	55	0	399	965	615	124
	1975	-	2,871	63	0	513	1,313	853	129
	1976	-	3,087	80	0	412	1,424	1,018	153
	1977	0	2,809	76	0	489	1,158	892	194
	1978	3	2,862	63	210	272	1,113	977	227
	1979	4	2,821	54	371	167	1,016	931	282
	1980	8	3,314	100	429	105	1,155	1,155	370
	% Change			+125.2					
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
	1980	29	9,814	373	2,269	320	3,314	2,574	964
	% Change			+178.0					

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1973-1980

TABLE A-11

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
	1980	73	0	0	1	21	37	14
	% Change	-13.0						
	Down-state	1973	197	1	0	55	59	62	20
1974		95	-	0	7	36	46	6
1975		114	-	0	8	36	53	17
1976		152	-	0	1	50	73	28
1977		183	-	0	7	51	96	29
1978		176	0	0	8	54	85	29
1979		142	0	0	5	57	56	24
1980		147	0	0	4	39	68	36
% Change		-25.3						
Total		1973	271	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	244	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	153	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	332	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	386	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	603	0	0	45	199	200	159
	1980	220	0	0	5	60	105	50
	% Change	-18.8						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois
1973-1980

TABLE A-12

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					
			Class Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	226	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	636	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	257	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	1,982	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	2,435	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	2,532	0	0	21	1,203	1,104	204
	1980	3,074	0	0	57	1,575	1,203	239
	% Change	+1,260.1						
	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
1980		1,164	0	0	41	470	459	194
% Change		+242.3						
Total		1973	566	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	1,161	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	1,148	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	1,125	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	3,063	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	3,741	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	3,500	0	0	51	1,611	1,516	322
	1980	4,238	0	0	98	2,045	1,662	433
	% Change	+648.7						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois
1973-1980

TABLE A-13

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION BY CLASS
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Probation /Jail	FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PROBATION BY CLASS					
			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
	1980	5,514	0	0	48	1,845	2,980	641
% Change		+159.8						
Down-state	1973	2,158	1	0	161	768	904	324
	1974	2,945	-	0	93	1,106	1,412	334
	1975	3,608	-	0	103	1,284	1,788	433
	1976	3,865	-	0	82	1,264	2,066	453
	1977	4,366	-	0	78	1,366	2,208	714
	1978	4,101	0	0	58	1,287	2,084	672
	1979	4,856	0	0	93	1,523	2,426	814
	1980	5,883	0	0	92	1,825	2,813	1,153
% Change		+172.6						
Total	1973	4,280	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	7,219	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	9,432	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	9,598	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	8,902	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	8,424	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	8,873	0	0	163	3,351	5,241	1,118
	1980	11,397	0	0	140	3,670	5,793	1,794
% Change		+236.7						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois
1973-1980

TABLE A-14

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1980
Circuit/Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Circuit	County	Felony Convictions	FELONY CONVICTIONS											
			Death		Prison		Jail		Probation/Jail		Probation		Other	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1st		557	0	0	163	29.3	9	1.6	37	6.6	344	61.8	4	0.7
2nd		372	0	0	130	34.9	12	3.2	18	4.8	212	57.0	0	0
3rd		641	0	0	240	37.4	5	0.8	95	14.8	301	47.0	0	0
4th		446	0	0	121	27.1	17	3.8	96	21.5	211	47.3	1	0.2
5th		451	1	0.2	124	27.5	7	1.6	65	14.4	254	56.3	0	0
6th		540	0	0	261	48.3	4	0.7	85	15.7	190	35.2	0	0
7th		545	0	0	232	42.6	0	0	24	4.4	289	53.0	0	0
8th		265	0	0	64	24.2	6	2.3	58	21.9	137	51.7	0	0
9th		397	0	0	103	25.9	5	1.3	29	7.3	257	64.7	3	0.8
10th		802	0	0	278	34.7	5	0.6	122	15.2	397	49.5	0	0
11th		487	0	0	190	39.0	5	1.0	45	9.2	247	50.7	0	0
12th		727	1	0.1	204	28.1	10	1.4	29	4.0	483	66.4	0	0
13th		192	0	0	78	40.6	6	3.1	21	10.9	87	45.3	0	0
14th		465	0	0	94	20.2	1	0.2	17	3.7	353	75.9	0	0
15th		341	0	0	118	34.6	11	3.2	74	21.7	137	40.2	1	0.3
16th		497	0	0	106	21.3	18	3.6	88	17.7	283	56.9	2	0.4
17th		454	0	0	157	34.6	3	0.7	64	14.1	229	50.4	1	0.2
18th		879	1	0.1	263	29.9	11	1.3	16	1.8	587	66.8	1	0.1
19th		802	2	0.2	204	25.4	11	1.4	165	20.6	419	52.2	1	0.1
20th		670	3	0.4	184	27.5	1	0.1	16	2.4	466	69.6	0	0
	Downstate Total	10,530	8	0.1	3,314	31.5	147	1.4	1,164	11.1	5,883	55.9	14	0.1
	Cook County	15,184	21	0.1	6,500	42.8	73	0.5	3,074	20.2	5,514	36.3	2	0.01
	State Total	25,714	29	0.1	9,814	38.2	220	0.9	4,238	16.5	11,397	44.3	16	0.1

