



Illinois Department of Corrections ANNUAL REPORT FY2011



Framework for the Future





Mission Statement

The mission of the Department of Corrections is to protect the public from criminal offenders through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society, assures offenders of their constitutional rights and maintains programs to enhance the success of offenders' reentry into society.



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This publication was prepared by the Illinois Department of Corrections Office of Constituent Services

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Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2011 (FY2011), providing a detailed look at the accomplishments, objectives, and performance of the department. As we continue to move forward, the department is ever changing in facing new challenges and accomplishing its goals. This report provides a comprehensive review of the IDOC with many facets that include its budget, operations, programs and parole.

Safety and security are the agency's top priorities. IDOC's success in operating one of the largest, safest and strongest prison systems in the nation is attributed to the commitment of its employees. Corrections employees face risks and challenges each and every day while providing security and programming. Their bravery, professionalism and leadership are among the best.

During FY2011, IDOC managed approximately 48,978 inmates and supervised 24,693 parolees. IDOC continues to forge ahead with its strategic initiatives, evidence-based practices and innovative approaches to incarceration and rehabilitation. A well-trained, superior workforce and successful key partnerships are imperative to meeting its future goals.

The IDOC strives to protect the public from criminal offenders through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society, assures offenders of their constitutional rights and maintains programs to enhance the success of offenders' reentry into society. Through the department's diligent work, I am pleased the FY2011 recidivism rate in Illinois is 47.0 percent, which is a 6-year low for the agency.

Successful reentry is a major focus at IDOC. The agency continues to build on the success of program centric model prisons, such as the Sheridan Drug Prison and Reentry Program and Southwestern Illinois Meth Prison and Reentry Program.

All 27 IDOC correctional centers participate in reentry summits to help in the reintegration process and promote relationships between ex-offenders, community service providers, policy experts and government agencies. The agency's Parole Division also has initiated numerous programs and processes to reduce recidivism, address parolee risk to the community and provide numerous reentry services.

In recent years, the agency has developed and sanctioned the Summit of Hope Program, which is a community expo that brings local service providers together to provide a "one-stop" environment for invited parolees and probationers to obtain the necessary assistance to move past the barriers that may be preventing them from leading a successful life. During FY2011, 2,900 parolees attended these events, and through community partnerships, the department will continue to expand this program to communities throughout the state. A crime-free life for an ex-offender translates into safer communities for us all.

IDOC will continue to operate effectively and efficiently by learning from its past and building on its successes. As director of IDOC, it is an honor and privilege to be part of an excellent team of correctional professionals, who are dedicated to the goals of public safety and fiscal responsibility in serving the citizens of Illinois.

IDOC has a strong foundation in meeting the challenges of tomorrow. We thank you for your interest in the department and its mission.

Sincerely,



S.A. Godinez
Director



Overview of Accomplishments

During FY2011, the department began to develop a forward-thinking strategy to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of operational and business processes. With safety and security at the forefront, the agency has developed a *Framework for the Future*, in order to address current and future challenges, while moving forward with the implementation of the Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009.

Pursuant to the Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 (PA-096-0761), the State of Illinois declared that it is the policy of the state to preserve public safety, reduce crime, and make the most effective use of correctional resources. The implementation of the elements of this act will change the way Illinois looks at offenders. The Act places emphasis on alternatives to incarceration and provides incentives to local communities that develop sustainable alternatives. Information is gathered on the offenders sentenced to incarceration to effectively determine their programming and placement needs paving the offender's way to successful reentry into their community.

There are three elements in the Crime Reduction Act: the diversion of non-violent offenders from incarceration (Adult Redeploy), the review of sentencing policies throughout the state recognizing disparities between jurisdictions (Sentencing Policy Advisory Council), and the utilization of validated tools and best practices to determine the most effective methods (Risk Assets Needs Assessment) for identifying a low-risk offender and how their needs should be addressed to be more successful in the community.

In preparation for the implementation of the assessment tool, the department developed initiatives to address inmate classification, available bed space, segregation utilization, and reentry collaboration efforts. This framework puts in place the tools and programs needed to support a continuum of care for nearly 80,000 offenders and parolees.

It is imperative going forward that we take a systemic approach in terms of evaluating IDOC operations, program services and our medical and mental health care delivery systems. In an effort to operate at the highest efficiency level, we must take a holistic look at our entire organization. While IDOC is complex, it is also dynamic and evolving. This is a tremendous opportunity to bring together our talented workforce to affect positive change in a systematic and thoughtful way.

The department needs to create a culture of staff and inmate participation to be involved in implementing the Strategic Plan initiatives. These initiatives have been developed to help foster such a culture and promote continued input from the people with a vested interest in producing effective results.

The Illinois Department of Corrections had many successes and accomplishments during FY2011. Here are some examples of IDOC's accomplishments:

- Achieved a recidivism rate of 47.0%, which is an agency 6-year low;
- Recognized by Microsoft for excellence in extending the Microsoft Dynamics CRM (xRM) relational database in the development of a web-based offender tracking system, *Offender 360*;
- Implemented a video visitation pilot program pursuant to Public Act 96-0869, which approved offenders at Dwight, Menard, and Tamms Correctional Centers can use to visit select visitors via a video hookup connected to kiosks at the West Side Adult Transition Center in Chicago;
- Developed an implementation plan for more efficient records management and retention;
- IDOC continued on its path to outline a plan for addressing prison segregation issues with the guidance of the nationally recognized experts at the Vera Institute of Justice;
- Graduated 770 correctional officers and 30 parole agents from the agency's Training Academy;
- Created more welcoming visitation spaces by hosting an offender mural competition to solicit child-friendly murals to be displayed in the visiting room at correctional facilities; and
- Partnered with the University of Illinois at Chicago to launch a Telemedicine Program to bring elaborate and sophisticated healthcare to offenders with HIV and Hepatitis C.



IDOC QUICK FACTS

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|
| 48,978 | Prison Population (6/30/11) | 27 | Adult Correctional Centers (6/30/11) |
| 48,441 | Prison Average Daily Population | 24 | Adult Male Correctional Centers (6/30/11) |
| \$21,451 | Average Yearly Cost Per Inmate | 3 | Adult Female Correctional Centers (6/30/11) |
| 24,693 | Parole Population (6/30/11) | 4 | Reception & Classification Centers (6/30/11) |
| 25,465 | Parole Average Daily Population | 7 | Work Camps (6/30/11) |
| 30,583 | Total Exits | 2 | Impact Incarceration Programs (6/30/11) |
| 31,890 | Total Admissions | 7 | Adult Transition Centers (6/30/11) |
| 47.0 | Percent Recidivism Rate | 7,732 | Offenders Enrolled in Drug Treatment |
| 11,557 | End-of-Year Staffing | 9,679 | Offenders Enrolled in Adult Basic Education Program |
| 7,994 | Security Staff (6/30/11) | 1,957 | Offenders Completing Adult Basic Education Program |
| 3,563 | Non-Security Staff (6/30/11) | 6,292 | Offenders Enrolled in GED Program |
| \$1.21 | Billion in Final Spending | 1,617 | Offenders Receiving GED Certificates |
| 770 | Cadets Graduated | 4,060 | Offenders Enrolled in College Vocational Program |
| 30 | Parole Agents Graduated | 1,986 | Offenders Receiving College Vocational Certificates |
| 2,900 | Summit of Hope Participants | 4,077 | Offenders Enrolled in Associate Degree Program |
| 243 | Employee Training Classes Conducted | 173 | Offenders Receiving Associate Degree |
| 4,313 | Employee Participants in Training Classes | 48,284 | Offenders moved via the Central Transportation Unit |
| 621 | Video Visits Completed at West Side Adult Transition Center | 357,302 | Visitors came to IDOC facilities to visit with offenders in custody |

Overview of the Crime Reduction Act

The Crime Reduction Act ([Public Act 096-0761](#)) encourages the various components of the criminal justice system to take an integrated approach to crime risk and punishment, and declares it the policy of Illinois to preserve public safety, reduce crime, and make the most effective use of correctional resources.

The Act calls for the creation of an infrastructure to provide effective resources and services to incarcerated individuals and individuals supervised in the locality; to hold offenders accountable; to successfully rehabilitate offenders to prevent future involvement with the criminal justice system; to measure the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system in achieving this policy; and to create an offender diversion program for those who do not fall under the definition of violent offenders.

During FY2011, the Illinois Department of Corrections, Adult Redeploy Oversight Board (ARIOB), Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, and Illinois Risks, Assets, and Needs Assessment (RANA) Task Force continued to forge ahead in building the infrastructure and developing benchmarks to implement the comprehensive criminal justice reform package. By researching best practices and working with criminal justice experts the State of Illinois is making progress to meet its statutory mandates.

Adult Redeploy Illinois

Adult Redeploy Illinois offers a solution to the problem of non-violent offenders cycling through the criminal justice system. The Crime Reduction Act is based on the premise that crime can be reduced and the costs of the criminal justice system can be controlled by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Adult Redeploy Illinois provides grants to local jurisdictions to design and implement community-based interventions that are not only more effective in protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable, but much less expensive to taxpayers than incarceration. In exchange for funding, local jurisdictions agree to reduce by 25 percent the number of prison commitments from their target populations of non-violent offenders through the use of evidence-based practices.

An average Adult Redeploy Illinois (ARI) intervention costs \$5,900 per participant per year, whereas a year in prison costs approximately \$21,451. Promising results were already being reported from the initial pilot sites after six months or less of full implementation. As of December 2011, six sites reported successfully diverting 207 non-violent offenders from prison, representing potential savings of \$3.3 million. Four more pilot sites, including Cook County, the largest contributor to the IDOC population, were slated for implementation in 2012 with a total expected impact of the program of \$6 million in corrections savings.

Adult Redeploy Illinois will support pilot sites in reaching, or exceeding their reduction goals; institutionalize best practices; evaluate results; and continue outreach to other jurisdictions. As with any innovative approach to criminal justice policy, the real challenge is bringing to scale the strategies that work. Our communities will be safer, corrections costs lower, and recidivism rates reduced as Adult Redeploy Illinois helps to meet that challenge.

More information about Adult Redeploy can be found at: <http://www.icjia.org/public/redeploy/index.cfm>.

Sentencing Policy Advisory Council

The Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC), created by The Crime Reduction Act, draws on criminal justice information collected by other agencies to explore sentencing issues and practices and how they impact the criminal justice system as a whole. SPAC consists of a nonpartisan group of 18 key stakeholders from across state and local criminal justice systems, including legislators, retired judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, corrections and administrators of the court officials, law enforcement, victim's rights advocates, and academics. Ex-officio members from the agencies also are providing data to the Council (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and Illinois Department of Corrections).

SPAC is charged with objectively informing sentencing and corrections policy decisions. To perform this function, the SPAC is responsible for collecting and analyzing data, conducting correctional population projections based on simulation models, and producing fiscal impact statements for the legislature. In addition, SPAC is charged with ensuring that effective evidence-based practices are used in policy decisions and within the criminal justice system. SPAC will report in writing annually to the General Assembly and the Governor.

More information about the SPAC can be found at: <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metasection=spac>.

Risks, Assets, Needs Assessment (RANA) Task Force

During FY2011, IDOC began plans to procure an assessment instrument to assist in identifying offenders' risks, assets and needs. The agency's offender population has different and individualized characteristics that must be understood in order to preserve public safety and provide effective treatment. An effective assessment of offenders' strengths and weaknesses will allow development of individualized case management plans. These plans can be used throughout incarceration and while the offender is under mandatory supervisory release (parole). The plans will guide the use of best practice interventions and use of evidence-based treatment. They will both support offender strengths and address weaknesses with the goal of each offender becoming a productive member of society upon release from prison.

The Illinois Crime Reduction Act of 2009 (CRA) recognizes that an assessment system is the engine that drives effective correctional programming. The CRA mandates that the Illinois Department of Corrections, including the Parole Division of IDOC, and the Prisoner Review Board, adopt, validate and use a common assessment tool. The assessment instrument selected will be utilized at different points in the system from the point of intake to IDOC, reassessment throughout incarceration, at the Prisoner Review Board and while on parole.

IDOC currently uses a combination of eight assessment tools to determine security level placement, drug screen, case planning for drug treatment program, education level, potential mental health issues and mental health status. The current system now is manual and relies heavily on self-reporting. This new instrument will automate this manual system. It will create a computerized method and design to allow each of the state and local agencies and branches of government, which are part of the criminal justice system to share the results of the assessment. This will assist in creating a continuum of care for offenders throughout the system.

The department posted a Request for Information (RFI) that received six responses. These responses provided information, which aided in the development of the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the assessment tool. The foundation of good correctional practice is the administration of a validated risk, assets and needs assessment tool. Objective, research-based information has resulted in improved decision-making throughout the criminal justice system, leading to reductions in recidivism and increased public safety.

More information about the RANA Task Force can be found at: <http://www2.illinois.gov/idoc/Pages/RANATaskForce.aspx>.

Records Management Project

The Illinois Department of Corrections currently keeps an inmate file permanently and a correctional officer's personnel file for 65 years after they depart service. This along with other files being kept on a permanent basis has brought about the need to work through the department's record retention challenges. It has been estimated that the department currently has more than 38,000 boxes of inmate master files. The Record Management Project has been tasked to look at the department's policies, practices and potential opportunities to improve this statutory responsibility. Some of the project's accomplishments have included:

- the first record retention coordinator training in nearly 20 years
- a Request for Information to index
- store and microfilm permanently retained files
- sharing of successful retention practices across the system
- a SharePoint site hosting the retention schedules
- record retention best practices
- a system wide survey of the agency's storage conditions
- a statewide effort to capture the forms and records used by the facilities in order to streamline efficiencies
- a review of redundancies
- the rework of the record retention manual



Offender 360

In FY2011, the agency began a multi-stage, comprehensive overhaul of its Information Technology resources. This IT effort is necessary to replace an inadequate, obsolete 25-year-old system and integrate the 40+ separate applications which currently record and store offender data, with the modern, agile electronic information system required to manage a large correctional system safely and effectively.

The agency began developing a new web-based offender tracking system coined *Offender-360* that will replace the Offender Tracking System (OTS) and Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) through a phased-in approach. The data and information from the OTS and JTS applications was migrated into a Microsoft Dynamics CRM (xRM) relational database that will facilitate dynamic reporting. *Offender-360* will provide a centralized capture of data and convert manual and paper-based departmental processes into electronic formats and solutions.

On Monday, April 11, 2011, Tribridge was pleased to announce their client, the Illinois Department of Corrections was recognized by Microsoft with a 2011 Microsoft Dynamics Customer Excellence Award for excellence in extending the Microsoft Dynamics CRM (xRM) at Convergence 2011 Atlanta, a premier Microsoft Dynamics user conference. IDOC was recognized for its *Offender-360* management system; a solution that will deliver a user-friendly, searchable Web-based interface of offender tracking data significantly reducing paperwork, reporting and transfer costs to more than 6,000 corrections officers, counselors, record office staff and others.

The 2011 Customer Excellence Awards, presented in 19 categories, recognized and celebrated Microsoft Dynamics customers who have achieved notable accomplishments using Microsoft Dynamics solutions, a line of customer relationship and supply chain management solutions that help businesses work more effectively.

Founded in 1998, Tribridge is a national IT services and business consultancy serving more than 2,000 customers throughout the United States and has been formally recognized by top companies like Microsoft as a worldwide leader in enterprise resource planning (ERP), customer relationship management (CRM), Cloud Computing and other web-based solutions and services.

Telecommunication Upgrade

During FY2011, a telecommunication switch was completed on the Concordia Campus to upgrade the telephone system to the latest technology, which allows for the networking of other facility telecom switches back to Concordia. This networking allows for the sharing of common systems which will not only allow for better service, but a decrease in traffic/hardware cost as funding is available for upgrading of other phone equipment.



From left to right: Kirill Tatarinov—Microsoft Corporate Vice President; Josh Jaquish— President Tribridge Public Sector; Chris Gonzalez-Microsoft Account Executive; John Leonard-Microsoft Dynamics Executive; Becky Motor-IDOT Center of Excellence; Sean Vinck-CIO State of Illinois; Herb Quinde-Former IDOC CIO; Larry Anderson-IDOC ISU; and Michael Parks-Microsoft Director

In Fiscal Year 2011, the Illinois Department of Corrections expended a total of \$1,270,998,235.91 and collectively received a total of \$73,700,248.45 through the General Revenue Fund, Fund 301 – Working Capital Revolving Fund, and Fund 523 – Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund. A breakdown by account of monies received and expended is detailed below.

| Account | Receipts | Expenditures |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 001 – General Revenue Fund | \$154,200.77 | \$1,205,080,570.18 |
| 0301 – Working Capital Revolving Fund | \$46,531,323.11 | \$44,231,571.35 |
| 0523 – Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund | \$27,014,724.57 | \$21,686,094.38 |
| Total | \$73,700,248.45 | \$1,270,998,235.91 |

Fund 001, the General Revenue Fund is a fund to pay the general expenses of the state.

Fund 0301, the Working Capital Revolving Fund is a revolving fund for the Illinois Correctional Industries. Receipts to this account are generated from sales of agricultural and industrial products and services to state agencies, non-profit organizations, and local governments. Expenditures to this account cover the production costs.

Fund 0523, Department of Corrections Reimbursement and Education Fund receives funds to cover department expenses. The fund is broken up into three components; Federal, School District, and Miscellaneous. Receipts are from educational funding for academic and vocational programs, grants from federal and state sources, and reimbursement for incarceration of inmates as well as the school lunch program.



The below chart provides information on the fiscal expenditures made through the General Revenue Fund (Fund 001) during Fiscal Year 2011, per capita costs, and marginal spending costs.

| | AVERAGE YTD | FY11 Final Spending* | FY11 Per Capita Costs | FY11 Marginal Spending | FY11 Marginal Costs |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| General Office | 0 | \$51,052,867 | | | |
| -Statewide | | | | | |
| Hospitalization | | \$8,498,800 | | | |
| Adult Education | 0 | \$20,241,453 | | | |
| Field Services | 1,153 | \$109,527,639 | | | |
| -Operation | | | | | |
| Ceasefire | | \$3,663,000 | | | |
| -Franklin Co. Juv. | | | | | |
| Meth Program | | \$1,500,000 | | | |
| Big Muddy River | 1,905 | \$30,956,657 | \$16,250 | \$9,994,047 | \$615 |
| Centralia | 1,542 | \$31,379,765 | \$20,350 | \$7,419,925 | \$365 |
| Danville | 1,824 | \$28,836,956 | \$15,810 | \$8,739,867 | \$553 |
| Decatur | 658 | \$19,607,304 | \$29,798 | \$4,628,142 | \$155 |
| Dixon | 2,259 | \$55,828,832 | \$24,714 | \$16,401,844 | \$664 |
| Dwight | 1,078 | \$37,281,082 | \$34,584 | \$10,567,048 | \$306 |
| East Moline | 1,214 | \$25,502,587 | \$21,007 | \$6,127,696 | \$292 |
| Graham | 1,915 | \$39,699,160 | \$20,731 | \$11,313,661 | \$546 |
| Hill | 1,825 | \$30,042,587 | \$16,462 | \$9,423,091 | \$572 |
| Illinois River | 2,069 | \$32,572,120 | \$15,743 | \$10,179,294 | \$647 |
| Jacksonville | 1,600 | \$35,499,831 | \$22,187 | \$6,883,709 | \$310 |
| Lawrence | 2,332 | \$38,897,562 | \$16,680 | \$11,815,832 | \$708 |
| Lincoln | 999 | \$22,500,668 | \$22,523 | \$6,892,297 | \$306 |
| Logan | 1,957 | \$31,483,402 | \$16,088 | \$8,096,619 | \$503 |
| Menard | 3,573 | \$70,832,885 | \$19,824 | \$15,130,215 | \$763 |
| Pinckneyville | 2,439 | \$42,475,004 | \$17,415 | \$11,535,815 | \$662 |
| Pontiac | 1,700 | \$53,232,276 | \$31,313 | \$11,925,813 | \$381 |
| Robinson | 1,207 | \$23,468,881 | \$19,444 | \$6,484,164 | \$333 |
| Shawnee | 2,026 | \$32,950,954 | \$16,264 | \$9,396,947 | \$578 |
| Sheridan | 1,586 | \$46,719,842 | \$29,458 | \$21,337,160 | \$724 |
| Southwestern Illinois | 686 | \$28,325,532 | \$41,291 | \$12,340,092 | \$299 |
| Stateville | 3,609 | \$104,193,537 | \$28,870 | \$24,905,605 | \$863 |
| Tamms | 403 | \$26,116,520 | \$64,805 | \$5,873,556 | \$91 |
| Taylorville | 1,200 | \$23,749,686 | \$19,791 | \$7,260,819 | \$367 |
| Vandalia | 1,711 | \$31,886,020 | \$18,636 | \$6,835,112 | \$367 |
| Vienna | 1,815 | \$32,132,982 | \$17,704 | \$7,372,823 | \$416 |
| Western Illinois | 2,080 | \$34,424,178 | \$16,550 | \$9,004,171 | \$544 |
| TOTAL | 48,404 | \$1,205,080,569 | \$21,503 | \$277,885,364 | \$5,741 |

*The FY11 General Revenue Fund expenditures for the Department of Corrections were \$1,205,080,570.18

Staff Overview

At the end of FY2011, the department had 11,557 employees; 7,994 security staff and 3,563 non-security staff.

