

Corrections

Introduction

The criminal justice system provides for the operation of correctional institutions at the federal, state, and local levels. The federal government operates all penitentiaries and one jail in Illinois. The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) is responsible for state corrections. County jails and municipal lockups function at the local level.

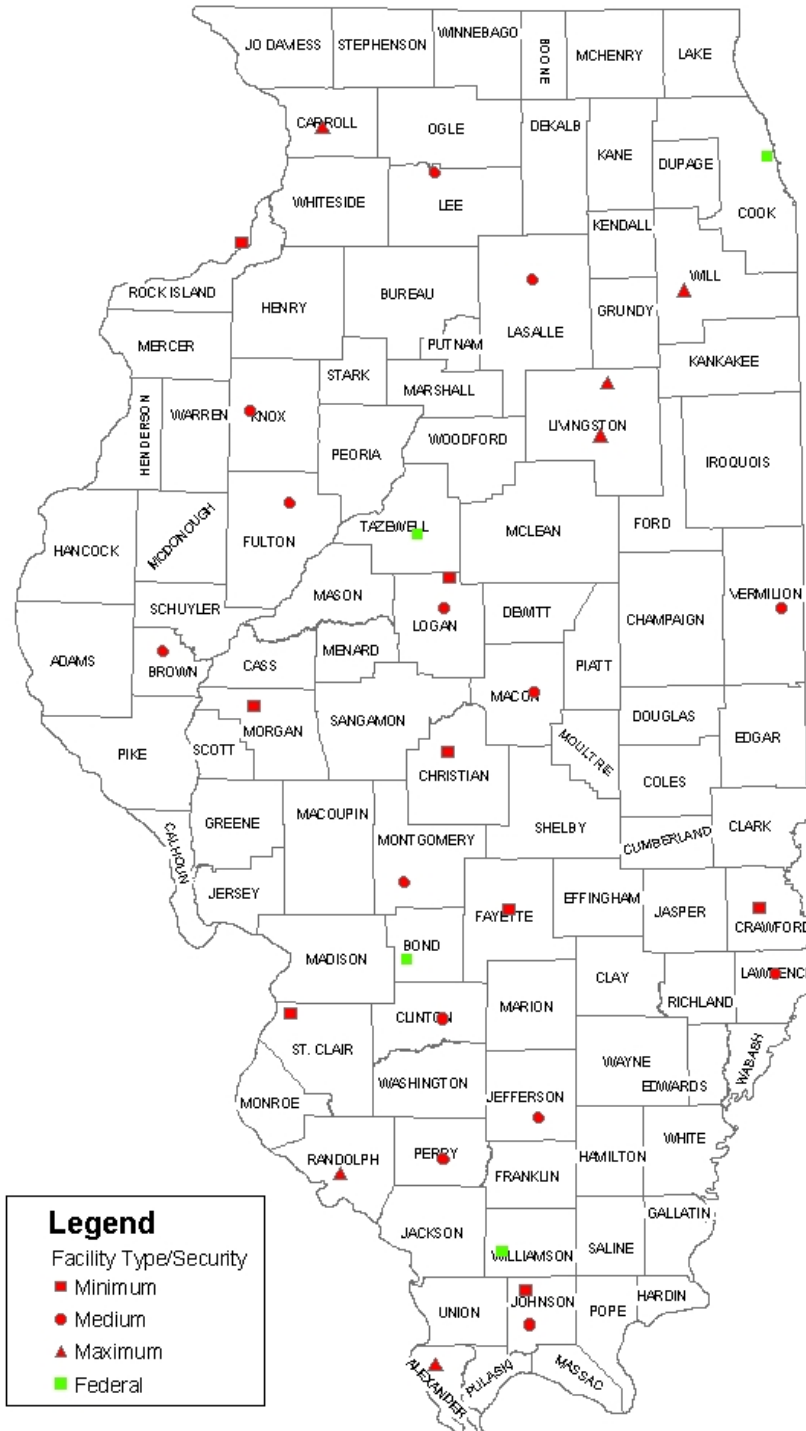
County and municipal jails in Illinois

As of June 30, 2005, 91 of the state's 102 counties operated a county jail. The Tri County Jail in Alexander County also serves Pulaski and Union counties. The remaining Brown, Cass, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Johnson, Pope, and Scott counties lack jail facilities and have contractual arrangements to house inmates in nearby counties.