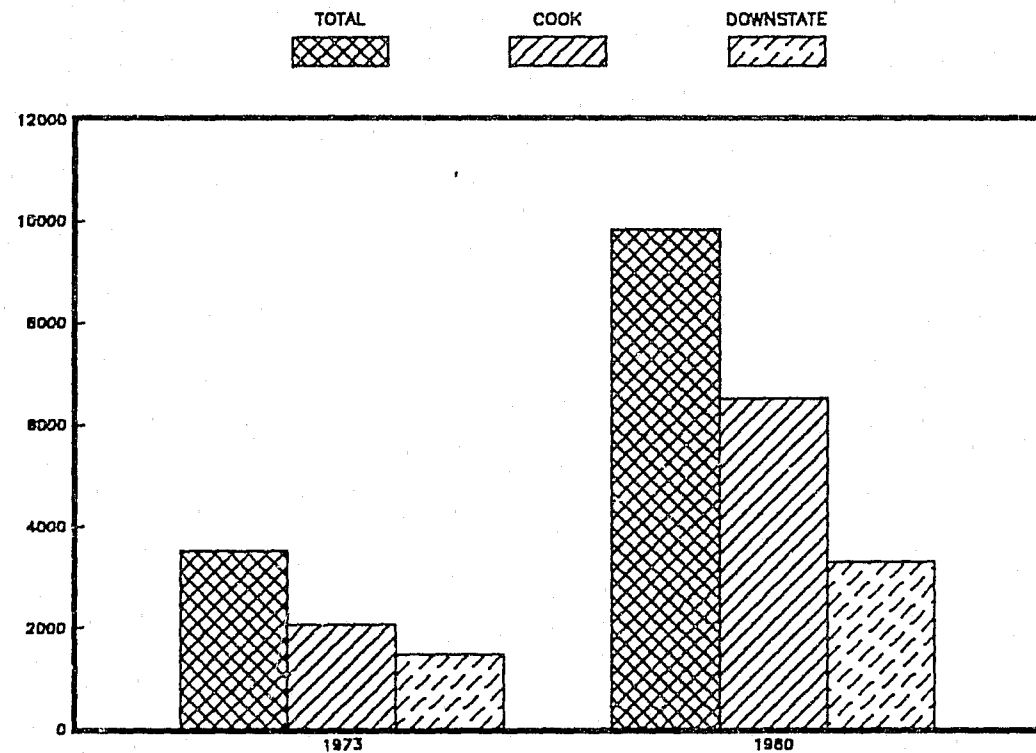
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Source: Derived from Annual Reports
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1980