Staff Development and Training

The Office of Staff Development and Training (SD&T) is responsible for all pre-service and in-service training needs for the entire department and is headquartered at the Training Academy in Springfield. The mission of SD&T is to support and contribute to the mission of IDOC through the development of quality training in all subjects identified as necessary for carrying out the department's responsibilities. Professionalism, accountability and the highest ethical standards are emphasized. Its duty to prepare efficient staff and help to develop strong, effective leaders requires continual review, revision and adaptation of existing curricula and the development of new training programs that address developing issues or trends.

In FY2011, 770 correctional officer cadets and 30 parole agents graduated from the agency's Training Academy in Springfield. Correctional officer cadets complete a six-week, 240-hour Security Training Program held at the IDOC Training Academy in Springfield. The cadets undergo intensive instruction that includes search procedures, firearms, control tactics, fire emergency, discipline, drug awareness, training exercises, employee ethics, professionalism, report writing, radio communication and exams.



In addition to preparing new front line staff to support the agency's mission, the Training Academy continues to provide ongoing training to facilities and parole in a variety of areas throughout the state. The Training Academy offers training that includes inmate discipline, crisis intervention, hostage negotiation, firearms, control tactics, overtime equalization, and roster management. The academy also assists in coordinating training for its employees with outside resources.

SD&T conducted 243 training classes for 4,313 participants in FY2011. Training classes included Firearms, American Correctional Association Auditor Training, Basic Tactical Training, Basic Intelligence Officer Training, Bureau of Identification, Certified Alcohol Drug Counselor, Chemical Agent Instructor, Crisis Intervention, Critical Incident Management Command Post, Employee Review Training, Hostage Negotiator, Institutional Investigator, Parole Agent Cycle Training, Personnel Evaluation, Pre-service Orientation Training, Pre-service Security Training, Prison Fire Safety, Publication Review Training and Roster Management.

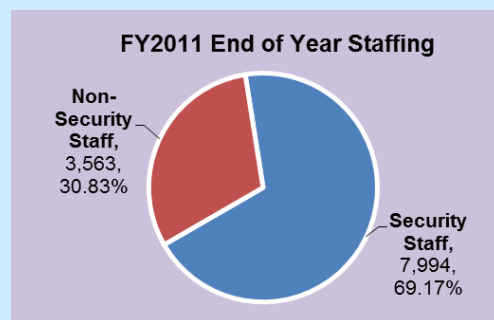
2011 Correctional Officers of the Year

On May 3, 2011, IDOC honored five outstanding front line employees as 2011 Correctional Officers of the Year at a ceremony held in Springfield. The winners were chosen from a field of nominees, who were nominated for the award by their colleagues. The overall winners were chosen by the department's executive staff. Nominations for this year's award recognize front line staff at each of the state's prisons, adult transition centers and parole districts.

This year's top front line employees were presented with recognition letters from the governor and IDOC and a \$500 check from the Employee Benefit Fund. The nominees are judged on leadership, initiative, professionalism and service to their community and career.

Employees receiving top honors during a ceremony at IDOC Headquarters were:

- ◆ Correctional Officer Adam Vincent at Taylorville Correctional Center;
- ◆ Correctional Officer J. Lincoln Roth at Dwight Correctional Center;
- ◆ Correctional Residence Counselor II Darryl Paschal at Crossroads Adult Transition Center;
- ◆ Senior Parole Agent Mark Wiegmann at Parole District 4



Correctional Officer Adam Vincent of Taylorville Correctional Center was named Correctional Officer of the Year for the Adult Division. Featured from left are former Chief of Operations Eddie Jones, C.O. Adam Vincent, Director S.A. Godinez, and ICEMA President Austin Randolph.

Philanthropy

The employees of IDOC prove their compassion and generosity through their contributions for worthy causes for those in need and less fortunate. A few examples are donations collected from the annual SECA (State Employees Combined Appeal) Campaign, employee blood drives, and participation in the Keep Our Kids Warm and Safe programs. These are only a few of the many acts of kindness demonstrated by IDOC staff throughout the year.

2010 SECA Campaign

The SECA Campaign presents opportunities for state employees to contribute their financial support, time, talents and knowledge to the charities of their choice. On April 18, 2011, the IDOC State and University Employees Combined Appeal (SECA) ambassadors were recognized for their outstanding efforts in educating employees about the gift of giving to the SECA Campaign at a banquet held at the IDOC general headquarters. The agency collectively raised \$270,436.87 for SECA charities during the fall 2010 campaign.

Centralia Correctional Center was the top contributor within the agency for the second straight year. Through the generosity of the employees at Centralia, a total of \$34,824 was collected during the 2010 SECA Campaign. The facility hosts an annual charity golf tournament, which helps raise approximately \$15,000 toward charitable organizations. Among those receiving monies from the event were Shriners' Hospital and St. Jude Hospital. Jacksonville Correctional Center was recognized at the ceremony as the second highest in contributions, donating \$33,325.00 to the SECA Campaign.

Blood Drives

Many of our correctional facilities hold regular blood drives. For example, the Centralia Correctional Center has participated in American Red Cross Blood Drives for more than 20 years. When the program first started, the facility had four blood drives a year. Over the years, the blood shortage has grown, and the employees at the facility stepped up their donations to six blood drives per year. Every 56-60 days, the facility hosts a blood drive, which gives employees an opportunity to give back by donating to this worthwhile cause as each pint collected helps three individuals. During the blood drive held in June 2011, Centralia Correctional Center collected its 4,000th pint of blood. The 4,000th donor was Sgt. Kenny Johnson, who has personally given over 75 pints of blood. He received a gift card from the Employee Benefit Fund as a token of appreciation. Over the years, the response from the employees has been overwhelming. They continue to respond to the call and the blood drives are just another way in which they provide assistance to those in need.



Centralia Correctional Center Red Cross Blood Drive Coordinator Melodie Ainslie, along with 4,000th pint donor Sgt. Kenny Johnson and Warden Brad J. Robert.

Keep Our Kids Warm and Safe

All of our correctional facilities annually participate in the Keep Our Kids Warm & Safe Program, which provides new and gently used coats, boots, hats, scarves, and gloves to those in need during the holiday season. The campaign was started in 2003 as an annual statewide drive, and as the items are collected, donations are taken to charities in communities around the state. These charities will then distribute the items to needy families in their area.

“Save the Children”

During FY2011, offenders also gave to a philanthropic cause. When a massive 9.0 earthquake and tsunami struck parts of Japan, including the coastal communities north of Tokyo, the men incarcerated at Pontiac Correctional Center wanted to do something to help the estimated 74,000 children, who had been devastated by the disasters. During April 2011, \$1,071.00 in voluntary donations was collected from offenders at Pontiac Correctional Center, to be given to “Save the Children” - Japan Earthquake and Tsunami Children in Emergency relief fund.



Correctional Facilities

On June 30, 2011, the Illinois Department of Corrections was operating 27 adult correctional centers, 4 reception and classification centers, 2 medium security units, 2 minimum security units, 7 work camps, 2 impact incarceration programs, and 7 adult transition centers.

| Number of Correctional Facilities on | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | Number |
| Correctional Centers | 27 |
| Reception and Classification | 4 |
| Medium Security Units | 2 |
| Minimum Security Units | 2 |
| Work Camps | 7 |
| Impact Incarceration Programs | 2 |
| Adult Transition Centers | 7 |

Safety and Security

Safety is the forefront of the agency's operations. The department's emphasis is placed on front line staff to protect and control offenders. A number of initiatives designed to ensure the safety of employees and inmates have yielded significant results. Among those are control and order and security level classifications.

To ensure control and order, security level classifications, controlled inmate line movement, inmate property boxes and other enhanced security initiatives, such as the increased monitoring of security threat groups (STGs), have created a more secure prison system. Improved technology also defines the way IDOC safely operates its facilities. Security functions include regular and random shakedowns and searches of cells, inmates, employees, vehicles, visitors, and common areas.

FY2011 Transfer Coordinator's Office Movement Report

The Central Transportation Unit consists of 24 buses assigned to 15 facilities throughout the state. The department added 4 new buses in September 2010 to replace already deadline buses within the agency's aging fleet.

During the FY2011, a total of 48,284 inmates and 6,301 officers moved via the Central Transportation Unit. This averages out to 929 inmates and 121 officers per week.

The FY2011 starting population on July 1, 2010, was 47,553 offenders. The ending population for June 30, 2011, was 48,978 offenders. This resulted in a net increase of 1,425 inmates for the year.



Operations Center

During FY2011, the Operations Center entered more than 7,600 warrants into the LEADS/NCIC system and completed more than 5,800 arrest notifications, in which IDOC offenders were apprehended. The center also logged and tracked more than 8,000 transports ensuring agent safety as well as sent out more than 63,000 criminal histories to the field. In addition, the center handled more than 100,000 phone calls. All of this work was performed by a total of eight personnel who staff the Operations Center, which operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week throughout the entire year.



Food Services

The Illinois Department of Corrections prepares and serves approximately 100,000 offender meals per day. The facilities follow a statewide 5-week cycle Master Menu, which is planned and written by a committee consisting of IDOC facility dietary managers and the agency's statewide dietary manager, who is a registered/licensed dietitian. The Master Menu is diligently planned to provide nutritious meals that offer variety and are economically prepared.



IDOC depends on food services for more than just serving nutritious meals, but to also serve meals that are safe in regard to food safety and sanitation. All dietary managers and food service supervisors are required to be Illinois Department of Public Health certified in food safety and sanitation prior to employment and are required to maintain this certification throughout their tenure.

Jail and Detention Standards

The mission of the Jail and Detention Standards Unit is to monitor compliance with Illinois County Jail Standards, Illinois Municipal Jail and Lockup Standards, and the Federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. The purpose of monitoring is to develop standardized practices in detention facilities that enhance the health and safety of the general public, detention staff and detainees. In addition, the office provides assistance and services to facilitate the development of those practices.

State statute established the unit and directs that the office may inspect all county jails on an annual basis. There are 94 county jails in 102 counties in Illinois. Municipal lockups are inspected upon request of the chief of police; 32 municipal inspections were completed in 2011. Jail and Detention Standards has the authority to refer facilities in serious noncompliance to the Illinois Attorney General for remediation. This authority has closed substandard facilities and stimulated new facility construction throughout Illinois.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has awarded a grant to the unit to monitor federal requirements contained in the Federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act. In fulfillment of the grant requirements, staff members monitor 1,100 municipal police departments and 94 county jails for compliance with federal secure juvenile detention requirements. In 2011, there were 538 juvenile monitoring inspections completed by the unit.

The Jail and Detention Standards Unit provides an adequate system of monitoring jails, lockups and non-secure facilities to ensure that delinquent minors are being held in accordance with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention policies and procedures. The potential to detain non-offenders and status offenders requires a specialized monitoring system. The criminal justice specialists annually visit law enforcement facilities to determine which facilities detain youths and which do not. Those that do not detain youths are considered No Hold facilities and only need to be visited every three years rather than annually.

Criminal justice specialists conduct on-site inspections of county jails and municipal lockups for compliance with standards. All of the 92 county jails were inspected in 2011. Staff members conduct follow-ups on unusual occurrences and provide consultations regarding detention operations, renovations, new construction and staffing recommendations. There were 43 county jail unusual occurrence investigations conducted in 2011.

In the capacity of ombudsmen, unit staff responds to citizen and detainee complaints relating to detention operations, civil rights, and legal responsibilities. The unit responded to 147 detainee complaint letters and provided technical assistance 154 times to jails in 2011.

The unit collects monthly detainee population statistics from county jails and quarterly from municipal lockups. A database is maintained for this information, which is ultimately sent to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority on an annual basis.

Long-Term Segregation

During FY2011, IDOC continued on its path to outline a plan for addressing prison segregation issues with the guidance of the nationally recognized experts at the Vera Institute of Justice. The goal is to reduce prisoner isolation and create a “best practices” model for IDOC’s segregation population at no cost to IDOC through the use of grant funding.

Vera experts visited three Illinois prisons that confront segregation issues on a daily basis: Tamms, Menard, and Stateville Correctional Centers. They spoke with wardens, staff and inmates, toured facilities and reviewed policies and procedures. In order to understand and map out a long-term plan for dealing with the segregation population at IDOC, the Vera Institute of Justice factors in the reasons for sentencing individuals to segregation, the duration of sentences, and special dynamics like mental health issues.

The department is committed to working with the Vera Institute on the best policies and procedures for handling the challenges we face in regards to our segregation population while at the same time maintaining our goal of public, staff and inmate safety. Our intention is to thoughtfully address this issue with strategies that have a proven success rate, reduce our reliance on segregation units and maintain our first priority—safety. This is why we partnered with a national Institute who brings over 45-years of experience to solving issues that impact the Justice System.

The Vera Institute of Justice focuses on evidence-based “best practices” combining expertise in research, demonstration projects, and technical assistance to help leaders in government and civil society improve the systems people rely on for justice and safety. Vera is an independent, non-partisan, nonprofit center for justice policy and practice, with permanent offices in New York City and Washington, DC. Their projects and reform initiatives, typically conducted in partnership with local, state, or national officials, are located across the United States and around the world.

Security Level Changes

During FY2011, discussions were initiated to change the security level designations from Level 1 through Level 8 to a system that characterized each facility as a closed maximum security facility, a maximum security facility, a medium security facility, a minimum security facility, or a transitional security facility. This change became effective November 1, 2011, categorizing the facilities as follows:

Closed Maximum Security

Tamms Correctional Center

Maximum Security

Dixon Psychiatric Unit
Dwight Correctional Center
Menard Correctional Center
Pontiac Correctional Center
Stateville Correctional Center

Medium Security

Big Muddy River Correctional Center
Centralia Correctional Center
Danville Correctional Center
Dixon Correctional Center
Graham Correctional Center
Hill Correctional Center
Illinois River Correctional Center
Lawrence Correctional Center
Lincoln Correctional Center
Logan Correctional Center
Menard Medium Security Unit
Pinckneyville Correctional Center
Pontiac Medium Security Unit
Shawnee Correctional Center
Sheridan Correctional Center
Western Illinois Correctional Center

Minimum Security

Clayton Work Camp
Decatur Correctional Center
Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program
DuQuoin Impact Incarceration Program
East Moline Correctional Center
East Moline Work Camp
Greene County Work Camp
Hardin County Work Camp
Jacksonville Correctional Center
Pittsfield Work Camp
Robinson Correctional Center
Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center
Southwestern Illinois Work Camp
Stateville Minimum Security Unit
Tamms Work Camp
Taylorville Correctional Center
Vandalia Correctional Center
Vandalia Work Camp
Vienna Correctional Center

Transitional Security

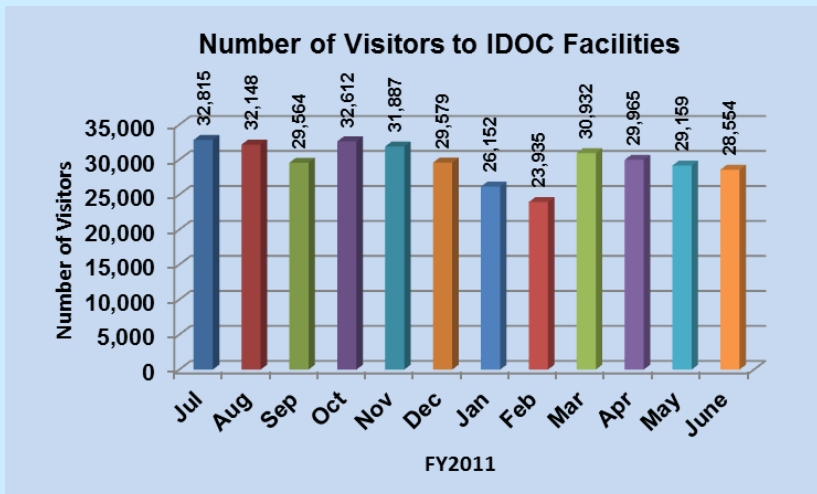
Crossroads Adult Transition Center (Operated by Safer Foundation)
Decatur Adult Transition Center
Fox Valley Adult Transition Center
North Lawndale Adult Transition Center (Operated by Safer Foundation)
Peoria Adult Transition Center
Southern Illinois Adult Transition Center
West Side Adult Transition Center

Facility Visitation

During the FY2011, there was a total of 357,302 visitors who came to IDOC facilities to visit with offenders in custody of IDOC. July 2010 was the busiest visitation month, with 32,815 visitors, followed by October, with 32,612. February had the fewest number of visits, with only 23,935.

Video Visitation Pilot Program

Pursuant to Public Act 96-0869, the department setup a pilot program with three video visitation kiosks at the West Side Adult Transition Center (ATC) in Chicago that can connect to kiosks that have been setup at three IDOC test site facilities. Approved inmates at the participating facilities can use the video visitation service in accordance with all regular visitation rules, with advance approval from the correctional facility warden. This pilot program enables a visitor to go to the designated location in Chicago and visit an offender via video linkup, after they have been approved for a video visit by the offender's parent facility.



On August 1, 2010, the video conferencing pilot program began. As of July 1, 2011, 621 video visits have been completed at West Side ATC; 484 between Tamms Correctional Center, 135 between Menard Correctional Center, and 2 with Dwight Correctional Center.

Pilot program site selections were chosen to ensure both genders and various security level designations were represented. Tamms Closed Maximum (C-Max) Security Adult Male Correctional Center, Menard Adult Male Correctional Center, and Dwight Adult Female Correctional Center were selected as facility pilot program sites. The West Side ATC was chosen as the remote pilot program family host site due to its close proximity to the Chicago land area.

The video visitation pilot program supplements facility visits and is a family reunification tool that saves visitors money in travel and lodging expenses when their relatives are housed at a facility that is not in the immediate area of their residence. It is a great tool for families to check-in on their incarcerated relatives. For those offenders who have infrequent visits due to the distance, this is a method of enabling contact with family members who are unable to travel. The use of video visits also contributes to facility security since the virtual visits eliminate the possibility of contraband being introduced into the facility. The department plans to expand the service delivery of video visitation to all of its facilities in the future by contracting with a vendor.

