

Budgeting for Results 7th Annual Commission Report

November 1, 2017

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A Letter from the BFR Co-Chairs

November 1, 2017

To Governor Rauner and Members of the General Assembly:

On behalf of the Budgeting for Results (BFR) Commission, we are pleased to submit our seventh annual report.

For the BFR Commission this past year has been one of sadness and hope. In March, the Commission suffered the tragic loss of our friend and Chairman Steve Schnorf. Steve served on this Commission from its establishment in 2011. Steve was a voice of wisdom and encouragement, constantly reminding us all that we must continually work to refine the BFR process to reach the ultimate goal, to review and compare state programs to provide vital information to decision makers in the budget process. His loss is a great blow to the state as a whole and to the Commission in particular.

In contrast, this has also been a year of accomplishment and hope. In February, thanks to the work of the Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group, the Commission adopted a resolution to encourage the Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) to adopt and implement the Results First benefit-cost model developed by the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative (Results First). In April, GOMB signed a letter of intent with Pew-MacArthur to utilize the Results First model in the BFR process, at no cost to the State of Illinois. For the first time, Results First combined with the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART), we have an ability to close in on the capability to evaluate and compare the value of programs within and across results areas. Over the course of the summer, GOMB and our partners have conducted a pilot evaluation of select programs at the Illinois Department of Corrections. We look forward to sharing the results of that pilot with you in this report.

Already we have made exciting progress. This annual report conveys some of the important gains we have made and the challenges and steps ahead.

We thank you for your interest in this important work.

Sincerely,

Jim Lewis
Co-Chair

Heather Steans
Co-Chair

Budgeting for Results Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In calendar year 2017, the Budgeting for Results (BFR) Commission developed and implemented a comprehensive methodology to evaluate program performance. The objective of statewide program analysis is to aid in quantifying program impacts and to inform decision makers as programs are compared across Result Areas.
- The implemented program evaluation framework utilizes three tools: (1) Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), (2) Pew-MacArthur Results First benefit-cost methodology and data analytics, and (3) State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).
 - IPRS is the state’s web-based database for collecting program performance data from over 400 state agency programs. State agencies utilize IPRS to report programmatic level data to GOMB on a regular basis.
 - The Results First Initiative utilizes clearinghouses on hundreds of evidence-based programs and national best practices in state-level programming. The Results First model provides vetted data analytics to compute quantitative program assessments and benefit-cost computations at a program level.
 - The SPART is an integrated program evaluation tool that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative elements based on the federal PART tool. The SPART analyzes program performance to assign overall program ratings which allow policy makers to compare programs within and across statewide Result Areas.
- Pilot analysis of the Results First Adult Crime policy domain was conducted.
 - Three programs within the Illinois Department of Corrections were selected:
 - Correctional Post-Secondary Education
 - Correctional Adult Basic Education/GED
 - Vocational Education in Prison
 - Quantitative program analysis predicts all three programs will have a positive return on investment. The analysis also quantifies an anticipated reduction in recidivism correlated with the completion each program.

Program	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Avg. Recidivism Change Predicted	SPART
Correctional Post-Secondary Education	\$38.75	-9.20%	Moderately Effective (70/100)
Correctional Adult Basic Education / GED	\$8.23	-4.70%	Effective (95/100)
Vocational Education in Prison	\$2.23	-6.80%	Effective (80/100)

- From a qualitative perspective, program analysis supports the determination that all three programs are effective as implemented in the State of Illinois as compared to national best practices.
- Full results of the pilot analyses are available in Appendix C.
- The Results First benefit-cost tool and the SPART have significantly enhanced the State’s ability to perform program analytics. The potential to better inform the state budget process through fact-based program assessment reports creates a tangible deliverable from the BFR mandate. This creates opportunity to incorporate evidence-

based program reports into legislative discussion regarding statewide program priorities.

- To date, the Commission identified and the General Assembly passed legislation to modify or repeal 127 statutory mandates. An additional 81 are pending passage in Senate Bill 1936. As provided in Appendix D, 39 more mandates were identified for repeal or modification in 2017.
- The BFR Commission will continue to expand implementation of Results First and SPART to other policy domains and state programs. The Commission will also make Results First clearinghouse data available to legislators to inform program-level legislative discussions during calendar year 2018.

Introduction

In the Commission's 2016 annual report, we discussed the work of the previous six years building the infrastructure necessary to collect useful data on the State's catalogue of over 400 programs. In 2017, we reached a pinnacle of *applying* the data collected through Budgeting for Results (BFR) related efforts thereby positioning Illinois to realize the goal of BFR, which is to conduct meaningful evaluations of programs and to utilize those evaluations to compare program impact within and across the seven (7) statewide Result Areas (Result Areas). This report highlights the BFR accomplishments over the past year and outlines the strategic priorities identified by the BFR Commission for the future.

BFR is "a method of budgeting where each priority must be justified each year according to merit rather than according to the amount appropriated for the preceding year" (Public Act 96-958). BFR is targeted at moving the state budget process towards measuring the performance of each government program within a set of statewide priority outcomes and informing investment decisions to optimize the achievement of pre-defined outcomes.

The goals of BFR are to help the public and government decision-makers understand:

- How tax dollars are being spent;
- If funded programs are operating as designed;
- If funded programs are achieving performance goals;
- If funded programs are achieving statewide outcome goals; and
- How to utilize performance data as a supporting element in funding determinations.

A chronology of the significant events in the Budgeting for Results process over the preceding seven years can be found in Appendix A of this report.

BFR Quick Facts:

- State spending is classified into seven statewide Result Areas.
- The statewide result areas are further delineated into nine statewide priority outcomes, as identified by Governor Rauner and the Commission.
- There are more than 60 state agencies under the Governor.
- State agencies have defined over 400 distinct programs across state government.
- Over 1,200 performance measures have been identified for state agency programs.

The following table shows the seven statewide result areas along with their associated nine outcome areas and definitions.

Result Area	Statewide Outcome	Definition
Education	Improve School Readiness and Student Success for All	Increase percentage of Illinoisans equipped with skills and knowledge needed for postsecondary and workforce success.
Economic Development	Increase Employment & Attract, Retain and Grow Businesses	Close the opportunity gap in Illinois by ensuring the labor force has the skills necessary to meet the needs of employers and maximize earning potential. Increase business investment and entrepreneurship in Illinois.
Public Safety	Create Safer Communities	Reduce incidence of death, violence, injury, exploitation and fraud.
	Improve Infrastructure	Improve the condition of infrastructure to protect citizens and support commerce.
Human Services	Meet the Needs of the Most Vulnerable	Ensure all residents—but particularly children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities—are able to experience a quality life by meeting basic living needs, and providing protection from abuse and discrimination.
	Increase Individual and Family Stability and Self-Sufficiency	Reduce demand on the human service system by providing services to help individuals and families better support themselves.
Healthcare	Improve Overall Health of Illinoisans	Lower health care costs by improving the health of Illinoisans.
Environment and Culture	Strengthen Cultural & Environmental Vitality	Strengthen and preserve our natural, historic, and cultural resources to make Illinois a more attractive place for people to visit, live and work.
Government Services	Support Basic Functions of Government	Improve the basic infrastructure of state government and provide the tools necessary to operate more efficiently and achieve statewide outcomes.

A glossary of BFR terms can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Progress Report

Program Evaluation

Over a six-year period, BFR built the infrastructure to collect nearly 1,200 program specific performance measures across over 400 state programs. In 2017 BFR was positioned to begin rigorous analysis of compiled data to produce program evaluations. The objective of these evaluations is to aid in quantifying program impacts and allow decision makers to compare programs across Result Areas.

BFR's program evaluation framework utilizes three tools: the (1) Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), the (2) Pew-MacArthur Results First benefit-cost methodology and data analytics, and the (3) State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART). These tools have very distinct purposes and interact cohesively to enable BFR to produce comprehensive program analysis. IPRS provides periodic raw program data in pre-defined categories based on state agency entries. IPRS data, in addition to other program specific, quantifiable measurements, feed into the Results First methodology for benefit-cost computations. The SPART utilizes the qualitative data from IPRS and related sources to evaluate the degree to which a program is performing. Results First analyses are incorporated into the SPART. The SPART generates a program score and a final program rating. The program ratings generated by SPART enable decision makers to draw comparisons between programs and evaluate impacts within and across Result Areas.

Each of the three program evaluation tools involves independent complex and sophisticated processes. When used collectively, the depth of analysis leads to an assessment of program performance. The following sections discuss these three tools in greater detail.

Illinois Performance Reporting System

The Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS) is the state's web-based database for collecting program performance data from over 400 state agency programs. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to GOMB on a regular basis. Fiscal year 2015 was the first full year of performance data collection utilizing the IPRS database. In the spring of calendar year 2015, the GOMB information technology team enhanced the IPRS with the ability to export program performance reports from the IPRS database in the form of PDFs. The PDFs contain summary program information, appropriations, and key performance measure information associated with the program.

In August 2015, GOMB improved government transparency for performance data by making the IPRS PDFs for all agencies under the authority of the Governor public by posting them to the GOMB public website. The PDFs can be accessed by visiting the "Budgeting for Results" tab on the GOMB public website at www.Budget.Illinois.gov. GOMB updates the performance data quarterly.

During 2017, BFR utilized a program analysis work group consisting of BFR Commissioners, academic program analysis subject matter experts, Chief Results Officer (CRO) representatives and the BFR Unit to review IPRS data and make recommendations for how programs and program performance could be better articulated through the IPRS. The work group recognized prevalence of “legacy” program measures focused on traditional outputs vs. service or delivery based outcomes which provide more meaningful program measurements. The work group further noted the need for more refined program descriptions and targets. Because the work group included external consumers of IPRS data, the importance of accuracy and clarity within the program narratives became apparent. Through the efforts of the work group, CROs were instructed to review IPRS program inventories from an external perspective to ensure IPRS accurately conveys the intended information for each program. The evolution of IPRS program data will strengthen the applicability of IPRS data to the benefit-cost modeling calculations and the SPART qualitative assessment.

Results First

Through a letter of intent between the Pew-MacArthur Foundation and the State of Illinois, BFR adopted the Results First benefit-cost model for statewide use in the spring of 2017 at no cost the State of Illinois.¹

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy developed the benefit-cost model offered by the Results First Initiative. Results First works with dozens of states and local governments to implement an innovative evidence-based policy advising framework to help jurisdictions make informed investment decisions on policies and programs that are proven to work.

The Results First benefit-cost model uses validated research to predict the outcomes of each program taking into account the state’s unique population characteristics. The model calculates the cost to produce outcomes, including separate projections for benefits that would be realized by taxpayers, victims of crime, and others in society when program goals are realized. The Results First model is currently applicable for benefit-cost analysis on programs with outcomes in nine policy domains: adult crime, early education, general prevention, health, higher education, juvenile justice, mental health, substance use disorders, and workforce development.

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative created a database of eight (8) national clearinghouses, which list and describe hundreds of vetted evidence-based programs in the nine (9) domains. The database contains program reviews and summary information from the clearinghouses which rate the effectiveness of the interventions.²

¹ The State of Illinois has been using the Results First model for criminal justice policy analysis since 2011 through the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC).

² An intervention is defined as a combination of program elements or strategies designed to produce behavior changes or outcomes among individuals or an entire population.

In June 2017, GOMB hired a full time data analyst to oversee the implementation of the Results First benefit-cost model. GOMB also began coordinating with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC), which had previously utilized the Results First model for detailed analysis on the cost of recidivism.

SPAC Analysis of Recidivism

In 2015, SPAC used the Results First benefit-cost model to analyze and explain the costs of recidivism in Illinois. SPAC released a report, *The High Cost of Recidivism*, which explained the cost to Illinois resulting from a criminal reoffending. SPAC's follow-up report in 2016, *Illinois Results First: A Cost-Benefit Tool for Illinois Criminal Justice Policymakers*, explained and expanded the use of the Results First model to monetarily quantify the cost of recidivism.

The SPAC reports described and assessed the cost to the Illinois criminal justice system for arrest and processing, prosecution, defense and trial, and incarceration and supervision with each new crime committed by a reoffender. The reports also identified additional costs to society when criminals reoffend, such as lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims. SPAC's objective was to "demonstrate to stakeholders and policymakers the value of understanding the total costs of crime in our communities and the need to identify more effective responses."

BFR Recidivism Pilot Program

The BFR Commission began a pilot analysis of the Illinois Adult Criminal Justice domain in July 2017. BFR held several meetings with the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), SPAC, and Pew-MacArthur to structure and implement a Results First pilot. This initiative began by creating an Adult Criminal Justice program inventory and implementing benefit-cost analysis.

Pew- MacArthur Results First representatives provided GOMB, IDOC, and SPAC a webinar overview of benefit-cost model functionality followed by an on-site training in Springfield. The two training sessions explained how Results First was developed, where other states are in the process of implementing the benefit-cost analysis model, and the steps Illinois needs to take to thoroughly inventory programs within the Results First policy domains and run benefit-cost data analytics on state funded programs.

Throughout August and September BFR worked with IDOC to compile an inventory and associated costs of currently funded programs intended to reduce recidivism among state prison inmates. IDOC operates many other inmate programs, such as recreation services, chaplaincy, library programs, community volunteer-led activities, and health services including medical care and mental health treatment. Based on the parameters of the Results First model, BFR excluded such programs since they do not have a recidivism reduction or rehabilitation goal.

It is important to note that all programs inventoried and analyzed for the Adult Criminal Justice pilot are administered solely by IDOC. The Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) contributed

one hundred percent of the program funding for post-secondary education. IDOC's Administration, Office of Adult and Vocational Services, and Planning and Research Division were significant contributors in compiling and disseminating program information and costs.³

Once the BFR Unit completed the Illinois Adult Criminal Justice program inventory, Illinois programs were matched to evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. The matching process considered the following:

- Specific program descriptions
- Program durations, frequency and intensity
- Delivery setting
- Credentials of program providers
- Participant information

The inventory and matching process enabled the BFR Unit to determine which Illinois programs were evidence-based and how much fidelity each program has to established best practices.

In August, BFR and IDOC selected three (3) programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for application of the benefit-cost model and SPART: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. Through the clearinghouse matching process, the BFR Unit determined that Illinois' design of these three programs match established best practices. Further analysis identified research affirming that each of these programs are effective in reducing criminal recidivism.

Throughout September 2017, the BFR Unit collected and calculated data required to run the Results First benefit-cost analysis model on the three (3) programs. BFR combined the SPAC criminal justice analysis with additional data gathered from IDOC and ICCB regarding tuition and instructor costs to determine whether the programs were effective, economically efficient investments to reduce criminal recidivism.

The results of the pilot analysis in the Adult Criminal Justice domain show that Adult Basic Education/GED programs, Vocational Education programs, and Post-Secondary Education programs produced a benefit-to-cost ratio greater than \$1.00. This indicates that the return on investments for each of these programs are predicted to be larger than the initial cost.

Detailed reports for each program in the pilot benefit-cost analysis are attached in Appendix C of this report.

³ Program inventories for other Results First policy domains (including juvenile justice, substance use disorders and workforce development) will span multiple state agencies. It is anticipated that BFR will engage with multiple state agencies and departments simultaneously to complete program inventories and benefit-cost analyses of future policy domains.

State Program Assessment Rating Tool

The SPART implemented in Illinois is the culmination of six years of research and development to create an integrated program evaluation tool that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative elements. As documented in the 2016 BFR annual report, GOMB engaged in an intensive search of academic literature and identified best practices from the federal government and other states. The most viable option identified in the search was the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), which had been successfully implemented and utilized by the federal government.

PART was developed by the President's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 2002 to assess federal program performance. The PART places a greater weight on the quality measurement of program *outcomes* rather than program *outputs*.⁴

In 2011 the BFR Commission determined that the PART would serve as the basis of a modified questionnaire for Illinois' program analysis. GOMB was fortunate to collaborate with Dr. Patrick Mullen, the creator of federal PART, to adapt it for state use. The name of the Illinois-specific tool is the State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART).

The introductory section of the SPART contains summary program information to provide context for the reader of the report. This section includes historical and current budgetary information, the statutory authority for the program, performance goals and performance measures. An evaluability summary highlights factors external to the program which may affect the ability of the program to function and achieve results as designed.

PART questions were modified to analyze key components of state programs in the SPART. The SPART contains ten (10) questions in four (4) sections.⁵ The sections evaluate:

- Evidenced-based practices,
- Strategic planning,
- Program management, and
- Program results.

⁴ The tool consists of weighted questions, which tally to give a program a numerical score of 1-100. The numerical scores are converted into qualitative assessments of program performance: effective, moderately effective, adequate and not effective. The results of the federal PART program reviews are available on the archived website ExpectMore.gov, which can be found at:

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/expectmore/index.html>.

⁵ Each SPART question is worth up to ten points and has three (3) possible answers: Yes, No, and Partial. The full ten (10) points are awarded for a "yes" answer. Zero (0) points are awarded for a "no" answer, and five (5) points are awarded for a "partial" answer. To obtain a "yes" answer, the program must meet all elements of the question. Partial points are awarded if the program meets the majority of the elements of a "yes" answer or if program manager(s) have developed and implemented a plan to correct deficiencies so that the majority of the elements will obtain a "yes" answer within the next year. Once the points awarded for each question are tallied, a final program score is computed.

The table below contains the SPART program ratings and their score ranges.

Performing Programs		
Effective	75-100	Programs that set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency.
Moderately Effective	50-74	Programs that set ambitious goals and are well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results.
Marginal	25-49	Programs that need to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen management practices.
Not Performing Programs		
Ineffective	0-24	Programs receiving an “ineffective” rating are not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose, design, goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness.
Results Not Demonstrated	N/A	Programs which have not developed acceptable performance goals or have not gathered data necessary to determine how the program is performing.

The SPART program ratings will provide a universal rating classification to allow policy makers and the public to more easily compare programs and their performance, based on qualitative analysis.

The SPART questionnaire is designed for completion by GOMB Budget Analysts based on information compiled by the state agency(s) that administer the program and external program evaluations, when available. To minimize speculative evaluations, answers to the SPART questions must be evidence-based. Each answer requires supporting documentation for the points awarded and the overall evaluation rating. Once the initial SPART review is completed and documented, the state agency reviews the results and provides further evidence and clarifying information. As necessary, changes to SPART answers are reexamined in light of new information, and the final SPART review and score is posted along with the Results First analysis to GOMB’s website for the benefit of policymakers and the public.

In the last two (2) years, the BFR Commission has reshaped SPART as a qualitative assessment tool. The mix of questions and weighting of scores has been modified as BFR's program evaluation parameters have evolved through this addition of Results First. Currently, the questions are designed to evaluate the overall design and function of state programs. SPART has the potential to assess the degree to which program design aligns with best practices and achieves a positive return on investment and to assess the degree to which program was implemented to achieve maximum positive outcomes. As qualitative analysis evolves, the scope of the SPART questions will expand to include assessments of program design and program implementation.

The SPART is designed to be implemented in tandem with programs that undergo a Results First benefit-cost evaluation. Because the SPART has been structured with an emphasis on evidence-based practices, it is not recommended that SPART be administered independently of the Results First model. The qualitative and quantitative analysis of a program should be conducted to facilitate a comprehensive assessment of the program.

Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA)

Grant accountability and transparency is a foundation of GATA which provides the statutory framework for grant administration and performance management. State agency programs included in IPRS are executed, in part, through grants between state grantmaking agencies and grant recipients. Program measures reported in IPRS are based on the programmatic accomplishments of the related grants. Grant performance is significant in Illinois as the State receives approximately \$29 billion in federal and federal pass-through funds.

The GATA enabling legislation (30 ILCS 708) provides uniform, statewide requirements to all grants regardless of the source of funding (federal, federal pass-through or state.) This fosters a consistent, compliant approach for state agencies to meet the federal administrative requirements of Uniform Guidance (2 CFR 200.) Through IPRS, Results First and SPART, data analytics are performed at the program or funding level in order to assess program performance. GATA works with state agencies and grantees to provide a federally compliant structure to support the management of distributed program funds.

As federally mandated, Illinois grants require periodic performance and financial reporting and year-end reporting. Performance requirements at the funding level transfer to performance measures and performance standards or targets at the grant level. Grant agreements specify performance and financial reporting requirements. Under GATA, uniform reporting templates designed from federal reports were established in 2017. State grantmaking agencies are implementing these templates through existing protocols.

As noted in the BFR Public Hearings, grantees recognize the value of assessing the degree to which funded programs are evidence based and produce anticipated results. Grantees are understandably curious as to how program assessments may influence the grantmaking process in Illinois. BFR is committed to use program assessments to better understand the application of evidence-based programming which provides a higher potential return on taxpayer dollars. BFR

program analysis will be another piece of information for budget decision makers. Grant management is ancillary to, but outside the scope, of BFR program assessments. Grants will continue to be managed through written grant agreements between state grantmaking agencies and grantees.

Stakeholder Engagement: Public Hearings

The Commission's 2017 BFR public engagement efforts included public hearings held at the following locations:

- Chicago – James R. Thompson Center on August 30, 2017, and
- Springfield – University of Illinois Springfield on September 6, 2017.

The goal of the hearings was to gather feedback and testimony to help Commissioners better understand stakeholder needs and opinions relative to program performance assessment and the advancement of the BFR initiative. The hearings encompassed three (3) components: highlights of BFR accomplishments, testimony from subject matter experts on the application of program performance assessment tools, and open engagement from the public regarding BFR initiatives.

Mr. Ronjoy Sen, Principal Associate with the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative, testified in Chicago. Mr. Sen highlighted the Results First benefit-cost process and explained how Results First is collaborating with the State of Illinois to implement qualitative program assessments and the Results First model. In Springfield, the Commission heard testimony from Ms. Kathy Saltmarsh, Executive Director of the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC). Director Saltmarsh detailed how SPAC utilized Results First to analyze the costs of crime and recidivism relative to sentencing proposals. She emphasized the power of fact-based dialogue when communicating with legislators and the value of utilizing the established, vetted, nationally recognized Results First model to add credibility to messaging efforts. The Commission would like to thank Director Saltmarsh and Mr. Sen for their testimony.

Private and not-for-profit representatives and stakeholders attended both hearings. Individuals from diverse sectors including human services, education, information technology, media relations, transportation and economic development also participated. State agency CROs and program personnel also attended.

Commissioners engaged with stakeholders and agency representatives in an extremely productive frank, open and informative exchange of ideas. For the second consecutive year, the hearings were broadcast live over the Internet, allowing the Commissioners to respond to questions submitted by online participants. The Commission thanks the staff and campus community of the University of Illinois at Springfield for hosting the hearing for the fourth consecutive year.

Commission Working Groups

Mandates Review Working Group

State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-25) requires the Budgeting for Results Commission to “review existing mandated expenditures and include in its [November 1st] report recommendations for the termination of mandated expenditures.” State agencies are asked to identify statutory mandates that are outdated, duplicative, or unduly burdensome on agency operations.

The mandates identified by the Commission in its November 2016 Annual Report for repeal or modification were included in Senate Bill 1936 for the spring 2017 session of the General Assembly. GOMB worked with Legislative members of the BFR Commission to move SB1936 through the legislative process. SB 1936 passed the Senate and is on third reading in the House of Representatives. It is anticipated that the bill will pass during the fall 2017 veto session. The Commission identified and the General Assembly passed legislation to modify or repeal 127 statutory mandates. An additional 81 mandates are pending passage in SB1936

In the summer of 2017, the Budgeting for Results Mandates working group comprised of BFR Commissioners Lewis, Steans, Althoff, Davis, Elam and Saltmarsh asked agencies to identify unduly burdensome statutory mandates. 19 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions responded with mandate recommendations. The agency-submitted list of mandates was compiled by GOMB and included approximately 115 mandates.

The Budgeting for Results Mandates working group met in late August 2017 to conduct an initial review of agency recommendations for the elimination or modification of mandates. Following the review, the working group recommended 39 mandates to the full BFR Commission for approval. The mandates that were removed from the list for consideration by the full commission were primarily policy changes, which are not within in the statutory authority of this Commission to address. The Commission-approved list of mandates recommended for modification or repeal is included as Appendix D of this report.

Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group

In July 2016, the BFR Commission established the Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) Working Group. The working group was tasked with examining the catalog of state programs to identify any significant gaps in the data available which might impede the State’s ability to conduct systematic benefit-cost analysis of state programs, and to make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies. Furthermore, the working group was assigned the responsibility to identify a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state programs to produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The Working Group met throughout the summer and fall of 2016.

Based upon the recommendation of the CBA Working Group, the BFR Commission unanimously passed a resolution in February 2017 encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First benefit-cost analysis model as the benefit-cost component of the program assessment. The CBA Working Group advocated that Results First be implemented along with the SPART.

In the fall of 2017, the working group reviewed the report from the pilot Results First and SPART process conducted over the course of the summer and recommended the Results First and SPART reports to the full Commission for final action. The working group will continue to advise the GOMB BFR Unit and the Commission going forward. A listing of the members of the working group can be found in Appendix E of this report.

Progress Update on 2016 Commission Recommendations

Program Analysis – Staffing Resources

In its 2016 BFR Annual Report, the Commission noted that no funding has been appropriated for staff or systems to advance BFR legislation during the six years the BFR mandate has been in effect. Resources to coordinate and execute labor intensive BFR initiatives has been provided by GOMB staff. Driven by the BFR priority to expand statewide program evaluation and comparisons, the Commission recommended the addition of at least one full-time staff member to support program assessments. The BFR Unit obtained approval from the Office of Governor Rauner to add one full-time employee in June 2017 utilizing available headcount. The new employee, Adam Groner, has a background in economics and practical experience with benefit-cost analysis. Adam will oversee the implementation of the Results First benefit-cost process.

The Commission is pleased that resources have been dedicated to the advancement of this mandate. However, as the BFR program evaluation process expands into additional policy domains and simultaneous engagement with state agencies is required, staffing levels may need to be re-addressed to ensure timely execution of program assessments.

Program Analysis – Data Collection Resources

The 2016 report included a Commission recommendation for ongoing dialogue regarding cross-agency data sharing to improve and enhance program analysis. The Commission further recommended that additional resources be directed to build a more robust data collection capacity at GOMB and state agencies. Through the pilot of the Results First and SPART tools with the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), the BFR Unit became aware of obstacles to sharing offender data between IDOC and the various state human services agencies. Agreements are needed to create a policy for sharing cross-cutting performance data. Business-driven

information technology solutions need to be analyzed to determine the best platform for compiling and utilizing available program data of various stakeholders to ensure comprehensive data analytics can be applied. Through GOMB's relationships with the National Association of State Budget Offices (NASBO) and DoIT partnerships, BFR will continue to seek established best practices in program performance data sharing between state agencies and associated stakeholder groups.

Procurement Reform

A common issue raised in both public hearings and during the Commission's mandate review process is the ongoing need to improve the state's procurement policy and practices. The Commission recommended that the legislature pursue comprehensive procurement reform with a goal of making state procurement more efficient and cost-effective while maintaining controls for accountability and transparency of expenditures.

In the spring of 2017, the General Assembly, working closely with Office of the State Chief Procurement Officer, passed Senate Bill 8 (Public Act 100-43). This bi-partisan legislation acknowledges that Higher Education operates under a different business model than State Government and has restored Higher Education exemptions to allow these institutions to be more cost-effective. Public Act 100-43 also contained additional reforms which remove duplicative reporting and monitoring requirements and improve vendor communication with State purchasers.

The Commission would like to commend Commissioners Senator Pamela Althoff and Representative Will Davis, who were sponsors of the bill.

The Commission recommends that the legislature continue to reform state procurement to make the process more efficient and competitive. A more efficient bidding process will result in increased competition, better service providers, enhanced program performance, and ultimately lower costs for the State.

The Commission supports continued legislative efforts to streamline the State procurement process through reforms such as: the creation of a one-stop shop for all information related to the State procurement and bidding process; developing pre-qualified pools for vendors; and establishing a committee to review procurement reforms.

Impacts on Federal and Other Funding

In 2016, the Commission recommended the state explore opportunities to minimize the information gap between community-based organizations and budget decision makers. The budget impasse posed a multitude of challenges throughout Illinois. Through GATA-related efforts, Illinois offers the Catalog of State Financial Assistance (CSFA) which promotes funding

opportunities through state agencies. Via the internet, community-based organizations have access to eligibility requirements, funding terms and conditions, and an automated grant application process. Matching requirements and maintenance of effort are also specified to create a more informed and transparent grant management environment. Searches can be performed on demand to inquire about specific program funding or awards issued to a particular grantee or subrecipient.

Public officials, legislators and budget decision makers are encouraged to utilize the CSFA to heighten awareness of program funding at the grantee / subrecipient level. Inquiring about a specific community-based organization will provide information about funding received by that organization during the specified time period. The publically available CSFA establishes much needed transparency regarding State of Illinois grant funded programs.

Community-Based Provider Consolidations

The Commissions 2016 public hearings highlighted efforts being undertaken by community-based providers to weather the Illinois budget impasse. Testimony highlighted consolidations and shared service strategies that enabled providers to stay operational even though resources were significantly limited. The Commission recognized the need to build provider capacity and recommended the State inquire about improving state support for community-based provider consolidations or service sharing.

As a result, GATA efforts to minimize statewide redundancy and duplication, many federally required financial and administrative functions have been centralized and automated. For example, required background checks and pre-award risk assessments are conducted one time through a Grantee Portal and the information is shared statewide with all grantmaking agencies. During 2017, the Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit worked with numerous community-based providers to aid in their design of effective internal controls and implementation of service strategies that position the provider to focus on program delivery strengths. GATA implemented a Fiscal Agent framework providing guidance in the selection, delegation of responsibilities and oversight of a need-based professional financial partner. Furthermore, providers are effectively utilizing contractual agreements to share technical expertise (financial and accounting, information technology and legal). These innovative approaches are positioning community-based providers to be more effective in targeted service delivery while remaining compliant with state and federal funding requirements. The Commission applauds the grantee community and community-based providers as they redesign their operations in response to the current funding environment. The Commission supports continued efforts to better respond to the evolving needs of our community-based providers.

2017 Commission Recommendations

Expanding the Implementation of Results First and SPART

The Commission recommends that the BFR Unit continue to conduct program evaluations utilizing Results First and SPART by expanding assessment of state programs covered by other policy domains established under the Results First model. Additional staff and resources will be needed to fully implement Results First and SPART on a statewide basis.

The Commission recognizes that many of the current program measures in IPRS are “legacy measures,” developed for previous performance measurement purposes dating back to the 1990s. Using existing measures, state agencies were able to meet BFR requirement with limited resources, but this approach led to the establishment of IPRS performance measures that lack an outcome focus imperative to program analysis. In most instances, the legacy measures do not sufficiently align a program’s contribution to the statewide outcome area it most significantly affects. GOMB, the Governor’s Office of Transformation, and agency Chief Results Officers (CROs) should continue to update program performance measures to more directly correlate to state outcomes. The Commission recognizes that this is a long-term effort, as program measures are iterative and require a depth of analysis to ensure the measure sufficiently represents a program’s impact on the specified statewide outcome.

It is apparent that some IPRS programs and corresponding descriptions and goals may not align with the current mission and objectives of the state agency. Program inventories must support the strategic focus of the state agency so that performance measures capture meaningful performance data pertinent to agency operations. GOMB should continue to work with agency CROs and budget staff to refine program inventories and program descriptions during the state fiscal year 2019 budget development process. The Commission recognizes this is a long-term exercise and expects program inventory refinement to continue to be a routine component of the annual budgeting processing.

Incorporating BFR Program Evaluations into the Budget Process

The Commission recommends the BFR Unit integrate BFR program evaluation reports into the annual budget development process. Program analysis reports inclusive of Results First benefit-cost modeling summaries and the completed SPART program rating sheet should be included as supporting information for state budget discussions.

The Commission believes Illinois can benefit from utilizing evidence-based programming with quantifiable returns on taxpayer investment. Providing fact-based reporting that has been vetted by applicable state agency(s) and related stakeholders provides significant transparency to the state’s budgeting process. A better informed budgetary process utilizing quantitative cost and

return data and qualitative performance results should increase funding priority transparency. A number of other states are utilizing the Results First model to prioritize budget dollars for evidence based programs. BFR is developing a process to implement performance based budgeting principles.

Incorporating Results First Clearinghouse Data into Legislative Process

The Commission recommends the BFR Unit work with BFR legislative Commission members to determine the most effective way to incorporate program evaluation information into the legislative budget process. As suggested, the BFR Unit is available to address legislative appropriations committees to increase awareness around BFR program evaluation reports.

In addition, the Results First clearinghouse includes information on hundreds of evidence-based programs and provides a wealth of information regarding national best practices in state programming. Legislators could partner with the BFR Unit to analyze potential programs during the front-end of funding discussions. The BFR Unit is able to obtain and share third party research available through the clearinghouses to educate and inform policymakers and stakeholders about program design, implementation and outcomes. The Commission encourages the BFR Unit to engage with key caucus staff members to raise awareness of BFR program analytics and the tools available to the State of Illinois through our partnership with the Pew MacArthur Foundation Results First Initiative.

Conclusion

The Commission is extremely proud of the progress made since the last BFR Annual Report. The utilization of the Results First benefit-cost tool and the improvements to the SPART have led to significant enhancement in analytical ability. The potential to better inform the state budget process through fact-based program assessment reports creates a very tangible deliverable from the BFR mandate. The Commission commends state agency partners, the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative and GOMB for continuing to advance the vision of comprehensive program evaluation.

A significant amount of work remains to implement Results First and SPART across the nine (9) policy domains currently built out in the Results First model. In addition, further domains must be expanded to ensure the model encompasses all Result Areas of the State of Illinois budget. The Commission is committed to ongoing pilots and the statewide implementation of the Results First and SPART tools.

The Commission looks forward to working with legislators, state agencies, community-based organizations and stakeholders at large to advance progress of the BFR initiative. Working together, we can achieve much for the people of this great state.

Appendix A

Chronology

The following lists chronologically the significant events in the Budgeting for Results process over the preceding six years.

- July 2010
Public Act 96-0958 establishing the Budgeting for Results (BFR) process was signed into law by Governor Quinn.
- August 2010-January 2011,
Governor's Office of Management and Budget (GOMB) in conjunction with the Governor's Office established the first six statewide result areas to evaluate the impact/success of state funds.
- February 2011
GOMB presented the Governor's fiscal year (FY) 2012 budget which included state spending divided into six statewide result areas: Education, Economic Development, Public Safety and Regulation, Human Services, Quality of Life, and Government Services.
- February 2011
Public Act 96-1529 establishing the Budgeting for Results Commission was signed into law by Governor Quinn.
- March 2011-January 2012
GOMB worked with over 70 state agencies, universities, boards and commissions to delineate discrete programs linked to line item appropriations. Each program was assigned to one of the statewide result areas to facilitate future performance measurement.

The Budgeting for Results Commission conducted its first meeting. Among the Commission's many activities, it established the seventh statewide result area, Healthcare.

- February 2012
GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2013 budget with state agency spending delineated by program. Each program was assigned to one of the seven statewide result areas.
- March 2012-Janary 2013
To establish basic performance measures for each state agency program, GOMB in conjunction with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) provided training to state agency personnel on the development of program logic models. Each agency produced a logic model for each program. The logic model helped identify the potential performance measures for each program.

In addition, during the period of July to September 2012, GFOA in conjunction with GOMB engaged experts and stakeholders from across the spectrum of result areas to engage in strategy mapping.

- March 2013
GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2014 budget, including performance measures, to each agency narrative submission.

- April 2013-February 2014
GOMB in conjunction with state agencies worked to refine agency program inventories and performance measures. GOMB, worked with agencies, to identify agency Chief Results Officers (CROs). CROs are senior level agency staff with responsibility for performance and change management at the agency. They serve as conduit for BFR information between the agency and GOMB. In late 2013, GOMB began the process of developing the Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS), a SharePoint database that allows for the centralized reporting of program performance measures and summary program information.

In October 2013, GOMB partnered with Mission Measurement, a performance measurement consulting firm, to complete a pilot around one outcome area of BFR. The pilot developed and tested a methodology for evaluating the performance of State of Illinois programs within the Education result area. Funding for the pilot was provided by a number of private foundations including generous contributions from the Chicago Community Trust, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Steans Family Foundation, along with pro bono support from Mission Measurement Corp.

- March 2014
GOMB presented the Governor's FY 2015 budget with at least one performance measure for each agency program.
- April 2014-January 2015
State agencies were trained on the use of IPRS and begin the process of collecting a full fiscal year's program performance data.

In late 2014, GOMB developed a reporting function in IPRS utilizing a PDF format. This reporting capability enhanced transparency because it allowed the performance measure to be publicly posted to the GOMB website.

- February 2015
GOMB presented the FY 2016 budget with a full year of performance measure data for each agency program.
- February 2015-August 2015
GOMB continued to work with agencies to refine programs and metrics. In August, GOMB posted the first set of IPRS program performance PDFs to the GOMB website: Budget.Illinois.gov.
- September 2015-July-2016
GOMB with support from experts in the academic community began the development and pilot process for the State Program Analysis Reporting Tool (SPART) and the cost-benefit analysis tool.
- July 2016-January-2017
In July, 2106 the BFR Commission established the Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group. The working group was tasked to examine the catalog of state programs to identify significant gaps in the data available to conduct cost-benefit analysis, and to make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies. Furthermore, the working group was assigned the responsibility to identify a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state programs to produce a valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The Working Group met throughout the summer and fall.

- February 2017
Based upon the recommendation of the Cost-benefit Analysis (CBA) Working Group, the BFR Commission passed unanimously a resolution encouraging GOMB to adopt the Results First cost-benefit analysis model, developed by Pew-MacArthur Foundation, as the standard CBA model to be implemented as a component of the SPART. The Commission further recommended that GOMB add at least one additional FTE to implement the model.
- March 2017
GOMB signed a letter of intent with the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative to begin use of the Results First model in Illinois.
- April 2017
GOMB worked with Legislative members of the BFR Commission to move the 2017 BFR Mandates Relief bill (SB1936) through the legislative process. SB 1936 passed the Senate and is on third reading in the House of Representatives. It is anticipated that the bill will pass during veto session.
- June 2017
GOMB hired a full-time data analyst to oversee the implementation of the Results First CBA model. In addition, GOMB in conjunction with the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) identified the adult criminal justice domain as the first area to employ the Results First Model to general analysis of programs.
- July 2017
GOMB, SPAC, and IDOC participated in in-depth training and discussion on the Results First Model with representatives from the Pew-MacArthur Results First initiative. Staff engaged with SPAC and IDOC to begin collecting the initial data necessary to conduct a CBA analysis.
- August 2017 - September 2017
BFR worked with IDOC to compile a program inventory of the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain. Once completed, BFR matched Illinois state funded programs to the evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. BFR and IDOC identified three programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for further analysis: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. BFR determined through the clearinghouse matching process that the design of these three program match established best practices that rigorous research has shown to reduce criminal recidivism.
- September 2017 – October 2017
BFR collected and calculated all the data needed to run the Results First benefit-cost analysis model on the three pilot programs. BFR also conducted an SPART evaluation for each program.
- October 2017
BFR completed three separate benefit-cost analyses and three SPART program evaluation reports for the Adult Criminal Justice policy domain on Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education.

Appendix B

Glossary

Best Practices: Policies or activities that have been identified through evidence-based policymaking to be most effective in achieving positive outcomes.

Budgeting for Results Commission: Established under the Budgeting for Results law (15 ILCS 20/50-25), the Commission is appointed by the Governor to provide advice in setting statewide outcomes and goals, and best practices in program performance evaluation and benefit-cost analysis.

Budgeting for Results Unit: A unit established within the Governor's Office of Management and Budget to implement the Budgeting for Results law (15 ILCS 20/50-25). The Unit coordinates the collection of program performance data from state agencies under the authority of the Governor. The unit conducts program performance and benefit-cost evaluations of state programs. The Unit also serves as support and research staff for the Budgeting for Results Commission.

Chief Results Officer (CRO): CROs are the conduit for dissemination of BFR information and process through their agencies. CROs also serve as the central point for change management within the agencies. CROs are generally agency senior staff, with the authority to initiate change and implement new BFR oriented initiatives. One of the primary responsibilities of CROs is to review and update the agency's performance measures and provide performance measure data to GOMB on a quarterly basis via IPRS.

Effect Size: The extent of the influence of a program or policy on outcomes.

Evidence-Based: Policymaking with systematic use of findings from program evaluations and outcome analysis ("evidence") to guide government policy and funding decisions.

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS): The state's web-based database for collecting program performance data. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget on a regular basis.

Intervention: An intervention is a combination of program elements or strategies designed to produce behavior changes or outcomes among individuals or an entire population.

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries and/or the general public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms

Program: A separately identifiable and managerially discrete function within an organization designed to meet a statutory requirement or a defined need; a set of activities undertaken to realize one common purpose with an identifiable end result or outcome.

Recidivism: Reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work.

Target: A quantifiable metric established by program managers or the funding entity established as a minimum threshold of performance (outcome or output) the program should attain within a specified timeframe. Program results are evaluated against the program target.

Appendix C

Results First/SPART Pilot Technical Documentation

Budgeting For Results

2017 Results First Pilot Report –Adult Criminal Justice Domain

Illinois Department of Corrections
Executive Summary

*This is a pilot benefit-cost report created by **Budgeting For Results**. This report is an overview of the process, and results, of benefit-cost analysis in the Illinois Adult Criminal Justice Domain policy area.*

In July 2016, the Budgeting For Results Commission established a Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group with four tasks.

1. Examine the full catalog of state programs

2. Identify significant gaps in the available data

3. Conduct benefit-cost analyses on state programs

4. Make recommendations to remediate the deficiencies

The Working Group was charged with identifying a methodology or methodologies that could be applied across the universe of state-funded programs to produce valid and meaningful cost-benefit analysis.

The BFR Cost-Benefit Working Group looked into the feasibility of either developing a new in-house cost-benefit model or leveraging a current existing model already being utilized by other jurisdictions. After examining all available options, the working group recommended, and the Commission unanimously adopted, a resolution urging GOMB to implement the benefit-cost analysis tools and technical assistance from the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative, provided to the State of Illinois free of charge.

The benefit-cost analysis was conducted using a model offered by the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative and developed by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. Results First works with states and counties to implement an innovative evidence-based policymaking approach that helps them invest in policies and programs that are proven to work.

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative created a database of eight national clearinghouses which list and describe hundreds of vetted evidence-based programs. The database contains program reviews, and summarizes information from the clearinghouses to

identify the effectiveness of the interventions.¹ The Results First model can currently conduct benefit-cost analysis on programs with outcomes in nine policy domains, including adult crime, early education, general prevention, health, higher education, juvenile justice, mental health, substance use disorders, and workforce development. Pew-MacArthur recommended, and BFR agreed, that the pilot program analysis would be of the adult criminal justice policy domain.

The benefit-cost model uses the best available research to predict the outcomes of each program, based on the state's unique population characteristics. It calculates the cost to produce these outcomes, including separate projections for benefits that would be realized by taxpayers, crime victims and others when reconvictions are decreased in society.

The benefits to Illinois are based on avoided criminal justice expenses and avoided private costs incurred by crime victims. Tax payers avoid paying for additional criminal justice system costs of arrests, and processing; prosecutions, defense, and trials; and incarceration and supervision. Lower incarceration rates lead to fewer prisoners paid for by the State.