FIGURE A-17

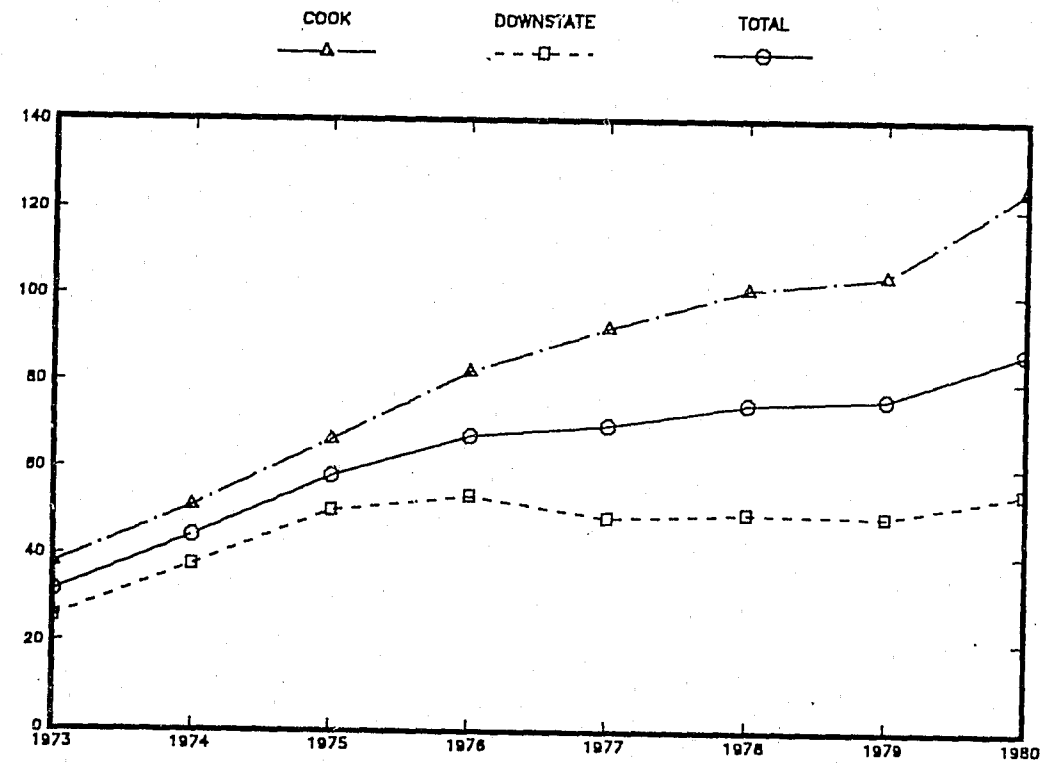
IMPRISONMENT TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1973-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1980

FIGURE A-18

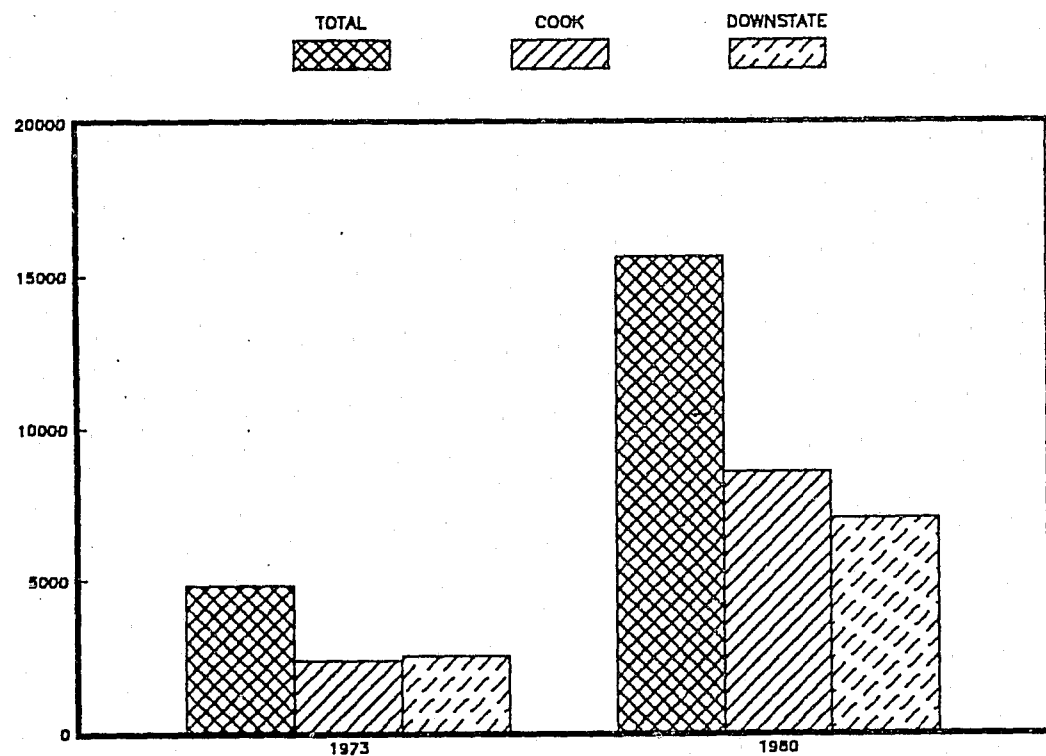
IMPRISONMENT RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973-1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1980

