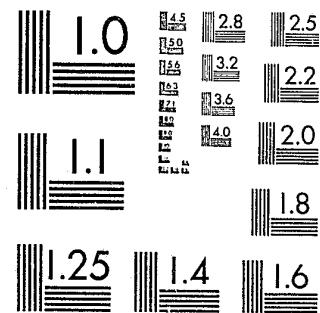


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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

11/11/83

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HUMAN SERVICES DATA REPORT

PART 1: 1982-1984

Volume III

89465^{ci}

MICHAEL P. LANE, Director

**ILLINOIS
HUMAN SERVICES DATA REPORT
PART 1: FISCAL YEARS 1982 - 1984**

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

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

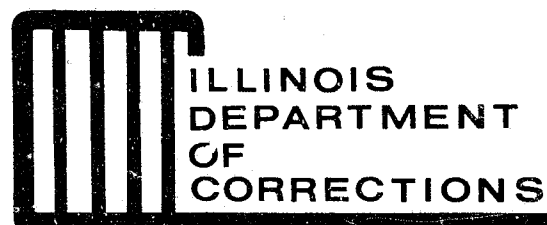
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MICHAEL P. LANE
Director

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

April 1, 1983

TO: MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

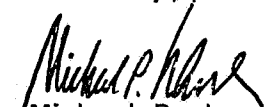
in 1982, 10,467 adults were admitted to Illinois prisons, a six percent increase over admissions in 1981. During this same period, Illinois prison capacity remained the same 14,000 beds; during this same period, 2,697 inmates were selected for early discharge through a program called "Forced Release," established to prevent inhumane overcrowding.

Candidates for forced release are picked from among the population committed for less serious offenses. As time passes, the percentage of the Illinois prison population sentenced for the most serious violent crimes - Class M, X and 1 felonies - is growing. In 1978, individuals committed for these offenses comprised 53.8% of all inmates; this year they are 60.5%. Sooner or later there will not be enough good risk forced release candidates to keep our population at a level that will enable us to maintain a safe and secure institutional environment.

Finally, at this writing, realistic budget projections for FY84 may require that the Department of Corrections eliminate 429 work release beds, close the Illinois Youth Center at Pere Marquette, severely curtail parole supervision, and postpone capital projects for rehabilitation at existing institutions.

In this context, pursuant to statute, I respectfully submit the Department of Corrections' plan "providing for the best possible use of available resources for the development of the State's human resources and the provision of social services..." - IRS, Ch. 127, Sec. 953.

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

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iii

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN HUMAN SERVICES PLANNING (continued)

- Volume 10 Department of Human Rights
32 West Randolph Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
- Volume 11 Department of Veterans' Affairs
P.O. Box 5054
208 West Cook Street
Springfield, Illinois 62705
- Volume 12 Formerly Commission on Delinquency Prevention
No longer available
- 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

REPORT PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE

Judy Cleeton, Secretary, Planning Unit; Judy Blahofski, Word Processing Administrator; Marcha Smith, Word Processing Assistant Supervisor; Becky Maurer, Word Processing Assistant Supervisor; Terry Shelton, Correspondent, Word Processing; Belinda Smith, Correspondent, Word Processing; Betty Fishburn, Correspondent, Word Processing; Marilyn James, Correspondent, Word Processing; and Lora Devore, Graphic Artist, Word Processing; James Davison, Supervisor, Office Services.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

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

This report comprises the Data Report (Part 1) of the 1984 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'82); CURRENT YEAR (FY'83); and BUDGET YEAR (FY'84).

1. Summary of Programs and Constituent Groups

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

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

The Department's constituents are individuals who have been sentenced by the judiciary to a term of incarceration. The custody population breakdown, as of December, 1982, is as follows:

Adult Institutions	13,189
Community Correctional Centers	706
Adult Community Supervision	9,807
Juvenile Institutions	1,327
Juvenile Field Services	1,190
TOTAL CONSTITUENTS	26,219

2. IDOC Mission and Goals:

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

- 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.

3. Organization of the Illinois Department of Corrections

As shown in Figure 1-1, 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'84 the Department's budget consists of four program areas:

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

Figures 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4 show the location of Department of Corrections facilities throughout the state for the Adult Institutions Division, Community Services Division, and the Juvenile Division.

- 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.
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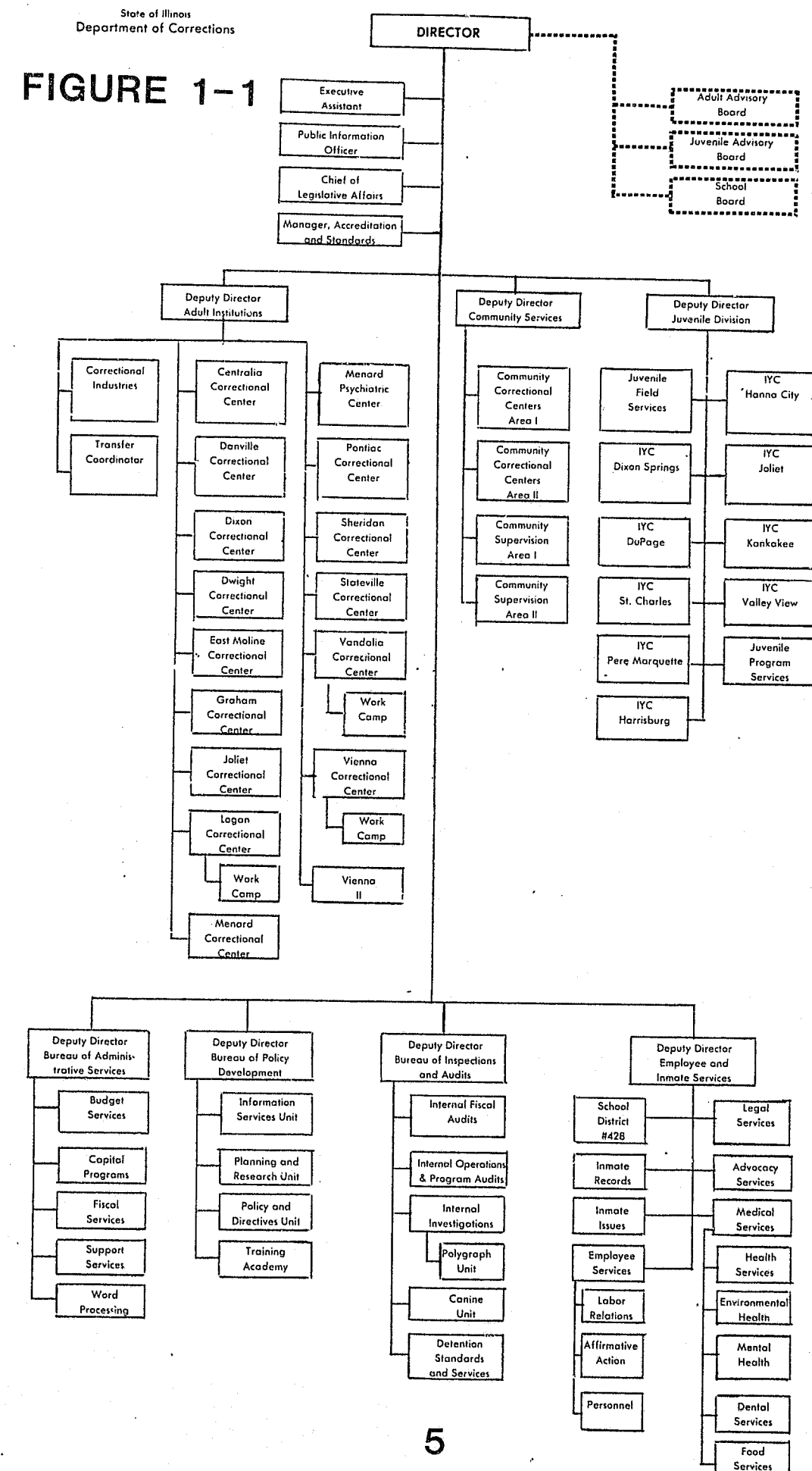


FIGURE 1-2

Illinois Department of Corrections
ADULT INSTITUTIONS

▲ Correctional Centers

- A - CENTRALIA
- B - DIXON
- C - DWIGHT
- D - EAST MOLINE
- E - GRAHAM
- F - JOLIET
- G - LOGAN
- H - MENARD
- I - MENARD PSYCHIATRIC
- J - PONTIAC
- K - SHERIDAN
- L - STATEVILLE
- M - VANDALIA
- N - VIENNA

● Correctional Centers (under construction)

- O - DANVILLE
- P - VIENNA

● Work Camps

- Q - FAIRGROUNDS
- R - VANDALIA
- S - VIENNA

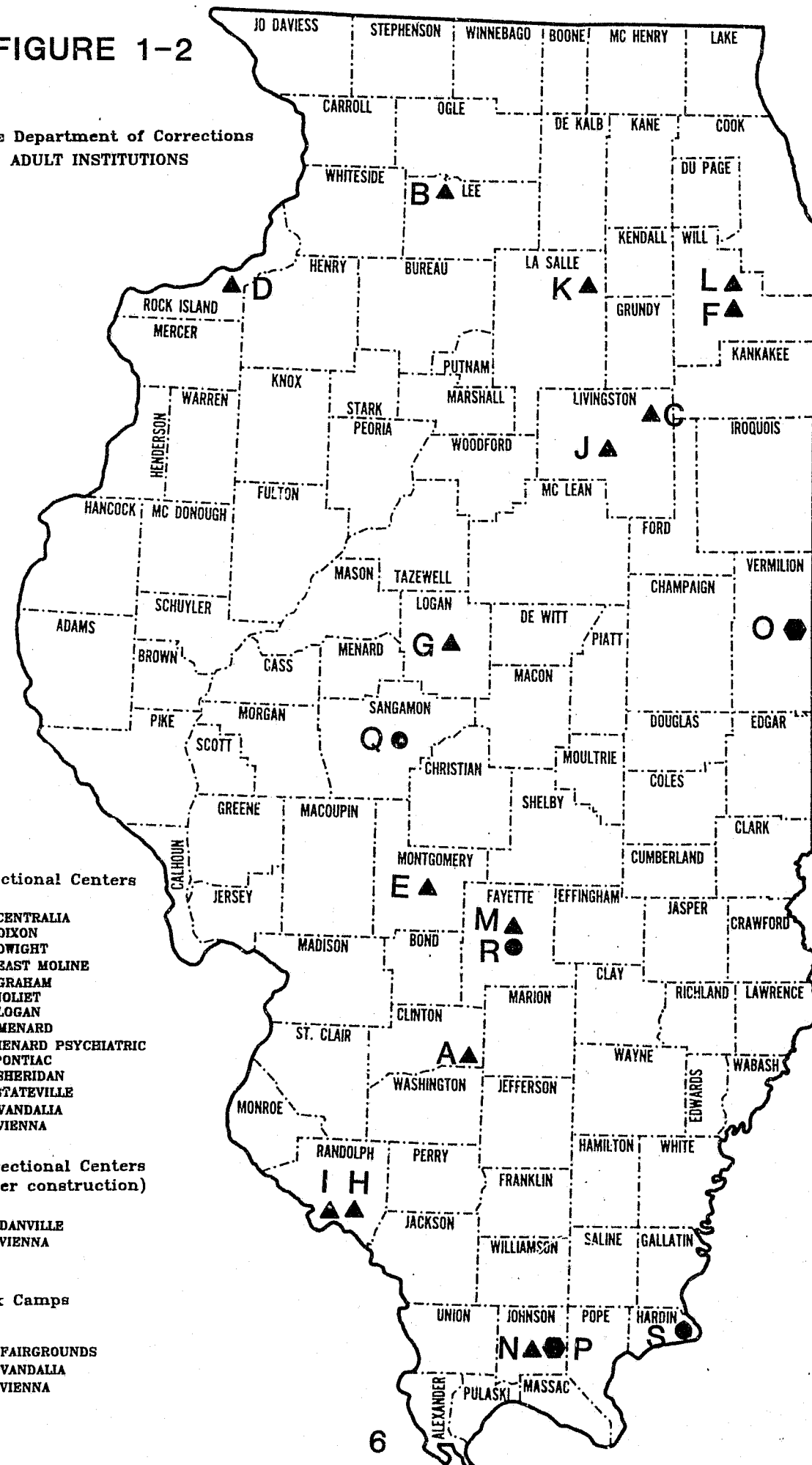


FIGURE 1-3

Illinois Department of Corrections
COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

● Community Correctional Centers

Area I:

- A - JESSIE "MA" HOUSTON
- B - FOX VALLEY
- C - CHICAGO METRO
- D - WINNEBAGO
- E - JOE HALL*
- F - SALVATION ARMY: MEN/WOMEN*

Area II:

- G - DECATUR
- H - EAST ST LOUIS
- I - JOLIET
- J - RIVER BEND
- K - SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
- L - URBANA
- M - SOJURN HOUSE*

*CONTRACTUAL CENTERS

A, C, E, F
1-5

Community
Supervision
Districts

Area I:

- 1 - MAYWOOD
- 2 - NORTH CHICAGO
- 3 - SOUTH CHICAGO
- 4 - SOUTH SHORE
- 5 - WABASH

Area II:

- 6 - NORTHERN
- 7 - NORTH CENTRAL
- 8 - NORTH SUBURBAN
- 9 - SOUTH CENTRAL
- 10 - SOUTHERN

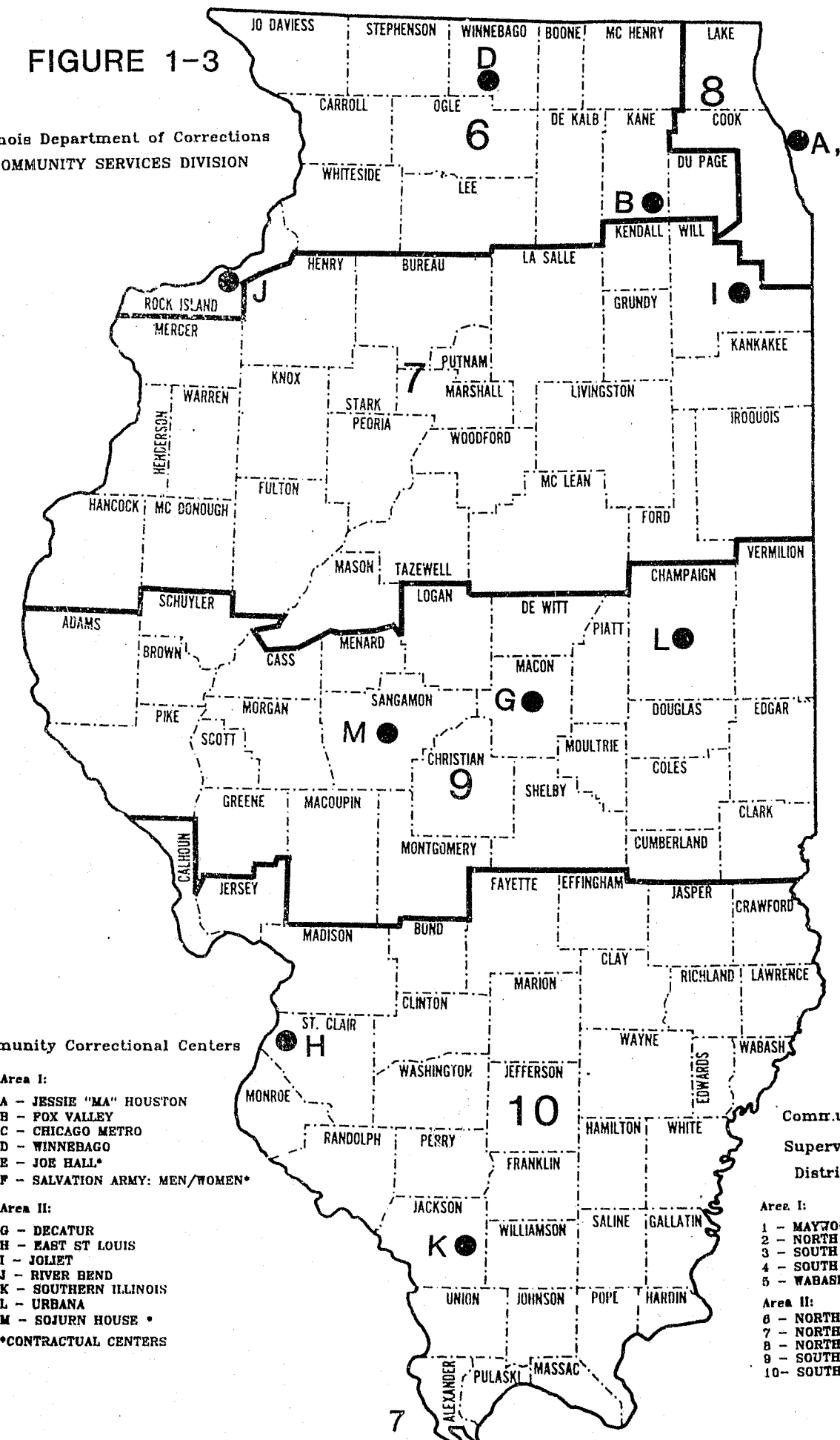


FIGURE 1-4

Illinois Department of Corrections
JUVENILE DIVISION

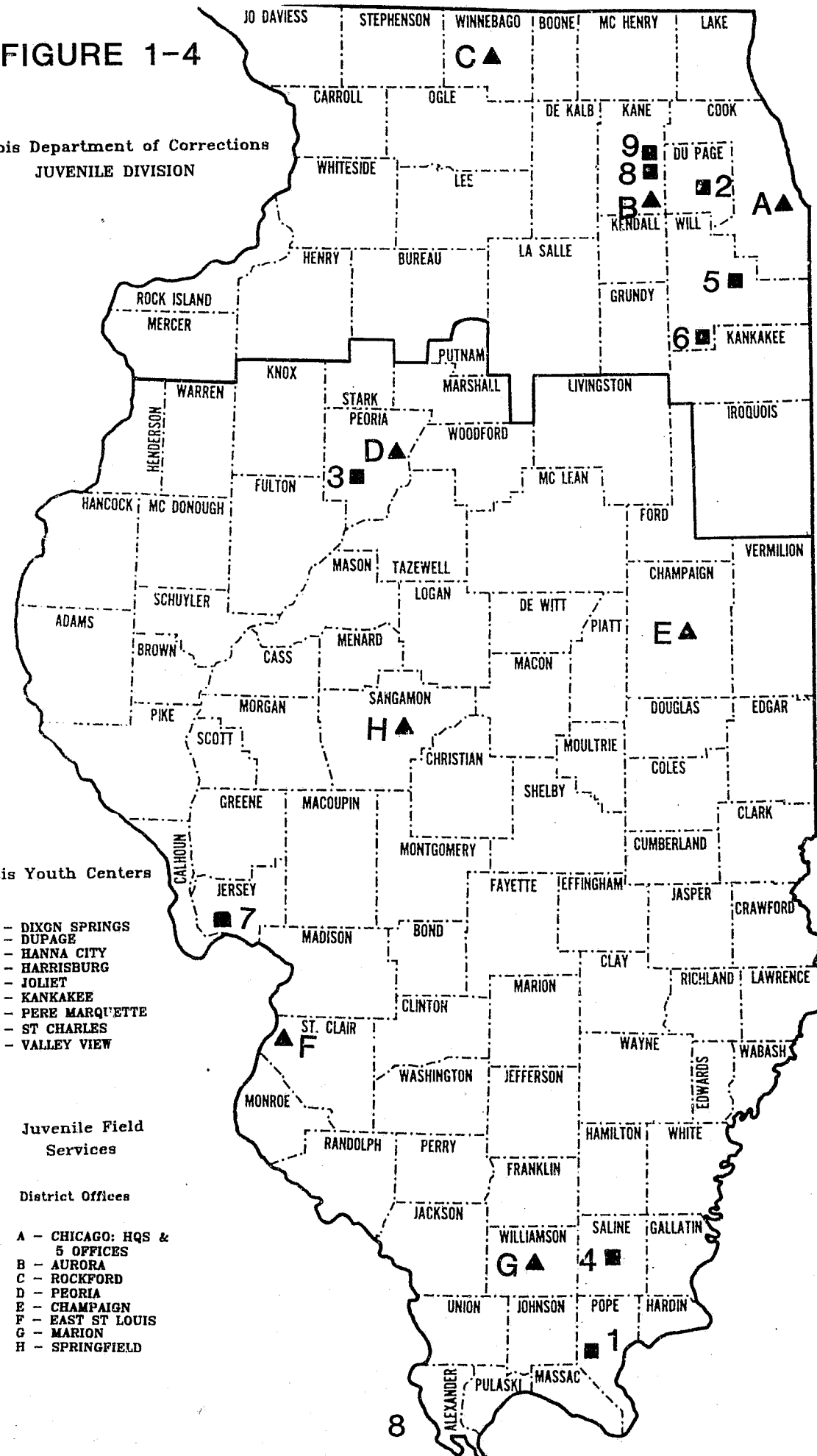
Illinois Youth Centers

- 1 - DIXON SPRINGS
- 2 - DUPAGE
- 3 - HANNA CITY
- 4 - HARRISBURG
- 5 - JOLIET
- 6 - KANKAKEE
- 7 - PERE MARQUETTE
- 8 - ST CHARLES
- 9 - VALLEY VIEW

Juvenile Field
Services

District Offices

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



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

1. Functions of the Planning Process

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

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

The activities which guide this planning effort by IDOC include:

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

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

2. Statutory Authority

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

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

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

C. PROGRAM SUMMARIES

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

Table 1-1 - This table gives the Expenditure Summary of the Divisions by function for FY'82, FY'83, and FY'84.

Table 1-2 - This table shows reimbursement sources.

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

TABLE 1-1

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Expenditure Summary

	FY'82 Expenditures Actual	FY'83 Expenditures Estimated	FY'84 Expenditures Projected
<u>Administrative Divisions</u>			
School District	9,476.0	9,339.7	9,676.0
Correctional Training Academy	1,456.6	1,235.0	1,199.5
Canine Unit	171.8	179.8	172.6
Advocacy Services	190.2	221.8	212.9
Other Divisions	11,654.7	13,289.4	13,757.0
TOTAL	22,949.3	24,265.7	25,018.0
<u>Adult Institutions</u>			
Administration	5,117.9	5,605.7	6,186.5
Business Office	8,284.8	9,096.7	10,039.1
Transfer Coordinator	134.2	185.8	205.0
Clinic	6,186.5	7,029.4	7,757.6
Housekeeping	2,040.4	1,834.7	2,024.8
Recreation	1,857.2	2,001.4	2,208.7
Maintenance	11,237.9	10,763.2	11,878.3
Utilities	12,299.9	13,807.8	15,238.2
Medical/Psychiatric	14,704.7	16,858.9	18,605.4
Security	75,222.3	79,740.9	88,002.0
Dietary	23,550.5	24,766.5	27,332.3
Laundry	539.4	506.1	558.5
Religion	677.3	660.1	728.5
Transportation	384.6	486.1	536.4
Work Camps	2,129.6	2,230.8	2,461.1
Reception & Classification	836.6	1,621.6	1,789.5
Activity Therapy	158.0	179.9	198.5
TOTAL	165,361.8	177,375.6	195,750.4
<u>Adult Community Based</u>			
Community Services - Administrative	249.7	262.4	279.5
Community Resources	725.4	----	----
Community Correctional Centers	9,974.6	8,886.7	3,136.3
Community Supervision	5,532.3	5,401.1	2,723.1
TOTAL	16,482.0	14,550.2	6,138.9
<u>Juvenile Institutions</u>			
Administration	1,448.1	1,336.8	1,486.0
Business Office	1,548.1	1,635.7	1,677.2
Clinic	1,918.4	1,867.1	1,914.5
Intensive Reintegration	62.4	67.9	69.6
Housekeeping	187.4	211.9	217.3
Recreation	349.8	472.2	484.1
Maintenance	2,507.1	2,627.0	2,693.7
Utilities	1,779.1	2,426.2	2,487.8
Medical/Psychiatric	812.1	898.5	921.3
Custodial	11,095.2	11,895.7	12,197.8
Dietary	2,543.7	2,814.5	2,885.9
Laundry	96.2	85.1	87.3
Religion	78.4	81.3	83.4
Transportation	196.2	180.0	184.5
Reception & Classification	257.2	437.3	448.4
Residential Centers	51.9	----	----
TOTAL	24,931.3	27,037.2	27,838.8
<u>Juvenile Community-Based</u>			
Administration	521.2	749.2	592.9
Business Office	130.6	73.0	68.8
Case Management	2,867.2	2,412.2	1,507.7
U.D.I.S.	1,422.1	----	----
Tri-Agency	242.0	262.2	237.7
TOTAL	5,183.1	3,496.6	2,407.1
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE	234,907.5	246,725.3	257,153.2
Correctional Industries - W.C.	7,962.1	10,065.9	10,844.4
GRAND TOTAL	242,869.6	256,791.3	267,997.6

TABLE 1-2

Department of Corrections
Reimbursement Summary

A portion of state expenditures are eligible for Federal reimbursements under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The following are actual, estimated, and projected reimbursements for FY'82 - FY'84.

	FY'82 Actual	FY'83 Estimated	FY'84 Projected
Title XX			
Reimbursements	\$23,619.5	\$19,898.7	\$ 9,374.6**
	Certified Donated	Certified Donated	Certified Donated
Title XX	\$916.2 \$1,606.2	\$805.3 \$1,848.5	\$751.1 \$1,901.9

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

TABLE 1-3 ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Recipient Data Summary

PROGRAM AREA	FY'82 ACTUAL	FY'83 ESTIMATED	FY'84 PROJECTED
<u>Adult Institutions & Centers</u>			
o Average Daily Population	13,127	13,655	14,673
o Correctional Industries Sales Volume (\$ Millions)	8.4	9.9	11.7
o Correctional Industries - Inmates Employed (End of Year)	718	780	780
o Residents Served in Community Correctional Centers	3,334	2,756	988
<u>Community Supervision</u>			
o Recipients of Community Supervision Services	18,579	19,046	20,000
o Average Monthly Caseload	8,265	9,960	10,103
<u>Juvenile Institutions & Services</u>			
o Average Daily Institution Population	1,139	1,150	1,150
o Average Daily Parole Population	1,159	1,152	1,152
<u>Administration</u>			
School District 428:			
o Enrolled-All Programs	18,082	19,963	17,966
o Completing GED	1,378	1,198	1,078
o Students Completing Vocational Programs	2,214	1,956	1,760
o Students Counseled	4,313	3,700	3,330

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

Figure 1-5 - This figure graphs the constituent groups of IDOC for FY'82-'84.

Figure 1-6 - This figure shows the number of juveniles in institutions and field services for FY'82-'84.

Figure 1-7 - This graph illustrates the increase in the adult service populations between FY'82-'84.

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

Figure 1-8 - This figure shows the sales of Correctional Industries (in millions of dollars) for the fiscal years 1980-1984.

Figure 1-9 - This figure illustrates the number of inmates employed in Correctional Industries for the fiscal years 1980-1984.

Figure 1-10 - This figure illustrates the DOC Budget by program: Institutions and Community Centers, Community Supervision, Juvenile Institutions and Services, and Administration (in millions of dollars) for FY'82, FY'83, FY'84.

Figure 1-11 - This figure shows the comparative size of the FY'84 budget by BR-1 program.

Adult Institutions and Centers

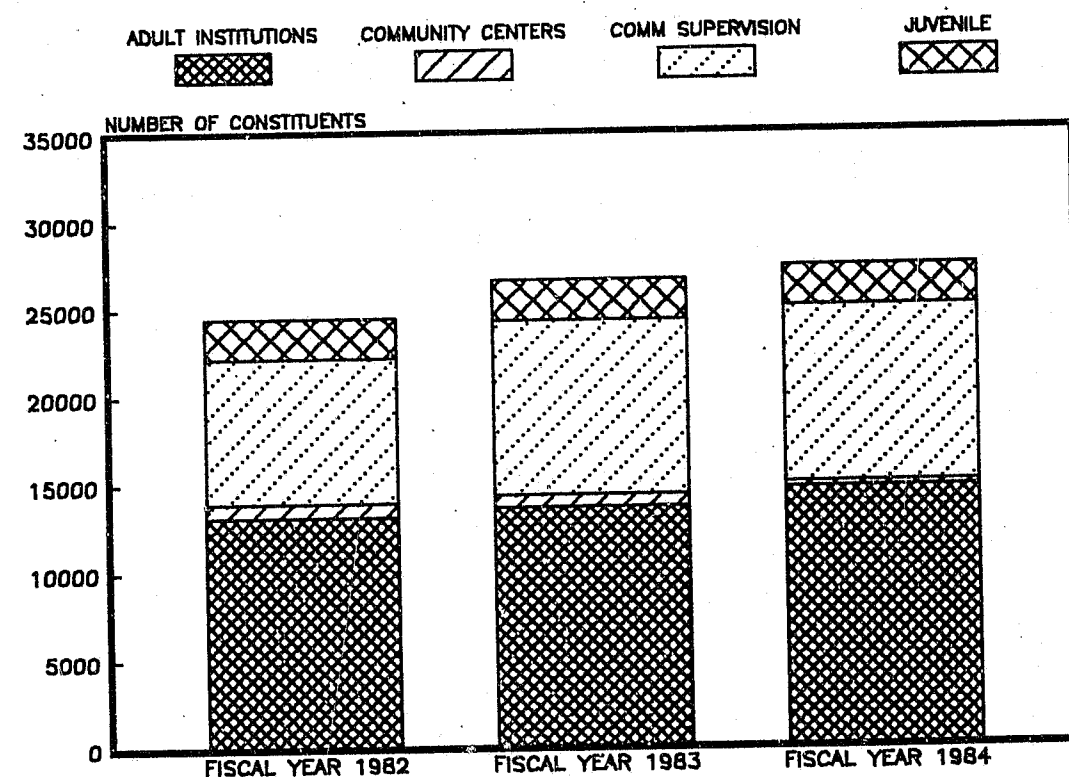
Juvenile Institutions and Services

Administration

Community Supervision

FIGURE 1-5

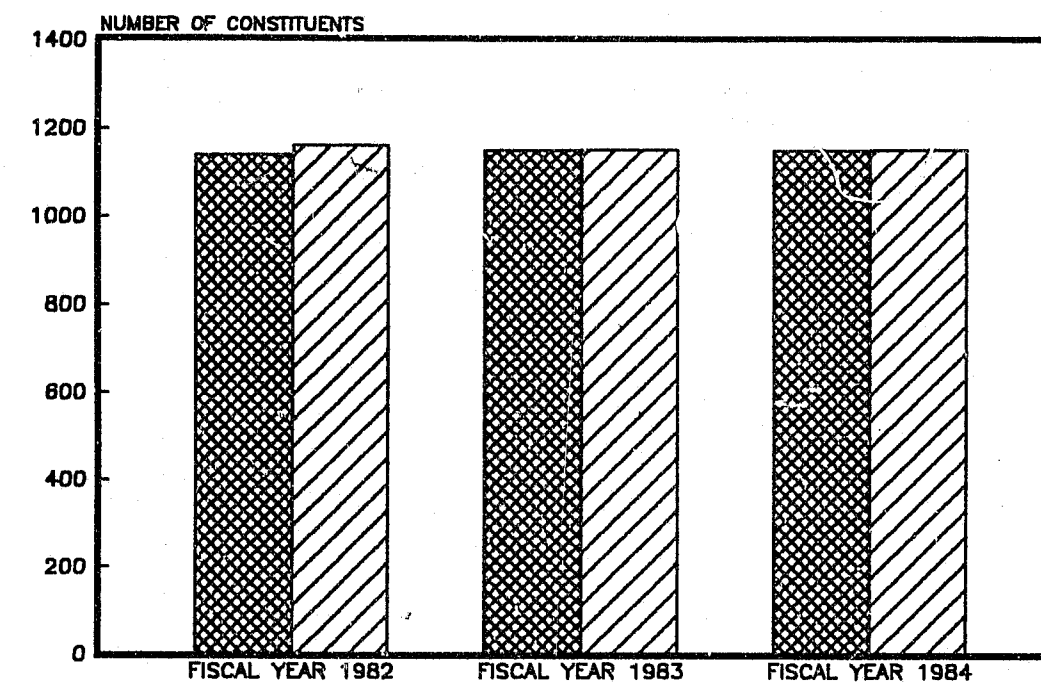
CONSTITUENT GROUPS
FISCAL YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1983



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development

FISCAL YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1984

INSTITUTIONS
FIELD SERVICES

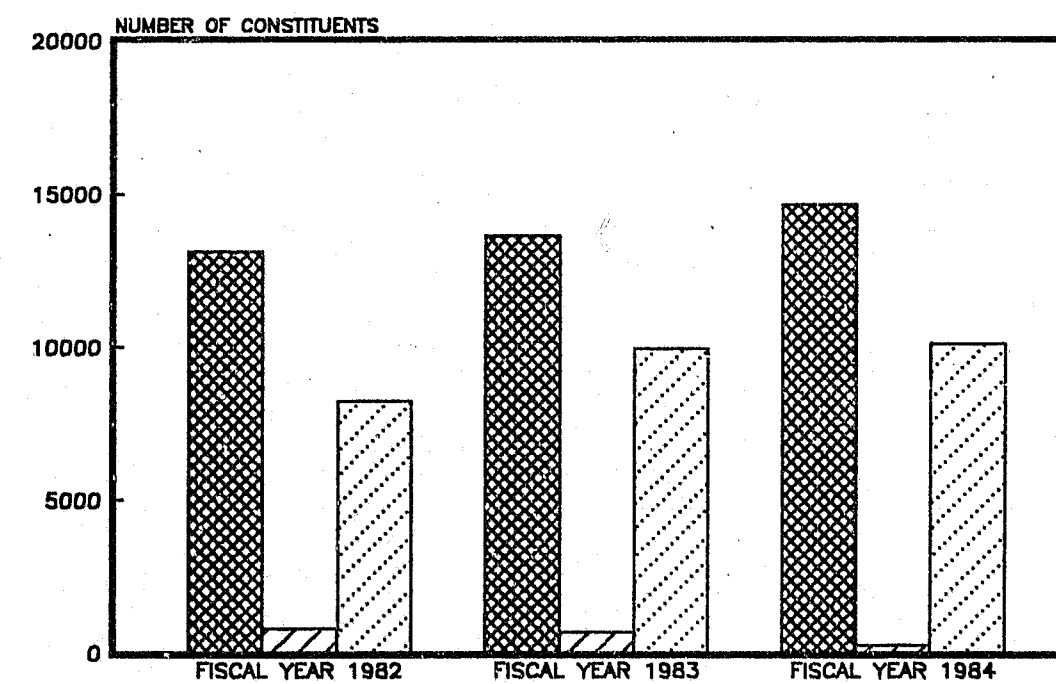


PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development

FIGURE 1-7 ADULT CONSTITUTENT POPULATIONS

FISCAL YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1984

INSTITUTIONS
COMMUNITY CTRS
COMM SUPERVISION



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development

FIGURE 1-8 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES SALES (\$ MILLIONS)

