

Illinois Department of Corrections

**Impact
Incarceration
Program**

**2003 Annual Report
to the Governor
and the General Assembly**

**Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director**

Impact Incarceration Program

**2003 Annual Report
to the Governor
and the General Assembly**

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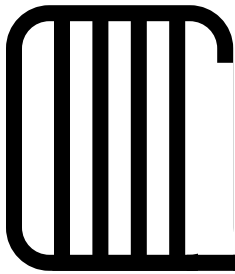
Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

Tony Small
Deputy Director
Finance and Administration Division

Prepared by
Planning and Research Unit
Robert J. Jones
Bruce W. Olson
Steven P. Karr
Sheila M. Urbas

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Illinois
Department of
Corrections

Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

1301 Concordia Court / P.O. Box 19277 / Springfield IL 62794-9277 / Telephone: (217) 522-2666 / TDD: (800) 526-0844

The Illinois Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) is an intervention program designed to promote lawful behavior in criminal offenders through a highly structured program of discipline. Devised to develop responsibility, self-esteem and positive self-concept, the program also addresses the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse.

The current IIP facilities are located at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest in southeastern Illinois and at the DuQuoin State Fairgrounds in southern Illinois.

Judges have referred 30,587 offenders to the IIP. Of this number, 22,467 have been admitted to the program.

Seventy-two percent (15,863 inmates) of all program exits have graduated from the program. Of those graduates who have been released for a three-year period, 23.3% have returned to prison with a new felony offense compared to an expected recidivism rate for comparable inmates of 32.9%.

Since the IIP was implemented in October 1990, nearly \$54 million has been saved due to the shorter prison stay of the participants, and projected prison crowding has been eased.

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

I present the *Impact Incarceration Program: 2003 Annual Report to the Governor and the General Assembly* according to the requirements of Chapter 730 ILCS 5/5-8-1.1.

Sincerely,

Roger E. Walker Jr.
Director

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Executive Summary

The Illinois Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) was originally opened at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest as a prison alternative for first-time prison offenders under 30 years of age with a sentence of five years or less. During fiscal year 1993 (FY93), an additional IIP facility was opened at Greene County in central Illinois.

In August 1993, the IIP eligibility criteria were expanded through the enactment of Public Act 88-0311 to include second-time prison offenders under 36 years of age who have received a sentence of up to eight years. The DuQuoin Work Camp was converted to an IIP facility during the summer of 1994 and began admitting inmates at the beginning of FY95.

The IIP is an intervention program designed to promote lawful behavior in offenders, by providing a structured, specialized program that develops responsibility, self-esteem, and a positive self-concept, while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse. The program promotes public safety through risk management in the selection of participants and reduces the demand for prison bedspace by shortening the time to serve for successful participants.

This report has been prepared in order to describe the progress of the IIP to date and to profile the offenders who have been recommended for the program.

The first inmates entered the Dixon Springs IIP on October 15, 1990. On February 12, 1991, the first IIP graduates began to return home. The Greene County IIP was opened on March 15, 1993 and graduated its first platoon on July 14, 1993. The Greene County IIP closed on September 30, 2002. The DuQuoin IIP began operations on August 1, 1994 with graduations starting on November 28, 1994.

As of June 30, 2003, judges have referred 30,587 offenders to the IIP. The Department has approved 22,467 (73.5%). Of the 22,467, 22,336 have been transferred to the IIP, while 131 were awaiting transfer. Statewide, 26.5% of all judicial recommendations have been denied.

Since program inception, offenders from all 102 counties have been recommended for the IIP. Cook County has sent over 66% of the IIP candidates. The collar counties of DuPage, Kane, McHenry, Lake, and Will have supplied another 8.6%, while 25.1% have been sentenced from the remaining downstate counties.

The typical IIP inmate is a 22-year-old black male, with an eleventh grade education and a history of substance abuse. He has been convicted of a property or drug offense and is serving a 4.2-year sentence.

Since February 12, 1991, 15,863 inmates have graduated from the IIP after serving 120 active days in the program. There have been 6,061 program failures. Voluntary dropouts accounted for 3,851 (63.5%) of the cases. There have been 2,210 (36.5%) cases that resulted in disciplinary termination from the IIP.

An analysis of 12,167 graduates revealed that 23.3% of the graduates were returned to prison for committing a new crime within three years after release. The percentage in a comparison group of parolees who did not participate in the IIP was 32.9%.

During FY03, the cost savings for the IIP netted \$4,965,163, saving 582,692 days of incarceration for the 1,292 graduates. The total cost savings since the program's inception are an estimated \$53,738,967.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of the *Impact Incarceration Program: 2003 Annual Report to the Governor and the General Assembly* was accomplished with the assistance of Bob Patterson and Barry Slusser, Transfer Coordinator's Office; Mike Noga and Diana Womack, Management Information Services Unit; and staff from the Media Center.

Additionally, this report could not have been prepared without the assistance provided by staff under the supervision of the following administrators:

- Superintendent Patricia Shetler, Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program, Warden Jay M. Merchant, Vienna Correctional Center; and
- Superintendent Clement C. Campanella, DuQuoin Impact Incarceration Program, Warden (Vacant), Big Muddy River Correctional Center.

Introduction

This report provides a statistical overview of eligible offenders recommended to the Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) by judges. It contains descriptive information about programmatic issues and their impact on the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), program participant flow data, recidivism, and cost analyses. All quantitative data for this report are through June 30, 2003, the end of FY03. Data are presented for the Dixon Springs IIP, the DuQuoin IIP, and the former Greene County IIP.

Detailed descriptions of the IIP activities, statutory criteria, and program components are provided in Appendix A. Appendix B includes a flow chart depicting the process of IIP-eligible offenders recommended by judges. Appendix C and Appendix D summarize impact data.

The Impact Incarceration Program

Illinois' Impact Incarceration Program is an intervention program designed to promote lawful behavior by providing a structured, specialized environment that develops self-esteem, responsibility, and a positive self-concept, while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse. The program promotes public safety and reduces the demand for prison bedspace by shortening the time successful participants would serve in prison.

The IIP was originally opened at Dixon Springs in the Shawnee National Forest as a prison alternative for first-time prison offenders under 30 years of age with a sentence of five years or less. During FY93, an additional IIP facility was opened at Greene County in central Illinois. In August 1993, the IIP eligibility criteria were expanded with Public Act 88-0311 to include second-time prison offenders under the age of 36 who received a sentence of up to eight years.

The first inmates entered the Dixon Springs IIP on October 15, 1990. On February 12, 1991, the first IIP graduates completed the 120-day program. The Greene County IIP was opened on March 15, 1993 and graduated its first platoon on July 14, 1993. The Greene County IIP closed on September 30, 2002. The DuQuoin Work Camp was converted to an IIP facility during the summer of 1994 and began operations on August 1, 1994; its first graduation took place on November 28, 1994.

Community Interaction

Boot camps continue to receive attention due to the involvement of its participants in the home communities. Program exposure and publicity have contributed to the success of boot camps. Staff speak to citizen groups, and tours are given to the media, legislators, and citizens. This continued exposure brings prolonged attention to notable IIP activities and achievements. This publicity also brings notoriety to the societal retribution of having inmates repay some of the costs associated with their incarceration.

IIP inmates spend part of each day providing much needed and appreciated assistance to numerous organizations and communities. These services have had a direct benefit to the citizens of the surrounding areas. Inmate work crews are highly visible as they remove trash, cut brush, and mow grass along state highways, county roads, and areas of public interest. Staff and inmates from both facilities provided services throughout FY03 for schools, churches, cemeteries, governmental agencies, and civic organizations.

Dixon Springs IIP continues to receive considerable attention due to its involvement in the surrounding communities. Work crews performed a total of 51,574 man-hours of public service work in FY03. Labor-intensive projects included support to the communities of Metropolis, Golconda, Brookport, Joppa, Belknap, Cypress, Buncombe, Goreville, Vienna, and Eddyville by mowing right-of-ways, picking up trash, removing snow, and sweeping streets. Other community service projects included details at Dixon Springs State Park, Fort Massac State Park, Ferne Clyffe State Park, Tunnel Hill State Trail, Mermet Conservation Area, Cypress Creek Conservation Area, Cache River Conservation Area, and the Dixon Springs Agriculture Center. Additional service to the City of Vienna included work crews assigned to the Johnson County Highway Department to clear brush growing on county right-of-ways. Dixon Springs IIP continues to wash and wax squad cars for Illinois State Police Districts 13 and 22 on a weekly basis and for the annual fleet inspection.

Inmate crews provided assistance with set up and clean up for the following area events: "Relay for Life Cancer Benefit" in Vienna, Pope County Deer Festival in Golconda, Heritage Festival in Vienna, Easter Sunrise Services at Bald Knob Cross, Parade of Lights at Fort Massac State Park in Metropolis, Superman Festival in Metropolis, Shrimp Festival in Golconda, Stonefort Reunion, Mermet Conservation Area Pro-Am Bow Tournament, Pope County 9-Day Trail Ride, Fort Massac Encampment, Anna Ministerial Alliance Clothing Drive, Water Festival in Creal Springs, and Red Cross Blood Drives in Vienna.

Finally, following the May 2003 tornadoes that hit southern Illinois, Dixon Springs IIP crews worked with the Illinois Department of Transportation in Pope and Massac Counties to clear storm debris from state and county roadways.

Inmate work crews from the DuQuoin IIP provided the surrounding communities with 76,046 man-hours of community service work during FY03. DuQuoin IIP participants continued to tend the grounds of the DuQuoin State Fairgrounds on a daily basis. Each year inmates provide extra effort in preparing the Fairgrounds for the DuQuoin State Fair to ensure that the grounds are well kept and clean during the entire event. Inmates also help prepare for and clean up after many special functions at the Fairgrounds throughout the year, such as the Shriner's Circus and the Horse and

Livestock Shows. In addition, DuQuoin IIP staff assisted in the maintenance for the following area festivals and special events: Herrinfesta Italiano; Mt. Vernon Sweet Corn and Watermelon Festival; Thresherman's Fair; Randolph, Perry and Union County Fairs; July 4th Clean-up; John A. Logan Hunting and Fishing; Sparta Bluesfest; Cobden Peach Festival; Relay for Life; and the Shop with Cop Program.

The DuQuoin IIP staff and inmates participated in the cleaning and restoration of some of the historic cemeteries in the area. They were actively involved with the Rend Lake College Beautification Project. They provided additional assistance for Rend Lake College as well as the Marion VA Hospital Complex and the Rend Lake Conservancy District. They helped with the walking trails in the Pyramid State Park. They provided general assistance to other organizations such as the Pinckneyville Child Advocacy Program, the Herrin Library and the DuQuoin Library. During the winter, inmates cleaned snow from sidewalks surrounding the local hospital and nursing homes.

Staff and inmates from the DuQuoin IIP provided support to state agencies in the area. They assisted in the relocation of the State Regional Office, which houses the State Police Headquarters, as well with the improvements made at the State Game Farm. Staff and inmates worked to organize and clean the Correctional Officers' screening site location as well as assisted with the relocation of the Franklin County Parole Office.

On an ongoing basis throughout the year, DuQuoin IIP inmates were instrumental with the loading and unloading of food for the Little Disciples Ministries' Food Pantry. In addition, 9,842 pounds of vegetables that were grown at the DuQuoin IIP were donated to the Gold Plate Program and 5 Star Program. Many of the vegetables were also distributed to local nursing homes and food pantries. Each Christmas season, staff and inmates participated in the preparation of food baskets for needy families.