FIGURE A-19

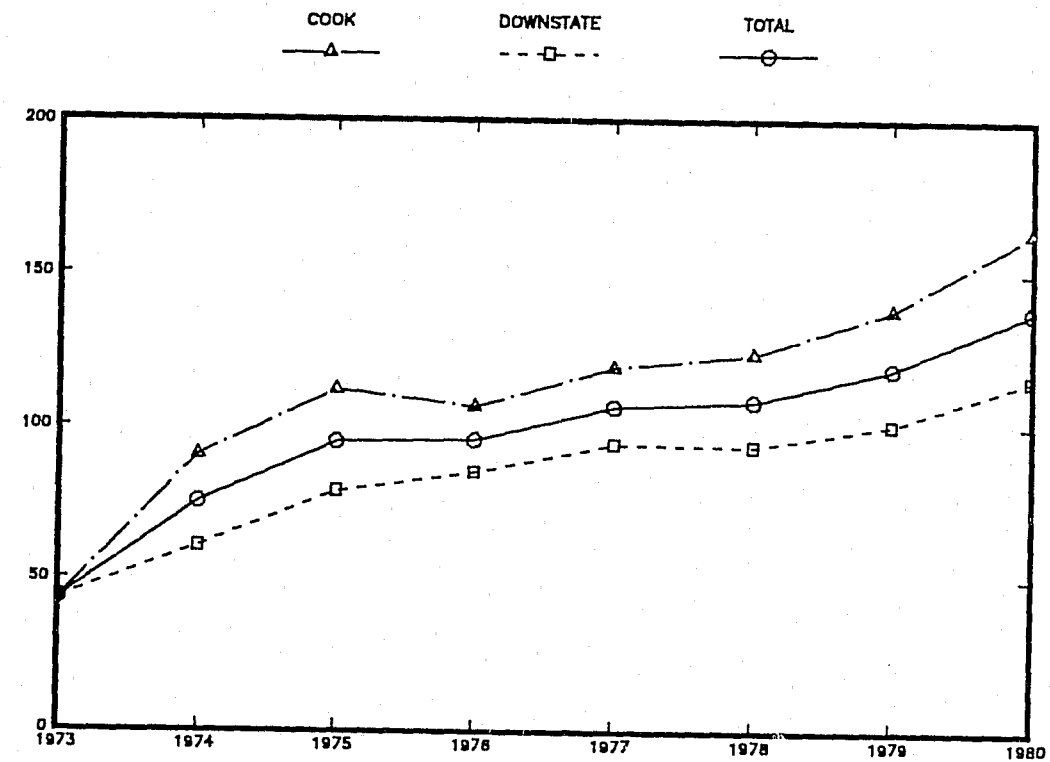
PROBATION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1973-1980 COMPARISON



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1980

FIGURE A-20

PROBATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973-1980



PLANNING UNIT / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 04/82
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1980