Throughout August of 2017 BFR held several meetings with the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council (SPAC) and the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative about the Illinois Results First project, creating an Adult Criminal Justice program inventory, and implementing benefit-cost analysis.

In August and September, BFR and IDOC compiled an inventory and associated costs of currently funded programs that are intended to reduce recidivism among state prison inmates. It is important to note that IDOC operates many programs that do not have a recidivism reduction aim, such as recreation services, chaplaincy, library programs, community volunteer-led activities, and health services including medical care and mental health treatment. Based on the Results First model BFR excluded such programs since they do not have a recidivism reduction or rehabilitation goal.

BFR then matched the remaining programs to the evidence-based programs in the Results First Clearinghouse Database. The matching process considered specific program descriptions, durations, frequency or intensity, delivery setting, and credentials of program providers. The inventory and matching process were used to determine which programs in Illinois could be considered evidence-based, and how much fidelity there is to established best practices.

In August, BFR and IDOC identified three programs operated in adult prison facilities in Illinois from the program inventory for further analysis: Adult Basic Education/GED, Vocational Education, and Post-Secondary Education. BFR determined through the clearinghouse matching process that the design of these three programs match the established best practices that rigorous research has shown to reduce criminal recidivism.²

During September BFR collected and calculated data needed to run the Illinois Results First benefit-cost analysis on the three programs. BFR was helped by SPAC, who have been working since 2011 on Illinois Results First. SPAC published a report in 2015 on the cost to Illinois every time a criminal reoffends called *The High Cost of Recidivism*,³ followed by a report

¹ <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2014/09/results-first-clearinghouse-database>

² Recidivism is defined as reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

³ SPAC, Illinois Results First: The High Cost of Recidivism, Summer 2015, available at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/Illinois_Results_First_1015.pdf/.

in 2016 called *Illinois Results First: A Cost-Benefit Tool for Illinois Criminal Justice Policymakers*.⁴ BFR combined the SPAC criminal justice analysis with information gathered from IDOC, as well as additional data gathered from the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) regarding tuition and instructor costs, to determine whether the three programs would be effective, economically efficient investments to reduce criminal recidivism.

The results of the pilot analysis in the Adult Criminal Justice Domain show that Adult Basic Education/GED programs, Vocational Education programs, and Post-Secondary Education programs produced a benefit-to-cost ratio greater than \$1.00. This indicates that the return on investments for each of these programs are predicted to be larger than the initial cost.

The chart below summarizes the pilot benefit-cost analyses of all three programs. Detailed reports are available for each pilot benefit-cost analysis.

Program name	Benefits	Costs	Benefits minus costs (net present value)	Benefits to cost ratio	Chance benefits will exceed costs	Average recidivism change predicted
<u>Correctional Post-Secondary Education</u>	\$14,959	(\$386)	\$14,573	\$38.75	100%	-9.20%
<u>Correctional Basic Skills Education</u>	\$7,234	(\$879)	\$6,355	\$8.23	97%	-4.65%
<u>Vocational Education In Prison</u>	\$9,234	(\$4,138)	\$5,096	\$2.23	84%	-6.80%

⁴ SPAC, *Illinois Results First: A Cost-Benefit Tool for Illinois Criminal Justice Policymakers*, Summer 2016, available at: http://www.icjia.state.il.us/spac/pdf/Illinois_Results_First_Consumer_Reports_072016.pdf.

Budgeting For Results Illinois Post-Secondary Education in prison Benefit-Cost Analysis

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative created a database of clearinghouses which list and describe hundreds of vetted evidence-based government programs. The Results First model can currently conduct benefit-cost analysis on programs with outcomes in nine policy domains; adult crime, juvenile justice, substance use disorders, early education, general prevention, health, higher education, mental health, and workforce development. This is the pilot benefit-cost analysis in the Adult Crime Domain of the Illinois correctional Post-Secondary Education program.

The Governor’s Office of Management and Budget-Budgeting For Results chose to evaluate Adult Post-Secondary Education in Illinois with the Results First model due to the size and potential impact of the program on the State of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). This pilot benefit-cost analysis completed by BFR calculated that for every one dollar spent on Post-Secondary Education programs in Illinois correctional institutions, **\$38.75** of future costs would be avoided by the victims of crime and Illinois taxpayers.

Figure 1:

Benefit-Cost Results of Post-Secondary Education per Participant	
Total Benefits	\$14,959
Cost (Net)	\$386
Benefits - Costs	\$14,573
Benefits / Costs (Ratio)	\$38.75

Using program information gathered with IDOC, BFR determined that Illinois’ Post-Secondary Education program matched the Corrections-Based Adult Basic/Secondary Education practice profile in the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse. The clearinghouse rated this type of program as “effective, promising” based on three meta-analyses, each of approximately one dozen individual experimental and quasi-experimental studies. The clearinghouse studies found that “there were significant reductions in recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest,

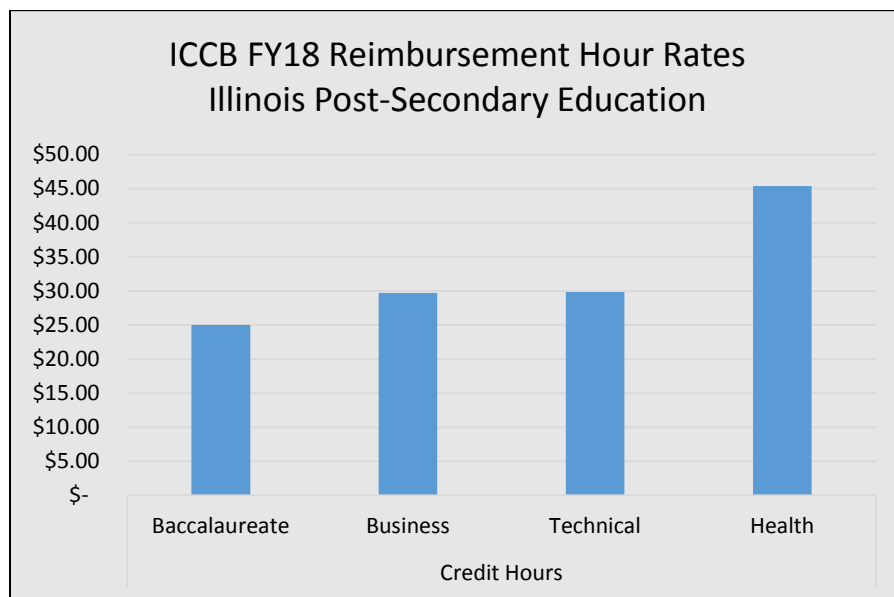
reconviction, reincarceration, and technical parole violation) for inmates who participated in postsecondary correctional education (PSCE) compared with inmates who did not participate”.¹

The program information for Post-Secondary Education in Illinois was provided by the Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services (OAEVS) at IDOC. In FY2017 10,637 inmate students participated in post-secondary academic classes. These classes included Baccalaureate, Business, Technical, and Health courses, described in Figure 2. The cost of credit hours for the courses ranged from \$25 for a Baccalaureate class to \$45 for a Health class. The average cost per person in FY2017 was \$388 per year.

The cost of the correctional Post-Secondary Education in Illinois stems from payments to teachers and for equipment. Not all IDOC facilities currently offer an Illinois Post-Secondary Education program due to lack of Community College Partners.

BFR used the cost of recidivism analysis completed by SPAC, and the program effect size variable² determined through the matching process, to calculate whether any benefits could be expected from the initial cost investment in post-secondary academic classes for inmates in Illinois.

Figure 2:



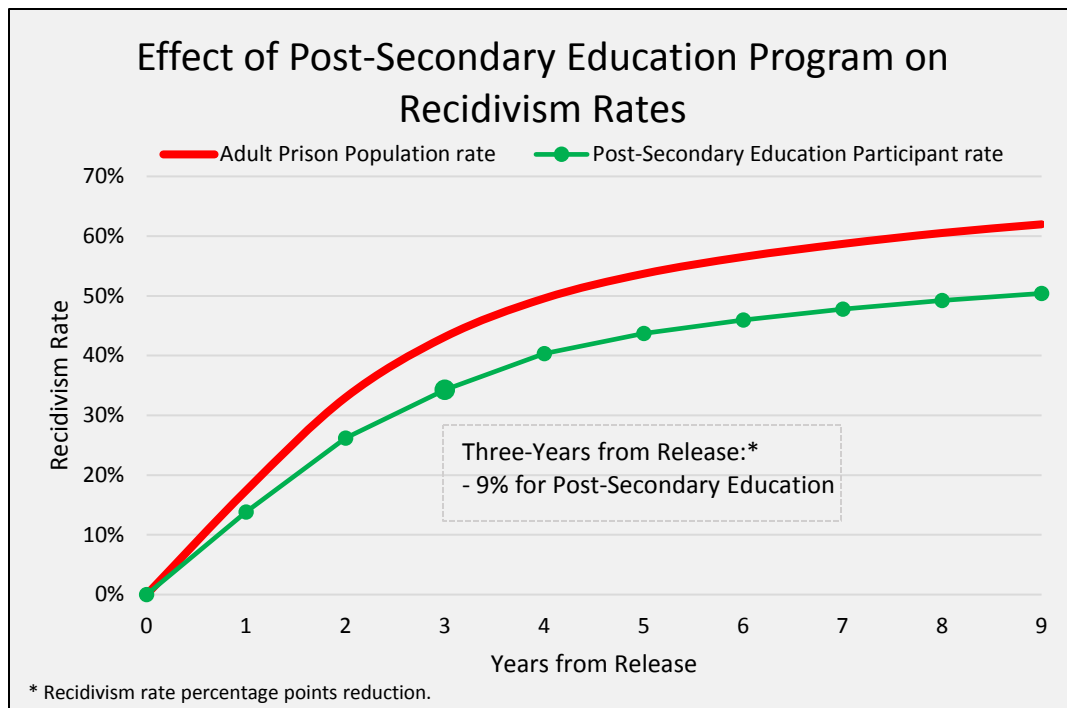
¹ Crime Solutions (<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=511>)

² The extent of the influence of a program or policy on recidivism reduction.

The benefit-cost analysis produces a net present value representing the lifetime benefits from the program minus the program's costs. The duration of future benefits is estimated annually over several years (but discounted to today's value.) The Results First model also reports a benefit-cost ratio representing the value of benefits from each program dollar invested. The analysis included a risk estimate showing the percent of time that the benefits exceed the costs when simulated 10,000 times with random variation in costs and benefits.

The model predicts a 9% decrease three years from release in the recidivism rate³ from participation in Illinois' Post-Secondary Education program, as illustrated in the graph in Figure 3. During the nine years after release, 62% the overall Illinois Adult Prison Population is reconvicted of a new crime. The model predicts a nine year reconviction rate for participants in the Illinois Post-Secondary Education program to be 11.6% less, or 50%.

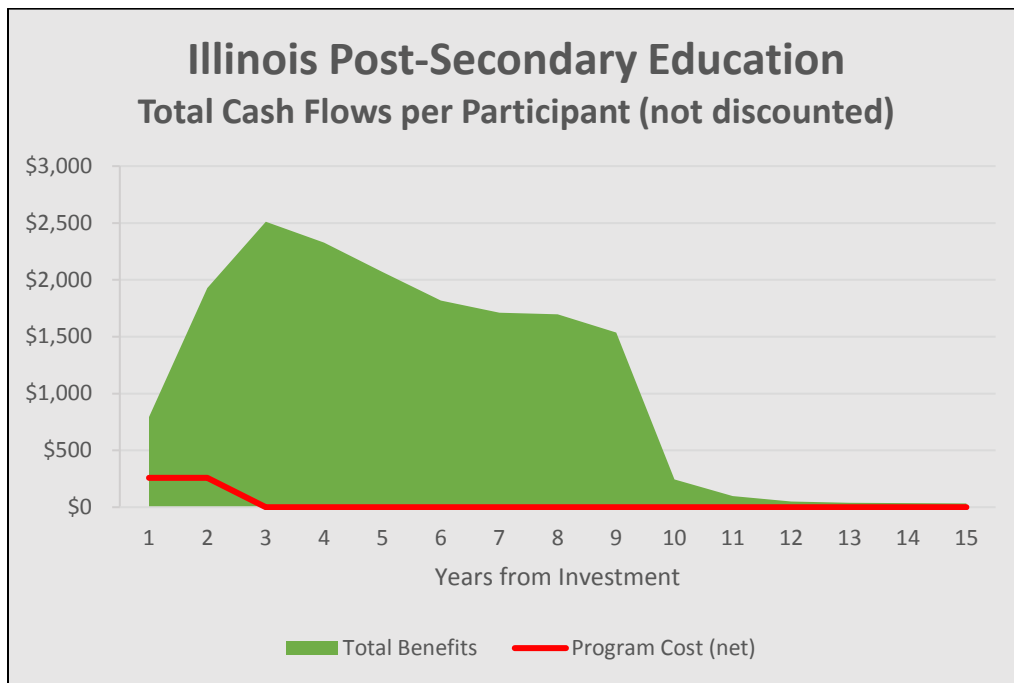
Figure 3:



³ Recidivism is defined as reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

The net present value from the analysis indicates that over the next ten years the program could yield over \$14,000 per participant in benefits to the State and society. The program costs for Post-Secondary education are zero per participant at three years past the initial investment. The annual costs and benefits can be seen below in *Figure 4*. The red line across the bottom of the graph depicts net program costs. The green area depicts program benefits. As illustrated, the program costs are limited to two years, but the benefits extend to 12 years for the average participant.

Figure 4:



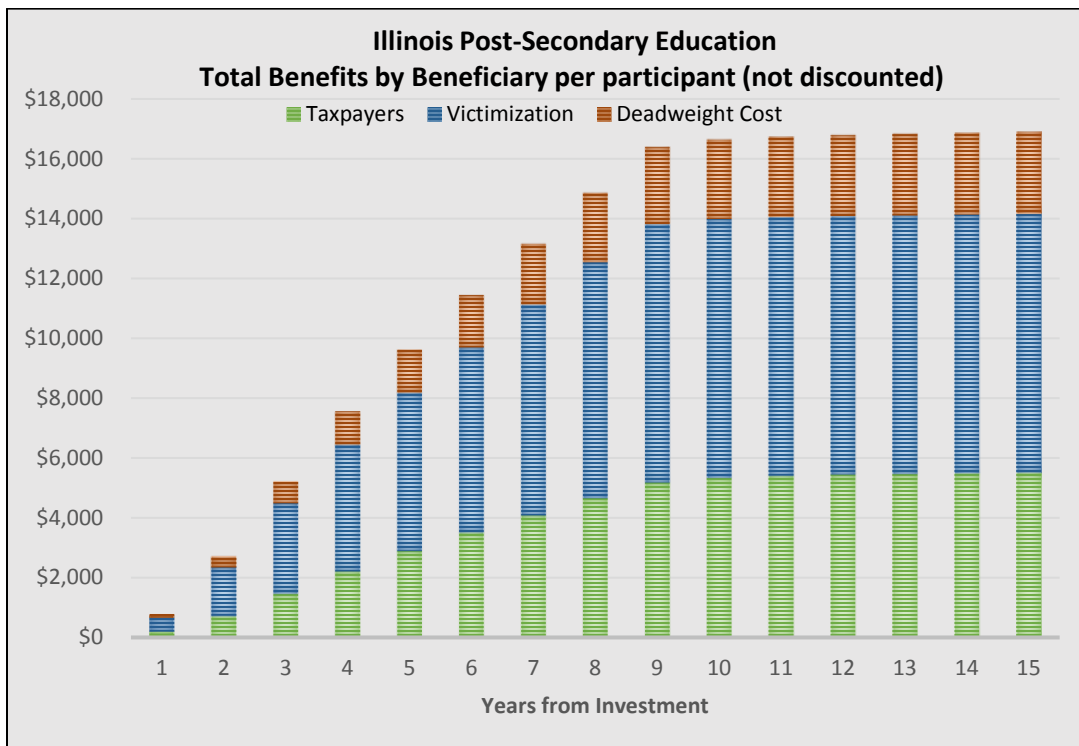
The Illinois Post-Secondary education program produces \$14,959 in future benefits per average participant. The benefits to Illinois are based on avoided criminal justice expenses and avoided private costs incurred by fewer crime victims. The private victimization costs include lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims.

Taxpayers avoid paying for additional criminal justice system costs of arrests and processing; prosecutions, defense, and trials; and incarceration and supervision. Lower incarceration rates lead to fewer prisoners that need to be paid for by the State

Additional indirect benefits accrue to society as well, including better use of the tax dollars that are currently raised, and future taxes that won't have to be raised to pay for avoidable costs due to recidivism. When tax revenue is spent on one program, it has an opportunity cost of revenue that cannot be spent on other beneficial programs and services like public safety or economic development. Money that is taxed is also not available for private consumption and investment. The indirect benefits of making effective, economically efficient investments to reduce criminal recidivism are quantified within the Results First model using the Deadweight Cost of Taxation.

Figure 5 below illustrates that approximately a third of the benefits come from future avoided taxpayer costs, a third of the benefits come from future victimization costs avoided by society in general, and the remaining benefits come from other avoided indirect deadweight costs.

Figure 5:



This is one of three Pilot analyses run by BFR using the Results First benefit-cost model. Please see the Budgeting For Results 2017 Annual Report for additional benefit-cost reports and supporting information.

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
Illinois Post-Secondary Education
426- Illinois Department of Corrections

This report was compiled by the Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget with the support of the IL. Department of Corrections. The SPART is an evaluation of the performance of state agency programs. Points are awarded for each element of the program including: evidence based practices, strategic planning, program management and program results. This combined with cost-benefit analysis through Results First establishes an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness, which can be found on the final page of this report.

Prior Year (PY), Current Year (CY), Fiscal Year (FY) Budget (in thousands) Appropriated ___ Expended X

PY 2013	PY 2014	PY 2015	PY 2016	CY 2017	FY 2018
\$1,756.5	\$2,044.0	\$2,266.0	\$636.0	\$3,000.9	N/A

Is this program mandated by law? Yes X No _____

Identify the Origin of the law. State X Federal _____ Other _____

Statutory Cite 730 ILCS 5/3-6-2 and 3-9

Program Continuum Classification Prevention, Selective

Evaluability

Provide a brief narrative statement on factors that impact the evaluability of this program.

Offender 360 database and legacy databases are standalone systems. Data sharing is minimal and the systems are not compatible for cross-system data analysis. This impacts the ability of program managers to track offender data and progress through the program over time. In addition, impacts from the prolonged budget impasse over the previous three years resulted in the majority of community-colleges leaving the program due to lack of timely state reimbursement of expenses. Community-colleges provide the educational services that allow the program to function. This loss impacts the scale of benefits that could potentially be realized by the program.

Performance Goal (Data represents actual values)	FY 2015	FY2016	FY 2017	Major Challenges Meeting this Goal
Recidivism Rate	46.9%	45.5%	43.9%	

Key Performance Measure	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Reported in IPRS Y/N
Post-Secondary education completers	95	140	50	N

Section 2: Evidence Based Programming and Benefit-Cost

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 30

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
2.1 Is the Program Evidence Based ?	10	YES	10	This program was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. Please see the attached clearinghouse reports from the National Institute of Justice
2.2 Does the program design have fidelity to best practices?	10	YES	10	This program was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. The program is targeted to offenders that have achieved a GED or equivalent. Please see the attached reports from the National Institute of Justice.
2.3 Is the return on investment for this program equal to or greater than \$1 for each \$1 spent?	10	YES	10	The Program did achieve a greater than one dollar return on investment. For details, please see the attached Results First Program Report.

Section 3: Strategic Planning

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 20

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
3.1 Does the program have a limited number of specific annual performance measures that can demonstrate progress toward achieving the program’s long-term goals?	10	Partial	5	Although performance measures are reported in DOC annual reports (see attached) the measure data is not easily accessible, as individual elements are interspersed throughout the narrative text. The most recent published annual report was from 2016, not the current fiscal year.
3.2 Do the annual performance measures focus on outcomes?	10	YES	10	Performance measures focus on participants and completers, which indicate outcomes. See attached annual report.
3.3 Are independent and thorough evaluations Of the program conducted on a regular basis or as needed to support program improvements and evaluate effectiveness?	10	Partial	5	This program does not have any independent evaluations. An annual needs assessment is conducted in the Spring per Administrative Directive. These evaluative and planning practices do qualify the program for partial credit under this rating criteria.

Section 4: Program Management

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Awarded: 15

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
4.1 Does the Agency regularly collect timely and credible performance information?	10	Partial	5	Although performance measures are collected by DOC for their annual reports (see attached) the measure data is not easily accessible, as individual elements are interspersed throughout the narrative text. The most recent published annual report was from 2016, not the current fiscal year.
4.2 Does the Agency use performance information (including that collected from program partners) to adjust program priorities, allocate resources, or take other appropriate management actions?	10	YES	10	The IDOC uses performance information to help determine staffing levels, as well as prisoner transfer and location dispositions.

Section 5: Program Results

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Available: 10

Total Points Awarded: 5

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
5.1 Does the program (including program partners) commit to and achieve annual performance targets?	10	Partial	5	The IDOC has no annual performance targets for Post-Secondary education. The program has a goal of reducing recidivism and creating safer communities.
5.2 Is the program (including program partners) on track to meet all performance goals, including targets and timeframes?	10	NO	0	The program currently has no targets or timeframes to determine whether this program is on track.

Concluding Comments

Post-Secondary Education programs are run by most states in the country. The Illinois Post-Secondary program meets standards for best practices as established in the Results First Clearinghouse. It is recommended that technology be utilized to better track offenders through the program and improve tracking of outcomes. It is further recommended that summary program information and performance measures tracking program outcomes, including Post-Secondary completers, currently collected internally at IDOC, be included in the IPRS. Additionally, staff training may help improve overall program outcomes. It is recommended that program managers engage in setting long-term goals including targets and timeframes. Overall, this program achieves outcomes which are cost-effective and are a benefit to the goal to decrease recidivism and provide a safer Illinois in general.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
70	Moderately Effective

SPART Ratings

Programs that are **PERFORMING** have ratings of **Effective, Moderately Effective, or Adequate.**

- **Effective.** This is the highest rating a program can achieve. Programs rated Effective set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency. Score 75-100
- **Moderately Effective.** In general, a program rated Moderately Effective has set ambitious goals and is well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results. Score 50-74
- **Marginal.** This rating describes a program that needs to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen its management practices. Score 25-49

Programs categorized as **NOT PERFORMING** have ratings of **Ineffective or Results Not Demonstrated.**

- **Ineffective.** Programs receiving this rating are not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness. Score 0-24
- **Results Not Demonstrated.** A rating of Results Not Demonstrated (RND) indicates that a program has not been able to develop acceptable performance goals or collect data to determine whether it is performing.

Glossary

Best Practices: Policies or activities that have been identified through evidence-based policymaking to be most effective in achieving positive outcomes.

Evidence-Based: Policymaking with systematic use of findings from program evaluations and outcome analysis (“evidence”) to guide government policy and funding decisions.

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS): The state’s web-based database for collecting program performance data. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget on a regular basis.

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries and/or the general public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms.

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work.

Target: A quantifiable metric established by program managers or the funding entity established as a minimum threshold of performance (outcome or output) the program should attain within a specified timeframe. Program results are evaluated against the program target.



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Practice Profile

Postsecondary Correctional Education (PSCE)

Evidence Ratings for Outcomes:



Crime & Delinquency - Multiple crime/offense types

Practice Description

Practice Goals

Postsecondary correctional education (PSCE) is academic or vocational coursework taken beyond a high school diploma or equivalent that allows inmates to earn credit while they are incarcerated. The credits earned from participating in PSCE may be applied toward an associate's, bachelor's, or graduate degree, depending on the program and participating higher education institution (Gorgol and Sponsler 2011; Davis et al. 2013). The goal of providing PSCE is to advance inmates' educational attainment levels to improve their opportunities for employment following release from prison and reduce their odds of recidivating. The *2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities* found that 85 percent of all reporting facilities offered formal educational programs to inmates. Of these reporting facilities, only 35 percent provided college courses; however, this differed by facility type. For example, almost all federal correctional facilities (100 out of 102) reported providing college courses, but fewer than one third of state facilities provided college-level classes (Stephan 2008). Unfortunately, participation in the programs is not always high and may be decreasing. In 2004, 7.3 percent of state prison inmates participated in college classes. This is down from 1997, when 9.9 percent reported taking college courses, and down even further from 1991 when 13.9 percent participated in college-level classes (Harlow 2003; Crayton and Neusteter 2008). Participation may be waning because of lack of awareness or interest in such programs and/or reduced funding.

Target Population

To participate in PSCE, inmates must have obtained a high school diploma or general equivalency degree (GED) credential. Beyond that minimum requirement, state and federal correctional facilities have a variety of eligibility requirements that attempt to determine who is mostly likely to benefit from PSCE classes and can, therefore, participate. Some of the eligibility requirements may include time to release, the inmate's age, current offense, scores on standardized tests, and any in-prison infractions.

Practice Theory

There are several obstacles that incarcerated adults must face upon their release from prison. For example, low levels of educational attainment, lack of a steady job history, and the stigma of a felony conviction can be serious barriers to finding employment once one is back in the community. The idea behind PSCE programs is to improve inmates' employability and help them meet the demands of fast-evolving, technology-based industries by offering a variety of certificate-based and skill-oriented courses (Nally et al. 2012).

Practice Components

There are a variety of methods used by correctional facilities to deliver PSCE classes to participating inmates, such as onsite instruction, correspondence courses, and video/satellite instruction. Gorgol and Sponsler (2011) conducted a survey of correctional education administrators from 43 states and found that the most common method of program delivery was onsite, in-class instruction. To overcome some of the difficulties with providing onsite instruction (such as limited space for classes and security concerns), some of the state facilities used distance learning or correspondence courses. States were less likely to report using online or video/satellite instructional methods (almost all states prohibit use of the Internet by inmates).

Instruction for the courses may also vary by facility. A 2005 survey by the Institute for Higher Education Policy found that 68 percent of PSCE courses offered in prisons were provided by community colleges. Only 16 percent of PSCE instruction was provided by public 4-year institutions; 10 percent was provided by 4-year private, nonprofit institutions; and 6 percent was provided by other types (such as private for-profit institutions) (Erisman and Contardo 2005).

The focus of PSCE can range from general, liberal arts courses to more job-specific courses. For example, coursework may be available in business, social and behavioral sciences, humanities, and computer science (Winterfield et al. 2009). More job-specific postsecondary courses, including some vocational training programs in various fields such as bookkeeping, carpentry, and even coal mining, allow for inmates to earn certificates in those industries (Nally et al. 2012).

Meta-Analysis Outcomes



Crime & Delinquency - Multiple crime/offense types

Overall, three meta-analyses found that there were significant reductions in recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and technical parole violation) for inmates who participated in postsecondary correctional education (PSCE) compared with inmates who did not participate. Wilson, Gallagher, and MacKenzie (2000) examined the outcomes across 13 studies and found that those who participated in PSCE programs were significantly less likely to recidivate than those who did not participate (odds ratio=1.74). This means that, for example, if the comparison group had a recidivism rate of 50 percent, those who participated in PSCE programs would have a recidivism rate of 37 percent. Similarly, when analyzing the results from three studies, Chappell (2004) found a significant, but small effect on recidivism for inmates who participated in PSCE programs (mean $r=0.24$). PSCE participants recidivated at a rate of 22 percent, whereas inmates who did not participate in PSCE recidivated at a rate of 35 percent. Finally, Davis and colleagues (2013) looked at the results from 19 studies and found a significant odds ratio of 0.49, indicating that the odds of recidivating

Practice Snapshot

Age: 18+**Gender:** Both**Targeted Population:**
Prisoners**Settings:** Correctional**Practice Type:** Academic Skills Enhancement, Aftercare/Reentry, Vocational/Job Training**Unit of Analysis:** Persons

Researcher:

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among inmates participating in PSCE programs are 49 percent of the odds of recidivating among similar inmates not participating in such programs.

Meta-Analysis Methodology

Meta-Analysis Snapshot				
	Literature Coverage	Dates	Number of Studies	Number of Study Participants
Meta-Analysis 1		1979 - 1997	13	0
Meta-Analysis 2		1990 - 1999	3	2132
Meta-Analysis 3		1980 - 2011	22	0

Meta-Analysis 1

Wilson, Gallagher, and MacKenzie (2000) examined the effectiveness of corrections-based education, vocation, and work programs for adult offenders through a meta-analysis of 33 experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations. Studies were included in the meta-analysis if they 1) evaluated an education, vocational, or work program for convicted adults or persons identified by the criminal justice system, 2) provided a postprogram measure of recidivism (including arrest, conviction, self-report, technical violation, or incarceration), 3) included a nonprogram comparison group (a comparison group that did not receive an educational, vocational, or work program), 4) were published after 1975 in English.

A thorough search of the literature led to the inclusion of 33 eligible studies. The program comparison–contrast was the unit of analysis, allowing for multiple program comparison–contrasts for each study. The 33 studies reported 53 program comparison–contrasts that were identified and coded for the analysis. More than 40 percent of the studies (14 out of 33) were from journal articles or book chapters. The other studies were either government documents (10 out of 33) or unpublished manuscripts (9 out of 33). The studies generally had large sample sizes. The median number of participants across the program groups was 129, and the median number across the comparison groups was 320 (a total number of participants was not provided). Slightly fewer than half of the studies included only male participants. Female participants were included in 19 studies; however, they generally represented fewer than 21 percent of the study sample, therefore it is difficult to generalize findings from the analysis to women. In the remainder of the studies, it was unclear whether study participants included both men and women. Information on the age and racial/ethnic breakdown of the study samples was not provided.

There were 13 studies (out of 33) that examined the relative effects of postsecondary education. The form of effect size selected was the odds ratio. Recidivism was the primary outcome of interest. This was measured as a dichotomy (i.e., the percentage or proportion of program and comparison participants who recidivated).

Meta-Analysis 2

Chappell (2004) conducted a meta-analysis of studies examining the effects of postsecondary correctional education (PSCE) on recidivism. Only published articles and unpublished research finalized between 1990 and 1999 were included in the review. PSCE was defined as any type of education beyond high school, or its equivalency, that has inmates in prisons or jails for students (including vocational, academic, undergraduate, graduate, certificate, or degree programs). If studies combined data on inmates participating in PSCE with inmates receiving adult basic education and GED courses, they were eliminated. Studies had to include recidivism rates of program participants to be included. Studies were located through literature reviews and requests of information from the Correctional Education Association. The review included correlational and quasi-experimental studies.

Fifteen studies were included, with a total sample size of 7,320 subjects. However, because the 15 studies included research designs without control groups, a smaller meta-analysis was conducted specifically with the studies that had control groups. In this smaller meta-analysis, there were only three studies with control groups, for a total sample size of 2,132 subjects. No information was provided on the age, gender, or racial/ethnic breakdown of the studies' samples, nor on the location of the programs.

The effect size was calculated as the sample-weighted mean r , so that studies with larger sample sizes were given more weight than those based on smaller samples.

Meta-Analysis 3

Davis and colleagues (2013) conducted a meta-analysis of evaluations examining the effectiveness of programs that provide education to incarcerated adults. A comprehensive literature search was done that covered the period from Jan. 1, 1980, through Dec. 31, 2011. To be included in the review, a study needed to 1) evaluate an eligible intervention, 2) measure success of the program using an eligible outcome measure, and 3) employ an eligible research design. Eligible interventions were defined as educational programs administered in jails or prisons in the United States and published (or released) during the time covered by the review. In this review, postsecondary education was defined as college-level instruction that enables an individual to earn college credit that may be applied toward a 2- or 4-year postsecondary degree. Eligible outcomes were defined as measures of recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, technical parole violation, and successful completion of parole), employment (including having ever worked part time or full time since release, having been employed for a specified number of weeks since release, and employment status), and achievement test scores. Eligible research designs were those in which there is a treatment group composed of inmates who participated in or completed the correctional education program under consideration and a comparison group composed of inmates who did not.

The search resulted in the inclusion of 58 eligible studies. Of the 58 studies, 22 looked at the effectiveness of postsecondary education programs on recidivism rates. There were not enough studies looking at the effects of postsecondary education on employment and achievement test scores to calculate an effect size. No information was provided on the age, gender, or racial/ethnic breakdown of the studies' samples. The programs were located at correctional facilities throughout the United States.

The meta-analysis used a random-effects approach. The form of effect size selected was the odds ratio. The quality of each study was rated using the University of Maryland's five-point scale; only studies that received a rating of 2 or higher on the scale were included in the analysis (a rating of 2 means a study used a quasi-experimental design but there were substantial baseline differences between the treatment and comparison groups that may not be controlled for well). The U.S. Department of Education's What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) rating scheme was also used, because the WWC instrument scores education studies; however, the Maryland Scale was primarily used to determine the rigor of studies.

Cost

Davis and colleagues (2013) conducted a straightforward cost analysis using estimates of the costs of correctional education and of reincarceration. They estimated that the average annual cost of correctional education programs per inmate participant was between \$1,400 and \$1,744. The authors used a hypothetical sample of 100 inmates and assumed that correctional education would reduce reincarceration rates by 12.9 percentage points (based on the results from the meta-analysis). It was estimated that 3-year incarceration costs for those who did not receive correctional education would be between \$2.94 million and \$3.25 million. In comparison, the 3-year incarceration costs for those who did receive correctional education would be between \$2.07 million and \$2.28 million. This would mean the reincarceration costs are between \$870,000 and \$970,000 less for those who receive correctional education.

Other Information

The federal Pell Grant program awards student aid for postsecondary education based on financial need. The grants were a major source of funding to pay for inmates to participate in postsecondary correctional education (PSCE) programs and receive credit without being heavily reliant on state or personal financing (Gorgol and Sponsler 2011). However, access to postsecondary education was severely limited with the passage of the Violent Crime Control Act in 1994. Inmates were no longer eligible for Pell entitlement grants beginning in the 1995–96 academic year (Tewksbury, Erickson, and Taylor 2000). Later, the passage of the Workforce and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders Program (IYO) began providing funding for postsecondary academic and vocational education for youth offenders. The IYO statute limited participation to PSCE programs to persons 25 or younger who had earned a high school diploma or GED certificate and were within 5 years of release (the age limit was raised to 35 with the passage of the Reauthorization of the Higher Education Opportunity Act in 2008). The IYO grants and successor programs are the most commonly used source of funding to support PSCE programming (Gorgol and Sponsler 2011). The 2008 passage of the Second Chance Act, designed to improve reentry of incarcerated individuals, also provided funding toward a wide range of educational programming, including PSCE programs. But many inmates still rely on paying for postsecondary coursework using their own money.

Evidence-Base (Meta-Analyses Reviewed)

These sources were used in the development of the practice profile:

Meta-Analysis 1

Wilson, David B., Catherine A. Gallagher, and Doris Layton MacKenzie. 2000. "A Meta-Analysis of Corrections-Based Education, Vocation, and Work Programs for Adult Offenders." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 37(4):347–68.

Meta-Analysis 2

Chappell, Cathryn A. 2004. "Postsecondary Correctional Education and Recidivism: A Meta-Analysis of Research Conducted 1990–99." *Journal of Correctional Education* 55(2):148–69.

Meta-Analysis 3

Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, and Jeremy N.V. Miles. 2013. *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.
https://www.bja.gov/Publications/RAND_Correctional-Education-Meta-Analysis.pdf

Additional References

These sources were used in the development of the practice profile:

Crayton, Anna, and Suzanne Rebecca Neusteter. 2008. "The Current State of Correctional Education." Paper prepared for the Reentry Roundtable on Education. New York, N.Y.: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Prisoner Reentry Institute.
https://www.prisonlegalnews.org/media/publications/pri_crayton_state_of_correctional_education.pdf

Davis, Lois M., Jennifer L. Steele, Robert Bozick, Malcolm V. Williams, Susan Turner, Jeremy N.V. Miles, Jessica Saunders, and Paul S. Steinberg. 2014. *How Effective Is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go From Here? The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation*. Washington, D.C.: Rand Institute.
http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR564.html

Erismann, Wendy, and Jeanne Bayer Contardo. 2005. *Learning to Reduce Recidivism: A 50-State Analysis of Postsecondary Correctional Educational Policy*. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Higher Education Policy.
<http://www.ihep.org/assets/files/publications/g-1/LearningReduceRecidivism.pdf>

Gorgol, Laura E., and Brian A. Sponsler. 2011. *Unlocking Potential: Results of a National Survey of Postsecondary Education in State Prisons*. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Higher Education Policy.
http://www.ihep.org/assets/files/publications/s-z/Unlocking_Potential-PSCE_FINAL_REPORT_May_2011.pdf

Harlow, Caroline Wolf. 2003. *Education and Correctional Populations*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ecp.pdf>

Nally, John M., Susan Lockwood, Katie Knutson, and Taiping Ho. 2012. "An Evaluation of the Effect of Correctional Education Programs on Postrelease Recidivism and Employment: An Empirical Study in Indiana." *Journal of Correctional Education* 63(1):69–88.

Stephan, James J. 2008. *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2005*. National Prisoner Statistics Program. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
<http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf>

Tewksbury, Richard, David John Erickson, and Jon Marc Taylor. 2000. "Opportunities Lost: The Consequences of Eliminating Pell Grant Eligibility for Correctional Education Students." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 31(1/2):43–56.

Winterfield, Laura, Mark Coggeshall, Michelle Burke-Storer, Vanessa Correa, and Simon Tidd. 2009. *The Effects of Postsecondary*

Correctional Education: Final Report. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

<http://www.urban.org/publications/411954.html>

Related Programs

Following are CrimeSolutions.gov-rated programs that are related to this practice:

Postsecondary Correctional Education (New Mexico)

The program provides postsecondary educational classes and programs to prisoners via one-way Internet courses or onsite vocational instruction. The goal of the program is to reduce arrests following release from prison. The program is rated Promising. This program was shown to significantly reduce arrests within the 1-year follow-up period.

College Program at Maryland Correctional Training Center (MCTC)


This program offered postsecondary education for incarcerated individuals to reduce or break the cycle of continued or repeated criminal behavior. The program is rated Promising. Participants in the program had a statistically significant lower rate of arrests for a new crime than comparison group members.



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Program Profile: Postsecondary Correctional Education (New Mexico)

Evidence Rating: Promising - One study 

Date: This profile was posted on *March 13, 2017*

Program Snapshot

Age: 24 - 40

Gender: Both

Race/Ethnicity: Black, Hispanic, White, Other

Setting (Delivery): Correctional

Program Type: Academic Skills Enhancement, Aftercare/Reentry, Vocational/Job Training

Targeted Population: Prisoners

Current Program Status: Active

Listed by Other Directories: National Reentry Resource Center

Program Summary

The program provides postsecondary educational classes and programs to prisoners via one-way Internet courses or onsite vocational instruction. The goal of the program is to reduce arrests following release from prison. The program is rated Promising. This program was shown to significantly reduce arrests within the 1-year follow-up period.

Program Description

Program Goals

The Postsecondary Correctional Education program is an educational intervention offered to incarcerated individuals in New Mexico state prisons. Prisoners are offered college-level academic or vocational courses through one-way Internet connections or onsite programs. The primary objective is to reduce recidivism rates of inmates once they are released from prison. Secondary objectives are to increase self-esteem and reduce inmate behavior problems while in prison.

Program Eligibility

To participate in postsecondary educational programs, inmates must have a GED or high school diploma, record of appropriate behavior while in the prison system, tested to determine readiness for courses, and not serving time for murder, child abuse, or a sex offense.

Program Components

Postsecondary correctional education programs are offered in seven out of nine state prisons in New Mexico. The programs are offered statewide so that students can continue in postsecondary education if they are transferred to another prison. A variety of correctional education programs are available. For example, there is a business administration and university studies associates' degree program, and a bachelor's degree program in business administration. There are also vocational certificate programs, in which inmates take one course per session.

The postsecondary educational programs in New Mexico state prisons have two delivery models: Internet or onsite instruction. College-level programs are taught via one-way, Internet instruction. Inmates enrolled in vocational courses receive onsite instruction. All vocational programs are taught by the New Mexico Corrections Department's Education Bureau, while college courses are provided through a "Web Course Tool" (WebCt), which connects to Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU). The closed WebCt connection is similar to what is offered in the web-based instruction that is available to ENMU's other students, but inmates do not have access to the Internet through the live system.

Program Theory

There are several obstacles that incarcerated adults must face upon their release from prison. On average, prison inmates are less educated than the general public. The idea behind providing educational programming in prison is to help inmates successfully reenter society with basic skills such as math, reading, and writing, which are necessary for everyday living. By improving academic and vocational skills of prisoners, they should have increased prospects of gainful employment and reduce their odds of recidivating (Wilson, Gallagher, and MacKenzie 2000).

Evaluation Outcomes

Study 1

New Arrests

Winterfield and colleagues (2009) found that overall the new arrest rate was significantly lower for inmates who participated in the postsecondary correctional education program while in a New Mexico state prison, compared with inmates who did not participate, at the 1-year follow-up.

Evaluation Methodology

Study 1

Winterfield and colleagues (2009) conducted a quasi-experimental design to examine the impact of postsecondary education on incarcerated individuals in the New Mexico prison system. The total study sample was 3,873 prisoners (353 in the treatment group and 3,520 in the comparison group). The comparison group was formed from prisoners who did not want to participate in postsecondary education. Propensity score matching was used to ensure the treatment, and comparison groups were similar on baseline characteristics. The treatment and comparison groups were 90 percent male; and were 80 percent white, 9 percent black, and 10 percent other race. In terms of ethnicity, the groups were 53 percent Hispanic, and the average age was

approximately 30 years. No significant differences between the treatment and comparison groups remained after the propensity weight was applied.

The treatment group was enrolled in college-level academic coursework (associate's degree program in business administration or university studies, or bachelor's degree program in business studies) taught via one-way, Internet connection or in vocational coursework that was taught onsite in the prison. The comparison group did not participate in the postsecondary education program.

The follow-up time period was 1 year after release from prison. The study took place from January 1, 2003, through December 31, 2005. Data information was collected from the New Mexico State Department of Corrections. The main outcome of interest was recidivism, which was defined as a new arrest for either a new offense or technical violation. Logistic regression was used to examine the data.

Cost

The postsecondary correctional education programs in New Mexico were funded by state and federal Incarcerated Youth Offender (IYO) block grants (Winterfield et al. 2009). However, it is not known how the programs are currently funded.

Evidence-Base (Studies Reviewed)

These sources were used in the development of the program profile:

Study 1

Winterfield, Laura, Mark Coggeshall, Michelle Burke-Stover, Vanessa Correa, and Simon Todd. 2009. *The Effects of Postsecondary Correctional Education: Final Report*. Washington: D.C.: Urban Institute.

<http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/30626/411954-The-Effects-of-Postsecondary-Correctional-Education.PDF>

Additional References

These sources were used in the development of the program profile:

Wilson, David B., Catherine A. Gallagher, and Doris Layton MacKenzie. 2000. "A Meta-Analysis of Corrections-Based Education, Vocation, and Work Programs for Adult Offenders." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 37(4):347–68.

Related Practices

Following are CrimeSolutions.gov-rated practices that are related to this program:

[Postsecondary Correctional Education \(PSCE\)](#)

Postsecondary correctional education is academic or vocational coursework taken beyond a high school diploma or equivalent that allows inmates to earn credit while they are incarcerated. The practice is rated Promising in reducing recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and technical parole violation) for inmates who participated compared to nonparticipants.