Staff and inmates alike take special pride in the projects that directly benefit children. Some of the projects included helping to set up and clean for the Gus Macker Basketball Tournament that is held in Marion for the benefit of the United Way; cutting weeds and providing general maintenance around the Christopher City Lake in preparation of the city's annual fishing derby for handicapped children; and working on baseball diamonds, soccer fields, school grounds, and playgrounds for various communities. They performed maintenance work at several recreational areas, including Pyramid State Park, Ray Fosse Park, Dolan Lake, Crab Orchard Wildlife Preserve, Benton Community Park, and Lake Murphysboro. Finally, they helped during the renovation of the DuQuoin High School baseball field, moved furniture into the new school at Cobden, and worked on numerous maintenance projects at various area schools.

Eligible Pool

Some important changes have taken place in the pool of eligible IIP inmates, especially over the past five years. While the number of prison admissions had been steadily increasing throughout the 1990s, admissions rose 36.7% from FY98 to their highest point in FY02 (see Table 1). Most of this growth was due to increases in the number of inmates being returned to prison for technical violations. In fact, the decrease in admissions during FY03 is attributed in part to a 24.1% decline in technical violation admissions in FY03. Fluctuations in admissions for technical violations, in addition to other changes in the profiles of prison inmates, resulted in fewer offenders who were eligible for the IIP, recommended by the courts, and approved for the program than in previous years.

Under the original selection criteria, less than one in six inmates was eligible for the IIP. After the legislative changes to expand the criteria were implemented in FY94, an average of one in three admissions met the eligibility requirements. However, the eligible pool began declining in FY96, falling from 34.0% of all admissions in FY95 to 20.3% in FY02. Changes in technical violation admissions was one reason for this decline. The number of IIP-eligible inmates rose 11.5% in FY03 as technical violation admissions started to decrease. The number of Class 1 and Class 2 admissions, which comprise 85.7% of the IIP participants, was declining during this time as well. Finally, the number of inmates under the age of 35 has been decreasing, resulting in fewer inmates eligible for the IIP.

Moreover, the declines in the eligible pool have been consistent with reduced judicial IIP recommendations from Cook County (both in number and in proportion to all IIP recommendations). This may be due to the opening of the Cook County Sheriff's Boot Camp in March 1997. This program is similar to the IIP both in design and statutory eligibility criteria. The number of eligible inmates admitted to prison began to decrease soon after the opening of this program. The number of inmates recommended from Cook County fell from 69.6% of all recommendation during FY97 to 52.4% in FY03.

Table 1
Boot Camp Eligible Pool

	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Total
Total Admissions	18,888	18,494	20,137	21,621	23,753	22,828	24,845	25,839	26,838	28,045	32,630	35,314	34,481	333,713
Eligible Pool	2,910	3,103	3,190	5,075	8,077	7,495	7,986	8,049	7,654	7,287	6,675	7,172	7,998	82,671
% of Court Admissions	15%	17%	16%	23%	34%	33%	32%	31%	29%	26%	20%	20%	23%	25%
Recommended by Court	1,222	1,633	1,497	2,947	3,034	3,034	3,195	2,970	2,722	2,323	2,020	2,177	1,813	30,587
% of Eligible Pool	42%	53%	47%	58%	38%	40%	40%	37%	36%	32%	30%	30%	23%	37%
DOC Approved	867	957	920	1,879	1,968	2,165	2,249	2,378	2,248	1,864	1,656	1,803	1,513	22,467
% of Recommended by Court	71%	59%	61%	64%	65%	73%	70%	80%	83%	80%	82%	83%	83%	73%
% of Eligible Pool	30%	31%	29%	37%	24%	29%	28%	30%	29%	26%	25%	25%	19%	27%

Although the number of judicial recommendations has exceeded 30,000 convicted offenders since the Impact Incarceration Program began in FY91, the number of annual recommendations reached its peak between FY94 and FY97. This is the initial period after the expanded statutory criteria had been enacted, when older, previously incarcerated inmates sentenced for longer terms had become eligible to participate in the program. This was also a time period when publicity generated from the opening of the Greene County IIP and DuQuoin IIP during FY93 and FY94, as well as program recognition for the community efforts of the inmates and staff, resulted in continued attention focused on program progress and success. However, the number of recommendations fell 36.8% between FY97 and FY01. Following the closing of the Greene County IIP in September 2002, recommendations declined further, to a total of 1,813 during FY03, a 16.7% decrease from the previous year.

Even though the number of eligible and recommended inmates has been declining, the percentage of inmates recommended by the courts and later approved by IDOC has remained relatively steady (at or exceeding 80%) since FY98. In addition, the percentage of recommended cases that IDOC had approved from FY97 to FY98 was a direct result of eliminating the option which allowed recommended offenders to refuse participation before intake (*see page 8*); the number of eligible inmates who refused to participate after meeting all other criteria fell from 408 in FY97 to 123 in FY98, with only 39 refusals during FY03 (*see Table C-2*). The number of inmates approved by the Department reached 22,467 over the first 13 years of operation. This sum amounts to 73.4% of all inmates recommended by judges and 27.2% of all eligible inmates.

Some of the significant changes that occurred between FY02 and FY03 are directly related to the closing of one of IDOC's three IIP facilities, the Greene County IIP, on September 30, 2002 (three months into FY03). Despite a jump in the eligible pool during FY03, only 22.7% of these inmates were recommended for the IIP. Judges may not be sending as many offenders when they know there are fewer beds available. Consequently, IDOC only approved 1,513 inmates in FY03. This rate reduces the percentage of eligible inmates who were approved from 25.1% in FY02 to 18.9% in FY03.

Expanded Statutory Criteria

On August 11, 1993, Public Act 88-0311 was signed in order to expand the statutory eligibility criteria for IIP participation. This law was in response to recommendations made by the Governor's Task Force on Crime and Corrections. The Task Force cited the IIP as an alternative sanction for nonviolent offenders that was capable of potential cost savings, recidivism reduction, and successful educational and substance abuse instruction (see *1993 IIP Annual Report*). Expanding the eligibility pool was also intended to assist in maintaining prison beds for violent offenders.

Under the expanded statutory criteria (ESC), the maximum sentence imposed for IIP-eligible candidates was expanded from five to eight years, the age limit was increased from 29 to 35 years, and second-time incarcerants could be sentenced to the IIP in addition to offenders imprisoned for the first time.

During the first year after enactment, judges sentenced 564 offenders who fit only the ESC, only 19.1% of all recommendations to the IIP that were made in FY94 (see Table 2 and Figure 1). Moreover, of the 564 recommendations, 249 inmates (44.1%) were denied by the Department, which was higher than the denial rate for all FY94 IIP recommendations (36.2%). Beginning in the second year, FY95, judges began to use the new criteria more extensively. The total number recommended increased to 1,092, almost double that of the first year. This represented 36.0% of all judge's recommendations during FY95. A total of 788 ESC offenders were admitted to an IIP. In addition, the FY95 ESC denial rate of 27.8% fell below that of the overall 35.1% rate. These data indicate that the boot camp program was accepting a greater number of older, previously incarcerated inmates who had been given longer sentences.

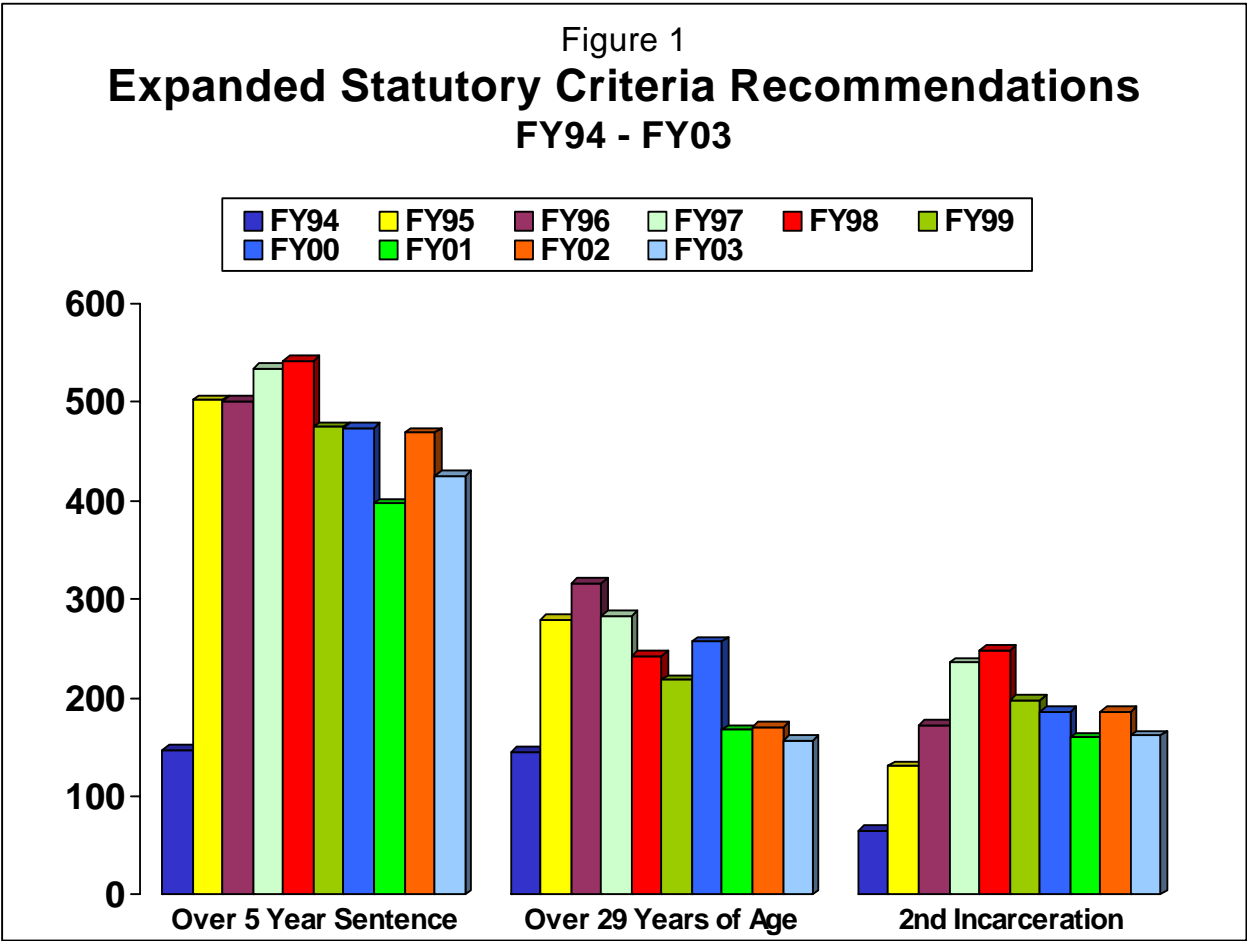
The new criteria continue to be utilized on a regular basis. The total number recommended increased to 1,163 during FY96, representing 38.3% of all recommendations, while a total of 855 ESC offenders were admitted to an IIP. In FY97, the total number recommended under the expanded criteria rose to 1,205. From FY98 through FY03, over 40% of the recommendations to the IIP were for inmates who had at least one of these expanded criteria. In addition, over 82% of these offenders were given the opportunity to participate in the program.

Inmates who meet the expanded criteria have done well in the IIP. In FY94, 67.6% of the ESC participants were graduates and 32.4% failed to complete the program. However, from FY95 through FY02, the percentage of ESC participants who graduated the IIP averaged 76.6% while only 23.4% failed. In FY03, the graduation rate for ESC inmates rose to 82.4%, while only 17.6% failed.

ESC inmates admitted to the IIP may fit any one or more of the three expanded criteria. Therefore, when the three categories are totaled, the result is greater than that of the total admitted. Inmates with sentences longer than five years were admitted to the IIP most often. They represent 59.7% of the admissions for ESC inmates from FY91 through FY03, with this condition used in about two-thirds of all ESC cases over the past two years. The age criterion has been used in 29.9% of IIP admissions for inmates with ESC criteria, but has been used less extensively since FY00. The second incarceration privilege has been used in 23.7% of the cases over the past ten years.