Creating More Welcoming Visitation Spaces

During December 2010, the department held a mural competition, soliciting designs from the offender population to create child-friendly murals to be displayed in the visiting rooms at facilities. Nearly 50 submissions were received, and several of the submission winners were provided the opportunity to paint their designs in their respective correctional facility visiting room. The mural project was initiated at the suggestion of community groups who expressed a desire for the department to have more child-friendly visitation spaces. The photo to the right is the mural that was painted by an offender, currently featured in the Robinson Correctional Center visiting room.



Type of Sentence

Determinate Day-for-Day

Determinate sentencing became effective in February 1978. Inmates convicted of crimes committed in 1978 or later were given determinate sentences, which are specific amounts of time based on the seriousness of the crime. For each day served, the inmate receives one day off the sentence.

Determinate Truth in Sentencing

Until passage of "truth in sentencing" laws in the 1990s, all inmates were to spend half their sentences incarcerated in jail or prison (less awards of good time). This allowed all involved -- the victim, the criminal, the courts, law enforcement agencies, corrections, and the general public -- to know when the inmate would be released from prison. Certain offenses under "truth in sentencing" require inmates to serve 85 percent or 100 percent of their sentence.

Impact Incarceration Program

The IDOC operates two adult Impact Incarceration Programs (IIP) also referred to as boot camps. The adult camps are located at the DuQuoin State Fairground in Perry County, and at Dixon Springs, at the edge of the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois. Participation in the program is recommended by the court at the time of sentencing. IDOC retains the right to determine who goes to boot camp based on the nature of the crime and whether the inmate can take the regimentation both physically and mentally. The camp is 120 days in length. If the offender is not accepted into the program or the offender does not complete the program, the offender's term of imprisonment shall be as set forth by the court in its sentencing order.

Sexually Dangerous Persons

Those committed as Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP) are persons who have a mental disorder that has existed for a period of not less than one year prior to filing the petition. The person also demonstrates criminal propensities to the commission of sex offenses, has demonstrated propensities toward acts of sexual assault or acts of sexual molestation of children. An SDP is civilly committed for an indefinite time period under 725 ILCS 205. The person was initially charged with a criminal offense, but the state's attorney, in lieu of criminal prosecution, filed a petition for SDP commitment and the person was proven to be sexually dangerous beyond a reasonable doubt at trial. SDPs are given to the custody of the director of IDOC, who is required to provide treatment designed to affect recovery. The IDOC director may keep SDPs in any facility of IDOC set aside for their treatment and care. A court petition may be filed asserting recovery at any time. After trial on the petition, the commitment may be continued if the state's attorney proves the person beyond a reasonable doubt to still be sexually dangerous, or the SDP may be conditionally released or unconditionally released. A conditionally released SDP is supervised by an IDOC parole agent, but is under a court release order, not a parole board order; therefore, only the court can revoke the release and any violation of the release conditions are to be reported to the state's attorney, who decides whether or not to seek revocation.

Life with Parole

The offender is required to serve 20 years less good time and then is eligible for parole consideration. The consideration is determined by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board.

| Prison Population on June 30, 2011 | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Type of Sentence | Number | Percent |
| Determinate Day-for-Day | 37,150 | 75.9% |
| Determinate Truth in Sentencing | 9,346 | 19.1% |
| Impact Incarceration Program | 453 | 0.9% |
| Sexually Dangerous Persons | 163 | 0.3% |
| Life without Parole | 1,541 | 3.1% |
| Life with Parole | 6 | 0.0% |
| Death | 0 | 0.0% |
| Indeterminate | 204 | 0.4% |
| Reception and Classification, In Transit, etc. | 115 | 0.2% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |



Death Sentence

Illinois Governor Pat Quinn abolished the death penalty on March 9, 2011, and commuted the death sentences of all 15 inmates remaining on Illinois' death row to serve life in prison. The law took effect July 1, 2011. Former Governor George Ryan had declared a moratorium on the state's death penalty in 2000. Before leaving office in 2003, Ryan cleared death row and commuted the sentences of 167 inmates to life in prison. Illinois' last execution was in 1999.

Indeterminate Sentence

Before determinate sentencing became effective in February 1978, inmates received an indeterminate sentence, or range of time, and appeared before the Parole and Pardon Board, which determined suitability for release to parole. Today, those inmates who had received an indeterminate sentenced periodically appear before members of the Illinois Prisoner Review Board to plead their case for parole.

Reception and Classification

Inmates will be located at an Illinois Department of Corrections reception and classification center until they are processed for appropriate placement. It is IDOC's policy to classify each inmate on an individual basis; to establish the level of security necessary for control; to identify program needs, and to assign inmates to an appropriate institution, facility or program.



Admissions and Exits

Court Admissions

Court admissions are those adults admitted to IDOC from criminal court for a felony conviction.

New Offense Parole Violators

New offense parole violators are adults readmitted to IDOC due to committing a new offense.

Technical Violators

Technical violations are adults readmitted to IDOC due to a violation of the Parole or Mandatory Supervised Release Agreement while on MSR or parole.

| Fiscal Year 2011 Admissions | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Type of Admission | Number | Percent |
| Direct from Court or Discharged and Recommitted | 19,805 | 62.1% |
| New Offense Parole Violator | 1,930 | 6.1% |
| Technical Parole Violator | 10,155 | 31.8% |
| Total | 31,890 | 100.0% |

| Fiscal Year 2011 Exits | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Total Exits | Number | |
| | 30,583 | |
| Average Length of Stay (in years) | Prison Stay | Including Jail |
| Court | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| New Offense | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Technical Violators | 0.5 | ---- |
| Total | 1.2 | 1.9 |



Meritorious Good Time (MGT) and Supplemental Meritorious Good Time (SMGT)

Meritorious Good Time (MGT) and Supplemental Meritorious Good Time (SMGT) refer to the discretionary time (up to 180 days) that the director may grant to an eligible inmate based on the inmate's behavior while incarcerated. Please note that the award of meritorious good time is not automatic; it is at the discretion of the director. Inmates convicted of certain offenses are not eligible for this type of good time credit. The MGT/SMGT program was suspended in December 2009 and terminated in January 2010. The program is currently under review.

| Average Time in Days Awarded per Exit | Days |
|--|-----------|
| Meritorious Good Conduct Credit | 25 |
| Supplemental Meritorious Good Conduct Credit | 21 |
| Educational Good Conduct Credit (Pre EGCC) | 0 |
| Earned Good Conduct Credit | 17 |
| GED Completion | 2 |
| Total | 65 |

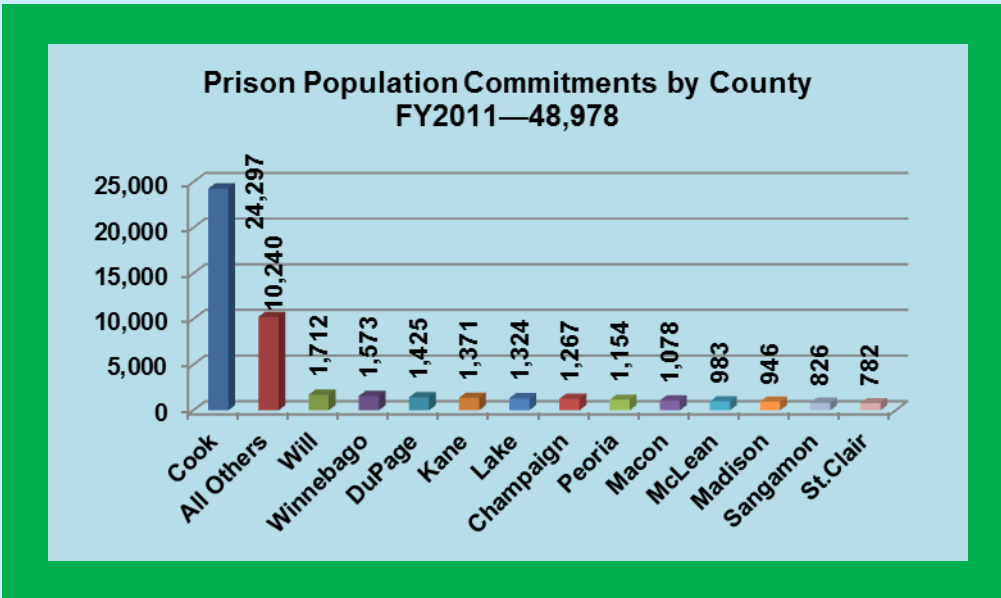
Earned Good Conduct Credit

Earned Good Conduct Credit refers to time earned by an inmate for participation in education, drug treatment or Illinois Correctional Industries programs. Not all inmates are eligible; inmates convicted of violent and Class X crimes are not eligible. Inmates earn one-half day off their sentence for each day of participation in such programs if they successfully complete the programs.

GED Completion

GED (General Educational Development) is the process of earning the equivalent of a high school diploma, which is called a GED certificate or credential.





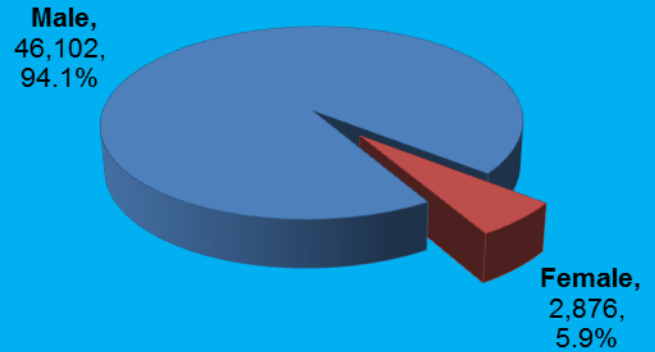
| Committing County | Number | Percent | Committing County | Number | Percent | Committing County | Number | Percent |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Adams | 360 | 0.7% | Henderson | 14 | 0.0% | Ogle | 82 | 0.2% |
| Alexander | 43 | 0.1% | Henry | 296 | 0.6% | Peoria | 1,154 | 2.4% |
| Bond | 54 | 0.1% | Iroquois | 89 | 0.2% | Perry | 43 | 0.1% |
| Boone | 156 | 0.3% | Jackson | 176 | 0.4% | Piatt | 15 | 0.0% |
| Brown | 14 | 0.0% | Jasper | 23 | 0.0% | Pike | 86 | 0.2% |
| Bureau | 73 | 0.1% | Jefferson | 176 | 0.4% | Pope | 20 | 0.0% |
| Calhoun | 16 | 0.0% | Jersey | 93 | 0.2% | Pulaski | 20 | 0.0% |
| Carroll | 31 | 0.1% | Jo Daviess | 30 | 0.1% | Putnam | 10 | 0.0% |
| Cass | 54 | 0.1% | Johnson | 36 | 0.1% | Randolph | 60 | 0.1% |
| Champaign | 1,267 | 2.6% | Kane | 1,371 | 2.8% | Richland | 70 | 0.1% |
| Christian | 113 | 0.2% | Kankakee | 620 | 1.3% | Rock Island | 391 | 0.8% |
| Clark | 64 | 0.1% | Kendall | 150 | 0.3% | St. Clair | 782 | 1.6% |
| Clay | 44 | 0.1% | Knox | 192 | 0.4% | Saline | 136 | 0.3% |
| Clinton | 101 | 0.2% | Lake | 1,324 | 2.7% | Sangamon | 826 | 1.7% |
| Coles | 276 | 0.6% | LaSalle | 588 | 1.2% | Schuyler | 46 | 0.1% |
| Cook | 24,297 | 49.6% | Lawrence | 96 | 0.2% | Scott | 10 | 0.0% |
| Crawford | 87 | 0.2% | Lee | 119 | 0.2% | Shelby | 90 | 0.2% |
| Cumberland | 14 | 0.0% | Livingston | 215 | 0.4% | Stark | 10 | 0.0% |
| DeKalb | 215 | 0.4% | Logan | 123 | 0.3% | Stephenson | 236 | 0.5% |
| DeWitt | 63 | 0.1% | McDonough | 69 | 0.1% | Tazewell | 389 | 0.8% |
| Douglas | 74 | 0.2% | McHenry | 300 | 0.6% | Union | 64 | 0.1% |
| DuPage | 1,425 | 2.9% | McLean | 983 | 2.0% | Vermilion | 486 | 1.0% |
| Edgar | 84 | 0.2% | Macon | 1,078 | 2.2% | Wabash | 51 | 0.1% |
| Edwards | 31 | 0.1% | Macoupin | 105 | 0.2% | Warren | 35 | 0.1% |
| Effingham | 145 | 0.3% | Madison | 946 | 1.9% | Washington | 30 | 0.1% |
| Fayette | 120 | 0.2% | Marion | 265 | 0.5% | Wayne | 56 | 0.1% |
| Ford | 29 | 0.1% | Marshall | 18 | 0.0% | White | 101 | 0.2% |
| Franklin | 156 | 0.3% | Mason | 83 | 0.2% | Whiteside | 275 | 0.6% |
| Fulton | 74 | 0.2% | Massac | 84 | 0.2% | Will | 1,712 | 3.5% |
| Gallatin | 10 | 0.0% | Menard | 17 | 0.0% | Williamson | 155 | 0.3% |
| Greene | 26 | 0.1% | Mercer | 48 | 0.1% | Winnebago | 1,573 | 3.2% |
| Grundy | 93 | 0.2% | Monroe | 44 | 0.1% | Woodford | 117 | 0.2% |
| Hamilton | 63 | 0.1% | Montgomery | 150 | 0.3% | Out of State | 32 | 0.1% |
| Hancock | 44 | 0.1% | Morgan | 131 | 0.3% | | | |
| Hardin | 17 | 0.0% | Moultrie | 30 | 0.1% | Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

This section provides information about the prison population on June 30, 2011, by gender, age group, race, marital status, number of children, birthplace, offense class, sex offender, veteran status, and commitment information. At the end of FY2011, there were 48,978 offenders in custody. The FY2011 average offender daily population was 48,441.

The majority of the Illinois Department of Corrections offender population is comprised of male offenders. Female offenders made up 5.9% at the end of the fiscal year, with male offenders comprising 94.1%

| Gender | Num- | Per- |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Male | 46,102 | 94.1% |
| Female | 2,876 | 5.9% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

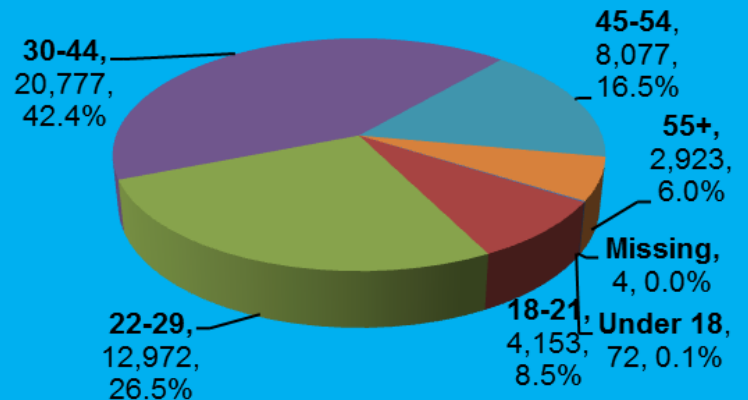
**Prison Population by Gender
FY2011—48,978**



At the end of FY2011, the average prison population age was 36.1 years old. The largest percentage of the offender population fell in the 30-44 age group, followed by the 22-29 age group.

| Age | Number | Percent |
|----------|--------|---------|
| Under 18 | 72 | 0.1% |
| 18 - 21 | 4,153 | 8.5% |
| 22-29 | 12,972 | 26.5% |
| 30-44 | 20,777 | 42.4% |
| 45-54 | 8,077 | 16.5% |
| 55+ | 2,923 | 6.0% |
| Missing | 4 | 0.0% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

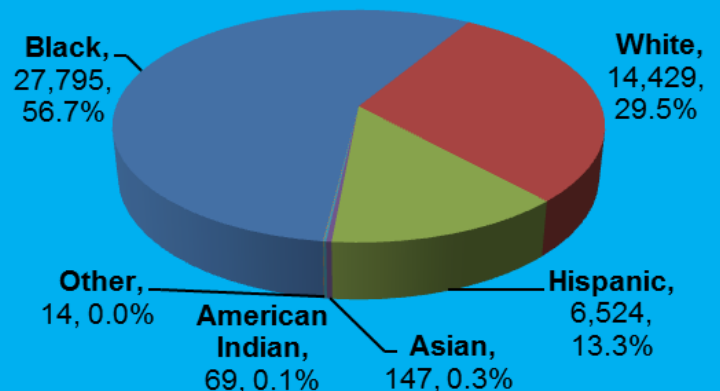
**Prison Population by Age Group
FY2011—48,978**



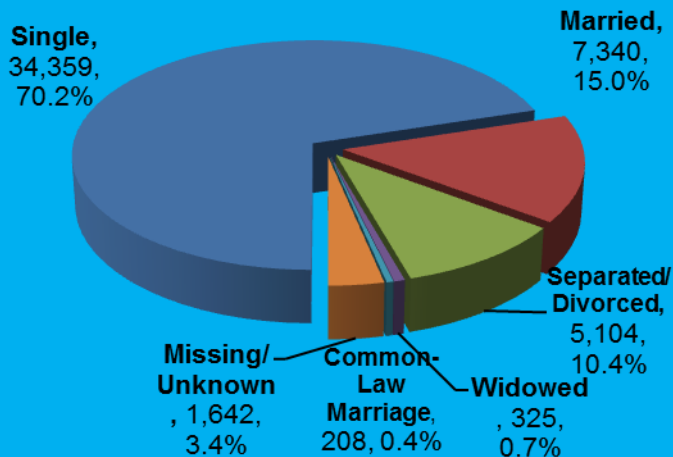
The race comprising the largest percent of the offender population was black, which made up 56.7% of the offender population, followed by white, which comprised 29.5%.

| Race | Num- | Per- |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
| Black | 27,795 | 56.7% |
| White | 14,429 | 29.5% |
| Hispanic | 6,524 | 13.3% |
| Asian | 147 | 0.3% |
| American In- Other | 69 14 | 0.1% 0.0% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

**Prison Population by Race
FY2011—48,978**



**Prison Population by Marital Status*
FY2011—48,978**

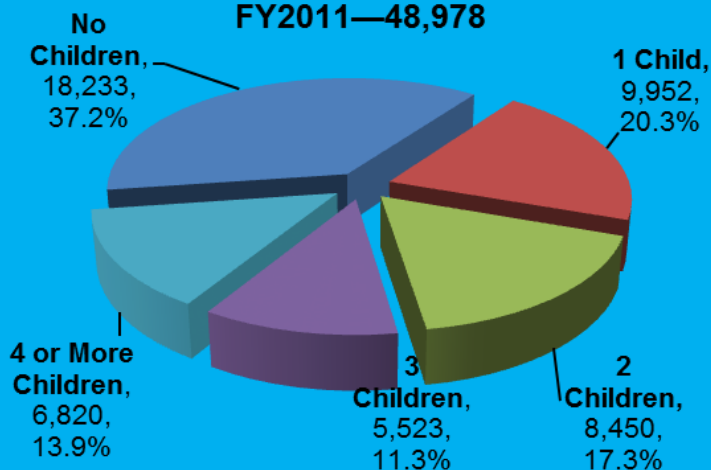


About 70% of offenders self-reported at time of admission that they were single. 15% of offenders reported they were married, 10.4% reported they were separated or divorced, 0.7% reported they were widowed, and 1.4% reported they had common-law marriage.