Jails serve several needs in the criminal justice system. Most of the inmate population housed in county jails consists of detainees awaiting trial on criminal charges, including those who could not bond out due to lack of financial resources and those who were denied bond by a judge. Those sentenced to less than one year in custody contribute a smaller proportion of the population. County jails are also used to house prison transfers, convicted felons awaiting trial for new charges, and felons or misdemeanants serving a periodic imprisonment sentence, such as work or school release. Illinois stopped admitting convicted misdemeanants to IDOC state facilities in 1984.

Municipal detention centers detain individuals awaiting trial and other criminal proceedings. Both county jails and municipal lockups must adhere to standards set by state statutes. The IDOC Jail and Detention Standards Unit monitors these facilities to ensure compliance with minimum standards.

Map 2
State and federal adult correctional facilities in Illinois



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Corrections data

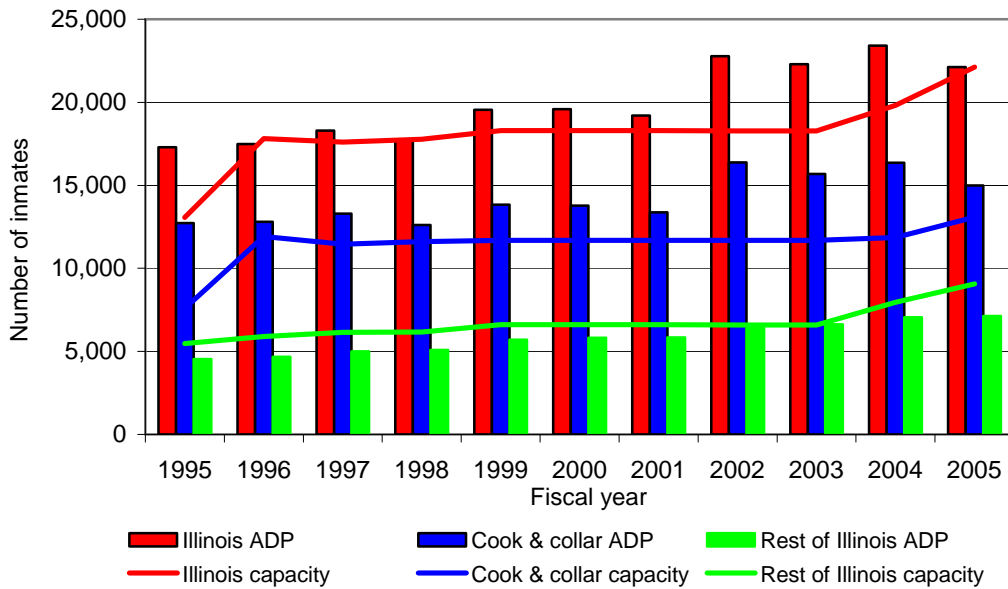
Federal corrections data was obtained by Bureau of Prisons serial reports. County jail data was gathered from fiscal year county jail population reports provided to ICJIA by the IDOC Jail and Detention Standards Unit. Illinois Department of Corrections data were gathered from IDOC statistical presentations, department data fact sheets, human service plans, quarterly reports to the legislature, and fiscal year admissions files provided. Some Illinois Department of Corrections data were unavailable for recent years. Unless specifically stated, calendar years are used.

Average daily population refers to the cumulative number of days spent incarcerated by all inmates at the facility divided by 365. Inmates who receive concurrent or consecutive multiple sentences are classified by the offense type and class carrying the longest sentence, known as the “holding offense type” and “holding offense class.” A holding offense type fits one of five categories: crimes against a person, property crimes, drug offenses, sex crimes, and other miscellaneous crimes. Holding offense classes, ranked according to maximum sentence length from longest to shortest, are Murder, Class X, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4.