Table 2
Expanded Statutory Criteria (ESC) Recommendations

	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
Total ESC Recommended	564	1,092	1,163	1,205	1,115	1,175	945	776	852	770
Denied IIP	249	304	308	310	232	215	156	136	145	122
End of Year Total	315	788	855	895	883	960	789	640	707	648
Current Population	108	198	178	185	208	195	129	155	166	119
Graduated	140	448	515	551	517	582	513	366	418	436
Failed	67	142	162	159	158	183	147	119	123	93
Over 5-year Sentence	147	502	501	534	542	475	474	397	469	427
Over 29 Years of Age	145	280	316	284	243	218	257	168	171	157
2nd Incarceration	66	131	173	236	249	198	186	168	192	171



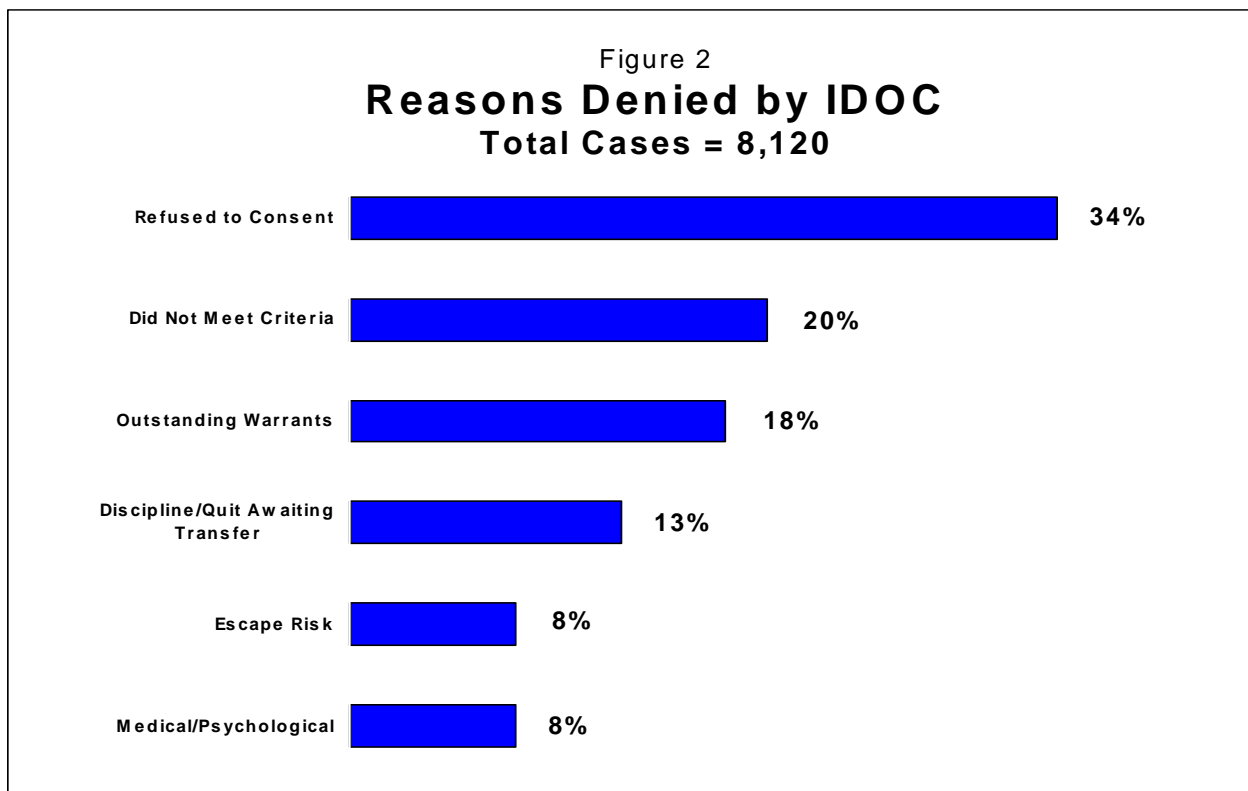
Statistical Summary: June 30, 2003

The data provided in Table 3 represent all IIP inmates recommended since the program began. FY03 data are presented in Table 4 (FY91 through FY00 data are available in previous *IIP Annual Reports*). Summary fiscal year data describing the participant flow at each boot camp and reasons for denial of eligible offenders are provided in Appendix C.

Denials

As of June 30, 2003, judges have referred 30,587 offenders to the IIP. The Department has approved 22,467 (73.5%). Of the 22,467, there were 22,336 transferred to the IIP while 131 were awaiting transfer. These 131 were held either at Vienna or at a Reception and Classification Center.

Another 8,120 (26.5%) offenders have been denied by the Department. They have been denied for six primary reasons: refused to sign the volunteer consent form (33.7%); did not meet the legal criteria (19.6%); had outstanding warrants (17.5%); were discipline problems or quit while awaiting transfer (12.8%); were determined to be a moderate to high escape risk (8.4%); or had medical and psychological concerns that made the inmates unfit for the rigorous demands of the IIP (8.0%) (see Figure 2). Inmates can be admitted to the program after being denied if the warrant is withdrawn or medical conditions improve while serving their sentence in prison. Inmates can also be approved and refuse to consent immediately before transfer to an IIP and can be admitted to an IIP after serving part of their sentence in a traditional prison.



The number of denials rose each year as the IIP began to grow. Denials jumped from 355 in FY91 to 1,068 in FY94, a 200.8% increase during the first four years (see Table C-2). Denials remained high over the next three years. But the number of denials began to drop in FY98, declining by 51.5%, from 946 in FY97 to 459 in FY00. A change in practices during 1997 did not allow inmates to quit the program while waiting at the Reception and Classification Center (R & C). Orientation was moved to the holding facility at Vienna Correctional Center, and inmates were provided a more factual and accurate explanation of the program. As a result, the option for inmates to quit at R & C was eliminated, and the number of inmates who refused to consent has decreased by 90.4%, from 408 in FY97 to 39 in FY03.

IIP Inmate Profile

All of the 102 Illinois counties have recommended inmates to the IIP. Cook County has sent most of the IIP candidates, having recommended 66.3% of the 30,456 candidates. The collar counties of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will supplied another 8.6%, and 25.1% have been sentenced from the remaining Illinois counties. Statewide, 26.7% IIP candidates have been denied, with the Cook County denial rate slightly higher than the rest of the state.

The typical IIP inmate is 22 years of age, black, male, with an eleventh grade education and a substance abuse history. He has been convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 property or drug offense with an average sentence of 4.2 years. Table 3 compares the profiles of inmates selected for the IIP and those eligible offenders who have been denied or refused to participate.

The inmates who entered the program presented a demographic profile similar to the eligible inmates who were denied or refused participation. The principal differences were that participants were younger, and more likely to have no prior incarcerations than inmates who were recommended but did not take part in the program. Females have a higher denial rate (36.3%), primarily due to medical reasons.

Participants were more likely to have committed a Class 1 crime and/or a drug offense. Their average sentence was more than six months longer than for those inmates who were denied IIP admission. Shorter sentences for non-participants reflect that inmates with lower class offenses who received 1- or 2-year sentences have refused to participate because their time left to serve at admission is close to the time spent awaiting transfer and partaking in the IIP. Finally, an equal percentage of candidates who qualified under the expanded criteria were denied as participated in the IIP.

Table 3
 Cumulative Summary
 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP
 October 15, 1990 - June 30, 2003

	Total Participants		Denied		Voluntary		Involuntary		Graduates		Current Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age												
17 - 19	8,348	37%	1,514	19%	1,506	39%	1,060	48%	5,637	36%	145	35%
20 - 22	6,372	29%	2,770	34%	1,035	27%	522	24%	4,679	29%	136	33%
23 - 25	3,283	15%	1,742	21%	507	13%	268	12%	2,439	15%	69	17%
26 - 29	2,488	11%	1,146	14%	443	12%	184	8%	1,825	12%	36	9%
30 & Older	1,845	8%	948	12%	360	9%	176	8%	1,283	8%	26	6%
Average Age	22.0	Yrs	22.9	Yrs	21.9	Yrs	21.2	Yrs	22.1	Yrs	21.7	Yrs
Race												
Black	14,791	66%	5,042	62%	2,676	69%	1,627	74%	10,268	65%	220	53%
White	5,834	26%	2,023	25%	907	24%	470	21%	4,309	27%	148	36%
Hispanic	1,647	7%	1,014	12%	258	7%	110	5%	1,235	8%	44	11%
Other	64	0%	41	1%	10	0%	3	0%	51	0%	0	0%
Sex												
Male	21,367	96%	7,569	93%	3,649	95%	2,089	95%	15,244	96%	385	93%
Female	969	4%	551	7%	202	5%	121	5%	619	4%	27	7%
Prior Incarcerations												
None	20,890	94%	7,077	87%	3,590	93%	2,052	93%	14,861	94%	387	94%
One	1,446	6%	1,043	13%	261	7%	158	7%	1,002	6%	25	6%
Offense Type												
Property	7,003	31%	2,925	36%	1,359	35%	765	35%	4,745	30%	134	33%
Drug Offense	12,018	54%	3,494	43%	1,863	48%	1,071	48%	8,895	56%	189	46%
Against Person	3,194	14%	1,525	19%	604	16%	357	16%	2,144	14%	89	22%
Other	121	1%	176	2%	25	1%	17	1%	79	0%	0	0%
Holding Class												
1	10,273	46%	2,149	26%	1,354	35%	937	42%	7,782	49%	200	49%
2	8,878	40%	3,530	43%	1,761	46%	918	42%	6,060	38%	139	34%
3	2,036	9%	1,294	16%	452	12%	231	10%	1,308	8%	45	11%
4	1,149	5%	822	10%	284	7%	124	6%	713	4%	28	7%
M & X	0	0%	325	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Note: Percents may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table 3
 Cumulative Summary
 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP
 October 15, 1990 - June 30, 2003

	Total Participants		Denied		Voluntary		Involuntary		Graduates		Current Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sentence												
1 - 2.9 Years	714	3%	1,036	13%	252	7%	82	4%	360	2%	20	5%
3 - 3.9 Years	5,441	24%	2,864	35%	1,393	36%	576	26%	3,388	21%	84	20%
4 - 4.9 Years	9,196	41%	2,462	30%	1,512	39%	922	42%	6,602	42%	160	39%
5 - 5.9 Years	3,356	15%	887	11%	408	11%	303	14%	2,579	16%	66	16%
6 or More Years	3,629	16%	871	11%	286	7%	327	15%	2,934	18%	82	20%
Average Sentence	4.2 Yrs		3.8 Yrs		3.7 Yrs		4.2 Yrs		4.3 Yrs		4.5 Yrs	
Committing County												
Cook County	14,554	65%	5,628	69%	2,624	68%	1,491	67%	10,250	65%	189	46%
Collar Counties	1,956	9%	680	8%	247	6%	194	9%	1,474	9%	41	10%
Downstate Counties	5,826	26%	1,812	22%	980	25%	525	24%	4,139	26%	182	44%
Last Grade Completed												
8 or less	399	2%	242	3%	107	3%	48	2%	234	1%	10	2%
9	906	4%	398	5%	216	6%	102	5%	575	4%	13	3%
10	2,088	9%	953	12%	396	10%	207	9%	1,455	9%	30	7%
11	3,959	18%	1,805	22%	648	17%	335	15%	2,934	18%	42	10%
12/GED	3,249	15%	1,274	16%	448	12%	259	12%	2,490	16%	52	13%
13 & Over	806	4%	315	4%	74	2%	58	3%	662	4%	12	3%
Unknown/Missing	10,929	49%	3,133	39%	1,962	51%	1,201	54%	7,513	47%	253	61%
Average Last Grade	11.0 Yrs		10.9 Yrs		10.7 Yrs		10.7 Yrs		11.1 Yrs		10.9 Yrs	
Criteria												
Initial Statutory Criteria	16,378	73%	5,943	73%	3,061	79%	1,648	75%	11,376	72%	293	71%
Expanded Statutory Criteria	5,958	27%	2,177	27%	790	21%	562	25%	4,487	28%	119	29%
TOTAL	22,336		8,120		3,851		2,210		15,863		412	