| Marital Status* | Number | Percent |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Single | 34,359 | 70.2% |
| Married | 7,340 | 15.0% |
| Separated/Divorced | 5,104 | 10.4% |
| Widowed | 325 | 0.7% |
| Common-Law Marriage | 208 | 0.4% |
| Missing/Unknown | 1,642 | 3.4% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

* Marital Status is self-reported by offender at admission

Prison Population by Number of Children
FY2011—48,978**

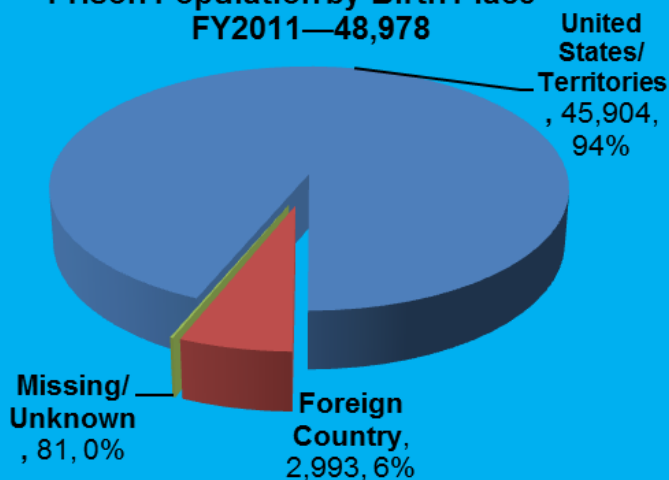


Nearly 63% of offenders self-reported they have 1 or more children during admission. Approximately 37% self-reported they have no children.

| Number of Children ** | Number | Percent |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| No Children | 18,233 | 37.2% |
| 1 Child | 9,952 | 20.3% |
| 2 Children | 8,450 | 17.3% |
| 3 Children | 5,523 | 11.3% |
| 4 or More Children | 6,820 | 13.9% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

**Number of children is self-reported by the offender at admission.

Prison Population by Birth Place*
FY2011—48,978**



Approximately 94.7% of offenders self-reported they were born in the United States or territories. About 6.1% reported they were born in a foreign country.

| Birth Place*** | Number | Percent |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| United States/ | 45,904 | 93.7% |
| Foreign Country | 2,993 | 6.1% |
| Missing/Unknown | 81 | 0.2% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

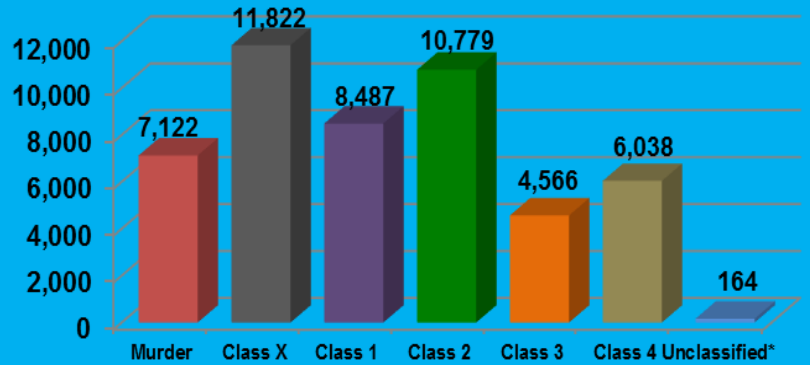
**** Birth place is self-reported by the offender at admission. Please note, birth place does not indicate citizenship.

The offender commitment offense class comprising the largest percent of the offender population was Class X (24.1%), followed by Class 2 (22.0%).

| Offense Class | Number | Percent |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Murder | 7,122 | 14.5% |
| Class X | 11,822 | 24.1% |
| Class 1 | 8,487 | 17.3% |
| Class 2 | 10,779 | 22.0% |
| Class 3 | 4,566 | 9.3% |
| Class 4 | 6,038 | 12.3% |
| Unclassified* | 164 | 0.3% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

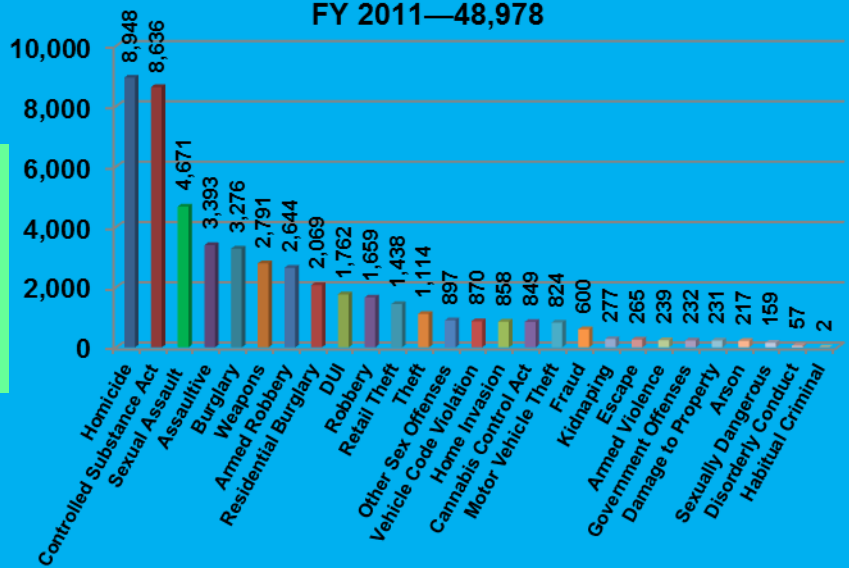
*Unclassified cases include Sexually Dangerous Persons and contempt of court.

Prison Population by Offense Class
FY2011—48,978

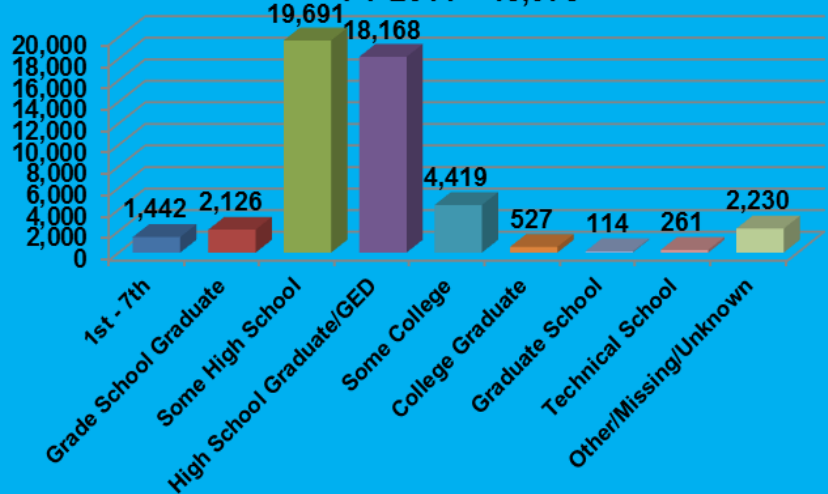


The offender commitment offense category comprising the largest percent of the offense at the end of FY2011 population was Homicide (18.3%), with the second largest percent being Controlled Substance Act (17.6%).

Prison Population by Offense Category
FY 2011—48,978



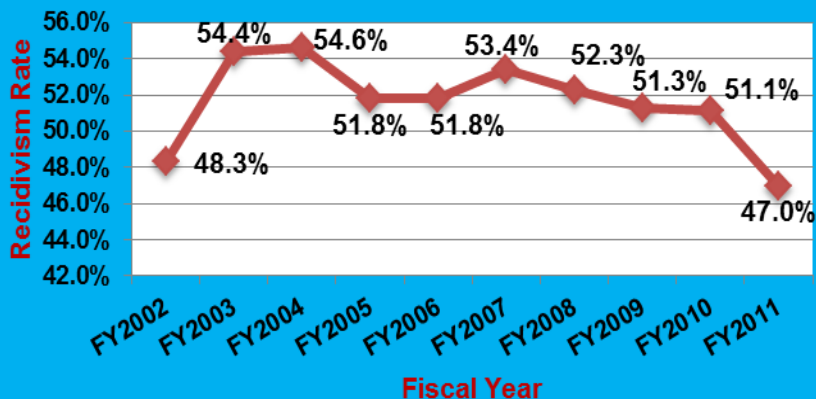
Prison Population by Education Level
Highest Grade Completed**
FY 2011—48,978



This chart provides information about the prison population by highest grade of school completed. This information is self-reported by offenders at time of admission. Over 47% of offenders reported they completed high school, obtained a GED, or have additional education beyond high school. About 40% of offenders reported they have completed some high school.

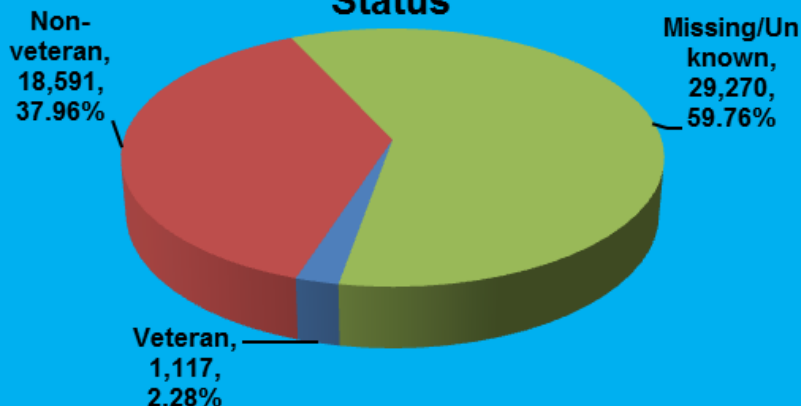
**Education level is self-reported by the offender at admission.

Percentage of Adults Re-Incarcerated within Three Years of Release



The recidivism rate is the percentage of adults re-incarcerated within three years of release. The Illinois Department of Corrections' recidivism rate for FY2011 is 47.0%, which was derived using FY2008 offender exit data. This is a 10-year low for the department.

Prison Population by Veteran Status***



Approximately 2.28% of offenders were verified veterans, 37.96% were non-veterans, and for more than 50% of the offender population the status was missing or unknown due to the verification process.

***Veteran status is self-reported by the offender at admission. For those that declare as a veteran, the status is verified; but the status may not be quickly determined, so the figure is underreported.

Sex Offenders are defined as either having to officially register according to statute or as having any sex offense conviction noted on mittimus (sentencing order).

| Sex Offender | Num- | Percent |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Yes | 7,792 | 15.9% |
| No | 41,186 | 84.1% |
| Total | 48,978 | 100.0% |

FACILITY CHARACTERISTICS

| Institutions ¹ | Security Level | County | Year Opened | Gender | June 30, 2011 Population | FY11 Expenditures ² | Average Daily FY11 Population | Per Capita ³ |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Big Muddy River Correctional Center | 3 | Jefferson | 1993 | male | 1,921 | \$30,956,656.53 | 1,905 | \$16,250 |
| Centralia Correctional Center | 4 | Clinton | 1980 | male | 1,555 | \$31,379,764.87 | 1,542 | \$20,350 |
| Crossroads Adult Transition Center | 8 | Cook | 1983 | male | 326 | \$6,891,000.00 | 326 | \$21,138 |
| Danville Correctional Center | 3 | Vermilion | 1985 | male | 1,834 | \$28,836,956.28 | 1,824 | \$15,810 |
| Decatur Adult Transition Center | 8 | Macon | 1979 | male | 112 | \$2,431,088.16 | 109 | \$22,304 |
| Decatur Correctional Center | 4 | Macon | 2000 | female | 679 | \$19,607,304.11 | 658 | \$29,798 |
| Dixon Correctional Center | multi | | | | 2,318 | \$55,828,832.38 | 2,259 | \$24,714 |
| <i>Level 3 facility</i> | 3 | Lee | 1983 | male | 1,787 | | | |
| <i>Dixon Psychiatric Unit</i> | 1 | Lee | 1997 | male | 181 | | | |
| <i>Dixon Special Treatment Center</i> | 3 | Lee | 1983 | male | 350 | | | |
| Dwight Correctional Center | multi | | | | 1,014 | \$37,281,081.53 | 1,078 | \$34,584 |
| <i>Level 1 facility</i> | 1 | Livingston | 1930 | female | 731 | | | |
| <i>Reception and Classification Center</i> | 1 | Livingston | 1997 | female | 283 | | | |
| East Moline Correctional Center | multi | | | | 1,232 | \$25,502,586.75 | 1,214 | \$21,007 |
| <i>Level 6 facility</i> | 6 | Rock Island | 1980 | male | 1,140 | | | |
| <i>Work Camp (East Moline)</i> | 7 | Rock Island | 1980 | male | 92 | | | |
| Fox Valley Adult Transition Center | 8 | Kane | 1972 | female | 128 | \$1,913,661.26 | 125 | \$15,309 |
| Graham Correctional Center | 4 | | | | 1,924 | \$39,699,160.02 | 1,915 | \$20,731 |
| <i>Level 4 facility</i> | 4 | Montgomery | 1980 | male | 1,534 | | | |
| <i>Reception and Classification Center</i> | 4 | Montgomery | 1997 | male | 390 | | | |
| Hill Correctional Center | 2 | Knox | 1986 | male | 1,841 | \$30,042,587.37 | 1,825 | \$16,462 |
| Illinois River Correctional Center | 3 | Fulton | 1989 | male | 2,072 | \$32,572,120.27 | 2,069 | \$15,743 |
| Jacksonville Correctional Center | multi | | | | 1,598 | \$35,499,831.31 | 1,600 | \$22,187 |
| <i>Level 5 facility</i> | 5 | Morgan | 1984 | male | 1,009 | | | |
| <i>Work Camp (Pittsfield)</i> | 7 | Pike | 1996 | male | 391 | | | |
| <i>Work Camp (Greene County)</i> | 7 | Greene | 1993 | male | 198 | | | |
| Lawrence Correctional Center | 2 | Lawrence | 2001 | male | 2,333 | \$38,897,561.86 | 2,332 | \$16,680 |
| Lincoln Correctional Center | 4 | Logan | 1984 | female | 1,006 | \$22,500,667.75 | 999 | \$22,523 |
| Logan Correctional Center | 4 | Logan | 1978 | male | 1,976 | \$31,483,402.48 | 1,957 | \$16,088 |
| Menard Correctional Center | multi | | | | 3,613 | \$70,832,885.24 | 3,573 | \$19,824 |
| <i>Level 1 facility</i> | 1 | Randolph | 1878 | male | 3,108 | | | |
| <i>Reception and Classification Center</i> | 1 | Randolph | 2003 | male | 74 | | | |
| <i>Medium-Security Unit (Menard)</i> | 3 | Randolph | 1996 | male | 431 | | | |
| North Lawndale Adult Transition Center | 8 | Cook | 2000 | male | 196 | \$4,885,100.00 | 197 | \$24,797 |
| Peoria Adult Transition Center | 8 | Peoria | 1972 | male | 197 | \$3,614,918.88 | 193 | \$18,730 |
| Pinckneyville Correctional Center | multi | | | | 2,488 | \$42,475,003.50 | 2,439 | \$17,415 |
| <i>Level 2 facility</i> | 2 | Perry | 1998 | male | 2,294 | | | |
| <i>Impact Incarceration Program (DuQuoin)</i> | 7 | Perry | 1994 | male | 194 | | | |
| Pontiac Correctional Center | multi | | | | 1,705 | \$53,232,275.93 | 1,700 | \$31,313 |
| <i>Level 1 facility</i> | 1 | Livingston | 1871 | male | 1,155 | | | |
| <i>Mental Health Unit</i> | 1 | Livingston | 2001 | male | 60 | | | |
| <i>Medium-Security Unit (Pontiac)</i> | 3 | Livingston | 1937 | male | 490 | | | |
| Robinson Correctional Center | 5 | Crawford | 1991 | male | 1,210 | \$23,468,880.74 | 1,207 | \$19,444 |

| Institutions ¹ | Security Level | County | Year Opened | Gender | June 30, 2011 Population | FY11 Expenditures ² | Average Daily FY11 Population | Per Capita ³ |
|---|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Shawnee Correctional Center | multi | | | | 2,050 | \$32,950,954.44 | 2,026 | \$16,264 |
| Level 3 facility | 3 | Johnson | 1984 | male | 1,855 | | | |
| Work Camp (Hardin County) | 7 | Hardin | 1980 | male | 195 | | | |
| Sheridan Correctional Center | 4 | LaSalle | 1973 | male | 1,647 | \$46,719,841.98 | 1,586 | \$29,458 |
| Southern Illinois Adult Transition Center | 8 | Jackson | 1970 | male | 63 | \$1,458,895.11 | 62 | \$23,531 |
| Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center | multi | | | | 693 | \$28,325,532.37 | 686 | \$41,291 |
| Level 6 facility | 6 | St. Clair | 1995 | male | 604 | | | |
| Work Camp (Southwestern Illinois) | 7 | St. Clair | 1995 | male | 89 | | | |
| Stateville Correctional Center | multi | | | | 3,725 | \$104,193,537.04 | 3,609 | \$28,870 |
| Level 1 facility | 1 | Will | 1925 | male | 1,601 | | | |
| Reception and Classification Center | 1 | Will | 2004 | male | 1,935 | | | |
| Minimum-Security Unit (Stateville) | 7 | Will | 2003 | male | 189 | | | |
| Tamms Correctional Center | multi | | | | 396 | \$26,116,520.24 | 403 | \$64,805 |
| Closed Maximum-Security Unit | 1 | Alexander | 1998 | male | 199 | | | |
| Minimum-Security Unit (Tamms) | 7 | Alexander | 1995 | male | 197 | | | |
| Taylorville Correctional Center | 5 | Christian | 1990 | male | 1,197 | \$23,749,685.64 | 1,200 | \$19,791 |
| Vandalia Correctional Center | multi | | | | 1,740 | \$31,886,019.86 | 1,711 | \$18,636 |
| Level 6 facility | 6 | Fayette | 1921 | male | 1,343 | | | |
| Work Camp (Vandalia) | 7 | Fayette | 1996 | male | 397 | | | |
| Vienna Correctional Center | multi | | | | 1,895 | \$32,132,982.39 | 1,815 | \$17,704 |
| Level 6 facility | 6 | Johnson | 1965 | male | 1,636 | | | |
| Impact Incarceration Program (Dixon Springs) | 7 | Pope | 1990 | male | 226 | | | |
| Impact Incarceration Program (Dixon Springs) | 7 | Pope | 1990 | female | 33 | | | |
| Western Illinois Correctional Center | multi | | | | 2,073 | \$34,424,178.34 | 2,080 | \$16,550 |
| Level 2 facility | 2 | Brown | 1989 | male | 1,927 | | | |
| Work Camp (Clayton) | 7 | Adams | 1993 | male | 146 | | | |
| West Side Adult Transition Center | 8 | Cook | 1993 | male | 185 | \$6,545,715.43 | 180 | \$36,365 |
| FACILITY TOTALS (includes Adult Institutions and Adult Transition Centers) | | | | | 48,942 | \$1,038,337,190.06 | 48,404 | \$21,451 |
| DEPARTMENT TOTALS (including Federal, Other State's inmates, Institution Electronic Detention, Women's Treatment Center) | | | | | 48,978 | | 48,441 | |

¹ Historical intra-institution comparisons are affected by how the functional use of the institution has changed over time (i.e., population may have housed juveniles or a different gender, primary role of the facility regarding program services has been altered, etc.)