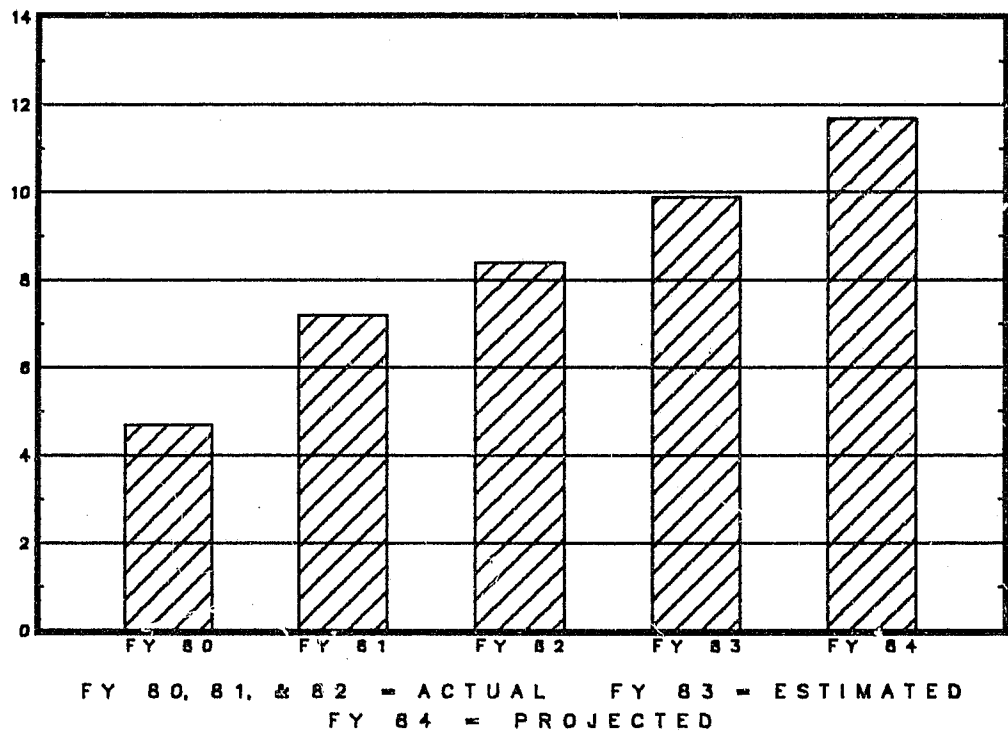


FIGURE 1-9 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES: INMATES EMPLOYED

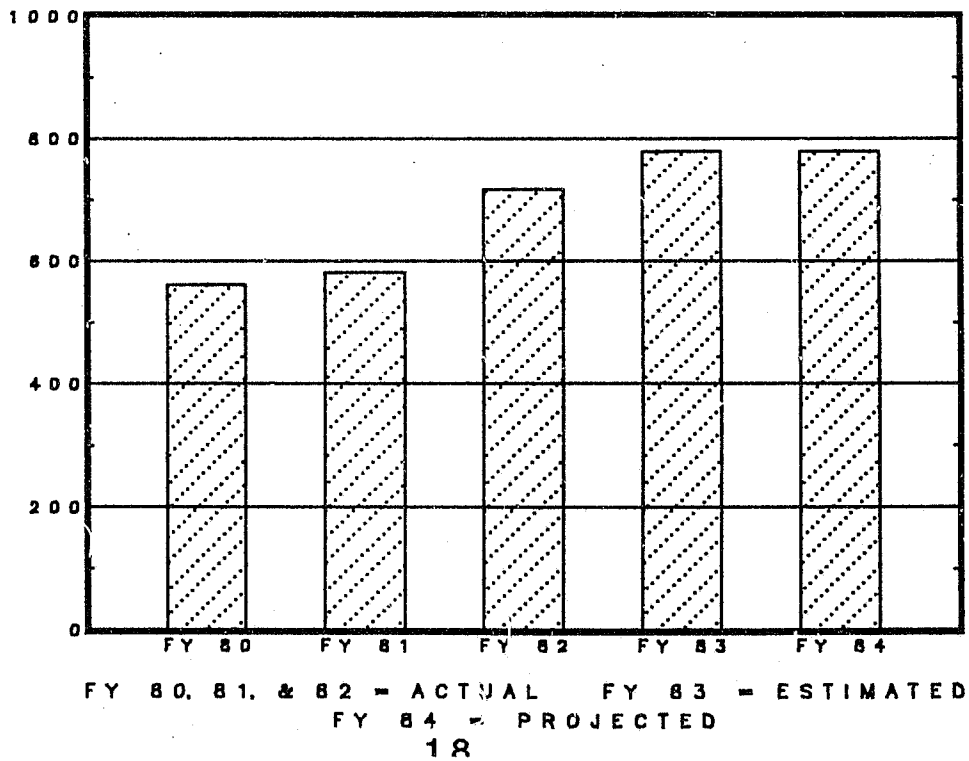


FIGURE 1-10 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
BUDGET BY PROGRAM

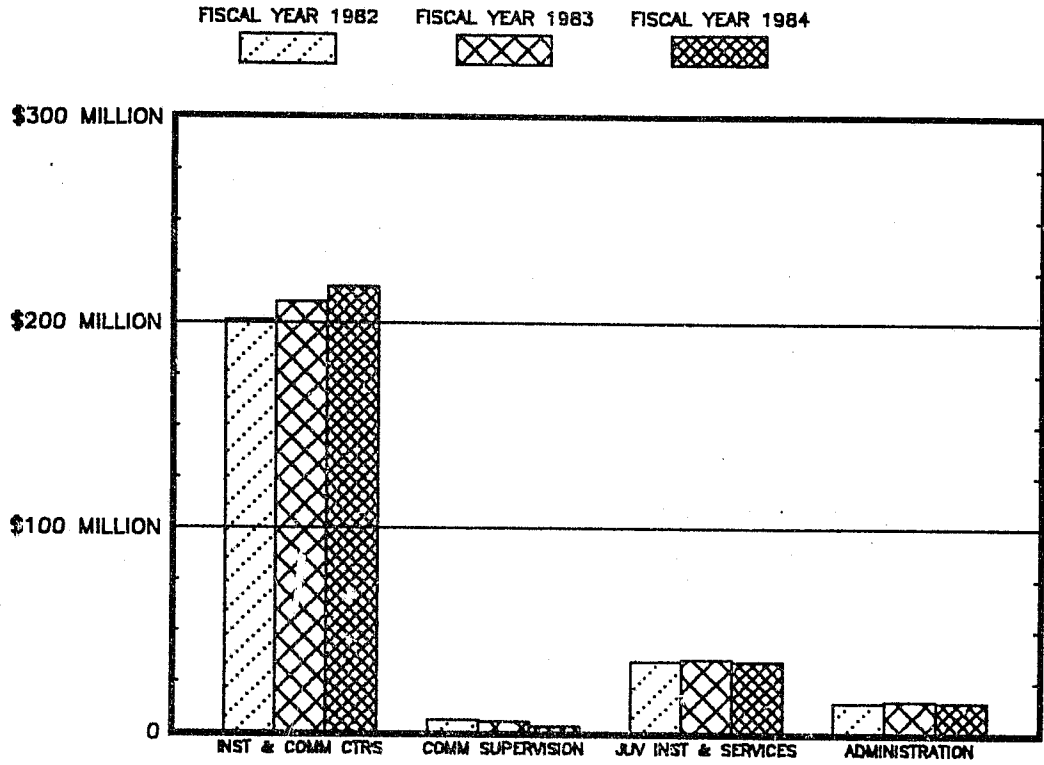
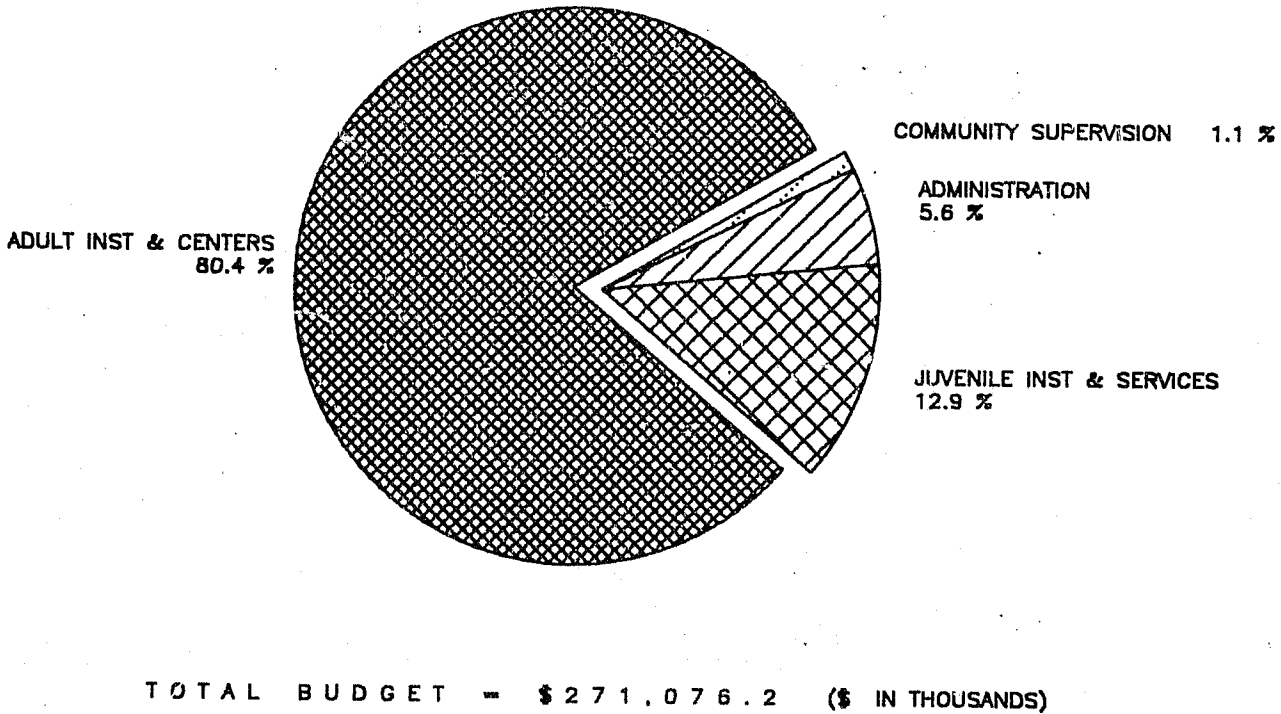


FIGURE 1-11 *DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS*
FY 84 BUDGET BY PROGRAM



D. MAJOR AGENCY SPECIAL EMPHASIS PROBLEMS

The most pressing problem facing the Illinois Department of Corrections continues to be an increasing institution population - both adult and juvenile. Since 1973, admissions have increased 167%; and since 1974, adult prison/center population has increased 129%. This population is projected to exceed 17,000 by 1985.

This increase resulted from developments in other segments of the criminal justice system. (For a detailed analysis of the Criminal Justice System, see Appendix A.) Reported crime in Illinois increased 31% state-wide between 1972 and 1981 and arrests increased 25 percent.

Felony convictions between 1972 and 1981 increased 347% (Cook 590%, downstate 199%), and imprisonments increased 209% (Cook 243%, downstate 161%). Of the 10,836 prison sentences in 1981, 3,056 (28%) were Class M, X, or 1 offenders. The remaining 72% were Class 2, 3, or 4 offenders.

In Cook County 33.2% of those felons sent to prison were Class M, X, or 1 offenders. Percentages were lower downstate; only 18.9% were Class M, X, or 1 offenders.

State-wide, the number of Class 3 offenders sent to prison has risen by 58% since 1979; the number of Class 2 and Class 4 felons sent to Illinois institutions has increased by 21% each since 1979.

The trend of increasing prison admissions began in 1972, several years prior to the inception of determinate sentencing. The impact of determinate sentencing was longer sentence lengths for inmates committing serious offenses.

Currently 60% of IDOC's prison population is sentenced for Class M, X, or 1 offenses. Of all offenders in the current prison population sentenced eight years or more to prison, only 10% have less than two years to serve.

The combination of high admissions and longer sentences results in a greater prison population. During the next two years, it is projected that our inmate population will exceed bed space by approximately 1,000 individuals. Further, it appears that this population overload will persist in spite of existing capital expansion now scheduled through June, 1984.

A wide range of variables affect prison population. Among these are:

- o Economic conditions
- o Law Enforcement initiatives and policies
- o Demographic changes
- o Prosecutorial and judicial practices
- o Changes in prison capacity
- o Changes in prison administration
- o Changes in sentencing laws

Of these variables the Department can control prison capacity and administration. The Department of Corrections is presently increasing prison capacity through its planned expansion program. Since June, 1980, the Department has addressed the problem administratively through the utilization of meritorious good time and forced release. Even with these two processes under way, the Department will be faced with capacity problems until 1985.

The Department is maintaining its prison population within the current bed space capacity through the use of meritorious good time and forced release. Meritorious good time is granted to reward inmates for exceptional behavior by reducing the length of an individual's sentence. Forced release is used only when prison population exceeds the current established capacity. The long-range goal is to increase the Department's capacity through planned expansion from the current 13,978 beds to 16,968 beds by February, 1986.

With institutions filled to capacity, it is essential to correctly place inmates. The Department has an initial classification system to aid in the placement of inmates in the institutional system. The classification system is routinely monitored to ensure its effectiveness. Development of a similar process of continuing reclassification is an identified objective to be achieved in FY'84.

Prison population growth also means increased Community Supervision caseloads. The monthly caseload has increased 22% since July, 1981. This increasing caseload when coupled with a reduction of agents places greater demands on an agent's time.

The Agency has attempted to deal with this problem through the Case Classification System. The Case Classification System assists in identifying low, medium, and high supervision level cases. Different levels of supervision require different amounts of agent time. The Case Classification System allows management to better meet parolees' needs with fewer personnel.

Population problems also face the Juvenile Division. Population management by the Juvenile Division must be responsive to the impact of Public Act 82-973. The provisions of this law call for 15 and 16 year old minors, who are charged with murder, rape, deviate sexual assault, or armed robbery with a firearm, to be automatically prosecuted pursuant to the Criminal Code. This may result in greater lengths of stay for many juveniles.

The budget constraints in FY'84 will put even greater pressure on the correctional system. Difficult decisions concerning the operations of facilities and programs must be made. The Department may be forced to selectively curtail services and close facilities if sufficient resources are not available.

E. SOURCE OF FUNDS

Table 1-4 indicates the source of funds for agency programs and services. Ninety-four percent of the Department's funds are general revenue funds. We are anticipating a decrease in federal grants from FY'82 to FY'84.

F. Capital Projects

Table 1-5 shows the planned capacity expansion for the Department. See Appendix B for a breakdown of capital projects by facility.

TABLE 1-4

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Source of Funds Summary
(\$ in Thousands)

	FY'82 Obligation Authority Actual	FY'83 Obligation Authority Estimated	FY'84 Obligation Authority Projected
FEDERAL GRANTS:			
CETA	1,229.1	-0-	-0-
ILEC - DCFS Programs	479.2	583.0	256.3
Correctional School District Education Fund	3,300.9	3,447.1	2,822.3
Bureau of Justice Statistics	-0-	7.5	-0-
National Institute of Corrections	93.2	67.4	-0-
Dept. of Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities	-0-	-0-	-0-
Sub-total	5,102.4	4,097.5	3,078.6
STATE FUNDS:			
General Revenue	242,117.0	253,310.7	257,153.2
Working Capital Revolving Fund	10,604.0	10,554.2	10,844.4
Sub-total	252,721.0	263,864.9	267,997.6
TOTAL	257,823.4	267,962.4	271,076.2

FIGURE 1-12 OVERTIME DOLLARS
FISCAL YEARS 1981 THROUGH 1983

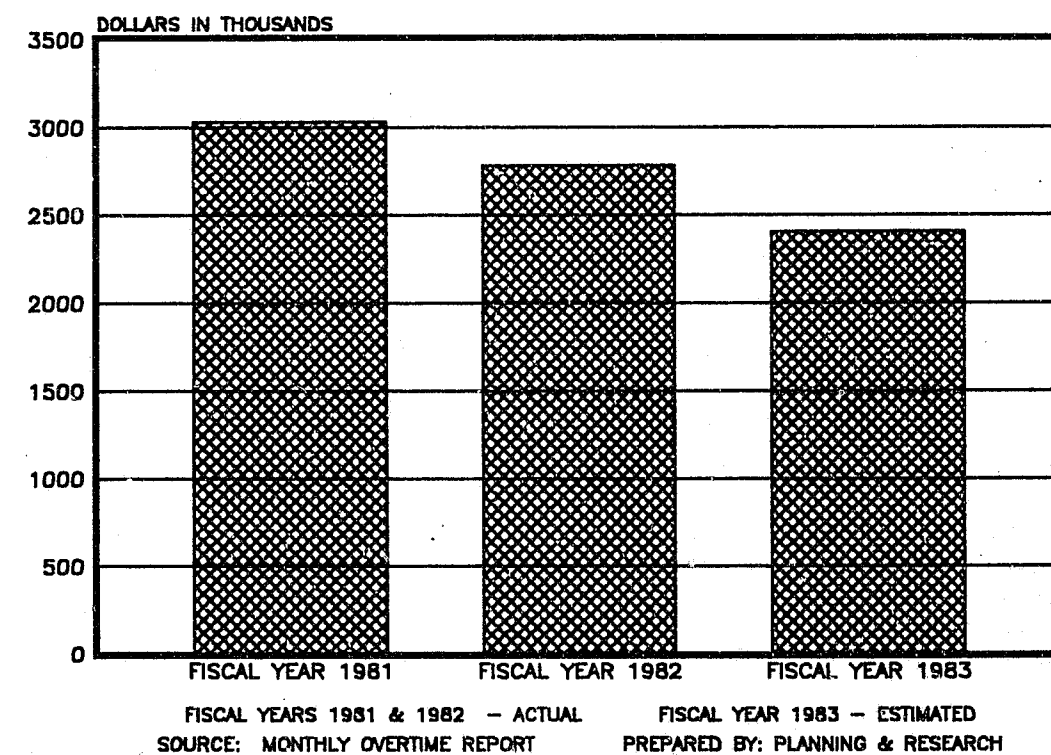


TABLE 1-6

STATUS OF ACCREDITATION - ADULT AND JUVENILE

January 3, 1983

	Correspondent ¹	Candidate/Audit ²	Accredited	Re-Accredited
Centralia CC			1/15/83	
Dwight CC			1/20/81	
East Moline CC		12/6-8/82		
Graham CC			1/15/83	
Joliet CC			8/13/82	
Logan CC			5/14/80	
Menard CC			5/14/80	
Menard Psych CC			2/2/80	
Pontiac CC	9/28/81			
Sheridan CC			1/20/81	
Stateville CC	1/15/82			
Vandalia CC			4/17/80	
Vienna CC			5/15/79	5/19/82
Decatur CCC			1/22/82	
East St. Louis CCC			1/22/82	
Fox Valley CCC			8/13/82	
Joliet CCC			1/22/82	
Jessie "Ma" Houston CCC			1/22/82	
Metro CCC			3/20/81	
Peoria CCC			8/13/82	
River Bend/Moline			1/22/82	
Southern CCC			3/20/81	
Urbana CCC			3/20/81	
Winnebago CCC			3/20/81	
Community Supervision				
Area I	3/15/82			
Area II	3/15/82			
IYC - Dixon Springs	7/23/82			
IYC - DuPage			8/13/82	
IYC - Hanna City		12/1-3/82		
IYC - Joliet			8/2-4/82	
IYC - Kankakee	8/3/82			
IYC - St. Charles			1/22/82	
IYC - Valley View			1/15/83	
IYC - Pere Marquette	7/30/82			
Juvenile Field			10/23/81	

¹ Correspondent reflects the status that the facility has applied for the accreditation process.

² Candidate/Audit refers to time period between the audit and the Commission's decision.

3. Management Information Systems

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

The Administrative Information System in 1982 has cut back efforts on accounting systems in order to assist the Agency in other management areas. Roster management computerizes the assignment of security staff to insure that crucial posts are manned in the institutions. The Internal Investigations Composite Listing of Incidents and Crimes (CLIC) has reduced duplication of investigative records and started the process of data gathering for the Unit. This system allows the electronic tracking of cases from opening to closing. It will be expanded to allow each facility to track their own cases.

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

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

H. EVALUATION EFFORTS

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

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

Classification is a continuous decision-making, planning, and evaluation process. The nature of inmate populations changes over time. Classification can help an agency identify, track, and adapt to changes in its population--the basis for multi-year program and operations planning.

In 1982, validation studies were completed of all three classification systems: Adult Initial Classification, Case Classification/Workload Management (Parole), and Juvenile Reception Classification. As a result of these studies, the three systems were updated and improved.

The Training Academy conducts annual performance-based evaluations of pre-service and in-service training programs for all Department employees. Prior to implementing any new training program, a needs assessment is conducted. These evaluations are used for planning, program improvement, and to more effectively allocate training resources. Table 1-7 provides the number of training programs and trainees for FY'83 (as of February).

I. CONCLUSION

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

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

**TABLE 1-7 CORRECTIONS TRAINING ACADEMY PROGRAMS
FROM JULY 1982 TO FEBRUARY 1983**

<u>TRAINING PROGRAM</u>	<u>CLASSES</u>	<u>TRAINEES</u>
SECURITY TRAINING:		
1. Pre-Service Correctional Officers	6	246
2. Pre-Service Juvenile Division	3	21
3. In-Service Correctional Officers	7	83
4. In-Service Juvenile Division		
5. Tactical Officers Training	4	54
6. Firearms Instructors Training	3	47
7. Department Investigations		
PROGRAM SERVICES:		
1. Pre-Service Security Orientation	4	55
2. Pre-Service Community Services		
3. Juvenile Counselors		
4. Adult Counselors		
5. Health Care	1	14
6. Family Youth Counselors	1	14
7. Corrections Residence Counselors	3	22
8. Corrections Parole Counselors	3	29
9. Corrections Counselors	2	13
MANAGEMENT TRAINING:		
1. Supervision of Corrections Personnel	4	35
2. Multi-Media First Aid	6	79
3. Stress Management	4	64
4. Clerical Training	1	11
5. Management Development	1	19
6. Food Service Sanitation	1	3
7. Instructor Training Platform Skills	3	52

CHAPTER 2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS

CHAPTER 2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult institutions and Centers take custody of adults committed by Illinois courts and provide for basic inmate needs and rehabilitative opportunities. These facilities are administered by the Division of Adult Institutions and the Community Centers branch of the Division of Community Services. The Division of Adult Institutions includes 14 institutions, the Office of Transfer Coordinator, and Correctional Industries. Figure 1-2 shows the location of these institutions. Community Centers currently include 17 facilities. Figure 1-3 shows the location of these facilities.

1. Summary of Services

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

- o Residential Care: Providing basic services to inmates in order to maintain humane living conditions in the facilities. 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. Service 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. Accomplishments For FY'82 and FY'83

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 Began construction of a 750 bed medium security institution at Vienna with ground breaking ceremonies in October, 1982.
- o Completed constructional capacity expansions at East Moline (200) and Sheridan (100). Due to budget constraints, this space is not being used to house inmates.
- o Renovated Joliet Reception and Classification Center. Due to budget constraints, this space is not being fully used (180 beds) to house inmates awaiting classification.
- o A second condemned unit (i.e., Death Row) was opened at Pontiac on December 28, 1982.
- o Conversion of the Dixon Mental Health Center to a 1,250 bed medium security adult institution (the Dixon Correctional Center) continues. Budget reductions will delay its use until FY'84.
- o Vermilion County (Danville) was selected on December 27, 1982, as the site for the new 750 bed medium security institution. Planning, site acquisition, and preliminary site modification work will begin this fiscal year.
- o Created a Central Transportation Unit, responsible for the movement of inmates between institutions and the transportation of Correctional Officer Trainees to Training Academy as a cost saving measure. One bus has been added.
- 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 Continued 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 become administrators of existing and future institutions.
- o Developed a plan for providing "stress reduction" for all adult institutions personnel.
- o Completed a pilot study on improving the selection of inmates for placement in Community Centers. Further study is being conducted.
- o Three institutions, Joliet, Centralia, and Graham Correctional Centers, were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

b. Community Centers

- o Became the only state in the nation to have all eleven state-operated centers accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.
- o Two centers, Peoria and Fox Valley, were found to be in total compliance with all accreditation standards, the first centers nationally to have achieved a 100% compliance rating.
- o Designed a classification system to improve community center intake.
- o Developed public service projects to assist local government units and not-for-profit organizations. These projects allowed the unemployed center resident to demonstrate responsibility by providing a service to the public which could otherwise not have been afforded.
- o Expanded the use of community center inmates in public work projects, primarily on park improvements throughout the state.
- o Standardized training and operational procedures to be followed in the transportation of community center violators.

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 adult institution and all community centers from 1975-1982.

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 3,980 BEDS
(See Table 2-2)
- o COMMUNITY CENTERS
555 (ADDED) - 199 (DELETED) = 356 BEDS
(See Table 2-3)

In addition, efforts were increased toward upgrading facilities to make use of all available bed space. Appendix B provides a complete listing by institution of all Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY'73 - FY'83.

TABLE 2-1

ADULT INSTITUTION/CENTERS
END OF YEAR POPULATION FIGURES
1975-1982

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

3-1-83
Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development
Source: Monthly Population Summary

TABLE 2-2

ADULT INSTITUTIONS NEW BEDS ADDED WHICH IMPACT RATED CAPACITY
1977-1983

YEAR	INSTITUTION	CONVERSION	# BEDS	EXISTING INSTITUTIONS	# BEDS	LOCATION/NEW INSTITUTIONS	# BEDS	NET BEDS ADDED
1977	Menard Special Unit	Chester Mental Health Ctr.	300	-	-	-	-	300
1977	Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln Mental Health Annex	750	-	-	-	-	750
1979	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	-	-	Three 50 Bed Units	150	-	-	150
1979	Sheridan Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 bed Units	100	-	-	100
1979	Dwight Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 bed Units	100	-	-	100
1980	Springfield Work Camp (Logan)	State Fair Building	50	-	-	-	-	50
1980	Vandalia Work Camp	-	-	One 50 Bed Unit	50	-	-	50
1980	Hardin County Work Camp (Vienna)	-	-	One 50 Bed Unit	50	-	-	50
1980-81	Graham Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	Hillsboro, Illinois	750	750
1980-81	Centralia Correctional Center	-	-	-	-	Centralia, Illinois	750	750
1980-81	East Moline Correctional Center	Adler Mental Health Center	200	-	-	East Moline, Illinois	-	200
1981	Pontiac Medium Security Unit	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100	-	-	100
1981-82	Stateville Correctional Center	Storage Area	180	-	-	-	-	180
1983	Dixon Correctional Center	Dixon Mental Health Center	150 ¹	-	-	Dixon, Illinois	-	150
1983	East Moline Correctional Center	-	-	One Housing Unit	200 ¹	-	-	200
1983	Sheridan Correctional Center	-	-	Two 50 Bed Units	100 ¹	-	-	100
TOTAL BEDS			1,630		850		1,500	3,980

¹ Available but not in use due to FY83 budget constraints.

TABLE 2-3

COMMUNITY CENTER BEDS ADDED/DELETED WHICH IMPACT RATED CAPACITY

1977 - 1982

COMMUNITY CENTERS	MALE	FEMALE	CONTRACTUAL	# BEDS CLOSED	# BEDS ADDED TO EXISTING CENTERS	# BEDS ADDED TO NEW CENTERS LOCATION	# BEDS	NET BEDS ADDED
D.A.R.T. (Chicago)	X			-30				-30
W.I.N.D. (Chicago)		X		-25				-25
Inner City (Chicago)	X			-60		Chicago, IL	+60	0
Chicago Metro	X				+5			+5
Fox Valley (Aurora)	X				+20			+20
Joliet	X				+37			+37
Southern Illinois	X				+7			+7
East St. Louis	X				+22			+22
Salvation Army (Men's-Chicago)	X		X		+61			+61
Urbana	X				+10			+10
Lake County	X		X	-10				-10
Winnebago	X				+18			+18
Salvation Army (Womens-Chicago)		X	X			Chicago, IL	+20	+20
Ogle	X		X			Oregon, IL	+10	+10
Decatur	X					Decatur, IL	+52	+52
F.R.E.E.	X		X	-39		Chicago, IL	+39	0
Sojourn House		X	X		+1	Springfield, IL	+1	+2
River Bend	X					East Moline, IL	+60	+60
Joe Hall	X		X			Chicago, IL	+60	+60
Jesse "Ma" Houston		X			+5	Chicago, IL	+30	+35
W.A.V.E.		X			+1	Rockford, IL	+1	+2
Chicago New Life	X		X	-35		Chicago, IL	-35	0
TOTAL BEDS				-199	+187		+368	+356

December 31, 1982, Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Transfer Coordinator's Weekly Population Report

5. Mission, Goals, Objectives and Performance Measurement

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

TABLE 2-4

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RESULTS
FY'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/82
1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by: <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;	1.1 Delayed due to budget reductions.
	1.2 By March, 1983, to have operational a new kitchen and dietary department, capable of seating 350 inmates at Sheridan;	1.2 In progress-targeted for July 1983.
	1.3 By November, 1982, increase bed space at East Moline by 200 beds;	1.3 Completed-December 1982.
	1.4 To continue cooperative training with the Department of Law Enforcement and Institutional Investigators, ensuring adequate investigation of crime within the institutions;	1.4 Completed-polygraph training held May 1982
	1.5 Continue cooperation with the Juvenile institutions, developing a departmental sense of purpose;	1.5 In progress-ongoing review of ARs and ADs.
	1.6 Achieve ACA accreditation status for Joliet, Pontiac, Graham, East Moline, and Centralia;	1.6 In progress-3 of 5 have been accredited.
	1.7 initiate planning for additional 1,750 medium security beds;	1.7 In progress-Vermilion County (Danville) identified as new site December 27, 1982; additions at Sheridan and Dixon.
	1.8 Begin construction on a 750 bed medium security facility at Vienna;	1.8 In progress-Ground breaking ceremonies October 1982.
	1.9 Monitor the new classification system to ensure it is effective in placing inmates in the appropriate institution.	1.9 In progress-Report completed July 1982 "Adult Institutions Classification: Part I Design Part II Validation."
	2.1 During FY'83, ensure that ARs and ADs are implemented consistently;	2.1 On going.
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	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;	2.2 On going-six of the 13 institutions have been audited.

3. Increase programming that increases out-of-cell time and number of work and program assignments for inmates in adult institutions.

4. To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.

2.3 Establish an on-going committee to review and recommend necessary changes in ADs

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.

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.

2.3 Completed-committee established to review changes.

3.1 95% of population has assignments.

3.2 On going.

3.3 In progress.

4.1 In progress-training held July 1982.

4.2 In progress-30% of staff trained have participated in an outside audit.

TABLE 2-5

COMMUNITY CENTERS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & RESULTS
FY'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/82
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. 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.	1.1 Completed-standard of 35 hours per week established (88% compliance) 1.2 On going. 1.3 On going.
4 4 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. 2.2 Develop internship programs with local colleges and universities. 2.3 Coordinate a master schedule to ensure that: 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.	2.1 Pending-budget constraints. 2.2 Pending-budget constraints. 2.3 In progress. 2.4 Completed. 2.5 On going.
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. 3.2 To correct any operating deficiency noted by internal and departmental audits.	3.1 Completed-all 11 state-operated centers have been accredited. 3.2 On going.

TABLE 2-6

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:	1.1 By July, 1983, increase bed space at Sheridan by 100 beds;	Number of beds added.
- reducing the population;	1.2 By July, 1983, to have operational a new kitchen and dietary department, capable of seating 350 inmates at Sheridan;	
	1.3 By July, 1983, increase bed space at East Moline by 200 beds;	
	1.4 By October, 1983, utilize bed space at Dixon by 150 beds;	
	1.5 To continue cooperative training with the Department of Law Enforcement and Institutional Investigators, ensuring adequate investigation of crime within the institutions;	
46	1.6 Continue cooperation with the Juvenile Institutions, developing a departmental sense of purpose;	Number of institutions accredited/reaccredited.
	1.7 Achieve ACA accreditation status for Pontiac, East Moline, and Stateville; and reaccreditation for Menard, Menard Psych, Logan, and Vandalia;	
	1.8 Continue to expand medium security beds;	
	1.9 Continue to monitor the new classification system to ensure it is effective in placing inmates in the appropriate institution.	
	1.10 By October 1983, implement the reclassification system.	
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies	2.1 During FY'84, continue to ensure that ARs and ADs are implemented consistently;	Percent of compliance with ARs and ADs.
and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	2.2 During FY'84, ensure that all adult institutions are in compliance in all areas of regulations and procedures evaluated on an annual basis;	
	2.3 Continue to review and recommend necessary changes in ARs and ADs.	