Note: Percents may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table 4
 FY03 Summary
 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

	Total Participants		Denied		Voluntary		Involuntary		Graduates		Current Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age												
17 - 19	717	35%	100	33%	97	49%	80	50%	395	31%	145	35%
20 - 22	660	32%	75	25%	52	26%	41	25%	431	33%	136	33%
23 - 25	338	16%	55	18%	27	14%	21	13%	221	17%	69	17%
26 - 29	192	9%	35	12%	13	7%	7	4%	136	11%	36	9%
30 & Older	157	8%	35	12%	10	5%	12	7%	109	8%	26	6%
Average Age	21.9	Yrs	22.5	Yrs	20.9	Yrs	20.9	Yrs	22.2	Yrs	21.7	Yrs
Race												
Black	1,148	56%	159	53%	120	60%	114	71%	694	54%	220	53%
White	698	34%	94	31%	60	30%	39	24%	451	35%	148	36%
Hispanic	208	10%	45	15%	18	9%	8	5%	138	11%	44	11%
Other	10	0%	2	1%	1	1%	0	0%	9	1%	0	0%
Sex												
Male	1,965	95%	275	92%	192	96%	152	94%	1,236	96%	385	93%
Female	99	5%	25	8%	7	4%	9	6%	56	4%	27	7%
Prior Incarcerations												
None	1,902	92%	239	80%	181	91%	146	91%	1,188	92%	387	94%
One	162	8%	61	20%	18	9%	15	9%	104	8%	25	6%
Offense Type												
Property	668	32%	110	37%	79	40%	56	35%	399	31%	134	33%
Drug Offense	987	48%	110	37%	78	39%	69	43%	651	50%	189	46%
Against Person	402	19%	70	23%	42	21%	34	21%	237	18%	89	22%
Other	7	0%	10	3%	0	0%	2	1%	5	0%	0	0%
Holding Class												
1	1,004	49%	99	33%	71	36%	75	47%	658	51%	200	49%
2	738	36%	118	39%	94	47%	56	35%	449	35%	139	34%
3	180	9%	39	13%	17	9%	19	12%	99	8%	45	11%
4	139	7%	35	12%	16	8%	9	6%	86	7%	28	7%
M & X	3	0%	9	3%	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%

Note: Percents may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table 4
 FY03 Summary
 Profile of Inmates Eligible for IIP

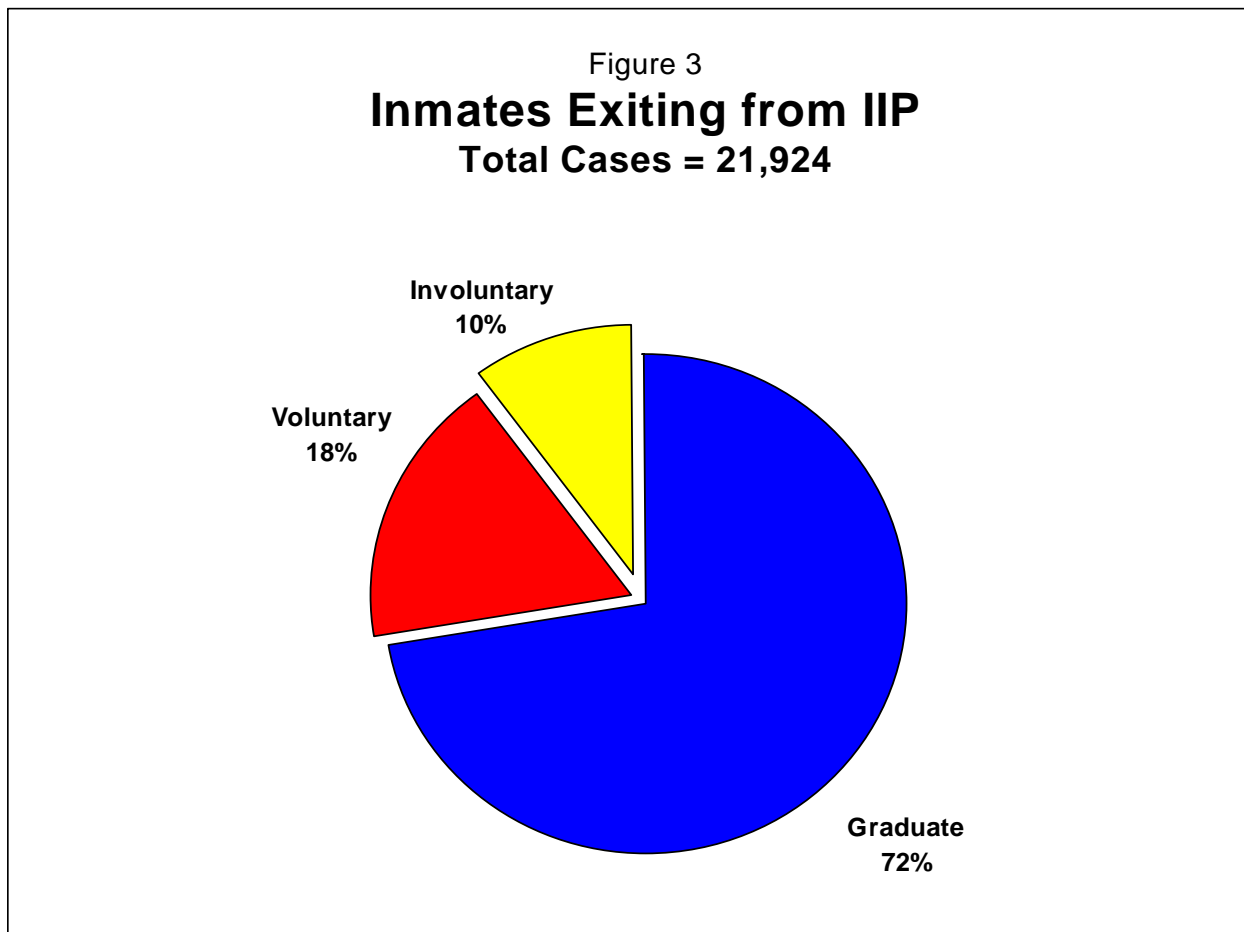
July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

	Total Participants		Denied		Voluntary		Involuntary		Graduates		Current Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sentence												
1 - 2.9 Years	82	4%	32	11%	16	8%	6	4%	40	3%	20	5%
3 - 3.9 Years	485	23%	83	28%	79	40%	45	28%	277	21%	84	20%
4 - 4.9 Years	790	38%	99	33%	65	33%	65	40%	500	39%	160	39%
5 - 5.9 Years	281	14%	30	10%	16	8%	16	10%	183	14%	66	16%
6 or More Years	426	21%	56	19%	23	12%	29	18%	292	23%	82	20%
Average Sentence	4.4 Yrs		4.1 Yrs		3.9 Yrs		4.2 Yrs		4.5 Yrs		4.5 Yrs	
Committing County												
Cook County	1,064	52%	175	58%	112	56%	100	62%	663	51%	189	46%
Collar Counties	211	10%	31	10%	15	8%	9	6%	146	11%	41	10%
Downstate Counties	789	38%	94	31%	72	36%	52	32%	483	37%	182	44%
Last Grade Completed												
8 or less	41	2%	8	3%	2	1%	1	1%	28	2%	10	2%
9	74	4%	15	5%	12	6%	4	2%	45	3%	13	3%
10	149	7%	23	8%	16	8%	8	5%	95	7%	30	7%
11	196	9%	28	9%	15	8%	18	11%	121	9%	42	10%
12/GED	228	11%	31	10%	21	11%	15	9%	140	11%	52	13%
13 & Over	51	2%	8	3%	2	1%	4	2%	33	3%	12	3%
Unknown/Missing	1,325	64%	187	62%	131	66%	111	69%	830	64%	253	61%
Average Last Grade	10.9 Yrs		10.8 Yrs		10.6 Yrs		11.2 Yrs		10.9 Yrs		10.9 Yrs	
Criteria												
Initial Statutory Criteria	1,416	69%	178	59%	154	77%	113	70%	856	66%	293	71%
Expanded Statutory Criteria	648	31%	122	41%	45	23%	48	30%	436	34%	119	29%
TOTAL	2,064		300		199		161		1,292		412	

Note: Percents may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Profile of IIP Graduates

Since the first graduation on February 12, 1991, there have been 15,863 inmates who successfully completed the IIP. Graduates represent 72.4% of all inmates who have exited the IIP (see Figure 3).



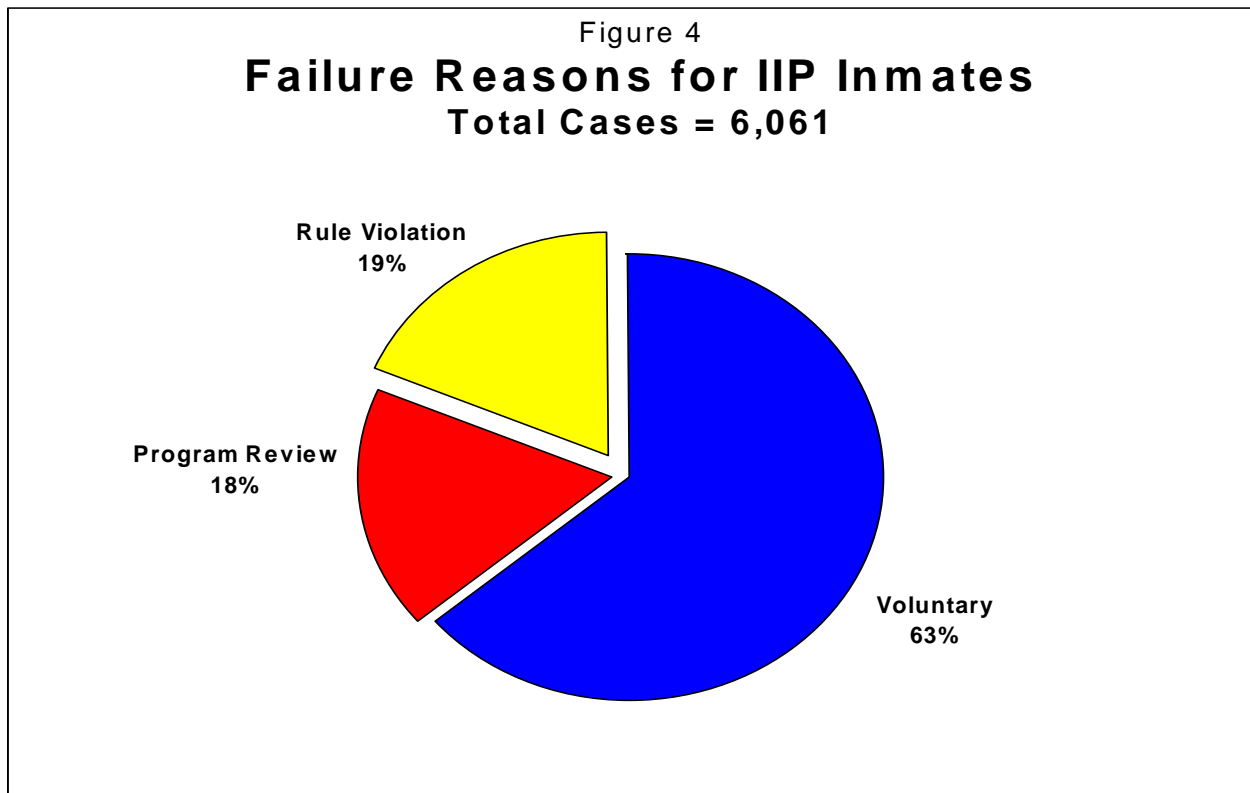
The graduation rate remained higher for Hispanic (77.0%) and white inmates (75.8%) than for black inmates (70.5%). Females had a much lower graduation rate (65.7%) than males (72.7%). Graduation rates were highest, exceeding 77%, for IIP participants with a high school diploma, GED or advanced education. Graduates have been more educated and slightly older than program failures. Inmates from Cook County had the lowest graduation rates (71.4%) (see Table 3).