² Expenditures among satellite facilities cannot be extracted from parent facilities for a host of reasons as administrative, dietary, medical, staffing, services costs, etc. are shared. Also, the expenditures here only include correctional facilities; some expenditures such as parole, general office, shared services, etc. are not included. The FY11 General Revenue Fund expenditures for the Department of Corrections were \$1,270,998,235.91.

³ Per capita costs are calculated as expenditures divided by average daily population. For the same reasons listed in footnote #1, intra- and inter-institution comparisons are affected. Further, per capita costs are a function of economies of scale which further limits an objective comparison between correctional sites; especially higher security level sites or sites with a small number of inmates.



Hot Topics Workshops

Special workshops designed to assist offenders with issues concerning reentry, life skills, mental, physical, social or psychological well-being and coping skills. Counseling staff is responsible for organizing these events. Every facility is asked to provide at least one a month. Hot topics frequently are provided by outside speakers from various agencies and social service providers, counseling staff, mental health staff, medical staff and volunteers.

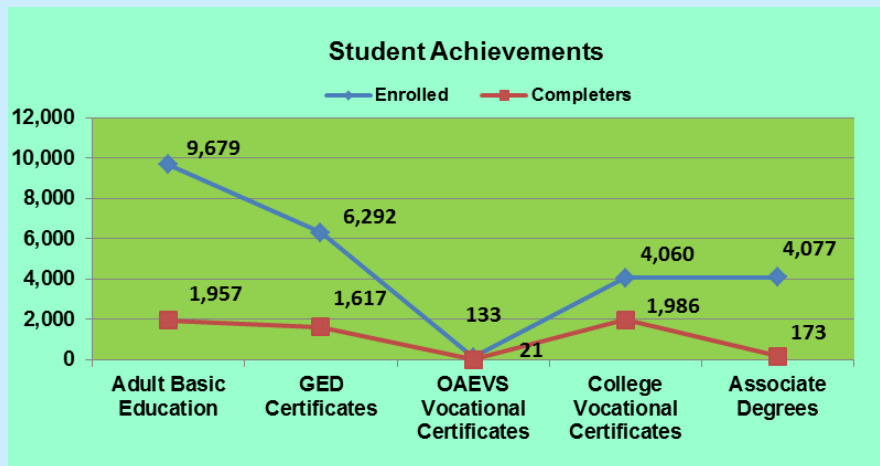
**Programs and Services
Adult Education and Vocational Services**

The mission of the Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services (OAEVS) is to enhance the quality and scope of education for offenders within the Illinois Department of Corrections consistent with age, commitments, and sentence by ensuring that state and federal resources are appropriately used in aiding committed persons to restore themselves to constructive and law-abiding lives in the community.

During FY2011, 24,241 offender students were served state-wide. Programs offered included: Adult Basic Education, GED certificate programs, vocational certifications, college vocational certificates, associate degrees, and the Statewide Partnership to Increase Safety Through Employment (SPISE).

The Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program provides basic skill instruction, such as math, reading and life skills, to those who function below the 6th grade level. The GED Program provides skill instruction for the GED test as well as life skills. GED students are those who function from a 6th grade level through 12th grade level and do not have a high school diploma or GED certificate. An associate degree can be obtained by earning 60 college credits through acceptable performance in college classes in the various disciplines. Vocational training through OAEVS is available for offenders who have not received a GED or high school diploma. Vocational training through local colleges is available for offenders to provide skill training in a wide range of occupations.

Offenders had a variety of other learning experiences available to them. In FY2011, 802 students received Illinois State Sanitation licenses. Others received Illinois barbering licenses, cosmetology licenses and also completed the Automotive Service Excellence Program, American Boarding Kennel Association Level I Pet Care Technician Program and received certification in dog training and dog grooming.



Medical Services

During FY2011, the Illinois Department of Corrections and the University of Illinois at Chicago partnered to launch a new Telemedicine Program designed to bring elaborate and sophisticated healthcare to offenders with HIV and Hepatitis C. This interagency pilot program was successfully rolled out at Danville, Lincoln and Robinson Correctional Centers, before it was expanded to all IDOC facilities to provide specialty care to the offenders with these complex diseases.

Each location has a screen along with medical instruments that are connected to the telemedicine unit at UIC. This allows the physician to listen to the heart and lungs and visually see any skin abnormalities from the UIC location. The equipment has a built-in camera so the offenders talk directly with the physician and discuss their disease process, medication and follow-up care. The center has a specialized stethoscope to use on the offenders being seen, which enables the physician at UIC to hear exactly what is being heard at the facility. The process is a new way for offenders to receive specialized care without having to leave the institution.

The program is saving money as it allows the IDOC to qualify for 340B pricing for the expensive drugs used to treat these conditions. There are some 475 HIV positive offenders benefitting and approximately 80 Hepatitis C positive offenders in treatment.



Mental Health Services

The mentally ill prison population continues to increase and totals nearly 20 percent of the total prison population. The department has implemented topic training sessions every other month for mental health professionals as well as implemented weekly multidisciplinary case conferences to staff with challenging patient cases. A slight increase also occurred in the number of mental health professionals providing services in most facilities.

Career Technology Program

Several of the correctional facilities have a Career Technology Program. This course is 120 hours of instruction, offering resume writing, job interviewing, financial planning, and more. The program allows students who qualify to receive Earned Good Conduct Credit (EGCC).

Incarcerated Veterans Transition Program

Illinois is one of five states participating in a Federal Pilot Program offered through the Department of Labor (DOL). This is an Incarcerated Veterans Transition Program, which will assess the strengths and needs of veteran offenders within 18 months of release. The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) veteran representatives go to facilities to conduct the assessments. The Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (IDVA) visit the facilities to bring veterans up to date on their benefits and to assist them with their verification of service. The verification of services is essential to them in obtaining various needs such as short-term housing, special employment programs and health services. Once the assessments have been completed, the IDES representatives will hold group classes to educate the offender veterans on how to obtain benefits and find steady employment.

The program is currently offered at 9 of our facilities: Danville, Dixon, East Moline, Shawnee, Logan, Southwestern, Taylorville and Vienna. There are 22 IDES veteran representatives presenting 12 workshops geared to training in how to:

- Write a resume.
- Survive an interview.
- Overcome the felony conviction.
- Dress for success.
- Obtain VA benefits.
- Apply for a job.
- Keep a job.
- Housing needs (only if there is a critical need).
- Where to find an IDES veteran representative and obtain assistance finding a job.

Parole School

Many IDOC facilities hold parole school at least once a month. This program is designed to provide offenders with specific information pertaining to release and parole. A presentation is normally performed by a field service representative and a local parole agent.

Illinois Correctional Industries

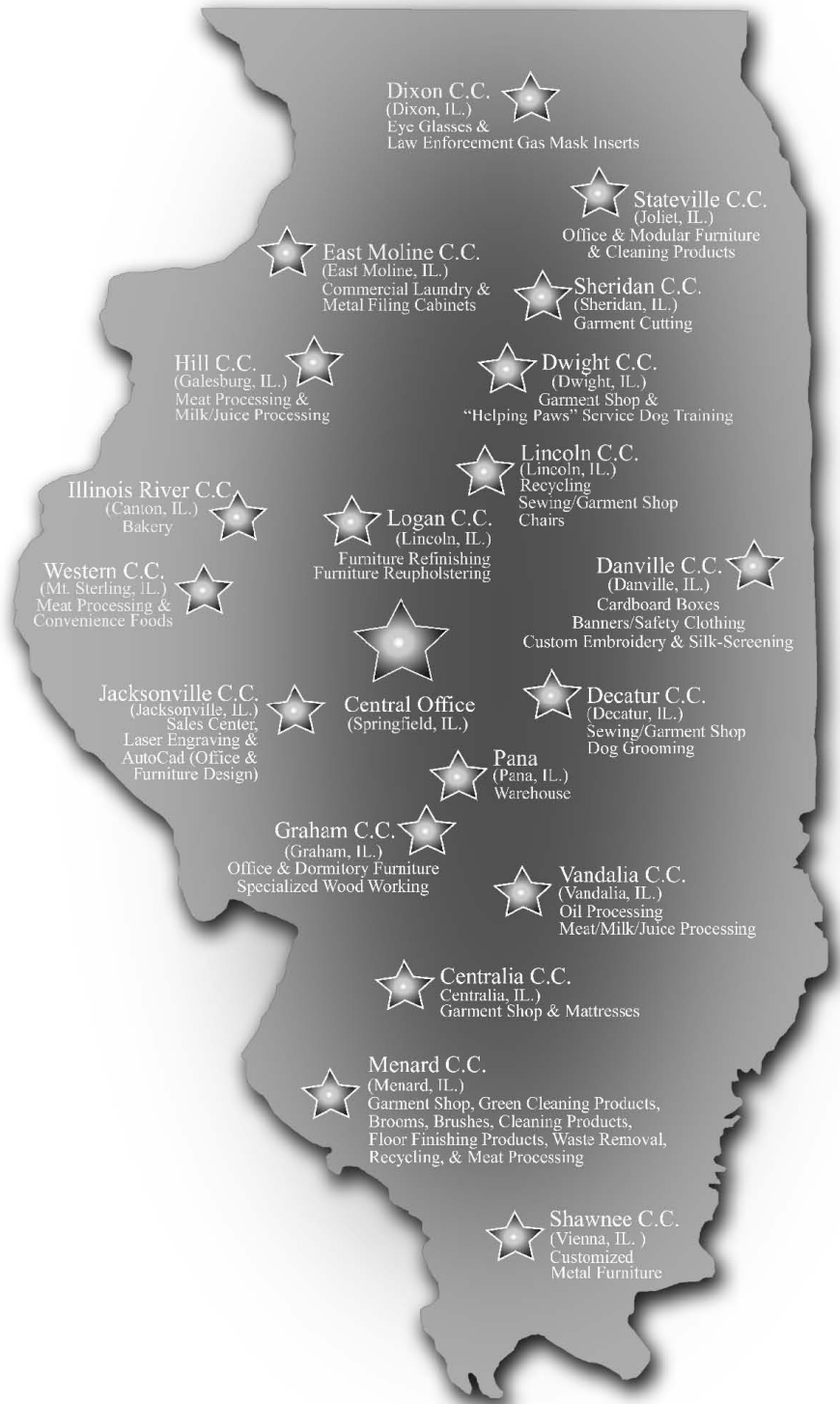
One of the major objectives of Illinois Department of Corrections and Illinois Correctional Industries is the successful reentry of offenders and the reduction of recidivism. The virtue of hard work is also present through work programs offered by Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI). Over 960 offenders are given the opportunity to improve their skills, develop work ethic and gain valuable work experience that can help them become successful citizens upon release.

ICI does not directly receive funding through General Revenue Fund (GRF); they are allowed a Spending Authority to support their operations. As a matter of fact, millions of ICI dollars through cost savings initiatives and increased sales have been returned to the GRF in past years. In essence, not only are ICI programs self sufficient, they also provide the offender population with a venue to actually “give back” to the tax payers of Illinois.

During the fiscal year ICI generated \$133,483.35 through sales of cardboard, cans, paper, plastic waste oil, and other recycled materials. ICI plans to continue expanding its recycling efforts in the future to create more sustainable facilities and expand recycling opportunities to some remote cities and counties that currently do not have recycling opportunities available to the public.

ICI sells goods that impact thousands of Illinois residents. For example, Western Illinois Correctional Industries meat processing program has been in operation for 19 years, producing and delivering finished meat products to all IDOC facilities, DHS facilities, and Veteran Homes throughout the State of Illinois. In FY2011, Western Correctional Industries produced approximately 3,703,000 pounds of meat and had approximately \$5,210,205 in sales.

There are 8 staff and 100 offenders who are trained and work within this Industries program. Each offender who works within Industries and leaves in good standing will be issued a certificate of completion to hopefully reduce an offender’s return to incarceration.



Crossroads ATC

The *Keeping It Real* program at Crossroads ATC has been in existence for over 10 years and provides select residents the opportunity to talk to community audiences. Initially, presentations were made to youth at schools, community organizations, and the juvenile court in an effort to deter kids from criminal activity. The program now includes presentations to neighborhood watch groups, police departments, and faith-based organizations. Requests have skyrocketed, and the program is now one of the most highly requested of its kind in the Chicago land area. It has become a model for helping youth make positive decisions in their lives and it provides communities with information to make them safer.

Decatur ATC

This year, as in past years, the offenders at Decatur ATC volunteered in the community. The offenders volunteer yearly for the festival at the Decatur Celebration and continue to support Decatur's Sparkle and Shine effort by maintaining a two-mile stretch of roadway, through the "Adopt a Spot" program. The offenders volunteer services to the Macon County Solid Waste paint-recycling program, the Decatur Women's Future Golf Classic held at Hickory Point Golf Course, the Decatur Park District, Macon County Fair, the Decatur Arts Council "Arts in the Park," the "Cruisin' Downtown" car show, Barbecue and Blues in the Park, and the Decatur Parole Office. Involvement with these projects helps residents to develop work and interpersonal skills to prepare for a successful transition into society.

Dixon Correctional Center

The Lifestyle Redirection Program is a 12-week program that addresses issues such as self-esteem; boundaries; men's roles; violence triggers; and trauma. The program has allowed many offenders to modify their behavior and thinking patterns. Since its inception, the Lifestyle Redirection Program has had 209 offenders complete the program. Offenders received certificates of completion in a graduation ceremony. Because of these programs many offenders are encouraged to become better fathers, husbands, and productive members in their communities.

Dwight Correctional Center

During FY2011, the facility developed a hospice adult care program. Hospice provides supportive assistance to those with failing physical and/or mental health. This program is the first of its kind in the Women and Family Services Division and the second in the State of Illinois. The program is designed to meet the individual unique needs by providing alternatives to pain and discomfort through physical, emotional and spiritual methods. The Hospice Program is facilitated by professional staff, the patient, their family and offender volunteer workers.



Graham Correctional Center

During FY2011, the facility had the honor of being presented with the Community Service Excellence Award for donations of several hundred pounds of produce grown on site at the facility to local food pantries in surrounding communities. Offenders learned how to farm three acres of land, where they grew garlic, onions, tomatoes, peppers, strawberries, and more. The produce was also used in dietary to supplement the meals served.

Hardin County Work Camp

Hardin County offenders planted and maintained a vegetable garden, which supplemented staff and offender dietary at the work camp and Shawnee Correctional Center. Excess vegetables were furnished to local senior citizen centers and nursing homes. The nursing homes distributed the items to senior citizens throughout the county. Fifteen fruits/vegetables were grown in the garden, including green beans, watermelon, cantaloupe, zucchini, onions, and sweet corn.

Pontiac Correctional Center

Pontiac Correctional Center constructed a satellite court room for Livingston County in the former Condemned Unit visiting room. The court room includes tables for the judge, court reporter, witnesses, prosecutor and defendant/counsel. The defendant table is equipped with a stool for the offender, which is fastened to the floor and includes padlocks to secure the offender to the stool, at both the waist chain and leg irons. All tables, with the exception of the judge's table, are fastened to the floor. This will reduce the transporting of offenders to and from the Livingston County Court House, thereby increasing safety and security of staff and civilians. Associated costs and lost man-hours will also be reduced.



Satellite Court Room at Pontiac Correctional Center

Illinois River Correctional Center

Basketball and softball leagues are institutional favorites as well as the ceramics program. The music program consists of four bands, which provide entertainment during the center's hosted events and individually scheduled concerts. Events include holiday programs, 5K-Runs, strongman competitions and Black History Month. Instruction regarding sports officiating, yoga, weight loss and exercise is also provided by the Leisure Time Services Department. Other programs include sign-shop, bocce ball, sand volleyball, table games and trivia.

Lawrence Correctional Center

The facility continued its focus on cardboard recycling efforts which resulted in removing 72.14 tons of cardboard from the facility's waste stream. This recycling program generated \$6,622.60 in revenue from the sale of cardboard and yielded a net reduction in trash removal cost of nearly \$2,700.00 for a total benefit of \$9,322.60 during FY2011.

Lincoln Correctional Center

During FY2011, the Women of Hope Unit was created. It is specifically designed to meet the individual need of the long-term offender by providing the offender with fundamental tools for self-development and preparation to be a positive role model and mentor for the other offender population in hope of creating a more harmonious and peaceful living environment at Lincoln Correctional Center.

Logan Correctional Center

TRAC (Taking Responsibility and Changing) is a 5-day a week program that helps new offenders gain insight into identifying their problems and thinking patterns and assists them in gaining resources to address their needs or issues. Within the past year, 1,088 offenders at Logan Correctional Center has graduated from this program

Menard Correctional Center

The Law Library commenced the electronic filing program in FY2011. This program covers the transmission of all communication to the court pertaining to both civil rights and habeas corpus cases and any other type of case filed by offenders. Implementation of this program is anticipated to reduce paper, stationary, copier supplies and postage expenses.

Peoria ATC

The ATC started an on-site Culinary Arts Program in July 2011, which was funded by Lakeland Community College at no cost to the department. Residents obtain their Safety and Sanitation license when they complete the program, as well as receive a food handler's certificate.

Pinckneyville Correctional Center

Pinckneyville implemented a recycling program during FY2011, which has resulted in a direct cost savings. In

garbage pickup costs alone, the facility is savings nearly \$3,000 dollars a month as a direct result of the implementation of the recycling program. This is a direct monetary benefit for the State of Illinois as well as a benefit to the environment.

Robinson Correctional Center

The Certified Associate Addictions Professional (CAAP) program began in December 2010 and provides offenders the opportunity to train and test for certification as an addictions professional. Each week offenders in the program go to a different wing within the facility and hold group sessions with offenders who wish to participate with a different topic.

Southern Illinois ATC

The ATC has provided residents the preparation and tools to obtain lucrative employment opportunities. Residents have been promoted and now function as managers and head chefs at various restaurants, foremen at construction companies, and crew leaders at factory worksites throughout southern Illinois. During FY2011, residents contributed more than \$113,400 in resident maintenance to the State of Illinois General Revenue fund, to pay back some of the costs associated with their incarceration. Residents also paid over \$22,000 in current and delinquent child support payments.

Tamms Correctional Center

In FY2011, Tamms Correctional Center was awarded accreditation from the American Correctional Association (ACA). Additionally, programming designed to prepare offenders for reentry into the general population included the introduction of GED testing. Four offenders completed preparatory classes and successfully completed testing to receive their GED certificates during the fiscal year.

Taylorville Correctional Center

Taylorville Correctional Center is one of eleven IDOC facilities that participates in building homes for Habitat for Humanity. The program at Taylorville Correctional Center began in 1997 in collaboration with Lakeland Community College, Habitat for Humanity and the IDOC. The program builds homes for six counties: Coles, Dewitt, Effingham, McLean, Moultrie and Sangamon. As of June 30, 2011, the Taylorville Construction Occupations class has built 176 Habitat for Humanity homes for central Illinois. Statewide there are 275 offenders involved in building homes for Habitat for Humanity.



Taylorville Construction Occupation class

Sheridan Correctional Center

Sheridan Correctional Center is a medium security program centric facility, totally dedicated to substance abuse treatment. When at capacity, it is one of the largest substance abuse treatment programs in the nation. In the Sheridan Correctional Center national model program, treatment interventions and access to other services are coordinated from the outset. WestCare Foundation collaborates with a cadre of service providers, the IDOC, and parole to affect community reintegration of returning offenders and improve public safety.

Recovering from addiction requires a wide range of social and psychological interventions to confront old behaviors and instill new ones. Sheridan Correctional Center applies clinical best practices and uses a modified therapeutic community model with cognitive self-change. Facility staff collaborate with other organizations to integrate job preparation programming, clinical reentry management services and community reintegration, including continuing care provided by community-based substance abuse treatment providers.