3. Increase programming that increases out-of-cell time

3.1 During FY'84, implement recommendations of Task Force on increasing work assignments in Correctional Industries;

3.2 During FY'84, ensure that the maximum institutions maintain a plan which provides daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population;

3.3 During FY'84, ensure that maximum security institutions maintain a plan which provides regular out-of-cell time for inmates in segregation and protective custody population.

Percent of inmates with assignments.

Percent 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'84, continue to provide training to identified group;

4.2 During FY'84, have them assist in at least one audit at an institution other than the one where they are stationed.

Number of staff trained.

Percent of staff participating in audit.

47 5. To develop specific "crisis groups" such as Statewide Escape Teams.

5.1 During FY'84, ensure that two teams are available for immediate response to (crisis) escape situations.

Number of teams established.

Number of staff trained.

6. To provide specific training on how to cope with stress more effectively.

6.1 During FY'84, on-site In-Service Stress Training will be provided to all personnel.

6.2 In FY'84, a Family Stress Program will be established at each institution for its personnel.

Number of staff participating.

6.3 In FY'84, all adult institutions will implement a physical fitness program for its personnel.

TABLE 2-7

COMMUNITY CENTERS
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To enhance resident participation in constructive programmatic, employment, or public work activities.	1.1 To meet established minimum programmatic activity standards within the context of operating realities. 1.2 Identify and develop viable primary programmatic options for resident involvement, including employment, educational vocational training, public works and public service projects.	Number of residents involved in sanctioned activities.
2. To maintain operational and programmatic standards.	2.1 To correct any operating deficiency noted by internal and departmental audits. 2.2 To provide in-service training. 2.3 Develop an impact analysis prior to implementing new policy and procedures.	Percent of compliance with ARs and ADs. Number of staff trained.

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS

<u>PROGRAM DATA</u>	<u>FY'82</u>	<u>FY'83</u>	<u>FY'84</u>
Expenditures and Appropriations	\$175,336.6	\$186,262.3	\$198,886.7
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	13,898	14,344	14,920
Total Number of Staff	5,786	5,743	5,497
Performance Indicators Cost/Average Daily Population	\$ 12,616	\$ 12,985	\$ 13,330

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Expenditures and Appropriations	\$165,362.0	\$177,375.6	\$195,750.4
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	13,127	13,655	14,673
Total Number of Staff, Adult Institutions	5,560	5,587	5,941
Total Number of Security Staff	3,658	3,671	3,903
Performance Indicators Cost/Average Daily Population	\$ 12,597	\$ 12,990	\$ 13,341
Cost/Service Areas			
Residential	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,401	\$ 5,547
Security	\$ 5,730	\$ 5,872	\$ 5,998
Clinic	\$ 471	\$ 515	\$ 529
Medical	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,235	\$ 1,268
Inmate/Total Staff	2.36	2.44	2.47
Inmate/Security Staff	3.59	3.72	3.76

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Expenditures and Appropriations	\$9,974.6	\$8,886.7	\$3,136.3
Less Room & Board Paid by Residents	-298.7	-172.9	-70.0
Total	\$9,675.9	\$8,713.8	\$3,066.3
Recipients (Average Daily Population)	797	689	247
Recipients - Total Number Served	3,334	2,756	988
Total Number of Staff	226	186	56
Performance Indicators			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$12,140	\$12,647	\$12,414
*Cost/Number Inmates Served	\$ 2,902	\$ 3,162	\$ 3,129

*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. Since 1974, the prison population has more than doubled. The incarceration rate (prison admissions per 100,000 State population) has increased from 34.4 in 1973, to 90.8 in 1982.

The continuing recession has reduced State resources allowing less than a 5% increase in Departmental general funds, an amount not sufficient to maintain existing capacity and staffing levels.

The population is projected to exceed 17,000 by 1985.

a. Magnitude of the Problem

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 sufficient to keep pace. In some instances when beds have been made available through construction, renovation, or conversion, the additional capacity has been deferred due to insufficient funds for security staffing. Community Center capacity has been reduced by 144 beds, with the possibility that an additional 429 beds may be lost by FY'84.

The prisons/centers themselves become more costly to maintain as they continuously operate at maximum capacity. Increased crowding speeds up the physical deterioration of the facilities and taxes staff resources. Allowing newly acquired buildings to remain vacant results in accelerated deterioration of physical plant. 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.

Administrative action (i.e., forced release) to maintain prison/center population at or near capacity has resulted in 7,168 inmates (as of December 31, 1982) being released early from prison. Table 2-8 and Figure 2-1 show total adult prison exits and forced release for FY'80 through FY'83. With admissions to prison still rising, Forced Release provides the major alternative to severe crowding.

As of December 31, 1982, 13,896 inmates were housed in 13 institutions and 17 community centers with a combined rated capacity of 13,943. The Dwight Correctional Center for adult females was 24 over its rated capacity of 400. (See Table 2-9).

TABLE 2-8 ADULT EXITS AND FORCED RELEASES

FY'80 - FY'83

	<u>FY'80</u>	<u>FY'81</u>	<u>FY'82</u>	<u>FY'83</u>
Exits	6,589	7,031	7,291	5,501
Forced Releases	548	3,783	1,189	2,306
Percent Forced Releases of Exits	8%	54%	16%	41%

Information through February 18, 1983

FIGURE 2-1 ADULT EXITS AND FORCED RELEASES
FY '80 - FY '83

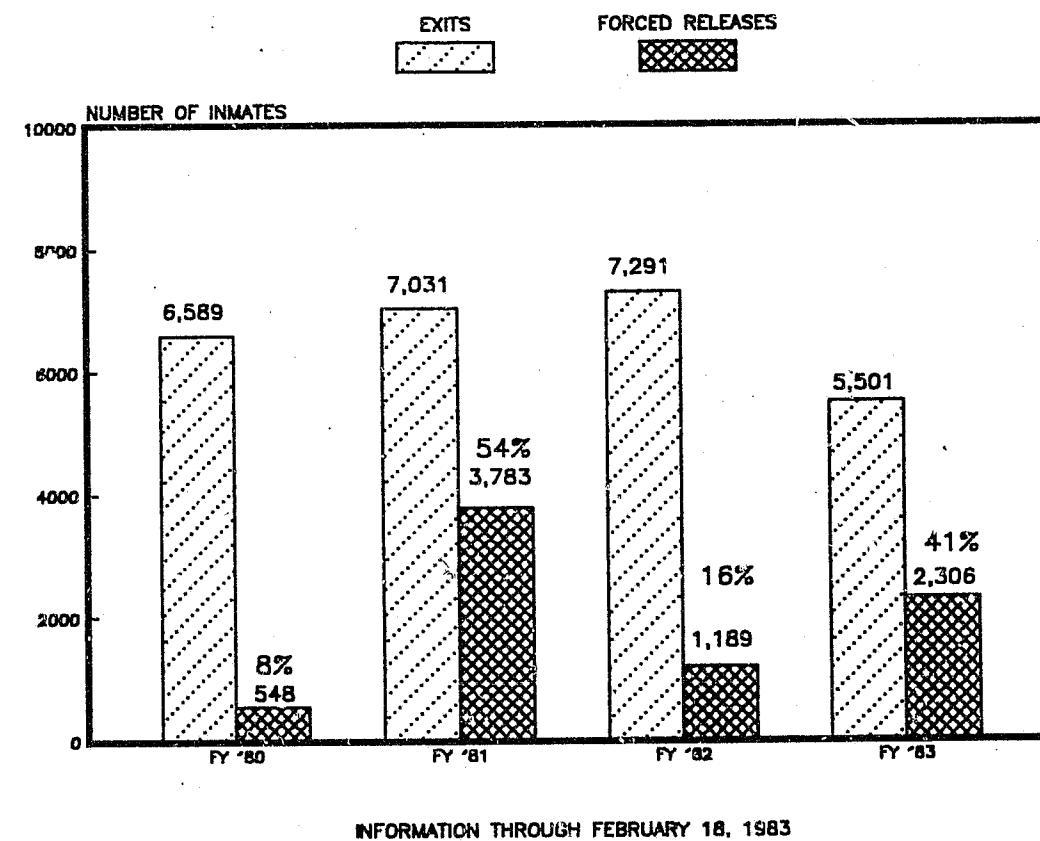


TABLE 2-9 STATE OF ILLINOIS-DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Institution/Centers Population As of December 31, 1982

INSTITUTION	AGE	CAPACITY	POPULATION
Alton Penitentiary	Closed	-	-
Joliet Correctional Center	125	1,250	1,104
Pontiac Correctional Center	112	2,000	1,940
Menard Correctional Center	105	2,620	2,601
Stateville Correctional Center	64	2,250	2,238
Vandalia Correctional Center	62	750	771
Logan Correctional Center	53	800	812
Dwight Correctional Center*	52	400	424
Menard Psychiatric Center	49	315	390
Sheridan Correctional Center	42	425	487
Vienna Correctional Center	18	735	713
East Moline Correctional Center	18	200	209
Graham Correctional Center	3	750	750
Centralia Correctional Center	3	750	750
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER			
Inner City (Chicago)	Closed	-	-
Lake County	Closed	-	-
F.R.E.E.	Closed	-	-
Chicago New Life	Closed	-	-
Chicago-Metro	-	53	56
Fox Valley (Aurora)	-	52	50
Joliet	-	53	56
Peoria	-	28	28
Southern Illinois	-	42	43
East St. Louis	-	52	50
Salvation Army (Mens) (Chicago)	-	85	85
Urbana	-	45	47
Winnebago	-	30	30
Salvation Army (Womens) (Chicago)	-	20	18
Ogle	-	6	6
Decatur	-	52	52
Sojourn House	-	2	2
River Bend	-	60	59
Joe Hall	-	60	63
Jesse "Ma" Houston	-	35	33
W.A.V.E.	-	2	2

3-1-83
Planning and Research
Source: Monthly Population Summary

The dilemma for Corrections remains:

- o The public's demand for longer prison sentences, especially for violent crimes, results in more offenders in prison for longer periods of time. To make these sentencing laws effective, the prison system must have sufficient space to incarcerate criminals for their entire sentence length.
- o Court ordered improvements in prison conditions, especially in overcrowded prisons, result in higher operating expenses and reduced capacity to imprison offenders.

b. Population Characteristics

It is the analysis of admissions and exits which provides 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.

Table 2-10 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 86.8 in 1981 and 90.8 in 1982. Figure 2-2 depicts these changes.

From 1965-1980, felony and defaulter admissions have steadily increased, while misdemeanor admissions have declined. Since 1980, misdemeanor admissions have increased by 35.6% (227). In 1982, felony admissions decreased by 6% (439). Figure 2-3 depicts these changes by average monthly admissions. Table 2-11 notes from 1973 to 1982 a 175.5% (552) 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 2-12 notes actual admissions from 1965 through 1982. From 1973 to 1982, admissions increased by 172.6%, an increase of 6,628 admissions over the 1973 base figure of 3,839. For 1981, total admissions were 9,858, an increase of 6.7% (618). For 1982, total admissions were 10,467, an increase of 6.2% (609). Felony admissions are still the primary force driving Illinois prison population, but defaulters (violators) and misdemeanants have increased significantly in 1982.

The IDOC prison population comes primarily from Cook County (Table 2-13). For downstate, Madison (3.1%), Peoria (2.6%), St. Clair (2.6%), Champaign (2.4%), DuPage (2.3%), Lake (2.3%), Macon (2.2%), Kane (1.9%), Winnebago (1.8%), and Sangamon (1.6%) were the top ten committing counties in 1982. Combined with Cook, these counties account for 76.5% of total commitments for 1982. Figure 2-4 presents a

view of the top 11 committing counties for 1982. Table 2-14 provides a profile of institution population as of December 31, 1982.

2) Exits

Figure 2-5 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 2-15 notes from 1973 to 1982 a 152.7% (527) increase in average monthly exits. This has put an increasing strain on Community Services Division supervision staff and fiscal resources. The possible 50% reduction in community supervision for FY'84 will more than double existing caseloads.

Table 2-16 notes actual exits from 1965 through 1982. In 1982, admissions exceeded exits by one. The increase in the number of exits is the result of Forced Release to maintain the population at or near capacity. In 1982, 2,697 inmates were forced released.

Release rate is the total number of IDOC exits per 100,000 people within the State of Illinois. Table 2-17 shows release rate for adult exits. The release rate steadily increased from 37.1 in 1973 to 90.8 in 1982. In 1982, the release rate increased by 22.0%. Figure 2-6 depicts these changes.

3) Capacity

Figure 2-7 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 2-18 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'83. Medium security institutions have increased from 12% of total capacity (7,649) in FY'75 to 30% of total capacity (13,245) in FY'83. 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 2.8% of total capacity in FY'75, to 5.7% of total capacity in FY'83.

While the Department has made efforts to increase capacity, it has not stayed ahead of the influx of prison admissions. 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 increasing prison population.

TABLE 2-10 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INCARCERATION RATE: 1970-1982

Year	Illinois Population	Admissions				Incarceration Rate (Per 100,000)
		Total	Felon	Defaulters	Misdem.	
1970	11,113,976	4,927	2,343	477	2,107	44.3
1971	11,182,000	4,437	2,354	264	1,819	39.7
1972	11,244,000	4,375	2,550	292	1,533	38.9
1973	11,175,160	3,839	2,736	190	913	34.4
1974	11,131,000	4,544	3,372	295	877	40.8
1975	11,145,000	6,032	4,509	601	922	54.1
1976	11,229,000	6,457	4,733	789	935	57.5
1977	11,246,140	6,922	5,029	1,177	716	61.6
1978	11,243,000	7,423	5,254	1,591	578	66.0
1979	11,243,000	8,478	5,905	1,949	624	75.4
1980	11,349,000	9,240	6,154	2,448	638	81.4
1981	11,351,641	9,858	7,203	1,878	777	86.8
1982	11,522,293	10,467	6,764	2,838	865	90.8

3-1-83
Planning and Research

Source: Henning Tape and
Crime in Illinois, 1981

TABLE 2-11 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

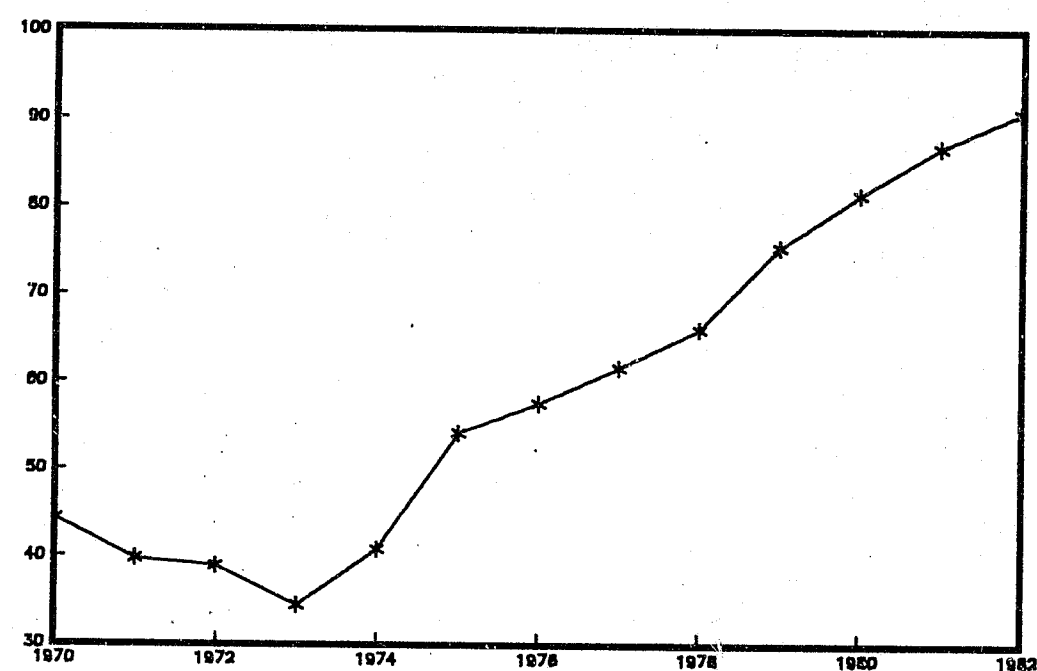
AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS: 1965-1982

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

3-1-83
Planning and Research

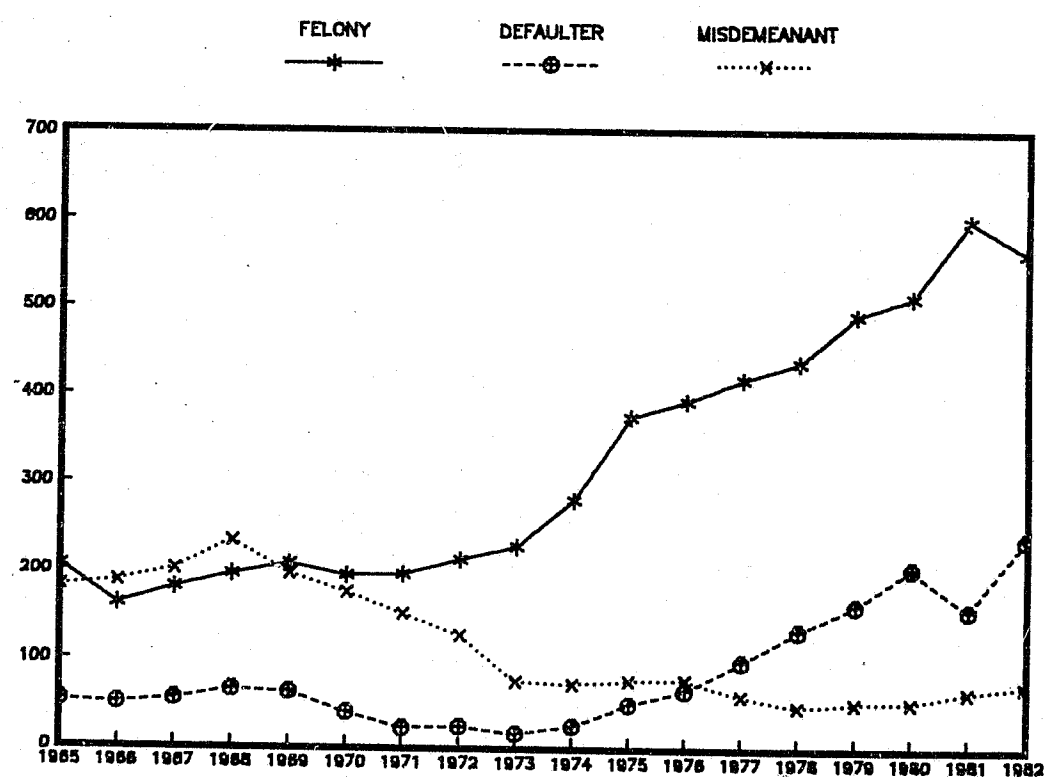
Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation
Data File

FIGURE 2-2 INCARCERATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1970 - 1982



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM RESEARCH & EVALUATION HISTORICAL ADMISSION FILE

FIGURE 2-3 AVERAGE MONTHLY ADMISSIONS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1965 - 1982



PLANNING & RESEARCH UNIT/Bureau of Policy Development
SOURCE: RESEARCH & EVALUATION HISTORICAL EXIT FILE, 1965-1982

TABLE 2-12

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ADMISSIONS: 1965-1982

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

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

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Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation
 Data File

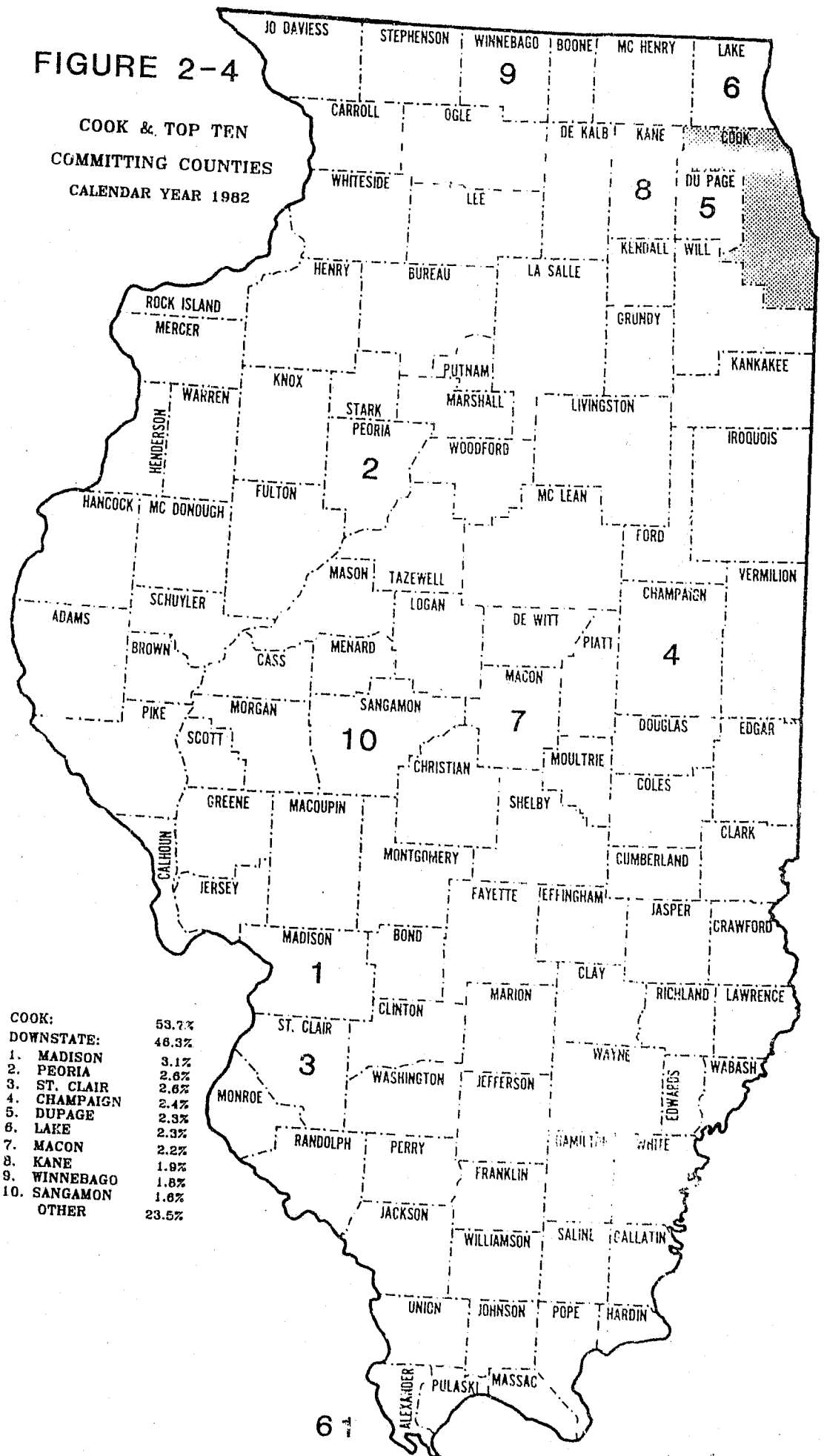
TABLE 2-13 1982 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY
ADULT INSTITUTIONS

ADAMS	.4	LEE	.2
ALEXANDER	.3	LIVINGSTON	.2
BOND	.07	LOGAN	.1
BOONE	.06	MACON	2.2
BROWN	.03	MACOUPIN	.4
BUREAU	.2	MADISON	3.1
CALHOUN	0.00	MARION	.5
CARROLL	.1	MARSHALL	0.00
CASS	.15	MASON	.1
CHAMPAIGN	2.4	MASSAC	.1
CHRISTIAN	.2	MCDONOUGH	.3
CLARK	.01	MCHENRY	.9
CLAY	.1	MCLEAN	1.3
CLINTON	.07	MENARD	.01
COLES	.5	MERCER	.01
COOK	53.8	MONROE	.01
CRAWFORD	0.7	MONTGOMERY	.4
CUMBERLAND	0.00	MORGAN	.45
DE KALB	.3	MOULTRIE	.2
DE WITT	.1	OGLE	.1
DOUGLAS	.06	PEORIA	2.6
DUPAGE	2.3	PERRY	.5
EDGAR	.2	PIATT	.1
EDWARDS	.01	PIKE	.2
EFFINGHAM	.1	POPE	0.00
FAYETTE	.06	PULASKI	.3
FORD	.06	PUTNAM	0.00
FRANKLIN	.3	RANDOLPH	.3
FULTON	.4	RICHLAND	.2
GALLATIN	.2	ROCK ISLAND	1.1
GREENE	.06	SALINE	.5
GRUNDY	.07	SANGAMON	1.6
HAMILTON	.1	SCHUYLER	.01
HANCOCK	.2	SCOTT	0.00
HARDIN	.04	SHELBY	.15
HENDERSON	.04	STARK	.01
HENRY	.1	ST. CLAIR	2.5
IROQUOIS	.3	STEPHENSON	.8
JACKSON	.5	TAZEWELL	1.0
JASPER	.03	UNION	.2
JEFFERSON	.4	VERMILION	.5
JERSEY	.3	WABASH	.1
JO DAVIESS	.01	WARREN	.2
JOHNSON	.1	WASHINGTON	.07
KANE	1.9	WAYNE	.1
KANKAKEE	.8	WHITE	.4
KENDALL	.04	WHITESIDE	.4
KNOX	.7	WILL	1.3
LAKE	2.3	WILLIAMSON	.4
LA SALLE	.8	WINNEBAGO	1.8
LAWRENCE	.2	WOODFORD	.1

3-1-83
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Source: CIMIS Data Run February 28, 1983

FIGURE 2-4

COOK & TOP TEN
COMMITTING COUNTIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1982



COOK: 53.7%
DOWNSTATE: 46.3%
1. MADISON 3.1%
2. PEORIA 2.6%
3. ST. CLAIR 2.6%
4. CHAMPAIGN 2.4%
5. DUPAGE 2.3%
6. LAKE 2.3%
7. MACON 2.2%
8. KANE 1.8%
9. WINNEBAGO 1.8%
10. SANGAMON 1.6%
OTHER 23.5%

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

TABLE 2-14 ADULT INMATE PROFILE
DECEMBER, 1982

	NUMBER	PERCENT
<u>RACE</u>		
Unknown	19	0.1
Asian	3	0.0
Black	8,188	61.3
American Indian	29	0.2
Hispanic	823	6.2
White	4,228	32.1
<u>CRIME</u>		
Unknown	125	0.9
Murder	2,246	16.8
Class X	4,957	37.1
Class 1	873	6.5
Class 2	3,463	25.9
Class 3	1,225	9.2
Class 4	155	1.2
Misdemeanor	306	2.3
<u>AGE</u>		
Unknown	48	0.4
17	72	0.5
18 - 20	1,790	13.4
21 - 24	3,349	25.1
25 - 30	4,060	30.4
31 - 40	2,871	21.5
41 - 50	822	6.2
51 Or Over	338	2.5

TABLE 2-15 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS: 1965-1982

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	606	8	704
1982	61	807	4	872

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Source: Derived from Research and Evaluation
Data File

TABLE 2-16

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

EXITS: 1965-1982

64

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

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Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Derived from Research & Evaluation
Data File

FIGURE 2-5 AVERAGE MONTHLY EXITS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1965 - 1982

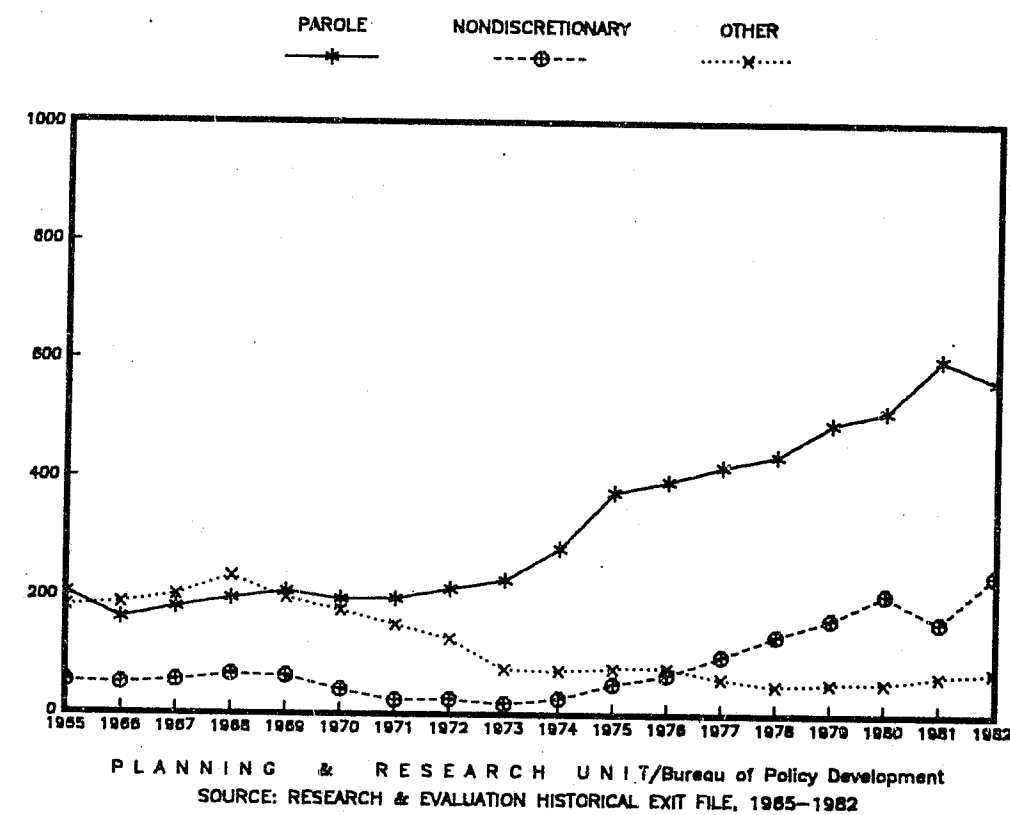


FIGURE 2-6 RELEASE RATE FOR ILLINOIS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS: 1970 - 1982

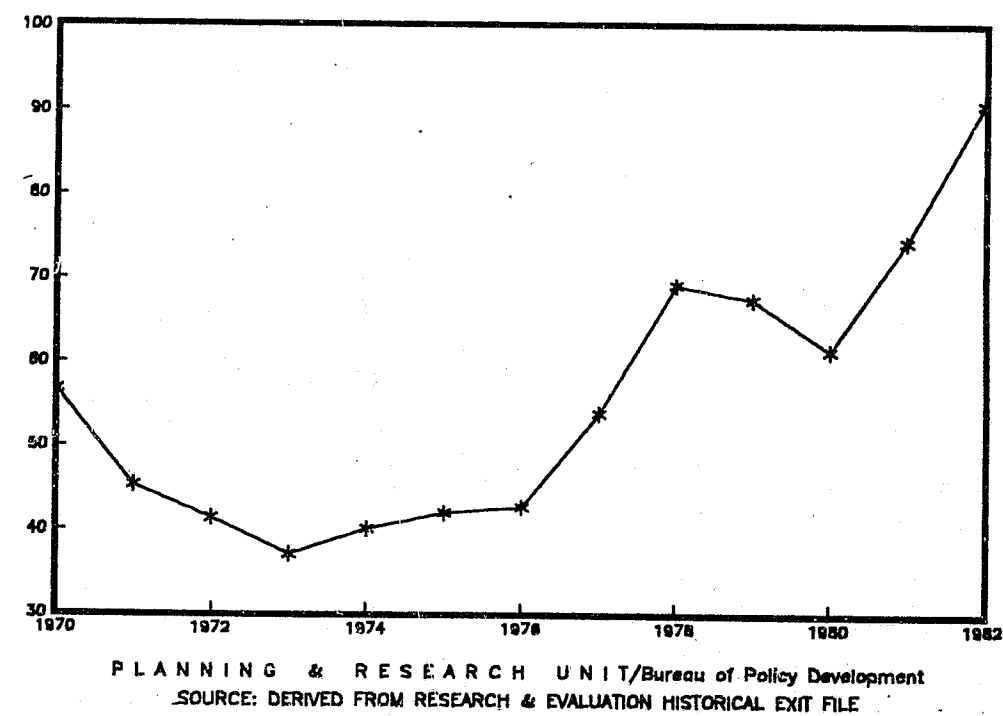


TABLE 2-17 STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

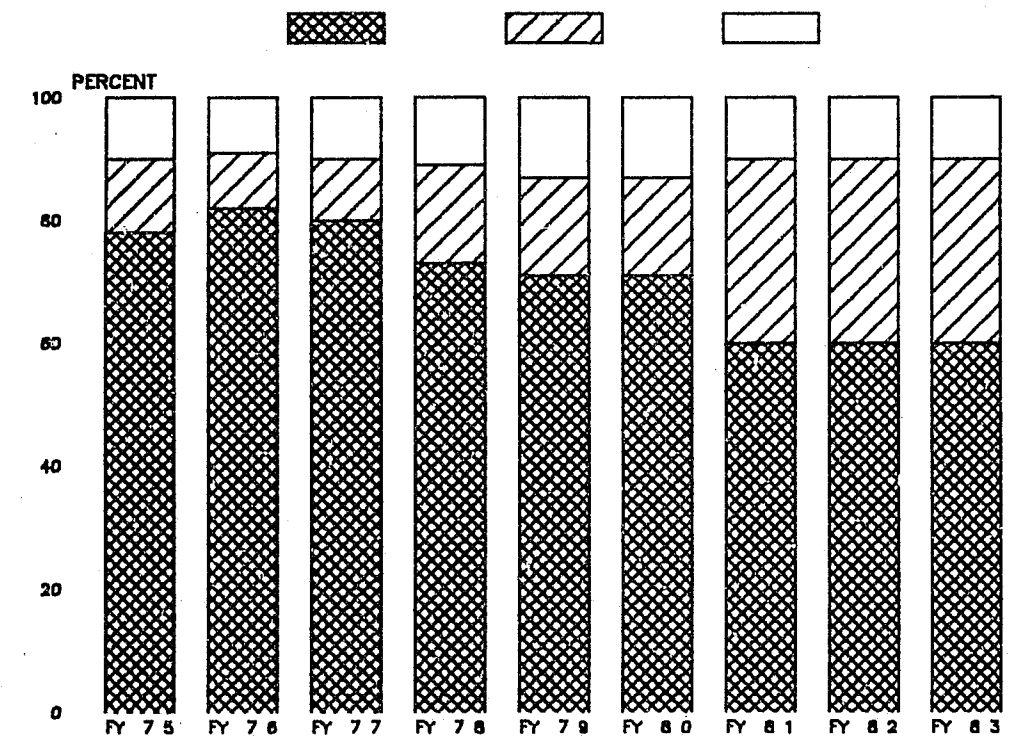
RELEASE RATE: 1970-1982

Year	Illinois Population	Exits				Release Rate (Per 100,000)
		Total	Parole	Nondiscr. tionary Exits	Other	
1970	11,113,976	6,300	2,979	2,820	501	56.7
1971	11,182,000	5,065	2,752	2,059	254	45.3
1972	11,244,000	4,656	2,660	1,823	173	41.4
1973	11,175,160	4,143	2,547	1,322	274	37.1
1974	11,131,000	4,461	2,802	900	759	40.1
1975	11,145,000	4,676	3,307	968	401	42.0
1976	11,229,000	4,797	3,113	992	692	42.7
1977	11,246,140	6,062	4,389	805	868	53.9
1978	11,243,000	7,778	5,605	976	1,197	69.2
1979	11,243,000	7,589	3,352	2,926	1,311	67.5
1980	11,349,000	6,969	2,336	4,358	275	61.4
1981	11,351,641	8,444	1,067	7,277	100	74.4
1982	11,522,293	10,466	731	9,686	49	90.8