ILLINOIS COUNTY JAIL POPULATION COMPARISON FY1981/FY1973

TABLE A-15

Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Fiscal Year	POPULATION										SENTENCED							
		Capacity	Avg. Daily Popul.	Avg. Days Per Inmate	Total Jail Days	Total Inmates	Adult		Juvenile		% of Avg. Daily Population	Total Jail Days	Regular		Weekends		Work Release		
						Male	Female	Male	Female			Inmates	Days	Inmates	Days	Inmates	Days	Inmates	Days
Cook County	1981	5,237	3,861	13	1,409,210	105,231	98,362	6,869	0	0	13	177,692	15,737	171,194	1,067	2,846	384	3,652	
	1973	-	3,334	-	-	86,471	79,546	4,271	1,654	0	-	-	5,573	-	0	0	1,793	41,258	
Downstate	1981	4,266	2,585	8	943,845	108,644	95,396	11,320	1,629	299	21	200,890	5,741	110,836	1,804	21,744	1,732	68,310	
	1973	-	1,534	-	-	96,336	84,894	7,268	3,901	1,273	-	-	5,100	-	2,807	16,600	1,100	20,998	
Total	1981	9,503	6,446	21	2,353,055	213,875	193,758	18,189	1,629	299	34	378,582	21,478	282,030	2,871	24,590	2,116	71,962	
	1973	-	4,868	-	-	182,807	164,440	11,539	5,555	1,273	-	-	10,673	-	2,807	16,600	2,893	62,256	

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- Refers to missing data

3-10-82
Planning Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Annual Report, Bureau of Detention Standards and Services, FY1981/FY1973

TABLE A-16

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

TABLE A-17

ILLINOIS SENTENCING PRACTICES COMPARISON
INDETERMINATE/DETERMINATE
(ALL SENTENCES REPORTED IN YEARS)

OFFENSE/CLASS	INDETERMINATE SENTENCE (1977-1978)	AVERAGE MINIMUM	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	SHORTEST MINIMUM	LONGEST MAXIMUM	DETERMINATE SENTENCE (1981)	AVERAGE SENTENCE	SHORTEST	LONGEST
Murder (M)	Death or imprisonment: Minimum: 14 years Maximum: No Limit	39.2	81.7	14.0	1,000.0	Death or imprisonment: Minimum: 20 years Maximum: 40 years	27.5	20.0	40.0
Rape (X)		9.9	20.7	1.0	600.0		12.0	6.0	30.0
Attempted Murder (X)	No Sanction	9.8	20.8	1.0	100.0	Imprisonment: Minimum: 6 years Maximum: 30 years	14.3	6.0	30.0
Armed Robbery (X)		6.0	11.6	1.0	200.0		10.2	6.0	30.0
Other Class X		7.7	16.2	1.0	200.0		12.4	6.0	30.0
Class 1	Imprisonment: Minimum: 4 years Maximum: No Limit	7.4	14.8	1.0	200.0	Imprisonment: Minimum: 4 years Maximum: 15 years	7.5	4.0	15.0
Voluntary Manslaughter (2)		3.3	11.7	1.0	20.0		5.2	3.0	7.0
Robbery (2)	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 20 years	1.8	5.2	1.0	25.0	Imprisonment: Minimum: 3 years Maximum: 7 years	4.0	3.0	7.0
Burglary (2)		1.6	4.9	1.0	50.0		3.9	3.0	7.0
Other Class 2		1.8	5.4	1.0	20.0		3.9	3.0	7.0
Aggravated Battery (3)		2.6	7.3	1.0	600.0		3.3	2.0	5.0
Theft (3)	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 10 years	1.4	3.9	1.0	20.0	Imprisonment: Minimum: 2 years Maximum: 5 years	2.7	2.0	5.0
Forgery (3)		1.5	4.8	1.0	10.0		2.9	2.0	5.0
Unlawful Use of Weapons (3)		1.6	4.0	1.0	18.0		2.8	2.0	5.0
Other Class 3		2.2	6.0	1.0	150.0		2.6	2.0	5.0
Class 4	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 3 years	1.4	3.3	1.0	24.0	Imprisonment: Minimum: 1 year Maximum: 3 years	2.1	1.0	3.0
Misdemeanors	Imprisonment: Class A: Up to 1 year Class B: Up to 6 months Class C: Up to 30 days	.69		.08	1.0	Imprisonment: Class A: Up to 1 year Class B: Up to 6 months Class C: Up to 30 days	.72	.05	1.0