WestCare Foundation provides substance abuse programming using a three-phase Modified Therapeutic Community (TC) model of programming. Offenders are provided a wide range of social and psychological interventions to address a multitude of needs. The key to success of the TC model is the structured milieu in which the values of "Right Living" are constantly reinforced through immediate accountability for one's actions; confronting old, destructive behaviors and attitudes; learning and practicing new, pro-social behaviors and attitudes; and instilling personal responsibility and accountability through hard work and community participation.

This year, Sheridan implemented a multidisciplinary initial staffing process for offenders in the orientation phase of treatment. Sheridan brought the treatment provider together with medical, mental health, clinical services, and educators to identify the offender's sentencing offense and its circumstances; his criminal history; his severity of addiction; and any other prominent issues to adequately address treatment needs while in the program.

TASC (Treatment Alternative for Safe Communities) is currently contracted to provide pre-release and post release Clinical Reentry Management services for offenders. These services consist of orienting offenders to the process, assisting offenders in identifying and progressing through stages of change, assessing offender strengths, needs, abilities and preferences in service coordination, and identifying and referring offenders to community support systems.

The Safer Foundation is the largest community-based provider of employment for ex-offenders in the United States. Safer programs for offenders focus on how to overcome personal barriers and acquire the skills and habits necessary to prosper in the job market and the workforce. Safer provides a combination of classroom training in work relationships, job seeking, job keeping, job advancement and career planning. Offenders also have access to a computer lab used to assess their career interest and aptitudes as well as job tutorial programs, GED tutorials, cover letters, and résumés.

Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center

Since July 2010, Community Education Centers (CEC)/CiviGenics and TASC worked collaboratively to offer monthly guest speakers within the Correctional Recovery Program. TASC representatives visit SWICC on a rotating basis to provide presentations to designated treatment groups. Topics include, but were not limited to: motivational/inspiration, importance of aftercare placement, family values, personal experience, and other beneficial topics.

During the week of July 23, 2010, CEC implemented the inmate Pre-Release Assessment (IPASS). CEC utilizes this information approximately 120 days prior to the offender's release to assist in the planning process for each offender. The IPASS is designed by Texas Christian University to identify an appropriate level of aftercare treatment based on objective tools which are combined to generate the IPASS Risk Score. This score is derived from 3 separate objective surveys completed by the offender. The surveys are the DSII (TCU drug screen), the CRHS (Criminal History) and the ENG (client engagement scale from the Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment-CEST). The composite score is used to partially validate the level of treatment recommendation the client receives as he leaves SWICC. The IPASS score alone is not the only factor taken into consideration in making aftercare referrals.

The facility also offers a Certified Associated Addictions Professional (CAAP) Program to provide offenders with the opportunity to become Certified Associated Addictions Professionals by offering a quality training and educational program geared toward enhancing their personal recovery as well as their professional and clinical experience. The program meets all accreditation requirements as set for by the Illinois Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Professional Certification Association (IAODAPCA) and offers a minimum of 660 hours of instructional training hours inclusive of addiction education, practical experience and clinical supervision.



Parole Division

The Parole Division serves to address public safety and the reentry process. The division has initiated numerous programs and processes to reduce recidivism, address parolee risk to the community and provide numerous reentry services for ex-offenders. Parole provides a series of resources and graduated sanctions in a community-based setting to reduce recidivism. Part of this program involves the use of Halfway Back residential programs, Spotlight Reentry Centers, localized drug assessments and counseling referrals and an extensive network of job training and placement programs.

Day Reporting Centers

IDOC utilizes seven day reporting centers (DRC) that serve as resource centers and reentry hubs for persons under parole supervision in high-impact regions throughout the state who are vulnerable to drugs, crime, gangs, violence, unemployment, poverty and family dissolution. The centers are open 365 days a year and provide counseling, programs and services to support the parolee's transition into society. The centers include a highly structured program that offers an alternative sanction for non-violent parole violators. The agency's parole efforts also support the Sheridan Drug Prison and Reentry Program and the Meth Prison and Reentry Program at Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center, which are two prison-based therapeutic communities dedicated to providing drug treatment and reentry services for drug involved offenders.

IDOC utilizes seven day reporting centers

Domestic Issues and Orders of Protection Initiatives

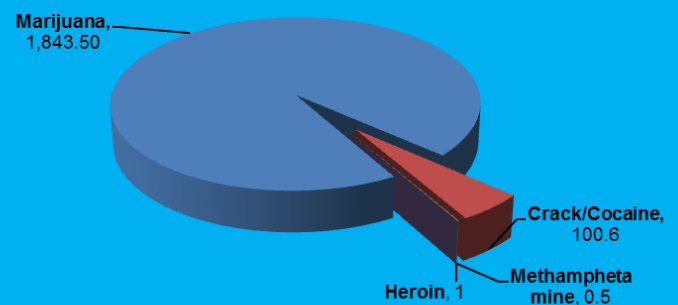
The Parole Division has initiated a comprehensive approach to the management of offenders charged and / or convicted of domestic violence crimes. Beginning with a statewide domestic violence curriculum for agents, adherence to orders of protection provisions and swift action when violations occur, the division continues to update efforts to provide protections for victims of domestic crimes. In addition, the division continues to work with Cook County and Illinois State Police to share information and build networks to ensure orders of protection are served and enforced.

Parole Police Compliance Checks

As part of the parole monitoring efforts, the Parole Division has increased the number of parole compliance check operations throughout the state. The early morning operations conducted throughout Illinois help to ensure parolees are complying with the requirements of their parole. IDOC agents partner with municipal, county, city, state and federal law enforcement agencies in conducting the operations. The Parole Division is committed to cooperative efforts with compliance checks, Project Safe Neighborhoods and other local law enforcement efforts.

Parole Police Compliance Checks conducted in FY2011 targeted 1,841 parolees, with 867 being drug tested and interviewed. 104 parolees were in possession of narcotics, betting 1,843.5 grams of marijuana, 1.0 gram of heroin, 100.6 grams of crack/cocaine, and 0.5 grams of methamphetamine. 41 parolees were in possession of weapons or ammunition, 30 were in possession of drug paraphernalia, and 1 was in possession of stolen property. There was a total of \$1,300 in cash recovered. These operations resulted in 221 warrants issued, and the filing of 80 new charges.

Narcotics Recovered During PPCC Operations in FY2011 (Grams)



A Summit of Hope

The Summit of Hope is a successful Illinois Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Public Health sanctioned program, each independently organized by individual communities throughout the state. It is an invitation only event to parolees; local State Parole and Federal Probation invite individuals under supervision to attend. During FY2011, 12 Summit of Hope events were held, servicing a total of 2,900 individuals on parole or probation.

These community expos brings local service providers together to provide a "one-stop" environment for invited parolees and probationers to obtain the necessary assistance to move past the barriers which may be preventing each individual from leading a successful life.

The mission of these events is to guide and assist parolees and probationers with available community services to ensure reintegration into the community while reducing recidivism. This approach is not only a time efficient way to reach a high-risk population, but it also provides added value by meeting the many needs of those who have just been released.

These individuals are trying to become productive members of their communities, and the services available to them will often be the difference between success and failure. The objective of each event is to give "Hope" to those who have lost it.

Numerous social service, government and faith based organizations lend a helping hand to assist participants to get back on the right track and stay there. Services that are offered include: state identification, counseling, food, clothing, shelter, child support services, primary health care referrals, screening for blood pressure, vision, HIV testing and care, veterans' information, Social Security Administration, employment services, and a variety of other social service agencies.

These events are completely reliant on the participation and generosity of the community to make each possible and are instrumental in helping to create safer communities. A crime-free life for the ex-offender translates to a safer community for everyone.



A Summit of Hope



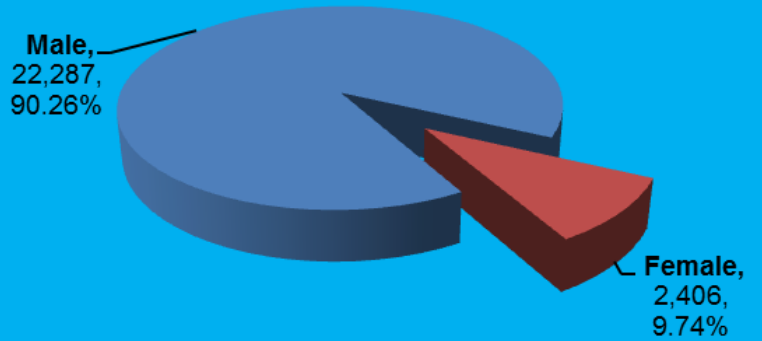
| FY 2011 Summit of Hope Location | Date | Number of Participants |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Decatur | 7/22/2010 | 376 |
| Mt. Vernon | 9/28/2010 | 89 |
| Rockford | 11/4/2010 | 168 |
| Marion | 11/9/2010 | 106 |
| Murphysboro | 1/11/2011 | 61 |
| East St. Louis | 1/27/2011 | 172 |
| Olney | 3/8/2011 | 107 |
| Alton | 3/22/2011 | 138 |
| Harrisburg | 4/12/2011 | 88 |
| Peoria | 5/10/2011 | 860 |
| Centralia | 6/15/2011 | 105 |
| Springfield | 6/28/2011 | 630 |
| TOTAL PARTICIPANTS | | 2900 |

This section provides information about the parolee population on June 30, 2011, by gender, age group, race, offense class, sex offender, and commitment information. At the end of FY2011, there were 24,693 parolees under the supervision of IDOC parole. The FY2011 average parolee daily population was 25,465

Male offenders account for the majority (90.26%) of the Illinois Department of Corrections parolee population. Female parolees comprised 9.74% at the end of FY2011.

| Gender | Number | Percent |
|--------|--------|---------|
| Male | 22,287 | 90.26% |
| Female | 2,406 | 9.74% |
| Total | 24,693 | 100.0% |

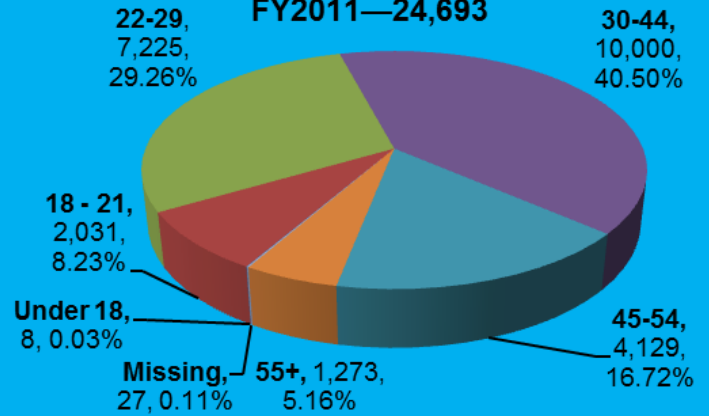
**Parolee Population by Gender
FY2011—24,693**



The average age of the parolee population was 35.7 years old at the end of FY2011. The age group comprising the largest percentage of the parolee population was 30-44 years, followed by 22-29 years.

| Age | Number | Percent |
|----------|--------|---------|
| Under 18 | 8 | 0.03% |
| 18 - 21 | 2,031 | 8.23% |
| 22-29 | 7,225 | 29.26% |
| 30-44 | 10,000 | 40.50% |
| 45-54 | 4,129 | 16.72% |
| 55+ | 1,273 | 5.16% |
| Missing | 27 | 0.11% |
| Total | 24,693 | 100.0% |

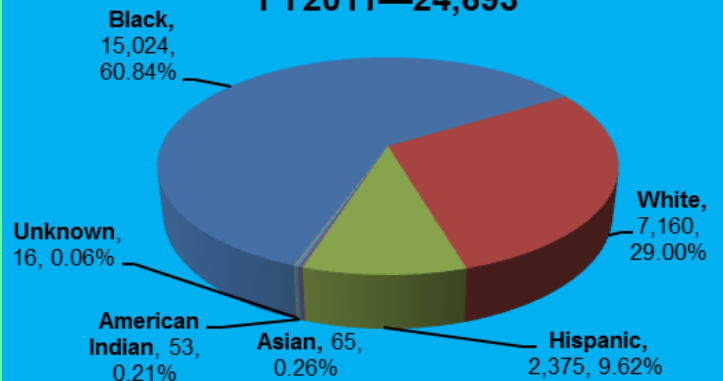
**Parolee Population by Age Group
FY2011—24,693**



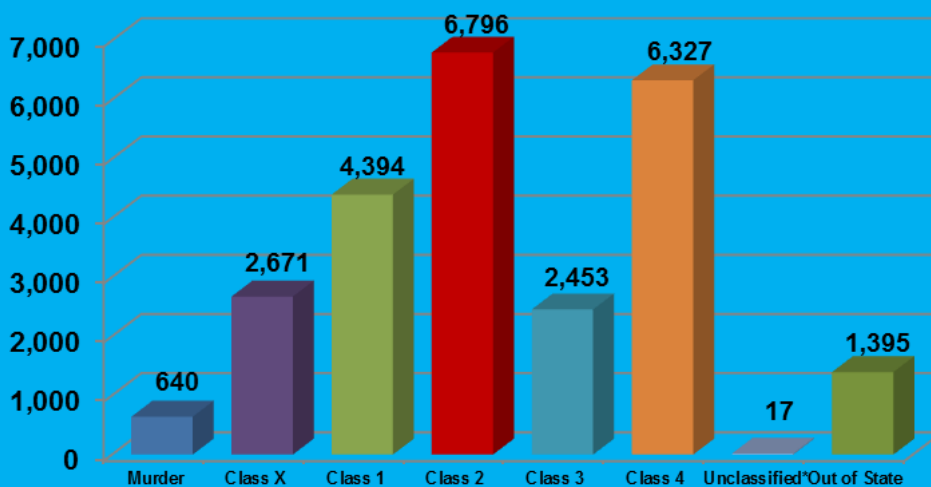
At the end of FY2011, the largest percentage of the parolee population was black (60.84%), followed by white (29%).

| Race | Number | Percent |
|-----------------|--------|---------|
| Black | 15,024 | 60.84% |
| White | 7,160 | 29.00% |
| Hispanic | 2,375 | 9.62% |
| Asian | 65 | 0.26% |
| American Indian | 53 | 0.21% |
| Unknown | 16 | 0.06% |
| Total | 24,693 | 100.0% |

**Parolee Population by Race
FY2011—24,693**



Parolee Population by Offense Class FY2011—24,693

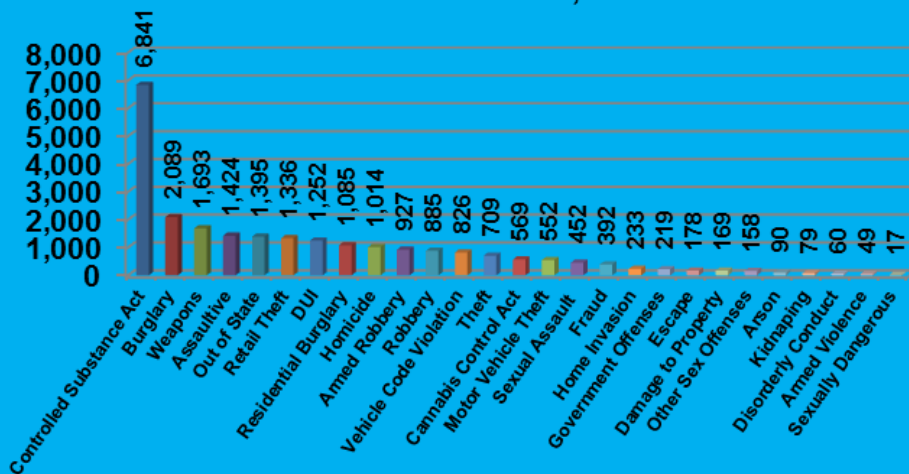


The parolee commitment offense class comprising the largest percent of the parolee population was Class 2 (27.5%), followed by Class 4 (25.6%).

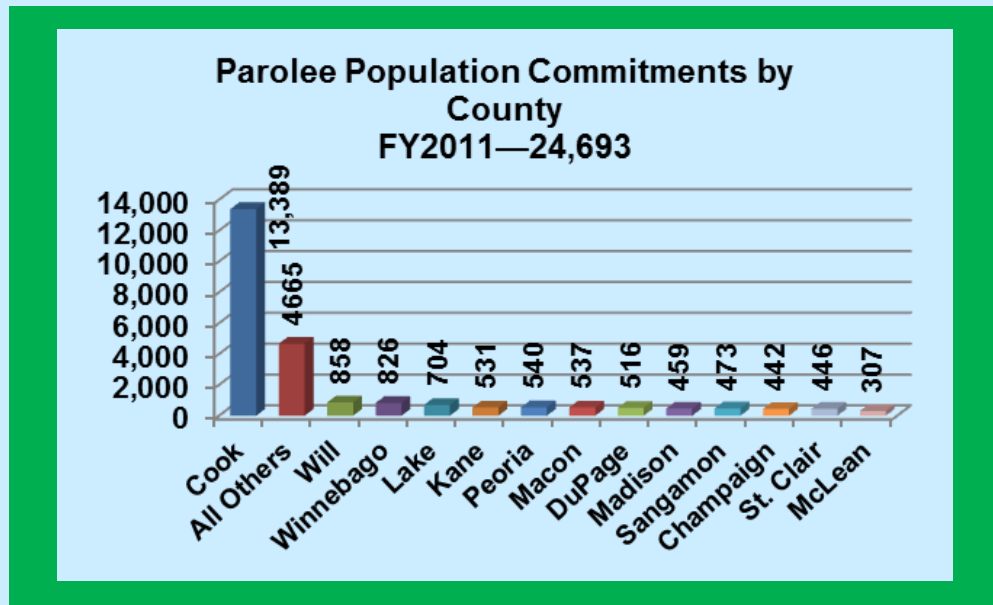
*Unclassified cases include Sexually Dangerous Persons and contempt of court.

| Offense Class | Number | Percent |
|---------------|--------|---------|
| Murder | 640 | 2.6% |
| Class X | 2,671 | 10.8% |
| Class 1 | 4,394 | 17.8% |
| Class 2 | 6,796 | 27.5% |
| Class 3 | 2,453 | 9.9% |
| Class 4 | 6,327 | 25.6% |
| Unclassified* | 17 | 0.1% |
| Out of State | 1,395 | 5.6% |
| Total | 24,693 | 100.0% |

Parolee Population by Offense FY2011—24,693



The parolee commitment offense category comprising the largest percent of the offense at the end of FY 2011 population was Controlled Substance Act (27.7%), with the second largest percent being Burglary (8.5%), and Weapons (6.9%) was the third largest percent.