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Source: Henning Tape and
Crime in Illinois, 1981

FIGURE 2-7 IDOC RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTIONAL
SECURITY DESIGNATION - FISCAL YEARS 1975-1983
MAXIMUM MEDIUM MINIMUM



SOURCE: TRANSFER COORDINATOR WEEKLY REPORT PREPARED BY: PLANNING & RESEARCH

TABLE 2-18

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ADULT INSTITUTIONS RATED CAPACITY BY INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY DESIGNATIONS
FISCAL 75 THROUGH FISCAL 83

INSTIT. SECURITY DESIGNATIONS	FY75		FY76		FY77		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MAXIMUM																		
Dwight	176		220		300		300		300		400		400		400		400	
Joliet	800		1,200		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250	
Menard	1,710		2,510		2,410		2,270		2,270		2,270		2,280		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	250		275		300		315		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	1,200		1,705		1,750		1,950		1,800		1,800		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Stateville	1,800		2,700		2,500		2,175		2,175		2,050		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	7,995	60
MEDIUM																		
Centralia	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750		750	
Dixon	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		0	
Graham	-		-		-		-		-		-		750		750		750	
Logan	-		-		-		750		750		750		750		750		750	
Men. Spec. Unit	-		-		-		-		-		-		250		250		250	
Pontiac MSU	-		-		-		-		-		-		300		300		300	
Sheridan	265		285		325		325		425		425		425		425		425	
Vandalia	650		690		700		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	3,925	30
MINIMUM																		
East Moline	-		-		-		-		-		-		200		200		200	
Vienna	508		575		625		685		685		685		685		685		685	
MINIMUM TOTAL	508	7	575	6	625	6	685	6	685	6	685	6	885	7	885	7	885	7
FARM																		
Menard	90		90		240		350		350		350		90		90		90	
Pontiac	-		50		50		50		200		200		-		-		-	
Stateville	200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
FARM TOTAL	290	3	340	3	490	4	600	5	750	7	750	7	290	2	290	2	290	2
WORK CAMP																		
Hardin Co. (Vienna)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50		50	
Springfield (Logan)	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50		50	
Vandalia	-		-		-		-		-		-		50		50		50	
WORK CAMP TOTAL	-		-		-		-		-		-		150	1	150	1	150	1
COMBINED TOTALS	7,649		10,500		10,650		11,320	1	1,420		11,395		13,245		13,245		13,245	

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Planning and Research

Source: Analysis of Transfer Coordinator Weekly Population Report

2. Program Performance

Departmental efforts to manage increased populations with increased service demands are in four major areas.

a. Expanding Bed Space To Meet The Rising Inmate Population

During FY'83, work towards increasing capacity resulted in the following:

- o Ground breaking for a 750 bed medium security correctional center at Vienna took place in October, 1982. 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. This savings 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 have become available with the renovation of the Adler Building. However, budget constraints have delayed use of these beds until FY'84. Cuts in the FY'83 budget eliminated adequate funding for security staff.
- o At Sheridan Correctional Center, 100 medium security beds have become available. However, as with East Moline, budget constraints have delayed use of these beds until FY'84.
- o Conversion of the Dixon Mental Health Center to a 1,250 bed medium security institution (Dixon Correctional Center) has begun. Initial plans called for 250 inmates to be housed there by the end of FY'83. However, budget constraints have delayed use of these beds. Expansion to total capacity will be gradual, with 150 beds available in FY'84, 400-plus in FY'85, and the remainder in FY'86.
- o Vermilion County (Danville) was selected on December 27, 1982, as the site for the new 750 bed medium security institution. Planning, site acquisition, and preliminary site modification work has begun. An appropriation has yet to be passed for its construction.

FY'83 and FY'84 budget constraints have required the Department to reformulate its capacity plans. In FY'83, 144 community center beds have been closed; an additional 429 beds may be eliminated by FY'84. Due to the anticipated closing of community center beds, the net impact of planned expansion in FY'84 will be 14,074; just 27 more than July FY'83, rated capacity of 14,047.

Future fiscal constraints may further delay this capacity expansion program. (Table 1-5 in the Introduction provides a listing of planned capacity expansion.)

b. Classification And Reclassification Of Inmates

1) Initial Classification

The classification system functions by matching the characteristics and needs of offenders with the appropriate physical security, level of supervision, and program services. Essentially, classification balances prisoners' basic needs with public protection and safety. Classification is not only useful in successfully placing offenders, but it also can become the basis from which adequate decisions about facility planning, program development, and prison management are made.

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

In April, 1982, the classification system was interfaced with the Department's computerized information system. This tie assures the reliability of data and aids the Department in population profiling and projection, planning, and programming activities. The new classification system also standardizes procedures for all Reception Classification Units.

A revalidation study was performed to assess the performance of the Initial Classification System. This September, 1982, study resulted in a modification of the male classification instrument, which results in more appropriate inmate placement and utilization of the Department's resources.

2) Reclassification

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

Reclassification does not necessarily imply a change in the inmate's security, placement, programming or work assignment. It primarily serves as a way to monitor the inmate's progress and bring attention to problems. The process will review an inmate's progress in the areas of programming, discipline, and needs assessment. Reclassification reviews should continue throughout the inmate's incarceration. In general, reclassification procedures should allow:

- o Scheduled reviews based on time to serve.
- o Reviews responsive to demonstrated special needs and behaviors.

- o Reviews responsive to institutional transfers.
- o Inmate requested reviews.

Reclassification extends the logic of initial classification. It will consist of a set of standardized procedures and a scoring instrument, which will continue to allow effective population management.

A tentative implementation date of September, 1983, is scheduled for reclassification.

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, ten adult institutions, eleven community centers, three juvenile facilities, and Juvenile Field Services have been accredited.

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

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

During FY'83, three adult institutions (Joliet, Centralia, and Graham) were accredited. Of institutions previously accredited, four (Menard, Menard Psych, Logan, and Vandalia) will initiate application for reaccreditation in FY'83. Two community centers (Peoria and Fox Valley) were accredited. Table 1-6 in the Introduction provides a current listing of institution/center accreditation status.

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

For FY'84, 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. Renovation of the hospital at Pontiac continues. Dining facilities have been improved at East Moline and Sheridan. Renovation of inmate living areas proceed at Joliet R & C, and Menard Psych. Some capital improvements have been deferred due to fiscal constraints. Appendix B lists Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY'77 - FY'83.

During FY'83, work continues on upgrading the classification process and implementing a system wide mental health plan. Training programs were initiated in such areas as stress management, multi-media first aid, presentation skills, and firearms. Because of the nearly 30% decrease in staff turnover from the previous year, additional emphasis has been placed on improved in-service training.

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

Correctional Industries provides opportunities for inmates to learn viable work skills. Through its reorganization in FY'79, it has moved into a posture of fiscal accountability, having eliminated operating losses in 1982 and showing a net profit of \$87,000. Table 2-19 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.

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. Like other school districts, it is experiencing diminishing resources for educational programs. The District projects a

loss of \$500,000 in federal funds in FY'84. This funding has not been restored in the Department's general budget.

3. Future Directions

Illinois continues to face problems of prison crowding. Efforts continue in the areas of training and classification/reclassification to improve population management. Community centers will remain an integral part of this program. Funding will be sought to increase capacity so that the prison system has space to incarcerate criminals for their entire sentence length.

In addition, the Department will assist a Corrections Task Force appointed by the Governor. Chaired by Mr. Peter Bensinger, this task force will review and examine factors that contribute to prison crowding.

TABLE 2-19

STATE OF ILLINOIS - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY'83 CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES PROGRAMS

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

Source: Correctional Industries

CHAPTER 3

ADULT

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

CHAPTER 3

ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

A. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Adult Community Supervision is the responsibility of the Community Services Division. The Deputy Director, Community Services Division, reports 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, parity of workload, and integration of client re-entry services. Figure 1-3 illustrates the composition of the areas and the locations of community supervision districts throughout the state.

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

The purpose of community supervision is to monitor offenders released from correctional facilities for the protection of the community into which the offender is released and to 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, reporting and recording mechanisms have been developed as the means of assuring that contacts between the agent and the releasee are documented, and that services and supervision are being provided. Also, a system of classification (level of supervision/needs assessment) and workload management has been developed to assist agents in defining level of supervision and needs of the releasee, and to assist in equalizing workloads of agents.

2. Statutory Authority

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1003-14-3

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

- (1) employment counseling, job placement, and assistance in residential placement;
- (2) family and individual counseling and treatment placement;
- (3) financial counseling;
- (4) vocational and educational counseling and placement; and
- (5) referral services to any other State or local agencies. The Department may purchase necessary services for a parolee or releasee if they are otherwise unavailable and the parolee or releasee is unable to pay for them. It may assess all or part of the costs of such services to a parolee or releasee in accordance with his ability to pay for them."

3. Accomplishments For FY'83

- o Created an accurate and efficient system for identifying to the Chicago Police Department all offenders released from Illinois correctional centers to Chicago.
- o In cooperation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, established a system which identifies serious parole violators arrested in Chicago who appear in weekend/holiday court, thus enabling the Department to immediately issue and lodge a detention warrant.
- o Adopted policy and procedures from enabling legislation which allow community correctional centers to provide emergency food and housing to releasees.
- o Improved communications and relationships between each of the ten Parole District Offices and local law enforcement agencies.
- o Established local parole District Offices as receiving centers for clothing donated by various citizen and community groups for needy releasees.
- o Established agreement with the Prisoner Review Board to utilize the Case Classification System as a basis for early discharge recommendations.
- o Information developed from the Workload Management System was utilized in redeploying personnel resources to obtain greater workload distribution within districts and greater parity among parole agents.

4. Mission, Goals, Objectives and Performance Measurement

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

TABLE 3-1

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES & RESULTS
FY'83

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 1/31/83</u>
1. To manage increased workloads.	<p>1.1 Revise the case classification cut-off scores against outcome terminations and established supervision standards to reflect the workload.</p> <p>1.2 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.</p> <p>1.3 Review policy and procedure and revise for effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>1.4 Increase use of volunteers.</p> <p>1.5 Continue case classification monitoring and quarterly validations during FY'83.</p>	<p>1.1 Cut-off scores revised. Workload standards by casework level established.</p> <p>1.2 New discharge recommendation procedures established.</p> <p>1.3 All policy and procedures reviewed. 90% revised.</p> <p>1.4 On-going.</p> <p>1.5 Quarterly validation reports produced.</p>
2. To maintain accountability	<p>2.1 Implement a reorganization plan that reflects district parity in case classification workload.</p> <p>2.2 Revise procedures and the role of Correctional Parole Counselors IIs to maximize their potential in maintaining control of the workload.</p> <p>2.3 Develop an in-service training curriculum that emphasizes the basic skills of case supervision using case classification supervision levels and procedures.</p>	<p>2.1 Districts reorganized.</p> <p>2.2 Procedures revised.</p> <p>2.3 Curriculum developed.</p>
3. To decrease returns from supervision.	<p>3.1 Supervise all cases according to defined classification standards.</p> <p>3.2 Include a segment on employment counseling in the parole agent in-service training program.</p> <p>3.3 Increase investigation efforts by the Apprehension Units.</p> <p>3.4 Based on case classification risk and needs outcome identify interventions and their use for appropriate technical parole violators, new misdemeanants and AWOLs.</p>	<p>3.1 Internal and External Audits underway.</p> <p>3.2 Curriculum revised to include segment.</p> <p>3.3 Statistical reporting system developed.</p> <p>3.4 Types of interventions identified; OSP 413 revised.</p>
4. To acquire accreditation	<p>4.1 File accreditation self-evaluation report by September, 1982, and achieve accreditation status by June, 1983.</p>	<p>4.1 Community Supervision accreditation in process.</p>

TABLE 3-2

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION GOALS, OBJECTIVES & PERFORMANCE MEASURES FY'84		
GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To manage increased workloads.	<p>1.1 Revise the case classification cut-off scores against outcome terminations and establish supervision standards to reflect the workload established.</p> <p>1.2 Maintain linkage between case classification system and discharge requests to Prisoner Review Board.</p> <p>1.3 Review policy and procedure and revise for effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>1.4 Continue case classification monitoring and quarterly validations during FY'83.</p> <p>1.5 Develop a new Parole Agent Case Management and Workload Report.</p> <p>1.6 Conduct an analysis to develop a maximum Community Supervision caseload size based upon available resources.</p>	<p>1.1 Cut-off scores revised. Workload standards by casework level</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of discharge recommendations accepted by Prisoner Review Board.</p> <p>1.3 Number of policy and procedures identified for revision. Number revised.</p> <p>1.4 Quarterly validation reports produced.</p> <p>1.5 Report implemented.</p> <p>1.6 Maximum Community Supervision caseload size developed.</p>
2. To maintain accountability for workload.	2.1 Implement a reorganization plan that reflects district parity in case classification workload.	2.1 Reorganize districts.
3. To decrease returns from supervision.	<p>3.1 Supervise all cases according to defined classification standards.</p> <p>3.2 Monitor use of intervention strategies and alternative strategies for appropriate technical parole violators, new misdemeanants and AWOLS.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of external audit exceptions.</p> <p>3.2 Percent intervention strategies and alternatives used.</p>
4. To acquire accreditation for Community Supervision.	4.1 File accreditation self-evaluation report and complete audit by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.	4.1 Community Supervision accredited.

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B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

	<u>FY'82 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY'83 ESTIMATED</u>	<u>FY'84 PROJECTED</u>
Expenditures*	\$5,532.3	\$5,401.1	\$2,723.1
Parole Agents (End of Fiscal Year)	121	120	59
Recipients of Community Supervision Services	18,579	19,046	20,000
Average Monthly Caseload	8,265	9,960	10,103
Cases Per Agent	68	83	171
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Monthly Caseload	\$669	\$542	\$340
Cost/Number of Recipients**	\$298	\$284	\$136

*Dollars in Thousands

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

C. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

1. Problem Description

Community Supervision monthly caseloads remained relatively stable from 1965 through 1973. 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 June, 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.

From July, 1982, to December, 1982, caseloads have shown a steady increase.

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'83, we note:

- o Caseloads through December, 1982, increased 12.3%, an increase of 1,071 cases over the July, 1982, base figure of 8,736. By geographic area, Area I caseloads increased by 12.5%, an increase of 651 cases over the July, 1982, base figure of 5,207. For Area II, caseloads increased by 11.9%, an increase of 420 cases over the July, 1982, base figure of 3,529. Figure 3-1 depicts these changes.
- o Average caseload per agent through December, 1982, increased by 13.3%, an increase of 11 over the July, 1982, base figure of 72. By geographic area, Area I average caseload per agent increased by 14.8%, an increase of 13 over the July, 1982, base figure of 88. For Area II, the average caseload per agent increased by 15.8%, an increase of 9 over the July, 1982, base figure of 57. Figure 3-2 depicts these changes.
- o Discharges from supervision through December, 1982, decreased 8.6%, a decrease of 27 from the July, 1982, base figure of 314. By geographic area, Area I discharges decreased by 6.5%, a decrease of 11 from the July, 1982, base figure of 168. For Area II, discharges decreased by 26.0%, a decrease of 38 from the July, 1982, base figure of 146. Figure 3-3 depicts these changes.

In all, 1,813 cases were discharged from supervision in the first six months of FY'83.

By geographic area, Area I discharged 57.4% (1,041) and Area II discharged 42.6% (772).

- o Violators returned through December, 1982, increased 16.5%, an increase of 23 over the July, 1982, base figure of 139. By geographic area, Area I violators returned increased by 19.4%, an increase of 13 over the July, 1982, base figure of 67. For Area II, violators returned increased 13.9%, an increase of 10 over the July, 1982, base figure of 72. Figure 3-4 depicts these changes.

In all, 881 violators were returned in the first six months of FY'83. By geographic area, Area I had 45.9% (404) violators returned. For Area II, 54.1% (477) violators were returned.

2. Program Performance

The number of institutional releases and active caseloads continue to increase, while the number of parole agents has remained stable. Parole agent workload is being dealt with in several important ways.

a. Case Classification

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

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

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

The initial validation study on Case Classification was completed in May, 1982. The study analyzed the extent to which the risk and needs assessment instruments accurately predict parole outcome, and provided information for management, research and budget development. 81% of unsuccessful parole outcomes were identified by the combined instruments. Based on the study, instruments were revised and new cutting points were established for the three casework levels. These new cutting points serve to confine the overall workload within the time available to parole agents, and provide a predictive accuracy for termination outcome of 90% successful for the low casework level, 60% unsuccessful for medium, and 80% unsuccessful for the high casework level.

b. Workload Parity

A workload management system for individual parole agents and districts has been developed based on the Case Classification System. A workload concept is a better measurement of agent time/resource requirements than the traditional measure of caseload size. The workload data treats each case on an individual basis that allows for the identification of different supervision requirements through classification. This data is used to make comparisons and adjustments to achieve workload parity among agents and between districts. Substantial shifts in personnel resources have been made to accommodate high workload areas, particularly in the Chicago-Cook County area.

c. Early Discharge

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

3. Future Directions

The Community Supervision Case Classification System will eventually be linked to the Adult Institution Classification System through measures of outcome within both the community and institutions against behaviors associated with adjustment/instability and dangerousness/violence. The integration of these two systems provides the basis for a comprehensive approach to classification throughout the Department.

Combining classification with a workload information component will provide the Department with a valid, automated data base for use in such areas as developing effective intervention/treatment strategies, allocating staff resources, and developing budgets toward the greater goal of improving protection of the public and correctional staff.

In FY'84, Community Supervision will emphasize the development of effective intervention strategies. With the quantitative dimension of supervision now prescribed by classification levels, the qualitative aspects will be identified and developed. Training of parole agents will focus on their use of intervention strategies.

FIGURE 3-1 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:
END OF MONTH CASELOAD

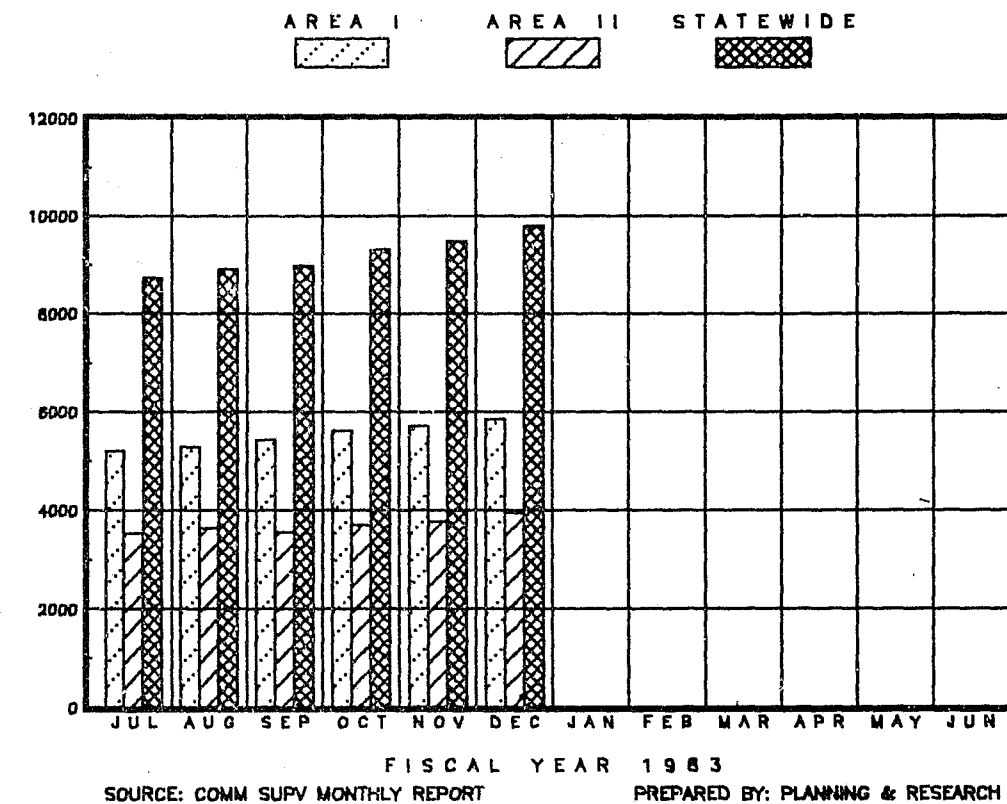


FIGURE 3-2 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:
AVERAGE CASELOAD PER AGENT

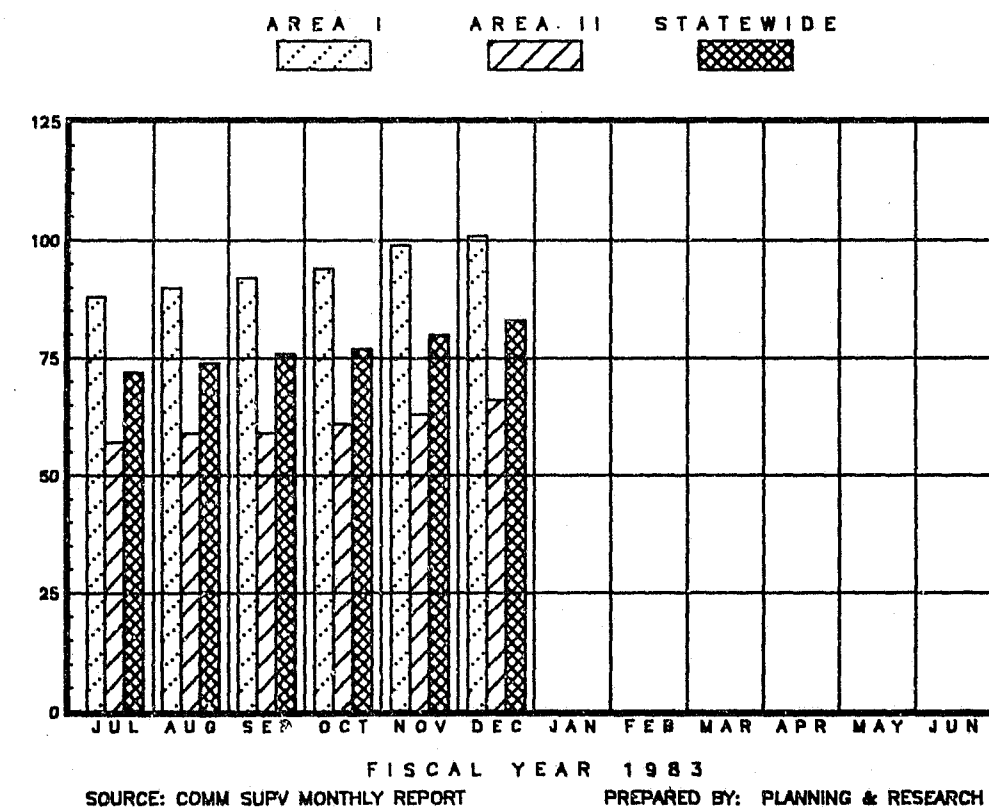


FIGURE 3-3 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:
DISCHARGES

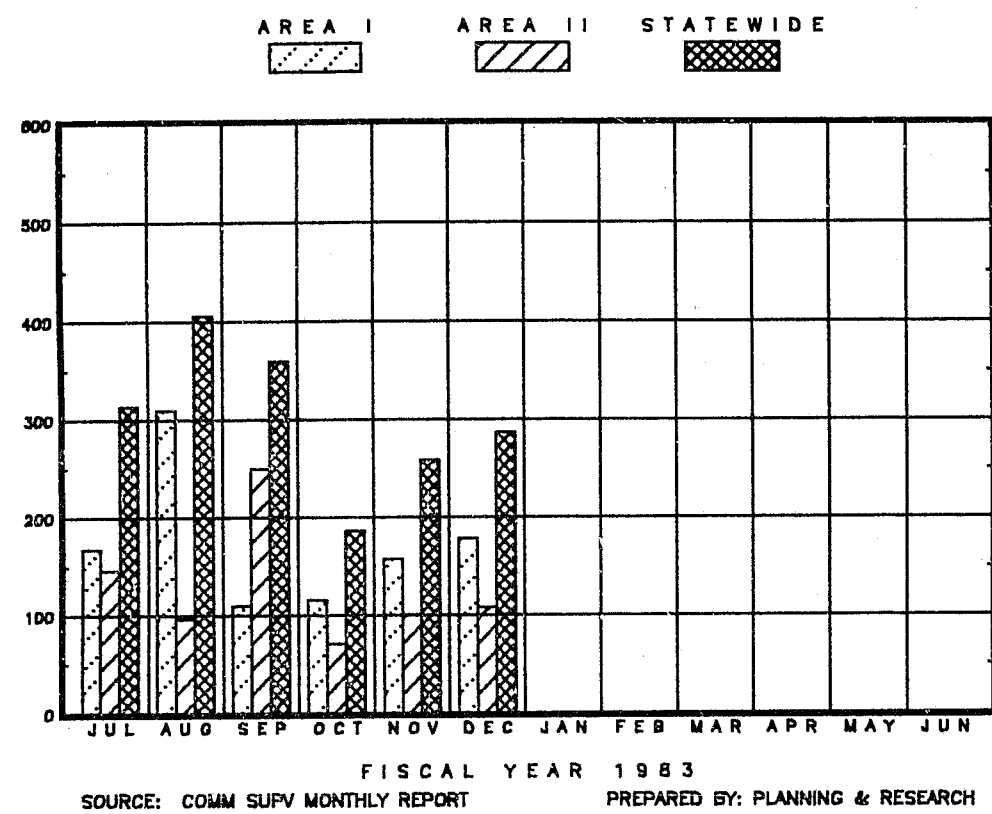
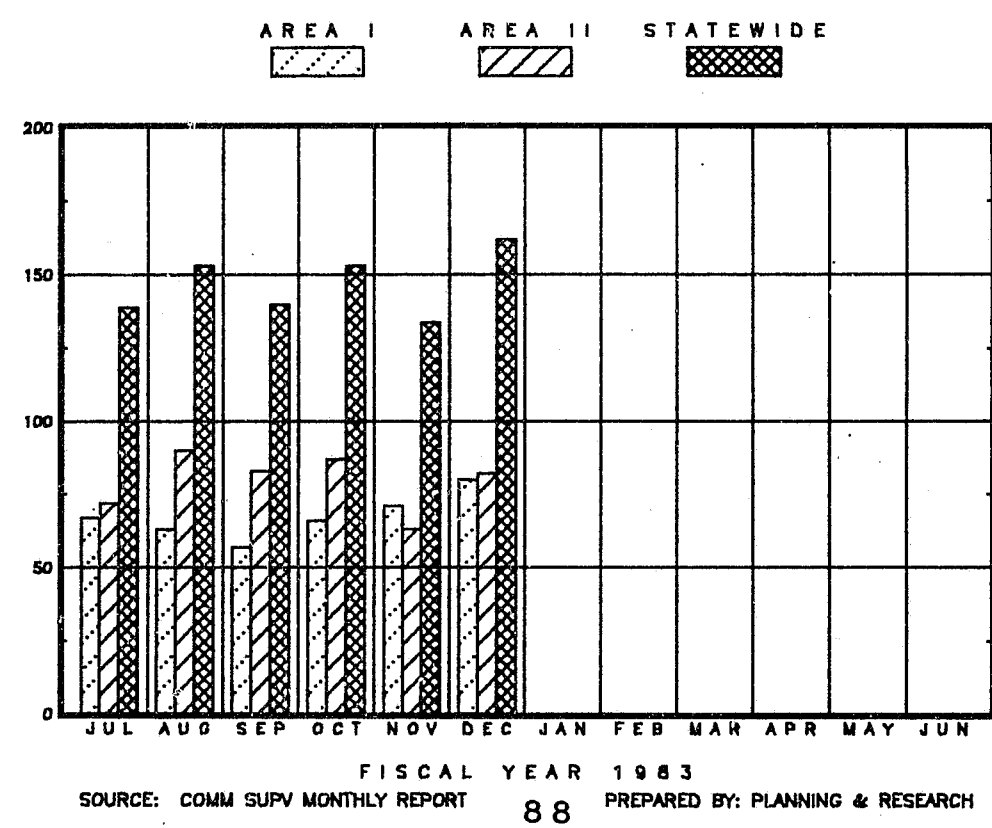


FIGURE 3-4 COMMUNITY SUPERVISION:
VIOLATORS RETURNED



CHAPTER 4

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

AND

SERVICES

CHAPTER 4
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

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:

a. 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

Youths committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division are received at the Reception Center located at IYC-St. Charles for males and IYC-DuPage for females. During the reception process, staff evaluate the documents submitted by the court and collect educational, behavioral, medical, and mental health information regarding the youth. A formal classification process is implemented to determine the youth's assessed level of risk, special needs, family background, involvement with other agencies, and histories of abuse and neglect. An assignment coordinator then determines the best placement alternative for the youth. Upon assignment to an institution, a program plan which focuses upon behavioral, educational, medical, and treatment needs is then developed and implemented for each youth. When appropriate, the youth is presented to the Prisoner Review Board for eventual reintegration to the community under the supervision of Juvenile Field Services.

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

In the community, the Parole Agent acts as a service and counseling advocate for youth. Their duties include interaction with local agencies and programs to enlist resources to assist youth in continuing their education and/or vocational training upon release. The role of the Correctional Parole Agent also includes obtaining group or foster home placements for youth unable to return to their natural home and providing crisis intervention 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 Seciton 5-8-6 of this Code or Section 5-10 of the Juvenile Court Act."

3. Accomplishments for FY'83

a. Continued Progress Toward Accreditation During FY'83

The Juvenile Division persisted in its efforts for its institutional and field services programs to meet the standards for operation and continue to be in the forefront of the national movement toward accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections of the American Correctional Association. In August of 1982, the first co-ed juvenile institution in the United States, IYC-DuPage, was accredited. Later in January of 1983, IYC-Valley View was accredited by the Commission. These two institutions join Juvenile Field Services and IYC-St. Charles, the first juvenile facility to be accredited in the United States, by meeting nationally accepted standards for juvenile corrections. IYC's Hanna City and Joliet are in the final stages of the accreditation process. The remaining facilities, with the exception of IYC-Harrisburg, have entered into "candidate" status with the Commission on Accreditation and are working toward formal accreditation.

b. Development of Alternative Treatment Units

In an effort to meet the special mental health needs of youth committed to the Agency, three specialized units have been developed. The Tri-Agency program, a cooperative effort of the Department of Corrections, Department of Children and Family Services, and Department of Mental Health, with units located in the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute in Chicago and IYC-DuPage, services youth with severe mental health problems. Youth with milder mental health concerns are served at the Setlenhouse Program at IYC-St. Charles. The Intensive Reintegration Program deals with highly aggressive, acting out youth who have been placed at IYC-Joliet from other juvenile institutions. The procedure for the assignment to and programming in these specialized units are currently under review.

c. Serious Offender Grant

On August 19, 1982, the Juvenile Division was awarded a grant by the former Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (now known as the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission within the Department of Children and Family Services) to provide community programming for identified serious juvenile offenders committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections. The focus of the project will be to provide intensive community intervention strategies designed to reduce chances for recidivism and further reinstitutionalization.

d. Continued Development and Enhancement of Juvenile Management Information Systems (JMIS)

The juvenile automated offender system developed by the Department of Corrections has garnered tremendous amounts of information from the systems it supports, including the Juvenile Reception & Classification System. As the data base expanded, the information has significantly assisted the decision-making process by providing comprehensive and timely analyses of the current composition and status of the juvenile population. The management of population and allocation of resources have been greatly facilitated. Efforts are currently underway to expand the system's capability and operation, particularly in the area of docketing. Planning for future system enhancements in the areas of parole supervision, institutional program performance, and warrant tracking is also being undertaken.