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APPENDIX B

BOND FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

TABLE B-1
CENTRALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

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

TABLE B-2
 DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
76	120-085-003	Reroof Jane Addams Building	\$ 33,800
76	120-085-004	Replace Toilets in 68 Rooms . .	187,300
76	120-085-005	Construct Deep Water Wells	20,400
78	120-085-007	Construct 2 Residential Units .	1,279,000
78	120-085-008	Construct Multi-Purpose Building	596,000
78	120-085-009	Remodel and Rehab. Living Units	52,000
78	120-085-010	Remodel and Rehab. Mechanical Units	144,200
79	120-085-012	Repair Water Lines and Plumbing	297,500
79	120-085-013	Remodel and Rehab. Laundry Equipment	20,500
79	120-085-014	Rehab. Electrical Emergency Power System	424,000
79	120-085-019	Parking Lot and Lighting (Planning)	31,500
80		Parking Lot and Lighting (Construction)	178,500
79	120-085-018	R&R Jane Addams Building (Planning)	48,000
80		R&R Jane Addams Building (Construct)	272,000
80	120-085-010	Mechanical	45,000
81	120-085-026	Dietary and C-11 Roofs.	160,000
81	120-085-029	Water Distribution Upgrade . . (+ \$34,441 GRF)	75,000
81	120-085-028	Perimeter Road and Fence . . .	750,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$4,614,700</u>

TABLE B-3
 EAST MOLINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
80	120-050:001-007	Conversion of Mental Health . . Facility	\$4,089,900
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>4,089,900</u>

TABLE B-4

GRAHAM CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

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

TABLE B-5

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER
 BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
74	120-120-003	Replacement of Four Boilers . . .	795,000
75	120-120-005	Reroof Various Buildings	150,000
75	120-120-006	Electrical Imp at Admin Bldg . . .	25,000
75	120-120-009	Extend Hot Water System to Cells	50,000
76	120-120-010	Renovate Cold Storage	48,900
76	120-120-011	Renovate Guard Towers	49,500
76	120-120-012	Resurface Parking Lots	30,900
77	120-120-015	Remodel Dining Room Bldg	21,500
77	120-120-016	Convert/Renovate Reception Unit	183,300
78	120-120-017	Rehab. Various Roofs	50,000
79	120-120-019	Remodel Medical Services Annex	250,000
79	120-120-020	R&R West Cellblock Showers . . .	93,800
79	120-120-021	Remodel Dietary Building	195,000
79	120-120-028	Medical Center . . (Planning)	360,000
80		. . . . . (Rehabilitation)	2,140,000
81		. . . . . (Equipment)	186,000
79	120-120-029	Sally Port and Towers. (Planning)	39,000
80		. . . . . (Rehabilitation)	221,000
79	120-120-030	Locking System R&R . (Planning)	150,000
80		. . . . . (Rehabilitation)	850,000
79	120-120-031	Visitors' Center R&R (Planning)	25,500
80		. . . . . (Rehabilitation)	144,500
81	120-120-035	Roof Rehab., FY81	50,000

81	120-120-036	Reception and Classification R&R	2,765,000
81	120-120-037	Land Acquisition	100,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$8,973,900</u>

TABLE B-6
LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
78	120-135-001	Demolish Various Buildings, Construct Security Fence	\$ 933,800
78	120-135-002	Remodel and Rehab. Dormitories	1,989,630
78	120-135-003	R&R Various Buildings.	1,648,580
79	120-135-004	Construct New Voc-Ed Building	750,000
79	120-135-005	Purchase of Fixed Laundry Equip.	100,000
79	120-135-006	Construct Vehicle Sticker Facility	331,000
79	120-135-018	Construct New Warehouse (Planning)	97,500
80		. . . . . (Construction)	552,500
79	120-135-019	Dining Room R&R and Addition (Planning)	60,000
80		. . . . . (Construction)	340,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$6,803,010</u>