Evidence Ratings for Outcomes:



Crime & Delinquency - Multiple crime/offense types

The Illinois Department of Corrections



*Committed to public safety, positive programming and
successful reentry*

**Fiscal Year 2016
Annual Report**

The Illinois Department of Corrections

Mission Statement

To serve justice in Illinois and increase public safety by promoting positive change in offender behavior, operating successful reentry programs and reducing victimization.



Vision

- We will operate safe, secure and humane correctional facilities.
- We will provide quality services to those who require medical and mental health treatment.
- We will evaluate offenders individually and develop an appropriate course of action based on individual needs.
- We will reduce recidivism by offering seamless, efficient services that are geared toward offender rehabilitation.
- Staff is our greatest asset and we will ensure that all staff is trained to the highest professional level.
- This is a team-based environment where open communication and sharing new ideas are encouraged.
- We value the well-being of IDOC staff and offenders and will serve the people of Illinois with compassion and fairness.

Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report

Message from the Director

Dear Colleagues:



I am pleased to present the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) Fiscal Year 2016 (FY2016) Annual Report. The agency is committed to its mission of promoting and maintaining public safety.

Corrections is a criminal justice function that is ever evolving. To stay in line, we must adapt to change and address the changing corrections population. We are committed to improving outcomes for offenders and giving them tools to be successful when they return to the community. We have launched exciting new initiatives that will help us move forward, particularly in the areas of mental health treatment, core correctional practices, reducing recidivism, training staff, improving technology and incorporating data decision-making information to staff.

We understand the nature of our business. We are the largest provider of mental health services in the state. The IDOC is focusing on helping mentally ill offenders cope in the prison structure. In addressing this need, it's imperative to fundamentally change the prison culture to maintain order and ensure the safety of staff and offenders. Our employees were not trained to be mental health professionals, but they play the role every day. During FY2016, nearly 13,000 IDOC employees were trained on how to recognize signs and symptoms of mental illness, communicate effectively with mentally ill offenders and respond to behavioral changes in the correctional setting.

In Illinois, we are taking steps to prepare inmates to become contributing members of society upon their release. Our commitment to successful reentry is vital to building safer communities. IDOC's Parole Division plays a major role in meeting our mission through programs designed to reduce recidivism, address parolee risk and provide reentry services for ex-offenders.

The agency's success is testimony to IDOC's dedicated and courageous employees. As a team, we will continue down this path with a shared vision of operating one of the finest correctional systems in the U.S.

John R. Baldwin
Acting Director
Illinois Department of Corrections

John R. Baldwin
Acting Director

Gladyse C. Taylor
Assistant Director

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

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Staff Development and Training



The Office of Staff Development and Training (SD&T) is headquartered at the Training Academy in Springfield. It is responsible for all pre-service and in-service training needs for the entire department. The mission of SD&T is to support and contribute to the mission of IDOC by developing quality training in all subjects necessary to meet the department's responsibilities. Its duty to prepare efficient staff and help develop strong, effective leaders requires continual review, revision and adaptation of existing curricula. It also requires SD&T staff to create new training programs that address current issues and trends.

In FY2016, 694 correctional officer cadets graduated from the agency's Training Academy in Springfield. The cadets completed a six-week, 240-hour Security Training where they learned basic correctional and security practices, communication skills, how to conduct thorough searches, use safely firearms, respond to emergency situations and identify drugs and other contraband that should not be in the correctional facility.

The SD&T also assists in training its employees. Nearly 375 training classes were offered in FY2016 for 7,180 participants. The Training Academy's focus is to use technology and evidenced-based practices to provide quality training for all incoming security and non-security staff. The academy offers regional training sites located at Pontiac Correctional Center for northern region training and on the campus of John A. Logan Community College in Marion for southern region training. Classes include: Firearms, National Alliance on Mental Illness Training, Core Correctional Practices, Basic Tactical Training, Basic Intelligence Officer Training, Bureau of Identification, 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, Roster Management, Administration of Discipline, Critical Incident, Command Post, Prison Rape Elimination Act Training and Instructional Methods.

2016 Correctional Officer of the Year

During National Corrections Officers Week, the agency pays tribute to its fallen heroes and correctional workers for their exemplary services. On May 4, 2016, IDOC honored frontline employees as 2016 Correctional Officer and Parole Agent of the Year at a ceremony in Springfield. The winners were chosen from a field of candidates who were nominated by their colleagues and supervisors at their respective work places. The overall winners were chosen by executive staff. The nominees are judged on leadership, initiative, professionalism and service to their community and career.

Employees receiving top honors were:

Bureau of Identification Technician John LaMonica at Graham Correctional Center



Bureau of Identification Technician John LaMonica at Graham Correctional Center was selected as the IDOC 2016 Correctional Officer of the Year for having sound job knowledge, good judgement and invaluable experience. LaMonica is an asset to Graham Correctional Center; he has worked a variety of posts and positions and demonstrates great initiative and true professionalism in all tasks and assignments given. In February 2015, while LaMonica was eating lunch in the employee dining room, a fellow staff member began to choke and gasp for air. Without hesitation, LaMonica immediately responded and began performing the Heimlich Maneuver on the employee. Through several attempts, LaMonica successfully dislodged the blockage and opened the employee's airway, allowing him to breathe. As a result of LaMonica's quick response and genuine concern for fellow staff, a dangerous medical situation was averted to a positive and appreciative outcome. LaMonica exemplifies professional character and sets the bar for others to follow. He exhibits the characteristics of an exemplary employee and was promoted from correctional officer to B of I technician.

Senior Parole Agent Phil Tyree at District 1



Senior Parole Agent Phil Tyree was selected as the IDOC 2016 Parole Division Agent of the Year. Tyree is an exemplary agent who can be counted on to perform his job by keeping his caseload in order and achieving excellent compliance. He was temporarily assigned as parole commander for the Lake County Parole Office. In addition to his duties, Tyree volunteered to serve as the Meg Law Enforcement Liaison for the Parole Division and to assist in the training of new agents. His efforts include helping agents become acquainted with the coding system, initial visits, the host site investigation process and the process of submitting violation reports. During his time as liaison with the Meg Unit, he has been instrumental in removing guns, drugs and drug paraphernalia off the streets. Tyree is a tremendous asset to the Parole Division. He is steadfast in performing his duties and exhibits the skills needed to perform the job with professionalism and pride.

2016 Volunteer of the Year



Acting Director John Baldwin (middle) congratulates Tom and Wendy Horton as recipients of the IDOC 2016 Volunteer of the Year.

The Illinois Department of Corrections honors its volunteers for their outstanding leadership. Tom and Wendy Horton, who volunteer at Stateville Correctional Center, were named the recipients of the IDOC 2016 Volunteer of the Year Award on April 12, 2016, at a recognition ceremony in Springfield.

Tom and Wendy Horton are an incredible study in why people volunteer in challenging places. They began their journey into IDOC facilities in 2007 and since that time have made visits to more than half of the department's 25 prisons. They are representatives of the Koinonia House National Ministries and Willow Creek Church. Through their many years of volunteer service with offenders, IDOC facilities have received support of donations through Willow Creek Church as well as various seminars, such as Freedom God's Way. The Hortons make conscious efforts to experience various programs that make a difference in the lives of offenders; they've made numerous trips to the Angola Prison in Louisiana, which operates on Christian principle, evidence-based inmate programs. The Hortons are also instrumental in introducing thoughtful discussions with other ministries about how the IDOC facility might enable inmate families through these programs. The couple is respected by staff for being cognizant of security, while bringing inmates hope for the future. They provide countless hours of their own time and money to be a blessing to others at Stateville Correctional Center and numerous IDOC institutions and are true examples of exceptional volunteer service.

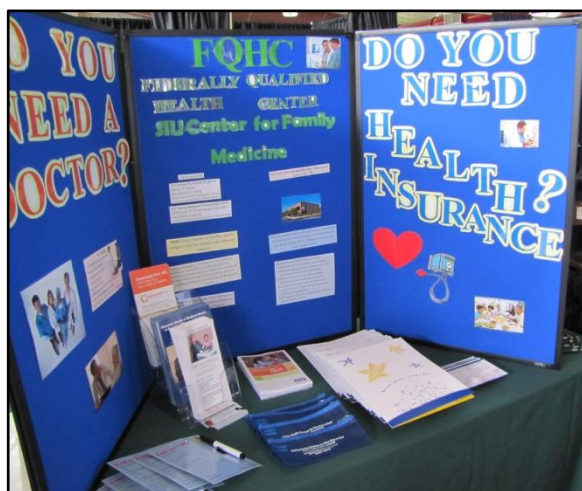
Office of Constituent Services



The Illinois Department of Corrections sponsored nine Summit of Hope events in FY2016. The summits are hosted by IDOC's Office of Constituent Services and Parole Division and the Illinois Department of Public Health. The program has been held since 2010 with the main goal of engaging parolees in the reentry process.



Each event provides a community expo of services to supply parolees with tools they need to successfully reintegrate back into the community. During each event, a volunteer guides parolees through a maze of services and exhibits. Parolees can receive State IDs and health screenings as well as information on how to secure housing, food, clothing, job training and listings, a bank account, child support services and assistance programs for utilities, transportation and veterans.



Office of Performance Based Standards

Operations:

The division utilized a team of highly experienced corrections specialists to review all standards and activities of the IDOC for the purpose of:

- Analyzing compliance with existing laws, department rules, regulations, directives, standards or policies.
- Assessing efficiency and effectiveness in utilization of resources.
- Determining whether desired results are being achieved.
- Providing consultation to encourage compliance and promote greater administrative, operational and programmatic efficiency and effectiveness.

The Office of Performance Based Standards annually reviews each correctional center and adult transition center (ATC). All facilities and offices are required to conduct facility reviews on a monthly basis according to their respective facility review schedule.

Accomplishments:

A Performance Based Review was conducted at every correctional center and ATC in FY2016. The Review Team identified and submitted a Corrective Action Plan for all facilities to ensure each facility moved toward compliance.

The division also conducted an Abbreviated Performance Based Review at Centralia Correctional Center (Control of Inmate Movement and Use and Control of Tools), East Moline Correctional Center (Control of Inmate Movement), Hill Correctional Center (Employee Training, Job Performance Evaluations and Fire Plan), Menard Correctional Center (Special Placement Double Celling Review), Pinckneyville Correctional Center (Policy and Practices pertaining to Mental Health), Pontiac Correctional Center (DR504D Segregation, Investigative Confinement and Administrative Detention).

The statewide Performance Based Review Team maintained both highly qualified security and non-security personnel. As of June 30, 2016, the team consisted of 199 members.

“In the Spotlight” bulletin was created in March 2016. The bulletin shines a positive light on processes that are being conducted to ensure compliance at the facility level or where a facility has gone above and beyond the expectation.

Outstanding Achievement:

Crossroads ATC, which demonstrated strong efforts toward gaining full compliance and received excellent compliance ratings, received the Meritorious Review Recognition Award.

Illinois Correctional Industries

During FY2016, Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI) attained many accomplishments. A significant achievement is the release and successful implementation of its five-year Strategic Plan. The purpose of the plan is to communicate the long-term program vision and strategy to obtain ICI's mission. It is the mission of the ICI to enhance public safety and successful offender reentry to society by providing vocational training to offenders in which they obtain valuable job skills and experience while producing quality products and services, and doing so at no cost to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois.

ICI provided approximately 1,050 offenders with training and transferable work habits to aid with their successful reentry and securing employment in FY2016. This past year, ICI partnered with the U.S. Department of Labor and began establishing apprenticeship programs in ICI shops. Six locations began their apprenticeship programs. Upon completion of the program, the offender will receive a nationally recognized U.S. Department of Labor certificate and become a journey worker.

In FY2016, ICI began Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Forklift Safety Training for its staff and offender workforce. Since October 2015, 48 offenders and two employees were trained and received a Certificate of Completion and Operator's Card.

ICI implemented the social security and birth certificate mandate for all offenders who work in its shops. ICI supplies its inmate workers with funding for birth certificates and social security cards and helps them obtain state IDs once they reenter society, which is necessary when pursuing a job.

Offenders in the ICI Program are committed to their training and rehabilitation and receive Program Sentence Credit (PSC) for their efforts. In FY2016, there was a reduction of 19,953.8 days of incarceration from offenders' sentences that resulted in a department savings of \$350,148.

Furthermore, offenders at Dixon Correctional Center Optical Lab had the opportunity to earn certification as opticians by passing a 150-question exam through the American Board of Opticianry (ABO). Today, 37 out of the current 82 offender workers (45 percent of the optical lab workers) are now ABO certified. The achievement resulted in a highly educated workforce and increased production.

Investigations and Intelligence Division

Investigations Unit

Operating as a branch within the Investigations and Intelligence Division, the Investigations Unit (Unit) is charged with monitoring the integrity of the Illinois Department of Corrections by addressing, combating and preventing misconduct.

The Unit serves as the central repository for policy complaints that are beyond the scope of institutional investigations for criminal complaints. It investigates allegations of misconduct against all departmental employees and offenders.

Members of the Unit often work in conjunction with the Illinois State Police, Division of Internal Investigation (DII), to conduct impartial investigations to determine validity of allegations and provide a basis for criminal prosecution and/or corrective administrative action. The Unit may provide assistance or conduct its own investigation into 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 also reports all data incidents involving federal tax information to the IRS Office of Safeguards and Tax Information Security Guidelines for Federal, State and Local Agencies (TIGTA) and cooperates with TIGTA and Office of Safeguards investigators, providing data and access as needed to determine the facts and circumstances of the incident. In conjunction with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and DII, the Unit also conducts administrative and criminal investigations for the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) relating to staff and/or youth.

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 maintained by all subordinate staff. 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 FY2016, the Unit conducted 434 investigations (including cases and inquiries). In FY2016, the Unit, DII and OEIG collectively opened 457 cases. Investigators also obtained 20 arrests/indictments, resulting from investigations conducted by the Unit. The Unit presented 33 cases for prosecution, 20 of which were accepted. There were 13 convictions in FY2016. In addition, the Unit assisted the department's Office of Staff Development and Training in the execution of a 40-hour Institutional Investigator curriculum as well as Security Threat Group (STG) training for in-service and pre-service classes. The attendees included facility investigators, intelligence staff and internal affairs support staff.

Central Intelligence Unit

The Central Intelligence Unit (CIU) operates as a branch of the Investigations and Intelligence Division and is under the supervision of the director. To eradicate gang activity from the department, the state legislature authorized and mandated the agency to develop an Intelligence Unit. In compliance with House Bill 4124, the department established the Central Intelligence Unit (CIU) in 1999.

The department defines an STG as: "Individuals or groups of individuals both within and outside the department, who pose a threat or potential threat to the safety of the public, staff and offenders, and to the security and orderly management of a correctional facility." The department recognizes that the activities of these criminal enterprises pose a direct threat to the public safety and would undermine public confidence in IDOC to carry out its mission for the citizens of the State of Illinois.

One of the CIU's key tasks is to identify an offender's STG affiliation and rank. This information is used to effectively manage the offender population, determine accountability for the commission of crimes inside an institution and diffuse potential violent retaliatory incidents. The IDOC maintains a proactive anti-STG program, both within its institutions and on the streets. 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 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 a beneficial and productive working relationship with outside law enforcement from the local to national level. The CIU fields requests from law enforcement agencies that includes providing information on offenders, arranging offender interviews and assisting in investigations of outside criminal acts.

Another task is IDOC participation in Police Parole Compliance Checks (PPCCs), which are operations targeting paroled offenders (either single or mass numbers) to ensure they are complying with terms of their parole. Targeted offenders are transported to a pre-determined secure location where they are tested for drug use, interviewed by parole agents, CIU officers and outside law enforcement officials.

The parolee's host site is also searched for contraband. Depending on the gravity of any potential parolee agreement violation, an offender may either be released with modified parole restrictions, returned to IDOC to complete their original sentence or receive new charges with subsequent transport to the local county jail.

During PPCCs in FY2016, 1,270 parolees were targeted; 400 were drug tested and interviewed; 237 tested positive for drug usage; 79 were in possession of narcotics

(netting 2,620.57 grams of marijuana, 22.5 grams of heroin, 195.6 grams of crack/cocaine and 2 grams of methamphetamine); 43 were in possession of weapons or ammunition; 50 were in possession of drug paraphernalia and none were in possession of stolen property. There was a total of \$22,102.17 in cash recovered. There were also 147 warrants issued, resulting in the filing of 81 new charges. Fifteen offenders were returned to IDOC and 427 were returned to their host site.

The CIU also works with the Parole Division to serve Orders of Protection (OOP to both incarcerated offenders and parolees in order to assist outside law enforcement agencies. During FY2016, the CIU served 164 OOP.

The CIU also notifies affected law enforcement agencies whenever a convicted sex offender is discharged from IDOC custody. There were 631 notifications made during FY2016. The CIU additionally participates in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). PSN is a nationwide commitment coordinated by the U.S. Attorney's Office 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. Parolees with a firearm conviction in their criminal history, who are paroled in the Chicago Police Department's Districts 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 15, are required to attend the PSN forums. A total of 496 parolees/probationers attended 23 PSN forums in FY2016.

The PSN Enhanced Parole Compliance Initiative targets parolees with firearm convictions in the above districts for compliance checks. During FY2016, there were 479 parolees targeted for compliance checks, all of whom were contacted. As a result of these operations, agents recovered 2,122.8 grams of marijuana, 50.2 grams of heroin, 119.1 grams of crack/cocaine and 0 grams of methamphetamine. Also in FY2016, 10 firearms, 326 rounds of ammunition and \$4,728 in U.S. currency were recovered.

The CIU also assisted the department's Office of Staff Development and Training in the execution of a 40-hour Institutional Investigator curriculum as well as STG training for in-service and pre-service classes during FY2016. The chief of Investigations and Intelligence also trained local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in the capabilities of the CIU and on specific STG-related issues.

Intelligence agents are currently assigned to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) taskforces. Fugitive Apprehension agents are assigned to the U.S. Marshals Great Lakes Regional Fugitive Task Force and Intelligence staff is being integrated into the Illinois State Police Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) to provide better communications throughout the state.

PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services

The Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services (OAEVS) aims to enhance the quality and scope of education for offenders within the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) by ensuring that state and federal resources are appropriately used in aiding committed persons to restore themselves and become constructive, law-abiding citizens upon release.

OAEVS continues to provide quality educational opportunities to the offender population with the goal of increasing academic achievement. Education has proven to be vital to reducing recidivism and creating opportunities for offenders to better themselves. OAEVS staff will continue to work hard in assisting offenders in achieving their educational goals.

Since Jan. 1, 1987, all offenders committed to IDOC for two or more years, except those serving life sentences, take the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) to determine their academic level. In FY2016, 13,356 offenders were tested at intake with 4,945 offenders scoring below the sixth grade level.

Adult Basic Education (ABE) is a critical component in the education programming of OAEVS. ABE is mandatory for all offenders scoring below 6.0 on the TABE test. Mandatory ABE students must attend a minimum of 90 days of instruction. The ABE core curriculum provides instruction in basic reading, writing, mathematics and life skills. The program is designed to provide students with a base of skills and knowledge that will prepare them for additional academic/vocational instruction and subsequent employment.

High School Equivalency (HSE), formally known as GED, is available to all offenders who score a 6.0 or higher on a TABE test. In FY2016, OAEVS fully implemented computer-based instruction and testing of HSE at all facilities. The transition from paper/pencil instruction and testing to a computer-based system has been challenging. Staff received training in the i-Pathways curriculum and also in the procedures of computer-based instruction.

Post-secondary educational programming continues to be vital in the rehabilitation of offenders. College-level coursework was offered in vocational areas such as Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Construction Occupations, Commercial Custodial, Cosmetology, Culinary Arts, Horticulture, Nail Tech, Print Management, Restaurant Management, Warehousing and Welding. These programs educate offenders in practical vocational applications allowing the hands-on training that can be carried on to the workforce upon release.

College academic courses were offered that allowed students the opportunity to pursue an associate degree. Research has indicated that the higher the level of education

achievement, the lower the percentage of offender recidivism. OAEVS encourages all offenders to participate in a degree earning program, with the goal of preparing them for employment upon release.

Library services are available throughout IDOC. Libraries offer a variety of recreational reading materials such as books, magazines and newspapers. Offenders have a constitutional right to access the court system. Law libraries are maintained and contain Federal and State of Illinois Constitutions, statutes and court decisions. Resource material helps offenders research the law and prepare legal documents exercising their constitutional right of access to state and federal courts.

Office of Health Services

The Office of Health Services oversees all health care related services to the inmate population. The office is responsible for the medical care of nearly 45,000 offenders across the state, caring for them within correctional facilities as well as in collaborative relationships with private physicians, community hospitals and tertiary care centers. The services provided include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Medical Screening: HIV and Hepatitis C
- Mammography and Pap-smear Screening
- Chronic Disease Management: Sickle Cell, Hyperlipidemia, TB, Seizure, Multiple Sclerosis, Hypertension, Diabetes, Hepatitis C, High Risk and Nephrology
- Dental Services
- Optometry Services
- Physical Therapy: On-site at ADA-Designated Facilities
- Routine Radiological Studies
- Two On-Site Dialysis Units

The department has continued in its quest to obtain accreditation at designated facilities from the National Commission for Correctional Healthcare. Three sites, Graham, Illinois River and Pinckneyville correctional centers received their initial accreditation.

The department continues to build collaborative relationships with the University of Illinois Medical Center at Chicago. The agency also continues to have a successful Telemedicine Program with members of the Infectious Disease Department for the care of offenders with HIV and Hepatitis C. Both programs have achieved excellent results. The agency additionally explored the possibilities of expanding telemedicine to include other service lines such as orthopedics and gastrointestinal diseases.

IDOC continued its push toward implementation of an electronic medical record and hopes to have the system fully implemented by the end of the next calendar year. Finally, the department has been actively involved in the operational planning for the opening of the Kewanee and Murphysboro reentry centers and the Joliet and Elgin treatment centers.

Office of Mental Health and Addiction and Recovery Management

Office of Mental Health Management

The mission of the IDOC Office of Mental Health Management (OMHM) is to help incarcerated individuals affected by mental illness and serious emotional disturbance to decrease needless suffering, better manage their illness and achieve personal goals to reach and maintain their highest level of functioning. The department strives to deliver services in a respectful, responsive and efficient manner with sensitivity to diversity of culture, language, ethnicity, gender and sexual identity. In collaboration with additional support services and operations within the agency's facilities, the office seeks to maximize resources available and attend to concerns for the safety and well-being of individuals. Services and support are designed to assist the individual in acquiring and maintaining mental, emotional and social skills, which enable the offender to function most effectively with the demands of his or her environment.

Approximately 26 percent of the department's offender population is on the mental health caseload. IDOC has seen a decrease in its overall population by approximately 2,000 offenders compared to this time last year, which has led to a percentage increase in the mental health caseload. The raw numbers, however, indicate minimum numeric fluctuations. The OMHM continues to enhance its service delivery efforts by increasing the amount of mental health professionals available to its offender population, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, behavioral health technicians and psychiatric nurses. In May 2016, IDOC authorized approximately 400 full-time positions dedicated to the OMHM. These professionals will help ensure that the entire population has appropriate access to quality mental health services. Emphases on evidence-based practices as well as industry standards continue to be an important piece in the framework of policy and protocol development.

In May 2016, IDOC entered into a settlement agreement on the Rasha v. Baldwin class action suit. The agreement represents a collaborative effort between IDOC and plaintiffs that will improve the mental health delivery system departmentwide. Mental health improvements and resource requirements continue to be a focal point in the department's Strategic Plan. Next, staff professional development and on-going training are being increased to better treat mental illness within the IDOC. Updates to all mental health-related forms and protocols are underway with the goal of creating standardized, evidenced-based approaches to treatment. The OMHM will also maintain existing partnerships with other State of Illinois agencies and entities such as the Illinois Department of Human Services-Division of Mental Health, University of Illinois and the University of Illinois at Chicago, while strengthening relationships with national partners like the American Correctional Association (ACA), the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC), the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), the National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) and the Association of Correctional Mental Health Administrators (ACMHA) in an effort to increase productivity, eliminate waste and further the goals of respective missions.

Addiction and Recovery Management Services Unit

The mission of the Addiction and Recovery Management Services Unit (ARMSU) is to formulate consistent guidelines for the development and implementation of addiction recovery management programs and the continuum of care within the department; to coordinate the screening, assessment and referral of offenders needing and/or requesting addictions recovery services; to monitor care and standards of substance abuse treatment provided to offenders; to serve as a resource for the agency and provide consultative services and training to agency staff and community providers about addiction issues.

A total of 6,916 men and women received substance abuse treatment within IDOC in FY2016. Treatment ranged from intensive wrap-around services, such as at Sheridan and Southwestern Illinois correctional centers, to low intensity Level-1 Substance Abuse Treatment, such as Dixon Springs and DuQuoin impact incarceration programs. A total of 180,197 Earned Good Conduct Credit/Program Sentence Credit (EGCC/PSC) Days were awarded for Addiction Recovery Services in FY2016. The Addiction and Recovery Management Services Unit (ARMSU) provides extensive training, clinical supervision and education to IDOC, vendor and other local and state agency staff. Since July 1, 2015, ARMSU has facilitated five Certified Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Counselor (CADC) Cycle Training sessions at the Springfield Training Academy and other sites in the Springfield area. More than 78 training hours, or Continuing Education Units-CEUs, were awarded to more than 203 staff. IDOC and vendor staff as well as people from the recovery community were involved in the training. The ARMSU collaborates with both the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJA) and the Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) to secure funding for services within facilities and to fund programming within adult transition centers for pre- and post-release clinical reentry services. Prevention First Inc. is a partner providing the CADC Cycle Training and resource development for all IDOC staff.

The ARMSU, along with the Illinois Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, TASC, WestCare Foundation and ALKERMES, have come together to implement a Medication Assisted Treatment Vivitrol Program at Sheridan Correctional Center. The program will include identification of the opioid dependent participants from the Chicagoland area, education, medical screening, a Vivitrol injection at least 28 days before parole and referrals to the MAT Vivitrol Treatment Program in the community. The community MAT/Vivitrol Program will be supported by the recently awarded DASA/SAMSHA Grant.

Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed unanimously by Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush in 2003. The Illinois Department of Corrections is committed to meeting the requirements of the PREA while enhancing the

safety and security for all IDOC staff and offenders. IDOC facilities understand the need to identify and address issues as they arise.

Offenders have the right to be free from sexual abuse, harassment and retaliation while incarcerated within the IDOC. The department maintains a strict “Zero Tolerance” policy; all offender sexual abuse and harassment allegations are taken seriously, investigated and referred for prosecution when applicable.

In FY2016, the IDOC achieved three primary accomplishments in the areas of policy, training and overall compliance, as they relate to PREA.

To better direct facility-level staff in the area of PREA compliance, the IDOC PREA coordinator, in conjunction with IDOC Division of Policy and Directives, developed the department’s first program manual in this area. The “IDOC PREA Sexual Abuse and Harassment Prevention and Intervention Program Manual” in coordination with Administrative Directive 04.01.301 Sexual Abuse and Harassment Prevention and Intervention Program will serve to better direct IDOC’s compliance with PREA standards.

Additionally, in working with the IDOC Training Academy, trainings involving PREA were updated in the areas of searches, investigations, mental health and medical. The Training Academy continues to provide PREA training to all new security and non-security staff and additional training to existing staff throughout the state. In FY2016, the Training Academy provided PREA Compliance Management classes for a total of 255 IDOC employees.

During calendar year 2015, the department began the push to full compliance by beginning audits conducted by an outside contractor at five facilities. The first five audits consisted of four correctional centers and one work release center. Immediately beginning in calendar year 2016, IDOC completed the remaining audits necessary for compliance by conducting audits through an outside contractor at an additional 24 facilities. These audits consisted of 21 correctional centers and three work release centers. The completion of these audits brings all 29 facilities within IDOC into full compliance with the PREA standards during FY2016.

The IDOC will continue to take all allegations of sexual abuse and harassment seriously throughout the agency. This “Zero Tolerance” stance will continue to be demonstrated through IDOC’s full compliance with PREA.

OPERATIONS

FY2016 Transfer Coordinator's Office Movement Report

During the FY2016, a total of 38,465 offenders and 5,152 officers moved via the Central Transportation Unit. This averages out to 740 offenders and 99 officers per week.

The ending population on July 1, 2015, was 47,112. The ending population for June 30, 2016, was 44,817. This resulted in a net decrease of 2,295 inmates for the year.

Operations Center

The Operations Center is a multifaceted area within IDOC. The center, which provides 24-hour assistance and availability, serves as the statewide command post serving the needs for both adult and juvenile offenders within IDOC and the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.

The Operations Center provides continuous Law Enforcement Agencies Data System/ National Crime Information Center (LEADS/NCIC) communication, access and maintenance of parole warrants and related information to field staff. In addition, it tracks all mass high-risk institution and parole transports of offenders, providing another layer of safety and efficiency. The center is also responsible for dissemination of local and federal criminal history data to appropriate IDOC agents, offices and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, the Operations Center handles a large volume of phone calls daily and serves as an instrumental liaison for IDOC to law enforcement agencies and the general public.

Food Services

The Illinois Department of Corrections prepares and serves approximately 100,000 offender meals per day; seven days per week.

The facilities follow a statewide 5-week cycle Master Menu. Most of the food production is done by inmate staff, overseen by corrections food service supervisors. The Master Menu is carefully planned to provide nutritious meals that offer variety. The meals are prepared as economically as possible.

Many of the facilities plant gardens in the springtime. The produce grown and harvested is incorporated into the inmates' meals throughout the summer. Fresh produce provides inmates with the best in nutrition, while providing job satisfaction for those who are the garden caretakers.

In addition to providing nutritious meals, the IDOC also depends on food service for serving meals that comply with food safety and sanitation standards. All food service

staff is required to be certified in food safety and sanitation through the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Each prison has its own food services program manager, who is responsible for managing the daily operations of the Food Service Department. In the past several months, the state has seen more than a 65 percent turnover in the food services program managers due to retirements. Those who retired had more than 400 years of combined IDOC service. Employees who promoted into the food services program manager positions were proven to be very capable in managing operations of the multi-functional department.

The IDOC Food Service Department continues to take pride in providing a service that is second-to-none in setting the mood and atmosphere for daily security and safety for all inmates and staff.

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 92 county jails in 102 counties in Illinois. Municipal lockups are inspected upon request of the chief of police. In FY2016, 21 municipal inspections were completed. Jail and Detention Standards has the authority to refer facilities in serious noncompliance to the Illinois Attorney General for remediation. This authority has recommended further review of specific substandard facilities. The unit also 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 approximately 1,100 municipal police departments and 92 county jails for compliance with federal secure juvenile detention requirements. In FY2016, there were 544 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 visit law enforcement facilities annually to determine which facilities detain youths and which do not. Those who do not detain youths are considered No Hold facilities and only need to be visited every three years.

Criminal justice specialists conduct on-site inspections of county jails and municipal lockups for compliance with standards. All 92 county jails were inspected in 2016. Staff members conduct follow-ups on unusual occurrences and provide consultations regarding detention operations, renovations, new construction and staffing recommendations. There were 31 county jail unusual occurrence investigations conducted in FY2016.

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 103 detainee complaint letters and provided 217 technical assistance requests to jails in FY2016.

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.

Facility Highlights

Adult Correctional Centers

Big Muddy River Correctional Center

In the last year, Big Muddy River Correctional Center introduced a Palliative Care Program for offenders who are nearing the end of their lives. The program is available to all offenders, who are determined to be terminal and have a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) and/or living will in place.



Offenders who wish to be trained as palliative care attendants are interviewed and must meet certain criteria before being allowed into the program. To qualify, the offender must be able to read, cannot have any sex crimes, must have an acceptable disciplinary record, must show the desire to care for others, must be willing to volunteer their services and must be willing to be called to the Health Care Unit at any time to sit with the offender. Once accepted into the Palliative Care Program, the offender attendant will complete a 40-hour training program with the health care unit administrator or the director of nursing. The offender attendant does not provide direct care to the terminal offender, but offers emotional support by sitting bedside and talking and reading to them. Nursing staff is notified when the offender is in need of anything or if there is any type of change.



At the current time, Big Muddy River Correctional Center has seven trained Palliative Care offender attendants. The health care unit administrator has a long waiting list of offenders who wish to join this program, which has been successful.

The Sex Offender Program at Big Muddy River Correctional Center continues to be an active, unique and respected program, which provides treatment and support to offenders enrolled in the volunteer Sex Offender Program and the Sexually Dangerous Persons Program. The center has designated a total of three housing unit wings to the Sex Offender Program with two wings being utilized for the Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDPs) and one for the Volunteer Sex Offenders (VSOs). A total of 273 offenders are enrolled in the Sex Offender Program, with 175 being civilly-committed SDPs and 98 being criminally-convicted sex offenders.



Lake Land College continues to thrive at Big Muddy River Correctional Center with the Construction Class graduating 56 offenders in FY2016. Offenders constructed recycled pallet furniture, maps and dog houses that were donated to Mama V's Puppy Sanctuary in Mt. Vernon. Offenders also planted a summer garden with the harvest being used for offender and staff dining to reduce some dietary costs. The Horticulture Program produced flowers and vegetable plants for the spring plant sale and fall mums sale.

Big Muddy River Correctional Center and its entire staff in the operations and programs divisions are committed to operating in a cost-effective manner, providing for the successful reentry of offenders into society and maintaining public safety and overall facility security.

Centralia Correctional Center

Safety and security were a top priority at Centralia Correctional Center throughout FY2016.

The center's Mental Health Services now has four full-time mental health professionals. Mental Health created a database and all caseloads have been entered into the system. It still maintains seven groups, which include Coping with Bipolar Disorder, Coping with Depression, Co-Occurring Disorders, Anxiety Management, Problem Solving-Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), Anger Management and Trauma Management.

Forty volunteers assist in different programs throughout the facility. Yoga and Narcotics Anonymous are two programs that have been added for offenders.

A new chaplain was hired in January 2016. The center added the Good Grief Program and Marriage Workshop. The chaplain counsels and prepares offenders on these matters and determines when they have completed the Good Grief Program and when they are ready for marriage.

Kaskaskia College canceled its academic and vocational programs at Centralia Correctional Center this year due to financial problems. However, the facility remains committed to finding constructive outlets for offenders to participate in.

In FY2016, the center continued its recycling effort. The Illinois Correctional Industries Recycling Center recycles cardboard, paper, plastic, magazines, newspaper, tin cans, bottle caps and vegetable oil. The program at Centralia Correctional Center is focused on providing offenders who work in the Recycling Center with valuable skills that can be used toward attaining "Green Collar" jobs upon their release.

The Centralia Correctional Industries Recycling Program produced the following in FY2016:

115,605 lbs. of cardboard	8,805 lbs. of magazines
53,160 lbs. of tin cans	9,497 lbs. of newspaper
24,089 lbs. of plastic	6,446 lbs. of paper

Centralia Correctional Center also donated more than 2,000 lbs. of plastic lids to various schools in the area. The lids were taken to "A Bench for Caps" Partnership where they were melted down and made into benches and picnic tables.

The above recycling generated \$8,000 in revenue for the State of Illinois and saved approximately \$5,000 in landfill fees. The Recycling Earned Good Time Credit Program saved the State of Illinois \$111,000.

The garden produced 3,213 lbs. of produce in FY2016. At an average cost of \$.50 per lb., the garden saved the State of Illinois \$1,607. In the summer of 2016, the center donated 1,434 lbs. of fresh produce to the Wamac Missionary Baptist Church Food Pantry and 1,500 lbs. to Lighthouse Ministry.

The staff united together for many fundraising opportunities in local communities. Staff participated in and raised money for the American Cancer Society's Relay for Life, Special Olympics' Polar Plunge and local Shop with a Cop. The center donated 225 lbs. of toiletry items to a local domestic violence organization and also raised and donated money to ailing staff. Centralia Correctional Center was second in the department for State and University Employees Combined Appeal (SECA) donations. The center held a softball tournament to raise money for two local families affected with ill children. The center also united to have employee cookouts, health fairs, blood drives, ball tournaments, bags and washer tournaments and golf outings.

Danville Correctional Center

Danville Correctional Center has operated efficiently throughout FY2016 with both safety and security at the forefront of operations.

Divine Hope Bible College is now in its fifth year at Danville Correctional Center and will soon be awarding four offenders with four-year diplomas in Bachelor in Divinity. This will be the first group of offenders at the center graduating with the degree. Divine Hope Seminary first offered classes at Danville Correctional Center. Rev. Nathan Brummel became Divine Hope's first professor of Systematic Theology and New Testament and the seminary's administrator. From that small beginning, Divine Hope Reformed Bible Seminary has grown to three full-time faculty members and a volunteer instructor leading classes within four prisons that include the original site at Danville Correctional Center and three Indiana prisons.

The center's Malachi Dads Program is designed to develop an offender's skillset in five key areas: fathering, spiritual, educational, moral and vocational. Currently Malachi Dads is entering its second full year and the facility currently offers three classes with one in Spanish.

Fifty offenders graduated from the Miracle of Mercy Program. During the eight-week Miracle of Mercy series, an offender learns how to experience God's healing mercy and then offers that same mercy to others around him.

The Education Justice Project will enter its eighth year with a mission to build a model College-In-Prison Program that demonstrates the positive impacts of higher education for incarcerated people.

Danville Correctional Center is in the beginning stages of implementing its Grassroots Restorative and Sustainability Prisons Project (GRASPP) Program. The facility plants a garden every spring and will implement a fall planting. Facility grounds offender workers have begun a composting project. The center also has expanded upon recycling efforts in cooperation with Illinois Correctional Industries. Danville Correctional



Center additionally began a Monarch Butterfly Conservation Project and began planting milkweed in the greenhouse to be planted next spring on the center's grounds.

Decatur Correctional Center

The Decatur Correctional Center continues to provide a managed system of support and services for the female offender to reestablish and strengthen the relationship with their children. The facility offers programs that will enhance their skills for survival and growth within the family structure.

The Moms and Babies Program, which was implemented in 2007, is designed to help strengthen the special bond that is critical to a healthy mother and child relationship. The program allows qualified mothers to keep their newborn babies with them and supports the incarcerated mother in developing and nurturing a bond with her infant. The program also affords the mothers an opportunity to build a sound foundation for a strong family structure to continue upon release. In FY2016, two babies were born to offenders in the program.

Additional programs in FY2016 include the following:

- The Mom and Me Camp was held on Aug. 3-5, 2015, with 15 children and seven offenders participating. The event was successful with wonderful comments from the volunteers. The children enjoyed themselves, and as always, Aug. 5 was a sad time saying their goodbyes.
- The 11th Annual "Relay for Life" Luminaria Event was held on Aug. 13, 2015. More than \$1,175 was raised by the offenders and donated to the American Cancer Society. Approximately 358 offenders participated in the event that included a 12-minute symbolic walk.
- 'Much Ado About Nothing' was performed by 41 offenders through a program entitled "Shakespeare Corrected," directed by Associate Professor of Theater Alex Miller of Millikin University. Five performances were



presented April 13-17, 2016. The reading, understanding and performing Shakespearean productions help offenders improve their literacy skills, increase their self-esteem and instill a passion for life-long learning.

Community Outreach:

- Warden Hansbro frequently speaks to organizations throughout the city, state and nation regarding programs at Decatur Correctional Center.
- Decatur Correctional Center hosted a “Volunteer Luncheon” on April 6, 2016. Charles and Forrestine King were named the facility’s Volunteers of the Year. The luncheon was held in appreciation of all who volunteer their services.

- The facility partners with local Girl and Boy Scout troops for the Scouting Behind Bars Program. The troops meet monthly at the facility with incarcerated mothers and their children. Steve Spaide represented the facility on WSOY Radio during the annual Cookie Share Event to promote the scouts and their commitment to the community and the Decatur Correctional Center offenders and their children.



- Infant Development Administrator Carol Brand spoke at a women’s meeting for the United Methodist Church in Champaign; the women of the church donated items to the Moms and Babies Program.



- Warden Hansbro, Administrative Assistant II Steve Spaide and Major Angela Locke were accepted into the Prison Fellowship Warden's Exchange Residency Program. Illinois was among nine other facilities throughout the nation to participate. The program focuses on transformational leadership. The three visited Angola Prison in Louisiana and MCI-Norfolk and Framingham prisons in Massachusetts. Framingham is the oldest women's prison in operation in the U.S. Hansbro, Spaide and Locke graduate from the residency in September 2016. Former Angola Prison Warden Burl Cain serves on the advisory board for the program.



Featured from left are Administrative Assistant II Steve Spaide, Major Angela Locke, Former Angola Prison Warden Burl Cain and Warden Shelith Hansbro.

Reentry Programs:

- Decatur Correctional Center hosted two Reentry Summits; one held Nov. 4-5, 2015, and the other on May 6-7, 2016. A total of 324 offenders attended, who were 10 months or less from their mandatory supervised release date. The summit's objective is to assist in the reduction of recidivism by building a foundation to strengthen families and bridging the gap between incarcerated female offenders and community service providers, employers, policy experts and government agencies. The summits provides offenders with valuable information on things like finance and economics; spiritual, mental and physical well-being; employment; housing and education.

Dixon Correctional Center

During FY2016, Dixon Correctional Center hosted two successful Reentry Summits with nearly 350 offenders participating. Reentry Summits assist offenders in obtaining necessary services and resources upon release. Additionally, the center offers a

multitude of other programs to the offender population. The center's staff coordinates and facilitates the following programs on a regular basis: Trained Reformed and Capable (TRAC 1) Program, Parole School, Violence Prevention programs and Drug Education.

The Lifestyle Redirection Program is offered for 12 weeks and 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, 361 offenders have participated in the program. Offenders receive certificates of completion for the various programs.

During FY2016, 131 offenders participated in the GED Program. Seven offenders passed the GED test and achieved their High School Equivalency Certificate. In the Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program, 342 offenders participated with 60 students completing with a 6.0 or higher at the end of their enrollment. Sixty-one offenders participated in the Commercial Custodian Program with 36 offenders completing it. Also, 86 offenders received Lake Land College certifications in vocational programming and 85 offenders completed the Career Technologies Program, which teaches offenders important job seeking and employment skills. Lake Land College now offers students in Cosmetology the opportunity to take the state licensing exam. And, new this fiscal year, students in the Culinary Arts Program could take the food handling and sanitation test to receive state certification.

For the 12th year, the Lake Land College Construction Occupations Program constructed houses for area Habitat for Humanity programs. To date, the program has constructed 58 homes. This year, four homes were completed; one house was constructed for the Lee County Program and three houses were constructed for the Winnebago County Program. The Lake Land College Construction students build the exterior walls, complete the sheathing on the walls and frame the interior walls. The process usually takes between three to four weeks per house and gives students an invaluable experience in the construction field.

Dixon Correctional Center is proud of its programs and has been able to offer and develop critical programs to its offender population. The center's successful programs are maintained by its program staff and its more than 100 dedicated volunteers. During this fiscal year, numerous programs experienced continuous success. Faith-based programs, such as The Men's Fraternity, Financial Freedom, Life Seminar and InsideOut Dad, all have positively impacted the offender population. The programs continue to focus on the development of character, enhancement of father-child relationships, becoming debt free and resolving anger issues. During the holiday season, offenders had the opportunity to participate in Project Angel Tree, a faith-based program that ensures children of offenders receive Christmas gifts. The program allows children to remain connected with their incarcerated fathers.