| Committing County | Number | Percent | Committing County | Number | Percent | Committing County | Number | Percent |
|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| Adams | 118 | 0.5% | Henderson | 8 | 0.0% | Ogle | 38 | 0.2% |
| Alexander | 24 | 0.1% | Henry | 69 | 0.3% | Peoria | 540 | 2.2% |
| Bond | 28 | 0.1% | Iroquois | 45 | 0.2% | Perry | 22 | 0.1% |
| Boone | 46 | 0.2% | Jackson | 76 | 0.3% | Piatt | 15 | 0.1% |
| Brown | 10 | 0.0% | Jasper | 14 | 0.1% | Pike | 32 | 0.1% |
| Bureau | 43 | 0.2% | Jefferson | 81 | 0.3% | Pope | 4 | 0.0% |
| Calhoun | 3 | 0.0% | Jersey | 28 | 0.1% | Pulaski | 20 | 0.1% |
| Carroll | 10 | 0.0% | Jo Daviess | 9 | 0.0% | Putnam | 6 | 0.0% |
| Cass | 27 | 0.1% | Johnson | 17 | 0.1% | Randolph | 39 | 0.2% |
| Champaign | 442 | 1.8% | Kane | 531 | 2.2% | Richland | 33 | 0.1% |
| Christian | 53 | 0.2% | Kankakee | 336 | 1.4% | Rock Island | 183 | 0.7% |
| Clark | 25 | 0.1% | Kendall | 64 | 0.3% | St. Clair | 446 | 1.8% |
| Clay | 12 | 0.0% | Knox | 77 | 0.3% | Saline | 45 | 0.2% |
| Clinton | 36 | 0.1% | Lake | 704 | 2.9% | Sangamon | 473 | 1.9% |
| Coles | 103 | 0.4% | LaSalle | 205 | 0.8% | Schuyler | 155 | 0.6% |
| Cook | 13,389 | 54.2% | Lawrence | 21 | 0.1% | Scott | 2 | 0.0% |
| Crawford | 32 | 0.1% | Lee | 30 | 0.1% | Shelby | 27 | 0.1% |
| Cumberland | 13 | 0.1% | Livingston | 52 | 0.2% | Stark | 4 | 0.0% |
| DeKalb | 69 | 0.3% | Logan | 53 | 0.2% | Stephenson | 87 | 0.4% |
| DeWitt | 35 | 0.1% | McDonough | 30 | 0.1% | Tazewell | 200 | 0.8% |
| Douglas | 14 | 0.1% | McHenry | 150 | 0.6% | Union | 17 | 0.1% |
| DuPage | 516 | 2.1% | McLean | 307 | 1.2% | Vermilion | 197 | 0.8% |
| Edgar | 25 | 0.1% | Macon | 537 | 2.2% | Wabash | 9 | 0.0% |
| Edwards | 13 | 0.1% | Macoupin | 61 | 0.2% | Warren | 19 | 0.1% |
| Effingham | 32 | 0.1% | Madison | 459 | 1.9% | Washington | 15 | 0.1% |
| Fayette | 54 | 0.2% | Marion | 107 | 0.4% | Wayne | 25 | 0.1% |
| Ford | 20 | 0.1% | Marshall | 9 | 0.0% | White | 36 | 0.1% |
| Franklin | 75 | 0.3% | Mason | 27 | 0.1% | Whiteside | 97 | 0.4% |
| Fulton | 44 | 0.2% | Massac | 27 | 0.1% | Will | 858 | 3.5% |
| Gallatin | 8 | 0.0% | Menard | 13 | 0.1% | Williamson | 94 | 0.4% |
| Greene | 15 | 0.1% | Mercer | 19 | 0.1% | Winnebago | 826 | 3.3% |
| Grundy | 49 | 0.2% | Monroe | 14 | 0.1% | Woodford | 18 | 0.1% |
| Hamilton | 12 | 0.0% | Montgomery | 60 | 0.2% | Missing | 378 | 1.5% |
| Hancock | 19 | 0.1% | Morgan | 56 | 0.2% | | | |
| Hardin | 8 | 0.0% | Moultrie | 15 | 0.1% | Total | 24,693 | 100.0% |

Community Service

IDOC has a long history of helping hundreds of communities throughout Illinois, and the agency is proud to serve an important role in providing emergency assistance to communities in time of great need. The agency has work camp crews who provide thousands of hours annually toward community service projects and disaster-relief efforts. This system allows citizens to see inmates working and giving back to the community as well as seeing taxpayer dollars at work. Disaster-relief details teach inmates invaluable lessons by raising their self-esteem as they help people whose lives have been impacted by flooding or storms. Supporting communities through community projects provides inmates with a structured agenda that develops responsibility, self-discipline, self-respect and a good work ethic. Through these efforts, IDOC employees also build good rapport with communities, which are grateful for the department's services.

During March, April, May, June, and July 2011, in an effort to help the storm and flood recovery operations, offenders and staff provided emergency assistance to counties along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. During these five months, offenders logged more than 30,000 man-hours as offenders filled sandbags as well as provided emergency relief assistance. Inmate work crews worked in numerous counties across Illinois including: Alexander, Macoupin, Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Rock Island, Adams, Scott, Gallatin, White and Franklin.

For example, on March 7, 2011, inmates from Hardin County Work Camp helped install floodgates in the City of Rosiclare in Hardin County to protect the community from the cresting Ohio River. Eight inmates along with IDOC staff worked tirelessly to stop floodwaters from entering the community.



A tornado caused extensive damage to the City of Girard in Macoupin County on April 21, 2011. Crews from the Greene County Work Camp provided 41 crews, 45 staff, and 272 offenders during a 10-day clean-up operation of the city. During this effort, offenders logged 1,632 man-hours.

In an effort to help the storm and flood recovery operations, the Illinois Department of Corrections provided assistance to areas of southern Illinois on April 24, 2011, through the middle of May 2011. IDOC work crews, facilities and staff built and placed sandbags in hard hit areas to stop flood waters and clean up storm debris after devastating thunderstorms and tornadoes hit the southern portion of the state. More than 414 offenders from Tamms Minimum Security Unit, Du Quoin IIP, Dixon Springs IIP, Hardin County Work Camp, Menard Medium Security Unit and Vienna Correctional Center filled more than 468,000 sandbags and logged almost 30,000 man-hours in sandbagging and storm cleanup operations.

During the April and May 2011 flooding in Southern Illinois, the agency also sent over 280 life jackets from the Pittsfield Work Camp to personnel actively involved in the fight against flood waters. The agency assisted the Illinois National Guard Troops during the flood fighting mission by providing them laundry service.



Another example of offender work crews assisting communities was from June 29, 2011, to July 20, 2011, when offenders from the Clayton Work Camp and Pittsfield Work Camp provided cleanup assistance to the Adams County Villages of Clayton and Camp Point. These communities were affected by a windstorm, and a total of 65 crews, 70 staff, and 472 offenders assisted with this effort, logging 2,880 man-hours.

Investigations Unit

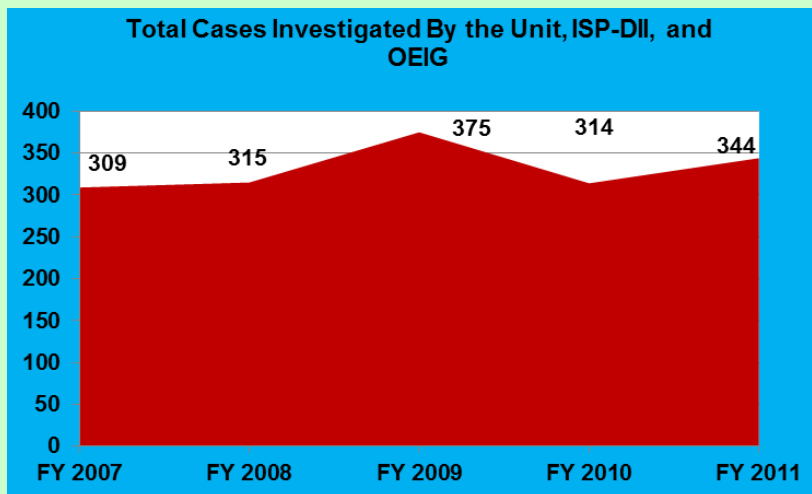
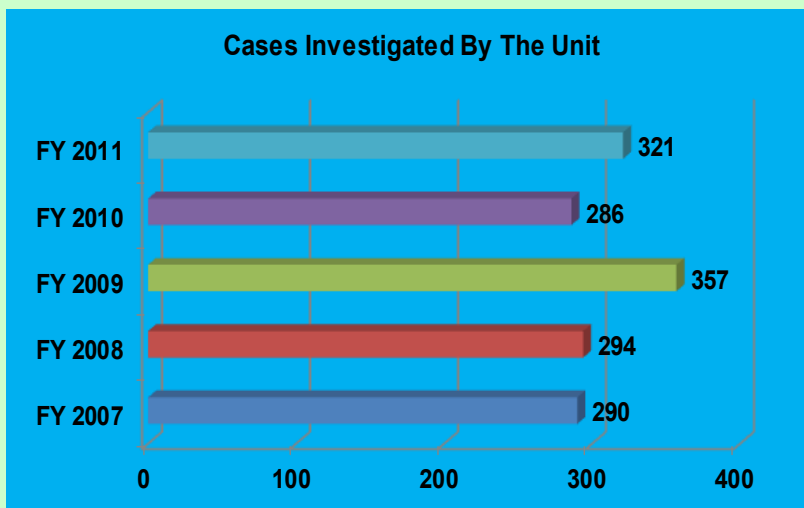
Operating as a branch within the Investigations and Intelligence Unit, the Investigations Unit (Unit) is charged with monitoring the integrity of the Illinois Department of Corrections. Maintaining integrity in public safety organizations is a dynamic process; wherein attempts are made to address, combat and prevent misconduct. The Unit serves as the central repository for policy complaints that are beyond the scope of institutional investigations for criminal complaints. It investigates charges of misconduct against Departmental employees.

Charges of a criminal nature by employees are investigated by the Unit in conjunction with the Illinois State Police, Division of Internal Investigation (DII). The Unit objectively and impartially conducts thorough and timely investigations in order to determine the validity of allegations and provides a basis for criminal prosecution and/or corrective administrative action. The Unit may provide assistance in or conduct its own investigation in complaints referred by the Office of Executive Inspector General (OEIG). The nature of OEIG complaints may include, but are not limited to: incidents of possible misconduct, malfeasance or violations of laws, rules or regulations by any officer, employee or appointee. The Unit is provided complete, unfettered access to all Department documents, facilities, staff, records and any other relevant information regarding complaints and special independent investigations. Due to the sensitive nature of the subject matter, strict confidentiality is imperative. All reports generated by the Unit are reviewed by supervisory staff and subsequently forwarded to the Chief of Investigations and Intelligence for final review and approval.

During FY2011, the Unit conducted 321 investigations, compared to 286 in FY 2010, a 9% increase. In FY2011, the Unit, Illinois State Police-DII (ISP-DII) and the Office of Executive Inspector General (OEIG) collectively opened 344 cases, compared to 314 in FY2010, an 8% increase.

Central Intelligence Unit

The Central Intelligence Unit (CIU) operates as a branch of the Investigations and Intelligence Unit, and is under the supervision of the director. In an attempt to eradicate gang activity from IDOC, the Illinois General Assembly authorized and mandated IDOC to develop an Intelligence Unit. It was designed to gather information about the offender Security Threat Group (STG) population, as well as monitor and prevent the proliferation of STG activity.



It is the policy of the department to provide a safe and secure environment for staff and offenders, and to ensure public safety. Typically, these goals are accomplished through standard security procedures. Heightened security threats created by STG activity require additional interdiction.

Since the formation of the CIU and the subsequent formation of the institutional intelligence units, the number of gang-related incidents within the department has declined dramatically. The CIU's proactive methods have helped curtail STG-related assaults. The CIU is used in emergency situations such as escapes, hostage situations, major disturbances and any other incident that would require intelligence resources. The CIU routinely identifies and tracks STG members and leaders, monitors incoming and outgoing offender mail, reviews and pre-approves offender job assignments, conducts intake and exit interviews, performs master file reviews, monitors offender telephone conversations, conducts cell and common area searches, and conducts covert investigations of staff and offender/parolee misconduct. The CIU also maintains mutual working relationships with outside law enforcement from local to national levels.

In addition to Parole Police Compliance Checks, CIU participated in Chicago's Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI) and Joliet SMART Policing Initiative during FY2011. Both are federal grant-funded programs designed to ensure that gang members on parole are adhering to conditions of release and are not actively participating in gang and/or criminal activity.

The CIU notifies affected law enforcement agencies whenever a convicted sex offender is discharged from IDOC custody. During FY2011, there were 610 notifications made.

The Unit participates in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). PSN is a nationwide commitment coordinated by the United States Attorney to reduce gun crime in America by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing those programs with additional tools necessary to be successful. Any parolee with a firearm conviction in his or her criminal history and is paroled in the Chicago Police Department's Districts 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 15 is required to attend the PSN Forums. In FY2011, 22 PSN forums convened with 532 parolee/probationer attendees.



36 pounds of marijuana recovered during a CAGI PPCC on 11/13/2010



.45 Caliber Auto recovered during a CAGI PPCC on 6/25/2011



Weapons, marijuana, and cash recovered during CAGI PPCC on 5/14/2011



.44 Magnum Used in Homicide recovered during CAGI PPCC 6/29/2011

Office of Performance Based Standards

The Office of Performance Based Standards (PBS) is required to conduct Performance Based (PB) audits at all adult correctional centers, adult transition centers, and parole regional offices annually in accordance with the established audit schedule/cycle. Prior to audit engagement, a 30-day notification to the chief administrative officer is required in an effort to ensure proper planning/preparation by the regional auditor and facility staff. Audits fundamentally consist of an initial entrance briefing by the regional auditor, CAO, facility administrators, internal audit control officer (IACO), and assigned staff. Upon completion of this meeting, the audit team conducts a safety sanitation inspection (tour) of the facility. The regional auditor/team leader and audit team evaluate expected standards and practices. Moreover, the regional auditor and audit team pay close attention to quality of life issues as well as conditions of confinement. Upon completion of the facility tour, the audit team reviews assigned core index policies. Relevant documentation concerning the review period is evaluated, general observations and staff/offender interviews are completed. Upon conclusion, an exit conference is conducted by the regional auditor in an effort to discuss the preliminary results and findings. Normally, the district executive staff (deputy director), facility CAO, administrative staff, and (IACO) participate in the exit conference. The chief of PBS oversees and monitors each exit conference.

Cumulative Agency Compliance (Percentages)

The FY2011 cumulative agency compliance tally was (93.30). The outcome resulted in an (11.6) increase in compliance performance as compared to FY2010 (81.7). The following compliance percentages represent each district’s cumulative compliance rating. The benchmark for meritorious audit recognition (MAR) was the achievement of (90-100) compliance. Of (37) PB audits conducted during FY2011, (28) MAR awards were issued. Moreover, the bar has been raised for FY2012 regarding MAR qualification. In order for a facility to receive a MAR award in FY2012, a score of (95.0) or above is required. Facilities designated on the “watch list” exhibited a noteworthy compliance regression when compared with the previous fiscal year compliance tally. Three facilities were assigned to the “watch list” (see charts). Follow-up status reviews may be assigned by the chief of PBS prior to the conclusion of a facility’s annual PB audit. It should be noted that (10) follow-up reviews were assigned during FY2011. The follow-up review process was significant in providing an accurate evaluation regarding the overall effectiveness (i.e., success) of each facility’s corrective action plan (CAP).

Northern—(93.1)

| Facility/Site | MAR Award | Watch List | FY11 | FY10 |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|
| Dixon | No | No | 89.00 | 91.00 |
| Illinois River | Yes | No | 94.00 | 92.00 |
| Pontiac | Yes | No | 100.00 | 96.00 |
| Sheridan | Yes | No | 93.00 | 100.00 |
| East Moline | No | No | 89.00 | 69.00 |
| Hill | No | No | 89.00 | 83.00 |
| Stateville | No | No | 85.00 | 87.00 |
| Crossroads ATC | Yes | No | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| North Lawndale ATC | Yes | No | 100.00 | 94.00 |
| Peoria ATC | Yes | No | 95.00 | 87.00 |
| West Side ATC | Yes | No | 90.00 | 86.00 |

Central—(93.0)

| Facility/Site | MAR Award | Watch List | FY11 | FY10 |
|---------------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|
| Logan | No | Yes | 80.00 | 92.00 |
| Southwestern | Yes | No | 100.00 | 96.00 |
| Taylorville | Yes | No | 100.00 | 96.00 |
| Vandalia | No | Yes | 82.00 | 100.00 |
| Danville | Yes | No | 94.00 | 87.00 |
| Jacksonville | Yes | No | 98.00 | 66.00 |
| Western | Yes | No | 98.00 | 96.00 |
| Graham | Yes | No | 90.00 | 62.00 |
| Decatur ATC | Yes | No | 95.00 | 99.00 |

Women/Family—(89.5)

| Facility/Site | MAR Award | Watch List | FY11 | FY10 |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-------|-------|
| Decatur | Yes | No | 93.00 | 96.00 |
| Lincoln | Yes | No | 90.00 | 83.00 |
| Dwight | No | No | 85.00 | 83.00 |
| Fox Valley ATC | Yes | No | 90.00 | 94.00 |

Southern—(98.30)

| Facility/Site | MAR Award | Watch List | FY11 | FY10 |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|
| Menard | Yes | No | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Robinson | Yes | No | 94.00 | 92.00 |
| Big Muddy River | Yes | No | 100.00 | 84.00 |
| Centralia | Yes | No | 100.00 | 74.00 |
| Lawrence | No | No | 89.00 | 83.00 |
| Pinckneyville | Yes | No | 100.00 | 83.00 |
| Shawnee | Yes | No | 100.00 | 74.00 |
| Tamms | Yes | No | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Vienna | Yes | No | 100.00 | 88.00 |
| Southern IL ATC | Yes | No | 100.00 | 94.00 |

Parole Division—(83.3)

| Facility/Site | MAR Award | Watch List | FY11 | FY10 |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------|------|
| Springfield | No | Yes | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| Aurora | Yes | No | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| East St. Louis | Yes | No | 100.00 | 0.00 |

Performance Based Audit Reporting

Upon completion of each PB audit, an exit summary is distributed (electronically) to the director, assistant director, chief of staff and other executive staff members with a need to know. PB audit reports are required for all facilities/sites on an annual basis. With regard to audit reports, upon final review and approval by the chief of PBS, reports are distributed to the CAO and executive staff. The corrective action plan (CAP) is required to be submitted to the chief of PBS within 30-days of the distributed audit report.

The Corrective Action Plan (CAP) requires a response for all reported deficiencies and is required to be submitted by or “on behalf of” the chief administrative officer (CAO). Where appropriate, corrective action should be initiated prior to receipt of the audit report. The CAP will be requested by the chief of PBS upon review/approval of the final PBA report (i.e., within 30 days). CAP reports shall include the following components in order to be acceptable; policy; statement of non-compliance/deficiency; personnel assigned corrective action (name/title); time frames for completion (due date); assignment of responsibility for follow-up (name/title and due date); and summary of assigned tasks and/or actions to correct the deficient condition(s).

If the CAP is determined to be “not acceptable,” a supplemental corrective action plan (SCAP) is required by the CAO. A follow-up may be assigned in order to determine if the (CAP) was effective in addressing reported deficiencies. In the event a follow-up has been assigned, an indication is provided on the initial post audit action report (PAAR) submitted by the chief of PBS. The regional auditor then conducts the assigned follow-up with a select group of auditors from the region. General observations and specific core index (subjects) are listed on the (PAAR) to ensure the assigned regional auditor focuses on those reported findings/deficiencies. Upon review of the follow-up appraisal, the chief of PBS distributes the (PAAR) to the respective CAO in reference to the “effectiveness” of the facility CAP. An indication that the annual PB audit has been concluded is provided as the process is successfully completed.

Final compliance tally statistics are routinely entered on Share Point for tracking purposes. Moreover, under section II of the audit report (for FY2012) will be an evaluation concerning the previous fiscal year CAP as it correlates to the current audit engagement. This section is designed to provide an abstract concerning the overall effectiveness of the CAO’s action plans from year to year.

In sum, regional auditors continue to provide regional technical support to geographically assigned facilities. These regional assignments are synonymous with current agency/district designations to ensure proper structural organization. (e.g., northern, central, southern).