Illinois jail population

The average daily jail population in Illinois increased from 17,283 in FY95 to 22,125 in FY05, or from 113.1 inmates per 100,000 persons to 171.5 inmates per 100,000 persons. In FY05, the average daily jail population in Illinois was at 100 percent capacity. Disaggregated data showed Cook and the collar counties to be above capacity during the period studied while others were generally below capacity.

Figure 49
Illinois county jail population and capacity, FY95-FY05



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, Jail and Detentions Standards Unit

Cook County’s proportion of Illinois’ total jail population declined since FY95. Between FY95 and FY05, Cook County jail proportionately housed 59 percent of the state’s jail population. In FY05 that figure dropped slightly to 54 percent. In 2005 and in the 10 years prior, pretrial detainees comprised about 89 percent of the average daily Cook County jail population. On a typical day in Illinois during FY05, about 89 percent of the county jail population were pre-trial detainees.

	Bookings		Booking rate		Percent change, FY96-FY05	
	FY95	FY05	FY95	FY05	Bookings	Booking rates
Cook	87,420	104,131	1,654.6	2,856.4	19.1%	20.9%
Collar	36,063	50,339	1,477.7	1,644.7	39.6%	9.6%
Urban	103,375	135,212	4,012.8	4,986.2	30.8%	16.0%
Rural	56,190	74,890	3,289.3	4,438.5	33.3%	48.3%
Illinois	283,048	364,572	2,357.1	2,856.4	28.8%	21.2%

From FY95 to FY05, bookings (admissions) at county jails in Illinois increased by about 29 percent, while booking rates per 100,000 residents increased by 21.2 percent. Rural county booking rates rose by almost 50 percent, and collar county booking rates jumped by 9.6 percent. Rates for Cook and the collar counties were relatively low compared to other counties in Illinois.

Federal prisons in Illinois

Population data for each of the four federal corrections institutions in Illinois is from January 2008.

The United States Penitentiary in Marion is a medium security male institution with an adjacent satellite prison camp housing minimum security male convicts, at respective populations of 889 and 300.

The Federal Correctional Institution at Greenville is a medium security prison for males and has a separate minimum security female prison camp, with respective populations of 1,184 and 296.

The Federal Correctional Institution at Pekin is a medium security prison for males and has a separate minimum security work camp for females, with respective populations of 1,178 and 302.

The Metropolitan Correctional Center, a federal jail located in Chicago, is a high-rise administrative facility that had 702 inmates at the beginning of 2008. The center houses inmates of all security levels serving relatively short sentences and people awaiting trial or sentencing.

The most current data available at the beginning of 2007 show federal correctional facilities in the United States operating at an average 37 percent over their rated capacity. The federal inmate population has dramatically increased over the last few decades, from approximately 25,000 inmates and 41 institutions in 1980 to more than 193,000 inmates and 114 institutions at the beginning of 2007. By contrast, during this time period, the U.S. population increased 33 percent.ⁱ

IDOC organization

The Illinois Department of Corrections is responsible for custody and treatment of people sent to state prisons. The Department of Corrections protects the public from criminal offenders through a system of incarceration and supervision which securely segregates offenders from society, assures offenders of their constitutional rights, and maintains programs that encourage successful community reintegration.ⁱⁱ IDOC currently operates 28 adult correctional centers throughout the state, including three women's facilities. IDOC also operates work camps, adult transition centers, Impact Incarceration Programs, and several parole offices. On June 30, 2005, IDOC employed 13,670 people, housed 44,669 adult inmates, and supervised 33,255 adults on parole. About 74 percent of adult institution employees worked as security staff.

Inmate processing into IDOC

Offenders are transferred from county jails into IDOC through reception and classification centers. IDOC operates reception and classification centers for male

inmates at Graham, Menard, and Stateville correctional centers. Stateville has one of the largest and most technologically advanced prison intake facilities in the country. Female inmates are processed at Dwight Correctional Center.

The reception and classification process typically takes a few days to complete. Offenders are assigned to an institution based on offense type, physical and mental health needs, and space and program availability.