Dixon Correctional Center continues to monitor and adjust the Admission Review Committee process for offenders assigned to the specialized mental health portion of

the facility to ensure timely and adequate assessments are conducted on both newly received and long-term placement offenders.

Therapeutic Services provides comprehensive mental health services to the entire population of Dixon Correctional Center. The department is staffed by state and contractual mental health professionals and clerical staff. The department also accommodates the training needs of psychologist practicum students. Wexford Health Care, Inc., provides psychiatrists, licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed social workers, licensed clinical professional counselors, licensed professional counselors, behavior health technicians, an activity therapist and clerical staff. The IDOC provides the psychologist administrator, one licensed social worker and an office associate. Direct services provided to inmates include: individual session, psychoeducational groups, psychiatric assessments, case management, psychological testing, crisis intervention, orientation triage, group therapy, comprehensive treatment review, adult chronic illness casework and programming, hospice programming and limited community placement and community referrals. Training to facility staff is also provided. The team approach is fully operational, integrating mental health, psychiatry and medical staff in the development of comprehensive treatment plans for the individual inmate.

The operation of crisis cells is regularly reviewed. Changes are made when necessary to mitigate risks of self-harm and assaults to staff. The center continues to conduct security reviews of the living units. The reviews continue with increased searches of cells and offenders on a regular basis. Constant reviews of policies, practices, programs and overall operations are conducted.

Routine reviews and searches of the recreational areas for broken or hazardous materials are conducted, which provides a safer facility for staff and offenders. The center has identified areas in Program buildings to facilitate individual and group therapy to enhance programming opportunities and effectiveness, while reducing offender traffic in the Health Care Unit.

The facility recently started conducting medication issuance in the living units, which reduces the movement of large lines and the amount of offenders in the Health Care Unit. This also helps with better medication compliance, reducing the amount of medical emergencies and offender medical issues and episodes.

In response to the RASHO Consent Decree, six Therapeutic Communities were established within the Residential Treatment Unit (RTU). About 225 offenders received treatment through the Therapeutic Communities in Housing Units. Groups have been established in Housing Unit 38 and the Dixon Psychiatric Unit (DPU) to address the mental health needs of offenders designated as requiring inpatient level of care. There are currently 31 offenders who meet this designation.

In the DPU, the center converted the D Wing to a maximum-security population unit and room restriction unit by reducing the segregation population and offering alternative

forms of discipline through the adjustment committee. Housing Units 33,38,43,44 and 66 are now RTUs offering 10 hours of therapeutic treatment a week with group and community meetings. The center has given extra dayroom times to offenders who are attending group meetings and is in the process of initiating an Audio Visual Program for offenders who stay out of segregation, do not receive disciplinary reports and are treatment compliant.

East Moline Correctional Center

FY2016 was a year of tremendous growth and success for East Moline Correctional Center. The facility provided several unique and enriching programs and initiatives as well as adding several new ones, all of which contributed to the overall success and effectiveness of staff and offenders. The center's ultimate goal of reducing recidivism is by empowering offenders to reenter society with confidence and skills that would assist in making them successful contributors to society.

The center's Maintenance Department provided exceptional enhancements to the facility's continued safety and security by installing a state-of-the-art camera system. Further, the Maintenance Department provided cost-effective solutions to fixing infrastructure issues, including plumbing, cooling, masonry and electrical and ensuring the facility operated within budgetary guidelines without contacting outside contractors or vendors. Additionally, maintenance craftsmen provided upkeep on the interior grounds and exterior grounds, including two cemeteries operated by the facility that are frequented by the public. Maintenance also completed the fabrication of a third crisis management cell in Administration, giving the facility an additional location to house offenders who are on a crisis watch.

The center's Education Department had an average weekly number of 55 students attending Adult Basic Education courses to earn their GED or equivalent. The Education Department ensured offender students continued utilizing the i-Pathways High School Equivalency curriculum as well as computer-based GED testing. The center's library also saw growth this year, receiving multiple donations, including a sizable donation from the 3Rs (Reading Reduces Recidivism) Project.



Lake Land College's academic programs continued providing opportunities to offenders during FY2016. Eight academic classes were offered to offenders, up from six in FY2015, and Lake Land College plans to continue the expansion of the Academic Program in FY2017. The Culinary Arts Program provided baked bread for the IDOC Volunteer Banquet in Springfield; confections for the Toastmasters Program; luncheons for the Lake Land College graduation as well as substance abuse graduations and reentry summits.

Leisure Time Services saw increased participation in its established programming, which includes yoga, intramural softball, intramural basketball, art/painting, musical performances, volleyball and various indoor games. The offender bands performed at the Lake Land College graduation and a new partnership with local musicians is set to begin in FY2017.

The center's Chaplaincy worked to increase faith- and volunteer-based programming for offenders. Outreach programs offered to offenders include Transforming Incarcerated Dads, Child Abuse Prevention, Fatherhood Initiative, Action 2:17 and two JOY Weekends. Volunteer tutors provided assistance to offenders on a weekly basis. Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous courses were also offered weekly, offering tips and techniques that would assist offenders in ridding themselves of addiction. East Moline Correctional Center's Hilltop Toastmasters Club was again a world-ranked Toastmasters Club for the exceptional number of awards received by its members. Further, the facility's annual Volunteer Banquet saw an excellent turnout. And, the center's Volunteer of the Year was acknowledged for his achievements at a banquet held at IDOC General Headquarters.

The center's Industries continues to be the biggest incentive for offenders and is a critical tool used toward reducing recidivism as it provides vocational opportunities for offenders in addition to serving the outlying communities with their laundry needs. In FY2016, an average of 33 offenders received Earned Good Conduct Credit, totaling 5,299 days. Laundry volume increased 2.14 percent in total pounds and 6.54 percent in revenue compared to FY2015.

It was a transitional year for the center's Business Office. FY2016 saw new staff promoted and assigned, which allowed for a realignment of duties and allowing for greater streamlining of fiscal processes. The Business Office achieved several milestones in FY2016; the vouchering process and invoice payment schedules improved and were sent timely to Springfield for payment. The biannual Attorney General's Office audit was exemplary, with staff continuing to implement initiatives that will improve overall efficiency and fiscal responsibility. Commissary staff consistently shops offenders above and beyond Administrative Directive requirements, reducing offender grievances and giving staff time to focus on other key responsibilities. General Stores, Offender Commissary and Employee Commissary staff strive to control damages and shortages in their respective areas and continue to work cooperatively with other facilities to minimize expenditures.

FY2016 continued to be a success for Mental Health Services. There were a greater number of psychoeducational groups and mental health therapy process groups held, including additional sessions of the Dialectical Behavior Therapy/Problem Solving Group, which is a 12-session series with the group meeting each week for 75 minutes. Staff and offenders gave positive feedback about the group. Frequent meetings were held of the Anxiety Management Group, Emotional Regulation Group and the Healthy Relationships Group. Four Mental Health Therapy Process groups began in January 2016. Unlike the psychoeducational groups, the process groups consist only of inmates active on the psychiatric caseload, an ongoing group that meets once per month.

The diverse Mental Health groups have proven to be a positive source of information and interaction for offenders who wish to learn specific skills and discuss and process specific issues related to mental health, emotional regulation and coping. Mental Health currently has two full-time mental health professionals, one part-time psychiatrist and one staff assistant handling a Severely Mentally Ill caseload averaging approximately 70 offenders and a total mental health caseload averaging 199 offenders.

The center's security specialist partners regularly with shift supervisors, Internal Affairs, Intel and the Warden's Office to recommend or implement security enhancements to improve the safety and security of the facility. One of the key successes for overall offender improvement has been the continued implementation of the center's Alternative Placement and Alternative Discipline Program for offenders, which has reduced the number of offenders placed into segregated housing. The effort was collaborative and continues to be revisited and enhanced.

A partnership between Security and Mental Health developed in FY2016. The partnership allows mental health staff to see offenders on their caseload and in group settings on a more frequent basis due to a structured shift in placement. Mental Health staff also will be able to continue handling the offender workload even in times of a lockdown or restricted movement. The center continues to make a concerted effort into ensuring Mental Health staff and offenders are accorded with requirements set forth by Departmental Rules and Administrative Directives.

Supplemental Sentence Credit (SSC) and Offender 360 continue to serve as critical tools for the Record Office when calculating and awarding SSC to offenders following Clinical Services staff reviews and SSC recommendations. The transition from Offender Tracking System (OTS) to Offender 360 went smooth at the center. All staff took ownership and responsibility for learning and offering corrections and enhancements to the system.

FY2016 was not without tragedy for East Moline Correctional Center; one employee died in a tragic accident and another was diagnosed with cancer. The facility's record office supervisor contacted the Correctional Peace Officers Foundation for assistance, and it responded with financial assistance to the families of the employees.

During FY2016, the center implemented a donation location and closet for gently used pants and shirts for offenders, who are being placed on mandatory supervised release so they can reenter society dressed in nondescript clothing. The center made contact with local churches and other nonprofits to accept donations; staff is also donating clothing.

A new State and University Employees Combined Appeal (SECA) coordinator was appointed in FY2016 for East Moline Correctional Center. In her first year, a number of new incentives were provided to increase donations, including a designated preferred parking spot, small giveaways and bulletin board postings to track donations. A 58 percent increase in donations occurred in FY2016 compared to FY2015.

Finally, the center underwent an external audit for its Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) practices and standards in FY2016. The facility passed its audit with no findings, concerns or areas needing improvement. The collaborative effort of all departments ensuring a successful audit was accomplished.

East Moline Correctional Center continues to make great strides in the continued success of staff and offenders as well as implementing initiatives to help achieve positive outcomes for offenders.

Graham Correctional Center

Graham Correctional Center houses several special populations, including substance abuse treatment and offenders in a Kidney Dialysis Program. The center continues to offer numerous academic and vocational programs.

Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI) has employed more than 30 offenders. ICI processed a total of four Earned Good Conduct Credit contracts with 1,155 eligible days and 579.3 days being awarded. ICI at Graham Correctional Center is the first Industries shop to develop four apprenticeship programs for offenders.

Graham Correctional Center experienced significant achievements during FY2016. The facility grows multiple gardens on approximately 11 acres. The gardens provide more than 12,000 lbs. of produce and supplement the Dietary food lines. The garden areas offer offenders jobs and, in turn, provides education and skills for growing produce. The garden acreage also cuts down on mowing maintenance. In the fall, pumpkins are available and some are donated to local pre-schools.

The center recycles cardboard and paper shred is deposited in the compost, which is later used in the garden. The center recycles all plastic with special containers throughout the facility for deposit.

The Education Department continues to focus on offenders completing the GED Program and receiving their GED certificates. The center began training on the new i-Pathways curriculum in preparation for the new GED testing program.

Graham Correctional Center Veteran's Program, established in 1994, became an official not-for-profit organization, the only one of its kind in IDOC. As of FY2016, numbers reflect an impressive 18.7 percent recidivism rate. From 1997 to present, Graham Correctional Center Veteran's Program co-sponsored a donation drive for The Autism Support Connections (T.A.S.C.), which is a local organization that offers support to families affected by autism. Graham Vets, Graham Correctional Center's general population and staff collected and donated \$600 to T.A.S.C. In December 2015, Graham Vets held a donation drive to assist the Golden Circle Nutrition Program for Montgomery County senior citizens to receive nutritious meals. The Graham Vets, general population offenders, volunteers and employees donated \$1,060.27 to the cause.

Leisure Time Activities Services provides activities for offenders that include yoga, softball, basketball three-on-three tournaments and ping pong contest, which encourages offenders and staff to stay active.

Hill Correctional Center

Hill Correctional Center implemented several new programs and initiatives during FY2016. The Severely Mentally Ill (SMI) Review Committee, which includes staff from Mental Health, Internal Affairs, Adjustment Committee, Placement and Record Office, was developed to determine alternative discipline in lieu of segregation for offenders who are designated SMI at the facility. Because each SMI offender is unique, the committee has been successful using non-traditional out-of-the-box thinking and ideas on a case-by-case basis.

Developed late in FY2016, the Hill Clothing Closet Project was designed to provide parolees and releases the opportunity to select civilian clothing to be worn upon their departure in lieu of state issued sweat pants and t-shirts. The Clothing Closet is stocked entirely with donated items from staff, community members and local businesses, such as Wal-Mart, the Galesburg Mission and Salvation Army. While utilizing the Clothing Closet is not mandatory, the feedback from offenders has been tremendous. Offenders are leaving the facility with a more positive outlook and a greater expectation for employment, simply because they are "dressed for success."



Also launched in FY2016 is Job Partnerships, a faith-based program that believes life change and improvement are possible through relationships between offenders and mentors. Local business people are volunteering and teaching offenders about good work ethic, communication skills, stewardship of time and money and conflict resolution. Skills such as these prepare men to enter the workplace and are offered on a continued basis after being released.

After many years, the gardening project returned to the center. A one-half acre garden was planted, which provided a variety of fresh vegetables for staff dining and community donations.



The Educational Department offers Adult Basic Education (ABE) and Adult Secondary Education (ASE). In FY2016, 480 ABE students enrolled; 121 tested with 84 of them scoring above the 6.0 grade level requirement, a 69.4 percent pass rate. ASE students continued progressing academically on the i-Pathways curriculum in the virtual computer lab; 164 students were enrolled during FY2016.

Lake Land College provides contracted vocational and academic courses to offenders at Hill Correctional Center. Offenders were not able to earn certificates in Custodial Maintenance and Horticulture due to instructor vacancies during the year. A total of 347 offenders participated in 32 college academic courses in Humanities, Psychology, First Aid/CPR, Business, English, Biology and Math. As a result, 24 offenders received an Associate of Liberal Studies Degree in FY2016.

A variety of intramural activities are provided to offenders, including chess tournaments, deadlift competitions and softball and soccer tournaments. The offender Band Program continues to be a success with three bands that include Alternative, Latin and Rock genres. Recreational gym and yard activity time is also offered.

Counselors at Hill Correctional Center each carry an average caseload of approximately 336 offenders to be seen every 60 days for general housing and every 30 days for offenders in segregation. The following programs were conducted by Clinical Services: Trained Reformed and Capable (TRAC 1), Substance Abuse Education, Anger Management, InsideOut Dad, Dave Ramsey's Financial Management Course, Hot Topics, Parole School, Substance Abuse Intervention, Etiquette and Lifestyle Redirection.

Outside speakers visit the facility each October to discuss domestic violence issues. During Black History Month, a poetry contest was coordinated for offenders. Two Reentry Summits were offered during this period; these summits provide valuable resources and tools for offenders being reintroduced to society. Special meals are provided to offenders during special events, holidays and religious observances.

Adapted menus are also offered for observances, such as Black History Month and Hispanic Heritage Month.

Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI) at the center supplies milk, juice and meat products for the state. A total of 15,243,100 cartons of milk, 43,465 5-gallon bags of milk, 16,547,525 cartons of juice, 2,749 5-gallon bags of juice and 2,660,626 lbs. of meat products were provided to the Illinois Department of Corrections and Illinois Department of Human Services. Industries sales for FY2016 reached a total of \$10,517,105.15.

Hill ICI implemented a Recycling Program that began with cardboard and metal products. ICI is trying to utilize more inmates who receive Earned Good Conduct Credit (EGCC); in FY2016 ICI awarded 589 days of EGCC.

The “Go Green” effort continues to be a high priority. The center recycles metal, dietary cans, cardboard, paper and plastic products. The center recycles light bulbs in a light bulb crushing machine. Brass shell casings from discharged ammunition used on the training range are collected and sent to the Training Academy in Springfield to be recycled. Waste motor oil is collected and picked up by a registered waste oil recycling company. As a result of the center’s solid material recycling efforts, the facility has reduced the number of waste pickups from four days per week to three days per week. The reduced waste collection has decreased expenses by \$20,400 per year. The center is converting T-12 light bulbs to more efficient T-8 ballasts and light bulbs as fixtures require replacement. LED exit lights and more than 50 motion activated light switches have been installed to reduce electric consumption. All toilet flush valves have been converted from 4.5 gallon per flush usage to 3.5 gallon per flush, which has reduced toilet water usage by more than 20 percent.

Many employees are active in a variety of organizations within their communities, such as volunteer firemen, auxiliary police and military reserves, and support and work for various charitable organizations.

Staff members participated in two Relay for Life teams for the American Cancer Society for Knox County and Warren County. They also participated in the Annual Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics and the Annual American Foundation for Suicide Prevention Walk.

Bake sales are held regularly with staff contributing and being supportive of the events. Hill and Illinois River correctional centers team up twice a year to participate in dueling blood drive events to provide lifesaving blood to local hospitals. Employees continue to be generous in their participation and giving for the annual State and University Employees Combined Appeal (SECA) Campaign, donating more than \$13,000 to various charities in FY2016 and ranking in the top five contributors for IDOC. Staff is also supportive of co-workers with illness or life challenges by making calls, sending cards, organizing fundraisers and providing meals.

Illinois River Correctional Center

FY2016 brought additional focuses to the facility, which included the understanding, planning and implementing of new procedures for the Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI) inmate. With the focus on mental health, the center increased mental health staff. The emphasis will allow for new programming and services that will help assist inmates struggling with mental health issues. Crisis intervention services have improved drastically and the Mental Health Team reflects the benefit of increased training and improved communication throughout the facility. Evidence shows that the institution is changing the culture in the treatment of mentally ill offenders.

An additional push on Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards in FY2016 was also a highlight. More signs, additional training and continuous communication with staff and offenders were added. IDOC moved toward PREA compliance with a deliberate pace to ensure that management of the department, facility operations and departmental infrastructure attained true meaning of a zero tolerance environment.

A pilot program was implemented at the center with youthful, 17 year olds. One of the most important standards of PREA of 2003 is the youthful inmate standard that gives direction to state systems and county jails on how to manage inmates who are under 18 years of age. The department designated one wing of Housing Unit 6 at Illinois River Correctional Center to house offenders who are 17 years of age. The goal was to keep this group separate from general population, as much as possible, while ensuring they were offered the same programs, services and opportunities as other inmates within the department.

On Nov. 16, 2015, the John Howard Association visited the facility. The following is a quote from the JHA February 2016 Briefing - 17-year-olds in Illinois' Adult Prisons: "Overall, JHA believes that the Illinois River SMP (Special Management Population) represents a reasonable compromise for IDOC housing male 17-year-olds appropriately according to PREA standards while providing youth with access to positive programming activities and we were impressed with individual staff efforts."

One other important focus for IDOC is sustainability and cost savings. Illinois River Correctional Center has found various ways to contribute to this initiative.

In FY2016, the Business Office experienced many staff changes. The center is proud that staff in the Business Office was successfully cross-trained on all duties of the Business Office and Stores. During a difficult budget year, the center exceeded normal fiscal restraints by restricting purchases and maintaining a warehouse inventory to an average one month on hand or less. Another achievement includes many cost-saving measures to the Clothing Room. By recycling items from clothing that cannot be reissued, the center was able to do repairs and alterations without using additional funds. The tailors did an excellent job of adding material to clothing to make bigger sizes and alternatively cutting down exceptionally large sized clothing that was not being used to make sizes appropriate for inmates at the center. Recovered were

pillows, mattresses and mail bags with cloth that probably would have been thrown away. The initiatives cut expenditures from the previous year by 50 percent.

The center's Dietary Department, with the assistance of Illinois Correctional Industries Bakery, coordinated the distribution of more than \$250,000 value of donated food items to facilities throughout the agency for use within the Food Services departments. Additionally, in excess of 70,000 lbs. of donated food items that could not be utilized within correctional institutions was distributed to food pantries throughout Central Illinois.

The center planted a 60 ft. x 108 ft. garden with approximately 500 plants and used a watering system consisting of a 3,000 gallon tank that captures rain water for distribution. The garden items were used for special religious and therapeutic diets and also for the staff dining room. The planned expansion of the gardens should allow for utilization in feeding the general inmate population in the future.

The Maintenance Department has made improvements to the center's building automation system to increase how efficiently the facility operates. The center added new digital controls to control chiller and boiler temperatures. The systems will now ramp up, or down, based on the outside air temperature rather than the water temperature. The improvement helps room temperatures be more constant and cuts utility usages at the same time.

For FY2016, the center continued to offer inmates exceptional programs that have been well received, while adding and tweaking others.

The Clinical Services Department conducted a variety of classes that offenders can voluntarily participate in: Thinking for a Change, InsideOut Dad, Lifestyle Redirection, Anger Management, Dave Ramsey Financial Success and various Hot Topic presentations and Reentry Summits. Reentry Summits were held in the fall and the spring. Offenders obtained information that will assist in their transition back into society. The summits serve as a valuable tool to lower the recidivism rate by providing offenders with necessary resources to become productive members of society.

Illinois River Correctional Center experienced success in shaping better fathers with the InsideOut Dad parenting class. Another opportunity for fathers to provide support and assistance to their children was through the Sesame Street Program. The Dave Ramsey Financial Success Program helps build the offender's understanding of balancing their finances. All of these programs offer offenders lifestyle adjustments for a positive start upon release.

Additionally, the Chaplaincy Department conducted a varied program, which addressed the religious needs of offenders affiliated as Protestant Christian, Catholic Christian, Muslim, Jewish or Buddhist and those claiming a faithful expression of these major categories. The center expanded bi-lingual programs by adding a Spanish Jehovah's Witnesses Program to the existing English oriented one.

Jacksonville Correctional Center

The Business Office had a challenging year regarding the budget impasse, but was able to acquire its main supplies. The City of Jacksonville experienced a major water main break, which resulted in the center's water being shut off for a few days. The Business Office was able to quickly procure water, portable toilets and wash stations to avoid major disruption in services.

The Employee Benefit Committee performed an exceptional job this past year. It made a large contribution to the Mia Ware Foundation for breast cancer research and raised enough money for autism awareness to purchase three iPads for the Jacksonville School District Autism Program.

Lake Land College (LLC) and the facility reached an agreement to enlarge the inner core garden and establish an IDOC garden crew. The garden area was increased from 4,350 square feet to 20,500 square feet. The plots allow the Horticulture Program to have two plots for providing hands-on experience to LLC Program students, three plots for IDOC and a 4,000 square foot Employee Benefit Committee garden. The Horticulture Program also provided plants for the Greene County and Pittsfield work camp gardens. Vegetables raised are tomatoes, cabbage, greens, spinach, zucchini, peppers and watermelon. Harvested vegetables are used by Dietary, community food programs and staff. Garden soils are enriched through the LLC Horticulture Program composting and vermicomposting.

During FY2016, the academic staff of Jacksonville Correctional Center and Pittsfield and Greene County work camps was able to help 119 offenders complete their mandatory ABE class with a 6.0 or higher TABE score. A total of 3,928 days, or 10.76 years, of good time was earned by academic students achieving various educational goals.

The library periodical list has been updated. The center added and dropped subscriptions, saving a total of \$1,562.43 a year. More than 650 books have been donated to update the library.

In April 2016, the Tri-County Vets, a non-profit veteran's organization, was formed for incarcerated veterans from the center's three facilities, representing all branches of the U.S. Military. The center has an average of 22 veterans attend the monthly meetings. The group has adopted by-laws and a creed as well as elected and voted on officials.

Pittsfield Work Camp

This past Christmas season, the facility, along with the offender work crews, assisted with "The Avenue of Lights" in Quincy.

The offenders and staff spent many hours assisting with sandbags during this year's flood season. Staff and offenders filled hundreds of sandbags at the camp and helped with placing them on the levees.

The Sustainability Program is successful. Approximately 80 percent of produce is raised outside the fence and is taken care of by offenders who have outside clearance. The remaining 20 percent is handled inside the fence by inside grounds workers. Garden plots cover a total of approximately 6-7 acres. Thousands of pounds of produce are raised each season. Most of the produce is prepared in Dietary for offenders and some is donated to the local food pantry. Crops include cucumbers, tomatoes, zucchini, sweet corn, cabbage lettuce, peas, radishes and beets.

A few potato and onion sets were purchased by the local food pantry and donated to the camp to plant and harvest for the food pantry, therefore; allowing further assistance with feeding those in need. Broken pallets were used to manufacture approximately 40 tomato cages for Jacksonville Correctional Center and 20 tomato cages for Pittsfield Work Camp.

Greene County Work Camp



In FY2016, Greene County Work Camp's garden was successful. The camp produced 220 lbs. of collard greens, 25 lbs. of spinach, 20 lbs. of onions, 27 lbs. of banana peppers and 70 lbs. of zucchini. The garden's produce was prepared by dietary staff at Greene County Work Camp for offender consumption.

The camp sent out offender work crews who performed 28,601.25 hours working in the communities and at government facilities. At Bunn Boy Scout Camp, the crews built an amphitheater, replaced culverts and cleared brush and weeds. The crews also helped with the cleanup from the 2015 flood. Offenders additionally were offered a Job Partnership Program to prepare them for employment upon their release.

Lawrence Correctional Center

During FY2016, Lawrence Correctional Center offered various programs to offenders, including a Hospice Program. Offender volunteers were trained by social workers for two days on the program and protocol. They were assigned to the infirmary when terminally ill offenders were present to provide emotional support and assist with daily living skills such as shopping, reading and writing letters and spiritual support as requested.

Inner Circle was established, which is a peer led support group designed to promote positive thinking and assistance for offenders released to the community. Offenders and staff participated in a two-day program prior to launching the Inner Circle. The facility has three inner circles, one specific to offenders with 20 or more years left on their sentence.

The Veterans Program is offered monthly to offenders to assist veterans in gaining access to available services. Life Style Redirection is offered in two sections with 25 offenders per group. In March 2016, Lawrence Correctional Center Leisure Time Services Department launched a Cross Fit Cardio Workout Program that involves two sessions with approximately 32 offenders participating in each session.

The facility initiated reentry simulations, modeling the first month post release for offenders. The simulation creates a real-life experience to assist in establishing offender needs following release.

Substance Abuse education is offered in two sections with approximately 25 offenders per section.

In 2016, the facility launched Administrative Detention Alternative Programming Therapy (ADAPT), which is a cognitive behavioral treatment program for offenders in Administrative Detention to help gain skills necessary for their release to general population. The program also was designed to assist long-term segregation offenders.

The 2016 Volunteers of the Year were Father Mark Stec and James Gibson. Both offer Catholic ministry to the correctional facility.

The facility is continually promoting staff morale. In May 2016, retirees were welcomed back to the facility to serve staff during a cookout for Staff Appreciation Week.

Lincoln Correctional Center

Lincoln Correctional Center continues to provide extensive and high-quality educational programs, work assignment opportunities, public services, religious services and leisure time activities.

Lincoln Correctional Center operated efficiently throughout FY2016 by focusing on offender movement, which allowed offenders to be escorted and monitored more efficiently by security staff. The facility implemented a new policy as to how it tracks and reconciles all offender movements. The center also implemented a new policy as it relates to rotation of offender assignments. The sanitation and maintenance of the facility remain a focal point of the daily operations and resulted in the institution being clean and organized.

The center's staff assisted with departmental projects. The center's Intelligence Affairs/Intel Department has been helpful in stopping drug paraphernalia from entering the facility during offender visits, Security Threat Group activities and providing information to local law enforcements of potential crimes being committed.

Lincoln Correctional Center has maintained vocational classes and offers a variety of academic classes. The center continues to provide numerous services to several government agencies as well as not-for-profit organizations throughout the year.

- Illinois State Fairgrounds – The facility is responsible for ordering, designing, planting and maintaining more than 250 flower beds, approximately 180 decorative hanging baskets and 170 planters that are located on more than 325 acres of the fairgrounds. Lincoln Correctional Center staff and off grounds work crews are also responsible for providing assistance to the Festival of Trees event at the Illinois State Fairgrounds.
- Governor's Mansion – Staff and off grounds work crews assist in the garden by maintaining the grounds of the Executive Mansion, including mowing, leaf removal, composting, prepping, planting and maintaining flower beds.
- Illinois Correctional Industries Warehouse – Work crews assist with loading and unloading of warehouse materials manufactured by various Correctional Industries sites and shipped throughout the state.
- Illinois Correctional Industries Chair/Sign Shop is responsible for fulfilling order requests for office chairs and highway signs.

The center has established additional gardens within the facility for offenders to grow vegetables.

Two Reentry Summits also were held last year with approximately 200 offenders attending each summit. Offenders obtained valuable information that will assist in their transition back into society.

The Illinois Department of Employment Security veterans representative met quarterly with a group of offenders to discuss post release services, job placement and life skills.

The Community Education Center Program provides an on-site, in house substance abuse assessment, education and treatment program. Approximately 50 offenders are enrolled in the program. Hot Topics also were held once a month on a variety of subjects.

A variety of programs were held during Violence Prevention Month that included a peer educator-led Hot Topics session on violence prevention, posters placed on housing units, essay and poetry contests and the facility band and choir.

Other programming opportunities include the Storybook Program, which is held once a month, servicing approximately 40 offenders each time. A Toastmasters Program was implemented with 30 offenders participating as well as a once-per-week Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) meeting. The AA Program is in addition to the center's ongoing volunteer-led AA meeting. The facility also held its first graduation for offenders that completed the Certified Associate Addiction Program.

Logan Correctional Center

Logan Correctional Center's most significant accomplishments for FY2016 are in the areas of Mental Health Services and the opening of the "Out in a Week Boutique."

The Out in a Week Boutique was developed to provide alternative to state-issued clothing for offenders being released onto mandatory supervised release. Logan Correctional Center currently releases 25-40 women into the community each week (more than 1,200 annually) and is required to provide suitable seasonable appropriate clothing for each woman. Typically, Logan Correctional Center provided a grey sweat shirt and pants, t-shirt, undergarments and shoes for each woman as well as a jacket during the colder months. In addition, many of the released women use public transportation for their trip home. Wearing the correctional grey sweats can be a stigmatizing experience.



The boutique accepts donations from staff and community partners and provides alternatives to the facility provided clothing. Women are allowed to "shop" in the Boutique prior to their release and select an appropriate outfit for their trip home. Women who are released to halfway houses or shelters are able to select a few outfits prior to their release. This initiative is a win-win situation as the facility saves money and the offender is able to wear a nice outfit home.

Logan Correctional Center's Mental Health Department and the services provided has expanded considerably. Currently, the center has 23 licensed mental health providers (MHPs) comprised of the following: one part time psychiatrist on grounds, who provides care to patients identified as requiring an Inpatient Level of Care; three psychiatrists providing tele-psychiatry services; six licensed clinical psychologists; two licensed clinical social workers; one licensed social worker; four licensed clinical professional

counselors; and five licensed professional counselors. In addition, there is one behavioral health technician (BHT) and two staff assistants.

The total number of offenders during this period who received mental health services was 1,270 with 777 designated as Severely Mentally Ill; 67 designated as requiring Residential Treatment Unit Level of Care and 14 designated as requiring Inpatient Level of Care. The latter receives enhanced treatment consisting of five hours out-of-cell time in either therapeutic or structured activities provided by their primary psychiatrist, psychologist and the BHT. Specific activities provided by the BHT include art education, communication skills, personal hygiene, relaxation, social skills and creative writing.

The MHPs provide an average of 16 groups each week, including Illness Management and Recovery, Conflict Resolution, Managing Anger, Grief and Loss, Depression, PTSD, Bipolar Affective Disorder, Dialectical Behavioral Therapy Skills Training, Anxiety Management and several Anger Management groups for segregation offenders with one focused on offenders who have limited functioning. Within the last period, the Mental Health Department has significantly reduced backlogs in mental health evaluations and treatment plans.

Construction continued for the Residential Treatment Unit with an expected completion by year's end. In anticipation of this completion, hiring will continue and will include a mental health director of nurses and five mental health registered nurses whose duties will be dedicated to Residential Treatment Unit.

Menard Correctional Center

Administration Building



A major flooding event at Menard Correctional Center occurred along the Mississippi River in late December 2015 and early January 2016. The administration became aware of the scope of the impending flooding on Dec. 27, 2015. Immediate action was taken to expedite preventative measures to lessen the level of damage and impact to the offender population. Unlike previous flooding

events experienced at the facility, the rise in flood waters was expected to occur rapidly, cresting at 49.9 feet, which is 22.9 feet above flood stage, and would exceed the 1993 record. The rise was predicted to occur within a matter of a few days versus a period of months, as in 1993. Without time to construct a barrier levee, the damage which could be incurred by swift current was as much of a concern as the water level itself. Staff and offenders alike worked tirelessly around the clock and were able to successfully shore up and relocate equipment to minimize damage.

A total of 25,000 sandbags were filled and placed within a matter of two days. Multiple offices were relocated and staff was transported from offsite parking areas to and from the facility. A total of 218 offenders were transferred to other facilities, and another 539 were temporarily housed in common areas to evacuate the bottom galleries of cellhouses that could potentially be impacted. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois Correctional Industries and City of Chester all provided an enormous amount of assistance throughout the event. The river ultimately crested four feet below the projected level, and operations returned to normal by the following week.



Warden Kimberly Butler and Governor Bruce Rauner view flooding and preventive measures taken at Menard Correctional Center on Jan. 1, 2016.



Aerial views of Menard Correctional Center on Jan. 1, 2016 (left) and Dec. 31, 2015 (right).



Sandbagging efforts on Dec. 29, 2015, (left) and on Dec. 30, 2015 (right).

In an effort to reduce restrictive housing placement, the center cut nearly 1,600 days from 41 offenders during FY2016. Offender placements in restrictive housing were reduced by 17 percent from the first half of FY2016 to the second half, and Administrative Detention placements were 33 percent fewer during that same timeframe. Additionally, the number of lockdown days during FY2016 was 14 percent less than the total number during FY2015.

The center also accomplished several repair and maintenance projects during FY2016, including pouring a new concrete ramp at the Gatehouse exit to replace an existing wooden structure. A new electrical transformer was installed for the Education Building, and new washers and dryers were installed to replace those that were unrepairable. Other work included the installation of new holding cages within the Chapel; a new concrete ramp installed to Tower 16; new grill gates to separate Protective Custody from General Population offenders in North I Cellhouse and gutters and downspouts were installed at the firing range.

Renewed direction is consistently issued in to conserve paper usage throughout the facility. Recycling efforts also continue facilitywide.

Pinckneyville Correctional Center

Pinckneyville Correctional Center staff continues to recognize the importance of providing valuable educational opportunities and clinical programs as well as public service and sustainability efforts.

Clinical Services Department offered meaningful programs to offenders in preparation for reintegration into society such as:

Drug Education: The 12-week program is designed to assist offenders in recognizing triggers for substance abuse and the consequences of substance abuse. The program offers Program Service Credits to eligible offenders.

Trac 1: The program provides offenders with a comprehensive overview of facility operations and addresses issues that impact institutional adjustment and provides offenders with information regarding programs and services provided in the facility.

Lifestyle Redirection: The 12-week program is designed to assist offenders in the transition from incarceration to the free community as well as addressing problems experienced during incarceration.

Reentry Summits: The one-day seminar uses volunteers from various community and government agencies designed to assist offenders in accessing services when they are released.

Parole School Day 1 and Day 2: The program is presented by counselors and designed to assist offenders in understanding what is expected of them while they are on mandatory supervised release.

Fatherhood Initiative: The 12-week program meets once a week with its primary emphasis on promoting the accountability of fathers to their children and encouraging caring, bonded and lengthy relationships in the future, while increasing the cohesiveness of the family unit.

Illinois Veterans Transition Program: The program identifies veterans of the U.S. Military and invites them into a meaningful and productive group setting. The group encourages the camaraderie and dedication to oneself as well as service to others. Veterans' issues are discussed as well as resources that may be available. The group consists of approximately 25-30 veteran offenders and meets every other month. The Illinois Department of Employment Services out of Mt. Vernon assists with the program.

Monthly Hot Topic Programs: The one-day voluntary program discusses specific issues or topics such as violence awareness, Hispanic heritage, social issues with cell mates and wing mates and reinstating driving privileges.

Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous (AA/NA) - Initiated in December 2015, the peer-led AA and NA class is held one afternoon a week.

In addition to the mention programs, Pinckneyville Correctional Center has recently been established as one of four pilot facilities for SPIN/Collaborative Casework programming that measures dynamic risk factors such as stability, adaptive skills and attitudes to determine specific programming needs of the center's offenders. The program allows social workers and offenders the ability to work collaboratively to define criminogenic needs and strengths to establish mutually agreed upon outcomes based upon targeted areas as determined by the SPIN assessment. The social workers ensure participation in programming and continue to meet one-on-one with offenders, providing follow-up and program adjustments as needed.

Pinckneyville Correctional Center is the parent facility for the DuQuoin Impact Incarceration Program (DQIIP), which has the ability to house 300 offenders who participate in a short-term paramilitary type rehabilitation program. During FY2016, DQIIP helped surrounding communities with preparing for community events or assisting with daily needs. DQIIP assisted with beautification projects at a local flower park, delivered facility grown vegetables at local food pantries, assisted communities with sand bagging efforts during this year's flood as well as provided snow removal assistance.



DQIIP also provided assistance for the DuQuoin State Fair to include recycling efforts, retrieving 41,650 lbs. of recyclables from the trash as well as setting up and tearing down tents, setting up exhibits and manicuring grounds.

In FY2016, DQIIP entered into a site agreement with The Haven to assist in much needed grounds keeping and general cleanup. For decades, The Haven has been a place of relaxation and rehabilitation for veterans. The Haven was constructed in 1947 as a place for area veterans to enjoy outdoor activities at its prime spot on Crab Orchard Lake or to relax indoors in the spacious lodge. Whether fishing, picnicking, playing pool or sitting by the massive stone fireplace, thousands of veterans have used and enjoyed themselves at this facility. The Haven has also opened its doors and grounds to weddings, reunions and other community events. The DQIIP at Du Quoin plays a vital role in ensuring this facility is presentable for veterans and general public.



Pinckneyville Correctional Center continues with recycling efforts using its 30 ft. x 50 ft. pole barn solely dedicated to recycling. All trash from the facility is taken to the recycling barn and sorted by DQIIP offenders. The offenders separate trash into recyclable and non-recyclable items. Via an agreement with ICI industries from Menard Correctional Center, a semi-truck trailer is provided in which Pinckneyville Correctional Center places all recyclable items. The efforts have reduced the center's trash bills by up to \$1,000 per month. Used motor oil and tires are sent to Illinois Central Management Services (CMS) to be recycled. Electronics are recycled by a vendor in Flora and the CMS Warehouse in Springfield. Ammo (brass shell casing) is sent to the Training Academy to be recycled. Pinckneyville Correctional Center and DQIIP also

raised a garden utilizing a crew of supervised offenders. The food raised in the garden is used by dietary staff, reducing food costs and resulting in fresh fruits and vegetables being served in Dietary.

Pontiac Correctional Center

Pontiac Correctional Center consists of a total of 63 buildings, which comprise more than 744,000 square feet. The facility sits on a 37-acre site enclosed by fencing. Pontiac Correctional Center is most diverse of all the male institutions within the State of Illinois, housing eight different types of populations.

The center's specialized populations include: Segregation; Protective Custody; Mental Health; Administrative Detention; Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); Writ Offenders; and a Medium Security Unit.

Program Services provides growth promoting opportunities and alternatives to negative behavior. To assist offenders in their programming needs, the facility offers an array of health care services and programs for recreation and self enhancement to include: InsideOut Dad, Job Partnership, Transformed Life Ministries, Willow Creek Church monthly Bible study, numerous multi-faith services, Lifestyle Redirection, Substance Abuse – Hazelden Curricula – Drug Education, Criminal Thinking, Socialization, Relapse Prevention, Release and Reintegration, Substance Abuse – Continuing Care, Alcoholics Anonymous, Anger Management, Winner's Circle, PEER Awareness, Storybook Program, yearly recreational tournaments, Creative Writing and Reentry Summits. With the hiring of additional mental health staffing, group therapies are being offered to the offenders housed in the Mental Health Unit as well as the other Segregation units.

The facility has planted two gardens this year, one at the Medium Security Unit and one at the Maximum Security Unit. All produce was used in Dietary, offering fresh produce to offenders and staff; thus reducing the overall food budget for this fiscal year. The facility also has a worm compost, consuming more than 1,000 lbs. of waste that has reduced the refuse pickup at the facility. The facility also will be partnering with the Master Gardeners and Pontiac Township High School Environmental Class to start a Prairie Garden.

The Maintenance Department recycled 14 pallets of scrap and seven pallets of fans.

Pontiac Correctional Center continues to network and team build to bring cost-saving measures to the facility and the department.

Robinson Correctional Center

During FY2016, Robinson Correctional Center continued to provide multiple programs to promote positive change in offender behavior during incarceration and to enhance opportunities for a successful reentry into the community upon their release.

Programming includes Adult Basic Education, GED and vocational training provided by Lake Land College. Approximately 776 offenders are enrolled in an educational program at any given time. Offenders receive Program Sentence Credit for their participation, which amounted to 9114.5 days of incarceration saved by the department for FY2016. Other programming provided by counseling and clinical staff includes, Transitions, Certified Associate Addictions Professional (CAAP), Lifestyle Redirection, InsideOut Dad, Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous, Veterans Group, Reentry Summit and Reentry Simulation.

Robinson Correctional Center participates in numerous recycling efforts. Cardboard collected throughout the facility is bundled in the warehouse to be picked up by an outside agency. Tin cans from Dietary are sent to Maintenance where they are bundled and sold to a local scrap yard. Proceeds from cardboard and tin cans are sent to Illinois Central Management Services – Fiscal & Accounting. Shredded paper from the facility is collected in Maintenance and donated to the local humane shelter. Electronics, such as TVs, hot pots, radios and plastic bottles are collected and delivered to the local



recycling center. Bottle caps are collected throughout the facility and donated to the Moulton Middle School; the school then contributes the caps to a manufacturer to make benches that are given to organizations, such as Veterans Affairs and city parks.

Robinson Correctional Center planted two institutional gardens this fiscal year. A total of 19 offenders were given the responsibility of planting and maintaining the plots. The offenders are comprised of Horticulture

students and inside grounds workers supervised by security and Lake Land College staff. Offenders earned lab hour credits for a Horticulture Production class as well as gaining hands-on experience in raising a garden from start to finish. Offenders enrolled in the Food Services Program benefitted by learning how to freeze and prepare fresh vegetables. The produce was shared with Dietary to feed the offender population.

The center's Greyhound Program works with Midwest Greyhound Adoption to place former racing greyhounds in permanent loving homes while providing the offender-handler the opportunity of finding compassion and unconditional love through the human animal connection. The Loving Arms Rehabilitation Kennel (LARK) is a unique partnership that can impact both dog and offender. Rescued greyhounds are



matched with specially selected offenders at Robinson Correctional Center. They are fostered, trained, socialized, loved and then adopted to homes in the community. The handlers gain job skills, teamwork experience and valuable opportunity to make amends while exploring a better way of living. A team of two offenders per dog train the dogs for life outside of a racing kennel. Responsible families are then found to adopt the dogs by Midwest Greyhound Adoption upon graduation. Offender handlers then receive a new former “racer” and repeat the process. There is no cost to the facility for this program; Midwest pays for all items needed, such as food and veterinarian services.