Realizing you need to change the way you live your life happened to one offender who was sentenced to four years at Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC). This was his second incarceration in IDOC for selling drugs. He believed God was trying to bring him to his senses to change the way he lived his life when his sentence was plead down to four years, instead of 12 years, after he had received a bible in county jail. While he was at SWICC, he meticulously studied the word of God and took notes at every bible class. One day, a fellow inmate saw his notes from bible class, and suggested he write a book; this, coupled with the opportunity to preach in bible class, inspired him to start studying the bible more and more each day. While he was at SWICC, he obtained his minister's license. He was paroled to a half-way house, and once he was granted movement, he attended a Community Support Advisory Council (CSAC) Meeting. There he met two people who were IDOC success stories and inspired him, so he started volunteering with CSAC and at a local church he joined. He is now a Neighborhood Recovery Initiative case worker, and enjoys his job encouraging and helping returning citizens connect with community resources to reintegrate into the community. He also goes to the IYC-St. Charles to share his success story and inspire youth who are in intake to change their lives.

An offender was released from Sheridan Correctional Center on September 3, 2010, having served 54 months of a nine-year sentence for burglary. Over the years, he had become more and more wrapped up in a destructive lifestyle centered on drug and alcohol abuse. In Sheridan, he made a decision to turn his life around and break the vicious cycle of substance abuse and alcoholism. Initially, he was paroled to a halfway house on the west side of Chicago, but negative behaviors at that facility caused him to request relocation. Upon investigation by TASC and Parole, his reports were substantiated and he was allowed to live with his family. Shortly thereafter, he met with the retention specialist. Encouraged by his retention specialist, he completed his outpatient drug treatment with TASC and went to work for a Harvey-based manufacturing company. To help him get started, he was supplied with work clothing and was coached in his job behaviors. Throughout, he has remained a team player. He has finally tasted the fruits of clean and honest living and he says he has no desire to return to his old ways. Currently, he earns an hourly wage of \$19 an hour and as time goes by he no doubt will receive greater rewards. He has been steadily employed with this company since January 10, 2011, and with a little help and encouragement he will go far.

Prior to his incarceration he played semi-professional basketball, but a series of bad decisions landed him in the custody of the Illinois Department of Corrections at Vienna Correctional Center. At the facility, he was instrumental in beginning and facilitating the Men of Integrity Program, which continues today with more than 80 men in attendance each week. He was transferred to an adult transition facility in February 2011 and quickly secured employment as a marketing associate, working in downtown Chicago. He published his first book in June 2011, and second in August 2011. He made an arrangement with the publisher that his royalties from his book sales would be paid to the seven people he scammed out of several thousands of dollars, which had led to his incarceration. Since his release, he has not only been publishing books and advancing his marketing career, but also is a motivational speaker to groups of athletes and students, inspiring young men and women to put religion first in their lives, learn from their mistakes, make restitution to those you hurt in life, and allow God to turn your life around.

She had been paroled from Dwight Correctional Center since August 7, 2003, but in March 2010, she returned to Dwight on a 6-year sentence for aggravated battery. She was only at the facility for a few days when an incident happened in the Intake Unit that landed her in segregation for one year. She began a segregation incentive program with Warden Thompson on September 9, 2010, and during her segregation time worked on her interpersonal relationships, surrounded herself with positive people, read self-help books and met every goal that was set. She wrote a goal plan for herself, which eventually was published in the Dwight Correctional Center offender publication, *The Pathfinder*, to encourage other offenders to climb out of the bad situations they may find themselves in. This offender was released from segregation on March 29, 2011. After spending an entire year in segregation, she was ready to get involved in anything that was positive. Since then she has completed a marketing class in the Lakeland College Program as well as completed parenting, anger management and healthy relationships classes. She attended the Jobs Partnership course and is now a teacher's assistant. She plans to take a sanitation course and Lifestyle Redirection in the future. This offender has been granted three months restoration of good conduct credits and is working toward getting all of her revoked time back in order to go home on her original outdate in December 2012. This offender has been an inspiration to others and shares her story with them to inspire them, that they too can accomplish what she has done.

At the age of 48 with at least 10 previous incarcerations, this offender's time at Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center proved to be an eye opening and life changing experience. While incarcerated he participated in computer lab activities and began to work on passing the G.E.D. test. He was released on September 18, 2009. Concerned about returning to his old Chicago neighborhood and the activity that occurred there, he petitioned and was allowed to parole to suburban Elgin at a recovery facility.

Upon completing a mandatory initial period of outpatient treatments, he petitioned and was granted the right to relocate back to Chicago, to a site of his choosing. Since returning to Chicago, he has earned certifications in the hospitality industry. He has taken a hands-on approach to his personal recovery by regularly attending A.A. and N.A. meetings. Aside from his retention specialist at the south side office of the Safer Foundation Sheridan/SWICC Community Based Center, he almost exclusively relies on the counsel of his N.A. sponsor.

On January 7, 2010, he applied for a desk clerk position with a local real estate company. The company is one of many that handle the rental of numerous high rise units on Chicago's south side. Shortly thereafter, he was hired at a salary of \$9 an hour. Currently, he remains employed with the real estate company, anticipating a needed raise and a full benefits package. Furthermore, he continues with his G.E.D. studies. Safer Foundation has provided him with clothing, travel, and other miscellaneous expenses needed to get started with his job. Working as a liaison between the company and tenants, he has found ample opportunity to advance his computer skills.

He is clean and staying focused and praises the service he has received from his retention specialist and the Safer Foundation.

Finding your passion can help change your life. This time she had been sent to IDOC for possession of a controlled substance; this was her third incarceration with IDOC. She came to Lincoln Correctional Center for 13 months, and with her exposure to the Nail Technology class, she found the direction she needed to be successful in the community. She paroled in August 2011 and started training at a nail salon in Bloomington to receive her license. She is proud to be working at her first real job, rather than the way she lived prior to her time in IDOC. She even came back to Lincoln CC, while she was on parole to share her moving story with other offenders, and motivate them to continue with their studies and positive activities.

On December 8, 2010, this offender came to the North Lawndale Transitional Center. After he completed all the necessary programming to become eligible to find employment he met with the sector manager and was then referred to a car dealership where he was hired as a salesman on March 15, 2010. He quickly adapted to his new job and became one of their top sellers. He even was given the task of training all new sales people that came on board. This even included some of his fellow residents at North Lawndale Transitional Center. Under his guidance, all of these individuals have flourished and have become exceptional salesmen. The general manager of the dealership even sent an email to members of the facility stating how impressed he was with this resident's performance and he wished all his employees were just like this resident.

She was admitted to Dwight Correctional Center on August 8, 1999, for a 22 year sentence. When she was transferred to Lincoln Correctional Center she started taking advantage of programming opportunities such as life skills, bible clinic, lifestyle redirection, toastmasters, job preparedness, and anger management. She was paroled to Chicago on February 14, 2009, and was mandated by the Prisoner Review Board to attend anger management counseling, participate in the electronic detention program for the duration of her parole, and to refrain from victim contact. She immediately joined a local church where she began receiving community support. She was assessed for anger management counseling in March 2009 and began working at a temporary employment agency. During a monthly visit with her parole agent in April 2009, she expressed a desire to obtain permanent employment and requested assistance with her endeavors. She was referred to the Community Assistance Program (CAPS) and shortly was hired. The following month, she was placed at another employment site where she began working full time. She completed anger management counseling in January 2010, and later obtained employment with a handyman business due to her desire to start her own maintenance company and believed maintenance experience to be integral to this process. She submitted to 10 urinalysis test during her parole term all yielding negative results and did not incur any new arrest. She later joined another local parish where she attended service every Sunday, bible study classes, served on the prison ministry committee, and volunteered when needed as a custodian. Her family was supportive of her and assisted her and her children when needed. She got married, gave birth to a child, and was expecting another child when she discharged from parole. Due to her continued growth, progress, and successful reintegration into the community, a request was forwarded to the Prisoner Review Board by the supervising parole agent requesting she be removed from electronic detention, which was approved on May 11, 2011. She remained in compliance with her Mandatory Supervisory Release Agreement, maintained employment, and continued engaging in community programming. She successfully discharged from the mandatory supervisory release /parole on February 14, 2012.

GENERAL OFFICE217-558-2200
 1301 Concordia Court, P.O. Box 19277
 Springfield, IL 62794-9277

CHICAGO OFFICE.....312-814-3017
 James R. Thompson Center
 100 West Randolph, Chicago, IL 60601

ADULT CORRECTIONAL CENTERS

(1) **Big Muddy River CC**618-437-5300
 251 N. Illinois Highway 37, P.O. Box 1000 Ina, IL 62846

(2) **Centralia CC**618-533-4111
 9330 Shattuc Road , P.O. Box 1266, Centralia, IL
 62801

(3) **Danville CC**.....217-446-0441
 3820 East Main Street, Danville, IL 61834-4001

(4) **Decatur CC**217-877-0353
 2310 E. Mound Road, P.O. Box 3066 Decatur, IL 62524

(5) **Dixon CC**815-288-5561
 2600 North Brinton Avenue, Dixon, IL 61021

(6) **Dwight CC**815-584-2806
 23813 E. 3200 North Road, Dwight, IL 60420

(7) **East Moline CC**.....309-755-4511
 100 Hillcrest Road, East Moline, IL 61244

(7a) East Moline Work Camp309-755-4511
100 Hillcrest Road, East Moline, IL 61244

(8) **Graham CC**.....217-532-6961
 R.R. #1, Highway 185, P.O. Box 499, Hillsboro, IL
 62049

(9) **Hill CC**.....309-343-4212
 600 S. Linwood Rd., P.O. Box 1327, Galesburg, IL
 61401

(10) **Illinois River CC**309-647-7030
 Route 9 West, P.O. Box 999, Canton, IL 61520

(11) **Jacksonville CC**217-245-1481
 2268 East Morton Ave., Jacksonville, IL 62650

(11a) Greene County WC217-374-2177
P.O. Box C, Roodhouse, IL 62082

(11b) Pittsfield Work Camp.....217-285-2280
R.R. #2, P.O. Box 518, Pittsfield, IL 62363

(12) **Western Illinois CC**217-773-4441
 2500 Rt. 99 South, Mt. Sterling, IL 62353

(12a) Clayton WC.....217-894-6577
207 W. Morgan Street, Clayton, IL

(13) **Lawrence CC**618-936-2064
 10940 Lawrence Road, Sumner, IL 62466

(14) **Lincoln CC**.....217-735-5411
 1098 1350th Street, P.O. Box 549, Lincoln, IL 62656

(15) **Logan CC**.....217-735-5581
 1096 1350th Street, Box 1000, Lincoln, IL 62656

(16) **Menard CC**.....618-826-5071
 711 Kaskaskia Street, Menard, IL 62259

(17) **Pinckneyville CC**618-357-9722
 5835 State Route 154, Pinckneyville, IL 62274-3410

(17a) DuQuoin IIP618-542-5738
R.R. 1, P.O. Box 470, DuQuoin, IL 62832

(18) **Pontiac CC**.....815-842-2816
 700 West Lincoln Street, P.O. Box 99, Pontiac, IL
 61764

(19) **Robinson CC**618-546-5659
 13423 E. 1150th Ave., P.O. Box 1000, Robinson, IL
 62454

(20) **Vienna CC**.....618-658-8371
 6695 State, Rt. 146E, Vienna, IL 62995

(28a) Dixon Springs IIP618-949-3311
R. R. 2, Box 500, Golconda, IL 62938

(21) **Shawnee CC**618-658-8331
 6665 Rt. 146 East, Vienna, IL 62995

(21a) Hardin County WC618-289-3237
Box 99, Route 1, Cave-In-Rock, IL 62919

(22) **Sheridan CC**815-496-2181
 4017 E. 2603rd Road, Sheridan, IL 60551

(23) **Southwestern Illinois CC**618-394-2200
 950 Kingshighway St., Caller Serv. 50 E. St. Louis, IL
 62203

(23a) Southwestern Illinois WC.....618-394-2200
*950 Kingshighway Street, Caller Serv. 50 E. St.
 Louis, IL 62203*

(24) **Stateville CC**.....815-727-3607
 Rt. 53, P.O. Box 112, Joliet, IL 60434

(25) **Tamms CC**.....618-747-2042
 8500 Supermax Road, P.O. Box 400, Tamms, IL 62988

(25a) Tamms MSU.....618-747-2042
*8500 Supermax Rd., P.O. Box 400, Tamms, IL
 62988*

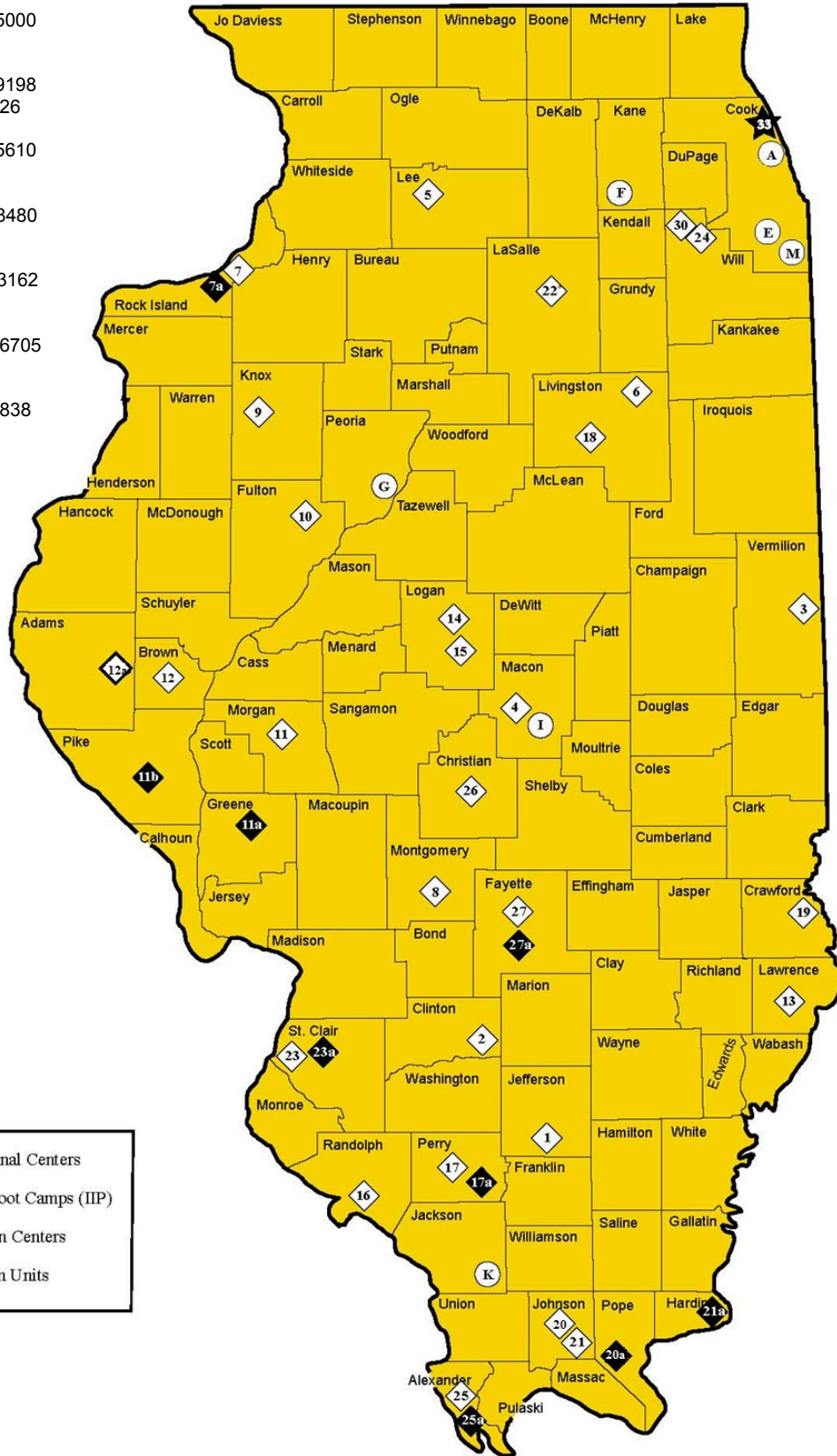
(26) **Taylorville CC**.....217-824-4004
 Rt. 29 South, P.O. Box 1000, Taylorville, IL 62568

(27) **Vandalia CC**618-283-4170
 Rt. 51 North, Box 500, Vandalia, IL 62471

(27a) Vandalia WC.....618-283-4170
Rt. 51 North, Box 500, Vandalia, IL 62471

ADULT TRANSITION CENTERS

- (A) **Crossroads ATC**.....773-533-5000
3210 W. Arthington, Chicago, IL 60624
- (I) **Decatur ATC**.....217-429-9198
2175 E. Pershing Road, Decatur, IL 62526
- (F) **Fox Valley ATC**.....630-897-5610
1329 North Lake St., Aurora, IL 60506
- (M) **North Lawndale ATC**.....773-638-8480
2839 West Fillmore, Chicago, IL 60612
- (G) **Peoria ATC**.....309-671-3162
607-613 Main Street, Peoria, IL 61602
- (K) **Southern Illinois ATC**.....618-457-6705
805 W. Freeman, Carbondale, IL 62901
- (E) **West Side ATC**.....312-633-3838
121 N. Campbell, Chicago, IL 60612



| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| | Adult Correctional Centers |
| | Work Camps/Boot Camps (IIP) |
| | Adult Transition Centers |
| | Special Program Units |

DISTRICT 1

Area North.....Administrative Office
Oakley Parole Office.....312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Larrabee North Parole Office.....312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Larrabee South Parole Office.....312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

West Grand North Parole Office.....312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

West Grand South Parole Office.....312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Area South.....Administrative Office
Chicago Heights Parole Office 708-709-3073
 1010 Dixie Hwy, Chicago Heights, IL 60411

Area East.....Administrative Office
Back of the Yards Parole Office 312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Area West.....Administrative Office
Maywood Parole Office 312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Northwestern East Parole Office.....312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Midtown Parole Office..... 312-633-3900
 1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Chatham Parole Office..... 773-602-4485
 8007 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, IL 60619

Halsted Parole Office 708-602-4485
 8007 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, IL 60619

Juvenile.....Administrative Office
District 1 Juvenile.....312-633-3857
 100 Northwestern Avenue, Chicago, IL 60612

DISTRICT 2

Aurora Parole Office..... 630-801-3510
 150 S. Lincolnway Ste. 103, North Aurora, IL 60542

Dixon Parole Office 815-288-4494
 2600 N. Brinton Avenue, P.O. Box 527, Dixon, IL 61021

Peoria North Parole Office 309-671-4281
 1115 N. North St., Suite C, Peoria, IL 61606

Rock Island Parole Office 309-794-3584
 208 18th Street, Suite 314, Rock Island, IL 61201

Rockford North Parole Office 815-987-7201
 119 North Church, Suite 201, Rockford, IL 61101

DISTRICT 3

Champaign Parole Office..... 217-278-5353
 2125 South First Street, Champaign, IL 61820

Decatur Parole Office.....217- 362-6677
 876 W. Grand Ave. East Side, Decatur, IL 62522-1691

Quincy Parole Office.....217-223-6011
 522 Vermont, Suite 10, Quincy, IL 62301

Springfield Parole Office217-786-6826
 4500 South 6th Street, Room 207, Springfield, IL 62703

DISTRICT 4

East St. Louis Parole Office618-583-2020
 10 Collinsville Avenue, Suite 204, East St. Louis, IL 62201

Southwestern Parole Office618-583-2020
 10 Collinsville Avenue, Suite 204, East St. Louis, IL 62201

DISTRICT 5

Marion Parole Office.....618-993-7079
 2309 West Main, Suite 128, Marion, IL 62959



ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

1301 CONCORDIA COURT

P.O. BOX 19277

SPRINGFIELD, IL 62794-9277

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