Among offense data, 75.2% of the participants sentenced for a drug offense have graduated, while graduation rates were below 70% for the other offense categories. The graduation rate was highest for the inmates with a Class 1 offense, decreasing as the offenses become less serious. Inmates with the shorter sentences had the lowest graduation rate; those in the 6- to 8-year range had the highest rates of successfully completing the program (82.7%). IIP participants who qualified under the expanded criteria had a higher graduation rate than the inmates who were accepted under the original criteria.

Profile of Program Failures

Other than graduating from the IIP, a participant may exit the program due to a disciplinary infraction, a program review hearing, or by quitting voluntarily (see Appendix A for an explanation of the disciplinary procedures). There have been 6,061 (27.6%) inmates who have left the program before completion. Voluntary dropouts have accounted for 63.5% of these cases (see Figure 4). To date there have been 3,851 inmates who voluntarily quit the IIP. This is 17.6% of the inmates who have exited the IIP (see Figure 3). There has been no significant increase in the proportion of inmates who voluntarily left after entering the program even though the option for inmates to refuse participation during reception and classification was eliminated.

As of June 30, 2003, there have been 2,210 cases that resulted in disciplinary termination from the IIP. This represents 10.1% of all inmates who have exited the IIP so far (see Figure 3). Of the failures, 1,077 (17.8%) involved program reviews resulting from accumulated infractions, while 1,133 (18.7%) resulted from major rule violations (see Figure 4).



Inmates who failed the IIP were more likely to be convicted of a property crime or a crime against a person than those inmates who graduated. They were also less educated and more likely to be sentenced in Cook County (see Table 3). Those inmates who have been involuntarily terminated from the program have been younger, by nearly one year, than those who voluntarily left the IIP or graduated; almost half were 17 to 19 years of age. Inmates who quit the program had shorter sentences than those who failed the program with a rule violation or program review, and were committed for more of the lower class offenses.

IIP Females

When the IIP began operations at Dixon Springs on October 15, 1990, there were ten beds made available to females. Due to increased female recommendations resulting from the expanded statutory criteria, female beds were extended from 10 to 24 beds by July 18, 1994. Also during this time period, the female dormitory was renovated to house a larger population. In 1995, IDOC used grant funds to renovate the boot camp in order to accommodate more female inmates. The funds were used to add 26 beds to the female housing area, modify and expand classrooms, and upgrade electrical and fire safety needs. There are currently 50 beds available for female inmates at the Dixon Springs IIP.

Through thirteen years of operation, 969 female inmates were admitted to the IIP. Of the 969 females, 619 (63.9%) graduated the boot camp, and 323 (33.3%) failed the program. Of those who failed, 121 were removed from the IIP involuntarily, while 202 voluntarily "quit" the program. The remaining 27 female admissions were in the IIP on June 30, 2003. Another 551 female inmates have been denied participation in the program, with most having refused consent to enter the IIP or having a medical problem that prevented IIP admission (see Table 5).

Female IIP participants undergo the same drills, strenuous exercise, and program activities as their male counterparts. The typical female IIP inmate is 25 years old, black, with an eleventh grade education and a substance abuse history. The majority has been convicted of a Class 1 or Class 2 drug offense; their average sentence has been 4.2 years. Table 5 compares the profiles of inmates selected for the IIP and those eligible offenders who have been denied or refused to participate.

The profile of the female IIP participants reflects that they are over three years older than male inmates. A relatively large proportion of women qualified for the program by being 30 years of age or older. A higher percentage of female participants have been black and have been sentenced from the northern region of Illinois. Female IIP inmates have been convicted of a greater number of Class 1 and drug offenses. There has been a higher percentage of female than male participants allowed into the program based on the new criteria.

Females recommended for the IIP who entered the program are more likely to be younger, with a higher proportion of white inmates, from the collar and downstate counties, and convicted of a Class 1 and/or a drug crime with a longer sentence than those women who were denied or refused participation. Again, inmates with the shorter sentences have refused to participate because they would have served a relatively short time in prison without having to undergo the rigors of the boot camp and aftercare programs.

Table 5
 Cumulative Summary
 Profile of Female Inmates Eligible for IIP

October 15, 1990 - June 30, 2003

	Total Participants		Denied		Voluntary		Involuntary		Graduates		Current Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age												
17 - 19	160	17%	54	10%	31	15%	21	17%	99	16%	9	33%
20 - 22	185	19%	78	14%	34	17%	23	19%	122	20%	6	22%
23 - 25	164	17%	106	19%	31	15%	24	20%	105	17%	4	15%
26 - 29	212	22%	151	27%	54	27%	22	18%	134	22%	2	7%
30 & Older	248	26%	162	29%	52	26%	31	26%	159	26%	6	22%
Average Age	25.3	Yrs	26.8	Yrs	25.6	Yrs	25.0	Yrs	25.3	Yrs	23.6	Yrs
Race												
Black	694	72%	425	77%	163	81%	93	77%	426	69%	12	44%
White	201	21%	88	16%	28	14%	17	14%	142	23%	14	52%
Hispanic	66	7%	35	6%	10	5%	10	8%	45	7%	1	4%
Other	8	1%	3	1%	1	0%	1	1%	6	1%	0	0%
Prior Incarcerations												
None	889	92%	499	91%	179	89%	108	89%	576	93%	26	96%
One	80	8%	52	9%	23	11%	13	11%	43	7%	1	4%
Offense Type												
Property	199	21%	126	23%	43	21%	27	22%	118	19%	11	41%
Drug Offense	669	69%	361	66%	137	68%	75	62%	444	72%	13	48%
Against Person	98	10%	60	11%	22	11%	18	15%	55	9%	3	11%
Other	3	0%	4	1%	0	0%	1	1%	2	0%	0	0%
Holding Class												
1	513	53%	163	30%	95	47%	58	48%	346	56%	14	52%
2	326	34%	230	42%	74	37%	46	38%	199	32%	7	26%
3	79	8%	75	14%	23	11%	10	8%	42	7%	4	15%
4	51	5%	66	12%	10	5%	7	6%	32	5%	2	7%
M & X	0	0%	17	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Note: Percents may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table 5
 Cumulative Summary
 Profile of Female Inmates Eligible for IIP

October 15, 1990 - June 30, 2003

	Total Participants		Denied		Voluntary		Involuntary		Graduates		Current Population	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sentence												
1 - 2.9 Years	32	3%	65	12%	13	6%	5	4%	12	2%	2	7%
3 - 3.9 Years	228	24%	194	35%	58	29%	31	26%	134	22%	5	19%
4 - 4.9 Years	423	44%	211	38%	85	42%	53	44%	275	44%	10	37%
5 - 5.9 Years	122	13%	39	7%	22	11%	13	11%	83	13%	4	15%
6 or More Years	164	17%	42	8%	24	12%	19	16%	115	19%	6	22%
Average Sentence	4.2	Yrs	3.5	Yrs	4.0	Yrs	4.0	Yrs	4.4	Yrs	4.6	Yrs
Committing County												
Cook County	701	72%	445	81%	154	76%	94	78%	443	72%	10	37%
Collar Counties	76	8%	35	6%	14	7%	7	6%	54	9%	1	4%
Downstate Counties	192	20%	71	13%	34	17%	20	17%	122	20%	16	59%
Last Grade Completed												
8 or less	52	5%	30	5%	14	7%	4	3%	33	5%	1	4%
9	67	7%	54	10%	18	9%	8	7%	40	6%	1	4%
10	160	17%	90	16%	32	16%	19	16%	106	17%	3	11%
11	303	31%	148	27%	58	29%	36	30%	205	33%	4	15%
12/GED	241	25%	108	20%	51	25%	30	25%	154	25%	6	22%
13 & Over	105	11%	48	9%	16	8%	10	8%	74	12%	5	19%
Unknown/Missing	41	4%	73	13%	13	6%	14	12%	7	1%	7	26%
Average Last Grade	11.0	Yrs	10.8	Yrs	10.8	Yrs	11.0	Yrs	11.0	Yrs	11.5	Yrs
Criteria												
Initial Statutory Criteria	565	58%	337	61%	119	59%	70	58%	360	58%	16	59%
Revised Statutory Criteria	404	42%	214	39%	83	41%	51	42%	259	42%	11	41%
TOTAL	969		551		202		121		619		27	

Note: Percents may not add to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Post Release Data

Background

Now that correctional boot camps have progressed into second- and third-generations of operations, it is advantageous to review the empirical research that has demonstrated the benefits and shortcomings of these programs. The lowest recidivism rates have been seen from boot camp programs that offered a stronger treatment focus along with intense community supervision and services after release.

Successful programs are those that maintain a realistic operational perspective, select properly targeted clientele, assure appropriate implementation, incorporate post-release follow-up, and monitor program operations continually through process-oriented feedback provided by process evaluations. These are the programs that have used the information obtained from earlier research and have had their policies and procedures revised to emphasize a less militaristic and more education-based approach.

Boot camp reports regarding adult programs have not been as prevalent recently as in the early 1990's. With the emergence of juvenile boot camp programs, however, more information that describes their operations and program effectiveness is becoming available.

Methods

Recidivism is one measure of program effectiveness. The Department reports recidivism data for all releasees after a three-year follow-up period has elapsed. IIP return rates are now studied along with the established IDOC recidivism data (see *2002 Statistical Presentation*).

A recidivism event is measured by reincarceration; recidivism data are not gathered until the releasee is readmitted to an IDOC facility. For the analysis of recidivism, all IIP graduates and comparison group inmates released from traditional prisons to Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR) from FY91 through FY00 were tracked through June 30, 2003 so that each releasee had weathered the full three-year follow-up period.

All recidivism data are representative of graduates from the Dixon Springs, Greene County and DuQuoin IIP facilities. Original selection criteria were used for inmates who graduated the program from FY91 through FY93. FY94 through FY00 IIP graduates represent those who were admitted after the law enacting the expanded statutory criteria. Further, no controls were used to account for IIP graduates who were released to a 90-day or 180-day intensive supervision component (see *1993 IIP Annual Report*). One- and two-year rates for inmates released from FY91 through FY02 are available in Appendix D.

Selection for the comparison group releasees was designed to limit variation, increase reliability, and improve validity. For FY91, FY92, and FY93 releasees, the comparison group inmates were between the ages of 17 and 30 at admission, were incarcerated for the first time, had a Class 1 or lower offense, committed an IIP-eligible non-violent offense, and had a 3- to 5-year

sentence (although the old statutory criteria stipulated a 1- to 5-year sentence range, a very small percentage of the IIP graduates had two-year sentences or less; thus, those inmates were excluded from the comparison group). Expanded criteria were used for the comparison groups beginning in FY94. No attempt was made to exclude inmates denied from IIP participation or IIP failures; therefore, these inmates may be part of the comparison group because they possess characteristics used for selection.