One significant event during FY2016 was establishing a Palliative/Hospice Program. The program aids in the care of terminally ill offenders and offenders with life limiting illnesses. The health care unit (HCU) administrator and administration decide when it is appropriate to initiate palliative/hospice care for an offender. A pool of trained offenders meeting certain criteria is maintained. Volunteers are assigned a work schedule by the HCU administrator to sit with and assist offenders who have a terminal or life limiting illness, with non-medical, quality of life or social needs. The Hospice Program can only be utilized in the infirmary or an isolation cell in the HCU under the direct supervision of medical and security staff. The program has been positive for offenders needing assistance as well as the offender volunteers.

Shawnee Correctional Center

In FY2016, Shawnee Correctional Center recycled 116.67 tons of cardboard, 59.25 tons of tin cans, 26.024 tons of paper and 4 tons of plastics.

The center utilizes a digital bulletin board to conserve the amount of printed material that is disseminated via paper memos and to provide a faster, more reliable manner in which information can be distributed. The digital bulletin board is updated daily and weekly with announcements, policy and procedure changes, security bulletins, and upcoming important dates. The digital bulletin board is located on the wall in Roll Call Room, next to the Employee Commissary where staff can easily see it.

This fiscal year, Shawnee Correctional Center planted gardens. The produce harvested was used in the Dietary Department to curb food costs. Also, the center was able to donate produce to local food pantries.



In an effort to become more sustainable, the center has always looked for new and better ways to use existing resources more efficiently. The center uses rain barrels tied into the gutter system, allowing the facility to use reclaimed rain water on its gardens.

In FY2016, the center collected more than 200 coats that were laundered, repaired and donated to several local grade schools and high schools.

In FY2016, Shawnee Correctional Center managed two active beehives. The center also collected two wild swarms of honeybees on grounds at the facility, relocating them to a safer environment outside of the perimeter.

Sheridan Correctional Center

In FY2016, Sheridan Correctional Center continued to make a conscious effort with its Recycling Program that was created to give offenders an incentive to recycle their commissary packaging.

The center also hosted its Third Annual Father's Day Program that was sponsored by Congressman Danny Davis, who served as guest speaker, and incorporated visits with many of the offenders, their children and families.

Additionally, Sheridan Correctional Center, in conjunction with the Lake Land College, held its second graduation ceremony honoring offenders for completing vocational classes. During FY2016, the Education and Vocational programs awarded the following certificates: GED – 7; Adult Basic Education – 122; Warehousing – 104; Welding – 24; Culinary Arts – 17 and Career Technology – 66.

The Home Builder's Institute has seen 175 offenders complete the program to date. Throughout the year, it has been busy working with community programs. The center's offenders have completed 2,932 community service hours, which have included the following local businesses and non-profit organizations: Camp Tuckabatchee, Sheridan Fire Department, Starved Rock Chapter of Special Olympics, LaSalle County Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA), Ottawa Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion posts, Park Forest American Legion Post, Serena Cemetery Association, Seneca Grade School Parent Teacher Association, Pet Project, Midland Community Middle School, Correctional Industries, Sheridan Correctional Center Breast Cancer Awareness Team and Sheridan Correctional Center.

During FY2016, Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities (TASC) continues to be involved in several of the center's reentry activities that aid offenders in preparing to return to their communities upon paroling.

More growth and change in the center's Substance Abuse Program Services provided by WestCare occurred with the Reentry Unit being revised to target issues critical to reentry through the joint efforts of IDOC, TASC and WestCare. WestCare launched a 12-week expanded mutual aid presentation, which acquaints offenders with other significant and active self-help groups in Illinois. Offenders receive information about Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, SMART Recovery, Life-Ring, Moderation Management and Wellness as well as resources to contact these mutual aid groups upon release. The Family Reunification Program also continues to provide an educational and therapeutic experience for the offenders and families alike and remains well received.

In FY2016, Sheridan Correctional Center has awarded more than 88,941 days of Earned Good Conduct Credit/Program Sentence Credit Contracts. The program implementations, security enhancements, equipment additions and initiatives instituted at the center continue to account for current and future fiscal savings for the facility and IDOC while accounting for lower recidivism rates of offenders.

Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center

Hounds Helping Humans is a canine training program that was implemented in 2013 at the center. Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center formed a collaborative coalition with Support Dogs Inc., a nationwide not-for-profit organization headquartered in St. Louis, Mo., to ensure delivery of trained service dogs into the community. Staff from Support Dogs Inc. and Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center administers the program. The partnership allows dogs to be trained by professional staff from Support Dogs Inc. and trained offenders, who act as handlers during the training period conducted at the center. Dogs chosen for the program are introduced into the facility when they are between 9-12 weeks of age and are housed in the work camp where they are given round-the-clock care and training by their assigned handlers. The highly trained offender handlers work with their assigned dogs to ensure they know basic skills and commands to successfully enter into their role as a service or therapy dog. Once the dogs complete the initial training program at the facility, Support Dogs Inc. takes the dogs to their training facility for the final phase of specialized training. When the final phase is complete, the dogs are placed with a person in need; the dog will become a loyal friend, companion and loving family member. In FY2016, 35 dogs participated in the program. Sixteen dogs graduated and left the center to finalize their training and be placed with their new owners.

The skills learned by offenders participating in the program promote pro-social behaviors and are intended to further enhance successful reentry of offenders into society upon release from Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center.

During FY2016, 729 offenders participated in the center's Storybook Project. The Storybook Project is a program administered through Lutheran Social Services of Illinois (LSSI) that began at the center in 2006. The primary objective is to help incarcerated fathers reconnect with their children by choosing age appropriate books supplied by LSSI to be read and recorded, then sent to the offender's child. The participating offenders each sent one book and CD to their home where 1,115 children benefitted from their participation. Storybook Project is a once-a-month program that works from a platform of volunteers and a local paid area coordinator, who also acts as a program volunteer. At present time, Storybook Project has 12 volunteers at the center. Storybook Project has also worked with Community Education Center (CEC) and the Family Reunification programs to further programmatic opportunities for the offender population. Storybook functions as a statewide program that provides volunteer services as well in other Illinois prisons.

A total of 23 offenders and 172 family members participated in the Family Reunification Project during FY2016. The program philosophy asserts that addressing the mental behavior and emotional needs within the family system context is beneficial for the offenders as well as for familial and significant relationships. Treatment promotes familial affection, communication and appropriate family interaction. Family members are encouraged to hold offenders accountable for their actions and are also provided the tools needed to support the reentry process. The Family Reunification Project consists of 12 bi-weekly sessions with the offenders and families. The sessions involve psychoeducational groups that focus on the effects of incarceration on family dynamics. The second part of the Family Night session is family communication time. The goal of Family Night is to encourage positive communication in the context of a therapeutic environment.

During FY2016, repairs included the domestic water pressure pumps, the fire pump at the warehouse, the back flow on the domestic water to the facility and the back flow on the fire sprinkler system. These maintenance initiatives will ensure that the facility water systems are operating at maximum efficiency and that water conservation efforts continue to be maximized. A new dish washing machine was installed that is more efficient and will use less electricity and water during operation. Two new high-capacity cooking kettles were installed in the Dietary and will allow for reduced energy consumption during meal production. Warehouse operations were moved and consolidated so that frozen and refrigerated goods being delivered to the facility can be immediately placed into appropriate storage areas. The consolidation effort also minimizes the times that the freezers and refrigerators are open, thus increasing cooling efficiency and reducing electrical costs. A project to begin upgrading exterior lighting on the inside of the facility perimeter to LED lighting was initiated. The installation of the new lights improves the lighting of the facility grounds, increases operational security and reduces the consumption of electricity.

The center's Reentry Summit was held on Nov. 19, 2015. The Summit included a host of guest speakers and vendors and focused on preparing offenders nearing release with tools to increase their successful return to society. U.S. Attorney Stephen Wigginton and Prosecutor Steve Sallerson, chief of the Criminal Prosecution Division for the St. Clair County State's Attorney, served as key note speakers. The Summit was a huge success with a variety of speakers delivering powerful, relevant messages related to the offender population and their successful reentry.

During FY2016, the center continued to lead the fight against recidivism by providing offenders with linkages to services and substance abuse treatment initiatives aimed at assisting offenders with a successful reentry.

Stateville Correctional Center

Stateville Correctional Center is the first maximum security prison with a fully accredited Barber College. The program offers offenders an opportunity to learn and develop a useful trade that can enable them to start a new career upon their release from custody. Additionally, it affords ineligible offenders an opportunity to work in other institutions as a fully certified barber and provide greater services to offenders in those facilities. On Nov. 24, 2015, 15 students received their barber license diplomas.



In an effort to develop a better working relationship and coordinate efforts if necessary, Stateville Correctional Center has forged relationships with local police and fire departments and the Illinois State Police. The strengthened ties have also been beneficial to improving the quality and construction of the center's new range location.

The Education Department continues to maintain class sizes at maximum capacity and was able to set up and license two computer labs at Stateville Correctional Center and Stateville Minimum Security Unit for online High School Equivalency testing.

The Law Library also provides improved offender services with the addition of two paralegal assistants.

The center currently offers more than 55 different programs with 947 active volunteers working with the Chaplaincy and Clinical Services departments to assist in continued rehabilitation and quality of life improvement of the offenders. Volunteer areas include

religious, non-religious, substance abuse and special programs. Throughout the year, the center also hosts numerous tours for foreign dignitaries, federal and state officials and colleges and universities.

Eighty-five percent of all offenders who enter the department begin at the Northern Reception and Classification Center (NRC) where they are classified and reassigned to the proper facility. In FY2016, the total number of all offenders classified by the NRC was 18,940 who came from 41 different counties.

The intake process includes a review of the offender's sentencing document, criminal history, background and medical, physical and mental health status for placement consideration in the appropriate IDOC facility.

The NRC also houses offenders on writs and medical furloughs from all IDOC facilities who have court appearances or medical furloughs in northern Illinois, which averages



30 to 40 offenders daily, Monday through Friday. Various programs at the NRC have been implemented to include commissary, visits and Hot Topics for offenders on classification for more than 90 days and writ status.

The Weapons Task Force has improved and upgraded several security enhancements within the facility, which includes the painting of fence ties located in areas accessible to offender populations. The fence ties are marked with highly-visible paint. Various colors are used to enable the officer to determine where contraband may have

originated. It also aids perimeter officers to easily identify broken or missing ties while conducting routine security inspections.

Taylorville Correctional Center

In FY2016, the 56 members of the Veterans Group created a garden on grounds to provide local food pantries with fresh vegetables. In addition, the Veterans Group held four food drives with offenders donating items they purchased in the Commissary. A total of 500 lbs. were harvested and 35 boxes of various items were donated to local pantries.

In conjunction with the Veterans Group, nine gardens were planted and maintained by the garden crew. The gardens produce lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, green beans, radishes, turnips, zucchini, squash, cucumbers, eggplant, okra, cantaloupe and melons. The fruits and vegetables are harvested and provided to dietary staff to help reduce

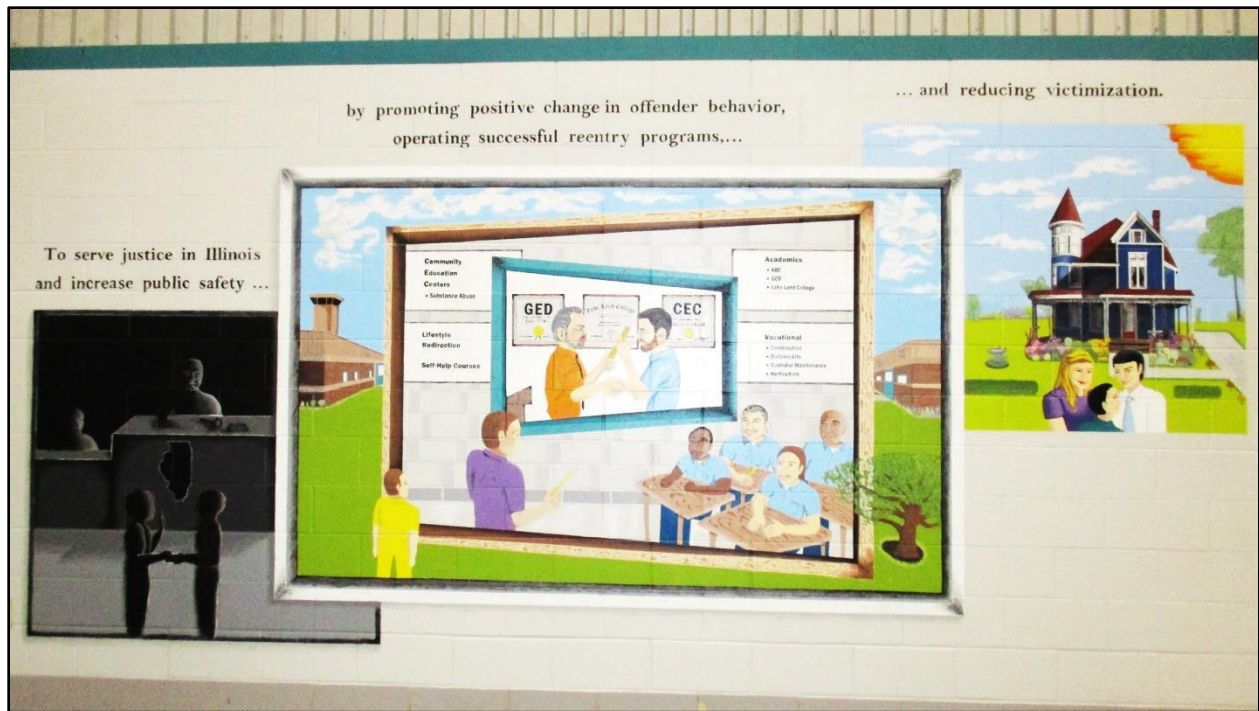
food costs and provide a healthier meal option. This year's harvest totaled a net weight of more than 5,000 lbs.

The Academics Program also consisted of 32 offenders completing High School Equivalency and 39 offenders completing Adult Basic Education.

Securus and the center worked together to add four phones in each housing unit. In addition, the center was awarded a grant to purchase a Sorensen Video Phone to assist with the deaf and hard of hearing offenders.

The center's Sustainability Program maintains the Recycling Program, which consists of recycling cardboard, paper and plastics, metal cans and electronics/ink and toner cartridges. A large part of the program efforts occur in the center's Horticulture Department. More than 350 recycled pallets have been used to raise gardens that had previously been subject to flooding and lost crop. To sustain yearly production, offenders harvest their own seed, which are stored in recycled plastic containers from Dietary. Egg and milk cartons are reused for starting new plants in the greenhouse. Horticulture has more than 250 square feet devoted to composting. The compost includes grass clippings, newspapers, cardboard, food scraps, egg shells and coffee grounds. The compost provides a weed barrier and limits the purchase of fertilizer. In addition, the Horticulture Class utilizes bottom watering, which captures excess water from watering flowers. The Laundry Department provides used laundry soap barrels that are used to collect rain water, soil recycling and collection of compost material.

The center continues to offer the Community Education Center (CEC) Program, an on-site substance abuse assessment, education and treatment program that approximately 110 offenders are enrolled in monthly. In FY2016, the CEC, in conjunction with the Veterans Group, Leisure Time Activity, Lifestyles Redirection and a good cross section of the center, came together to create a mural to express the intent and meaning of the IDOC Mission Statement. The center approaches every program opportunity as a learning lesson. Offenders were given the chance to approach the task like a professional project team. The team began to mirror the concept of the mission statement by offering suggestions; the strengths of offenders were pointed out and encouraged by other offenders. The creative team presented the concept to the wardens. Positive reinforcement became infectious while staff showed support as the mural came together. The artists began to learn new skills and lessons in communication. During the process, no negative behavior occurred. The team will have their names featured beside the mural to commemorate their commitment. The incarcerated men viewing this mural will be reminded of the work, hope and desire that must be achieved to reduce the cycle of recidivism.



“It was a real honor and a lot of fun to work on this project. Prior to my incarceration, I was a design manager. Helping design the mural in collaboration with other offenders and staff gave me a chance to employ skills I hadn’t used in years and had really missed. It has greatly boosted my confidence and optimism about rejoining the workforce and contributing to society again,” said an offender, who served as creative team leader.

Ordering procedures for General Revenue Fund purchases were implemented to review usage and based on critical needs. New procedures, identified by Springfield, have been implemented for consistent input of vendor invoices and controls over the review of invoices. The oversight of Trust Funds and Offender Payroll has increased with the implementation of Offender 360. Inmate Commissary has undergone changes to ensure items sold are in accordance with the Approved Commissary Committee List and to provide better variety based on offender requests. All supply staff has been cross trained to learn all aspects of Supply (inmate and employee commissaries, warehouse, and clothing).

The center’s Construction Occupations class completed its 221st Habitat for Humanity Home. Since the program’s inception in 1997, wall panels have been built for Habitat affiliates in Texas, Louisiana and throughout Illinois. The program is a collaborative effort between IDOC, Habitat for Humanity, Lutheran Social Services of Illinois and Lake Land College. The home was delivered to Moultrie County Habitat for Humanity. The class continues to be one of the center’s most influential programs for offenders because of the reentry impact it holds.

Vandalia Correctional Center

Vandalia Correctional Center has made several changes and enhancements to the programs and services available to offenders. The most prominent change is the ability to again send out offender work crews into surrounding communities. From April to June 2016, offender work crews gave back more than 9,282 hours, while assisting local schools, cemeteries, county and state buildings, fairgrounds and state parks. Work crews have assisted with mowing and grounds maintenance, cleaning buildings, bleachers, trails and campsites, repairing picnic tables, and removing hundreds of bags of trash from the highway. Employee and offenders are proud to have the opportunity again to serve local communities in this capacity.



Mowing and grounds maintenance at Fayette County Courthouse and Jail Complex

Clinical Services offers several programs and classes for offenders; one of the most significant is the Storybook Program. Offenders are able to read stories to their children via a voice recording. The book and recording are then provided to the offender's children at no charge. The program serves 20 offenders monthly and maintains a long waitlist.

The facility also has been able to hire additional mental health professionals. As a result, additional classes and therapy (group and individual) have been available to meet the needs of more offenders.

The center's Chapel has been working hard to provide religious services to all denominations. The most extensive growth this year has been in the reimplementation of Catholic services and programs, including weekly services and monthly Bible studies for approximately 200 Catholic offenders. Lastly, the Chapel worked with the Leisure Time Activity to offer events such as the Illinois Chapter of Saints Ministries softball games.

The facility's Health Care Unit has revised its nursing staff schedule, decreasing overtime and creating more even staff coverage. The Peer Educator Program has also been able to hold additional training and improve its program. The implementation of Open Sick Call now offers a more efficient turn around for patients to be seen in the Health Care Unit.

The Education Department is divided into two sections: Lake Land College and Adult Education/Vocational Services. Lake Land College has continued to provide full class rosters and offered education in the areas of Construction, Welding, Custodial and Career Tech to more than 400 offenders in the last year. The Adult Education Program offers Adult Basic Education (ABE), Advanced ABE and GED programs in classroom settings tailored to the offenders' education levels. The program now offers a computer administered GED test through the Pearson Vue Program. More than 20 High School Equivalency certificates were achieved in this fiscal year.

The center's Employee Benefit Fund has increased its activities this year as well. The EBF organized numerous fundraisers, such as monthly meals, golf and softball outings, memorial ride and raffles. Proceeds benefited the local police department's Shop with a Cop, the local food pantry, South Central Illinois Law Dogs Toy Drive, Jojo Looking for a Cure (Rett Syndrome Foundation), Special Olympics Illinois, Southern Illinois Inaugural Plane Pull, the Hal B. Hempen Foundation and numerous other causes and foundations. Donations are also made to the memorials of employees' loved ones.

Numerous hours and resources have been spent updating the facility to remain in compliance with state and federal guidelines. Vandalia Correctional Center strives to improve programs to create an environment that proves to be more productive for offenders and better prepares them to leave the institution.

Success Story

After six incarcerations in IDOC, a former offender is now working with several prison ministry programs and attends the center's Reentry Summit. He is employed for Breaking Ground as a case manager. Breaking Ground's mission is to seek and develop those who desire to become instruments of lasting change in their community. It works to fulfill this mission by creating educational and employment opportunities. Since 1998, Breaking Ground has seen more than 2,400 students come through its doors and has created a wide variety of employment opportunities to develop its graduates.

Vienna Correctional Center

Vienna Correctional Center and Dixon Springs Impact Incarceration Program (IIP) resumed their role as a leader of community service for Southern Illinois in FY2016. Both facilities remained dedicated to the concepts of restorative value, community service and sustainability by participating in a variety of programming, organizational outreach and community-minded projects.

Vienna Correctional Center hosted three events where offenders raised and donated to local organizations. In October 2015, during Violence Prevention Month, the offender population raised and donated \$1,605 to the Carbondale Women's Center. In December 2015, the Beyond the Bars fundraiser raised \$2,050 and donated it to the Illinois Masonic Children's Home. In May 2016, Vienna Correctional Center continued

its tradition with the 6th Annual Cancer Awareness Celebration, raising \$2,527 for New Hope Baptist Church Relay for Life Team. Collectively, the offender population willingly and passionately raised \$6,182 for local organizations.

During FY2016, Dixon Springs IIP male offenders amassed more than 74,800 hours of community service on worksites, including state parks, towns, villages, community school districts, veterans' homes and churches throughout Southern Illinois. Female offenders at Dixon Springs IIP continued to produce a 5-acre garden, allowing the facility to provide fresh produce to food pantries, soup kitchens, schools, summer lunch programs and local senior centers. During FY2016, Dixon Springs IIP donated more than 2,348 lbs. of produce to local non-profit groups and organizations. The male and female offenders at Dixon Springs IIP are inspired by the acknowledgment and appreciation shown by the local community they service.

Vienna Correctional Center also improved sustainability efforts by cultivating gardens and composting. The gardens yielded a variety of tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, cantaloupes, lettuce, spinach, carrots, onions, radishes and sweet corn. Supplementary, Vienna Correctional Center cultivated an herb garden with a variety



of unique and every day herbs that have benefited staff and offenders alike. The Employee Benefit Fund and Inmate Benefit Fund helped raise money for the gardens by offering a plant and herb sale to staff.

In FY2016, the center implemented vermicomposting, which utilizes worms to break down fertilizer and repurpose soil, yielding a nitrogen-rich organic compost. Offenders have enjoyed engaging in sustainability efforts and have acquired skills that will be valuable upon reentry.

Vienna Correctional Center and Dixon Springs IIP maintain their commitment to educational and vocational programming. In FY2016, Pearson Vue GED testing was implemented statewide; Vienna Correctional Center was one of the leaders in GED testing with 17 offenders awarded GEDs. Vienna Correctional Center is devoted to offering educational and vocational programming that equips offenders with valuable skills and prepares them for successful careers upon release. In FY2016, the center offered Adult Basic Education, GED, Auto Body, Auto Mechanics, Career Technologies, Custodial Maintenance and Cosmetology.

Vienna Correctional Center continued to offer clinical programming with Alcoholic Anonymous, Drug Education, Lifestyle Redirection and bi-annual Reentry Summits. For

the first time, Dixon Springs IIP offered a Reentry Summit with five presenters and 133 participants.

Vienna Correctional Center also revived the Story Book Project. Offenders were able to read and record a story for their children. A mentoring program was also established in FY2016. Mentors assisted offenders with transition to a correctional facility and helped them demonstrate positive behavioral skills that will facilitate a successful reentry. Dixon Springs IIP continued to offer outpatient substance abuse counseling to support offenders as they prepared for release.

Western Illinois Correctional Center

Western Illinois Correctional Center and Clayton Work Camp have taken a proactive approach toward its operational needs and activities related to offenders and staff alike. The main objective at the facility this fiscal year was emphasizing positive interaction with offenders and staff and promoting safety and security.

Executive Secretary Lisa Bloomfield at Western Illinois Correctional Center was named IDOC's 2016 Employee of the Year. Bloomfield joined the department in 1989 and was recognized for her work ethic, knowledge, dedication, professionalism and leadership on the job. According to her colleagues, she is a team player who steps up as a leader to ensure projects are handled proficiently and according to departmental rules. She is someone who will take control of a project, create a plan, develop it and implement a solution that helps staff work more efficiently. Over the years, her department knowledge and experience have greatly benefitted the agency.



Featured from left are Assistant Director Gladyse C. Taylor, Executive Secretary Lisa Bloomfield, Director John Baldwin and Chief of Staff Edwin "Bob" Bowen.

The center is also proud to have taken part in the Honor Flight Program that raised funds in FY2016 to help send veterans to Washington, D.C. Staff raised funds by selling veterans t-shirts. Additionally, the center, in conjunction with MacDill Air Force Base Honor Flight Chapter in Florida, sponsored a dual 5K run/walk that included more than 175 participants and raised funds to send vets on the Great River Honor Flight.



The center's Employee Recognition Committee continues to raise monies for various foundations and local entities by making donations to several community events. In recognition of cancer awareness, the center raised and donated \$430 to breast cancer research and awareness. For the second time, the center also raised more than \$300 for Back To School Supplies for local children returning to school.

Western Illinois Correctional Center was proud to enlist the help of more than 300 offenders in preparing thank you cards for veterans at the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy. Volunteers from the center took the time on Veterans Day to deliver the cards to veterans at the home recognizing their services to the U.S.

Furthermore, Western Illinois Correctional Center, in conjunction with the Fellowship Ministries, again participated in the Angel Tree Program where more than 300 offenders volunteered their services and monies to provide children in need with Christmas gifts and other necessities.

All staff has taken (or are in the process of taking) the National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) training. Additional mental health professionals were hired to address offender needs and make the necessary recommendations for appropriate treatment plans.

Western Illinois Correctional Center was one of the first facilities within the IDOC to be audited regarding the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and was in full compliance with federal regulations.

The center strives to ensure maintenance is functional for daily operations. Maintenance staff addresses all mechanical issues cost effectively, ensuring daily operations of the facility are not interrupted. To enhance safety and security, the Maintenance Department continues to install video cameras throughout the facility in strategic areas.

Correctional Industries continues to operate at above levels, processing some 4 million lbs. of meat annually with an approximate sales value of more than \$8 million yearly. Furthermore, Correctional Industries has continued to expand the Recycling Program at Western Illinois Correctional Center by moving the sorting of cardboard products to the Industry Building. The production of cardboard being sorted and bailed has increased by 40 percent with an increase of 50 percent or more in profits.

Lake Land College made enormous strides this year. A total of 26 Associate in Liberal Studies degrees were awarded and 136 specialized certificates were awarded in the following areas: 22-Automotive Technology; 1-Business Management; 44-Culinary Arts 53-Construction Occupations and 16-Horticulture.

Lake Land College's biggest achievement involved horticulture by starting a garden that provided more than 3,000 lbs. of produce and supplementing meals for offenders and staff. The garden allowed the facility to give back to the community by providing fresh produce to the local food bank and other facilities that did not have a garden program.

Lake Land College was also able to provide vegetable plants to other facilities so they could establish gardens. Lake Land College was influential in its Construction Occupation Program, enabling offenders to build items ranging from furniture to specialized exterior buildings for storage.



In Education, vast improvements occurred; 146 offenders completed ABE classes with 22 offenders advancing to take and pass their GED test. The number of offenders passing their GED is up 100 percent from the previous year and is attributed to computer online courses.

Another achievement for Western Illinois Correctional Center and Clayton Work Camp involved chaplaincy services with The Crossing Church. Religious services increased by 50 percent, providing more offenders the opportunity to participate and feel more involved with offered services. As a result of the program's success, The Crossing Church has begun communicating with other IDOC facilities to provide services to reach more offenders. Furthermore, for the first time, The Crossing Praise Band performed at the center, allowing approximately 60 offenders to partake in this event.

Chaplaincy additionally organized and hosted Black History Month in the chapel. Three professors from Western Illinois University gave presentations and led discussion about issues related to the event. Another event, the Dad's Seminar, challenged offenders from a biblical perspective regarding their integrity and spiritual walk. The seminar encouraged them to use and develop skills that would take their children to greater spiritual achievement. Manny Mill and Tom Horton from Willow Creek Church near Chicago also visited the center for a three-day revival; the offenders enjoyed their high energy approach.

Clayton Work Camp hosted the National Hoops 3-on-3 Tournament for a second year with great success. National Hoops is a faith-based organization out of North Carolina that conducts tournaments and camps. National Hoops is expanding its prison outreach program and currently enjoying great success.

Clayton Work Camp was not involved in any major emergency relief projects last year. However, the facility was still vital to state parks, counties and county fairs in daily grounds keeping and maintenance.

The Clinical Services Department continues to offer valuable programming. During FY2016, more than 650 offenders participated in the TRAC Program, 504 in the Parole School Program, 70 completed the Lifestyle Redirection Program, and 39 received certificates for their completion of the Drug Education Class.

Health Care hired 12 nurses to assist with the treatment and care of offenders at Western Illinois Correctional Center. Big advancements were made in addressing offenders with medical issues classified under the American Disability Act (ADA). The installation of hand rails and a foldout chair in a living unit shower allowed the facility to accommodate offenders with disabilities to be able to move and perform daily living activities with ease. A Daily Living Index Guide was established to use when addressing offenders requesting ADA classification. The initiation of this practice has been beneficial to the facility and to educating offenders when classifying them for ADA status. The center also created an ADA Committee, formed with staff from various departments, to review offenders and make a collective decision regarding ADA classification.

Business Office personnel and staff should be recognized for their hard work and cohesiveness. Staff joined forces within the Business Office to ensure that work was completed in a timely fashion and still find monies necessary for daily operation of the facility.

Adult Transition Centers

Crossroads Adult Transition Center

The Safer Foundation's Crossroads Adult Transition Center (ATC) is located in the North Lawndale community of Chicago. The program allows incarcerated individuals (all-male) to serve out the last 30 days to 24 months of their sentences in a community-based work-release setting. The Crossroads ATC mission is to support, through a full spectrum of services, the efforts of people with criminal records to become employed, law-abiding members of the community and as a result, reduce recidivism.

In FY2016, Crossroads ATC had a rated capacity of 365 beds. Crossroads ATC received 460 intakes from IDOC last year and had a 75 percent positive exit rate. Crossroads ATC received excellent ratings from the following external facility reviews: American Correctional Association, PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act) and the IDOC.

Safer Foundation Crossroads ATC has identified areas that facilitate clients' successful transition back into the community.

The center's purpose is to give clients the necessary tools to transition back into the community and obtain employment prior to being released. Crossroads ATC's Training to Work Program provides residents with several industry recognized credentials in the following trades: Welding, Truck Driving, Lift Truck Operators, Food Services, CDL,

Computer Technology and Computer Numeric Control. The program provides technical and vocational training to provide residents with skills that will lead to jobs that pay competitive wages. The program has enhanced the resident's chances of successfully reintegrating into a community setting and reducing recidivism.

During FY2016, Council of Thought and Action (COTA) was integrated into the program. The goal of COTA is to develop a new social network for residents with a clear moral code. Also, it is to assist in their individual development by having them set goals in the form of a corporate plan. Every resident must attend at least three COTA meetings before going to level II. After three meetings, the resident becomes a member of COTA and may continue attending the meetings. To date, there are more than 100 residents who are active COTA members.

Crossroads ATC maintains an active presence in the community. In FY2016, the center provided more than 10,000 hours of community service by assisting entities such as churches, community centers and providing neighborhood cleanup. More than 3,000 volunteer service hours were provided by religious groups, substance abuse groups, Alder/Access counseling groups and interns. In collaboration with the Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, quarterly seminars were conducted for residents to address child support issues and services. Immunization and vaccinations were made available to residents through the Chicago Department of Public Health. Approximately 200 residents were also enrolled into a health care plan at Crossroads ATC through partnerships with the Cook County and Mt. Sinai medical centers.

In conjunction with Angel Tree Prison Fellowship Ministries, the center registered 22 residents and more than 50 children for Christmas gifts. The program provides residents the ability to contribute Christmas gifts to children during their incarceration.

Crossroads ATC hosted monthly Family and Friends Orientation meetings, which provided family and friends with accurate center guidelines. The program was designed to help residents to be successful during their stay at Crossroads ATC and to adhere to policies and procedures while on community correctional leaves. Meetings serve as a means to convey information and the opportunity for families and friends to ask questions. Job Retention Modules III and IV sessions were also held with residents who were employed or attending school for 35 hours and more. Module III focused on "How to Maintain a Job and How to Be a Good Employee," and Module IV focused on "Developing Careers." Sessions provided residents with an opportunity to share their concerns or issues they face at employment sites.

Crossroads ATC assists offender with services, follow-up and aftercare as the move toward a gradual release into the community.

The center's goal is to improve the likelihood that upon release, clients will become law-abiding members of society. Aftercare programs were held quarterly; both in the morning and evening. The program provided a forum for the presentation of parole guidelines by IDOC parole agents and an opportunity for residents to ask questions and

get appropriate information. In addition, the chief of security, who is a certified domestic violence facilitator, shared information with the residents as they return home. The Keeping It Real Program continues to share information with the community concerning gang violence and burglary presentations to police departments, churches, schools, seniors and other organizations. Circle Groups are also held weekly in conjunction with Chicago Police Department as a forum for staff and residents to discuss life events and possible solutions.

Success Stories

Numerous residents have been promoted to managerial positions and have received great reviews for their hard work and dedication. During one resident's stay at Crossroads ATC, he was employed at an auto dealership as a sales associate. Upon being released in 2016, he became the supervisor of Networking Sales and Advertising at his place of employment. His creative cognizance and computer skills were deemed outstanding. To date, there are several residents employed at the dealership, who are self-sufficient and doing well in their perspective communities.

Fox Valley Adult Transition Center

Fox Valley Adult Transition Center (ATC) opened in April 1972. In August 2000, it was converted from a male to a female facility. Within the guidelines of appropriate custodial care, Fox Valley ATC provides a continuum of programs and services for up to 130 adult female offenders. Women within 24 months of release transition from prison to Fox Valley ATC where they can participate in facility and community programming that holistically addresses their unique social, medical, psychological, educational and vocational needs.

Planning for successful family, community and workforce reintegration begins upon each resident's arrival. Through the use of an integrated system of individualized support and services, as well as a four-step behavior level system, Fox Valley ATC offers a variety of programs specifically designed for female offenders. Counselors support, motivate and guide residents through the four-step level system that requires residents to set and achieve goals. Through program participation and goals accomplishment, women build and strengthen their social, educational and vocational skills, subsequently becoming better prepared for successful reintegration with their family as well as with the community and workforce.

While at Fox Valley ATC, residents acquire marketable job skills in addition to earning competitive salaries. The ATC has continued to successfully establish and cultivate relationships with local businesses to provide and expand resident employment opportunities. The average resident employment rate is 94 percent. During FY2016, six new employers were recruited for a total of 31. Upon release, approximately 30 percent of residents maintain the employment they obtain while at Fox Valley ATC. In addition, approximately 18 percent of employed residents are supervisors and managers.

Residents contribute 20 percent of their earnings toward facility operational expenses. During FY2016, their contributions totaled nearly \$293,000. Financial stability and independence are an integral part of successful transition to the community. Many residents are able to save a substantial amount of money prior to their release. The average resident is able to save nearly \$3,000 by the time she is paroled. In addition to seeking gainful employment, residents at Fox Valley ATC are challenged to set and work toward accomplishing educational goals. During FY2016, 13 residents earned GED certificates and five residents attended college.

Every year, Fox Valley ATC hosts a Volunteer Recognition Ceremony honoring volunteers. Volunteers and interns play a key role in complementing and augmenting resident services. In FY2016, three interns and 10 new volunteers were recruited, building the center's volunteer base to nearly 70 active volunteers, who provide myriad activities and groups to women. Volunteers donated almost 3,800 hours of their time and more than \$13,000 in donations, which included clothing and shoes, hygiene items, items for the family visiting room, school supplies, books and holiday toys for resident children.

Volunteers serve as role models and inspire residents to volunteer. Residents completed more than 5,200 hours of volunteer work in local community social service and faith-based agencies. In the spring and summer, residents also volunteered regularly with the local park district and assisted with beautification projects.

Ninety-four percent of residents complete programming requirements and successfully parole from Fox Valley ATC. By holistically addressing each woman's unique social, medical, psychological, educational and vocational needs, it is likely that she will return to her community as a law abiding citizen, thus reducing recidivism.

North Lawndale Adult Transition Center

The North Lawndale Adult Transition Center (ATC) is a 200-bed facility. The facility was completed in the spring of 2000 and celebrated its official opening that summer. It now houses 200 male inmates and confirms the Safer Foundation's belief in the value of providing transition support to individuals with a criminal record in their own community with the support of that community prior to release. North Lawndale allows selected participants the opportunity to transition to community and employment prior to release to improve the likelihood that upon release, they will become productive, law-abiding members of the community.

All residents receive financial management skills and are encouraged to engage in pro-social interactions with their peers and families, which increases their chance for post-release success. Safer Foundation also offers Training to Work Programs for ATC residents. The programs provide pre-release services and industry-specific vocational training opportunities to prisoners in or returning to Chicago and communities of Englewood, North Lawndale, South Lawndale, East and West Garfield Park, Humboldt Park and Austin. Safer has implemented career pathway programs that link skilled

workers to meet employers' long-term workforce needs and to improve the long-term labor market prospects and workforce outcomes for returning citizens. The mission and goals of Career Pathway Collaborative PC is simple: To prepare and place program participants and returning citizens in employment opportunities that provide long-term workforce and labor market outcomes.

Safer has identified training programs that lead to credentials in "in-demand" industries that offer opportunities for employment progression for people with criminal records.

- Microsoft Digital Literacy - Training
- Commercial Driver's License
- Culinary Skills Training - Training
- CNC Machine Operator - Training
- Welding - Training Fast Track
- ServeSafe Food Service Sanitation & Customer
- OSHA Forklift Operator - Training

Noteable Accomplishments:

- On average, 215 program hours were completed in the last fiscal year; the target was 151.
- On average, 70.5 percent of eligible residents are employed.
- On average, there was a 72 percent positive exits for the past three years.

Success Story

One resident entered the facility two years ago successfully paroled in March 2016. He was hired at an auto dealership within his first 30 days upon arriving at North Lawndale ATC and started the job making \$10 an hour. Prior to his position, he never worked a day in his life. He also thought he would not be able to work in the program, but successfully remained ticket-free (discipline-free) during his stay at North Lawndale ATC. The case manager saw leadership abilities in him and recommended him for the job. Currently, he is acclaimed to be the most successful car salesman at the dealership.

Peoria Adult Transition Center

Peoria Adult Transition Center (ATC) yielded significant accomplishments for FY2016. The Honor Resident experiment that began two years ago has been expanded from 50 residents to 75 due to its success in the reduction of disciplinary incidents. Residents selected for the program receive additional privileges as long as they remain ticket-free. Because the program is currently limited to 75 residents, other residents are motivated to remain incident free to qualify for the program.

Peoria ATC began FY2016 with 69 employers and later included 76 local employers. The employment rate for residents averages between 85-95 percent annually.

Residents signing up under the Affordable Care Act have reduced the number of residents paroling with significant hospital bills. Residents who have attended parenting classes have also enabled some of them to regain custody of their children. Additionally, residents have been able to pay off fines through the Illinois Secretary of State to regain their driver's licenses. Some residents elected to attend local community colleges and obtain certifications in welding or other building trades, complete their high school education (GED) or work toward obtaining an associate or bachelor degree.

Some individual accomplishments included three residents who received a 4.0 grade point average in their Welding Course at Illinois Central College. A former resident also was named manager and another became a supervisor.

PAROLE

The Parole Division aims to promote public safety through offender supervision utilizing reentry resources and community partnerships and graduated sanctions.

FY2016 has been a year focused on training within the division as staff continues to use the new web-based Offender 360 tracking system. The division is also participating in statewide National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) training with more than half the division completing the full two-day course. More specialized mental health training for field staff is currently in development. The division has also shifted emphasis on building case management capacity related to increased use of the sanction matrix by examining gaps in service and areas where additional resources are needed. The needs of returning offenders have been incorporated into the Health and Human Services transformation, focusing on housing options for offenders with mental health issues, options for those seeking employment opportunities and establishing networks to ensure offenders have the medical care they need to remain healthy. Also in FY2016, the Parole Division launched a risk assessment initiative to better identify and predict offenders with compliance issues and target supervision and resources to those with a high risk to return to IDOC.

Violence Reduction Collaborations

The Parole Division continues to be an active partner with the City of Chicago's Violence Reduction Strategy (VRS). In cooperation with the Chicago Police Department, the Parole Division joins members from the local community, the U.S. Attorney's Office, Cook County State's Attorney Office, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and numerous other agencies in key police districts throughout the Chicago area to combat violence in partnership. Gang members in these areas are targeted and called-in to a meeting with all partners present. At these meetings, offenders are put on notice to stop the violence in the community. Gangs are informed that future homicides or shooting incidents that can be

tied to a particular gang faction will result in a response from the entire partnership and gang affiliates and networks will be targeted by law enforcement actions.

In addition to local public safety efforts, IDOC continues to house the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Program in partnership with the Northern Region of the U.S. Attorney's Office with support from the U.S. Department of Justice. PSN provides grants to IDOC for strategic overtime operations related to gun violence. In FY2016, PSN hosted 23 forums with 496 targeted participants.

IDOC also spearheads individual and large-scale compliance checks on parolees throughout the state. Compliance checks are conducted in the early morning hours and involve searching host sites, drug testing and addressing general compliance issues as well as the needs of the offender. In FY2016, 42 firearms and 1,880 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. Criminal charges are pursued for all parolees who possess firearms or ammunition.

Parole Reentry Group

Within the Parole Division is a group fully dedicated to housing and reentry. The mission of the Parole Reentry Group (PRG) is to aid in the reduction of offender recidivism and to foster public safety. The PRG develops, monitors and coordinates community resources and provides supportive services necessary to enhance an offender's successful reentry back into the community to become crime free law-abiding members of society.

With a FY2016 budget of \$4,115,743, the PRG was able to place a total of 5,804 parolees in community housing. A total of 3,221 parolees were placed in supportive (paid) placements for short durations (on average 30-90 days). The PRG placed 2,583 parolees in unpaid housing (shelters). In addition to the provision of housing, parole reentry staff secured case management and supportive services for 4,739 parolees. Placements are funded to house particularly challenging populations, including sex offenders (three placements), offenders with board orders for electronic monitoring (2,903 placements), offenders with substance abuse issues needing inpatient treatment (535 placements), offenders needing transitional housing (2,253 placements) and offenders with mental health issues and nursing care needs (31 placements). Beyond providing housing services and monitoring contracts for those services, the PRG refers parolees to support services and monitors 39 contracts in total, including six Day Reporting Center contracts, five Transitional Jobs Programs and other various contracts associated with IDOC's drug treatment facilities (Sheridan and Southwestern Illinois correctional centers). In addition to the thousands of parolees receiving services and referrals for service upon release, PRG has taken on the responsibility for identifying case management services for all Supplemental Sentence Credit (SSC) parolees prior to release.

Sex Offender Supervision Unit

In order to ensure continuity of supervision and maintain contact standards, the Parole Division trained additional staff in specialized sex offender supervision courses. Close supervision of sex offenders requires the application of enhanced tracking systems and specialized agent training as well as unique surveillance and monitoring techniques. There are approximately 450 sex offenders on parole who are monitored by the Sex Offender Supervision Unit. The unit has smaller caseloads and provides closer supervision and more frequent surveillance. In addition to traditional surveillance, offenders are monitored electronically through radio frequency or GPS systems; most offenders are prohibited from possessing electronics that can access the Internet and social media. Sex offenders are also subject to intense scrutiny in terms of locations where they can work and reside and are also prohibited from participating in events that attract children.