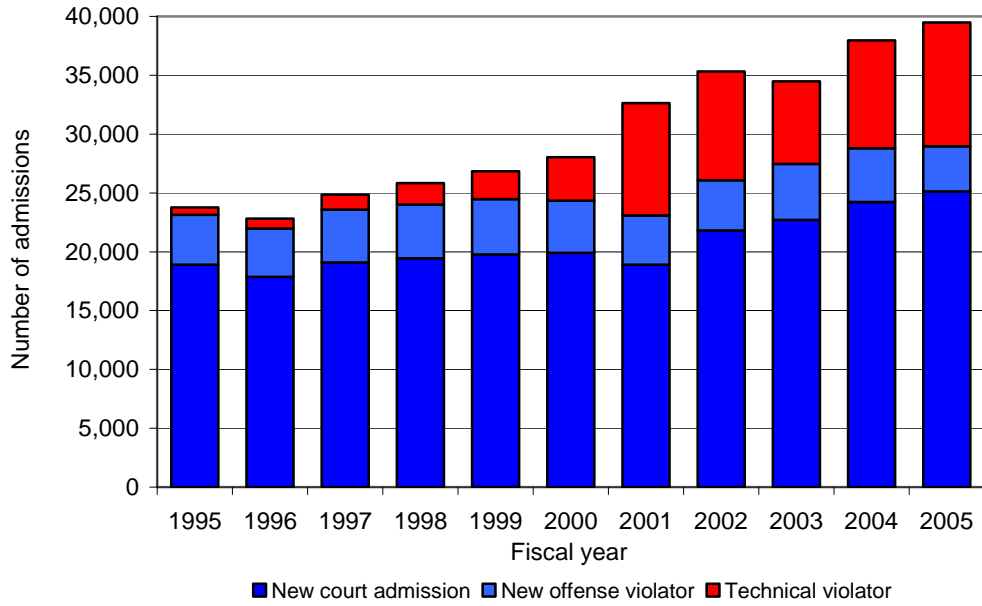
Admissions to IDOC

Admissions to IDOC can be disaggregated into three types—new court admissions, new offense violators, and technical violators.

- An individual who commits a crime and is sentenced to IDOC is considered a new court admission.
- A new offense violator admission occurs when a parolee has violated his or her parole by committing and being convicted of a new offense.
- A technical violation admission occurs when a parolee violates certain conditions of his or her supervised release.

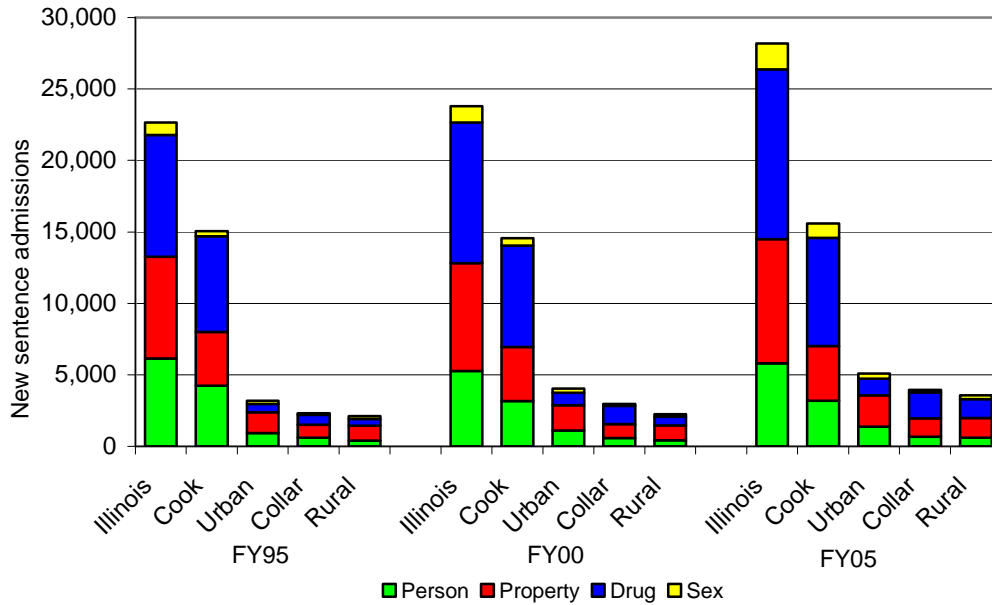
In FY05, about 64 percent of all offender admissions were the result of a new court admission, 10 percent were new offense violators, and 27 percent were technical violators. New court admissions and new offense violators are often combined into a “new offense” category. In FY95 there were 23,753 admissions to IDOC, with fewer than 3 percent of those consisting of technical violators. In FY05, there were 39,477 admissions to IDOC, with nearly 27 percent of all admissions being technical violators. Changes in admission types from FY95 to FY05 statewide are illustrated in *Figure 50*. Changes in admission offense types by region are shown in *Figure 51*.

