



ADULT REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

Peoria County - Adult Redeploy Illinois

Goals and ARI background: ARI provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that design evidence-based services to supervise and treat non-violent offenders in the community instead of sending them to state prisons. ARI is based on the premise that local jurisdictions can reduce crime and the costs of the criminal justice system by understanding and addressing the reasons why people commit crimes. Results expected with ARI include reduced prison overcrowding, lowered cost to taxpayers, and an end to the expensive and vicious cycle of crime and incarceration.

Start date: July 1, 2013; First enrollment: September 2013

Grant amount: \$299,841.83

Program model: Intensive probation supervision with services

Need for ARI in Peoria County: Planning stakeholders in Peoria County identified a need for enhanced supervision for implementation of the ARI intensive probation supervision with services program. Additional probation officers, advanced drug and alcohol monitoring, and electronic monitoring makes it possible for probation officers to supervise a reduced caseload of high-risk offenders, implement evidence-based interventions, and refer offenders to appropriate treatment providers and other community services.

Evidence-based/promising practices in use: LSI-R assessment, probation caseload standards, cognitive behavioral services, *Thinking for a Change* curriculum, motivational interviewing, Eight evidence-based practices in community corrections (Department of Justice, Crime and Justice Institute).

Target population and reduction goals: From 2010 to 2012, Peoria County committed an annual average of 162 individuals convicted of non-violent, probationable, Class 3 and Class 4 felonies to the IDOC. Planning stakeholders determined that approximately 75% of the overall 162 would be eligible for Peoria ARI based on criminal history and gang affiliations. Based on the target population of 120, Peoria County's reduction goal for the grant period is 30 offenders (25% of 120). The State Attorney's Office reserves the right to refer Class 2 felonies at its discretion.

Overview of jurisdiction: Peoria County consists of 629 square miles along the Illinois River, located midway between Chicago and St. Louis. The county has a public high school graduation rate of 89% (18% above the national average) and is home to Bradley University. The city of Peoria, the county seat, is the largest city on the Illinois River, and accounts for 62% of the county's population (115,687, as of 2012). Caterpillar, Inc. is the city's largest employer, followed by numerous medical and agricultural technology companies. The median household income (2007 – 2011) is \$50,689, compared to an Illinois state median of \$56,576.

Peoria County characteristics:

Characteristics	Total
Population (2012)	187,254
Adults (ages 18 and over, 2012)	76% of population
Unemployment rate (2013)	11%
Percent of population below poverty line (2012)	15%
Percent of population with high school diploma (2012)	89%
Percent of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (2012)	28%
Adult felony probation caseload (2011)	965
Court imposed sentences to felony probation (2011)	372
IDOC commitments (excluding technical parole violators, 2012)	453
Average daily jail population (2009)	418 (2008 capacity: 812)

Program model:

Peoria County's intensive probation supervision with services program consists of two full-time probation officers and one part-time coordinator. The officers carry caseloads of up to 60 offenders and operate in alignment with the Eight Evidenced-Based Principles in Effective Interventions in Community Corrections which include an actuarial risk assessment; enhancement of intrinsic motivation; target of interventions by risk, need, responsivity and dosage; skill training with direct practice; increase of positive reinforcement; engagement of support in natural communities; measurement of relevant processes/practices and provision of measurement feedback.

Offenders undergo a standardized risk assessment (LSI-R) and behavioral analysis within the first 60 days of probation, used to design case plans based on strengths, criminogenic needs, and motivation. Officers utilize motivation interviewing techniques, refer to and facilitate *Thinking for a Change* cognitive-behavioral therapy groups, implement community service plans, refer to education and job training, are available during non-traditional hours, monitor substance use by frequent testing, utilize electronic monitoring when applicable, and implement a sanctions and incentives program to assist in changing offender behavior. Expected program duration is 12 to 18 months and based on goal completion.

Pathways into program:

1. Offenders are considered for ARI at original sentencing or at Petition to Revoke Probation hearing.
2. Assistant State's Attorney and ARI Coordinator work collaboratively to initially screen probationers for eligibility (non-violent offense, Class 3 or Class 4 felony, Class 2 felony at state attorney's discretion).
3. If eligible, ARI officer further screens, including LSI-R risk assessment.
4. At the sentencing hearing the probationer is referred to ARI for program participation.

Key partners:

Lead agency and fiscal agent: Peoria County Probation and Court Services

Key partners/stakeholders: Chief Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Peoria County State's Attorney's Office, Peoria County Office of the Public Defender, Peoria County Office of Probation and Court Services

Collaborating social service/treatment providers: Human Services Center of Peoria County, The Rexo Program at the Peoria Tri-County Urban League, Midwest Technical Institute