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'83

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 1/31/83
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 IYC's - DuPage, St. Charles, and Valley View have been accredited. Audits by the Commission have been completed at IYC's - Joliet and Hanna City. IYC's - Dixon Springs, Kankakee, and Pere Marquette are currently in "candidate" status of the accreditation process.
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.	2.1 A major revision of Administrative Regulation 509 - "Administration of Discipline" is complete. The Division is currently participating in the agency development of Administrative Rules.
	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.	2.2 Ongoing.
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 youth in institutional status.	3.1 In progress. Current efforts have focused on the preliminary development of a classification system.
	3.2 During FY'83, develop plan for design of additional JMIS reports.	3.2 In progress. A process for daily population status reporting for Institutions and Field Services is operational.
4. Improve population management	4.1 Validate classification instrument.	4.1 Validation study completed. Recommendations are under study.
	4.2 Develop reclassification and transfer procedures.	4.2 Under consideration.
	4.3 Develop parole supervision classification system.	4.3 In progress.
5. Provide mental health services to youth in need	5.1 Identify youth with mental health needs.	5.1 Ongoing. Both at the Reception Center and local institutional levels.
	5.2 Provide diagnostic services to identified youth.	5.2 Ongoing.

- 5.3 Classify the categories of treatment services.
- 5.4 Assign youth to appropriate services.
- 5.5 Establish monitoring mechanisms to track placement of student.

- 5.3 Three special treatment units identified.
- 5.4 Ongoing.
- 5.5 Under review.

TABLE 4-2

JUVENILE DIVISION
GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & PERFORMANCE MEASURES
FY'84

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. Expand available medical services to juveniles in the Department of Corrections.	1.1 By October 15, 1983, identify levels of services and service needs at each juvenile facility.	1.1 Levels of services outlined.
	1.2 Develop plan for expanding services by November 15, 1893.	1.2 Position filled, contracts developed, and resources reallocated.
	1.3 By January 1, 1984, identify future medical needs for budgetary planning purposes for FY'85.	1.3 Budget recommendations developed for review.
2. Continue to improve population management.	2.1 Monitor commitment rates for juvenile on an ongoing basis.	2.1 Monitoring report developed and reviewed.
	2.2 Report submitted and reviewed regularly.	
	2.3 By January 1, 1984, assess impact on Division of Mandatory Transfer Bill (Public Act 82-973).	2.3 Impact study completed.
	2.4 By June 30, 1984, evaluate Juvenile Management Information System.	2.4 Report submitted.
3. Maintain progress toward Accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for the American Correctional Association.	3.1 Initiate "candidate" status for IYC-Harrisburg by June 30, 1984.	3.1 Necessary application materials developed.
	3.2 By June 30, 1984, prepare for reaccreditation of IYC-St. Charles and Juvenile Field Services.	3.2 Preparations for reaccreditation completed.
	3.3 Evaluate progress of Division toward accreditation by June 30, 1983.	3.3 Year end report completed.
4. Improve services to Serious Juvenile Offenders.	4.1 Continue second funding year implementation of Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission Grant for Serious Juvenile Offender.	4.1 Project reports submitted.
	4.2 By June 30, 1984, evaluate impact of the grant on the target population.	4.2 Evaluation report completed.

B. PROGRAM SERVICES DATA

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

(\$ Thousands)

	FY'82 ACTUAL	FY'83 ESTIMATED	FY'84 PROJECTED
<u>JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Administration	\$1,448.1	\$1,336.8	\$1,486.0
Business Office	1,548.1	1,635.7	1,677.2
Clinic	1,918.4	1,867.1	1,914.5
Intensive Reintegration	62.4	67.9	69.6
Housekeeping	187.4	211.9	217.3
Recreation	349.8	472.2	484.1
Maintenance	2,507.1	2,627.0	2,693.7
Utilities	1,779.1	2,426.2	2,487.8
Medical/Psychiatric	812.1	898.5	921.3
Custodial	11,095.2	11,895.7	12,197.8
Dietary	2,543.7	2,814.5	2,885.9
Laundry	96.2	85.1	87.3
Religion	78.4	81.3	83.4
Transportation	196.2	180.0	184.5
Reception & Classification	257.2	437.3	448.4
Residential Centers	51.9	--	--
TOTAL	\$24,931.3	\$27,037.2	\$27,838.8
Average Daily Resident Population	1,139	1,150	1,150
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$21,889	\$23,511	\$24,208
Total Institutional Staff	874	887	966
Youth/Total Staff	1.3	1.3	1.2
<u>JUVENILE COMMUNITY-BASED</u>			
Administration	\$521.2	\$749.2	\$592.9
Business Office	130.6	73.0	68.8
Case Management	2,867.2	2,412.2	1,507.7
U.D.I.S.	1,422.1	--	--
Tri-Agency	242.0	262.2	237.7
TOTAL	\$5,183.1	\$3,496.6	\$2,407.1

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 youth 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 IDOC custody and residing in juvenile institutions during the next fiscal year. Specifically, admissions for FY'82 increased by 41% compared to FY'81. Based on admissions to date, the data suggest that the number of admissions in FY'83 will be approximately the same as in FY'82.

TABLE 4-3 Average Daily Population in Residence

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

*FY'83 Average Daily Population in Residence July, 1982-December, 1982
 **Projected FY'83 Average Daily Population in Residence

TABLE 4-4 JUVENILE ADMISSIONS

FY'81 - FY'83 (Through February 3, 1983)

FY'81	978
FY'82	1,379
FY'83 To Date	808

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

TABLE 4-5 JUVENILE ADMISSIONS FY'83
 (Through February 3, 1983)

<u>ADMISSION TYPE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Initial Commitments	599	74.1
Recommitments	58	7.2
Returned Parole Violators	151	18.7
TOTAL	808	100

b) Offender Characteristics

Tables 4-6 through 4-13 present juvenile admissions for FY'83 (through February 3, 1983) broken out by offender characteristics of race, age, sex, commitment offense, committing county, academic achievement level at admission, other agency involvement prior to commitment and type of offender. These data indicate that youth committed to the Juvenile Division are predominately adjudicated delinquents from Cook County. These youth have primarily been committed for the offenses of burglary, robbery, and theft.

TABLE 4-6 FY'83 Juvenile Admissions to Date
 (Through February 3, 1983)
 Offender Type

<u>OFFENDER TYPE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Delinquent	713	88.2
Felon	25	3.1
Habitual Offender	5	0.6
Misdemeanant	1	0.1
Court Evaluation	64	7.9

TABLE 4-7 FY'83 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
Race

<u>RACE</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
White	295	36.5
Black	434	53.7
Hispanic	73	9.0
American Asian	1	0.1
American Indian	5	0.6

TABLE 4-8 FY'83 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
Age at Commitment

<u>AGE (YEARS)</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
11	1	0.1
12	1	0.1
13	18	2.2
14	94	11.7
15	204	25.3
16	273	33.9
17	191	23.7
18	19	2.4
19	4	0.5
Missing Data	3	0.4

NOTE: Average age at commitment: 15.7 years.

TABLE 4-9 FY'83 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
Sex

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	760	94.1
Females	48	5.9

TABLE 4-10 FY'1983 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
Commitment Offense

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Aggravated Assault	A	11	1.4
Aggravated Battery	3	35	4.3
Armed Robbery	X	36	4.5
Armed Violence (Category 1)	X	2	0.2
Arson	2	1	0.1
Assault	C	1	0.1
Attempted Murder	X	3	0.4
Battery	A	27	3.3
Burglary	2	179	22.2
Cannabis Possession (Under 30g)	A	1	0.1
Contributing, Sexual Delinquency of a Minor	A	4	0.5
Delivery Controlled Substance Narcotic	2	1	0.1
Possession Controlled Substance (Under 1g)	4	1	0.1
Criminal Damage to Property (Under \$150)	A	13	1.6
Criminal Damage to Property (Over \$150)	4	8	1.0
Criminal Trespass to Vehicles	A	13	1.6
Deviate Sexual Assault	X	7	0.9
Disorderly Conduct	C	2	0.2
Escape - Felon	2	2	0.2
Escape from Peace Officer	A	2	0.2
Forgery	3	4	0.5
Home Invasion	X	9	1.1
Intimidation	3	1	0.1
Kidnapping	2	1	0.1
Mob Action	C	1	0.1
Murder	M	10	1.2
Prostitution	A	1	0.1
Rape	X	14	1.7
Reckless Conduct	A	2	0.2
Residential Burglary	1	42	5.2
Resisting Peace Officer	A	3	0.4
Robbery	2	60	7.4
Theft (Under \$150)	A	35	4.3
Theft (Under \$150-Subsequent Act)	4	4	0.5
Theft (Over \$150)	3	35	4.3
Theft (from coin operated machine - Subsequent Act)	4	1	0.1
Theft of Services	4	1	0.1
Theft, Retail (Under \$150)	A	5	0.6
Theft, Retail (Over \$150)	3	1	0.1
Theft, Additional Information Required	A	22	2.7
Unlawful Possession of a Weapon	A	3	0.4
Unlawful Use of a Weapon	A	5	0.6
Unlawful Use of a Weapon (Subsequent Act)	4	2	0.2
Unlawful Restraint	4	6	0.7
Voluntary Manslaughter	2	3	0.4
Other Offenses		8	1.0
Missing Data		180	22.3

TABLE 4-11 FY'1983 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
County of Commitment

COUNTY	N	%
Adams	1	0.1
Bond	1	0.1
Boone	2	0.2
Bureau	1	0.1
Carroll	2	0.2
Cass	2	0.2
Champaign	22	2.7
Christian	3	0.4
Clark	1	0.1
Coles	2	0.2
Cook	479	59.3
Dewitt	2	0.2
DuPage	10	1.2
Fayette	1	0.1
Franklin	5	0.6
Fulton	1	0.1
Grundy	1	0.1
Hancock	1	0.1
Henry	3	0.4
Iroquois	2	0.2
Jackson	3	0.4
Jasper	1	0.1
Jefferson	1	0.1
Jersey	1	0.1
Jo Daviess	1	0.1
Johnson	1	0.1
Kane	16	2.0
Kankakee	10	1.2
Kendall	1	0.1
Lake	3	0.4
LaSalle	5	0.6
Lawrence	3	0.4
Logan	2	0.2
McHenry	2	0.2
McLean	6	0.7
Macon	10	1.2
Macoupin	2	0.2
Madison	8	1.0
Marion	4	0.5
Monroe	1	0.1
Montgomery	4	0.5
Morgan	4	0.5
Ogle	1	0.1
Peoria	21	2.6
Perry	1	0.1
Piatt	1	0.1
Pike	1	0.1
Pope	2	0.2
Pulaski	3	0.4
Randolph	4	0.5
Rock Island	10	1.2
St. Clair	19	2.4
Sangamon	6	0.7
Shelby	2	0.2
Stephenson	8	1.0
Tazewell	2	0.2
Vermilion	14	1.7
Wabash	3	0.4
Warren	1	0.1
Wayne	3	0.4
White	1	0.1
Whiteside	3	0.4
Will	9	1.1
Williamson	2	0.2
Winnebago	25	3.1
Out of State	35	4.3

FY'83 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
Academic Achievement Level
At Admission

GRADE LEVEL	N	%
1st - 3rd Grade	63	7.8
4th - 5th Grade	234	29.0
7th - 9th Grade	146	18.1
10th - 12th Grade	40	5.0
Missing Data	325	40.2

FY'83 Juvenile Admissions
(Through February 3, 1983)
Other Agency Involvement of Youth
Prior to Commitment

AGENCY INVOLVEMENT	N	%
Local Youth Agency	97	12.0
Department of Children and Family Services	41	5.1
Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities	7	0.9
Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (U.D.I.S.)	9	1.1
Other State Agency	119	14.7
More than one of above	162	20.0
No Involvement	203	25.1
Missing Data	170	21.0

2. Program Performance

The Juvenile Division has determined that future programming strategies shall address needs in the areas of medical services, population management, standards, and services to serious juvenile offenders.

a. Medical Services

Additional emphasis shall be placed upon medical services within the Division. Quality, consistency, and availability of services will be reviewed for future planning and budgetary impact.

b. Population Management

With the continuing trend toward population increases, efforts will focus upon accurate and efficient reporting mechanisms, analysis of trends, and close monitoring of population movements to improve the allocation of fiscal and programmatic resources. Under careful study, will be the impact upon the Division of Public Act 82-973. The provisions of the law call for 15 and 16 year old minors, who are charged with murder, rape, deviate sexual assault, or armed robbery with a firearm, to be automatically prosecuted pursuant to the Criminal Code. In light of the potential for greater lengths of stay for juveniles committed under this provision, attention will be focused upon the utilization of beds within the Division.

c. Standards

Initiatives within the Juvenile Division shall continue with regard to achieving accreditation of all programs and facilities by the Commission on Accreditation of the American Correctional Association. Efforts in this multi-year task to meet nationally accepted standards for juvenile corrections have met with great success as have been indicated earlier. During FY'84, preliminary work will begin to achieve accreditation for the Juvenile Division's newest facility, IYC-Harrisburg.

d. Serious Juvenile Offender

With the aid of a grant focusing upon the serious juvenile offender, the Division will attempt to impact the reintegration of these offenders into the community. Intensive levels of supervision and support services will be provided to a select target group. The results of the effort will be utilized in meeting the needs of future populations of serious offenders.

3. Future Directions

Careful attention will be paid to population management issues, particularly, in relation to commitment rates of juveniles and the impact of legislation on the composition of the population. Furthermore, the needs of the population will be carefully monitored to ensure future programming efforts meet identified youth needs.

APPENDIX A

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW

The FY'82 Illinois Human Services Data Report, "Population and Capacity Reports," provided the foundation for monitoring criminal justice data in relation to impact on prison population. The following is an update of the FY'83 report using 1981 data from the Department of Law Enforcement and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Background:

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

The first set influences Rate of Admission. It includes:

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

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

- o Criminal Code
- o Good Time

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

A. Reported Crime

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

For the purpose of this report, we have looked at both rate and total volume (i.e., frequencies) to note the changes which occurred in each criminal justice subsystem within the ten year period between 1972 and 1981, when Illinois prison population began to rise.

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

VIOLENT CRIMES

(Crimes Against Person)

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

PROPERTY CRIMES

(Crimes Against Property)

Burglary
Larceny/Theft
Motor Vehicle Theft

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

Reported crime in Illinois has shown a 31% increase in index crimes from 1972 to 1981. This represents a net increase of 133,018 index crimes over the 1972 figure of 429,529. However, a decrease of 5.2% (30,879) occurred between 1980 and 1981. Index crimes for Cook County have decreased steadily since 1975, totaling 292,553 in 1981. On the other hand, index crimes reported downstate have increased by 71.8% since 1972, following a peak of 279,232 in 1980. 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.

The Illinois index crime rate per 100,000 population increased from 3,824.4 in 1972 to 5,219.5 in 1980, then decreased to 4,926.6 in 1981. Cook County crime rate is slightly higher than the crime rate downstate. In 1981, there were 5,541.7 index crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants in Cook County; there were 4,397.7 index crimes per 100,000 people downstate. Figure A-2 shows the crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1981.

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

1. Violent Crime (Crimes Against Person)

As of 1981, violent crime decreased statewide by 27% since its peak of 69,302 in 1974. The number of reported violent crimes increased by 11,566 from 1972 to 1974, then fell to its lowest point in the ten-year period at 50,653 in 1981. This trend is mirrored in Cook County. Violent crimes for Cook County decreased by 24.8% from 1972 to 1981, after a 1974 high of 49,009. On the other hand, violent crimes increased downstate by 25%, reaching high points in 1974 and 1980. Table A-2 and Figure A-3 depict these changes.

Violent crime rate per 100,000 dropped from 514.1 in 1972 to 443.6 in 1981, after a peak of 622.6 in 1974. The Cook County violent crime rate decreased from 779.2 in 1972 to 614.9 in 1981, also following a peak in 1974 of 903.6. Downstate, the violent crime rate increased slightly, from 255.8 to 296.3 in 1981. Although it peaked in 1974, violent crime rate downstate remained steady over the ten year period. Figure A-4 and Table A-2 show the violent crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1981.

Although violent crime decreased in Illinois by 12.3% from 1972 to 1981, this decrease is reflected in two high-volume offenses, i.e., robbery and aggravated assault/battery. Murder, voluntary manslaughter and forcible rape increased slightly since 1972.

- o Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter - Decreased until 1978 after a peak in 1974, with a 7.1% increase since then. Overall, increases have occurred both in Cook County and downstate.

Of the Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter offenses (1,238) for 1981, 44.2% were offenses in which the victim and offender were strangers to each other; 41.6% were offenses in which the victim and offender were known to each other; and 14.2% were offenses in which the offender killed a family member.

Males accounted for 80.8% of the victims. Whites represented 40.0% of the victims, blacks represented 58.8% of the victims, and all other races represented 2.2% of the victims.

Again, handguns remained the most used weapon during murders and voluntary manslaughters. A handgun was utilized in 53.4% of the reported homicides. Knives, the second most frequently used weapon, were utilized to commit 21.5% of the reported homicides.

- o Forcible Rape - 16.7% decrease in 1981 since 1979 (its highest peak in the 10-year period), a net decrease of 547 from the 1979 figure, of which 490 occurred in Cook County. Downstate showed an increase of 78 in 1980, and a decrease of 135 in 1981. (These fluctuations may be a result of reporting trends and not actual number of rapes; rape is frequently under-reported.)
- o Robbery - 31.1% decline since its peak in 1974. Robbery dropped by 631 since 1980, of which 112 were in Cook County and 519 were downstate. Robbery constituted 47% of all violent crimes reported.

Of the 23,920 robberies reported in 1981, 34% involved a firearm; 9.3% involved a knife or cutting instrument; an additional 9.3% involved some other weapon; 43.6% involved strong arm, i.e., no weapon (a 10% increase over 1980); the remaining involved attempted robberies.

- o Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery, and Attempted Murder - 15.7% decrease since 1980, a net decrease of 4,236 crimes. Figures showed a 2,823 decrease in Cook County and a 1,413 decrease downstate. These crimes make up 45% of the total violent index crimes in Illinois.

Of the 22,768 cases reported in 1981, the breakout by types of weapons used was: firearm, 26.7%; knife, 28.8%; hands, fist or feet, 21.5%; and other weapon, 23%.

Table A-2 shows the decreases from 1980 for all violent offenses, except for murder and voluntary manslaughter. In 1981, the offense rate per 100,000 was 10.8 for murder and voluntary manslaughter, 23.9 for forcible rape, 209.4 for robbery, and 199.4 for aggravated assault, aggravated battery and attempted murder.

2. Property Crime (Crimes Against Property)

Property crime rose by 27.4% from 1972 to 1981, but decreased 4.8% since 1980. This represents an increase of 140,099 property crimes since 1972. Property crimes for Cook County increased by 12% since 1972's volume of 229,196. Downstate, property crimes increased by 76.6%, an increase of 109,202 since 1972. Table A-3 and Figure A-5 depict these changes.

The property crime rate per 100,000 fluctuated slightly throughout the ten-year period, from 3,310.3 in 1972 up to 4,798 in 1975 and down to 4,483 in 1981. The Cook County property crime rate increased from 4,135.3 in 1972 to 4,926.9 in 1981, with a peak of 5,642.6 in 1975. Downstate, the property crime rate increased more steadily, from 2,506.6 in 1972 to 4,101.4 in 1981. Figure A-6 and Table A-3 show the property crime rate for each year between 1972 and 1981.

As property crime increased over the ten-year period, it showed a definite trend toward rural and outlying areas of the metropolitan sprawl.

All three property index crimes have shown decreases in 1981:

- o Burglary - 5.6% decrease in 1981, a net decrease from 1980 figures of 7,829, of which 5,434 were in Cook County and 2,395 downstate.
- o Larceny/Theft - 5.2% decline in 1981, a net decrease from 1980 figures of 17,797, of which 14,575 were in Cook County and 3,222 downstate. These offenses constitute 63.2% of all property crimes.
- o Motor Vehicle Theft - Very slight .2% net decrease in 1981, a net decrease from 1980 figures of 119; there was a 1,456 increase in Cook County and a 1,575 decrease downstate.

Table A-3 shows the fluctuations in property crimes between 1972 and 1981. In 1981, the offense rate per 100,000 was 1,157 for burglary, 2,835 for theft, and 491 for motor vehicle theft.

B. Arrests

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

Illinois had a 25% increase in index crime arrests from 1972 to 1981, peaking in 1980 at 133,473. This represented an increase of 24,550 index crime arrests over the 1972 figure of 98,587. Arrests for Cook County increased by 14.8%, an increase of 9,861 arrests over the 1972 volume of 66,428. Cook County arrests peaked in 1975 at 80,052. Arrests increased steadily by 45.7% downstate, an increase of 14,689 arrests over the 1972 figure of 32,159. Downstate arrests peaked in 1980 at 56,333. Table A-4 and Figure A-7 depict changes since 1972.

The Illinois index crime arrest rate per 100,000 increased from 876.8 in 1972 to 1,078.4 in 1981. Cook County index crime arrest rates increased from 1,198.5 in 1972 to 1,445.1 in 1981. Downstate, the rate increased from 565.3 in 1972 to 920.4 in 1980, then decreased to 763.1 in 1981. 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.

1. Violent Crime (Crimes Against Person) Arrests

Violent crime arrests decreased steadily by 18% from 1972 to 1981. This represented a decrease of 4,272 violent crime arrests from the 1972 figure of 23,780. Violent crime arrests for Cook County decreased by 29.7%, a decrease of 5,124 from the 1972 volume of 17,270. On the other hand, arrests increased downstate by 13.1%, an increase of 852 over the 1972 figure of 6,510. Figure A-9 depicts these changes.

Violent crime arrest rates per 100,000 decreased from 211.7 in 1972 to 170.9 in 1981, with a low of 159.6 in 1977. Cook County rates decreased from 311.6 in 1972 to 230.1 in 1981, with a low of 214.5 in 1978. Downstate, the rate fluctuated since 1972, from 114.4 to 119.9 in 1981, peaking at 149.6 in 1974. Figure A-10 shows the rate for each year between 1972 and 1980.

As was the case with reported crimes of violence, only arrests for murder/voluntary manslaughter increased over the ten-year period, 1972 to 1981. Since 1980, however, two crimes decreased.

- o Murder and Voluntary Manslaughter - 9.3% rise in 1981, a net increase over 1980 figures of 114, of which 85 increased in Cook County and 29 downstate.

- o Forcible Rape - 15.1% increase in 1980 (from 1979) followed by a 15.9% decrease in 1981; a net decrease from 1980 figures of 255, of which 194 declined in Cook County and 61 decreased downstate.
- o Robbery - a 7% decrease in 1981 after a 9.3% increase in 1980; a net reduction in 1981 of 665, of which 390 were in Cook County and 275 downstate.
- o Aggravated Assault, Aggravated Battery and Attempted Murder - 12.3% decrease in 1980 (from 1979) followed by a 5.5% increase in 1981; a net increase of 420 over 1980 figures, of which 572 increased in Cook County and 152 decreased downstate.

Table A-5 shows these fluctuations, noting that the decrease in total violent crime arrests since 1972 is traced to the considerable decrease in robbery as well as aggravated assault, aggravated battery and attempted murder arrests between 1972 and 1981. In 1981, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 11.8 for murder and voluntary manslaughter, 11.8 for forcible rape, 77.1 for robbery, and 70.1 for aggravated assault, aggravated battery and attempted murder.

2. Property Crime (Crimes Against Property) Arrests

Property crime arrests increased by 38.5% from 1972 to 1981, after peaking in 1980 with 114,380 arrests. There was an increase of 28,822 property crime arrests over the 1972 volume of 74,807. Property crime arrests for Cook County increased by 30.5%, an increase of 14,985 over the 1972 figure of 49,158. Downstate, arrests increased by 53.9%, an increase of 13,837 over the 1972 frequency of 25,649. Table A-6 and Figure A-11 depict these changes since 1972.

The property crime arrest rate per 100,000 increased from 666.1 in 1972 to 1,007.6 in 1980, then returned to 907.6 in 1981. The Cook County rate increased from 886.9 in 1972 to 1,215 in 1981, with a peak increase to 1,231.3 in 1980. Downstate, the rate increased from 450.9 in 1972 to 791 in 1980, then decreased to 643.2 in 1981. Figure A-12 and Table A-6 show the rate for each year between 1972 and 1981.

Although property crime arrests increased in Illinois by 38.5% from 1972 to 1981, the 1981 arrest levels for all three property offenses decreased from 1980 figures:

- o Burglary - 16.7% decrease in 1981, a net reduction of 3,399 below the 1980 figure (matching the 1979 figure), of which 1,519 were in Cook County and 1,880 fell downstate.
- o Larceny/Theft - 8% decline in 1981, a net decrease from the 1980 figure of 6,194, where Cook County arrests increased by 704 and downstate arrests decreased by 6,898.

- o Motor Vehicle Theft - 6% decrease in 1981, a net decline from the 1980 volume of 352, of which 204 were in Cook County and 148 downstate. Statewide, motor vehicle theft arrests have decreased steadily since 1978, when it reached its highest level in ten years (8,068 arrests).

Table A-6 shows the changes in property crime arrests between 1972 and 1981. In 1981, the arrest rate per 100,000 was 178.5 for burglary, 680.1 for theft, and 49.0 for motor vehicle theft, all decreases from 1980.

C. Dispositions

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

Felony dispositions in Illinois steadily increased by 271.4% from 1972 to 1981. An increase of 39,293 dispositions over the 1972 volume of 14,476 was reported. Cook County dispositions increased 442%, an increase of 19,842 over the 1972 frequency of 4,486. Downstate, the dispositions increased 194.7%, a rise of 19,451 above the 1972 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 frequency, but also changes in the rate. Illinois disposition rate per 100,000 more than tripled over the last ten years, from 128.9 in 1972 to 470.9 in 1981. Cook County disposition rate increased from 80.9 in 1972 to 460.8 in 1981, despite a drop in population size. Downstate, the disposition rate increased from 175.6 in 1972 to 479.5 in 1981. Figure A-14 shows the rates for each year between 1972 and 1981.

D. Convictions

This section looks at the dispositions of which the 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 steady 346.5% increase from 1972 to 1981, a net increase of 22,210 convictions above the 1972 figure of 6,409. The percentage of convictions has also increased since 1972, from 44.3% of all dispositions to 53.2% in 1981. Convictions for Cook County increased almost sixfold at 590.4%, a reported net increase of 14,271 since 1972. Downstate, convictions increased by 198.9%, a reported net increase of 7,939 since 1972. Figure A-15 depicts these changes. Table A-7 shows conviction to non-conviction and unfit to stand trial comparisons.

Illinois' felony conviction rate per 100,000 has steadily increased, from 57.1 in 1972 to 250.6 in 1981. Cook County's conviction rate rose sharply from 43.6 in 1972 to 316.1 in 1981. Downstate, the conviction rate almost tripled from 70.2 in 1972 to 194.3 in 1981. Figure A-16 shows the rates for each year between 1972 and 1981.

Beginning in 1973, changes took place in the manner in which conviction data were reported. Therefore, further analyses by type of sentence imposed and offense conviction will include data from 1973 to 1981.

Types of Sentences Imposed

Table A-8 displays the variations of sentences imposed on defendants charged with and convicted of felonies from 1973 through 1981. For this analysis, Table A-9, presented for comparison purposes, collapsed these sentences into six major headings:

- o Death: with the re-enactment of the death sentence in 1977, 58 persons have been sentenced to death, 40 from Cook County (ten more in 1981) and 18 from downstate (three more in 1981). (Supplemental information from IDOC records lists 49 persons incarcerated under sentence of death as of January 1, 1983.)
- o Prison: Table A-10 shows that the number of convictions resulting in imprisonment in Illinois increased by 207.1% from 1973 to 1981, a net increase of 7,307 over the 1973 figure of 3,529. Convictions from Cook County resulting in imprisonment increased by 241.1%, a net rise of 4,962 above the 1973 figure of 2,058. Downstate, convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by 159.4%, a net increase of 2,345 over the 1973 volume of 1,471.

Compared to a year earlier, convictions resulting in imprisonment increased by 10.4% in 1981, a net increase of 1,022 convictions over the 1980 figure of 9,814.

Of those convictions resulting in imprisonment (10,856) in 1981, there were 13 (.1%) convictions under the death sentence, 378 (3.5%) convictions of murder, 2,349 (21.7%) convictions of Class X felonies, 329 (3.0%) convictions of Class 1 felonies, 3,504 (32.3%) convictions of Class 2 felonies, 3,296 (30.4%) convictions of Class 3 felonies, and 980 (9%) convictions of Class 4 felonies. The Class 3 felony convictions-to-prison percentage was the largest increase from 1980 figures (58%).

- o Jail: Table A-11 shows that the number of convictions to jail in Illinois decreased from 1973 to 1975, increased steadily through 1979, and showed a marked decrease in 1980 and 1981. This pattern emerged from Cook County practices. Overall, from 1973 to 1980 convictions to jail decreased by 29.9% -- a net decrease of 81 from the 1973 figure of 271. The number of convictions to jail in Cook County decreased by 16.7%, a net decrease of 14 from the 1973 volume of 84. Downstate, the number of convictions to jail decreased by 39.1%, a net decline of 77 from the 1973 frequency of 197.

Of those convictions to jail (190) in 1981, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 3 (1.6%) convictions of Class 1 felonies, 44 (23.2%) convictions of Class 2 felonies, 106 (55.8%) convictions of Class 3 felonies, and 37 (19.5%) convictions of Class 4 felonies. Class 1, 2 and 4 jail convictions dropped slightly from 1980.

- o Probation/Jail: Table A-12 shows that the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Illinois increased 662.5% from 1973 to 1981, a net increase of 3,750 over the low 1973 volume of 566. The number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail in Cook County rose by 1,223.2%, a net increase of 2,787 above the 1973 volume of 226. Downstate, the number of convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail increased by 283.2%, a net increase of 963 over the 1973 frequency of 340.

Of those convictions to a combined sentence of probation/jail (4,316) in 1981, there was no conviction of murder or Class X felonies, 82 (1.9%) convictions of Class 1 felonies, 1,858 (43%) convictions of Class 2 felonies, 1,994 (46.2%) convictions of Class 3 felonies, and 382 (8.9%) convictions of Class 4 felonies. Only Class 3 probation/jail convictions increased since 1980.

- o Probation: Table A-13 shows that the number of convictions to probation in Illinois increased by 209.8% from 1973 to 1981, a net increase of 8,980 over the 1973 volume of 4,280. The number of convictions to probation in Cook County rose by the same amount, a net increase of 4,453 above the 1973 figure of 2,122. Downstate, the number of convictions to probation also increased by 209.8%, a net increase of 4,527 added to the 1973 base figure of 2,158. Therefore, the number and trends of convictions to probation since 1973 have been very similar in both Cook County and downstate.

Of those convictions to probation (13,260) in 1981, there were no convictions for murder or Class X felonies, 216 (1.6%) convictions for Class 1 felonies, 4,042 (30.5%) convictions for Class 2 felonies, 6,967 (52.5%) convictions for Class 3 felonies, and 2,035 (15.3%) convictions for Class 4 felonies. Convictions to probation for all offense classes increased in 1981 over 1980.

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

Table A-14 provides a breakdown of 1981 Illinois felony convictions of the above six major headings by judicial circuits.

In 1981, the judicial circuit of Cook County accounted for 58.3% (16,688) of all felony convictions, the same percentage as in 1980. Of those convictions, 42.1% (7,020) were convictions to prison, 39.4% (6,575) were

convictions to probation, 18.1% (3,013) were convictions to probation/jail, .4% (70) were convictions to jail, and .1% (10) were convictions under the death sentence. Downstate judicial circuits accounted for 41.7% (11,931) of all felony convictions. Of those convictions, 56% (6,685) were convictions to probation, 32% (3,816) were convictions to prison, 10.9% (1,303) were convictions to probation/jail, 1.0% (120) were convictions to jail, .1% (4) were listed as other, and .1% (3) were convictions under the death sentence. Therefore, a higher percentage of cases were sent to probation downstate and to prison in Cook County.

Further analysis of downstate judicial circuits noted across-the-board variances in the type of conviction by judicial circuit. For example, the 19th Circuit Court had the highest volume of felony convictions (981). 61% were placed on probation, while only 22% were sent to prison. Figures for the 10th Circuit Court, second highest with 951 convictions, had 47.2% sent to probation and 35.2% sent to prison, percentages closer to statewide trends.

While the above provided detailed information on felony convictions, a complete analysis would have provided data by misdemeanor and juvenile convictions. Such data is, however, 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 imposed. Imprisonment rate is the total number of convictions to prison per 100,000 people within a given population.

Felony imprisonment in Illinois has shown a 207.1% increase from 1973 to 1981, an increase of 7,307 dispositions above the 1973 volume of 3,529. Cook County imprisonment increased 241.1%, an increase of 4,962 over the 1973 figure of 2,058. Downstate, imprisonment increased by 159.4%, an increase of 2,345 added to the 1973 frequency of 1,471. Figure A-17 depicts these changes.

The Illinois imprisonment rate per 100,000 has increased steadily from 31.4 in 1973 to 94.9 in 1981. The imprisonment rate for Cook County increased more rapidly, from 37.9 in 1973 to 133.0 in 1981. Downstate, the imprisonment rate increased at a slower pace, from 25.6 in 1973 to 62.2 in 1981. Figure A-18 shows the rates for each year between 1973 and 1981.