TABLE B-7

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-175-004	Extend Hot Water to Cellhouse & Psychiatric Housing	\$ 153,000
75	120-175-005	Air Condition Randolph Hall	125,000
75	120-175-006	Renovate/Stablize Administration Building Foundation	175,000
76		. . . . .	50,000
76	120-175-007	R&R Kitchen and Dining Room (FY75 GRF Funds \$50,000 not included)	160,000
76	120-175-008	Construct Standby Fuel Tank	65,200
76	120-175-009	Construct Standby Power Unit	130,000
76	120-175-010	R&R Water Plant	35,000
79		. . . . .	400,000
77	120-175-013	R&R Old Chester Building	263,000
78	120-175-014	Site Improvements - Roads	37,800
78	120-175-015	Construct Multi-Purpose Building.	926,800
78	120-175-016	Construct New Medical Facility	1,300,000
79		(FY79 \$431,300 Federal Funds)	-0-
80		. . . . .	41,743
79	120-175-018	Locking System R&R.	271,000
79	120-175-019	New Warehouse	75,000
80		. . . . .	425,000
81	120-175-022	North Cellhouse R&R: Phase I	2,000,000
81	120-175-023	Chapel R&R	670,000
81	120-175-024	Resident Dining R&R	1,500,000
81	120-175-028	Roof Rehab. at Menard Psych, FY 81	320,000

81	120-175-029	Administration Building Visitors' Area at Menard Psych	100,000
81	120-175-030	Remodel Laundry at Menard Psych	200,000

TOTAL BOND FUNDS \$9,438,800

TABLE B-8

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-200-001	Construction of Kitchen and Dining Facilities	350,000
75	120-200-006	Reroof Four Buildings	30,000
75	120-200-014	Provide Hot Water in Three Cells	160,000
76	120-200-016	Construct Shower in West Cellhouse	11,900
76	120-200-017	Provide Perimeter Lighting. . .	148,600
76	120-200-018	Construct Security Fences . . .	27,200
77	120-200-020	Rehab. Perimeter Walls in Tower	29,900
78	120-200-023	Site Improvements and Utilities	474,500
78	120-200-022	Roofing Projects, West Cellhouse	19,300
78	120-200-024	Demolish Various Structures . .	315,000
78	120-200-025	Construct Residential Units . .	2,286,300
79	120-200-026	Construct New Multi-Purpose Building at MSU	1,275,000
79	120-200-028	Removate Sewer System	88,300
79	120-200-029	Construct Gatehouse Addition. .	20,000
81		. . . . .	63,000
79	120-200-030	R&R North Cellhouse	1,362,500
79	120-200-031	R&R South Cellhouse	1,362,500
79	120-200-032	R&R West Cellhouse	236,000
79	120-200-033	Renovate Dining Room.	590,500

79	120-200-034	R&R Correctional Industries Bldg	169,500
79	120-200-035	Construct Three New and Rehab. Eight Existing Guard Towers. . .	548,500
79	120-200-036	Remodel Chapel and Auditorium .	78,500
79	120-200-037	Construct New Warehouse and Repair Cold Storage Building . .	3,368,000
79	120-200-039	Expand Visiting Area (Planning)	16,500
80		Expand Visiting Area (Construct)	93,500
81		. . . . .	448,000
79	120-200-040	Mechanical Systems (Planning). .	195,000
80		Mechanical Systems (Construct) .	1,105,000
79	120-200-041	New Resident Cottages (Planning)	280,800
80		New Resident Cottages (Construct)	1,591,200
79	120-200-042	Guard Towers (Planning).	19,500
80		Guard Towers (Construct).	110,500
79	120-200-043	New Vo-Tech Building (Planning)	154,200
80		New Vo-Tech Building (Construction)	873,800
81	120-200-045	Roof Repairs	640,000
81	120-200-046	Multi-Purpose Building (Inside Wall)	1,750,000
81	120-200-047	Officers' Quarters R&R	57,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$20,650,000</u>