Findings

The data in Table 6 are for FY91 through FY00 releasees. IIP graduates have always returned to prison with fewer new crime offenses than those in the comparison group. However, IIP graduates are returned to prison with a technical violation more often than inmates who served their sentence in the general inmate population. The number of technical violations for IIP graduates is driving the aggregate IIP recidivism rate to a rate comparable to that of the traditional releasees.

The aggregate three-year recidivism rate for FY91 through FY00 IIP graduates (N=12,167) is 42.3%, as opposed to 42.0% for the comparison group (N=34,588). Nearly one-third (32.9%) of the comparison group releasees were returned to prison for committing a new offense after release, and 9.1% were technical violators (see Figure 5). The IIP graduate new offense rate is 23.3%, while 19.0% are returned to prison for technical violations.

Statistical tests were conducted to determine whether the three-year recidivism data were statistically significant (Table 6). The results showed that the IIP graduates have a statistically significant lower new offense rate than the comparison group; however, the graduates were significantly more likely to return to prison with a technical violation. Two trends in technical violation admissions must be noted.

First, there are typically more technical violations than new offense revocations during the IIP graduates' first year back in the community. In addition, for the releasees in both study groups who were released during the first eight years of the program, there were more new offense readmissions in the second year after release than during the first year (Appendix D). This is unusual with these populations, considering that young property and drug offenders (characteristics of the study subjects) are highly recidivistic in the period just after release. However, since recidivism events are determined by a return to prison, the time for arrest and court processing would have to be analyzed.

With the IIP graduates, this new offense recidivism delay could be attributed to the intensive supervision period (e.g., the IIP graduates wait until they know that they will be less closely supervised before attempting to commit a new offense). However, a proposed "intensive supervision effect" does not explain the comparison group differences between first- and second-year new offense rates. Further study would also be needed to examine the intensive supervision component more closely.

Table 6

**Impact Incarceration Program
 Three-Year Recidivism Rates
 FY91 - FY00 Releases**

	Graduates		Comparison Group	
Cases	12,167		34,588	
New Crime	2,832	23.3%	11,373	32.9% ¹
Technical	2,310	19.0%	3,155	9.1% ²
Total Violators	5,142	42.3%	14,528	42.0%

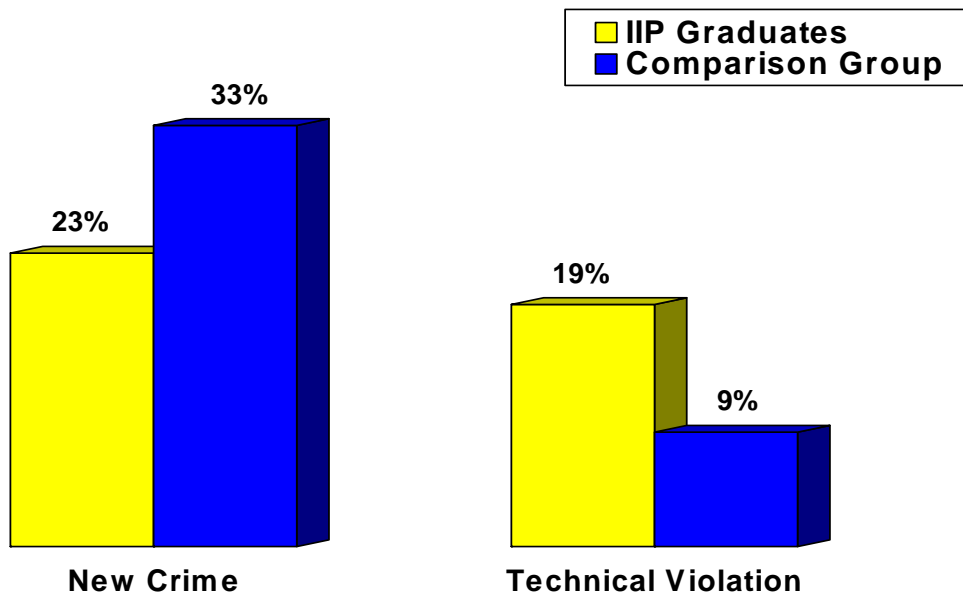
Notes:

The values below represent the indicators of statistically significant differences between the two groups.

¹ $\chi^2(1) = 392.61, P < .001$

² $\chi^2(1) = 848.44, P < .001$

Figure 5
**Three-Year Recidivism Rates
 IIP Graduates vs. Comparison Group**



Second, the volume of technical violations has fluctuated Department-wide during the operation of the IIP. These variations are related to supervision policies. There was a steady increase in the number of technical violation admissions from 1993 through 1998 when PreStart, a system that provided services to released inmates rather than a more concentrated law enforcement approach, was in effect. Then, the number of technical violation admissions rose over 300% from FY99 through FY01 due to the Parole Initiative, which maintained a low tolerance for misbehavior and made use of strategies that deployed teams of parole agents and law enforcement personnel to conduct several operations that concentrated on parolees in the most crime-prone areas of the State.

Appendix D reflects these fluctuations among the IIP graduates and the inmates in the comparison group. During the period from FY91 to FY93, only 12.8% of the IIP graduates were returned to prison for a technical violation within three years of release. For the comparison group, this rate was 3.8%. Technical violation rates remained consistent over the next five years, despite the use of the expanded eligibility criteria. However, 34.5% of the inmates who graduated from the IIP in FY99 and FY00 returned to prison for a technical violation within three years. This rate increased for the comparison group from below five percent before FY99 to 26.1% in FY99 and FY00.

Examining the one-year rates notes the return to lower technical violation rates as the policy to more aggressively return released inmates to prison has been relaxed. For IIP graduates, one-year rates climbed from 11.7% before FY99 to 21.5% in FY99-FY00, then to 27.6% during FY01. Increases were also seen for the comparison group. However, for FY02 releases, the technical violation rate fell to 15.6% for IIP graduates and to 17.6% for the comparison group.

Additional Research

IDOC has been actively involved in the evaluations of programs and services by providing data to research staff who study the impacts of boot camps on post-release outcomes. Moreover, IDOC research staff continually review published evaluations and reports to note the effectiveness of other boot camp programs in reducing prison crowding, drug involvement, recidivism, and other measures of antisocial behavior (see References).

The most recent publication, a June 2003 study published by the National Institute of Justice entitled, *Correctional Boot Camps: Lessons From a Decade of Research*, found mixed results. They learned that boot camp graduates had positive short-term improvements in attitudes, behaviors and skills; however, these changes did not always lead to reductions in recidivism. The boot camp programs that did produce lower new offense recidivism rates, such as Illinois, utilized more treatment services and included more intensive post-release supervision. In addition, successful boot camp programs saw reductions in length of stay in prison and lower operational costs.

Research shows that successful programs have been those that maintained a realistic operational perspective, selected properly targeted clientele, implemented a strong underlying treatment model, incorporated post-release follow-up, and monitored program operations continually through process-oriented feedback provided by process evaluations. These are the programs that have used the information obtained from earlier research and have had their policies and procedures revised to emphasize a less militaristic and more education-based approach.

Cost Savings

Costs of incarcerating an inmate in the IIP are reduced for two reasons: Inmates spend less time in prison, and this shorter stay allows a bed to be occupied three times per year for four-month periods. In FY03, IIP inmates spent an average of 5.0 months of incarceration, comprised of a one-month stay awaiting transfer and a four-month stay at the IIP facility. The average length of stay remains lower than during the first years of the program due to the shortened time an inmate spends waiting for bedspace at the boot camp. Given the imposed sentence and allowing for average good time reductions, these inmates would have served an average of 19.9 months in prison. Each IIP graduate released in FY03 saved an average of 451 days from the time he would have served given his full sentence. Therefore, the 1,292 graduates saved a total of 582,692 days.

Cost savings are determined by using an FY03 marginal per capita cost estimated to be \$3,244 per inmate. This amounts to the extra money needed to house each additional inmate. The marginal cost includes the food, clothing, medical, and other basic costs of incarceration. It excludes the cost of construction, extra security, and other related expenses that would be required if a new prison were needed.

This marginal cost amounts to \$8.88 per day. Multiplying this daily rate by the 582,692 days saved in FY03 totals \$5,175,230. This is the money saved by the state in operating the IIP for the FY03 graduates. However, the cost of processing graduates who return to prison for a technical violation occurring while on Electronic Detention or MSR must be considered. The 292 technical violators returned in FY03 for an average of 81 days cost the Department \$210,067 plus undetermined processing expenses. The net cost savings for FY03 were an estimated \$4,965,163.

To obtain the total cost savings, length of stay data are calculated annually, then summed with the totals from the previous years. To date, the gross cost benefit for the IIP totals approximately \$56,869,850, saving 6,862,863 days of incarceration for the 15,863 graduates. With the 3,465 technical violators returned since the first graduation, with an estimated 106-day average stay in prison, the net savings for the IIP has been approximately \$53,738,967.

In addition, there are added cost savings from having IIP graduates employed in the community, thus paying taxes and being eliminated from welfare programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Food Stamps, and child care. Grant funds used for support services both in the IIP and MSR have not been calculated.

Annual cost savings have fluctuated over the past 13 years. Savings increased after the expansion of the eligibility criteria in 1993 and the opening of the third IIP facility in 1994. With inmates allowed up to an eight-year sentence to be eligible for the IIP, there was a greater difference in time served than in the beginning stages of the program. Annual net savings exceeded \$5 million from FY96 through FY00 as the number of technical violators returned and the time served in prison for those violations remained relatively low. However, cost savings decreased as the number and length of stay for technical violations rose in FY01. Despite a 50.5% decline in the number of technical violations and a 35.2% decrease in the length of time served, costs savings did not increase significantly during FY03; the closing of the Greene County IIP reduced the number of IIP graduates.

Appendix A

Impact Incarceration Program Description

Introduction

The Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) was established by law in July 1990. The IIP began operations on October 15, 1990 at a converted correctional work camp facility in Dixon Springs. Two additional facilities have been opened since 1990. The Greene County IIP opened on March 15, 1993, and the facility in DuQuoin began operations on August 1, 1994. However, the Greene County IIP closed on September 30, 2002. These facilities are located within rural areas of the state and are ideal due to their isolated environments supplemented by numerous public service work opportunities.

The IIP was designed to treat first-time nonviolent offenders in a quasi-military prison environment. The military bearing aspects of the program are complemented by an emphasis on program services components in basic education, substance abuse education and treatment, life skills instruction, and release preparation. The combination of physical training, drills, hard labor details, and program services assists in developing inmates' self-esteem and self-concept.

Impact incarceration represents an alternative to long prison terms in Illinois. Its goals are to accelerate the release of selected inmates from prison, to instill the discipline necessary to avoid a future return to prison, and to increase public safety by promoting and reinforcing lawful behavior of the youthful offender. The Department continues its commitment to conduct periodic reviews and evaluations of this program.

Background

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

In 1989, Illinois began researching the possibility of operating such a program. IDOC and legislative staff visited correctional boot camp programs in Michigan and New York to review operations and procedures. Illinois' Impact Incarceration Program was established in July 1990 with the signing of Public Acts 86-1182 and 86-1183 (Chapter 730 *ILCS* 5/5-8-1.1). In August 1993, Public Act 88-0311 was enacted to expand the IIP eligibility criteria. These laws allow the courts to redirect potential offenders for placement in the IIP. Both male and female offenders may be sentenced to this program.

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

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to better serve the community and the youthful offender while helping to reduce an ever-increasing adult prison population. The IIP provides a positive, cost-effective 120- to 180-day sentencing alternative to traditional incarceration for adult felons between the ages of 17 and 35, with up to an eight-year sentence, who have been incarcerated not more than once previously.