F. Probation

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

Probation alone accounted for 75% of these convictions in 1981; a combined sentence of probation and jail composed the remaining 25%.

Felony probation in Illinois has shown a 262.7% increase from 1973 to 1981, an increase of 12,730 dispositions over the 1973 figure of 4,846. The volume of Cook County probations increased threefold, a rise of 6,240 (308.3%) above the 1973 figure of 2,348. Downstate, probation increased by 219.8%, an increase of 5,490 over the 1973 figure of 2,498. Figure A-19 charts these comparisons.

The Illinois probation rate per 100,000 rose steadily from 43.4 in 1973 to 153.9 in 1981. The probation rate for Cook County increased from 43.3 in 1973 to 181.6 in 1981. Downstate, the probation rate increased from 43.5 in 1973 to 130.1 in 1981. Figure A-20 shows the rates for each year between 1973 and 1981.

G. Jail

Illinois Bureau of Detention Standards and Services Annual Report for FY'82 lists a jail population capacity of 9,253: 4,944 in Cook County (a decrease of 293 from FY'81) and 4,309 in downstate (an increase of 43 from FY'81). Between FY'73 and FY'82, there was a 30.6% (55,871) increase in admissions of non-sentenced offenders, an 11.6% increase over FY'81. Table A-15 shows a comparison of county jail populations between FY'73 and FY'82.

For FY'82, Illinois had 238,678 offenders in custody, totaling 2,499,604 inmate days; there was an average daily population of 6,848. Cook County had 123,394 offenders in custody (an increase of 18,163 over FY'81), totaling 1,526,364 inmate days. This resulted in an average daily population of 4,182 and an average of 12 jail days per inmate. Downstate, 115,284 offenders were in custody (an increase of 6,640 over FY'81), totaling 973,240 inmate days. There was an average daily population of 2,666 and an average of 8 jail days per inmate. Statewide, 24,803 more offenders spent time in Illinois county jails in FY'82 than FY'81, with the average days spent per inmate remaining consistent.

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 8.3 days over the 10-year period. For the work release program, the number of average days per inmate increased from 21.5 to 32.8 days from FY'73 to FY'82.

There are 98 county jails in Illinois. Four Illinois counties do not operate jails (Brown, Edwards, Johnson, and Scott). County jails provide the following programs for detainees: sixty-eight counties have a work release program; 97 have counseling services that assist in family, religious, and/or employment problems; 97 provide counseling treatment for drug abuse and alcohol addiction (seven more than in FY'81); 84 offer library services; 72 have recreational programs that provide out-of-cell activity, either indoor or outdoor (1 less than in FY'81); and 97 offer structured religious services (6 more than in FY'81). In two of the counties operating a work release program,

housing accommodations are separate geographically from the jail complex.

The number of active municipal jails and lockups fluctuated throughout the year. At the end of the reporting period, there were 279 active facilities (eight more than in FY'81). There were 434,539 persons (adults and juveniles) processed through Illinois municipal jails or lockups during this reporting period, an 11% increase over FY'81.

Fifteen thousand and two juveniles (32% more than in FY'81) were held in the 13 county detention centers, with an average daily detainee population of 488. Additionally, 58 county jails processed 1,522 juveniles (21% less than in FY'81), and municipal jails processed 4,911 juveniles (9.2% less than in FY'81) during the reporting period.

The data suggest that local jurisdictions (county, municipal, and detention facilities) have limited capacity to house more people. Capacity will be decreased even further in Cook County due to a court order to reduce their capacity to 4,500 beds during FY'83. Much like IDOC's problems with placing inmates with special problems in its institutions, the local jurisdictions must insure available housing for any contingency, i.e., separating non-violent offenders from violent offenders, non-sentenced offenders from adjudicated felons, females from males, juveniles from adults, etc. and provide special considerations for persons with medical complaints, alcohol and drug withdrawal, and suicidal tendencies. Operating at or over full capacity destroys all flexibility in offender housing and increases offender control problems through limiting classification options.

The major factor deterring development of additional housing space is funding. First of all, current construction costs and budgetary constraints are prohibitive to security, program or facility expansion. Second, greater demands are placed on existing budgets to meet compliance for detention standards. Reported in FY'82 were 1,221 non-compliances: 984 in jails (112 less than a year earlier), 178 in municipal (81 less than a year earlier), and 59 in juvenile facilities (one-half as many as in FY'81). Third, under these conditions it becomes cost-efficient to transfer adjudicated offenders, costs, for both 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 those of their sentenced offender populations to the State system. Potential court review of crowding and conditions of confinement, as evidenced by the recent Cook County court case, may further compound the problem by reduction of existing capacity levels.

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 prescription of specific penalties, i.e., fixed, definite sentences for persons committing a specific crime. In Illinois, the determinate sentencing model has been referred to as "determinate discretionary": a range of sentences which widen considerably as the severity of the offense increases. Specific aggravating and mitigating factors are enumerated in the law to assist in selecting sentences within the offense category. Illinois was the fourth state to adopt determinate sentencing, with the adoption of House Bill 1500 on February 1, 1978.

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

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

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

For a detailed analysis of length-of-stay, see the Department's 1982 Statistical Presentation.

2. Habitual Offender Act

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

"(a) Every person who has been twice convicted in 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 has resulted in the enactment of additional sanctions into law during the last session of the 1982 Illinois General Assembly:

- o H.B. 1229 adds to the factors necessary to find the element of aggravation in rapes, where there is more than one person participating in a single course of conduct. This "gang rape" provision will allow judges to impose extended terms of commitment to the Department of Corrections.
- o S.B. 1231 makes substantial changes to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act. The most significant change is a provision requiring mandatory transfers of youths charged with murder, rape or armed robbery with a firearm to an adult court.
- o H.B. 1971 further defines and clarifies situations where a sentence of death may be imposed upon a conviction of felony murder. Although vetoed by the Governor, the bill carried a provision to change the method for implementing the death penalty, from electrocution to lethal injection.
- o H.B. 2079 banned, and prescribed stiff penalties to combat, look-alike drugs.
- o H.B. 2450, the Narcotics Profit Forfeiture Act, relates to offenders convicted of racketeering narcotics. One sanction provides for mandatory forfeiture of money made from the sales of the narcotics.

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.

4. Criminal Justice Trends in Illinois

Other conditions of the criminal justice process in Illinois have contributed to the growing number of prison admissions and longer prison stays for incarcerated offenders. The number of murder and voluntary manslaughter arrests has risen 9.3% since the previous year, being 8.1% higher in Cook County and 16.0% downstate. Also in 1981, arrests for aggravated assault and battery have increased 29.3% over 1980 figures. Arson arrests have risen 2.5% since 1980, an increase of 94 (27.3%) in Cook County. Violent crimes have risen steadily in Cook County since the late 1970's. Given the time lag for trial and sentencing, many of those arrested in 1981 for the serious offenses will have entered Illinois institutions in late 1982 and into 1983.

A larger percentage of convictions are being imposed by the courts throughout the 1970's and into the 1980's. In 1972, 44.3% of all felony dispositions were convictions. In 1981, this percentage reached 53.2%.

Nearly 69% of all felony dispositions in Cook County, which were not dismissed after the preliminary hearing, were convictions, much higher than the 53.9% in 1972. Downstate, the conviction percentage has remained near 40% since 1976.

Of Cook County's 16,688 felony convictions in 1981, 7,020 (42%) were imprisoned while 9,588 (57.5%) were placed on probation. Downstate, of the 11,931 felony convictions, 3,816 (32%) were imprisoned, while 7,988 (67%) were placed on probation.

Of the 10,836 prison sentences in 1981, 3,056 (28%) were Class M, X, or 1 offenders. The statewide imprisonment rate has risen by 12% since two years previous. In Cook County, 33.2% of those felons sent to prison were Class M, X, or 1 offenders.

Statewide, the number of Class 3 offenders sent to prison has risen by 58% since 1979; the number of Class 2 and Class 4 felons sent to Illinois institutions has increased by 21% each since 1979. This results in an increased volume of short-term, less serious offenders placed in Illinois institutions.

On the other hand, no Class M or X offenders are placed on probation. In addition, of the 17,576 convicted felons who were placed on probation during 1981, only 298 (1.7%) were Class 1 offenders. The numbers of Class 2 and 3 offenders placed on probation have not increased as drastically as the number of those offenders sent to prison. Since 1979, the number of Class 2 offenders placed on probation has 18.9% (as opposed to a 21.2% increase of those imprisoned). The number of Class 3 offenders placed on probation has increased 32.6% (as opposed to an increase of 58% to prison).

I. Good Time

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

- o Statutory Good Time, under indeterminate sentencing only, was automatically computed in sentence calculation so each inmate knew his minimum and maximum eligible release date. This is awarded as follows: 1 month the first year, 2 months the second year, 3 months the third year, 4 months the fourth year, 5 months the fifth year, and 6 months the sixth and each succeeding year. Normally, such time is routinely awarded but, in instances of major institutional rule violations, it could be revoked from either the minimum or maximum sentence.
- o Compensatory Good Time is time earned at a rate of 7 1/2 days per month, as set forth in Administrative Regulation 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.
- o Misdemeanant Good Time behavior allowance, awarded to inmates serving a sentence of one year or less, is calculated for each month or thirty day unit as follows: a) four days for the first month; b) six days for each of the second through sixth months of the sentence; and c) eight days for each of the remaining six months of the sentence. Misdemeanant good time may be revoked and/or withheld as a result of disciplinary action. Misdemeanants are not eligible to receive compensatory good time credits on their sentences.

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

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

- o Under determinate sentencing or indeterminate sentencing eligible for good conduct credits, an inmate with a 5 year sentence would be entitled to two and a half years of good conduct credits. With good conduct credits, he would have a projected sentence of two and a half years. Awards of meritorious good time would further reduce the projected eligible release date.

Clearly, earning of good time does affect the length of stay, as does the administrative removal of time for misconduct. When determinate sentencing was passed, the assumption was that most inmates would earn at least 95% of the good time available to them. In other words, the nominal terms were approximately twice as long as they were intended to be. Because of the continuing prison population crunch in Illinois, the Department, through administrative action in accordance with Administrative Regulation 864, has initiated a review of cases for forced release from prison. As of February 18, 1983, 7,826 inmates have been granted forced release.

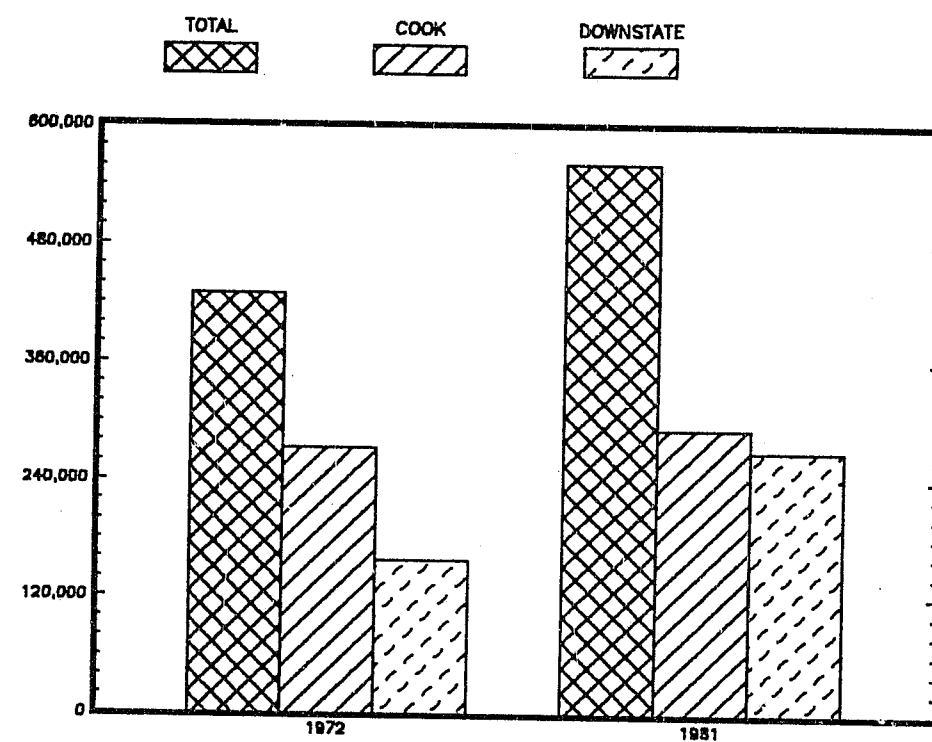
TABLE A-1

TOTAL INDEX CRIME FREQUENCIES AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

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

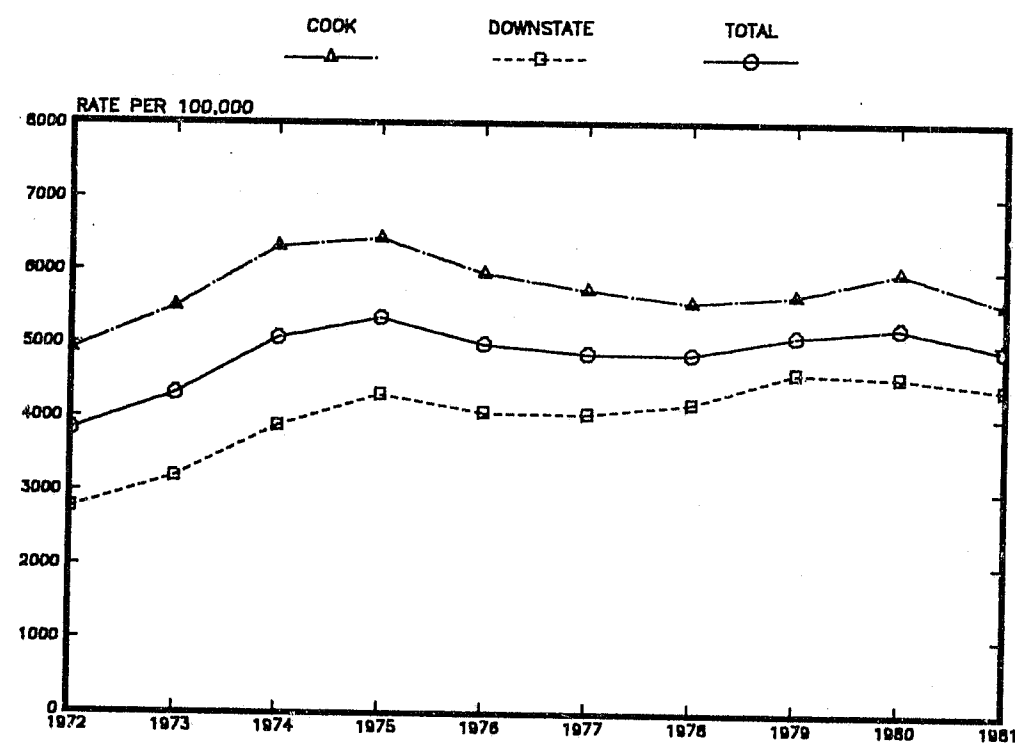
SOURCE: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1981
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1971-19812-2-83
Planning and Research Unit/
Bureau of Policy Development*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980
which is not included in totals.

FIGURE A-1 TOTAL INDEX CRIMES REPORTED FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON



PLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1981

FIGURE A-2 TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1981

TABLE A-2 VIOLENT INDEX CRIME FREQUENCIES AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

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

2-2-83

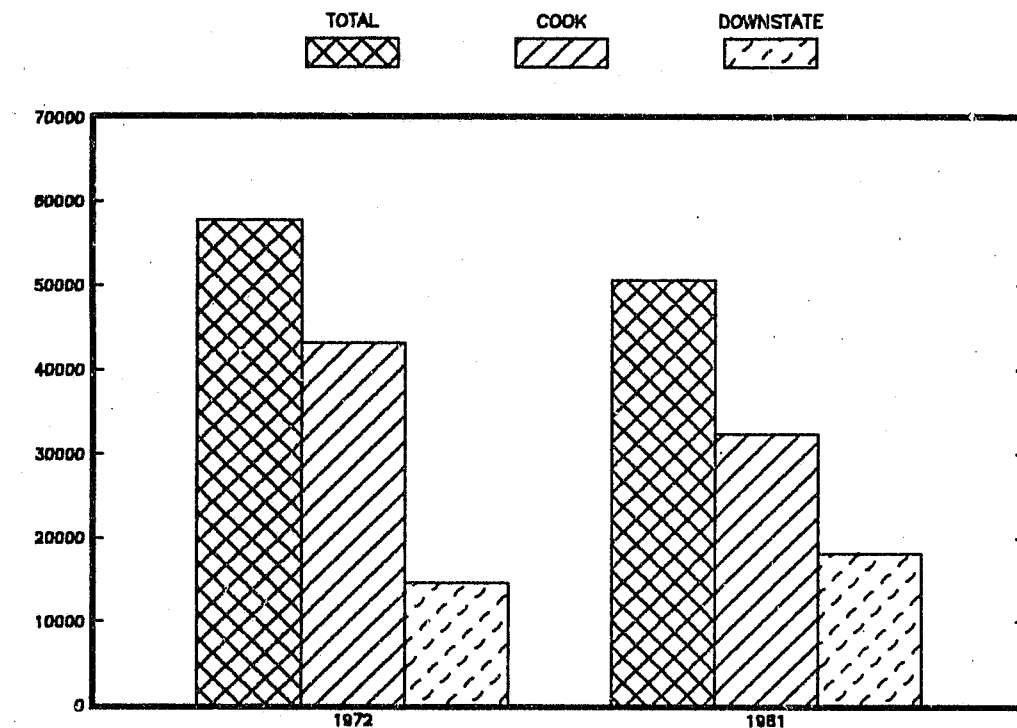
Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1981

Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1982

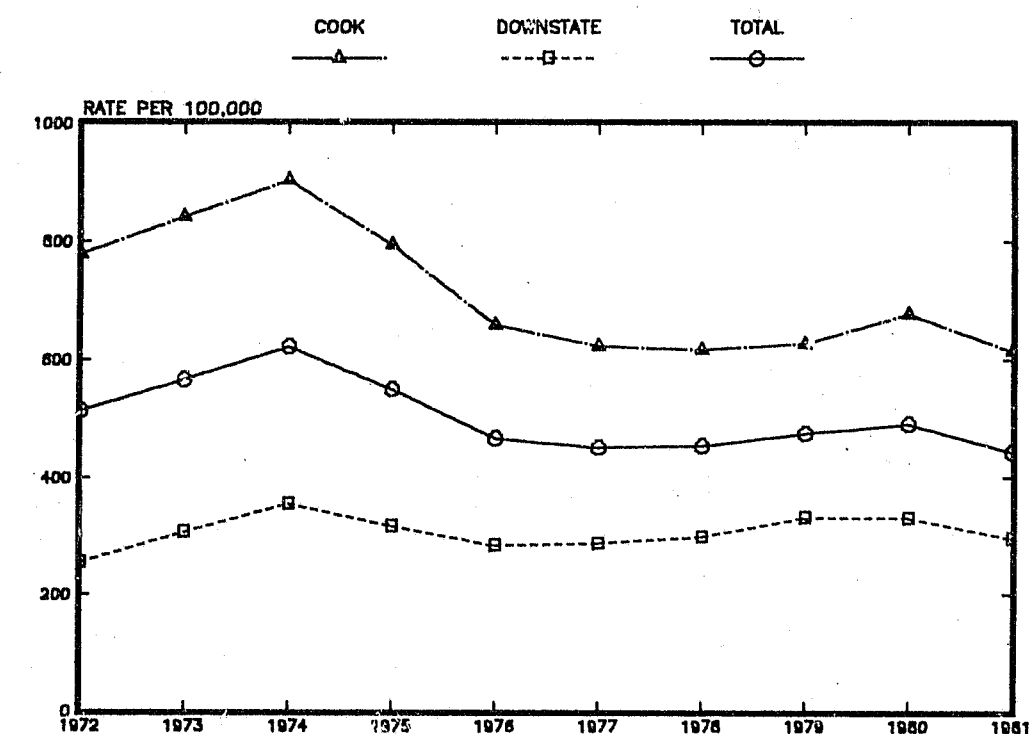
*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980 which is not included in totals.

FIGURE A-3 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON



PLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1981

FIGURE A-4 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1981

TABLE A-3 PROPERTY INDEX CRIME FREQUENCIES AND CRIME RATES FOR 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Property	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	4,135.3	229,196	53,471	135,616	40,109
	1973	5,426,900	4,656.1	252,638	64,018	142,649	45,971
	1974	5,423,630	5,420.7	294,001	74,797	174,332	44,872
	1975	5,432,183	5,642.6	306,516	74,725	188,389	43,402
	1976	5,455,843	5,308.7	289,637	61,998	183,474	44,165
	1977	5,461,843	5,116.2	279,437	61,354	172,762	45,321
	1978	5,461,768	4,945.3	270,101	59,590	167,908	42,603
	1979	5,461,768	4,995.1	272,822	60,521	166,645	45,656
	1980	5,249,299	5,308.3	278,646	63,316	172,221	43,109
	1981	5,279,096	4,926.9	260,093	57,882	157,646	44,565
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	6,120,200	4,231.8	258,993	76,618	169,296	13,079
	1981	6,139,365	4,101.4	251,801	74,223	166,074	11,504
Total	1972	11,231,312	3,310.3	371,795	94,796	227,298	49,701
	1973	11,175,160	3,745.7	418,583	114,804	246,003	57,776
	1974	11,131,000	4,449.4	495,266	138,770	297,858	58,638
	1975	11,145,000	4,798.0	534,735	143,402	334,551	56,782
	1976	11,229,000	4,526.6	508,290	121,803	329,898	56,589
	1977	11,246,140	4,417.7	496,822	121,292	316,090	59,440
	1978	11,243,000	4,401.4	494,848	124,245	314,438	56,165
	1979	11,243,000	4,625.1	519,998	131,363	327,868	60,767
	1980	11,369,499	4,728.8	537,639	139,934	341,517	56,188
	1981	11,418,461	4,483.0	511,894	132,105	323,720	56,069

2-2-83
Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1981
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data,
1972-1981

FIGURE A-5 TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON

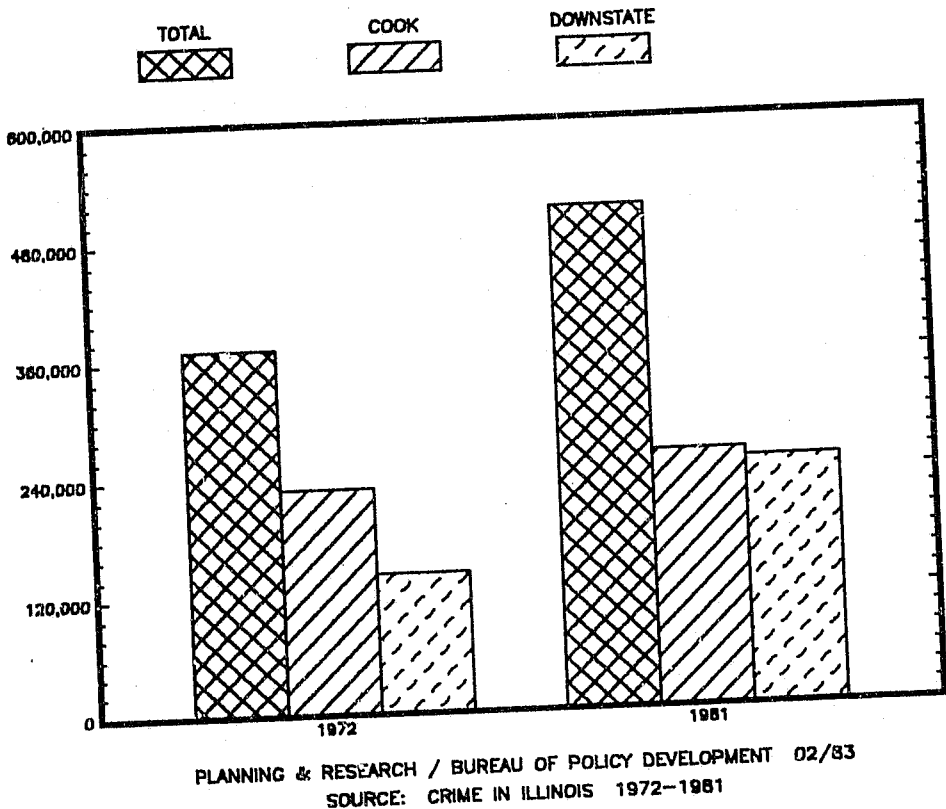


FIGURE A-6 TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1981

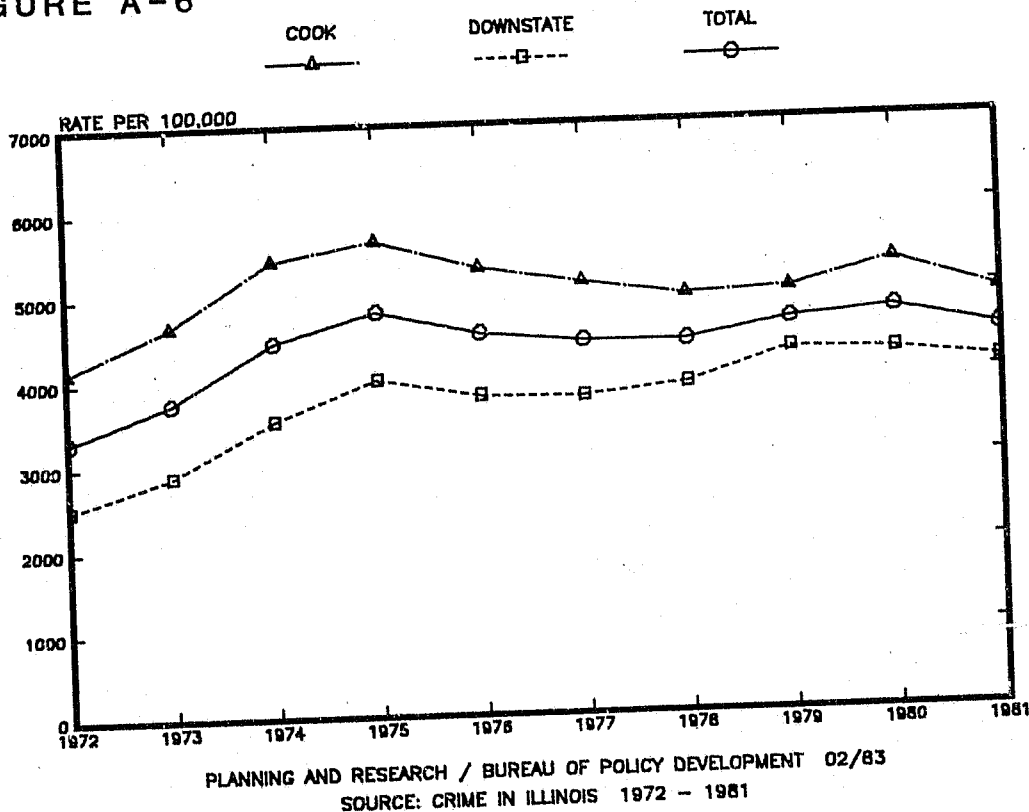


TABLE A-4

TOTAL INDEX CRIME ARREST FREQUENCIES AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

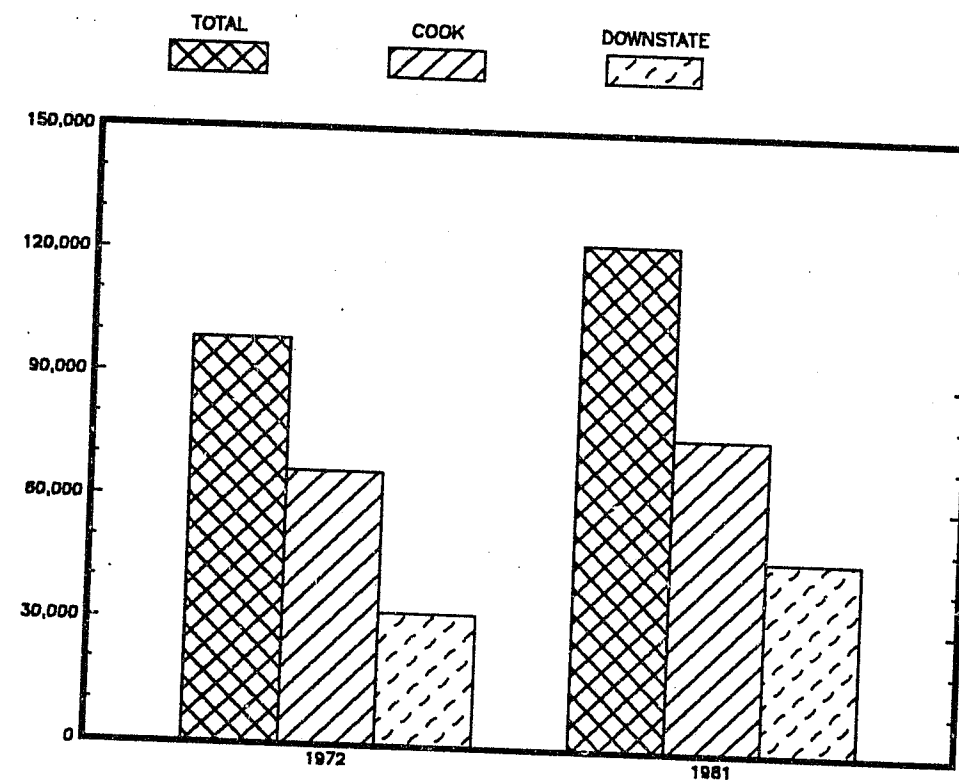
Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Arrest Index	Murder & Volun. Mansltr.	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggrav. Assault and Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson*
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	1,198.5	66,428	998	1,145	8,736	6,736	11,994	32,618	4,546	
	1973	5,426,900	1,227.4	66,610	1,077	757	8,383	6,066	12,828	33,229	4,270	
	1974	5,423,630	1,420.5	77,044	1,234	940	9,382	5,674	14,293	41,445	4,076	
	1975	5,432,183	1,473.7	80,052	1,280	917	9,265	5,428	14,467	44,129	4,566	
	1976	5,455,843	1,392.5	75,973	1,231	915	8,284	3,392	13,835	42,835	5,615	
	1977	5,461,843	1,349.1	73,688	1,058	707	7,390	2,100	15,453	41,823	5,157	
	1978	5,461,768	1,394.7	76,176	1,074	833	7,128	2,680	12,020	46,101	6,340	
	1979	5,461,768	1,378.8	75,305	1,037	978	7,160	3,101	11,692	45,892	5,445	
	1980	5,249,299	1,471.3	77,235*	1,050	1,200	7,868	1,955	12,960	47,577	4,625	(344)*
	1981	5,279,096	1,445.1	76,289*	1,135	1,006	7,478	2,527	11,441	48,281	4,421	438)*
Down-state	1972	5,688,912	565.3	32,159	195	336	1,191	4,788	5,431	18,696	1,522	
	1973	5,748,260	621.9	35,748	163	369	1,280	5,744	6,527	20,019	1,646	
	1974	5,707,370	746.6	42,609	226	287	1,750	6,273	8,219	24,082	1,772	
	1975	5,712,817	806.3	46,062	225	327	1,853	5,008	9,155	27,907	1,586	
	1976	5,773,157	750.0	43,298	236	358	1,495	4,891	8,256	26,656	1,406	
	1977	5,784,157	741.1	42,866	195	325	1,563	4,612	7,855	26,761	1,555	
	1978	5,781,232	772.2	44,640	183	344	1,728	5,074	8,566	27,017	1,728	
	1979	5,781,232	816.0	47,176	248	417	1,507	5,555	8,677	29,203	1,569	
	1980	6,120,200	920.4	56,333*	182	406	1,601	5,632	10,815	36,170	1,327	(462)*
	1981	6,139,365	763.1	46,848*	211	345	1,326	5,480	8,935	29,312	1,179	(388)*
Total	1972	11,244,000	876.8	98,587	1,193	1,481	9,927	11,179	17,425	51,314	6,068	
	1973	11,176,000	915.9	102,358	1,240	1,126	9,663	11,810	19,355	53,248	5,916	
	1974	11,131,000	1,074.9	119,653	1,460	1,227	11,132	11,947	22,512	65,627	5,848	
	1975	11,145,000	1,131.6	126,114	1,505	1,244	11,119	10,436	23,622	72,036	6,152	
	1976	11,229,000	1,062.2	119,271	1,467	1,273	9,779	8,283	21,937	69,491	7,021	
	1977	11,245,000	1,036.5	116,554	1,253	1,032	8,953	6,712	23,308	68,584	6,712	
	1978	11,243,000	1,074.6	120,816	1,257	1,177	8,856	7,754	20,586	73,118	8,068	
	1979	11,243,000	1,089.4	122,481	1,285	1,395	8,667	8,656	20,369	75,095	7,014	
	1980	11,369,499	1,174.0	133,473*	1,232	1,606	9,474	7,587	23,775	83,847	5,952	(806)*
	1981	11,418,461	1,078.4	123,137*	1,346	1,351	8,804	8,007	20,376	77,653	5,600	(826)*

SOURCE: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1981
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1971-1981

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Bureau of Policy Development

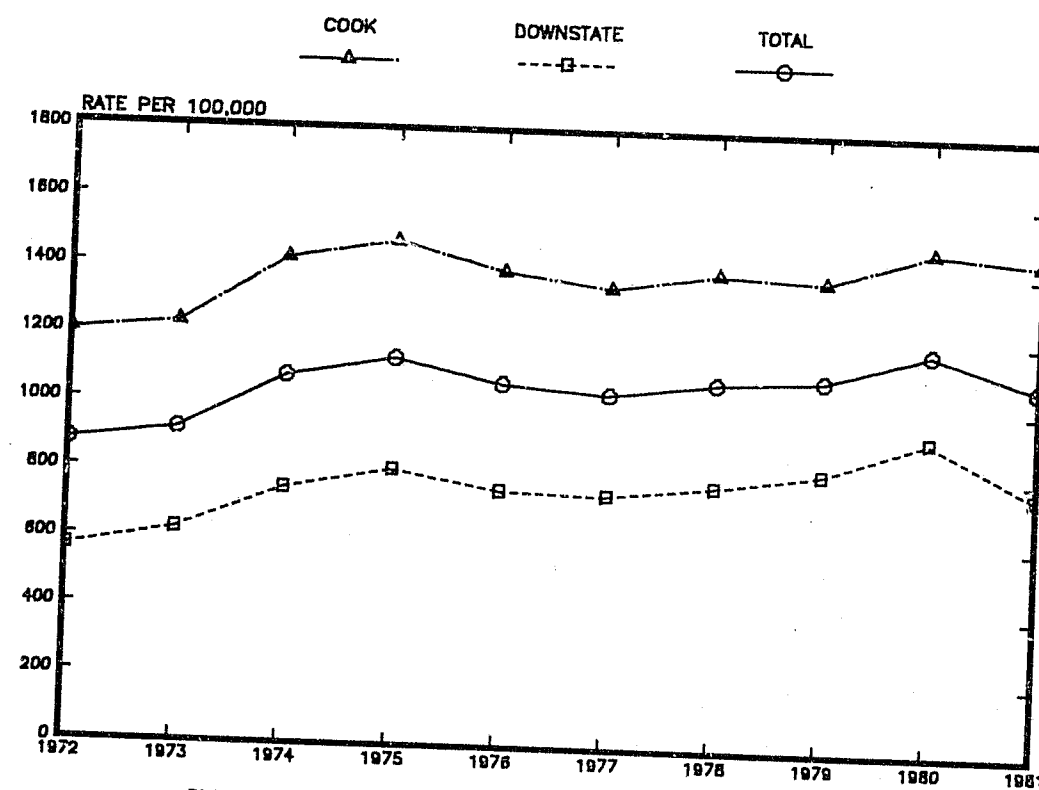
*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980 which is not included in totals.