One example of unique supervision conditions and surveillance opportunities related to sex offenders is through Operation Safe Spirits. The operation is designed to make contact and check all paroled sex offenders on Halloween night and in some cases the days leading up to or following Halloween. Because the rules of release prohibit sex offenders from participating in Halloween activities, the offenders are not allowed to have their porch lights on, are not allowed to pass out candy to trick-or-treaters and are not allowed to dress up in costume. In addition, local police departments and sheriff offices assist with this operation by providing backup for house checks and providing shelter for offenders who are removed from communities during trick-or-treat times.

Extradition Unit

Parolees and inmates are brought back to Illinois for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, leaving the state without permission, new arrests, and the need to serve additional time in Illinois after their sentence is expired in other states. All Illinois parole agents are trained and certified to complete extraditions. In FY2016, 384 inmates and parolees were extradited from other states with 90 extraditions by air and 294 by land.

Prison Population on June 30, 2016

Offense Class	Number	%	Committing County	Number	%	Committing County	Number	%
Murder	6,981	15.6	Adams	374	0.8	Livingston	140	0.3
Class X	12,664	28.3	Alexander	43	0.1	Logan	154	0.3
Class 1	7,085	15.8	Bond	72	0.2	McDonough	80	0.2
Class 2	9,297	20.7	Boone	199	0.4	McHenry	272	0.6
Class 3	3,758	8.4	Brown	11	0.0	McLean	866	1.9
Class 4	4,853	10.8	Bureau	76	0.2	Macon	1,023	2.3
Unclassified ¹	179	0.4	Calhoun	19	0.0	Macoupin	129	0.3
Total	44,817	100.0	Carroll	29	0.1	Madison	911	2.0
			Cass	32	0.1	Marion	203	0.5
			Champaign	1,055	2.4	Marshall	28	0.1
			Christian	121	0.3	Mason	89	0.2
			Clark	67	0.1	Massac	63	0.1
			Clay	80	0.2	Menard	36	0.1
			Clinton	93	0.2	Mercer	36	0.1
			Coles	245	0.5	Monroe	26	0.1
			Cook	22,065	49.2	Montgomery	134	0.3
			Crawford	78	0.2	Morgan	125	0.3
			Cumberland	21	0.0	Moultrie	26	0.1
			DeKalb	198	0.4	Ogle	86	0.2
			DeWitt	56	0.1	Peoria	1,132	2.5
			Douglas	59	0.1	Perry	44	0.1
			DuPage	1,205	2.7	Piatt	22	0.0
			Edgar	78	0.2	Pike	65	0.1
			Edwards	44	0.1	Pope	21	0.0
			Effingham	93	0.2	Pulaski	19	0.0
			Fayette	115	0.3	Putnam	12	0.0
			Ford	31	0.1	Randolph	93	0.2
			Franklin	191	0.4	Richland	61	0.1
			Fulton	74	0.2	Rock Island	392	0.9
			Gallatin	7	0.0	St. Clair	985	2.2
			Greene	34	0.1	Saline	205	0.5
			Grundy	73	0.2	Sangamon	899	2.0
			Hamilton	66	0.1	Schuyler	27	0.1
			Hancock	41	0.1	Scott	10	0.0
			Hardin	22	0.0	Shelby	69	0.2
			Henderson	13	0.0	Stark	6	0.0
			Henry	229	0.5	Stephenson	184	0.4
			Iroquois	84	0.2	Tazewell	385	0.9
			Jackson	265	0.6	Union	96	0.2
			Jasper	21	0.0	Vermillion	438	1.0
			Jefferson	184	0.4	Wabash	56	0.1
			Jersey	78	0.2	Warren	30	0.1
			Jo Daviess	25	0.1	Washington	22	0.0
			Johnson	38	0.1	Wayne	45	0.1
			Kane	1,114	2.5	White	111	0.2
			Kankakee	396	0.9	Whiteside	237	0.5
			Kendall	179	0.4	Will	1,455	3.2
			Knox	188	0.4	Williamson	168	0.4
			Lake	1,087	2.4	Winnebago	1,304	2.9
			LaSalle	486	1.1	Woodford	136	0.3
			Lawrence	80	0.2	Out of State	38	0.1
			Lee	89	0.2	Total	44,817	100.0

¹Unclassified cases include Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP) and Contempt of Court.

²Sex offenders are defined as either having to officially register as a sex offender or murderer against youth according to statute or as having any sex offense conviction noted on mittimus (sentencing order).

Prison Population on June 30, 2016

Race	Number	%
Black	25,398	56.7
White	13,497	30.1
Hispanic	5,662	12.6
Asian	166	0.4
American Indian	58	0.1
Missing / Unknown	36	0.1
Total	44,817	100.0

Gender	Number	%
Male	42,153	94.1
Female	2,664	5.9
Total	44,817	100.0

Average Age (in years)	37
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Age	Number	%
17	17	0.0
18	109	0.2
19	420	0.9
20	804	1.8
21	1,062	2.4
22	1,241	2.8
23	1,495	3.3
24	1,477	3.3
25	1,498	3.3
26	1,511	3.4
27	1,475	3.3
28	1,437	3.2
29	1,406	3.1
30	1,363	3.0
31	1,365	3.0
32	1,313	2.9
33	1,397	3.1
34	1,415	3.2
35	1,362	3.0
36	1,407	3.1
37	1,320	2.9
38	1,232	2.7
39	1,193	2.7
40	1,066	2.4
41	1,104	2.5
42	974	2.2
43	1,029	2.3
44	962	2.1
45	1,041	2.3
46	949	2.1
47	875	2.0
48	832	1.9
49	802	1.8
50	822	1.8
51	690	1.5
52	700	1.6
53	666	1.5
54	660	1.5
55	601	1.3
56	492	1.1
57	485	1.1
58	404	0.9
59	338	0.8
60	322	0.7
61	259	0.6
62	218	0.5
63	199	0.4
64	165	0.4
65	136	0.3
66	119	0.3
67	109	0.2
68	75	0.2
69	79	0.2
70	60	0.1

Age	Number	%
71	43	0.1
72	40	0.1
73	36	0.1
74	23	0.1
75	23	0.1
76	18	0.0
77	24	0.1
78	11	0.0
79	13	0.0
80	5	0.0
81	7	0.0
82	7	0.0
83	3	0.0
84	3	0.0
85	4	0.0
86	1	0.0
87	0	0.0
88	1	0.0
89	1	0.0
90	0	0.0
91	0	0.0
92	1	0.0
93	0	0.0
94	0	0.0
95	1	0.0
Total	44817	100.0

Prison Population on June 30, 2016

Birth Place ^{3,4}	Number	%
United States/Territories	42,448	94.7
Foreign Country	2,306	5.1
Missing / Unknown	63	0.1
Total	44,817	100.0

Marital Status ⁴	Number	%
Single	31,777	70.9
Married	6,458	14.4
Common-Law Marriage	150	0.3
Separated / Divorced	4,371	9.8
Widowed	334	0.7
Missing / Unknown	1,727	3.9
Total	44,817	100.0

Number of Children ⁴	Number	%
No Children	17,014	38.0
1 Child	8,867	19.8
2 Children	7,467	16.7
3 Children	4,938	11.0
4 Children	2,851	6.4
5 Children	1,640	3.7
6 Children	883	2.0
7 Children	468	1.0
8 Children	264	0.6
9 Children	143	0.3
10 or More Children	282	0.6
Total	44,817	100.0

Veteran Status ^{4, 5}	Number	%
Veteran	865	1.9
Non-Veteran	14,884	33.2
Missing / Unknown	29,068	64.9
Total	44,817	100.0

Educational Level: Highest Grade of School Completed ⁴		
ELEMENTARY	Number	%
First Grade	39	0.1
Second Grade	46	0.1
Third Grade	72	0.2
Fourth Grade	52	0.1
Fifth Grade	84	0.2
Sixth Grade	566	1.3
Seventh Grade	285	0.6
Grade School Graduate	1,735	3.9
Subtotal	2,879	6.4
HIGH SCHOOL	Number	%
Ninth Grade - High School Freshman	3,626	8.1
Tenth Grade - High School Sophomore	5,210	11.6
Eleventh Grade - High School Junior	7,220	16.1
High School Graduate	8,106	18.1
GED	7,869	17.6
Subtotal	32,031	71.5
TECHNICAL	Number	%
First Year	180	0.4
Second Year	137	0.3
Third Year	22	0.049088516
Fourth Year	22	0.049088516
Subtotal	361	0.8
COLLEGE / UNIVERSITY	Number	%
First Year / Freshman	1,771	4.0
Second Year / Sophomore	1,823	4.1
Third Year / Junior	329	0.7
College Graduate	507	1.1
Subtotal	4,430	9.9
POST GRADUATE	Number	%
Graduate School	115	0.3
Subtotal	115	0.3
OTHER	Number	%
Other	36	0.1
Missing / Unknown	4,965	11.1
Total	44,817	100.0

³Birthplace does not indicate citizenship.

⁴Birth place, marital status, number of children, and educational level are self-reported by the offender at admission.

⁵ For those that declare as a veteran, the status is verified; but the status may not be quickly determined, so the figure is underrepresented.

Parole Population on June 30, 2016

Offense Class	Number	%
Murder	477	1.7
Class X	3,073	11.1
Class 1	4,906	17.7
Class 2	8,427	30.3
Class 3	2,767	10.0
Class 4	7,217	26.0
Unclassified ¹	15	0.1
Out of State	912	3.3
Total	27,794	100.0

Sex Offender ²	Number	%
Yes	1,013	3.6
No	26,781	96.4
Total	27,794	100.0

Offense Category	Number	%
Habitual Offender	0	0.0
Inchoate	0	0.0
Homicide	865	3.1
Kidnapping / Restraint / Abduction	100	0.4
Sexual Assault / Rape	601	2.2
Sex Related Offense	126	0.5
Assault / Battery / Force / Harm	2,664	9.6
Home / Vehicular Invasion	235	0.8
Robbery	1,120	4.0
Armed Robbery	976	3.5
Weapons	2,619	9.4
Disorderly Conduct / Mob Action	67	0.2
Armed Violence	74	0.3
Controlled Substance Act	7,101	25.5
Cannabis Control Act	520	1.9
Theft	735	2.6
Retail Theft	1,247	4.5
Fraud	465	1.7
Burglary	2,188	7.9
Residential Burglary	1,362	4.9
Arson	107	0.4
Damage to Property	175	0.6
Vehicle Code Violation	1,002	3.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	546	2.0
Government Offenses	154	0.6
Escape	377	1.4
DUI	1,329	4.8
Bail Bond Violation	9	0.0
Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP)	15	0.1
No Category	1,015	3.7
Missing Values	0	0.0
Total	27,794	100.0

County of Residence	Number	%
Adams	198	0.7
Alexander	13	0.0
Bond	44	0.2
Boone	67	0.2
Brown	8	0.0
Bureau	45	0.2
Calhoun	7	0.0
Carroll	17	0.1
Cass	27	0.1
Champaign	377	1.4
Christian	61	0.2
Clark	26	0.1
Clay	33	0.1
Clinton	11	0.0
Coles	82	0.3
Cook	14,903	53.6
Crawford	46	0.2
Cumberland	17	0.1
DeKalb	86	0.3
DeWitt	28	0.1
Douglas	24	0.1
DuPage	539	1.9
Edgar	30	0.1
Edwards	10	0.0
Effingham	37	0.1
Fayette	55	0.2
Ford	16	0.1
Franklin	82	0.3
Fulton	39	0.1
Gallatin	12	0.0
Greene	20	0.1
Grundy	56	0.2
Hamilton	13	0.0
Hancock	20	0.1
Hardin	10	0.0
Henderson	11	0.0
Henry	71	0.3
Iroquois	40	0.1
Jackson	88	0.3
Jasper	10	0.0
Jefferson	99	0.4
Jersey	24	0.1
Jo Daviess	24	0.1
Johnson	13	0.0
Kane	543	2.0
Kankakee	254	0.9
Kendall	82	0.3
Knox	90	0.3
Lake	639	2.3
LaSalle	222	0.8
Lawrence	44	0.2
Lee	47	0.2

County of Residence	Number	%
Livingston	54	0.2
Logan	56	0.2
McDonough	35	0.1
McHenry	171	0.6
McLean	270	1.0
Macon	538	1.9
Macoupin	46	0.2
Madison	416	1.5
Marion	101	0.4
Marshall	22	0.1
Mason	47	0.2
Massac	28	0.1
Menard	13	0.0
Mercer	14	0.1
Monroe	14	0.1
Montgomery	71	0.3
Morgan	50	0.2
Moultrie	15	0.1
Ogle	51	0.2
Peoria	510	1.8
Perry	26	0.1
Piatt	13	0.0
Pike	35	0.1
Pope	3	0.0
Pulaski	30	0.1
Putnam	4	0.0
Randolph	48	0.2
Richland	26	0.1
Rock Island	189	0.7
St. Clair	475	1.7
Saline	59	0.2
Sangamon	590	2.1
Schuyler	299	1.1
Scott	8	0.0
Shelby	35	0.1
Stark	4	0.0
Stephenson	111	0.4
Tazewell	205	0.7
Union	37	0.1
Vermillion	179	0.6
Wabash	23	0.1
Warren	15	0.1
Washington	13	0.0
Wayne	21	0.1
White	47	0.2
Whiteside	134	0.5
Will	927	3.3
Williamson	136	0.5
Winnebago	1,056	3.8
Woodford	26	0.1
Out of State	253	0.9
Missing Values	885	3.2
Total	27,794	100.0

¹Unclassified cases include Sexually Dangerous Persons (SDP) and Contempt of Court.

²Sex offenders are defined as either having to officially register as a sex offender or murderer against youth according to statute or as having any sex offense conviction noted on mittimus (sentencing order).

Parole Population on June 30, 2016

Race	Number	%
Black	16,859	60.7
White	7,953	28.6
Hispanic	2,832	10.2
Asian	83	0.3
American Indian	42	0.2
Missing / Unknown	25	0.1
Total	27,794	100.0

Gender	Number	%
Male	25,366	91.3
Female	2,428	8.7
Total	27,794	100.0

Average Age (in years)	36
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Age	Number	%
17	1	0.0
18	23	0.1
19	181	0.7
20	541	1.9
21	776	2.8
22	1,031	3.7
23	1,081	3.9
24	1,087	3.9
25	1,076	3.9
26	1,072	3.9
27	992	3.6
28	1,061	3.8
29	903	3.2
30	976	3.5
31	858	3.1
32	823	3.0
33	860	3.1
34	861	3.1
35	775	2.8
36	821	3.0
37	731	2.6
38	645	2.3
39	618	2.2
40	599	2.2
41	589	2.1
42	542	2.0
43	589	2.1
44	588	2.1
45	657	2.4
46	556	2.0
47	492	1.8
48	488	1.8
49	528	1.9
50	483	1.7
51	458	1.6
52	386	1.4
53	437	1.6
54	367	1.3
55	350	1.3
56	317	1.1
57	240	0.9
58	230	0.8
59	184	0.7
60	172	0.6
61	141	0.5
62	109	0.4
63	89	0.3
64	76	0.3
65	57	0.2
66	58	0.2
67	36	0.1
68	23	0.1
69	28	0.1
70	24	0.1

Age	Number	%
71	9	0.0
72	3	0.0
73	12	0.0
74	8	0.0
75	9	0.0
76	2	0.0
77	4	0.0
78	5	0.0
79	1	0.0
80	1	0.0
81	2	0.0
82	0	0.0
83	0	0.0
84	2	0.0
85	2	0.0
86	3	0.0
Missing Values	45	0.2
Total	27,794	100.0

Facility Characteristics on June 30, 2016

Institution ¹	Security Level ²	County	Year Opened	Gender	June 30, 2016 Population	FY16 Expenditures ³	Average Daily FY16 Population	Per Capita ⁴
Big Muddy Correctional Center	3				1,786	\$35,402,083.36	1,844	\$17,431
Level 3 Facility	3	Jefferson	1993	Male	1,770			
Reception and Classification Center (R and C)	3	Jefferson		Male	16			
Centralia Correctional Center	4	Clinton	1980	Male	1,522	\$35,954,640.15	1,528	\$21,844
Crossroads Adult Transition Center (ATC)	8	Cook	1983	Male	358	\$7,799,607.12	338	\$23,076
Danville Correctional Center	3	Vermilion	1985	Male	1,739	\$30,713,153.19	1,785	\$15,892
Decatur Correctional Center	4				651	\$20,782,135.05	672	\$28,069
Level 4 Facility	4	Macon	2000	Female	647			
Decatur Nursery Program		Macon	2007	Female	4			
Dixon Correctional Center	Multi				2,389	\$64,055,012.38	2,343	\$24,383
Level 3 Facility	3	Lee	1983	Male	1,796			
Dixon Psychiatric Unit	1	Lee	1997	Male	189			
Dixon Special Treatment Center (STC)	3	Lee	1983	Male	404			
East Moline Correctional Center	Multi				1,406	\$29,321,224.43	1,388	\$19,814
Level 6 Facility	6	Rock Island	1980	Male	1,222			
Work Camp (East Moline)	7	Rock Island	1980	Male	184			
Fox Valley Adult Transition Center (ATC)	8	Kane	1972	Female	124	\$3,062,344.68	127	\$24,331
Graham Correctional Center	4				1,943	\$44,827,058.17	1,901	\$22,162
Level 4 Facility	4	Montgomery	1980	Male	1,513			
Reception and Classification Center (R and C)	4	Montgomery	1997	Male	430			
Hill Correctional Center	2	Knox	1986	Male	1,799	\$32,143,062.22	1,794	\$16,401
Illinois River Correctional Center	3	Fulton	1989	Male	2,009	\$33,652,449.33	1,993	\$15,796
Jacksonville Correctional Center	Multi				1,382	\$37,892,040.39	1,308	\$27,215
Level 5 Facility	5	Morgan	1984	Male	1,015			
Work Camp (Pittsfield)	7	Pike	1996	Male	258			
Work Camp (Greene County)	7	Greene	1993	Male	109			
Lawrence Correctional Center	2	Lawrence	2001	Male	2,187	\$42,098,905.95	2,200	\$17,692
Lincoln Correctional Center	4	Logan	1984	Male	1,003	\$23,156,625.16	1,005	\$21,004
Logan Correctional Center	Multi			Female	1,873	\$54,386,346.43	1,837	\$26,440
Level 1 Facility	1	Logan	1978	Female	1,704			
Reception and Classification Center (R and C)	1	Logan	1978	Female	169			
Menard Correctional Center	Multi				3,512	\$83,397,038.90	3,649	\$21,479
Level 1 Facility	1	Randolph	1878	Male	2,978			
Reception and Classification Center (R and C)	1	Randolph	2004	Male	95			
Medium-Security Unit	3	Randolph	1996	Male	439			
North Lawndale Adult Transition Center (ATC)	8	Cook	2000	Male	144	\$4,795,613.80	158	\$30,918
Peoria Adult Transition Center (ATC)	8	Peoria	1972	Male	242	\$4,243,085.29	241	\$17,815
Pinckneyville Correctional Center	Multi				2,383	\$46,516,449.36	2,367	\$18,249
Level 2 Facility	2	Perry	1998	Male	2,242			
Impact Incarceration Program (DuQuoin IIP)	7	Perry	1994	Male	141		155	
Pontiac Correctional Center	Multi				1,685	\$72,360,671.92	1,884	\$35,721
Level 1 Facility	1	Livingston	1871	Male	1,143			
Mental Health Unit	1	Livingston	2001	Male	53			
Medium-Security Unit	3	Livingston	1937	Male	489			
Robinson Correctional Center	5	Crawford	1991	Male	1,206	\$25,689,803.11	1,203	\$19,623
Shawnee Correctional Center	3	Johnson	1984	Male	1,735	\$35,867,529.12	1,775	\$18,427
Sheridan Correctional Center	4	LaSalle	1973	Male	1,871	\$50,964,638.37	1,965	\$24,240
Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center	Multi				603	\$27,140,568.87	672	\$36,673
Level 6 Facility	6	St. Clair	1995	Male	506			
Work Camp (Southwestern Illinois)	7	St. Clair	1995	Male	97			
Stateville Correctional Center	Multi				3,509	\$120,632,644.00	3,507	\$31,927
Level 1 Facility	1	Will	1920	Male	1,613			
Reception and Classification Center (R and C)	1	Will	2004	Male	1,710			
Minimum-Security Unit (Stateville-Farm)	7	Will	2003	Male	186			
Taylorville Correctional Center	5	Christian	1990	Male	1,193	\$26,153,645.80	1,185	\$20,591

Institution ¹	Security Level ²		Year Opened	Gender	June 30, 2016 Population	FY16 Expenditures ³	Average Daily FY16 Population	Per Capita ⁴
Vandalia Correctional Center	6	Fayette	1921	Male	1,391	\$33,511,790.60	1,509	\$20,978
Vienna Correctional Center	Multi				1,235	\$37,915,159.78	1,693	\$21,310
Level 6 Facility	6	Johnson	1965	Male	1,130			
Impact Incarceration Program (Dixon Spring)	7	Pope	1990	Male	95		150	
Impact Incarceration Program (Dixon Spring)	7	Pope	1990	Female	10			
Western Illinois Correctional Center	Multi					\$36,956,064.75	1,946	\$17,452
Level 2 Facility	2	Brown	1989	Male	1,792			
Work Camp (Clayton)	7	Adams	1993	Male	85			
						Total Expenditures		Per Capita Average
FACILITY TOTALS (includes Adult Institutions and ATCs.)					44,757	\$1,067,879,601.08	46,126	\$21,930
DEPARTMENT TOTALS (includes Federal, other states' inmates, in-transit inmates, ATC / Inst. ED, Women's Treatment Center)					44,817		46,203	

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

²Level 1 = Maximum Security; Level 2 = Secure Medium Security; Level 3 = High Medium Security; Level 4 = Medium Security; Level 5 = High Minimum Security; Level 6 = Minimum Security; Level 7 = Low Minimum Security; Level 8 = Transitional Security.

³Expenditures among satellite facilities cannot be extracted from parent facilities as administrative, dietary, medical, staffing, service costs, etc. are shared. Also, the expenditures here only include correctional facilities; some expenditures such as parole, general office, and shared services, etc. are not included. The FY16 GRF total expenditures for the Department of Corrections were \$1,249,636,658.17.

⁴Per capita costs are calculated as expenditures divided by average daily population (ADP). For the same reasons listed in footnote #1, the historical intra- and inter-institution comparison 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.

Statistics for FY16

Number of Correctional Facilities on June 30, 2016 by Type	
Correctional Facilities	Number
Correctional Centers	25
Reception and Classification Centers	5
Medium Security Units	2
Minimum Security Units	1
Work Camps	6
Impact Incarceration Programs	2
Adult Transition Centers	4

Prison Population on June 30, 2016	
Type of Sentence	Number
Determinate Day-for-Day**	29,388
Determinate Truth-in-Sentencing	13,130
Impact Incarceration Program	240
Sexually Dangerous Persons	176
Life without Parole	1,638
Life with Parole	4
Death	0
Indeterminate	135
Reception and Classification Center/In-Transit, etc.	106
Total	44,817

Prison Population on June 30, 2016	
End-of-Fiscal Year Population	44,817
FY15 Average Daily Population	
Average Daily Population	44,953

Fiscal Year 2016 Admissions		
	Number	%
Direct from Court or Discharged and Recommitted	17,164	65.8
New Offense Parole Violator	1,912	7.3
Technical Parole Violator	6,974	26.7
Other	48	0.2
Total	26,098	100.0

Fiscal Year 2016 Exits		
	Number	
Total Exits	28,389	
Average Length of Stay (in years)	Prison Stay	Including Jail
Court Admissions	1.4	1.9
New Sentence Violators	1.8	2.2
Technical Violators	0.7	2.7
Total Exits	1.2	2.1
Average Time (in Days) Awarded per Exit	Days	
Supplemental Sentence Credit	8.3	
Program Sentence Credit*	18.4	
GED Completion	0.3	
Pre-trial Sentence Credit	0.9	
Total	28.1	
Parole Population on June 30, 2016		
End-of-Fiscal Year Population	27,798	
FY16 Average Daily Parole Population		
Average Daily Population**	28,394	

*Program Sentence Credit was formerly referred to as Earned Good Conduct Credit.

**Due to application transition from OTS to Offender 360, daily population data for some days in FY 2016 were unretrievable. Complete daily population data was available for July-November and March-June. Daily population data was available for December 1-10; January 4-6, 8, 11-15, 19-31; and February 1-3, 5-29. The average daily population for the month was used as an estimated daily population for February 4, 2016. FY2016 aggregate daily population was divided by 335 days to determine Average Daily Population for FY 2016.

DIRECTORY

GENERAL OFFICE..... 217-558-2200
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

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

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

Danville CC 217-446-0441
3820 East Main Street, Danville, IL 61834-4001

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

Dixon CC 815-288-5561
2600 North Brinton Avenue, P.O. Box 1200, Dixon, IL 61021

East Moline CC 309-755-4511
100 Hillcrest Road, East Moline, IL 61244

East Moline WC 309-755-4511
100 Hillcrest Road, East Moline, IL 61244

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

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

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

Jacksonville CC 217-245-1481
2268 East Morton Ave., Jacksonville, IL 62650

Greene County WC 217-374-2177
P.O. Box C, Roodhouse, IL 62082

Pittsfield WC 217-285-2280
R.R. #2, P.O. Box 518, Pittsfield, IL 62363

Lawrence CC 618-936-2064
10940 Lawrence Road, Sumner, IL 62466

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

Logan CC 217-735-5581
1096 1350th Street, Box 1000, Lincoln, IL 62656

Menard CC 618-826-5071
711 Kaskaskia Street, Menard, IL 62259

Pinckneyville CC 618-357-9722
5835 State Route 154, Pinckneyville, IL 62274-3410

DuQuoin IIP 618-542-5738
R.R. 1, P.O. Box 470, DuQuoin, IL 62832

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

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

Shawnee CC 618-658-8331
6665 Rt. 146 East, Vienna, IL 62995

Sheridan CC 815-496-2181
4017 E. 2603rd Road, Sheridan, IL 60551

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

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

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

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

Vandalia CC..... 618-283-4170
Rt. 51 North, Box 500, Vandalia, IL 62471

Vandalia WC 618-283-4170
Rt. 51 North, Box 500, Vandalia, IL 62471

Vienna CC..... 618-658-8371
6695 State, Rt. 146E, Vienna, IL 62995

Dixon Springs IIP 618-949-3311
R. R. 2, Box 500, Golconda, IL 62938

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

Clayton WC.....217-894-6577
207 W. Morgan Street, Clayton, IL

ADULT TRANSITION CENTERS

Crossroads ATC.....773-533-5000 3210 W. Arthington, Chicago, IL 60624
Fox Valley ATC.....630-897-5610 1329 North Lake St., Aurora, IL 60506
North Lawndale ATC.....773-638-8480 2839 West Fillmore, Chicago, IL 60612
Peoria ATC.....309-671-3162 607-613 Main Street, Peoria, IL 61602

PAROLE

DISTRICT 1

Area North.....Administrative Office
Oakley Parole Office.....312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
Larrabee North/South Parole Office..... 312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
West Grand North/South Parole Office.....312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
Lake County Parole Office.....312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612

Area SouthAdministrative Office
Chicago Heights/Will County Parole Office708-709-3073
1010 Dixie Hwy, Chicago Heights, IL 60411
Halsted North/South Parole Office708-602-4485
8007 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, IL 60619

Area EastAdministrative Office
Back of the Yards / Midtown Parole Office312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
Chatham North/South Parole Office773-602-4485
8007 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, IL 60619

Area West.....Administrative Office
Maywood / Northwestern East Parole Office312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
Northwestern East Parole Office.....312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
Midtown Parole Office312-633-3900
1110 S. Oakley, Chicago, IL 60612
Chatham Parole Office773-602-4485
8007 S. Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, IL 60619

DISTRICT 2

Aurora Parole Office630-801-3510
150 S. Lincolnway Ste. 103, North Aurora, IL 60542

Dixon Parole Office815-288-4494
2600 N. Brinton Avenue, P.O. Box 527, Dixon, IL 61021
Peoria North Parole Office309-671-4281
1115 N. North St., Suite B, Peoria, IL 61606
Rockford North Parole Office815-987-7201
119 North Church, Suite 201, Rockford, IL 61101

DISTRICT 3

Champaign Parole Office217-278-5353
2125 South First Street, Champaign, IL 61820
Decatur Parole Office217- 362-6677
876 W. Grand Ave. East Side, Decatur, IL 62522-1691
Quincy Parole Office217-223-6011
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 Office217-342-9371
925 East Fayette, Effingham, IL 62401

DISTRICT 5

Marion Parole Office.....618-993-7079
2309 West Main, Suite 128, Marion, IL 62969

The Illinois Department of Corrections

1301 Concordia Court, P.O. Box 19277 Springfield, IL 62794-9277

www.illinois.gov/idoc



Budgeting For Results Illinois Adult Basic Education/GED in prison Benefit-Cost Analysis

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative created a database of clearinghouses which list and describe hundreds of vetted evidence-based government programs. The Results First model can currently conduct benefit-cost analysis on programs with outcomes in nine policy domains; adult crime, juvenile justice, substance use disorders, early education, general prevention, health, higher education, mental health, and workforce development. This is the pilot benefit-cost analysis in the Adult Crime Domain of the Illinois correctional Adult Basic Education/GED program.

The Governor’s Office of Management and Budget-Budgeting For Results chose to evaluate Adult Basic Education/GED in Illinois using the Results First model due to the size and potential impact of the program on the State of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). This pilot benefit-cost analysis completed by BFR calculated that for every one dollar spent on Adult Basic Education/GED programs in Illinois correctional institutions, **\$8.23** of costs would be avoided by the victims of crime and Illinois taxpayers.

Figure 1:

Benefit-Cost Results Illinois Adult Basic Education/GED per Participant	
Total Benefits	\$7,234
Cost (Net)	\$879
Benefits - Costs	\$6,355
Benefits / Costs (Ratio)	\$8.23

Using program information gathered with IDOC, BFR matched Illinois’ Adult Basic Education/GED program with the Corrections-Based Adult Basic/Secondary Education practice profile in the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse. The clearinghouse rated this type of program as “effective, promising” based on three meta-analyses, each of about one dozen individual experimental and quasi-experimental studies. The clearinghouse results explained how the “three meta-analyses found that there were significant reductions in recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and technical parole violation) for inmates who participated in adult basic education

(ABE) and adult secondary education/General Educational Development (GED) programs, compared with inmates who did not participate.”¹

The program information for Adult Basic Education/GED in Illinois was provided by the Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services (OAEVS) at IDOC. It is described in Figure 2. In FY2017 13,489 inmate students participated in Adult Basic Education/GED academic classes. The average marginal cost per student was \$868 per year. BFR used the cost of recidivism analysis completed by SPAC, and the program effect size variable² determined through the matching process, to calculate if any benefits could be expected from the initial cost investment in Adult Basic Education/GED academic classes for inmates in Illinois.

Figure 2:

Program Name	Program Description
<u>Adult Basic Education (ABE)</u>	Students who receive a score of 5.9 or lower on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) are mandated to attend ABE for 90 days. The curriculum consists of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Math • Reading • Language Arts • Science • Social Studies
<u>Adult Secondary Education (GED)</u>	Students who receive a score of 9.0 or higher on the TABE test may enroll in the Adult Secondary Education program. The curriculum is high school level academics and GED preparation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US Constitution test • The iPathways curriculum • Pass all 4 GED READY test and • Receive a 10.0 in Reading and in Math on the TABE test

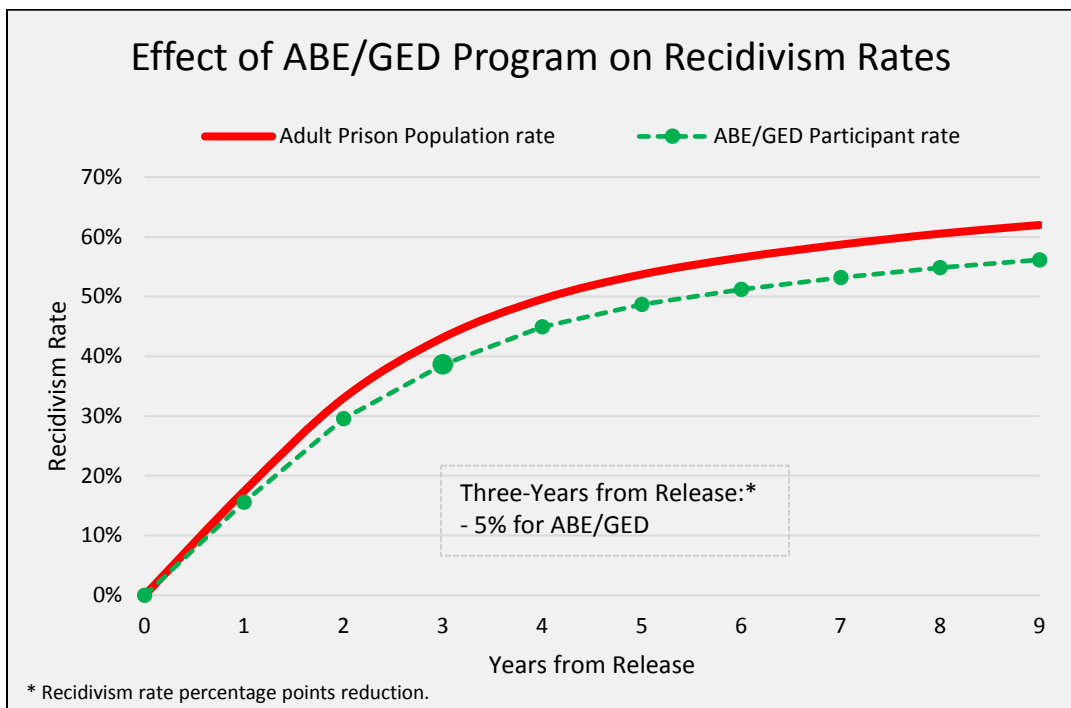
The benefit-cost analysis produces a net present value representing the lifetime benefits from the program minus the program's costs. The duration of future benefits is estimated annually over several years (but discounted to today's value.) The Results First model also reports a benefit-cost ratio representing the value of benefits from each program dollar invested. And the analysis included a risk estimate showing the percent of time that the benefits exceed the costs when simulated 10,000 times with random variation in costs and benefits.

¹ Crime Solutions (<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/PracticeDetails.aspx?ID=21>)

² The extent of the influence of a program or policy on recidivism reduction.

The model predicts a 5% decrease three years from release in the recidivism rate³ from participation in Illinois' ABE/GED Education program, as illustrated in the graph in Figure 3. During the nine years after release, 62% the overall Illinois Adult Prison Population is reconvicted of a new crime. The model predicts a nine year reconviction rate for participants in the Illinois ABE/GED program to be 5% less, or 56%.

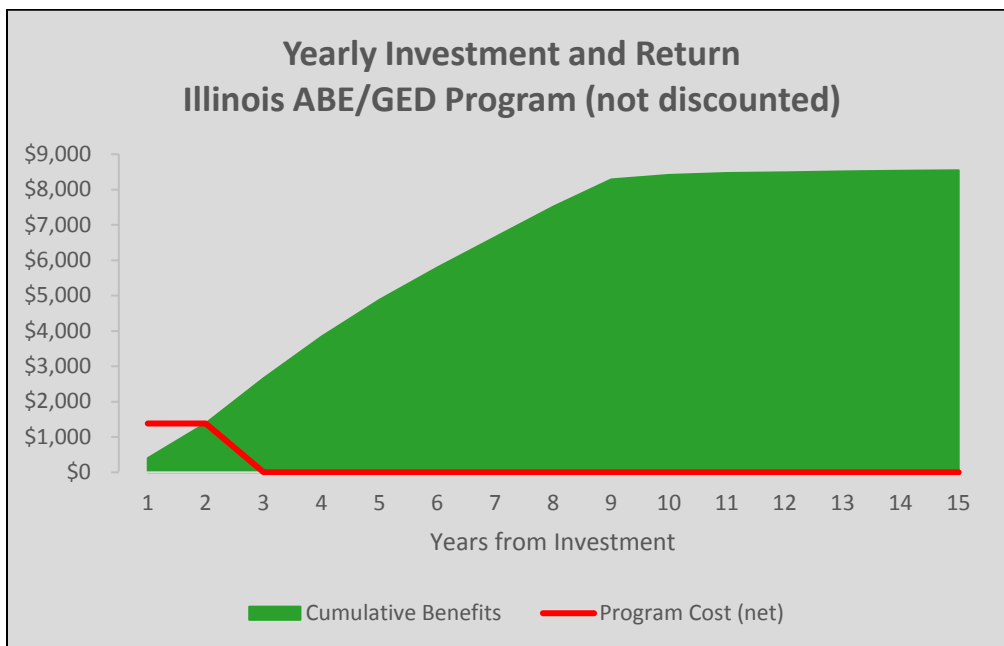
Figure 3:



³ Recidivism is defined as reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

The net present value from the analysis indicates that over the next ten years the program could yield over \$7,000 per participant in benefits to the State and society. The program costs for ABE/GED Education are zero per participant two years past the initial investment. The annual costs and benefits can be seen below in *Figure 4*. The red line across the bottom of the graph depicts net program costs. The green area depicts cumulative program benefits. As illustrated, the program costs are limited to three years, but the benefits grow for nine years for the average participant.

Figure 4:



The Illinois ABE/GED program produces \$7,234 in future benefits per average participant. The benefits to Illinois are based on avoided criminal justice expenses and avoided private costs incurred by fewer crime victims. The private victimization costs include lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims.

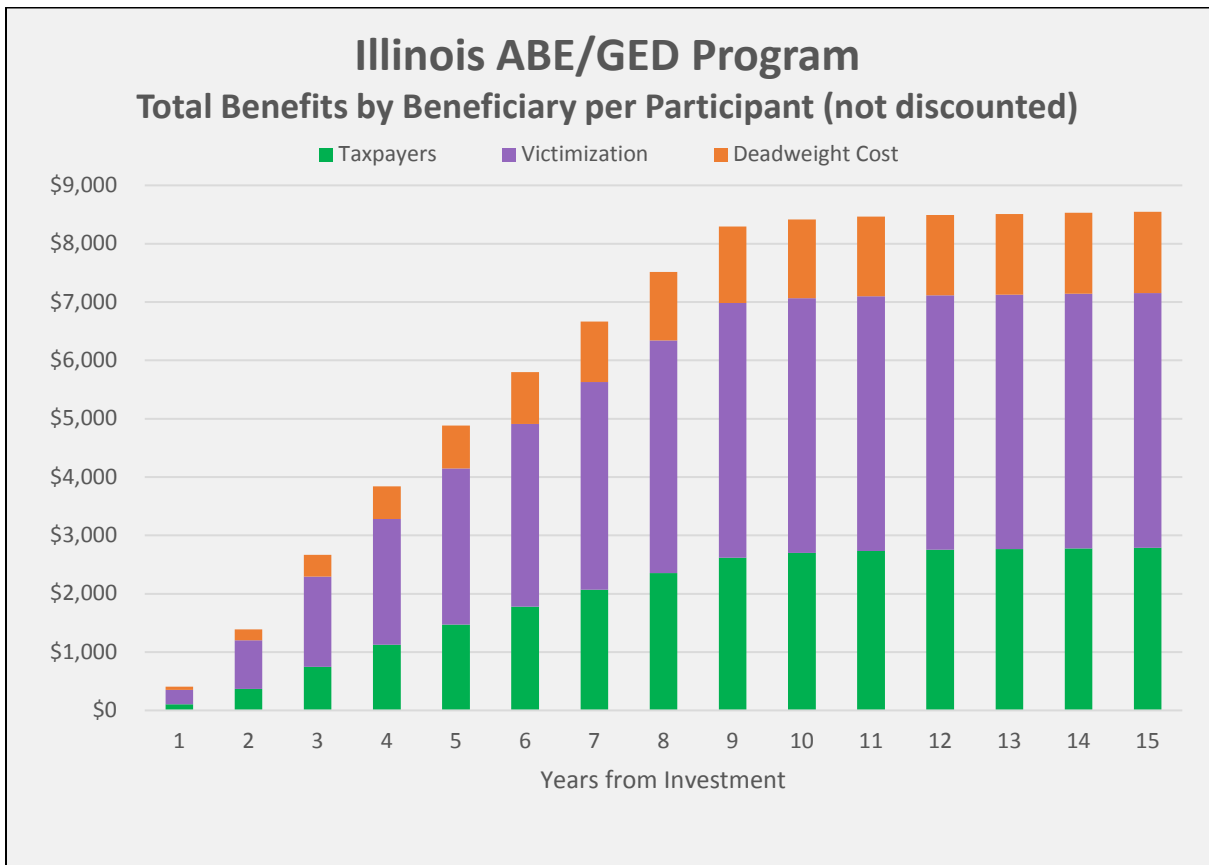
Taxpayers avoid paying for additional criminal justice system costs of arrests and processing; prosecutions, defense, and trials; and incarceration and supervision. Lower incarceration rates lead to fewer prisoners that need to be paid for by the State

Additional indirect benefits accrue to society as well, including better use of the tax dollars that are currently raised, and future taxes that won't have to be raised to pay for avoidable costs due to recidivism. When tax revenue is spent on one program, it has an opportunity cost of revenue that cannot be spent on other beneficial programs and services like public safety or economic development. Money that is taxed is also not available for private consumption and investment. The indirect benefits

of making effective, economically efficient investments to reduce criminal recidivism are quantified within the Results First model using the Deadweight Cost of Taxation.

Figure 5 below illustrates that approximately a third of the benefits come from future avoided taxpayer costs, a third of the benefits come from future victimization costs avoided by society in general, and the remaining benefits come from other avoided indirect deadweight costs.

Figure 5:



This is one of three Pilot analyses run by BFR using the Results First benefit-cost model. Please see the Budgeting For Results 2017 Annual Report for additional benefit-cost reports and supporting information.

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
Adult Basic Education and General Education Diploma
426-IL Department of Corrections

This report was compiled by the Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget with the support of the IL. Department of Corrections. The SPART is an evaluation of the performance of state agency programs. Points are awarded for each element of the program including: evidence based practices, strategic planning, program management and program results. This combined with cost-benefit analysis through Results First establishes an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness, which can be found on the final page of this report.

Prior Year (PY), Current Year (CY), Fiscal Year (FY) Budget (in thousands) Appropriated___ Expended_X

PY 2013	PY2014	PY2015	PY2016	CY 2017	FY 2018
8,837.0	10,971.0	12,177.0	11,941.0	11,064.0	N/A

Is this program mandated by law? Yes_X No___

Identify the Origin of the law. State_X Federal___ Other___

Statutory Cite 20 ILCS 405.50 (a) and 20 ILCS 405.5 (g)

Program Continuum Classification Prevention, Selective

Evaluability

Provide a brief narrative statement on factors that impact the evaluability of this program.

Offender 360 database and legacy databases are standalone systems. Data sharing is minimal and the systems are not compatible for cross-system data analysis. This impacts the ability of program managers to track offender data and progress through the program over time. In addition, impacts from the prolonged budget impasse over the previous three years resulted in the majority of community-colleges leaving the program due to lack of timely state reimbursement of expenses. Community-colleges provide the educational services that allow the program to function. This loss impacts the scale of benefits that could potentially be realized by the program.