TABLE B-9
SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
75	120-215-002	Install Window Units	165,000
76	120-215-006	Rehab Waste Incinerator	13,000
76	120-215-007	Rehab Water Tower	30,900
76	120-215-008	Develop and Construct Sewage Treatment Plant.	209,100
77	120-215-013	Remodel Dormitories.	39,000
78	120-215-014	Construct Two Housing Units and Add to Vocational Building	1,467,000
78	120-215-015	Improvements to Kitchen	36,300
79	120-215-017	Remodel Dental/Medical Building	10,400
79	120-215-018	Purchase of Movable Equipment for Dental/Medical Building.	17,000
81	120-215-023	Roof Rehab 5 Buildings, FY81	368,000
81	120-215-024	Sally Port Remodeling	46,000
81	120-215-025	Rehab Hot Water System	53,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$2,454,700</u>

TABLE B-10
STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

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

79	120-230-040	F-Locking System R&R (Planning)	210,000
80		F-Locking System R&R (Construction)	1,190,000
79	120-230-044	New Resident Unit (Planning)	1,400,000
80		New Resident Unit I (Construction)	9,477,000
81			752,639
79	120-230-045	Chapel R&R (Planning)	74,100
80		Chapel R&R (Construction)	420,938
79	120-230-047	Energy Conservation R&R (Planning)	108,000
80		Energy Conservation R&R (Construction)	613,000
79	120-230-048	16 Guard Towers R&R (Planning)	44,900
80		16 Guard Towers R&R (Construction)	255,062
81	120-230-055	Furniture Factory Roof	55,000
81	120-230-056	Primary Electrical System	400,000
81	120-230-057	Soap Factory Floor Drainage	65,000
81	120-230-058	New Resident Unit II	12,247,361
81	120-230-237	Honor Dorm R&R: Phase II	1,000,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$40,882,649</u>

TABLE B-11
VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
73	120-240-001	Hosp. Addition & Equipment	\$ 237,900
73	120-240-002	School Building	400,000
75	120-240-006	R&R 5 Dormitories	250,000
76			403,000
75	120-240-007	New Rec Building (Planning)	30,000
76		(Construction)	506,600
76	120-240-009	Plan New Sewage Plant	225,200
77	120-240-010	R&R of "B" Dorm	28,900
78	120-240-011	Remodel Laundry	239,300
79	120-240-012	Plan Rehab Main Boiler Room	45,000
80		Construct Rehab Boiler Room	1,223,300
79	120-240-018	G, H, I Dorm R&R	125,000
80			710,000
79	120-240-017	New Parking & Gatehouse	37,500
80			212,500
79	120-240-019	Sewage Treatment R&R (Planning)	66,000
80		(Rehabilitation)	374,000
81		(Rehabilitation)	85,000
79	120-240-020	Fire Door R&R (Planning)	5,000
80		(Rehabilitation)	30,000
81	120-240-021	Connect to City Water	200,000
81	120-240-022	Roof Rehabilitation, FY81	1,295,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$6,729,200</u>

TABLE B-12

VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 73 - FY 81

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
76	120-245-006	Develop Sewer Plant	\$ 236,500
76	120-245-007	Correct Construction Defects	1,500,000
81			250,000
78	120-245-014	Rehab. Water Tower	16,000
79			18,750
79	120-245-018	Hospital Energy Conservation	85,000
81	120-245-020	Farm Drainage Improvements	110,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$2,216,250</u>

APPENDIX C

PUBLIC REVIEW & COMMENTS

PLAN AMENDMENTS

I. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENTS

A. Procedures

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

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

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

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

B. Actions

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

II. PLAN AMENDMENTS

A. Procedure

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

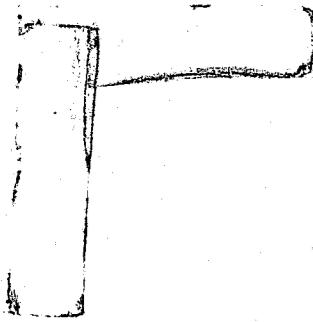
Proposed amendments to Part I of the Human Services Plan should consider the following:

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

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

B. Actions

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



END