FIGURE A-7 TOTAL INDEX CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON



PLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1981

FIGURE A-8 TOTAL INDEX CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1981

TABLE A-5 VIOLENT INDEX CRIME ARREST FREQUENCIES AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

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

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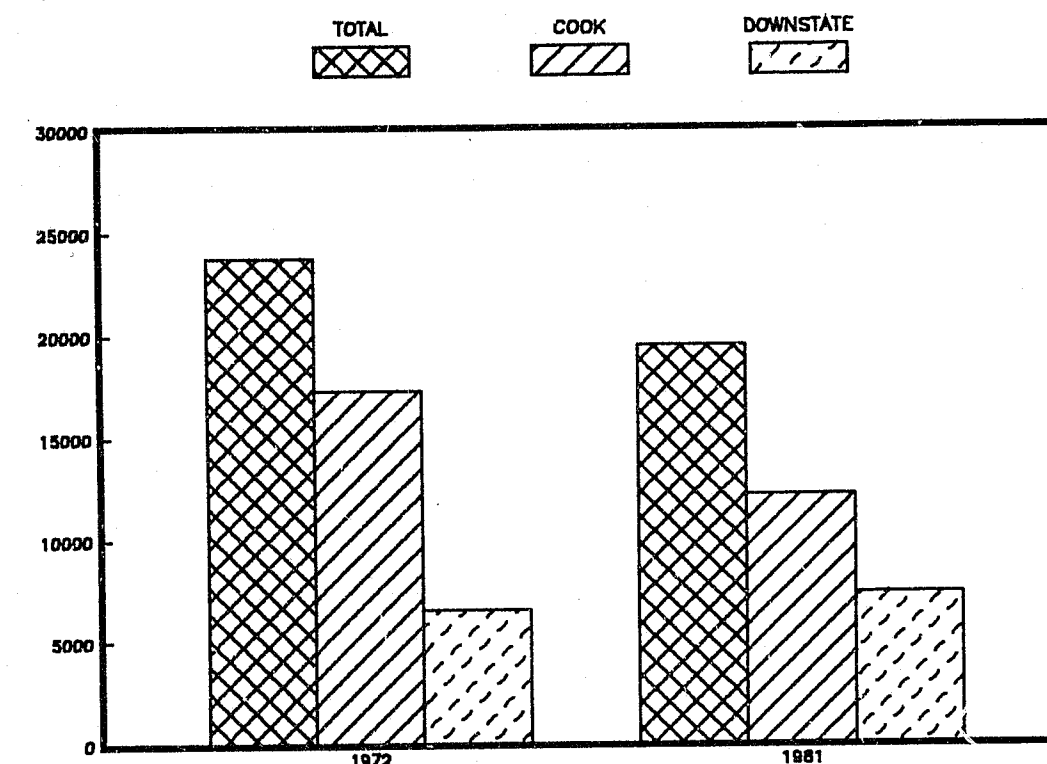
Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1981

Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1981

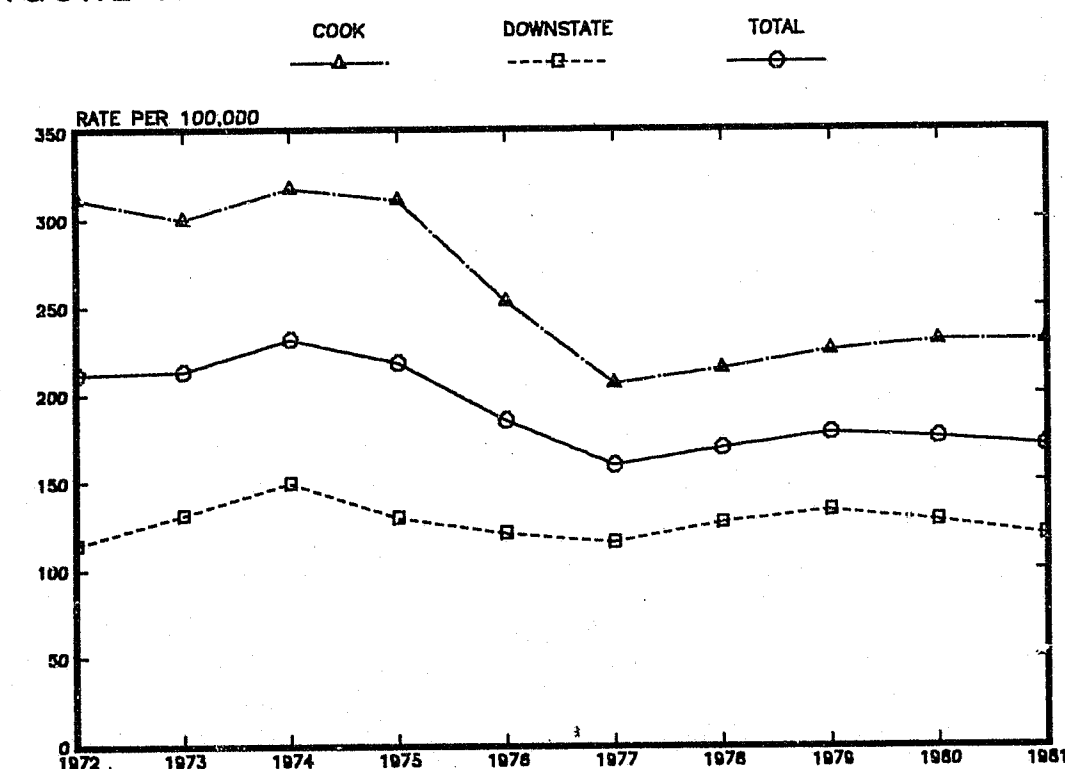
*Arson is a new violence category beginning in 1980
which is not included in totals.

FIGURE A-9 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON



PLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1981

FIGURE A-10 TOTAL VIOLENT CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1981

TABLE A-6 PROPERTY INDEX CRIME ARREST FREQUENCIES AND ARREST RATES FOR 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

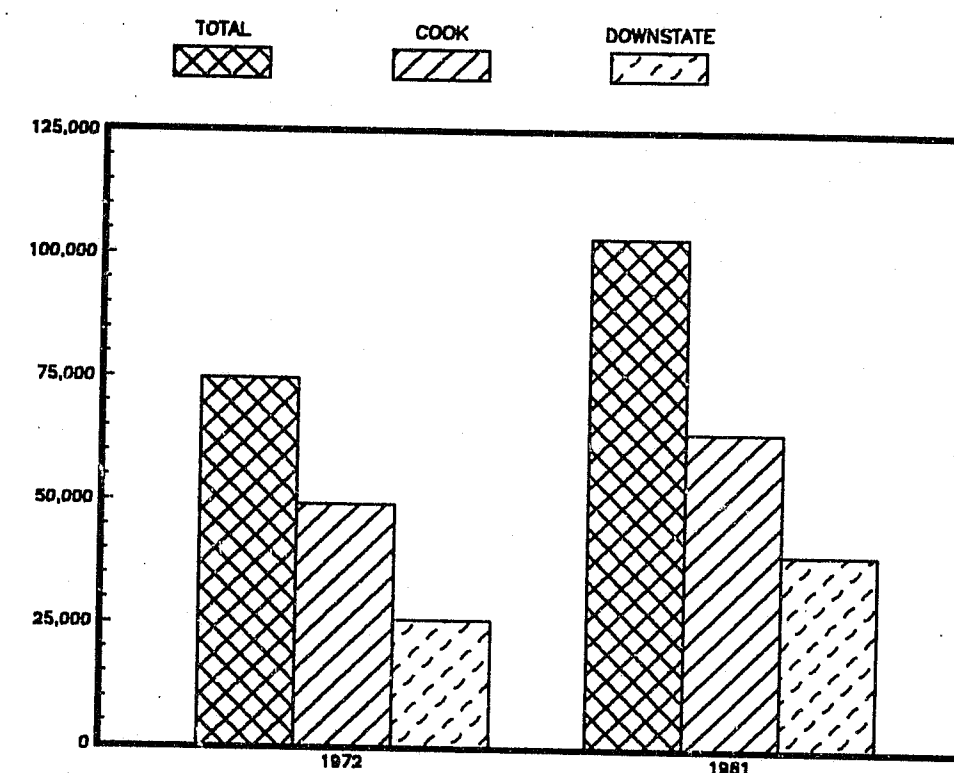
Geog. Area	Year	Population	Rate Per 100,000	Total Property	Burglary	Larceny/Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Cook County	1972	5,542,400	886.9	49,158	11,994	32,618	4,546
	1973	5,426,900	927.4	50,327	12,828	33,229	4,270
	1974	5,423,630	1,102.8	59,814	14,293	41,445	4,076
	1975	5,432,183	1,162.7	63,162	14,467	44,129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

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Planning and Research Unit/Bureau of Policy Development

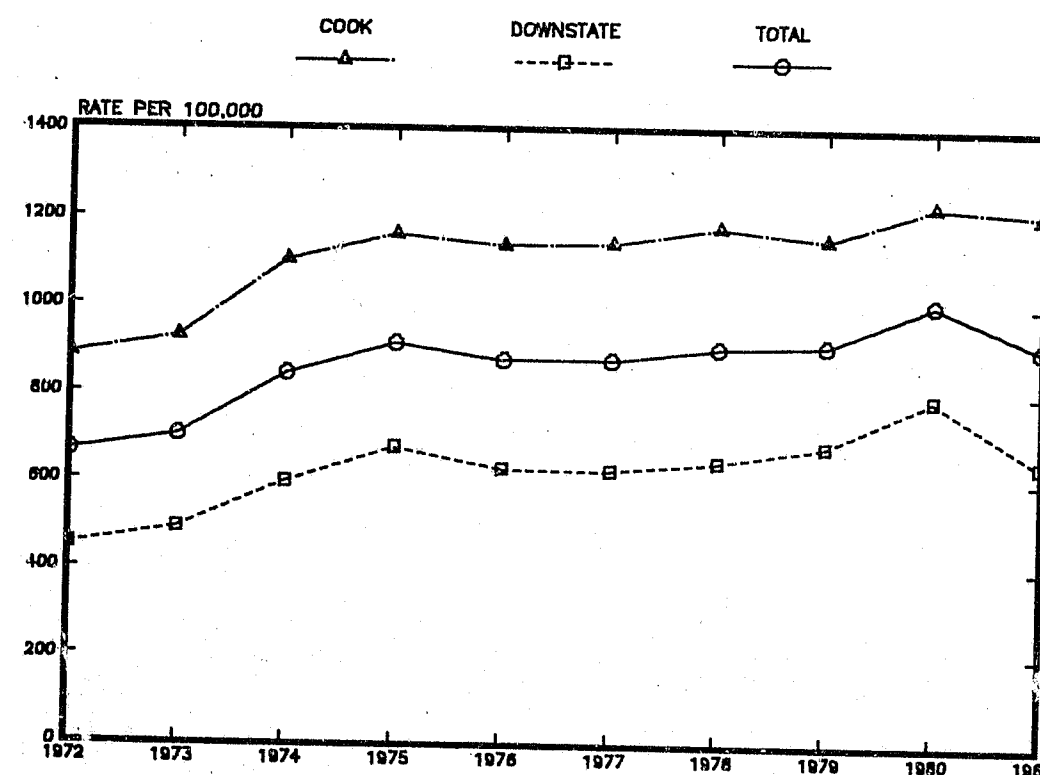
Source: Crime in Illinois, 1972-1981
Derived from Law Enforcement UCR Data, 1972-1981

FIGURE A-11 TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ARRESTS FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON



PLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972-1981

FIGURE A-12 TOTAL PROPERTY CRIME ARREST RATE FOR ILLINOIS
1972 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: CRIME IN ILLINOIS 1972 - 1981

TABLE A-7 DISPOSITIONS* OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1972-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

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

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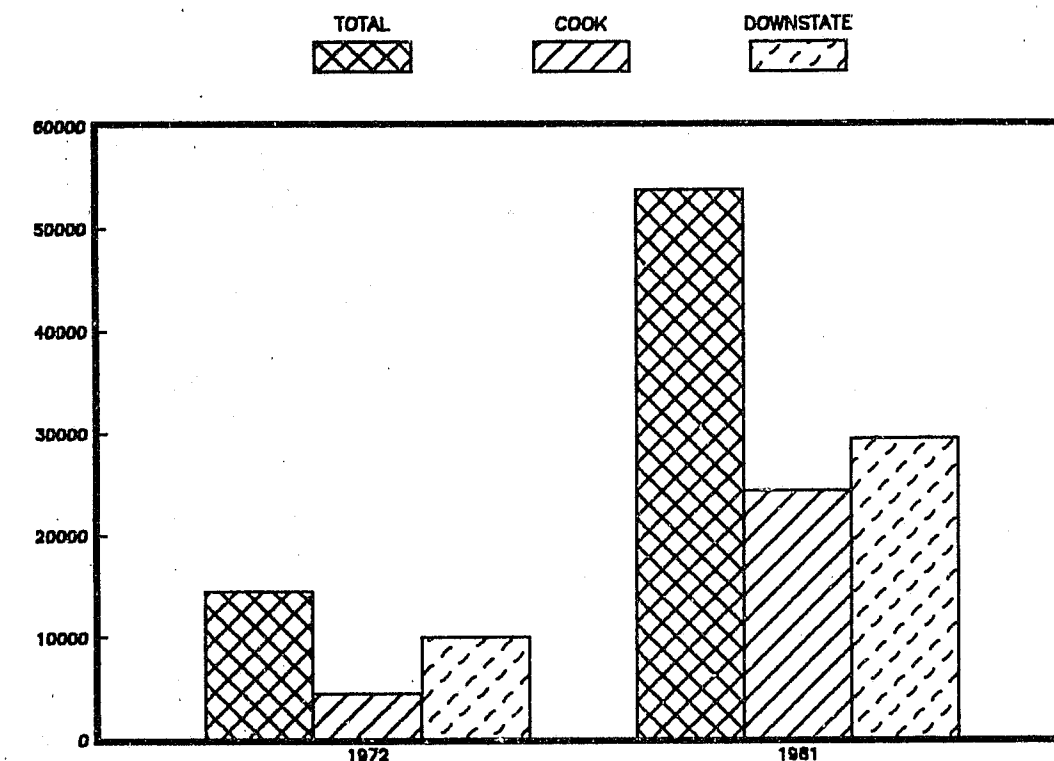
Source: Annual Reports, Supreme Court of Illinois, 1972-1981

- Refers to missing data

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

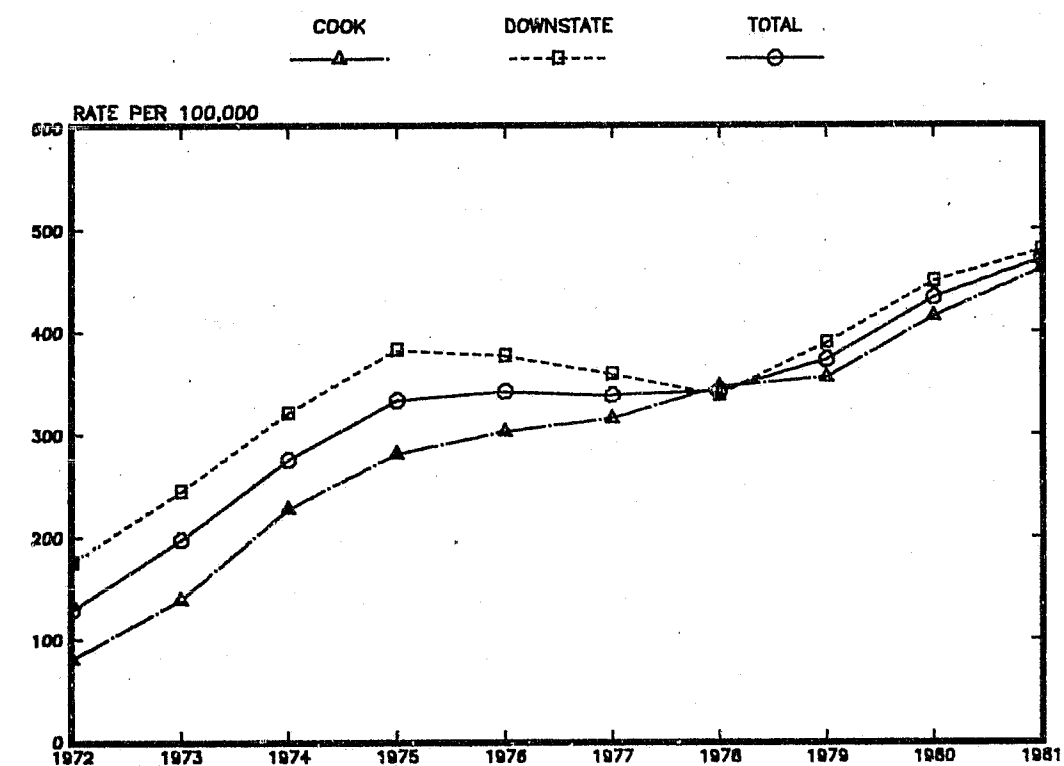
** Refers to incomplete data

FIGURE A-13 DISPOSITION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISON



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SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1981

FIGURE A-14 DISPOSITION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1972 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1981

TABLE A-8 SENTENCES IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, 1973-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Year	Death	Imprison.	Imprison. and Fine	Periodic Imprison. (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Dept. of Corr.)	Periodic Imprison. (Local Corr. Instit.)	Periodic Imprison. and Fine (Local Corr. Inst)	Probation or Conditional Discharge W/Periodic Imprison.	Probation or Conditional Discharge With Other Discret. Conditions	Probation or Conditional Discharge With No Discret. Conditions	Found Unfit to be Sentenced or Executed	Other*	Total Sentences
Cook County	1973	-	2,045	13	-	-	84	-	226	-	2,122	179	-	4,669
	1974	-	2,766	13	-	-	149	-	636	-	4,274	-	-	7,818
	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	5,534	-	-	-	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
	1981	10	7,020	0	0	0	69	1	3,013	754	5,821	0	0	16,688
Down-state	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	561	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
	1981	3	3,711	88	13	4	84	36	1,303	6,231	404	2	2	11,931
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	2	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
	1981	13	10,731	88	13	4	153	37	4,316	7,035	6,225	2	2	28,619

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to variance in totals

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1973-1981

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TABLE A-9

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1973-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geographic Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions	FELONY CONVICTIONS					Other
			Death	Prison	Jail	Probation/ Jail	Probation	
Cook County	1973	4,669	-	2,043	84	226	2,122	179
	1974	7,838	-	2,779	149	636	4,274	-
	1975	9,889	-	3,612	3	257	5,824	193
	1976	10,455	-	4,482	1	80	5,733	159
	1977	11,725	1	5,042	149	1,982	4,536	15
	1978	12,517	0	5,534	210	2,435	4,323	15
	1979	13,775	8	5,696	461	2,532	5,017	61
	1980	15,184	21	6,500	73	3,074	5,514	2
	1981	16,688	10	7,020	70	3,013	6,575	0
Downstate	1973	4,157	0	1,463	187	340	2,158	1
	1974	5,733	-	2,158	95	525	2,945	10
	1975	7,495	-	2,871	114	891	3,608	11
	1976	8,151	-	3,087	152	1,045	3,865	2
	1977	8,449	0	2,809	183	1,081	4,366	10
	1978	8,465	3	2,862	176	1,306	4,101	17
	1979	8,802	4	2,821	142	968	4,856	11
	1980	10,530	8	3,314	147	1,164	5,883	14
	1981	11,931	3	3,816	120	1,303	6,685	4
Total	1973	8,826	-	3,511	271	566	4,280	180
	1974	13,571	-	4,937	244	1,161	7,219	10
	1975	17,384	-	6,483	117	1,148	9,432	204
	1976	18,606	-	7,569	153	1,125	9,598	161
	1977	20,174	1	7,851	332	3,063	8,902	25
	1978	20,982	3	8,396	386	3,741	8,424	32
	1979	22,577	12	8,517	603	3,500	9,873	72
	1980	25,714	29	9,814	220	4,238	11,397	16
	1981	28,619	13	10,836	190	4,316	13,260	4

-Refers to missing data

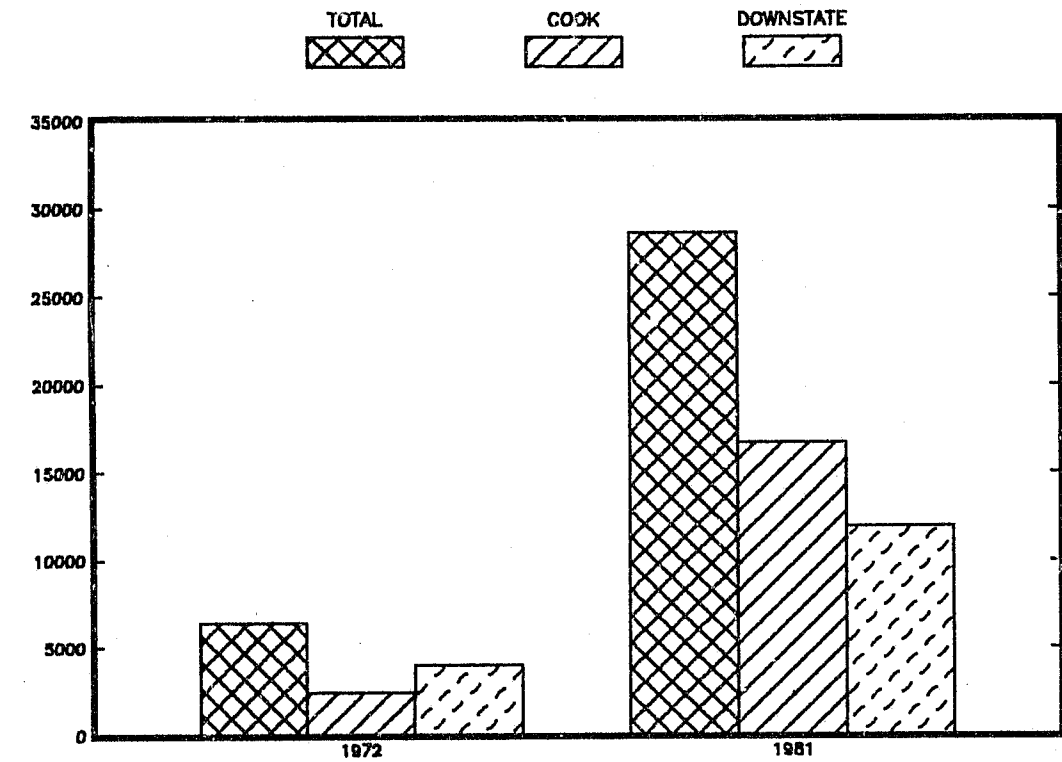
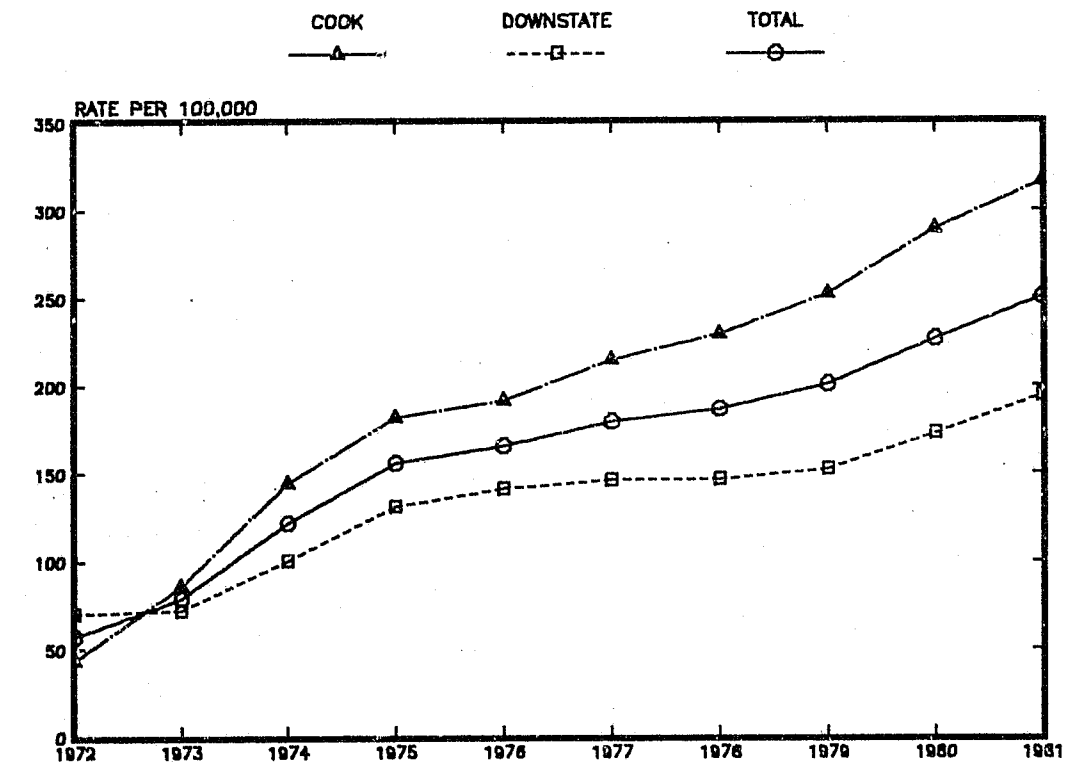
2-2-83
Planning and Research Unit/
Bureau of Policy DevelopmentSOURCE: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1981FIGURE A-15 CONVICTION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1972-1981 COMPARISONPLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1981FIGURE A-16 CONVICTION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1972 - 1981PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1972-1981

TABLE A-10 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: DEATH & PRISON BY CLASS 1973-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

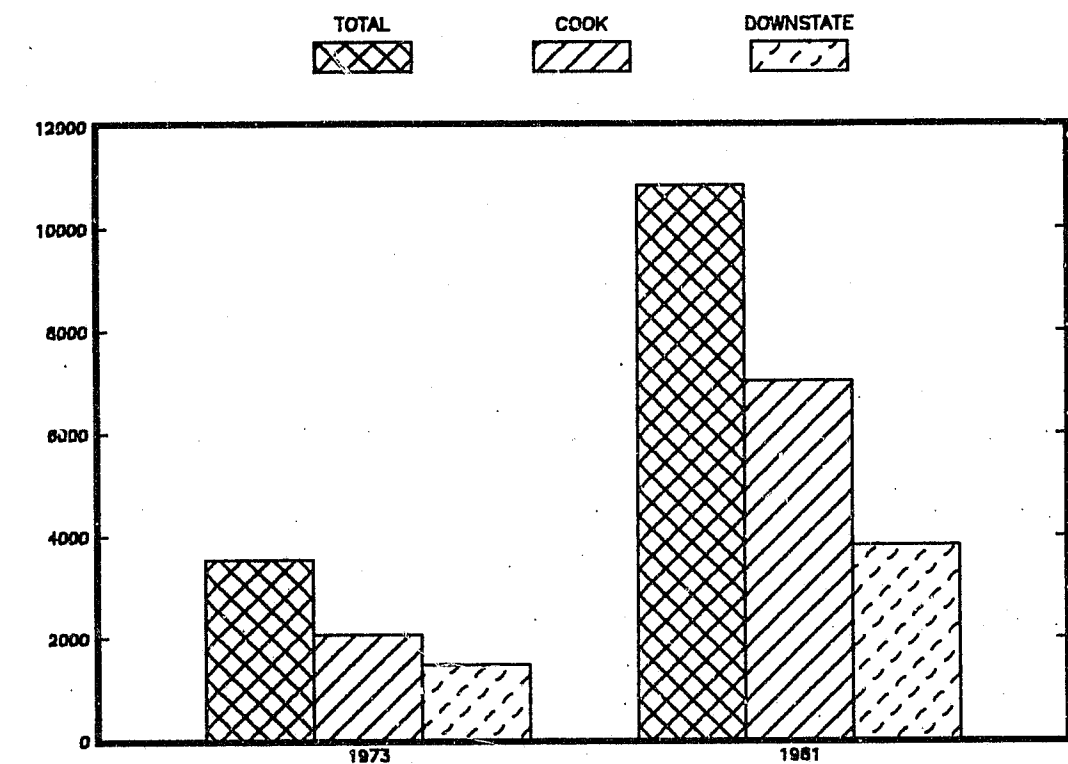
Geog. Area	Year	Death	Total Felony Convictions To Prison	FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PRISON BY CLASS					
				Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	-	2,058	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	-	2,779	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	-	3,612	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	-	4,482	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	1	5,042	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	0	5,534	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	8	5,696	286	1,724	128	1,875	1,154	529
	1980	21	6,500	273	1,840	215	2,159	1,419	594
	1981	10	7,020	284	1,857	193	2,121	2,052	513
% Change			+241.1						
Down-state	1973	0	1,471	55	0	283	615	415	103
	1974	-	2,158	55	0	399	965	615	124
	1975	-	2,871	63	0	513	1,313	853	129
	1976	-	3,087	80	0	412	1,424	1,016	153
	1977	0	2,809	76	0	489	1,158	892	194
	1978	3	2,862	63	210	272	1,113	977	227
	1979	4	2,821	54	371	167	1,016	931	282
	1980	8	3,314	100	429	105	1,155	1,155	370
	1981	3	3,816	94	492	136	1,383	1,244	467
%Change			+159.4						
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
	1981	13	10,836	378	2,349	329	3,504	3,296	980
%Change			+207.1						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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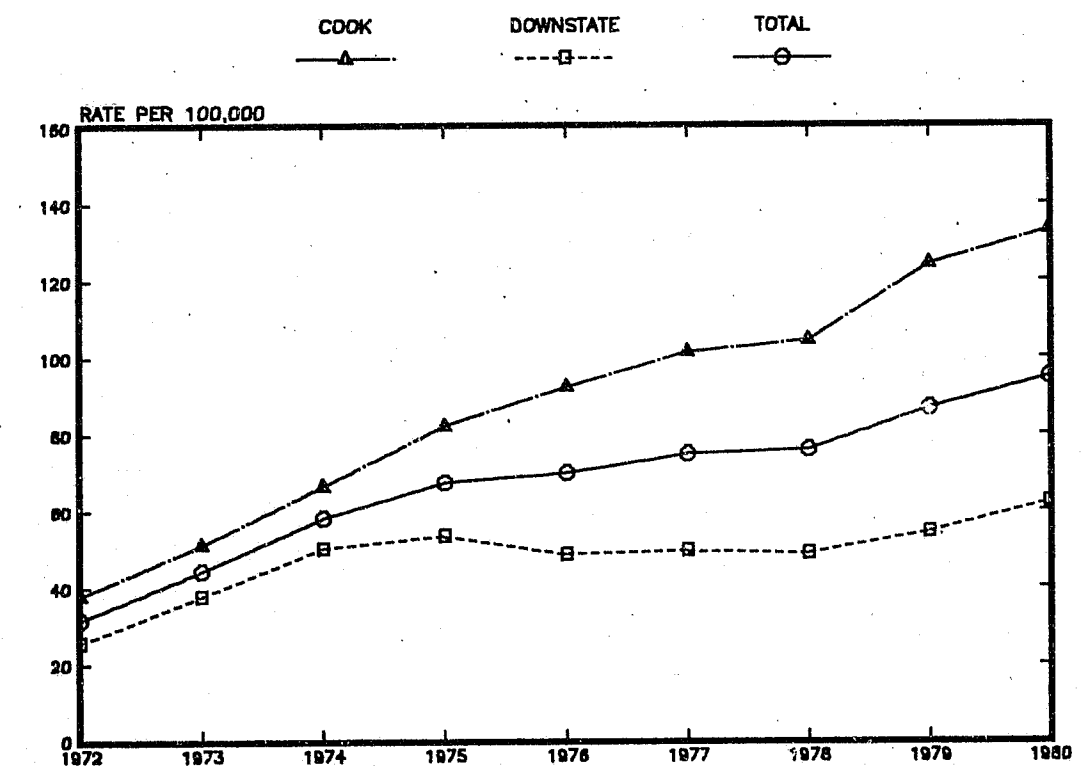
Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1981