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

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

Goals and Objectives

There are two primary goals of the IIP:

1. To promote public safety through risk management in the selection of participants and supervision strategies that involve a gradual reintegration into the free community, while simultaneously reducing the demand for prison bedspace; and
2. To promote lawful behavior in youthful offenders who are incarcerated for the first or second time, by providing a structured, specialized program that develops responsibility, self-esteem, and a positive self-concept while also addressing the underlying issues that often lead to criminal behavior and substance abuse.

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

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

Program Description

Overview

The Dixon Springs facility houses up to 220 male and 50 female inmates. The Greene County and DuQuoin facilities were opened with 200 beds. Each offender will be in the program for a minimum of 120 days. For inmates who are on "quitter status," who do not participate for medical reasons, or who are placed in segregation, each day not involved in program activities must be added to the 120-day period. However, inmates can be given a maximum of three days credit for inactive participation due to factors not initiated by the inmate, such as a court writ or medical/mental health treatment at an outside facility.

Offenders' needs are assessed at intake and orientation, with formal evaluations completed in all program areas. If offenders successfully complete the program, their sentence is reduced to time served and they are released to Electronic Detention prior to regular community supervision (MSR). If the inmates do not complete the program, they are transferred to another correctional facility to complete their sentences.

Selection Criteria

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

The Department evaluates each inmate against the following criteria:

1. *Must be not less than 17 years of age nor more than 35 years of age.*
2. *Has never served more than one sentence of imprisonment for a felony in an adult correctional facility.*
3. *Has not been convicted of a Class X felony, first or second degree murder, armed violence, aggravated kidnapping, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, or a subsequent conviction for criminal sexual abuse, forcible detention, or arson.*
4. *Has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment of eight years or less.*
5. *Must be physically able to participate in strenuous physical activities or labor.*
6. *Must not have any mental disorder or disability that would prevent participation in the Impact Incarceration Program.*

7. *Has consented in writing to participation in the IIP.*
8. *The Department may also consider, among other matters, whether the committed person has a history of escape or absconding, whether he has any outstanding detainers or warrants, or whether participation in the Impact Incarceration Program may pose a risk to the safety or security of any person.*

Screening Process

R&C staff identify inmates for participation based on the sentencing order. Staff ensure that the inmate is eligible by law. They then conduct the routine R&C procedures. An intensive medical screening is included in these procedures. The Health Care Services Unit has developed special medical care and mental health screening policies to determine the inmate's fitness for the IIP. The medical decision is based on detailed medical and dental exams to ensure that inmates are physically able to participate in the rigorous structure of the program.

Preparation for separate transportation is then arranged for inmates recommended for the IIP. These inmates are housed in a separate unit at the holding facility, where staff interview each inmate to discuss the Impact Incarceration Program in detail. A video is also available for the inmate's review. Inmates are asked to sign a form stating they are volunteering for the program. They are held at this facility until transfer to the boot camp can be made.

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

Training

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

Core Program

Illinois' Impact Incarceration Program continues to incorporate and improve its residential program services in addition to an intensive supervision aftercare program. Services begin on the first day of intake, as inmates are told of program expectations, privileges, and release information. Assistance continues throughout their stay, and beyond graduation day through community supervision. This strategy has evolved into a proficient and productive program element, addressing the many needs of the IIP inmates and preparing them for release.

Offenders participate in regularly scheduled, mandatory activities from 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Program activities include intensive instruction in military courtesy, drills, and conduct. Military bearing is reinforced in every program activity throughout the day. Each inmate is mandated to attend all daily physical exercise sessions. Physical exercises begin slowly, and as the participants gain strength, they advance to more difficult exercises. Other daily drills include military formations and marching. Physical training is conducted twice per day.

Labor-intensive work details are organized at least five days a week. Public service work is given high priority. Work details consist of road crews responsible for highway clean up, brush cutting, cemetery maintenance, cleaning of state parks, and any other appropriate intensive labor requested by public entities. Inmates also conduct outdoor and indoor clean-up work details on the IIP grounds. These details contribute to instilling the work ethic and the concept of self-sufficiency.

Substance Abuse Counseling

Due to the documented drug and alcohol abuse histories of most criminals, emphasis is placed on a continuum of substance abuse treatments. The process begins at admission and continues through parole supervision. The IIP provides a unique opportunity for treating substance abuse and breaking the cycle of drugs and crime. Inmates are counseled on the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and the ramifications of selling drugs on the streets. By instilling discipline, self-esteem, and positive work habits, inmates will understand that there are other, safer ways to live than resorting to drug "dealing" and substance abuse.

Inmates are fully evaluated for treatment need. Individual treatment plans are established during orientation. From the initial assessment, a social history is taken, a diagnosis is made, and a treatment plan is discussed with the client. More than 90% of IIP participants are identified as probable substance abusers.

From the assessments, IIP inmates are classified into multi-level treatment groups. Categories vary in their emphasis on drug education, and treatment for substance abusers. All inmates participate in two weeks of education, during which participants discuss communication and daily living skills, and the effects of drugs and alcohol as well as relapse and recovery issues. Inmates learn to make identifications and distinctions between different types of drugs and their effects.

Intensive Therapy Groups, developed to monitor crisis intervention concerns and mental health issues, are 10 to 15 weeks in length. Counseling instruments include group therapy, individual counseling, visual aids, and graphic displays. Topics include the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA), the disease concept, stages of recovery and relapse, behavioral differences, spirituality, changes in attitudes, anger, feelings, character defects, assertiveness, stress management, resentments, grief, cross addiction, making decisions, shame, family roles and support issues, relationships, co-dependency, and communication. At the end of each session, inmates summarize what they have learned on a monitoring document reviewed and evaluated by staff daily. This makes both staff and inmates accountable for services provided. Further, parenting classes address instilling courage and self-esteem, understanding children, developing responsibility, winning cooperation, and active, supportive parenting in a democratic society.

Independent contractors provide substance abuse services. Services are available during afternoons and evenings. This ensures that program participants receive their therapy as diagnosed in their treatment plan.

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

Education

Inmates are assessed for school placement during their orientation period with the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE). They are then placed into appropriate ability groups as indicated by their TABE scores for the purposes of providing the best educational service to the inmates. Further TABE testing takes place throughout the IIP to measure progress.

Inmates who score lower than a sixth grade level attend a specialized class separate from other IIP participants. Students who score beyond the ABE level are afforded the opportunity to take the GED High School Equivalency Examination. For all other inmates, the goal is to raise their educational level by two grades.

ABE and GED sessions are conducted five evenings per week. In addition, an evening weekend tutorial program is offered to assist in raising competency levels. Instructional methods range from individual and small group instruction to lecture, dependent upon the class section and the inmates' academic levels.

A School District core curriculum is followed along with basic life skills. Instruction is given in five general areas: Math, Science, English, Social Studies, and Literature and Arts. Reading comprehension becomes part of both the science and social studies curricula. Also, due to the mandatory passing of the State Constitution exam in order to attain a GED, inmates receive instruction for the exam in the social studies classes.

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

For inmates who will be leaving the IIP without a GED, another assessment is conducted prior to release, and plans are made to continue education and obtain a GED after release. Of the 3,139 inmates who have taken the GED test while participating in the IIP, 2,775 have received a passing score (88.4%). During FY03, 132 (96.4%) inmates passed the GED of 137 who were tested.

Offenders participate in structured classroom sessions and group discussions on basic life skills, such as how to seek and obtain services and materials necessary to live in their communities. Life skills education is provided to instill a positive value structure and knowledge base for the inmates when they return to their communities. Major areas of focus are self-esteem, employment preparedness, financial planning, and health awareness. In the closing sessions of the life skills component, relapse prevention, sexual health awareness, and stress management are discussed. Inmates learn how to foster family relationships and develop interpersonal skills. Anger Management is also practiced to help inmates develop the skills necessary to deal effectively with their anger.

Individualized counseling is made available to each inmate on an ongoing basis. Activities provided include, but are not limited to, discussion and assistance with college applications and financial assistance programs, development of realistic goals upon release, discussions of reintegration into the family and community, as well as emergency crisis assistance.

Voluntary Removal

The Impact Incarceration Program operates with a voluntary policy. As such, participants who feel they cannot handle the military bearing and physical rigors of the program can quit. Voluntary failures typically cite unfair treatment, medical problems, general program indifference, and an acceptance to serve traditional sentences followed by traditional community supervision as opposed to the rigors of the IIP.

Potential voluntary failures are placed on a "quitter's bunk," where they can discuss issues with staff and other inmates to ensure that decisions are made rationally. All means available are used to keep the participant in the program. Once removed from the program, reentry can no longer be gained.

Discipline

Offenders must follow all rules of conduct and requirements of the IIP. Violation of these rules and requirements results in sanctions consistent with the Department's and program's disciplinary procedures. Positive behavior that supports individual and community growth is required, while negative behavior is targeted for change.

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

For relatively minor disciplinary problems, training alternatives have been developed. They include verbal counseling, exercise of the day, room or bunk restriction, extra duty or labor, extra drill, and loss or restriction of privileges. For other than minor infractions or when the inmate has accumulated numerous infractions, the observing staff may give the inmate a demerit. Every inmate's file is examined at least twice per month to monitor his or her disciplinary history. Accumulation of infractions or loss of the Demerit Card can lead to further disciplinary action.

A Program Review Hearing is conducted when the inmate has been referred for possible extension or termination from the program. Some inmates demonstrate a greater need for supervision because they consistently fail to comply with general program rules; infractions are documented by an accumulation of demerits or a file review. This is the most common reason for Program Review Hearings. There have also been terminations for mental and physical health concerns that were not discovered at the R & C.

After being found guilty of a major rule violation, an inmate may be involuntarily terminated from the program by an Adjustment Committee. Explanations for these types of violations are directly related to an inmate's reaction to staff authority. An inmate may feel the need to challenge authority through intimidation and threats directed at correctional staff or other participants. This type of disrespectful conduct is the primary reason for the major rule violations and results in immediate termination from the program.

All involuntary removals from the program must be approved by the Director's office. Committed persons terminated from the program serve the original sentence imposed by the sentencing court, less good time.

Preparation for Release

Prerelease preparation is helpful to the offender who is motivated to achieve a non-criminal lifestyle. Inmates develop a release program in coordination with IIP staff. They set short- and long-range personal goals and review the inmates' responsibilities from orientation through post-release.

The first contact with program services staff is on the second day of the inmates' stay at the boot camp, when they meet to begin coordinating release plans. Over the next two months, the staff work in liaison with the parole agents, the Placement Resources Unit and Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to search for host sites and reassess release strategies. Educational, job skills, and community reintegration modules are conducted in conjunction with the current programming curriculum.

Inmates work with program services staff to prepare an Individual Development Plan, which will comprehensively identify post-release needs, provide a needs-resolution strategy, and outline their short- and long-range goals. Activities include open discussion concerning resources available upon release to ex-offenders, completing the drivers' license examination, preparing for job interviews, and becoming familiar with electronic detention equipment. Discussions center on relapse triggers, relapse prevention, and a recovery plan that includes AA/NA meetings, outpatient counseling, sponsorship, step work, job training, and educational advancement. Staff assist inmates with community referrals to meet these needs.

As they prepare for release, inmates are introduced to the services available to them in the community. Inmates are assisted in obtaining important credentials such as a social security card, birth certificate, driver's license, and library card. Inmates are also instructed on how to contact DCFS and the Department of Human Services, which include the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, the Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services, the Division of Community Health and Prevention, and the Division of Human Capital Development. Inmates are also told how to contact Life Skills Centers in their community, and referrals are made before release.

Inmates are made aware of the services of the Department of Employment Security, Correctional Employment Services and the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). They use the workforce development services provided by Illinois Employment and Training Centers (IETC). IETCs recruit and refer qualified job applicants, process unemployment claims, and offer job search and placement assistance, career counseling, job training programs, special employment programs, and tax credits.