Performance Goal (Data represents actual values)	FY 2015	FY2016	FY 2017	Major Challenges Meeting this Goal
Recidivism Rate Reduction	46.9%	45.5%	43.9%	

Key Performance Measure	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Reported in IPRS Y/N
Number of offenders eligible for ABE and GED Programming	2,389	2,556	2,716	Y

Section 2: Evidence Based-Programming and Benefit-Cost**Total Points Available: 30**

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 30

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
2.1 Is the Program Evidence-Based?	10	YES	10	This program was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. Please see the attached clearinghouse report from the National Institute of Justice.
2.2 Does the program design have fidelity to best practices?	10	YES	10	This program was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. The program is targeted to offenders that score below threshold levels on IDOC Test for Adult Basic Education "TABE" and have not obtained a GED. Please see the attached report from the National Institute of Justice.
2.3 Is the return on investment for this program equal to or greater than \$1 for each \$1 spent?	10	YES	10	The Program did achieve a greater than one dollar return on investment. For details, please see the attached Results First Program Report.

Section 3: Strategic Planning

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 25

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
3.1 Does the program have a limited number of specific annual performance measures that can demonstrate progress toward achieving the program’s long-term goals?	10	YES	10	The program collects performance measures that reflect annual performance and point toward long-term goals. Some measures reported to GOMB can be found on the attached IPRS report. In addition the program collects additional measures which are maintained by IDOC.
3.2 Do the annual performance measures focus on outcomes?	10	YES	10	The Program collects measures of ABE and GED completion rates.
3.3 Are independent and thorough evaluations of the program conducted on a regular basis or as needed to support program improvements and evaluate effectiveness?	10	PARTIAL	5	This program does not have any independent evaluations. An annual needs assessment is conducted in the Spring per Administrative Directive. However, another goal for FY 18 is pursuing accreditation through the Correctional Education Association. This labor intensive accreditation would be implemented over 3 years with the OAEVS doing 10 facilities per year due to fiscal constraints. These evaluative and planning practices do qualify the program for partial credit under this rating criteria.

Section 4: Program Management

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Awarded: 20

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
4.1 Does the Agency regularly collect timely and credible performance information?	10	YES	10	The program collects performance measures that reflect annual performance. Some measures can be found on the attached IPRS report. In addition the program collects additional measures which are maintained by IDOC.
4.2 Does the Agency use performance information (including that collected from program partners) to adjust program priorities, allocate resources, or take other appropriate management actions?	10	YES	10	The Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services (OAEVS) is committed to achieving annual performance goals and outcomes. One of the main goals for the new administration was increasing the amount of GED completers from FY 16 to FY 17. This goal was achieved as GED completers increased from 346 to 660. A few goals for FY 18 include conducting regional staff development trainings, increasing our ABE success rate by 10% as demonstrated by achieving a 6.0 on the TABE, maintaining our success rate on the GED test (currently 94% and #1 in the nation).

Section 5: Program Results**Total Points Available: 20**

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Awarded: 20

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
5.1 Does the program (including program partners) commit to and achieve annual performance targets?	10	YES	10	Program managers set and work to achieve program goals, reference explanation to question 4.2.
5.2 Is the program (including program partners) on track to meet all performance goals, including targets and timeframes?	10	YES	10	See attached Results First Program Report.

Concluding Comments

Adult Basic Education programs are run by most states in the country. The Illinois ABE and GED program meet standards for best practices as established in the Results First Clearinghouse. It is recommended that technology be utilized to better track offenders through the program and improve tracking of ABE and GED program outcomes. It is further recommended that performance measures tracking program outcomes, including ABE and GED completers, currently collected internally at IDOC, be included in the IPRS. Additionally, staff training may help improve overall program outcomes. Program managers should be commended for achieving a GED success rate of 94%, which places Illinois as number one in the nation. Overall, this program is well managed and achieves outcomes which are cost-effective and are a benefit to the goal to decrease recidivism and provide a safer Illinois in general.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
95	EFFECTIVE

SPART Ratings

Programs that are **PERFORMING** have ratings of **Effective, Moderately Effective, or Adequate**.

- **Effective.** This is the highest rating a program can achieve. Programs rated Effective set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency. Score 75-100
- **Moderately Effective.** In general, a program rated Moderately Effective has set ambitious goals and is well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results. Score 50-74
- **Marginal.** This rating describes a program that needs to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen its management practices. Score 25-49

Programs categorized as **NOT PERFORMING** have ratings of **Ineffective or Results Not Demonstrated**.

- **Ineffective.** Programs receiving this rating are not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness. Score 0-24

Results Not Demonstrated. A rating of Results Not Demonstrated (RND) indicates that a program has not been able to develop acceptable performance goals or collect data to determine whether it is performing.

Glossary

Best Practices: Policies or activities that have been identified through evidence-based policymaking to be most effective in achieving positive outcomes.

Evidence-Based: Policymaking with systematic use of findings from program evaluations and outcome analysis (“evidence”) to guide government policy and funding decisions.

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS): The state’s web-based database for collecting program performance data. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget on a regular basis.

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries and/or the general public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms.

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work.

Target: A quantifiable metric established by program managers or the funding entity established as a minimum threshold of performance (outcome or output) the program should attain within a specified timeframe. Program results are evaluated against the program target.

Agency	Department Of Corrections
Program Name	Educational Programming
Program Description	These educational programs provide offenders the statutorily mandated level of education through the adult basic education program. In addition to the mandate, offenders are provided the opportunity of education through adult basic education, GED classes, and associate degree programs. These opportunities can be utilized to gain employment post-release. Studies in Illinois consistently demonstrate recidivism is significantly reduced when offenders participate in these types of educational programs. These programs also allow offenders who participate to earn educational service credit that reduces their time of incarceration.
Target Population	Offender population that meets programmatic qualifications, standards and guidelines.
Activities	Educational programming provides a platform for inmates to receive adult basic education classes and the opportunity to obtain their GED.
Goals	Reduce the recidivism rate; provide basic education to inmates so that they can successfully reintegrate back into society upon release.
Outcome	Create Safer Communities

PROGRAM FUNDING

Appropriations (\$ thousands)		
FY16 Actual	FY17 Enacted	FY18 Recommended
17,334.9	16,545.7	19,254.4

MEASURES

Number of offenders eligible for Adult Basic Education (ABE) and General Education Development (GED) educational programming

Reported : Annually **Key Indicator :** Yes **Desired Direction :** Increase

Benchmark : Prior fiscal year. Provide service to all offenders that are eligible for educational programming. **Source :** Internal information

Baseline : 3,569 **Baseline Date :** 7/1/2011

Methodology : Number of offenders who participate in ABE and GED educational programming.



FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Est.	FY 2019 Proj.
2,556	2,716	2,797	



Practice Profile

Corrections-Based Adult Basic/Secondary Education

Evidence Ratings for Outcomes:

-  Crime & Delinquency - Multiple crime/offense types
-  Employment & Socioeconomic Status - Job placement

Practice Description

Practice Goals

Adult basic education (ABE) classes for incarcerated adult offenders provide instruction in arithmetic, reading, and writing [English as a second language (ESL) may also be taught, if needed]. ABE classes are targeted to adult prisoners who read below the ninth grade level. Those who can read at a ninth grade level move onto adult secondary education (ASE) classes. ASE classes provide high school-level coursework that generally prepares inmates to take tests, such as the General Education Development (GED) exam, to earn a certificate of high school equivalency (Crayton and Neusteter 2008; Davis et al. 2013).

The *2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities* found that 85 percent of all reporting facilities offered formal educational programs to inmates (Stephan 2008). The most common types of education programs offered by facilities included secondary education or GED (77 percent), literacy or first through fourth grades (67 percent), and fifth through eighth grades (66 percent). Although the majority of facilities responding to the census reported providing educational programming, participation in the programs is not always high and may be decreasing. In 2004, only 2.1 percent of state prison inmates participated in basic education programs and 19.2 percent participated in GED/high school courses. This is down from 1997, when 3.1 percent reported participating in basic education and 23.4 percent reported participating in GED/high school courses, and down even further from 1991 when 5.1 percent and 27.3 percent reported participating in basic education and GED/high school courses, respectively (Harlow 2003; Crayton and Neusteter 2008).

Practice Theory

There are several obstacles that incarcerated adults must face upon their release from prison. On average, prison inmates are less educated than the general public. For example, 37 percent of inmates in American state prisons had attained less than a high school education in 2004, compared with 19 percent of the general population in the United States (Davis et al. 2014). The idea behind providing educational programming in prison is to help inmates successfully reenter society with basic skills, such as math, reading, and writing, which are necessary for everyday living. A report on participants in the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative found that additional education was cited as the most common reentry need by formerly incarcerated inmates (94 percent), followed by general financial assistance, driver's license, and job training and employment (Visher and Lattimore 2007).

Practice Components

Correctional education programs, including ABE and ASE classes, can vary dramatically from prison to prison. For example, whether participation in educational programming is voluntary or mandatory for inmates varies across jurisdictions. By 2002, almost half of states (44 percent) and the federal government had passed legislation or policies that required mandatory education for inmates. When education is mandatory in prison, inmates who have not achieved a specified level of education must participate in programming for a certain amount of time. Inmates can withdraw from the program only after the compulsory period has passed (Crayton and Neusteter 2008). The amount of required time in the program and the level of education achievement will also vary by jurisdiction.

In addition, the method in which classes are provided to inmates will vary by jurisdiction. Some prisons may use onsite instruction, where teachers and volunteers go to the facility to conduct classes. There are some programs that even allow prisoners to provide peer instruction to other prisoners. Distance learning programs involve coordinating with an outside educational institution. The correspondence courses are generally done through U.S. Mail, though some facilities may allow the use of the Internet. Under study release programs, prisoners are allowed to leave the facility to attend classes at nearby educational institutions (such as a community college or training center). Some state prison systems have partnered with local community colleges to provide onsite class instruction, while other states administer classes through their own correctional school district (Davis et al. 2013). Some jurisdictions have taken advantage of technological advances in correctional education. For example, satellite television has been used as a way to conduct instructor-led courses without requiring teachers/volunteers to be in the prison. In addition, there are numerous software programs available that can replace face-to-face classroom instruction all together.

Other Information

In 2014 the GED exam will be changed, to better align with the Common Core State Standards. Not only will the test become more rigorous, but it will also rely on a new test delivery method: computer-based testing will replace the paper-and-pencil exam. This may present a challenge to some states that are not prepared for the changes to the exam and cannot provide the means for inmates to earn their GEDs (Davis et al. 2014).

Meta-Analysis Outcomes

-  **Crime & Delinquency - Multiple crime/offense types**

Overall, three meta-analyses found that there were significant reductions in recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, and technical parole violation) for inmates who participated in adult basic education (ABE) and

Practice Snapshot

Age: 18+

Gender: Both

Targeted Population:
Prisoners

Settings: Correctional

Practice Type: Academic Skills Enhancement, Aftercare/Reentry

Unit of Analysis: Persons

Researcher:

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adult secondary education/General Educational Development (GED) programs, compared with inmates who did not participate. Across 11 studies, Wilson, Gallagher, and MacKenzie (2000) found that inmates who participated in ABE and GED programs were significantly less likely to recidivate than those who did not participate (odds ratio=1.44). This means that, for example, if the comparison group had a recidivism rate of 50 percent, those who participated in adult education programs would have a recidivism rate of 41 percent. Aos, Miller, and Drake (2006) examined the outcomes from seven studies and also found basic adult education programs had a significant but small effect on the recidivism rates (effect size = -0.114). This means that, on average, ABE programs achieved a 5.1 percent reduction in the recidivism rates of program participants compared with nonparticipants. Davis and colleagues (2013) examined the impact of ABE and high school/GED programs separately. They found across 13 studies of ABE a significant odds ratio of 0.67, meaning the odds of recidivating among inmates participating in ABE are 67 percent of the odds of recidivating among similar inmates not participating in the programs. For high school/GED programs, the odds ratio was 0.70, meaning the odds of recidivating among inmates participating in those programs are 70 percent of the odds of recidivating among inmates not participating.



Employment & Socioeconomic Status - Job placement

Wilson, Gallagher, and MacKenzie (2000) looked at the impact of adult basic education, GED programs, and postsecondary education on employment status. Pulling results from four studies, they found that those who participated in education programs were significantly more likely to find employment than those who did not participate (odds ratio=1.70). Davis and colleagues (2013) also examined the combined impact of adult basic education, high school/GED programs, and postsecondary education. They found across 12 studies a significant odds ratio of 1.08, meaning that inmates who participate in academic programs are more likely to obtain employment following release from prison compared with similar inmates not participating in such programs.

Meta-Analysis Methodology

Meta-Analysis Snapshot			
	Literature Coverage Dates	Number of Studies	Number of Study Participants
Meta-Analysis 1	1976 - 1997	17	0
Meta-Analysis 2	1985 - 2006	7	2399
Meta-Analysis 3	1981 - 2011	13	0

Meta-Analysis 1

Wilson, Gallagher, and MacKenzie (2000) examined the effectiveness of corrections-based education, vocation, and work programs for adult offenders through a meta-analysis of 33 experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations. Studies were included in the meta-analysis if they 1) evaluated an education, vocational, or work program for convicted adults or persons identified by the criminal justice system, 2) provided a postprogram measure of recidivism (including arrest, conviction, self-report, technical violation, or incarceration), 3) included a nonprogram comparison group (i.e., a comparison group that did not receive an educational, vocational, or work program), 4) were published after 1975 in English.

A thorough search of the literature led to the inclusion of 33 eligible studies. The program comparison–contrast was the unit of analysis, allowing for multiple program comparison–contrasts for each study. The 33 studies reported 53 program comparison–contrasts that were identified and coded for the analysis. More than 40 percent of the studies (14 out of 33) were from journal articles or book chapters. The other studies were either government documents (10 out of 33) or unpublished manuscripts (9 out of 33). The studies generally had large sample sizes. The median number of participants across the program groups was 129, and the median number across the comparison groups was 320 (a total number of participants was not provided). Slightly fewer than half of the studies included only male participants. Female participants were included in 19 studies; however, they generally represented less than 21 percent of the study sample, therefore it is difficult to generalize findings from the analysis to women. In the remainder of the studies, it was unclear whether study participants included both men and women. Information on the age and racial/ethnic breakdown of the study samples was not provided.

Most of the studies (17 out of 33) examined the relative effects of vocation training. The outcome data for adult basic education and General Educational Development (GED) programs are often combined in reports. Therefore, the authors combined the few studies that examined the effects of adult basic education and GED programs separately with those studies reporting only a combined effect (11 out of 33).

The form of effect size selected was the odds ratio. Recidivism was the primary outcome of interest. This was measured as a dichotomy (i.e., the percentage or proportion of program and comparison participants who recidivated). Employment status was also an outcome of interest in the analysis; however, only 16 studies provided data on the results of employment once offenders were released to the community. All mean effect sizes were estimated under a random-effects model.

Meta-Analysis 2

The 2006 meta-analysis by Aos, Miller and Drake updated and extended an earlier 2001 review by Aos and colleagues. The overall goal of the review was to provide policymakers in Washington state with a comprehensive assessment of adult corrections programs and policies that have the ability to affect crime rates. This meta-analysis focused exclusively on adult correctional programs.

A comprehensive search procedure was used to identify eligible studies. Studies were eligible to be included if they 1) were published in English between 1970 and 2005, 2) were published in any format (peer-reviewed journals, government reports, or other unpublished results), 3) had a randomly assigned or well-matched comparison group, 4) had intent-to-treat groups that included both complete and program dropouts, or sufficient information was available that the combined effects could be tallied, 5) provided sufficient information to code effect sizes, and 6) had at least a 6-month follow-up period and included a measure of criminal recidivism as an outcome.

The search resulted in the inclusion of seven studies of in-prison adult basic education. The seven studies included almost 2,400 treatment group participants (however, the number of comparison group participants was not provided). One study was published in a journal. The other studies were government reports or unpublished evaluations. No information was provided on the age, gender, or racial/ethnic breakdown of the studies' samples, nor on the location of the programs.

The mean difference effect size was calculated for each program. Adjustments were made to the effect sizes for small sample sizes, evaluations of "non-real world" programs, and for the quality of the research design. The quality of each study was rated using the University of Maryland's five-point scale; only studies that received a rating of 3 or higher on the scale were included in the analysis (a rating of 3 means a study used a quasi-experimental design with somewhat dissimilar treatment and comparison groups but there were reasonable controls for differences). The fixed effects model was used for the analysis.

Meta-Analysis 3

Davis and colleagues (2013) conducted a meta-analysis of evaluations examining the effectiveness of programs that provide education to incarcerated adults. A comprehensive literature search was done that covered the period from Jan. 1, 1980, through Dec. 31, 2011. To be included in the review, a study needed to 1) evaluate an eligible intervention, 2) measure success of the program using an eligible outcome measure, and 3) employ an eligible research design. Eligible interventions were defined as educational programs administered in jails or prisons in the United States and published (or released) during the time covered by the review. In this review, adult basic education was defined as basic skills in arithmetic, reading, writing, and, if needed, English as a second language. Adult secondary education was defined as instruction to complete high school or prepare for certificate of high school equivalency, such as the GED.

Eligible outcomes were defined as measures of recidivism (including reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, reincarceration, technical parole violation, and successful completion of parole), employment (including having ever worked part time or full time since release, employed for a specified number of weeks since release, and employment status), and achievement test scores. Eligible research designs were those in which there is a treatment group composed of inmates who participated in and/or completed the correctional education program under consideration and a comparison group composed of inmates who did not. The search resulted in the inclusion of 58 eligible studies. Of the 58 studies, 13 looked at the effectiveness of adult basic education on recidivism rates and 12 looked at the impact on obtaining employment. No information was provided on the age, gender, or racial/ethnic breakdown of the studies' samples. The programs were located at correctional facilities throughout the United States. The meta-analysis used a random-effects approach. The form of effect size selected was the odds ratio. The quality of each study was rated using the University of Maryland's five-point scale; only studies that received a rating of 2 or higher on the scale were included in the analysis (a rating of 2 means a study used a quasi-experimental design but there were substantial baseline differences between the treatment and comparison groups that may not be controlled well for). The U.S. Department of Education's What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) rating scheme was also used, because the WWC instrument scores education studies; however, the Maryland Scale was primarily used to determine the rigor of studies.

Cost

Davis and colleagues (2013) conducted a straightforward cost analysis using estimates of the costs of correctional education and of reincarceration. They estimated the average annual cost of correctional education programs per inmate participant was between \$1,400 and \$1,744. The authors used a hypothetical sample of 100 inmates and assumed that correctional education would reduce reincarceration rates by 12.9 percentage points (based on the results from the meta-analysis). It was estimated that 3-year incarceration costs for those who did not receive correctional education would be between \$2.94 million and \$3.25 million. In comparison, the 3-year incarceration costs for those who did receive correctional education would be between \$2.07 million and \$2.28 million. This would mean the reincarceration costs are between \$870,000 and \$970,000 (almost \$1 million) less for those who receive correctional education.

Evidence-Base (Meta-Analyses Reviewed)

These sources were used in the development of the practice profile:

Meta-Analysis 1

Wilson, David B., Catherine A. Gallagher, and Doris Layton MacKenzie. 2000. "A Meta-Analysis of Corrections-Based Education, Vocation, and Work Programs for Adult Offenders." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* 37(4):347–68.

Meta-Analysis 2

Aos, Steve, Marna Miller, and Elizabeth K. Drake. 2006. *Evidence-Based Adult Corrections Programs: What Works and What Does Not*. Olympia, Wash.: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.
<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/924>

Meta-Analysis 3

Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders, and Jeremy N.V. Miles. 2013. *Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.
https://www.bja.gov/Publications/RAND_Correctional-Education-Meta-Analysis.pdf

Additional References

These sources were used in the development of the practice profile:

Aos, Steve, Polly Phipps, Robert Barnoksi, and Roxanne Lieb. 2001. *The Comparative Costs and Benefits of Programs to Reduce Crime*. Version 4.0. Olympia, Wash.: Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (This meta-analysis was reviewed but did not meet CrimeSolutions.gov criteria for inclusion in the overall outcome rating.)
<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/costbenefit.pdf>

Crayton, Anna, and Suzanne Rebecca Neusteter. 2008. "The Current State of Correctional Education." Paper prepared for the Reentry Roundtable on Education. New York, N.Y.: John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Prisoner Reentry Institute.
<http://www.urban.org/projects/reentry-roundtable/upload/Crayton.pdf>

Cho, Rosa Minhyo, and John H. Tyler. 2013. "Does Prison-Based Adult Basic Education Improve Postrelease Outcomes for Male Prisoners in Florida?" *Crime & Delinquency* 59(7):975–1005.

Davis, Lois M., Jennifer L. Steele, Robert Bozick, Malcolm V. Williams, Susan Turner, Jeremy N.V. Miles, Jessica Saunders, and Paul S. Steinberg. 2014. *How Effective is Correctional Education, and Where Do we Go from Here? The Results of a Comprehensive Evaluation*. Washington, D.C.: RAND.
http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR564.html

Harlow, Caroline Wolf. 2003. *Education and Correctional Populations*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ecp.pdf>

Stephan, James J. 2008. *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2005*. National Prisoner Statistics Program. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

<http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf>

Visher, Christy A., and Pamela K. Lattimore. 2007. "Major Study Examines Prisoners and Their Reentry Needs." *NIJ Journal* 258.
<http://www.nij.gov/journals/258/Pages/reentry-needs.aspx>

Wilson, David B., Catherine A. Gallagher, Mark B. Coggeshall, and Doris Layton MacKenzie. 1999. "A Quantitative Review and Description of Corrections-Based Education, Vocation, and Work Programs." *Corrections Management Quarterly* 3(4):8–18.

Budgeting For Results Illinois Vocational Education in Prison Benefit-Cost Analysis

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative created a database of clearinghouses which list and describe hundreds of vetted evidence-based government programs. The Results First model can currently conduct benefit-cost analysis on programs with outcomes in nine policy domains; adult crime, juvenile justice, substance use disorders, early education, general prevention, health, higher education, mental health, and workforce development. This is the pilot benefit-cost analysis in the Adult Crime Domain of the Illinois correctional Vocational Education program.

The Governor's Office of Management and Budget-Budgeting For Results chose to evaluate Adult Vocational Education in Illinois with the Results First model due to the size and potential impact of the program on the State of Illinois and the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). This pilot benefit-cost analysis completed by BFR calculated that for every one dollar spent on Vocational Education programs in Illinois correctional institutions, **\$2.23** would be avoided by the victims of crime and Illinois taxpayers.

Figure 1:

Benefit-Cost Results of Illinois Vocational Education per Participant	
Total Benefits	\$9,234
Costs (Net)	\$4,138
Benefits - Costs	\$5,096
Benefits / Costs (Ratio)	\$2.23

Using program information gathered with IDOC, BFR matched Illinois' Vocational education program to similar program information in the Results First evidence-based clearinghouses. The Crime Solutions Clearinghouse program evaluation information contains three meta-analyses based on more than 30 studies indicating that overall, recidivism¹ was reduced significantly for inmates who participated in vocational training programs compared with inmates who did not participate.²

¹ Recidivism is defined as reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

² Vocational Correctional Education, <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=511>

Additionally, the What Works on Reentry Clearinghouse rated vocational education for inmates as having strong beneficial evidence, based on a quasi-experimental study of over 6,000 inmates. The clearinghouse explained that “VET “(Vocational Education and Training) programs were effective in reducing recidivism across both of the recidivism outcomes examined. Overall, 23% of VET participants were reincarcerated over the follow-up period, compared to 32% of the comparison group. A logistic regression model, which controlled for pre-existing differences between groups, indicated that this difference was statistically significant. When examining a broader definition of recidivism (either reincarceration or returns to community supervision), 32% of VET participants recidivated over the follow-up period, compared to 42% of nonparticipants. In a logistic regression model, this difference was found to be statistically significant.”³

The program information for Vocational Education in Illinois was provided by the Office of Adult Education and Vocational Services (OAEVS) at IDOC. In FY2017, 3,302 inmates participated in the three largest Vocational education programs; Construction Occupations, Culinary Arts, and Custodial Maintenance, described in Figure 2. The cost of these programs ranged from \$2,600 for the Custodial Maintenance courses to \$5,600 for the Culinary Arts courses. The average cost per person for Illinois Vocational Education in prison, in FY2017, was \$4,081 per year. BFR used the cost of recidivism analysis completed by SPAC, and the program effect size⁴ variable determined through the matching process, to calculate whether any benefits could be expected from the initial cost investment in Vocational classes for inmates in Illinois.

Figure 2:

Program Name	Program Description
<p><u>Construction Occupations</u></p>	<p>Construction Occupations is designed for participants to develop competencies needed for entry level employment. It allows students to advance their knowledge and skills in the areas of plumbing, masonry, residential wiring, and green building practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Building Maintenance • Preparation for continuing education in Construction Technology.
<p><u>Culinary Arts</u></p>	<p>Culinary Arts is designed to provide students with entry level skills to gain employment in the food service industry. food prep workers, cooks, and dining room and cafeteria attendants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food prep workers • Cooks • Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants
<p><u>Custodial Maintenance</u></p>	<p>The Custodial Maintenance program is designed to provide students with hands-on skills in the area of maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shampoo carpets • Strip, scrub and wax floors • Wash walls and windows • Write Resume and Procedures to start a small custodial business

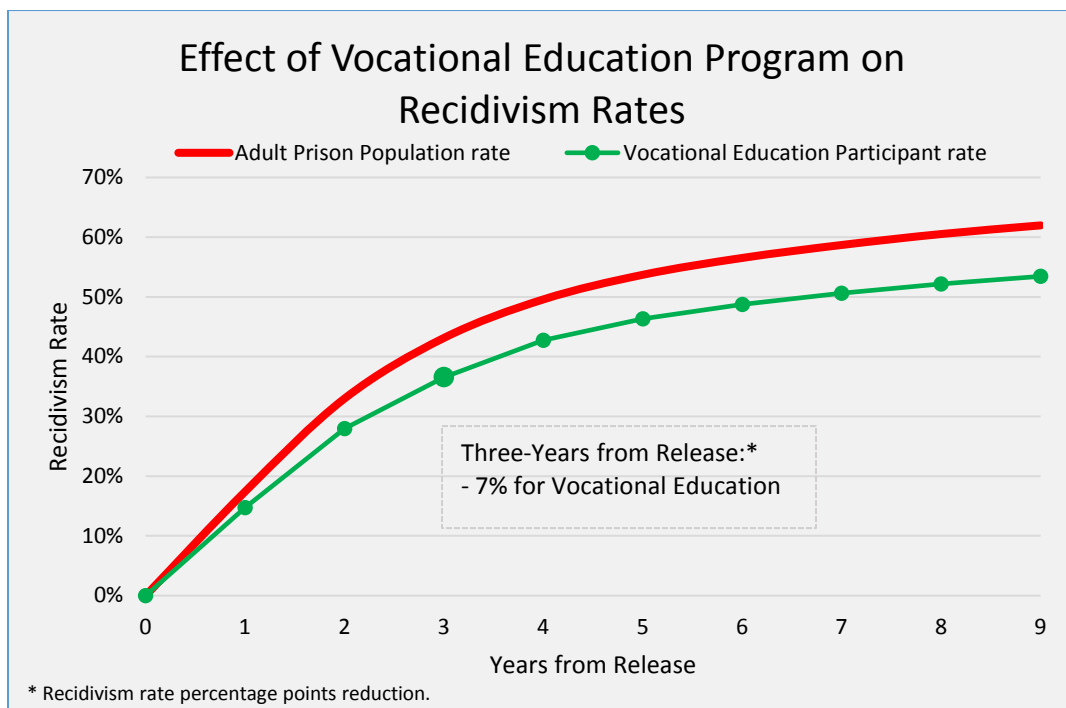
³ Callan & Gardner 2005; 2007, <https://whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org/evaluation/callan-gardner-2005-2007>

⁴ The extent of the influence of a program or policy on recidivism reduction.

The benefit-cost analysis produces a net present value representing the lifetime benefits from the program minus the program's costs. The duration of future benefits is estimated annually over several years (but discounted to today's value). The Results First model also reports a benefit-cost ratio representing the value of benefits from each program dollar invested. The analysis included a risk estimate showing the percent of time that the benefits exceed the costs when simulated 10,000 times with random variation in costs and benefits.

The model predicts an 7% decrease three years from release in the recidivism rate⁵ from participation in Illinois' Vocational Education program, as illustrated in the graph in Figure 3. During the nine years after release, 62% the overall Illinois Adult Prison Population is reconvicted of a new crime. The model predicts a nine year reconviction rate for participants in the Illinois Vocational Education program to be 8.5% less, or 53%.

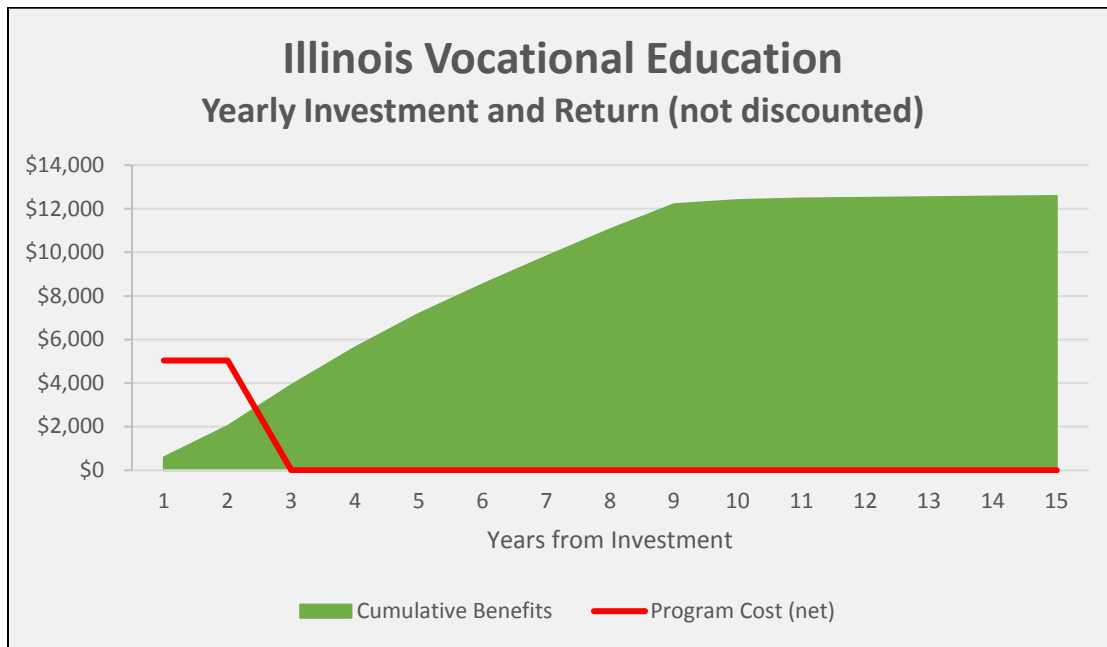
Figure 3:



⁵ Recidivism is defined as reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

The net present value from the analysis indicates that over the next ten years the program could yield over \$9,000 per participant in benefits to the State and society. The program costs for Vocational Education are zero per participant two years past the initial investment. The annual costs and benefits can be seen below in *Figure 4*. The red line across the bottom of the graph depicts net program costs. The green area depicts cumulative program benefits. As illustrated, the program costs are limited to three years, but the benefits grow for nine years for the average participant.

Figure 4:



The Illinois Vocational education program produces \$9,234 in future benefits per average participant. The benefits to Illinois are based on avoided criminal justice expenses and avoided private costs incurred by fewer crime victims. The private victimization costs include lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims.

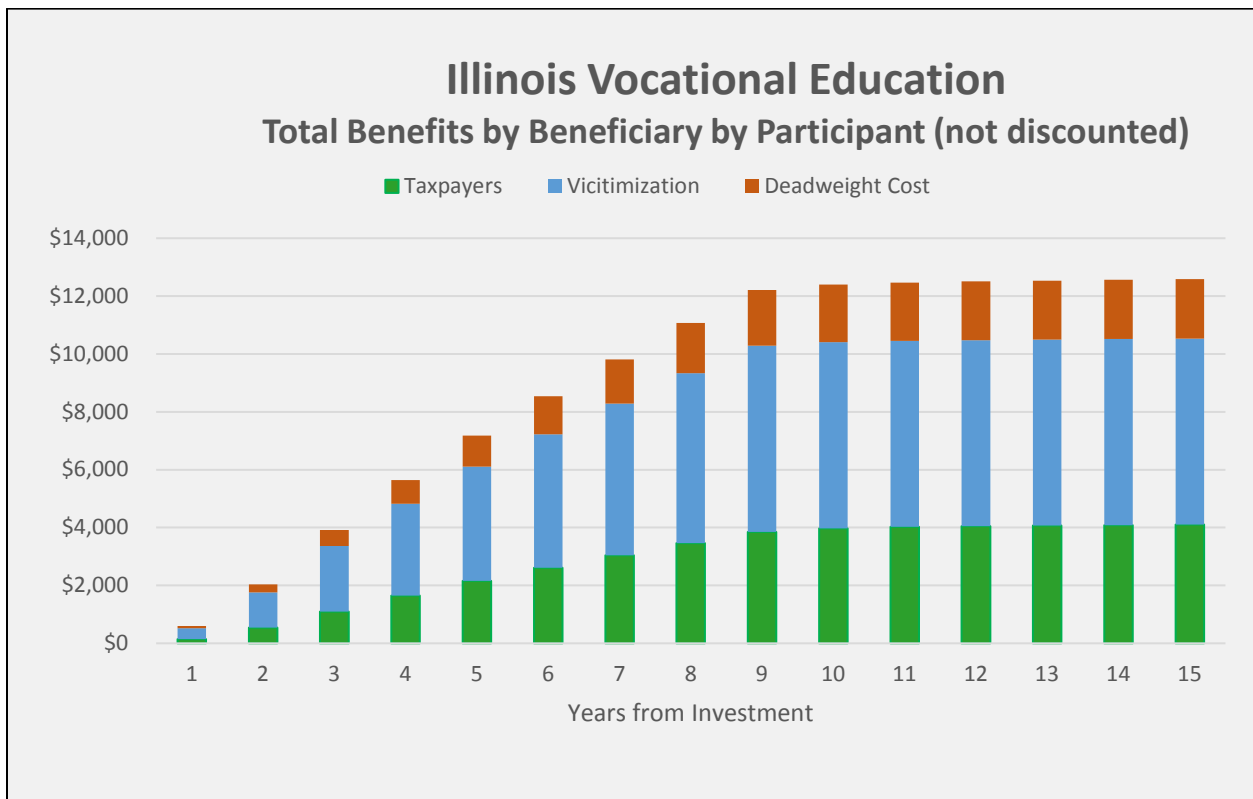
Taxpayers avoid paying for additional criminal justice system costs of arrests and processing; prosecutions, defense, and trials; and incarceration and supervision. Lower incarceration rates lead to fewer prisoners that need to be paid for by the State

Additional indirect benefits accrue to society as well, including better use of the tax dollars that are currently raised, and future taxes that won't have to be raised to pay for avoidable costs due to recidivism. When tax revenue is spent on one program, it has an opportunity cost of revenue that cannot be spent on other beneficial programs and services like public safety or economic development. Money that is taxed is also not available for private consumption and investment. The indirect benefits of making effective, economically efficient

investments to reduce criminal recidivism are quantified within the Results First model using the Deadweight Cost of Taxation.

Figure 5 below illustrates that approximately a third of the benefits come from future avoided taxpayer costs, a third of the benefits come from future victimization costs avoided by society in general, and the remaining benefits come from other avoided indirect deadweight costs.

Figure 5:



This is one of three Pilot analyses run by BFR using the Results First benefit-cost model. Please see the Budgeting For Results 2017 Annual Report for additional benefit-cost reports and supporting information.

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
Illinois Vocational Education
426- Illinois Department of Corrections

This report was compiled by the Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget with the support of the IL. Department of Corrections. The SPART is an evaluation of the performance of state agency programs. Points are awarded for each element of the program including: evidence based practices, strategic planning, program management and program results. This combined with cost-benefit analysis through Results First establishes an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness, which can be found on the final page of this report.

Prior Year (PY), Current Year (CY), Fiscal Year (FY) Budget (in thousands) Appropriated___ Expended X

PY 2013	PY 2014	PY 2015	PY 2016	CY 2017	FY 2018
\$6,883.4	\$6,971.1	\$6,666.9	\$6,924.5	\$4,944.6	N/A

Is this program mandated by law? Yes X No ___

Identify the Origin of the law. State X Federal ___ Other ___

Statutory Cite 20 Illinois Administrative Code 405.20 (a)

Program Continuum Classification Prevention, Selective

Evaluability

Provide a brief narrative statement on factors that impact the evaluability of this program.

Offender 360 database and legacy databases are standalone systems. Data sharing is minimal and the systems are not compatible for cross-system data analysis. This impacts the ability of program managers to track offender data and progress through the program over time. In addition, impacts from the prolonged budget impasse over the previous three years resulted in the majority of community-colleges leaving the program due to lack of timely state reimbursement of expenses. Community-colleges provide the educational services that allow the program to function. This loss impacts the scale of benefits that could potentially be realized by the program.

Performance Goal (Data represents actual values)	FY 2015	FY2016	FY 2017	Major Challenges Meeting this Goal
Recidivism Rate	46.9%	45.5%	43.9%	

Key Performance Measure	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	Reported in IPRS Y/N
Vocational education completers	2394	2681	2553	Y

Section 2: Evidence Based Programming and Benefit-Cost

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 30

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
2.1 Is the Program Evidence Based ?	10	YES	10	This program was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. Please see the attached clearinghouse reports from the “What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse.”
2.2 Does the program design have fidelity to best practices?	10	YES	10	This program was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. Please see the attached reports from the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse.
2.3 Is the return on investment for this program equal to or greater than \$1 for each \$1 spent?	10	YES	10	The Program did achieve a greater than one dollar return on investment. For details, please see the attached Results First Program Report.

Section 3: Strategic Planning

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 25

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
3.1 Does the program have a limited number of specific annual performance measures that can demonstrate progress toward achieving the program’s long-term goals?	10	YES	10	The program collects performance measures that reflect annual performance and point toward long-term goals. Some measures reported to GOMB can be found on the attached IPRS report. In addition the program collects additional measures which are maintained by IDOC.
3.2 Do the annual performance measures focus on outcomes?	10	YES	10	The Program collects measures of Vocational education completion rates.
3.3 Are independent and thorough evaluations of the program conducted on a regular basis or as needed to support program improvements and evaluate effectiveness?	10	Partial	5	This program does not have independent evaluations conducted within the last five years. An annual needs assessment is conducted in the Spring per Administrative Directive. These evaluative and planning practices do qualify the program under this rating criteria.

Section 4: Program Management

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Awarded: 20

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
4.1 Does the Agency regularly collect timely and credible performance information?	10	YES	10	The program collects performance measures that reflect annual performance. Some measures can be found on the attached IPRS report. In addition the program collects additional measures which are maintained by IDOC.
4.2 Does the Agency use performance information (including that collected from program partners) to adjust program priorities, allocate resources, or take other appropriate management actions?	10	YES	10	The IDOC uses performance information to help determine staffing levels, as well as prisoner transfer and location dispositions.

Section 5: Program Results

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Available: 10

Total Points Awarded: 5

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
5.1 Does the program (including program partners) commit to and achieve annual performance targets?	10	Partial	5	The IDOC has no annual performance targets for Vocational education. They program does have the goal of reducing recidivism and creating safer communities.
5.2 Is the program (including program partners) on track to meet all performance goals, including targets and timeframes?	10	NO	0	This program currently has no targets or timeframes to determine whether this program is on track.

Concluding Comments

Vocational Education programs are run by most states in the country. The Illinois Vocational Educational program meets standards for best practices as established in the Results First Clearinghouse. It is recommended that technology be utilized to better track offenders through the program and easier tracking of Vocational Education outcomes. Additionally, staff training may help improve overall program outcomes. It is recommended that program managers engage in setting long-term goals including targets and timeframes. Overall, this program achieves outcomes which are cost-effective and are a benefit to the goal to decrease recidivism and provide a safer Illinois in general.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
80	Effective

SPART Ratings

Programs that are **PERFORMING** have ratings of **Effective, Moderately Effective, or Adequate.**

- **Effective.** This is the highest rating a program can achieve. Programs rated Effective set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency. Score 75-100
- **Moderately Effective.** In general, a program rated Moderately Effective has set ambitious goals and is well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results. Score 50-74
- **Marginal.** This rating describes a program that needs to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen its management practices. Score 25-49

Programs categorized as **NOT PERFORMING** have ratings of **Ineffective or Results Not Demonstrated.**

- **Ineffective.** Programs receiving this rating are not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness. Score 0-24
- **Results Not Demonstrated.** A rating of Results Not Demonstrated (RND) indicates that a program has not been able to develop acceptable performance goals or collect data to determine whether it is performing.

Glossary

Best Practices: Policies or activities that have been identified through evidence-based policymaking to be most effective in achieving positive outcomes.

Evidence-Based: Policymaking with systematic use of findings from program evaluations and outcome analysis (“evidence”) to guide government policy and funding decisions.

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS): The state’s web-based database for collecting program performance data. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget on a regular basis.

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries and/or the general public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms.

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work.

Target: A quantifiable metric established by program managers or the funding entity established as a minimum threshold of performance (outcome or output) the program should attain within a specified timeframe. Program results are evaluated against the program target.

Agency	Department Of Corrections
Program Name	Vocational Programming
Program Description	Vocational program provides offenders with opportunities to acquire skill sets that can be utilized to gain employment post-release. Vocational programming is provided by community colleges and Illinois Correctional Industries. The programs offered include: culinary arts, welding, auto mechanics, warehousing, horticulture, recycling, food production and manufacturing. Studies in Illinois consistently demonstrate recidivism is significantly reduced when offenders attend educational programs. The last general study completed in 1997 by the University of Illinois found the recidivism rate to be 13.1% for post-secondary completers as compared to 39.2% of the general prison population and compared to 37.5% of a control group sharing similar demographic characteristics. The study concluded post-secondary education favorably impacts the recidivism rate regardless of prior criminal activity or length of sentence or minority status.
Target Population	Offender population that meet programmatic qualifications, standards and guidelines.
Activities	Vocational programming in the areas of: culinary arts, welding, auto mechanics, warehousing, horticulture, recycling, food production and manufacturing.
Goals	Reduce the recidivism rate by providing job training to inmates so that they can successfully reintegrate back into society upon release.
Outcome	Create Safer Communities

PROGRAM FUNDING

Appropriations (\$ thousands)		
FY16 Actual	FY17 Enacted	FY18 Recommended
64,933.7	65,333.5	72,467

MEASURES

Number of offenders completing vocational programming

Reported : Annually **Key Indicator :** Yes **Desired Direction :** Increase

Benchmark : Previous Fiscal Year-Provide services to all offenders that are eligible and enroll in the program **Source :** Internal Reports

Baseline : 1,599 **Baseline Date :** 7/1/2011

Methodology : Number of offenders who complete the applicable programming.

FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Est.	FY 2019 Proj.
2,681	2,553	2,603	

Callan & Gardner 2005; 2007

Program Evaluated: Vocational Education and Training Provision (VET)

Findings

The study's findings suggest that VET programs were effective in reducing recidivism across both of the recidivism outcomes examined. The findings below reflect an approximate follow-up period of two years to three and a half years, as described above.

- Overall, 23% of VET participants were reincarcerated over the follow-up period, compared to 32% of the comparison group. A logistic regression model, which controlled for pre-existing differences between groups, indicated that this difference was statistically significant ($p=.000$).
- When examining a broader definition of recidivism (either reincarceration or returns to community supervision), 32% of VET participants recidivated over the follow-up period, compared to 42% of nonparticipants. In a logistic regression model, this difference was found to be statistically significant ($p=.000$).

Methodology

This study employed a quasi-experimental design using a sample of 6,021 individuals released from Queensland correctional institutions between July 2001 and November 2002. Of these individuals, 1,493 had participated in VET programs and 4,528 had not. To examine differences between these two groups, researchers conducted significance tests on a number of background variables, finding that the groups differed in several ways. Participants in VET programs were significantly more likely to be female ($p<.001$), to be younger ($p=.002$), to have obtained more education ($p=.003$), and to have participated in other employment and educational programs ($p<.001$). Nonparticipants were significantly more likely to be an Aboriginal or Islander ($p<.001$). Significant differences between groups were also found with respect to offense type ($p<.001$) and sentence length ($p<.001$), with a much greater proportion of VET nonparticipants serving sentences of less than one year relative to VET participants. Out of the variables tested, the only one that did not differ between groups was level of risk to recidivate, although these data were missing for over half of the treatment group.

The researchers measured the recidivism outcomes of both groups in two ways: 1) the likelihood of being reincarcerated, and 2) the likelihood of being either reincarcerated or returned to community supervision. Outcomes were tracked until November 2004; thus, everyone in the study had at least a two-year post-release follow-up period, and a maximum follow-up period of about Three years and five months. In order to control for pre-existing differences between groups, the researchers conducted logistic regression analyses that controlled for the same variables discussed above (age, gender, Aboriginal or Islander heritage, offense type, sentence length, educational attainment, and participation in pre-release employment and education programs).

Methodology Limitations

Selection bias is a potential limitation to this study. Because participation in VET programs was voluntary, the treatment group may have been more motivated to succeed after release than the comparison group. The researchers also observed several differences between the groups in terms of their demographic and other background characteristics. Although the researchers conducted regression analyses controlling for these differences, there may be other differences between the groups that the researchers did not measure or include in their regression models. Thus, differences in recidivism could be due to unmeasured pre-existing differences between groups, rather than to the program itself.

An additional limitation involves the length of the follow-up period, which varied from two years to about three and a half years, depending on when an individual was released from prison. In their analyses, the researchers did not attempt to control or adjust for this variable follow-up period. If the treatment and comparison groups differed systematically with respect to the length of the follow-up period, this may have biased the analysis results.

Evaluated Outcomes

BASIC
RIGOR

Recidivism: 

Employment: (not evaluated)

Substance Abuse: (not evaluated)

Age: Adult **Gender:** Mixed

Locations: Australia

- Treatment group
 - Gender: 86.9% male, 13.1% female
 - Race/ethnicity: 23.7% Aboriginal or Islander, 76.3% other
 - Average age: 33.4
 - Education: less than 9th grade (14.2%), 9th-11th grade (69.6%), 12th grade or higher (16.1%)
 - Most serious offense: property offense, robbery, or extortion (46.0%); offense against a person (25.2%); motor vehicle/traffic offense (9.9%); drug offense (7.0%); other (11.8%)
 - Sentence length: less than 6 months (18.4%), 6-12 months (25.6%), 1-2 years (21.5%), 2-5 years (22.3%), more than 5 years (12.2%)
- Comparison group
 - Gender: 89.8% male, 10.2% female
 - Race/ethnicity: 30.0% Aboriginal or Islander, 70.0% other
 - Average age: 34.4
 - Education: less than 9th grade (17.0%), 9th-11th grade (70.3%), 12th grade or higher (12.7%)
 - Most serious offense: property offense, robbery, or extortion (37.1%); offense against a person (25.2%); motor vehicle/traffic offense (12.6%); drug offense (7.5%); other (17.5%)
 - Sentence length: less than 6 months (42.0%), 6-12 months (22.2%), 1-2 years (13.9%), 2-5 years (12.6%), more than 5 years (9.3%)

Quality of Implementation

The researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with inmate participants in the VET programs, VET program staff and administrators, and other correctional staff across seven Queensland prisons. It should be noted that these interviews were conducted in 2004, two to three months from the programs and were satisfied with the quality of the training they received. Program staff felt that the program was adequately funded and that it generally received support from management, although they noted that the prison culture remained focused primarily on supervision rather than rehabilitation. Despite the generally satisfactory implementation of the VET programs, the interviews also revealed a number of barriers and challenges to the provision of these programs, including a lack of qualified trainers to teach the classes, waiting lists for classes, conflicts between VET program attendance and other inmate responsibilities (including other programs and prison work assignments), and the possibility that inmates would be transferred or released before finishing the programs.

The researchers also note that VET program completion rates across Queensland prisons were typically 80% or better. These high completion rates were attributed to the use of risk and needs assessments to place inmates into VET programs, reviews of inmate progress in programming that took place every six months, the use of training workshops, and module-by-module program delivery. The researchers also note that program staff emphasized the importance of VET program attendance and warned participants that dropping out without justification could result in reduced opportunities to participate in future VET programs. Staff also actively sought out inmates who did not attend class to ask them why they were absent.

Citation(s)

Callan, V., & J. Gardner. (2005). Vocational Education and Training Provision and Recidivism in Queensland Correctional Institutions. Adelaide, Australia: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Callan, V., & J. Gardner. (2007). "The Role of VET in Recidivism in Australia." In S. Dawe (ed.), Vocational Education and Training for Adult Prisoners and Offenders in Australia: Research Readings (34-46). Adelaide, Australia: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Appendix D

2017 Commission Mandate Repeal or Modification Recommendations

BFR Agency Mandates FY2018					
Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
1 420 - DCEO	Under the Local Government Accounting Systems Act, DCEO is required sit on an advisory committee with the State Comptroller's Office to oversee manuals published to be used by units of local governments in complying with accounting, auditing, and reporting requirements.	15 ILCS 425/2	This statute was enacted via P.A. 84-259 and has not been amended substantively since.	Remove agency requirement. DCEO is no longer the "local government" assistance agency and does not have the expertise to contribute in an impactful way for this committee.	N/A
2 420 - DCEO	The Department is required to sit on the State Board of Health.	20 ILCS 5/5-565 (a) (10)	The statute has recently been amended in the 99th General Assembly. This does not change the fact that DCEO should not have any involvement in the Board.	Remove agency requirement. It is not clear if the Board has met in recent years. Additionally, DCEO has no role or expertise in the health care-related fields.	N/A
3 420 - DCEO	The Department is authorized to promulgate rules and make grants, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly for this purpose, to colleges, universities, trade associations, non-profit organizations, or consortia of for-profit businesses for research, development, promotion, implementation, or improvement related to or in support of manufacturer or producer services networks or group delivered services and activities. Grants to eligible applicants shall not exceed \$100,000.	20 ILCS 605/605-325 thru 605/605-325	20 ILCS 605/605-325 eff: 1/1/2000	Repeal, due to lack of funding and the fact that program is duplicative or very similar to other DCEO-administered programs. No current impact. The program is subject to appropriation and duplicative of several other DCEO-administered programs housed in the Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and Technology Office. There are not any programs per se in statute that are duplicative of this mandate. That said, this financial assistance can already be provided and applied for through the Economic Development for a Growing Economy Tax Credit (EDGE). If the company enters into an EDGE Agreement with DCEO and hits their job creation and capital investment benchmarks, credit dollars can be used towards service networks and outsourced services. The Services Network Funding program was established in the 87th General Assembly and there have not be any substantive changes to the statute since. DCEO's Fiscal Office is fairly confident that the program has never been appropriated funds, nor have grants been awarded, but is running an in-depth search to confirm this.	N/A
4 420 - DCEO	Restore Vacant Buildings Loan Program - The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may administer a pilot program during fiscal years 2011 and 2012 to encourage business to restore vacant buildings. The Department may make interest free loans, but loans may not be used for any building that would be used as residential purposes. Loans will be for a term of 10 years, and the borrower must repay at least 5% of the original principal amount. The department must report to the General Assembly on or before April 1, 2011.	20 ILCS 605/605-337	P.A. 96-296 (HB 3637) // Sponsored by Rep. Farnham and Sen. Hutchinson. Other active legislators that co-sponsored the bill include Rep. Gordon-Booth, Rep. Riley, Senator Jones, Senator Holmes, Senator Hunter, and Senator Lightford.	Auditors have found the Department not in compliance with the mandate, but this is because the Department was never appropriated funds to administer the program. The report was due to the General Assembly April 1, 2011. The report was never completed because funds were never appropriated to the program. Repeal the report was due 4/1/2011 but was never completed because no money was ever given towards the program. The General Assembly never appropriated funds for this program. As such, there were never any loans made for this program. The report was a one-time report that was due to the General Assembly on whether or not the pilot program should be extended. We have been unable to find documentation or a letter indicating that, without an appropriation, no loans were made and a report was not needed, which is the normal course of action for situations such as this.	Subject to Appropriation, but no funding was ever received.
5 420 - DCEO	The Technology Innovation and Commercialization Grants-in-Aid Council shall provide for review and evaluation of all applications received by the Department under Section 605-355 and make recommendations on those projects to be funded. The Council shall also assist the Department in monitoring the projects and in evaluating the impact of the program on technological innovation and business development within the State.	20 ILCS 605/605-360 thru 605/605-360	From DCEO research, the Council was enacted in the 89th General Assembly (P.A. 89-4) and there have not been any substantive amendments to the Section since.	The Council is not active, and has not been for years. Repeal - not active	N/A
6 420 - DCEO	The Illinois Product and Services Exchange Law allows the Department to (1) accept grants, loans, or appropriations from the federal government or the State to assess fees for any services performed; (2) to form a Product and Services Exchange Council; (3) to publicize and advertise to Illinois firms and Agencies the importance and benefits of buying Illinois goods and services; (4) to secure the cooperation of Illinois' large firms, federal, State, and local governments, non-profits agencies and other to carry out this program; (5) to match the needs for products and services of business firms and government agencies with the capabilities of small Illinois firms; (6) to hold purchasing agent seminars, fairs, conferences, etc.; (7) to assist business firms and government agencies to analyze their buying activities in an effective and economical manner; (8) to establish manual and electronic buying directories; (9) to promote through other means the use by government agencies and large businesses of products and services produced by small Illinois firms; (10) to subcontract, grant funds, or participate with qualified private firms, existing procurement centers, or other organizations that have designed programs, approved in accordance with procedures by the Department, that are aimed at assisting small Illinois firms obtain contracts for products and services from local government agencies, and large Illinois businesses.	20 ILCS 605/605-605	This mandate was enacted in the 85th General Assembly and is very similar, if not identical to Buy Illinois.	No impact, as the program is not active and is similar, if not identical to Buy Illinois. Repeal - this is the same as Buy Illinois	N/A

BFR Agency Mandates FY2018						
Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)	
7 420 - DCEO	This Act allows the Department to establish and maintain a program devoted to encouraging the rapid establishment of businesses and employers in business parks by developing standards for the development, location, and maintenance of business parks in the State and by certifying business parks that meet or exceed those standards.	20 ILCS 605/605-685	P.A. 94-598 (HB 361) was sponsored by Senator Righter and then-Rep. Rose. Current legislators who co-sponsored the legislation include Rep. Mitchell, B., Rep. Chapa LaVia, and Senator Sandoval.	Auditors have found the Department not in compliance with the statute. Repeal. The program has never received an appropriation, and, thus, never been utilized. Additionally, other DCEO programs, such as the EDGE program, are far more impactful for the entities that would utilize this program.	N/A	
8 420 - DCEO	The Department is authorized to receive and distribute federal funds to foster safe and decent housing and for reimbursement of social service expenses in connection with emergency shelter for the homeless.	20 ILCS 605/605-950	This program was enacted in the 81st General Assembly.	No impact. The Emergency Solutions Grant Program is currently housed in the Department of Human Services. The program was transferred in FY14. Transfer to DHS as that is where the program has been administered since FY14. Is this an IGA or EO transfer to DHS? Discussions were had with DHS and they see no issue with the mandate being transferred to their Agency. DHS has been operating the program since 2014 through an IGA, and all rights were moved to DHS from 2014 and moving forward. Need to change from DCEO to DHS in statute.	No fiscal impact	
9 420 - DCEO	The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may prepare an economic development strategy for Illinois. By no later than February 1, 2001 and biennially thereafter, the Department may make modifications in the economic development strategy as the modifications are warranted by changes in economic conditions or by other factors, including changes in policy.	20 ILCS 695/20-10 thru 695/20-10	20 ILCS 695/20-10 eff.1/15/2005 Sponsors: Sen. Schoenberg and Sen. DeLeo House sponsors: Speaker Madigan, Leader Currie and Rep. Hannig	The strategy report is similar to other reports and mandates placed upon DCEO, such as the annual Economic Development Report. Repeal. Duplicative of 20 ILCS 605/605-1020	N/A	
10 420 - DCEO	Along with the Historic Preservation Agency the Department will maintain and keep up-to-date a plan for the preservation of Historical sites in Illinois.	20 ILCS 860/2 thru 860/2	The last known substantive amendment to this statute was in the 84th General Assembly (P.A. 84-25).	Repeal. Assessing historic properties is not a core function of DCEO, nor do we have the expertise to carry out this mandate.	TPF (763). No current fiscal impact	
11 420 - DCEO	Under the Illinois Guaranteed Job Opportunity Act, the Department shall conduct an evaluation of the success of the projects funded under this Act. Programs under the Act include: 1) grant programs subject to federal and State fund availability; 2) Subject to appropriation, no more than 3 small projects may be selected to pilot a subsidized employment to TANF program for a 6 month period. The purpose of the Act is to establish a State program designed to improve our productivity and competitive position by investing in human capital, and to assist youth and adults to become productive workers in a competitive economy by authorizing a job opportunity program.	20 ILCS 1510/65 thru 1510/65	The Illinois Guaranteed Jobs Opportunity Act was enacted via P.A. 93-46. There have not been any substantive amendments since.	REPEAL - Section 65 simply requires the Department to conduct evaluations of the projects funded this Act. This is currently an unfunded act. The program duplicative to WIOA mission under the DCEO's Office of Employment and Training.	N/A	
12 420 - DCEO	The Jobs Impact Committee shall study the use and effectiveness of these credits with regard to job creation relative to the revenue loss to the State from the provision of these credits. The Director shall, on behalf of the Committee, submit the Committee's report to the General Assembly on or before June 30, 1998.	20 ILCS 2505/2505-550 thru 2505/2505-550	The Jobs Impact Committee and Reports Section was enacted into the Department of Revenue's Administrative Code via P.A. 88-505 with a report date of June 30, 1997. That date was pushed to June 30, 1998 in P.A. 90-552 (HB 581), and no substantive changes have been made since. Additionally, the report was submitted prior to the June 30, 1998 date.	Repeal. The Committees report was due to the General Assembly on or before June 30, 1998. No impact since June of 1998. The report was submitted prior to the June 30, 1998 deadline.	N/A	
13 420 - DCEO	Under the Industrial Development Assistance Law, DCEO may make grants to industrial development agencies which are or may be engaged in planning and promoting programs designed to stimulate the establishment of new or enlarged industrial, commercial, and manufacturing enterprises.	30 ILCS 720	30 ILCS 720 was enacted in the 76th General Assembly and has not been substantively amended since.	This program has not been utilized, per Department records, due to no appropriation of the grant funding. Repeal. The program, per DCEO records, has never been utilized.	N/A	
14 420 - DCEO	To review applications and make grants to the recognized industrial development agencies and inform them of such.	30 ILCS 720/5 thru 720/6	30 ILCS 720/5-720/6: eff: No Date Available	Repeal. Authority for the program - but program never existed. Subject to Appropriation.	N/A	
15 420 - DCEO	TO PROMULGATE RULES AND REGULATIONS AND PRESCRIBE PROCEDURES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES.	30 ILCS 720/7 thru 720/7	30 ILCS 720/7 eff: No Date Available	Repeal. Authority for the program - but program never existed. Subject to Appropriation.	N/A	
16 420 - DCEO	Any aircraft maintenance facility will make an investment by the interstate carrier for hire of \$400,000,000 or more in an enterprise zone, create at least 5,000 jobs, be located in a county with the population less than 150,000, enter into a legally binding contract with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The department will determine if the facility meets the listed obligations. The department will also be responsible for issuing the certificate of eligibility for exemption to the Department of Revenue.	35 ILCS 120/1k thru 120/1k	This program was enacted in the 86th General Assembly (P.A. 86-1490) and there have not been any substantive amendments since.	Repeal- Never utilized	N/A	

BFR Agency Mandates FY2018						
	Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
17	420 - DCEO	Aircraft Support Center Exemption will make an investment of \$30,000,000 or more at a federal Air Force base located in Illinois, will create 750 full-time jobs at a joint use military and civilian airport at the Federal Base, and will enter into a legally binding agreement with the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity. The Department shall promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions.	35 ILCS 120/1o thru 120/1o	The program was enacted in the 90th General Assembly (P.A. 90-792) and has never been utilized. There have not been any substantive amendments to the program since its enactment. Additionally, these incentives are already offered through other DCEO-administered programs.	Repeal. The program has never been utilized	N/A
18	420 - DCEO	DCEO is required to sit on the Military Family Interstate Compact Implementation Statute Drafting Advisory Committee.	45 ILCS 175/5	P.A. 95-736 (HB 5638) established the Committee. Rep. Chapa LaVia sponsored the enacting legislation.	The report required of the Committee was due on 12/31/08, and we are unaware of any meetings occurring after. Additionally, DCEO's role in military affairs has shifted to the Lt. Governor's Office. Remove Agency requirement.	N/A
19	420 - DCEO	The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity may make annual grants to counties and municipalities to develop, update, administer and implement Local Land Resource Management Plans, as defined in this Act.	50 ILCS 805/8 thru 805/8	The Local Land Resource Management Planning Act was established in the 84th General Assembly (P.A. 84-865) and has not been substantively amended since.	This mandate is out of date and does not fall within the Department's responsibilities. Additionally, the grant-making program has not been utilized, since at least the early 1990s. Request the repeal of grant making portion of this statute as it related to DCEO, while preserving the rest of the act.	N/A
20	420 - DCEO	The Central Illinois Economic Development Authority Act requirement that the Employment advisory board will receive administrative and other support from the Authority and DCEO.	70 ILCS 504/27 thru 504/27	The Central Illinois Economic Development Authority was enacted via P.A. 94-995.	DCEO has not provided support to the Authority in years. Additionally, of the 15 Regional Development Acts, 70 ILCS 504 is the only Authority Act that required DCEO administrative support. Remove Agency requirement.	N/A
21	420 - DCEO	Requires DCEO to provide a report listing all education, training, or intern programs, grants, loans or other services it administers or makes available for providing education or training to Illinois adult citizens. The report is to the Illinois Community College Board with oversight by ISBE.	105 ILCS 410/2 thru 410/2	105 ILCS 410/2 – P.A. 85-807 enacted on 9-24-87.	It was a one-time reporting requirement that was complete before July 1, 2001, which was completed per the Illinois archives. Repeal: There is no requirement for DCEO to participate in the mandate post-2001.	0
22	420 - DCEO	The mandate provides that the Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity shall administer grants for land clearing and housing development.	310 ILCS 20/2	310 ILCS 20/2 eff. 5-19-06 Senator William R. Haine	There are no state funds available for such grants. Repeal.	N/A
23	420 - DCEO	Grants paid to such housing authorities and land clearance commissions under the act herein repealed may be used by such authorities and commissions for the purposes for which such grants were made.	310 ILCS 20/10 thru 20/10	310 ILCS 20/10 thru 20/10 eff. 5-19-06 Senator William R. Haine	Repeal. No State funds available for such grants	N/A
24	420 - DCEO	Per 415 ILCS 55/4, DCEO is required to sit on the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater.	415 ILCS 55/4	The Committee was established in the 89th General Assembly (P.A. 89-445) and no substantive amendments have occurred since.	No current impact, as we are unaware of any committee meetings in recent years at the direction of the IEPA. Per 99-906 and Executive Order 17-03, DCEO no longer oversees or handles any energy-related issues. For that reason, there is no need for DCEO to serve on this Committee. Remove Agency requirement. EPA oversees the council, and conducts the meetings. The council does still meet quarterly, they meet in conjunction with the Groundwater Advisory Council. DCEO no longer oversees or has any involvement in State energy-related issues. P.A. 99-906, which was signed into law in December, among many things, transferred DCEO's largest energy-related program (Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards program) to the utility companies. With little actual programs or staff remaining in DCEO's Energy Office, the Governor issued Executive Order 17-03 transferring the remainder of the energy programs and funds to the IEPA. As such, DCEO no longer has the staff, resources, or expertise to bring value to the Committee. Codifying in statute an existing Executive Order.	N/A
25	402 - Aging	Filing of Joint report on Minority Senior Citizens. It requires the Department to coordinate and collect data from HFS and DHS to complete this report and submit to the GA and Governor by September 30 of each year	20 ILCS 105 4.06	It was from 2007 and it was a General Revisory Bill Sponsored by Senator William R. Haine and Representative Sidney H. Mathias	Because the date of September is not specific to the following year the Department has 30 days after lapse period ends (as interpreted by auditors) to collect and coordinate with sister agencies to file the report on time. The Department has received audit findings though the reports are always completed but it is impossible to get the necessary data within 30 days. Modified to allow for the report be filed no later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year. This language would allow the time needed to work with sister agencies to share data necessary to create the report.	0

BFR Agency Mandates FY2018						
	Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
26	444 - DHS	Division of Developmental Disabilities. The Family Assistance Program provides a monthly cash stipend for families with a child (up to the age of 18) who has a developmental disability and is living in the family's home. The monthly stipend is used to assist with the cost of caring for a child with a developmental or mental disability. The stipend could be used for such things as respite care, medical expenses, therapies, counseling, and home remodeling to ensure accessibility for the child. Participants for the program were selected randomly from a database of families who indicated interest in the program.	Family Assistance Program (FAP) under 405 ILCS 80/3. PROPOSED LANGUAGE: (405 ILCS 80/3-1 through 3-17 rep) The Developmental Disability and Mental Disability Services Act is amended by repealing Article III.	The FAP was created in the late 1980s. The main sponsors were Senator Topinka and Representative McGann. In addition, Leader Daniels was involved and worked with a group of parent advocates. The previous Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities did implement and maintain the program, promulgating new regulations (59 Ill. Adm. Code 117), creating a database of interested families, selecting families from the database, determining eligibility, enrolling the selected children in the program, and vouchering the monthly checks. DHS has continued the program for the individuals enrolled. As stated above, the last person will age out in October of this year.	This program is no longer considered the best option to assist families with children with disabilities, because cash stipend programs are not eligible for federal matching dollars. In FY2007, the State implemented an alternative program for children with developmental disabilities living at home with their families, which is covered with federal Medicaid funds. That program now serves approximately 1440 children. There have not been any new enrollments to the FAP in over a decade. There is currently only one individual in the FAP and that individual will age out of the program as of October 19, 2017 and transition to adult services. No consumers will lose services by repealing this section of the statute. Repealing this language will eliminate any future confusion regarding the cash stipend program and remove outdated language in statute. Repeal the statutory language for the Family Assistance Program (FAP) under 405 ILCS 80/3 and also repeal the applicable sections of 59 Ill. Adm. Code 117. The last individual enrolled under the FAP will age out of the program as of October 19, 2017. There will no longer be a need to have this program listed in statute once the last person ages out of the program this year.	FY17 billing: \$45,476 Year-to-Date Paid. The last individual enrolled under the FAP will age out of the program as of October 19, 2017. This program will have no further expenditures after October 2017.
27	452 - DOL	The prevailing wage law requires local governments across Illinois to investigate the local prevailing rate of wages and pass a resolution certifying the wages. A copy of the resolution must then be filed with the Department of Labor. Local governments may also adopt rates established by the Illinois Department of Labor. In practice, all or nearly all local governments adopt the IDOL rates. The resolutions are unnecessary and place a record keeping burden on the Department as well as burdening local governments. If a local government does pass a resolution, it does not need to be sent to the Department as it is typically already publicly available from the local body, usually on their website. The impact on the agency is that we must receive, verify, and store records which have no programmatic or public use value. This is a burden in both labor hours and wasted filing space. Additionally, there is a financial burden on local public bodies which have costs for paper, printing, and postage. An internal estimate from the division which receives the resolutions estimated state wide savings of \$388,360 to local governments.	Prevailing Wage Ordinance Resolutions	The Illinois Department of Labor is responsible for enforcing the prevailing rate of wages. The statute envisioned two methods through which the prevailing rate of wages could be established: by the Department or by each local body individually. In practice, the Department sets all rates for all counties and publishes them on its website. Local governments pass resolutions accepting the rates and then send the Department a listing of the rates we originally published in their resolution.	The mandate should be modified to exclude local governments which adopt IDOL rates by default. Only local governments which establish their own rates should be required to pass an ordinance. If local governments choose to investigate and ascertain local prevailing wage rates, they may be in a better position to do so than the Department, and this option should be preserved. However, where no different local prevailing wage is established, the Department's rates are presumed established and no resolution should be necessary. The effect on local governments would be cost and time savings across the state since they would no longer have to print and post the resolutions to IDOL.	\$388,360 to local governments.
28	684 - ICCB	Requires the Board to award deferred maintenance grants in FY2004. There have been no appropriations for deferred maintenance grants since FY2004. The mandate is out of date and has not been appropriated since FY2004. If it is taken out of statute, it can be taken out of rules and the colleges will not have to report \$0 expenditures annually on the grant program.	110 ILCS 805/2-20	The mandate was put into statute when there was more money in the budget. It required the Board to fund deferred maintenance grants and put them in our budget request annually. We have not been funded, and therefore, distributed them since FY04.	This mandate should be repealed. It will clean up the Act and delete rules. (110 ILCS 805/2-20 rep.) Section 1. The Public Community College Act is amended by repealing Section 2-20. Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2018.	0
29	684 - ICCB	Requires the Board to create a pilot project, College and Career Readiness Pilot Program, to align ACT scores, remediation, college resources, high school academic support, develop evaluations, and administer a grant to colleges. The colleges must collect data to support the program. The mandate is out of date and has not been appropriated since FY2013. The State has also transferred to a SAT state rather than an ACT state. The program is based on ACT scores by students. It is very unlikely that it will be appropriated again. If this were to be appropriated the statutes would have to be entirely rewritten and there would need to be funding dedicated.	110 ILCS 805/2-25	The mandate was put into statute when there was more money in the budget. The program was never fully funded. Since the program was written in statute, ISBE has changed college entrance exams and changed to common core standards. The statute is out dated and unfunded.	This mandate should be repealed. It will clean up the Act and delete rules. (110 ILCS 805/2-25 rep.) Section 1. The Public Community College Act is amended by repealing Section 2-25. Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2018.	0
30	684 - ICCB	Requires the Board to maintain mailing lists of persons requesting agendas, budgets, audits, and minutes. The mandate is out of date. Because it is still in statute, we have to mail agendas, audits and budgets to media and some higher education institutions. All of the information is available on the website sooner than received in the mail. The statute was written in 1985 before the internet and agency webpages were used for distributing information.	110 ILCS 805/3-22.3	The mandate was put into statute before the internet and webpages. The Board would send out agendas to the media and higher education institutions so they could review information that would be discussed at meetings. Currently we still maintain a list and mail information to a few places. However, since it is in statute, auditors require us to prove that we are maintaining the list and updating it.	This mandate should be repealed. It will clean up the Act and delete rules. (110 ILCS 805/3-22.3 rep.) Section 1. The Public Community College Act is amended by repealing Section 2-22.3. Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2018.	It will save about \$1,000 annually in postage.
31	546 - ICJIA	ICJIA/Capital Crimes Database. Mandates ICJIA to collect and retain all information on the prosecution, pendency, and disposition of capital and capital eligible cases in Illinois from required agencies, and retain this information in a repository Capital Crimes Database. Further, ICJIA is mandated to develop rules and procedures for the coordination and collection of the information from submitting agencies.	20 ILCS 3930/7.6	The mandate was enacted to support the work of the Capital Punishment Reform Commission, which concluded its work in October, 2010.	Repealed. Illinois' death penalty was abolished in 2011. Beginning July 1, 2016, the Illinois State Police re-instituted the collection of Supplemental Homicide Records (SHR) from law enforcement agencies, as part of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This data collection program will address the need for statewide information on homicide cases.	N/A. Mandate not implemented, as appropriations were not made.

BFR Agency Mandates FY2018

	Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
32	440 - IDFPR	<p>The Real Estate Appraisal Act of 2002 requires the Secretary of IDFPR to appoint a Coordinator of Real Estate Appraisal, who serves on the board as an ex-officio member (without vote), be the liaison between the board and the Department, and a list of other duties.</p> <p>The duties assigned to the coordinator position by statute are duplicative with other positions within the Department. The Director assumes many of these tasks. In other professions, the Board assumes the roles of these positions. Allowing the employees assigned to these duties to focus on their other tasks can provide more timely and efficient delivery of services. It is unnecessary to have a position solely dedicated to these tasks. It is important to note that these are not the primary duties of the current employee tasked with carrying out the duties of the coordinator position. By eliminating the coordinator position, this employee will be free to focus on more pressing items. No one will lose their position under this change.</p>	<p>Main Statutory Reference: 225 ILCS 458/25-15 Conforming changes: 225 ILCS 458/1-10 (DEFINITIONS); 225 ILCS 458/5-25 (f)(2); 225 ILCS 458/15-15(a); 225 ILCS 458/25-10(a),(f) and (g)</p>	<p>The Real Estate Appraiser Licensing Act of 2002 was created by PA 92-0180 (HB 2540).</p>	<p>The mandate should be repealed; it is a burdensome provision that increases costs to the Department and eliminates the ability to make staffing decisions, and appropriate structural changes within the Department.</p> <p>Amends the Real Estate Appraiser Act to repeal the Appraisal Coordinator position and make conforming changes.</p>	<p>The Department may see a reduction in staff costs.</p>
33	440 - IDFPR	<p>The Real Estate License Act of 2000 requires the Secretary of IDFPR to appoint a Coordinator of Real Estate, who serves as the chairperson of the Real Estate Administration and Disciplinary Board as an ex-officio member (without vote), be the liaison between the Board and the Department, and a list of other duties.</p> <p>The duties assigned to the coordinator position by statute are duplicative with other positions within the Department. Many of which are performed by the Director of Real Estate. It is unnecessary to have a position solely dedicated to these tasks. The Department may save resources by allocating these duties to other related personnel. This position is currently vacant.</p>	<p>Main Statutory Reference: 225 ILCS 454/25-15 Conforming changes: 225 ILCS 454/1-10 (DEFINITIONS); 225 ILCS 454/5-50 (d); 225 ILCS 454/30-10</p>	<p>Section 25-15 of the Real Estate License Act was created by PA 96-856. The sponsors were Sen. Haine and Rep. McCarthy.</p>	<p>The mandate should be repealed; it is a burdensome provision that increases costs to the Department and eliminates the ability to make staffing decisions, as necessary.</p> <p>Amends the Real Estate License Act to repeal the Real estate coordinator position and makes conforming changes throughout the Act.</p>	<p>The Department may see a reduction in staff costs.</p>
34	442 - IDHR	<p>The Task Force on the Condition of African American Men was an Illinois Department of Human Services ("IDHS") working group and it completed its work in 2009. A report was issued to the General Assembly and to the Governor. This is the link to the report: http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=46352 Consequently, the Task Force became inactive since its work was completed. It is unnecessary to reconstitute this task force unless there is a new legislative mandate.</p> <p>Per the mandate, either the IDHR Director or her designee were to serve on the Task Force on the Condition of the African-American Men in Illinois. The Task Force was created within IDHS and required that several State agencies participate in this joint effort, including IDHR. The mandate lists the purpose of the Task Force and sets forth its directives. The Task Force was required to report findings to the Governor and General Assembly by December 31, 2008.</p>	<p>20 ILCS 1305/10-32(b) thru 1305/10-32(d)</p>	<p>In 2008, the Task Force was established to study all aspects of the condition of African-American men in Illinois. The IDHR Director and his designee initially served and contributed to this mandate, assisting in submitting a report to the Governor and General Assembly by December 31, 2008.</p>	<p>The mandate is outdated as the Task Force is no longer functional. IDHS also confirms that the Task Force is no longer operational. Neither the IDHR Director nor her designee are able to fulfill this mandate as no Task Force exists.</p> <p>It is recommended that this mandate be repealed in full as the Task Force is no longer functional.</p>	<p>Participation in this mandate presented little to no fiscal impact to IDHR.</p>

BFR Agency Mandates FY2018						
Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)	
35 579 - Racing Board	Section 27(a-5) of the Illinois Racing Act of 1975 ("Act") requires an additional .25% of pari-mutuel tax be imposed on wagers made via Advanced Deposit Wagering ("ADW") (on-line wagering) to supplement Standardbred racing (no cap). The Act requires payment from the ADWs to the Illinois Racing Board ("IRB") of the additional pari-mutuel tax, then the IRB pays the entire amount received to the purse account(s) of the Illinois Standardbred organization licensees (racetracks running Standardbred races). This results in additional costs to the IRB and State to pass-through payments to the Standardbred organization licensee purse accounts. Currently, only one Standardbred organization licensee receives such funds (Suburban Downs, Inc.). The IRB does not have discretion in paying the funds to the purse accounts of standardbred organization licensees, solely the timing of such payments. Such racetracks are already highly regulated by the IRB and apply annually for an organization license, which are reviewed and issued by the Board at an open meeting (Race Dates Hearing). This mandate is out of date, is inconsistent with other provisions of the Act and negatively impacts the IRB, as it is a pass-through payment. The IRB does not receive any funds or benefit from such payments, yet expends approximately 30 hours per year administering section 27(a-5) of the Act (2 hours of time per month the IRB dedicates to receipt and transfer of funds from the ADWs to the IRB and the IRB to the standardbred organization licensee purse accounts, along with 5 hours of legal drafting and overseeing a grant agreement to satisfy the Illinois Office of Auditor General ("OAG")), despite the IRB receiving a waiver that it is not subject to the Grant Accountability and Transparency Act ("GATA") from the Governor's Office of Management and Budget's ("GOMB") Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit ("GATU"). This does not account for the time spent by the pari-mutuel department monitoring and auditing the payments from the ADWs to the IRB. Even if modified, the payments would continue to be monitored and audited by the IRB. Furthermore, the payment required by section 27(a-5) by the ADWs to the IRB conflicts with section 26.7 of the Act. Section 26.7 requires a 0.18% surcharge on winning wagers and winnings from wagers placed through ADWs. Unlike, section 27(a-5), section 26.7 states the surcharge amount shall be paid to the purse accounts of organization licensees conducting standardbred racing. Thus, the ADWs currently make one payment for section 27(a-5) purposes to the IRB, while it makes another payment pursuant to section 26.7 directly to the purse accounts of the standardbred organization licensees.	230 ILCS 5/27(a-5) – Standardbred Purse Supplement Payments	The Standardbred Purse Fund was created to even the purse distribution from wagering with ADWs. The two largest ADW platforms, Twin Spires and TVG, accounted for 86% of the total ADW handle, and both were associated with thoroughbred organization licensees (racetracks). The harness horsemen thought a majority of the ADW proceeds going to thoroughbred horsemen was an inequity, so they lobbied the legislature for a reallocation. The legislation for the Standardbred Purse Fund was passed on August 24, 2012, to begin on August 26, 2012 (PA 97-1060). The sponsors of PA-1060 (HB3779) were Rep. Lou Lang, Rep. Mary E. Flowers, Rep. Constance A. Howard, Rep. Rita Mayfield and Senator Terry Link. The mandate for the Standardbred Purse Fund has been met through a yearly agreement with the organization licensees that maintain a standardbred purse account.	The mandate should be modified. Section 27(a-5) of the Act should be amended to allow for the payment directly from the ADWs to the purse accounts of standardbred organization licensees (currently only 1). See attached proposed amendment. The payments to the standardbred organization licensee purse accounts would still be monitored and audited by the IRB pari-mutuel director and staff. This practice would alleviate approximately 30 hours per year (2 hours of time per month the IRB dedicates to receipt and transfer of funds from the ADWs to the IRB and the IRB to the purse accounts, along with 5 hours of legal drafting and overseeing a grant agreement to satisfy the OAG), despite the IRB receiving a waiver that it is not subject to GATA from GOMB's GATU. Furthermore, this modification would further align section 27(a-5) with section 26.7 of the Act regarding the 0.18% surcharge on winning wagers and winnings from wagers placed through ADWs. Unlike, section 27(a-5), section 26.7 states the surcharge amount shall be paid to the purse accounts of organization licensees conducting standardbred racing. Thus, the ADWs would make one payment to the standardbred organization licensee purse accounts (for both sections 27(a-5) and 26.7) and eliminate an additional payment to the IRB, which then must transfer the funds to the standardbred organization licensee purse accounts.	The IRB would realize annual savings of approximately \$3,250 (CFO = 25hrs/year & Legal = 5 hrs/year).	
36 493 - ISP	ISP/Cyber Gang. 20 ILCS 2605/2605-580 "The Department of State Police shall establish a pilot program from moneys available under which Cyber Gang Units shall be created in the Lake County Metropolitan Enforcement Group and the Cook County Sheriff's Office. Under the pilot program for the operation of Cyber Gang Units, 50% shall be allocated to the Lake County Metropolitan Enforcement Group and 50% shall be allocated to the Cook County Sheriff's Office. Under the pilot program, the Cyber Gang Units shall investigate criminal activities of organized gangs that involve the use of the Internet. For the duration of the pilot program and in accordance with protocols for inter-jurisdictional cooperation established by the Department of State Police, peace officers in each Cyber Gang Unit shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, have extra-jurisdictional authority to conduct investigations and make arrests anywhere in the State of Illinois regarding criminal activities of organized gangs that involve the use of the Internet. The pilot program shall terminate on July 1, 2012." Non-compliant.	20 ILCS 2605/2605-580	Public Act 95-0423, SB1014, Sen. Michael Bond and Rep. Ed Sullivan, Jr	Repeal the Mandate. The Cyber Gang program was to start when monies were made available from the State (not the ISP). No monies were made available, therefore no program was initiated. There should be no ISP mandate until money is made available from the State of Illinois. Equipment, training, and personnel, expenses would require at least \$500, 000.00 per annum. This mandate is very similar to the mandate on Gang Prevention. No funding was made available for personnel in this position. With expressway shootings in the Chicagoland area and our focus on the East St Louis area, it is a better use of ISP resources to dedicate officers to actual crimes and crime victims rather than pilot programs. (20 ILCS 2605/2605-580 rep.) Section 580. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by repealing Section 2605-580.	The estimated annual salary for two Master Sergeants, two Sergeants and 10 Troopers. The estimated annual amount of overtime funds for two sergeants and 10 Troopers is \$55,000."	
37 493 - ISP	ISP/Forensic Grants. 110 ILCS 947/65.80 "In order to encourage graduate students to enter the field of forensic science and continue their careers as forensic scientists with the Department of State Police in one of the specialty areas of forensic sciences that is considered a shortage specialty area, the Commission (ISAC) shall, subject to appropriation, establish and administer a forensic science grant program... The Commission and the Department of State Police shall adopt all rules that are necessary for the implementation and administration of this Section." Non-compliant . This is a potential audit finding.	110 ILCS 947/65.80	Public Act 94-1020, SB 931, Sen. M. Maggie Crotty and Rep. Lou Lang	Repeal the Mandate. This legislation fails to recognize the Illinois Personnel Code, CMS tests, a requirement to pass an ISP background check, etc. Furthermore, if the State does not hire due to hiring freezes, we will lose these applicants to other state's crime labs or private labs. This legislation was passed during the height of the NCIS television shows popularity, when mainstream television was sensationalizing forensic science and crime scene. Furthermore, higher education scholarships should be need based, not based upon a possibility they may be eligible for employment with the Illinois State Police.	According to the liaison at ISAC, they had an appropriation of \$500K for the program in FY07, but it otherwise hasn't been funded. Paragraph (c) also limited the program to just a few years. ("The Commission shall, on an annual basis until July 1, 2010, receive and consider applications for grant assistance under the program.")	

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	Agency Name	Description: What does the mandate do?	Statutory Reference	Background of the Mandate	Agency Recommendation: Should the mandate be Repealed or Made Permissive? Why?	Fiscal Impact (\$ in thousands)
38	493 - ISP	<p>The ISP Budget Office would seek to clean-up various fee funds scattered throughout statute. The goal would be to streamline and better organize our funds.</p> <p>(1) State Police Street gang-Related Crime Fund should be abolished and consolidated into the existing State Police Operations Assistance Fund.</p> <p>(2) Since 1983 the Illinois State Police has been allowed to charge for furnishing copies of crash (accident) reports, \$5 or \$20 for reconstruction reports. The Illinois State Police would seek to designate these funds to the State Police Services Fund.</p> <p>(3) The Illinois State Police is mandated to provide the Sex Offender Registry and the Murderer and Violent Offender against Youth Registry. There are three funds surrounding these two registries, the (30 ILCS 105/5.462) the Sex Offender Registration Fund, (30 ILCS 105/5.694) Sex Offender Investigation Fund, and the (30 ILCS 105/5.669) the Murderer and Violent Offender Against Youth Registration Fund. The Illinois State Police would seek to abolish these three funds and create a new Offender Registration Fund beginning in FY 18. This would streamline our funds for auditing purposes.</p>	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.19	Public Act 96-1029, SB 3695, Sen. Lightford and Rep. Mendoza (created the street gang-Related Crime Fund) Public Act 84-1308 created the fees for Furnishing copies (Accident Reports)	Modify the mandates. The purpose of this initiative is to consolidate and streamline our funds in the State Finance Act. In various accounts there is either no spending authority or appropriation; low balance and limited to certain areas of the state.	Again this is accounting/clean-up legislation.
39	507 - GOMB	<p>This section concerns quarterly reporting requirements for the FY15 interfund borrowing. The statute requires that we continue to do a quarterly report until all funds are repaid, however, statute was passed that removed the requirement to repay these funds. Therefore, we will never fulfill the requirement that allows us to stop doing the report – effectively we would have to file a blank report forever.</p>	30 ILCS 105/5k			

Appendix E

Budgeting for Results Cost-Benefit Analysis Working Group

The Commission would like to thank the members of the working group for giving their time and talents to enable Illinois to design and implement a framework for statewide program analysis.

Senator Pamela Althoff, Commissioner

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Professor Patricia Byrnes Ph.D., University of Illinois Springfield

Representative Will Davis, Commissioner

Jesse Elam, Commissioner

Professor Richard Funderburg Ph.D., University of Illinois Springfield

Professor Carol Jessup, University of Illinois Springfield

Jim, Lewis Ph.D., Commissioner

Professor David Racine Ph.D., University of Illinois Springfield

Kathy Saltmarsh, Commissioner

Senator Heather Steans, Commissioner

Professor Paula Worthington, former Commissioner