FIGURE A-17 IMPRISONMENT TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1973-1981 COMPARISON



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SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1981

FIGURE A-18 IMPRISONMENT RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1973 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1981

TABLE A-11 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: JAIL BY CLASS, 1973-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

		FELONY CONVICTIONS TO JAIL BY CLASS						
Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Jail	Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	149	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	461	0	0	40	142	144	135
	1980	73	0	0	1	21	37	14
	1981	70	0	0	0	14	46	10
% Change		-16.7						
Down-state	1973	197	1	0	55	59	62	20
	1974	95	-	0	7	36	46	6
	1975	114	-	0	8	36	53	17
	1976	152	-	0	1	50	73	28
	1977	183	-	0	7	51	96	29
	1978	176	0	0	8	54	85	29
	1979	142	0	0	5	57	56	24
	1980	147	0	0	4	39	68	36
	1981	120	0	0	3	30	60	27
%Change		-39.1						
Total	1973	271	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	244	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	117	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	153	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	332	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	386	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	603	0	0	45	199	200	159
	1980	220	0	0	5	60	105	50
	1981	190	0	0	3	44	106	37
%Change		-29.9						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1981

TABLE A-12 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION/JAIL BY CLASS, 1973-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PROBATION/JAIL BY CLASS								
Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Probation/Jail	Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	226	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	636	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	257	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	1,982	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	2,435	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	2,532	0	0	21	1,203	1,104	204
	1980	3,074	0	0	57	1,575	1,203	239
	1981	3,013	0	0	38	1,374	1,454	147
% Change		+1,223.2						
Down-state	1973	340	0	0	39	149	115	37
	1974	525	-	-	21	221	230	53
	1975	891	-	0	22	451	339	79
	1976	1,045	-	0	13	481	453	98
	1977	1,081	-	0	19	448	476	138
	1978	1,306	0	0	29	576	577	124
	1979	968	0	0	30	408	412	118
	1980	1,164	0	0	41	470	459	194
	1981	1,303	0	0	44	484	540	235
	%Change		+283.2					
Total	1973	566	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1974	1,161	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1975	1,148	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1976	1,125	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1977	3,063	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1978	3,741	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1979	3,500	0	0	51	1,611	1,516	322
	1980	4,238	0	0	98	2,045	1,662	433
	1981	4,316	0	0	82	1,858	1,994	382
%Change		+662.5						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1981

TABLE A-13 ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS: PROBATION BY CLASS, 1973-1981
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

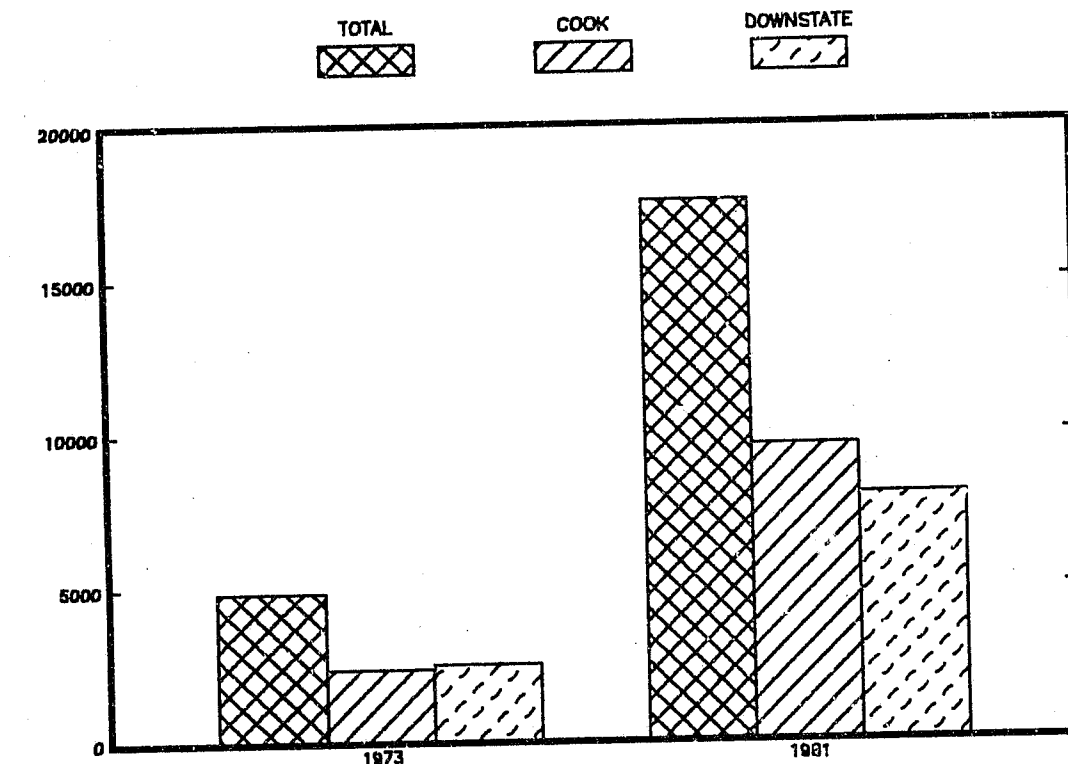
		FELONY CONVICTIONS TO PROBATION BY CLASS						
Geog. Area	Year	Total Felony Convictions To Probation	Murder	Class X	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Cook County	1973	2,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1974	4,274	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1975	5,824	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1976	5,733	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1977	4,536	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1978	4,323	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979	5,017	0	0	70	1,828	2,815	304
	1980	5,514	0	0	48	1,845	2,980	641
	1981	6,575	0	0	74	2,011	4,013	477
% Change		+209.9						
Down-state	1973	2,158	1	0	161	768	904	324
	1974	2,945	-	0	93	1,106	1,412	334
	1975	3,608	-	0	103	1,284	1,788	433
	1976	3,865	-	0	82	1,264	2,066	453
	1977	4,366	-	0	78	1,366	2,208	714
	1978	4,101	0	0	58	1,287	2,084	672
	1979	4,856	0	0	93	1,523	2,426	814
	1980	5,883	0	0	92	1,825	2,813	1,153
	1981	6,685	0	0	142	2,031	2,954	1,558
%Change		+209.8						
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
	1981	13,260	0	0	216	4,042	6,967	2,035
%Change		+209.8						

-Refers to missing data
*Refers to incomplete data

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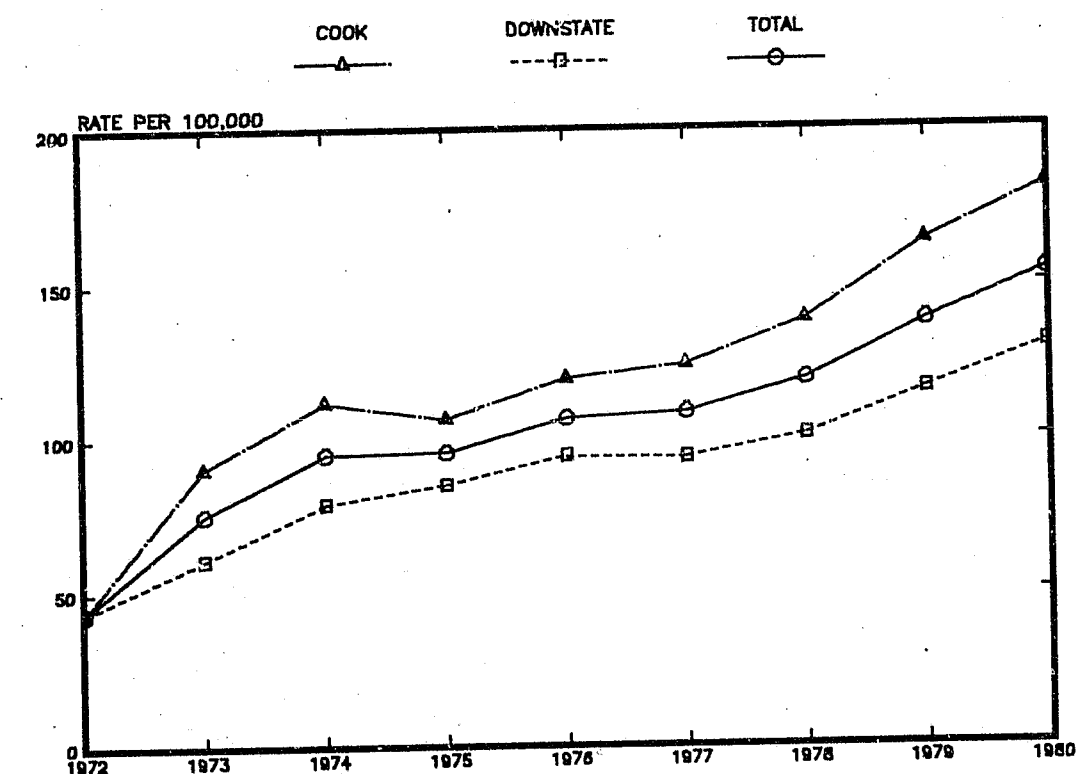
Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois,
1973-1981

FIGURE A-19 PROBATION TOTAL FOR ILLINOIS
1973-1981 COMPARISON



PLANNING & RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1981

FIGURE A-20 PROBATION RATE FOR ILLINOIS
DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES 1973 - 1981



PLANNING AND RESEARCH / BUREAU OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT 02/83
SOURCE: DERIVED FROM ANNUAL REPORTS, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, 1973-1981

TABLE A-14

ILLINOIS FELONY CONVICTIONS, 1981
Circuit/Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Circuit	County	Felony Convic- tions	FELONY CONVICTIONS											
			Death		Prison		Jail		Probation/ Jail		Probation		Other	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
150	1st	662	0	0	198	29.9	17	2.6	48	7.3	399	60.3	0	0
	2nd	494	0	0	178	36.0	0	0	31	6.3	285	57.7	0	0
	3rd	708	1	.1	229	32.3	0	0	92	13.0	386	54.5	0	0
	4th	451	0	0	142	31.5	9	2.0	62	13.7	238	52.8	0	0
	5th	499	0	0	165	33.1	2	.4	56	11.2	276	55.3	0	0
	6th	685	0	0	301	43.9	3	.4	85	12.4	296	43.2	0	0
	7th	478	0	0	208	43.5	1	.2	19	4.0	250	52.3	0	0
	8th	311	0	0	90	28.9	2	.6	34	10.9	184	59.2	1	.3
	9th	397	0	0	119	30.0	6	1.5	49	12.3	223	56.2	0	0
	10th	951	0	0	335	35.2	8	.8	157	16.5	449	47.2	2	.2
	11th	548	0	0	185	33.8	2	.4	126	23.0	235	42.9	0	0
	12th	723	2	.3	215	29.7	7	1.0	27	3.7	472	65.3	0	0
	13th	189	0	0	77	40.7	2	1.1	5	2.6	105	55.6	0	0
	14th	641	0	0	134	20.9	3	.5	25	3.9	479	74.7	0	0
	15th	472	0	0	144	30.5	17	3.6	58	12.3	253	53.6	0	0
	16th	596	0	0	172	28.9	23	3.9	122	20.5	279	46.8	0	0
	17th	514	0	0	158	30.7	2	.4	65	12.6	289	56.2	0	0
	18th	864	0	0	289	33.4	10	1.2	74	8.6	491	56.8	0	0
	19th	981	0	0	220	22.4	3	.3	156	15.9	602	61.4	0	0
	20th	767	0	0	257	33.5	3	.4	12	1.6	494	64.4	1	.1
	Downstate Total	11,931	3	0.1	3,816	32.0	120	1.0	1,303	10.9	6,685	56.0	4	.1
	Cook County	16,688	10	.1	7,020	42.1	70	.4	3,013	18.1	6,575	39.4	0	0
	State Total	28,619	13	.1	10,836	37.9	190	.7	4,316	15.1	13,260	46.3	4	.1

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Source: Derived from Annual Reports,
Supreme Court of Illinois, 1981

TABLE A-15

ILLINOIS COUNTY JAIL POPULATION COMPARISON FY1982/FY1973
Cook County/Downstate/State Totals

Geog. Area	Fiscal Year	Capacity	Avg. Daily Popul.	Avg. Days Per Inmate	POPULATION					% of Avg. Daily Population	Total Jail Days	SENTENCED						
					Total Jail Days	Total Inmates	Adult		Juvenile			Regular		Weekends		Work Release		
							Male	Female	Male			Female	Inmates	Days	Inmates	Days	Inmates	Days
Cook County	1982	4,944	4,182	12	1,526,364	123,394	114,977	8,417	0	0	13	198,486	10,676	191,451	1,212	3,241	409	3,794
	1973	-	3,334	-	-	86,471	79,546	4,271	1,654	0	-	-	5,573	-	0	0	1,793	41,258
Down-state	1982	4,309	2,666	8	973,240	115,284	100,801	12,961	1,260	262	22	216,576	6,265	125,831	1,644	19,953	1,862	70,792
	1973	-	1,534	-	-	96,336	84,894	7,268	3,901	1,273	-	-	5,100	-	2,807	16,600	1,100	20,998
Total	1982	9,253	6,848	20	2,499,604	238,678	215,778	21,378	1,260	262	35	415,062	16,941	317,282	2,856	23,194	2,271	74,586
	1973	-	4,868	-	-	182,807	164,440	11,539	5,555	1,273	-	-	10,673	-	2,870	16,600	2,893	62,256

- Refers to missing data

2-16-83
Planning and Research Unit/
Bureau of Policy Development

Source: Annual Report,
Bureau of Detention Standards and Services,
FY1982/FY1973

TABLE A-16 ILLINOIS SENTENCING PRACTICES COMPARISON:
INDETERMINATE/DETERMINATE

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

Prepared by:
Source:

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

APPENDIX B

BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

TABLE B-1

CENTRALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 78 - FY 83

<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>
		<u>Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects</u>	
82	260-82-002	40x75 Pole Building	34,672
82	260-82-010	Air Supply to Paint Booth	5,093
		TOTAL R&M AND MCI FUNDS	<u>\$ 39,765</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$31,366,545</u>

TABLE B-2

DIXON CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 83

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
83		Conversion of Mental Health Facility to Correctional Facility	<u>\$30,000,000</u>

TABLE B-3

DWIGHT CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 76 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
76	120-085-003	Reroof Jane Addams Building	\$ 33,800
76	120-085-004	Replace Toilets in 68 Rooms	187,300
76	120-085-005	Construct Deep Water Wells	20,400
78	120-085-007	Construct 2 Residential Units	1,279,000
78	120-085-008	Construct Multi-Purpose Building	596,000
78	120-085-009	Remodel and Rehab. Living Units	52,000
78	120-085-010	Remodel and Rehab. Mechanical Units	144,200
79	120-085-012	Repair Water Lines and Plumbing	297,500
79	120-085-013	Remodel and Rehab. Laundry Equipment	20,500
79	120-085-014	Rehab. Electrical Emergency Power System	424,000
79	120-085-019	Parking Lot and Lighting (Planning)	31,500
80		Parking Lot and Lighting (Construction)	178,500
79	120-085-018	R&R Jane Addams Building (Planning)	48,000
80		R&R Jane Addams Building (Construct)	272,000
80	120-085-010	Mechanical	45,000
81	120-085-026	Dietary and C-11 Roofs	160,000
81	120-085-028	Perimeter Road and Fence	750,000
81	120-085-029	Water Distribution Upgrade (+ \$34,441 GRF)	75,000
82	120-085-030	Roof Rehab. FY82	148,000
82	120-085-031	Rehab. Elec. in Admin., C-9 and Infirmary	308,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$5,070,700</u>
		<u>Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects</u>	
82	085-82-009	Replacement of Door Frames	7,200
82	085-82-013	Air Mover	5,143
82	085-82-016	Waterproof Walls, Adm. Building	14,159
82	085-82-017	Waterproof Walls C-10 Basement	19,612
82	MCI Project	Conversion of Segregation	10,080
		TOTAL R&M, MCI FUNDS	<u>\$ 56,194</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$5,126,894</u>

TABLE B-4

EAST MOLINE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 80 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
80	120-050:001-007	Conversion of Mental Health Facility	\$ 4,089,900
82	120-050-000	Convert Adler for 200 Beds	4,250,000
82	120-050-013	Plan Residences and Multi-Purpose Building	700,000
82	120-050-014	New Construction, 200 Beds	6,500,000
82	120-050-015	Dining Room Addition	150,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$15,689,900</u>
		<u>Major R&M Projects</u>	
82	050-82-008	Carrier Air Conditioner Adm. Building	31,060
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$15,720,960</u>

TABLE B-5

GRAHAM CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 78 - FY 83

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 Building	3,027,400
78	120-270-007	Construct Operational Support Facility	3,678,600
78	120-270-008	Construct Multi-Purpose Building and Chapel	968,000
78	120-270-009	Contingency	5,050,200
80	120-270-010	Movable Equipment	2,325,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$31,312,018</u>
		<u>Major R&M Projects</u>	
82	270-82-003	Hand Ball Court	\$ 18,426
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$31,330,444</u>

TABLE B-6

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 74 - FY 83

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
74	120-120-003	Replacement of Four Boilers	\$ 795,000
75	120-120-005	Reroof Various Buildings	150,000
75	120-120-006	Electrical Imp at Admin Bldg.	25,000
75	120-120-009	Extend Hot Water System to Cells	50,000
76	120-120-010	Renovate Cold Storage	48,900
76	120-120-011	Renovate Guard Towers	49,500
76	120-120-012	Resurface Parking Lots	30,900
77	120-120-015	Remodel Dining Room Bldg.	21,500
77	120-120-016	Convert/Renovate Reception Unit	183,300
78	120-120-017	Rehab. Various Roofs	50,000
79	120-120-019	Remodel Medical Services Annex	250,000
79	120-120-020	R&R West Cellblock Showers	93,800
79	120-120-021	Remodel Dietary Building	195,000
79	120-120-028	Medical Center (Planning)	360,000
80		Medical Center (Rehabilitation)	2,140,000
81		Medical Center (Equipment)	186,000
79	120-120-029	Sally Port and Towers (Planning)	39,000
80		Sally Port and Towers (Rehabilitation)	221,000
79	120-120-030	Locking System R&R (Planning)	150,000
80		Locking System R&R (Rehabilitation)	850,000
79	120-120-031	Visitors' Center R&R (Planning)	25,500
80		Visitors' Center R&R (Rehabilitation)	144,500
81	120-120-035	Roof Rehab., FY81	50,000
81	120-120-036	Reception and Classification R&R	2,765,000
81	120-120-037	Land Acquisition	100,000
82	120-120-039	Rehab. East Cellhouse	*5,655,000
82	120-120-040	Renovate Sewers and Drains	*500,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$15,228,925</u>

*Money Frozen

JOLIET CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Continued)

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
		Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects	
82	120-82-002	West Warehouse Roof Repairs	6,433
82	120-82-003	Window Replacement - North Segregation Housing Unit	6,703
82	120-82-004	Asphalt Roadway from Tower #2 to Tower #6	20,954
82	120-82-007	Resurfacing Floors, Gatehouse Guard Hall and Staff Dining Room	11,669
82	120-82-006	Washer Extractor for Laundry	34,757
82	MCI Project	Restoration Auto Garage	11,296
		TOTAL R&M AND MCI FUNDS	<u>\$ 92,432</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$15,321,371</u>

TABLE B-7

LOGAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 78 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
78	120-135-001	Demolish Various Buildings, Construct Security Fence	\$ 933,800
78	120-135-002	Remodel and Rehab. Dormitories	1,989,630
78	120-135-003	R&R Various Buildings	1,648,580
79	120-135-004	Construct New Voc-Ed Building	750,000
79	120-135-005	Purchase of Fixed Laundry Equip.	100,000
79	120-135-006	Construct Vehicle Sticker Facility	331,000
79	120-135-018	Construct New Warehouse (Planning)	97,500
80		Construct New Warehouse (Construction)	552,500
79	120-135-019	Dining Room R&R and Addition (Planning)	60,000
80		Dining Room R&R and Addition (Construction)	340,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$6,803,010</u>
Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects			
82	135-82-002	Replace Feed Water Line to all Boilers	29,683
82	135-82-007	Emergency Electrical	10,425
82	135-82-009	Emergency Fuses	5,364
82	MCI	Emergency Electrical	12,448
TOTAL R&M AND MCI			57,920
TOTAL ALL FUNDS			<u>\$6,860,930</u>

TABLE B-8

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 75 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-175-004	Extend Hot Water to Cellhouse & Psychiatric Housing	\$ 153,000
75	120-175-005	Air Condition Randolph Hall	125,000
75	120-175-006	Renovate/Stablize Administration Building Foundation	175,000
76		Building Foundation	50,000
76	120-175-007	R&R Kitchen and Dining Room (FY75 GRF Funds \$50,000 not included)	160,000
76	120-175-008	Construct Standby Fuel Tank	65,200
76	120-175-009	Construct Standby Power Unit	130,000
76	120-175-010	R&R Water Plant	35,000
79		R&R Water Plant	400,000
77	120-175-013	R&R Old Chester Building	
78	120-175-014	Site Improvements - Roads	
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		Construct New Medical Facility	41,743
79	120-175-018	Locking System R&R	271,000
79	120-175-019	New Warehouse	75,000
80		New Warehouse	425,000
81	120-175-022	North Cellhouse R&R: Phase I	2,000,000
81	120-175-023	Chapel R&R	670,000
81	120-175-024	Resident Dining R&R	
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
82	120-175-032	Roof Rehab. FY82	*702,000
82	120-175-033	Utility Upgrade: Phase I	*1,000,000
82	120-175-034	R&R Menard Psych. North Cellhouse: Phase I	*2,000,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$13,140,800</u>

*Money Frozen

MENARD CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Continued)

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
		<u>Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects</u>	
82	175-82-001	Replace Feeder Wire to Power House	12,002
82	175-82-004	Rifle Range	17,990
82	175-82-005	Road and Parking Lot	19,062
82	175-82-007	Waterfill Station	
82	175-82-011	Fluoroscope Repair	23,685
82	175-82-016	Retubing #3 Boiler	55,125
82	175-82-021	Drain Line Repair	26,764
82	175-82-022	Guard Tower Cage	6,864
82	175A-82-001	Air Conditioners Adm. Building	24,643
82	175A-82-002	Walk-in Cooler	10,600
82	MCI Project	Yard	7,300
82	MCI Project	Overhaul 108 Locks	16,000
		TOTAL R&M AND MCI FUNDS	<u>\$ 223,538</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$13,364,338</u>

TABLE B-9

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 75 - FY 83

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	Remove Sewer System	88,300
79	120-200-029	Construct Gatehouse Addition	20,000
81		Construct Gatehouse Addition	63,000
79	120-200-030	R&R North Cellhouse	1,362,500
79	120-200-031	R&R South Cellhouse	1,362,500
79	120-200-032	R&R West Cellhouse	236,000
79	120-200-033	Renovate Dining Room	590,500
79	120-200-034	R&R Correctional Industries Bldg.	169,500
79	120-200-035	Construct Three New and Rehab. Eight Existing Guard Towers	548,500
79	120-200-036	Remodel Chapel and Auditorium	78,500
79	120-200-037	Construct New Warehouse and Repair Cold Storage Building	3,368,000
79	120-200-039	Expand Visiting Area (Planning)	16,500
80		Expand Visiting Area (Construct)	93,500
81		Expand Visiting Area	448,000
79	120-200-040	Mechanical Systems (Planning)	195,000
80		Mechanical Systems (Construct)	1,105,000
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

PONTIAC CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Continued)

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 75 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
81	120-200-046	Multi-Purpose Building (Inside Wall)	1,750,000
81	120-200-047	Officers' Quarters R&R	57,000
82	120-200-049	Security Lighting Inside Wall	*170,000
82	120-200-050	Renovate Hospital	2,000,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	\$22,820,000

*Money Frozen

Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects

82	200-82-002	Resurface Employee Parking Lot	\$24,489
82	200-82-006	Resurface Visitors Parking Lot	8,174
82	200-82-010	Electrify Vehicle Sally Port Gate	28,000
82	200-82-019	Repair Fairhall Elevator	10,000
82	200-82-020	Intercom System	5,168
82	MCI Project	Kitchen and Bakery Floor	61,640
82	MCI Project	Death Row	29,914
82	MCI Project	Elevator Repair	9,989
82	MCI Project	Locks	20,620
82	MCI Project	Remodel Medical Unit	6,400
		TOTAL R&M AND MCI FUNDS	\$ 261,994
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$23,081,994

TABLE B-10

SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER

BOND-FUNDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS: FY 75 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-215-002	Install Window Units	\$ 165,000
76	120-215-006	Rehab. Waste Incinerator	13,000
76	120-215-007	Rehab. Water Tower	30,900
76	120-215-008	Develop and Construct Sewage Treatment Plant	209,100
77	120-215-013	Remodel Dormitories	39,000
78	120-215-014	Construct Two Housing Units and Add to Vocational Building	1,467,000
78	120-215-015	Improvements to Kitchen	36,300
79	120-215-017	Remodel Dental/Medical Building	10,400
79	120-215-018	Purchase of Movable Equipment for Dental/Medical Building	17,000
81	120-215-023	Roof Rehab. 5 Buildings, FY81	368,000
81	120-215-024	Sally Port Remodeling	46,000
81	120-215-025	Rehab. Hot Water System	53,000
82	120-215-030	Replace Water Softener	121,000
82	120-215-031	Replace Heat in C-1 and C-7	117,000
82	120-215-026	Expansion:Phase I	6,500,000
83	120-215-229	Expand 250 Beds (Construction)	17,000,000
TOTAL BOND FUNDS			<u>\$26,192,700</u>
<u>Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects</u>			
82	215-82-001	Replace Radiators	23,750
82	215-82-006	Replace Metal Doors	5,165
TOTAL R&M FUNDS			<u>\$ 28,915</u>
TOTAL ALL FUNDS			<u>\$26,221,615</u>

TABLE B-11

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 75 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
75	120-230-009	Reroofing Industrial Building	\$ 100,000
76		Reroofing Industrial Building	189,660
75	120-230-010	Reroof Storage Building and Repair the Freezer	100,000
76		Reroof Storage Building and Repair the Freezer	110,539
75	120-230-011	R&R Cellhouses C, D, E, & F	400,000
76		R&R Cellhouses C, D, E, & F	325,100
75	120-230-012	Dining Room (Planning)	
75	120-230-013	Purchase New Laundry Equipment	60,000
75	120-230-014	Lock Replacement at Cell-house B	200,000
75	120-230-016	R&R of Cellhouse B	50,000
75	120-230-017	Repair Smoke Stack and Boiler	40,000
76	120-230-022	Develop Deep Water Wells	50,000
78	120-230-027	Purchase Environmental Control Equipment	77,700
78	120-230-028	Construct Multi-Purpose Building	2,477,000
78	120-230-029	Rehabilitation of Cellhouse B	413,000
79		Rehabilitation of Cellhouse B	543,750
79	120-230-023	Develop Sanitary Sewer	260,000
79	120-230-031	Rehabilitate Well #5	123,200
79	120-230-032	R&R Round Cellhouses	3,831,900
79	120-230-033	Purchase Fixed Dietary Equipment	91,400
79	120-230-034	Rehabilitate Guard Towers	200,000
79	120-230-035	Purchase Fixed Laundry Equipment	18,700
79	120-230-037	Remodel Honor Dorm: Phase I	850,000
79	120-230-040	F-Locking System R&R (Planning)	210,000
80		F-Locking System R&R (Construction)	1,190,000
79	120-230-044	New Resident Unit (Planning)	1,400,000
80		New Resident Unit I (Construction)	9,477,000
81		New Resident Unit	752,639
79	120-230-045	Chapel R&R (Planning)	74,100
80		Chapel R&R (Construction)	420,938
79	120-230-047	Energy Conservation R&R (Planning)	108,000
80		Energy Conservation R&R (Construction)	613,000
79	120-230-048	16 Guard Towers R&R (Planning)	44,900
80		16 Guard Towers R&R (Construction)	255,062
81	120-230-055	Furniture Factory Roof	*55,000
81	120-230-056	Primary Electrical System Upgrade (Planning)	400,000
82		Upgrade Electrical Distribution: Phase I	3,000,000

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Continued)
Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 75 - FY 83

<u>FY</u>	<u>PROJECT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>APPROPRIATION</u>
81	120-230-057	Soap Factory Floor Drainage	*65,000
81	120-230-058	New Resident Unit	12,247,361
81	120-230-237	Honor Dorm R&R: Phase II	1,000,000
82	120-230-060	Cym/Kitchen Conversion	*2,400,000
82	120-230-059	Renovate Power House Structure	*300,000
82	120-230-061	Renovate Elevator	54,688
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$46,637,337</u>

*Money Frozen

Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects

82	230-82-002	Conduit New Phone System	17,556
82	230-82-004	Lighting Fixture	5,375
82	230-82-005	Conduit New Phone System	11,684
82	230-82-006	Remodel Hospital Elevator	54,600
82	230-82-009	Conduit New Phone System	11,684
82	230-82-010	Remodel Shower in Dormitory (30)	7,704
82	230-82-014	Renovate Chapel	8,491
82	230-82-022	Exit Doors Adm. Building	6,522
82	MCI Project	Emergency Locking System	25,000
82	MCI Project	Removal of Water Tower	5,157
		TOTAL R&M AND MCI FUNDS	<u>\$ 153,773</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$46,791,001</u>

TABLE B-12

VANDALIA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
73	120-240-001	Hosp. Addition & Equipment	\$ 237,900
73	120-240-002	School Building	400,000
75	120-240-006	R&R 5 Dormitories	250,000
76		R&R 5 Dormitories	403,000
75	120-240-007	New Rec. Building (Planning)	30,000
76		New Rec. Building (Construction)	506,600
76	120-240-009	Plan New Sewage Plant	225,200
77	120-240-010	R&R of "B" Dorm	28,900
78	120-240-011	Remodel Laundry	239,300
79	120-240-012	Rehab. Main Boiler Room (Plan)	45,000
80		Rehab. Boiler Room (Construct)	1,223,300
79	120-240-018	G, H, I Dorm R&R	125,000
80		G, H, I Dorm R&R	710,000
79	120-240-017	New Parking & Gatehouse	37,500
80		New Parking & Gatehouse	212,500
79	120-240-019	Sewage Treatment R&R (Planning)	66,000
80		Sewage Treatment R&R (Rehabilitation)	374,000
81		Sewage Treatment R&R (Rehabilitation)	85,000
79	120-240-020	Fire Door R&R (Planning)	5,000
80		Fire Door R&R (Rehabilitation)	30,000
81	120-240-021	Connect to City Water	*200,000
81	120-240-022	Roof Rehabilitation, FY81	1,295,000
82	120-240-023	Fire Doors	*52,000
82	120-240-024	Renovate Kitchen/Dining	*900,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$6,457,000</u>

*Money Frozen

Major R&M Projects

82	240-82-001	Stoker Spare Parts	19,965
82	240-82-005	Rotary Dist. - Sewage Plant	19,640
82	240-82-017	Cold Storage Renovation	23,647
		TOTAL R&M PROJECTS	<u>\$ 62,852</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$6,520,252</u>

TABLE B-13

VIENNA CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 76 - FY 83

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
76	120-245-006	Develop Sewer Plant	\$ 236,500
76	120-245-007	Correct Construction Defects	1,500,000
81		Correct Construction Defects	250,000
78	120-245-014	Rehab. Water Tower	16,000
79		Rehab. Water Tower	18,750
79	120-245-018	Hospital Energy Conservation	85,000
81	120-245-020	Farm Drainage Improvements	110,000
82	120-245-022	Plan and Construction of Medium-Security 750 Bed Facility	33,000,000
82	120-265-001	Purchase Hardin County Work Camp	200,000
		TOTAL BOND FUNDS	<u>\$35,416,250</u>

Major R&M Projects and MCI Projects

82	245-82-001	Filter Material Water Plant	37,800
	MCI Project	Rehab. Temperature Control	7,552
		TOTAL R&M AND MCI PROJECTS	<u>\$ 45,352</u>
		TOTAL ALL FUNDS	<u>\$35,461,602</u>

TABLE B-14

CHICAGO RESIDENTIAL CENTER

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
81	120-220-004	Energy Conservation	\$227,500*
		TOTAL	<u>\$227,500</u>

*Not expended

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

TABLE B-15

IYC-DIXON SPRINGS

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
81	120-070-002	Multi-purpose Building	\$400,000
		TOTAL	<u>\$400,000</u>

TABLE B-16

IYC-DUPAGE

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

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

TABLE B-17

IYC-GENEVA

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

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

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

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

TABLE B-18

IYC-HANNA CITY

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
79	120-105-005	Remodel Resident Units	\$ 163,500
82	120-105-010	Multi-Purpose Building	1,377,000
		TOTAL	<u>\$1,540,500</u>

TABLE B-19

IYC-JOLIET

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

FY	PROJECT #	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATION
76	120-231-001	Connect Steam Lines	\$ 46,800
78	120-231-005	P&R Various Buildings	1,145,900
		TOTAL	<u>\$1,192,700</u>

TABLE B-20

IYC-KANKAKEE

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

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

TABLE B-21

IYC-PERE MARQUETTE

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

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

TABLE B-22

IYC-ST. CHARLES

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

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

TABLE B-23

IYC-VALLEY VIEW

Bond-Funded Capital Improvements FY 73 - FY 82

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