Many inmates are not aware that these service agencies exist. Parole agents work with the inmates immediately after release to encourage them to use these services.

Graduation

At the end of the 120 days of program involvement, a graduation ceremony is held in the morning. The ceremony provides the graduating inmates the opportunity to display to their fellow inmates how they have learned respect for authority and how they can work with others. Each graduate is encouraged to address the entire group of inmates. Staff congratulate each inmate individually and hand him or her a diploma. Offenders successfully completing the program are released after the ceremony in accordance with their release plan. Family and friends are encouraged to attend the graduation ceremony.

Post Release

Upon release from the boot camp phase, offenders participate in an intensive community supervision program. Aftercare supervision is designed to closely monitor the releasee's activities so that controls can be tailored for diversion from previously conducted negative activity to law-abiding practices. This final phase reinforces the program's accent on public safety.

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

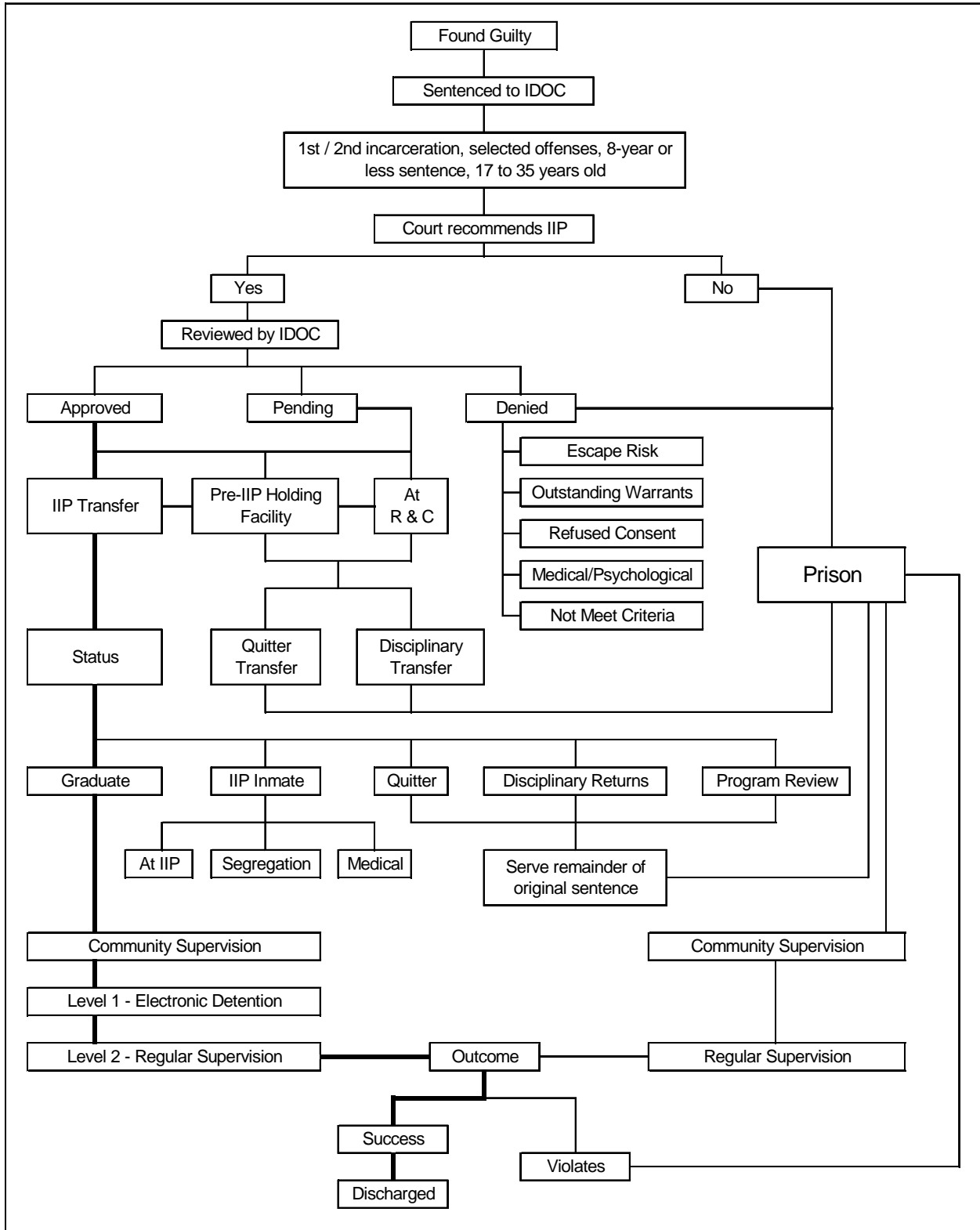
The primary focus of the aftercare component is to provide education and assistance to releasees in securing community-based services upon release from the IIP. Releasees must endure electronic monitoring and violation procedures, and for some, a drug treatment program. Field staff provide community reintegration referral, support, and follow-up services to IIP releasees. Supervision is conducted at the parole office nearest each released participant's residence. Thus, more thorough service delivery is provided while ensuring the safety of the public. Released inmates who have demonstrated positive adjustment may be recommended to the Prisoner Review Board (PRB) for early discharge from supervision.

Electronic Detention is used during the first three months to gradually release the offender from the totally structured and controlled environment to the free community. Emphasis is placed on achieving beneficial programming of employment, education, substance abuse counseling, and training. For released inmates with specific orders by the PRB, parole agents closely monitor drug usage; frequent drug testing quickly identifies any relapses.

After release from Electronic Detention, former IIP participants serve the remaining MSR term maintaining regular contact with their parole agent. Releasees are encouraged to seek and maintain employment. All of the resources currently available to the Department of Corrections are used for job development, training, education, and substance abuse counseling. Program activities for IIP releasees include education, work or job service, public service or volunteer work, substance abuse counseling or support groups, group therapy, and family group therapy. Releasees with limited work histories or no viable vocational skills are encouraged to enroll in a training program. Functionally illiterate releasees are required to enroll in a literacy program. Releasees are required to register with the local Job Service and work with them until a job is found.

Appendix B

IIP Process Flow



Appendix C

Aggregate Statistics Since Implementation¹

Table C-1
IIP Participant Flow

Fiscal Year / Facility	Admissions	Transfers		June 30 Population	Failures			Graduates
		In	Out		Voluntary	Program Review	Adjustment Committee	
FY91 - Dixon Springs	580	0	0	217	122	19	23	199
FY92 - Dixon Springs	893	0	0	214	236	44	21	595
FY93:								
Dixon Springs	886	0	0	221	206	30	49	594 ²
Greene County	219	0	0	186	14	11	8	-
FY94:								
Dixon Springs	819	0	0	230	114	33	45	618
Greene County	699	0	0	196	93	38	15	543
FY95:								
Dixon Springs	859	0	0	242	122	51	37	637
Greene County	740	0	0	201	158	43	17	517
DuQuoin	672	0	0	200	54	16	26	376
FY96:								
Dixon Springs	838	0	10	230	130	63	58	589
Greene County	700	2	0	188	190	22	21	488
DuQuoin	603	8	0	188	48	12	41	516
FY97:								
Dixon Springs	931	1	3	238	175	83	35	628
Greene County	712	1	1	196	144	17	61	482
DuQuoin	656	2	0	202	72	12	23	537
FY98:								
Dixon Springs	898	1	3	242	154	85	41	612
Greene County	730	1	0	176	194	23	55	479
DuQuoin	631	2	1	197	47	26	29	535
FY99:								
Dixon Springs	939	1	1	245	183	59	56	638
Greene County	733	0	0	174	198	28	59	450
DuQuoin	660	1	1	194	62	19	31	551
FY00:								
Dixon Springs	771	0	5	166	145	33	21	646
Greene County	640	0	3	136	149	28	49	449
DuQuoin	540	8	0	148	48	27	31	488
FY01:								
Dixon Springs	589	3	8	150	117	21	35	427
Greene County	548	6	3	135	79	26	70	377
DuQuoin	526	2	0	142	62	32	16	424
FY02:								
Dixon Springs	621	2	2	199	137	32	11	392
Greene County	611	1	3	156	122	22	63	381
DuQuoin	556	3	1	173	77	27	20	403
FY03:								
Dixon Springs	910	22	2	241	157	52	33	646
Greene County	-	0	34	-	2	3	6	111
DuQuoin	626	17	3	171	40	40	27	535
TOTAL	22,336	84	84	412	3,851	1,077	1,133	15,863

Note: A facility's June 30 population may be greater than reported on the Daily Population Report due to inmates in medical, segregation, or court writ statuses.

¹ Fiscal year statistical discrepancies from previous *IIP Annual Reports* are due to the availability of corrected data.

² Total includes one inmate discharged while participating in the program.

**Table C-2
 Denied IIP Participation
 by Reason**

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Refused to Consent</i>	<i>Did Not Meet Criteria</i>	<i>Warrants/ Detainers</i>	<i>Escape Risk</i>	<i>Medical/ Psychological</i>	<i>Discipline/Quit Awaiting Transfer</i>	<i>Total</i>
FY91	64	55	75	82	35	44	355
FY92	204	70	92	109	43	158	676
FY93	237	74	55	39	49	123	577
FY94	509	186	166	33	58	116	1,068
FY95	522	170	195	51	44	84	1,066
FY96	309	136	154	100	48	122	869
FY97	408	204	125	55	86	68	946
FY98	123	158	100	51	83	77	592
FY99	82	147	108	27	60	50	474
FY00	53	158	89	67	38	54	459
FY01	96	61	79	39	30	59	364
FY02	90	78	101	21	32	52	374
FY03	39	94	83	12	42	30	300
TOTAL	2,736	1,591	1,422	686	648	1,037	8,120
	34%	20%	18%	8%	8%	13%	100%

Appendix D Impact Incarceration Program Recidivism Rates

	FY91 - FY93 Releases*		FY94 - FY98 Releases		FY99-FY00 Releases		FY01 Releases		FY02 Releases		Total Releases	
	Graduates	Comparison Group	Graduates	Comparison Group	Graduates	Comparison Group	Graduates	Comparison Group	Graduates	Comparison Group	Graduates	Comparison Group
12 Months												
Cases	1,388	5,796	7,557	21,365	3,222	7,427	1,228	3,491	1,178	3,791	14,571	41,870
New Crime	89	6.4%	458	6.1%	185	5.1%	68	5.5%	80	6.8%	880	5.9%
Technical	182	11.7%	877	11.6%	689	21.5%	339	27.6%	183	15.6%	2,254	15.5%
Total Violators	251	18.1%	1,335	17.7%	858	26.6%	407	33.1%	263	22.4%	3,114	21.4%
24 Months												
Cases	1,388	5,796	7,557	21,365	3,222	7,427	1,228	3,491			13,385	38,079
New Crime	252	18.2%	1,299	17.2%	443	13.7%	163	13.3%			2,157	16.1%
Technical	176	12.7%	899	13.2%	1,055	32.7%	434	35.3%			2,664	19.9%
Total Violators	428	30.8%	2,298	30.4%	1,498	46.5%	597	48.6%			4,821	36.0%
36 Months												
Cases	1,388	5,796	7,557	21,365	3,222	7,427					12,167	34,588
New Crime	342	24.6%	1,816	25.4%	574	17.8%	1,797	24.2%			2,832	23.3%
Technical	178	12.8%	1,019	13.5%	1,113	34.5%	1,895	26.1%			2,310	19.0%
Total Violators	520	37.5%	2,999	41.4%	1,687	52.4%	3,732	50.2%			5,142	42.3%

Note: Some New Crime and Technical percentages may not sum exactly to the Total Violators' percentages due to rounding.

* The original criteria were used to determine the comparison group.

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