Figure 50
IDOC admission types, FY95-FY05



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Figure 51
IDOC admission offense types, FY95, FY00, and FY05



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

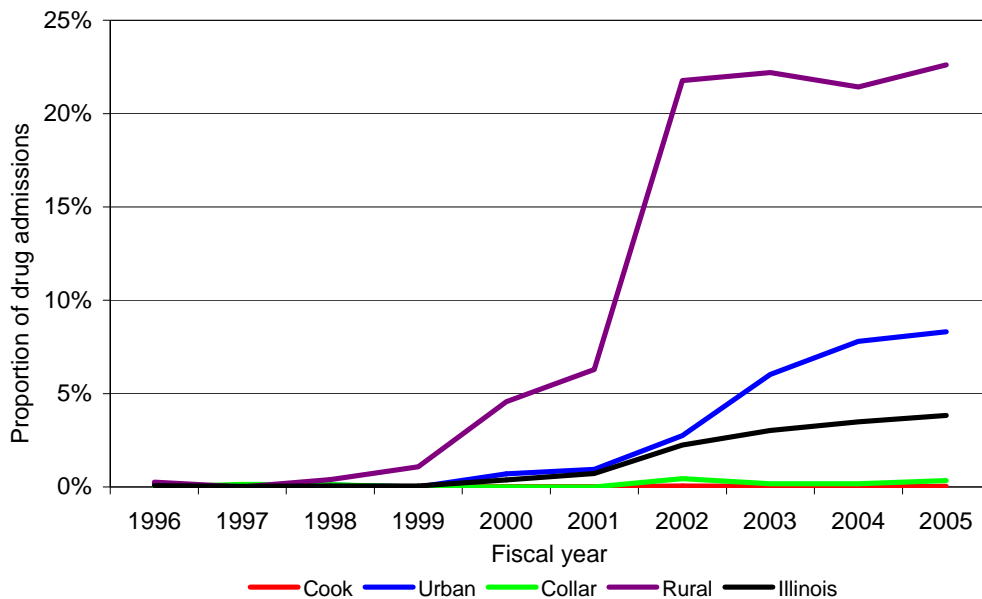
Drug offense admissions

From FY95 to FY05, new drug offense admissions from court to IDOC increased from 8,501 to 11,866 and from 37.1 percent to 41.2 percent of the total new court admissions. Although Cook County accounts for the bulk of drug offender admissions, the increase was attributed to drug admissions from other counties.

The proportion of drug offense admissions from Cook County actually dropped from 78.4 percent to 63.7 percent from FY95 to FY05. The number of new court admissions to IDOC for drug offenses from other counties more than doubled during that time period, with 1,804 admissions increasing to 4,312. At the same time, the increase in Cook County new court admissions for drug offenses was less than 1,000.

Sentences for methamphetamine-related drug offenses rose from six in FY96 to 454 in FY05, an increase from 0.1 percent to 3.8 percent of total new court admissions for a drug offense. Virtually all methamphetamine-related admissions originated outside Cook County. Rural counties in southern Illinois had the highest proportion of meth-related admissions to IDOC in FY05, totaling about 22.6 percent of all drug-related commitments (*Figure 52*).

Figure 52
Methamphetamine admissions
as a proportion of drug admissions, FY96-FY05



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Property offense admissions

From FY95 to FY05, new property offense admissions from court to IDOC increased slightly from 7,124 to 8,696, but decreased as a proportion from 31.1 percent to 30.2 percent of new court admissions. The relative decrease is largely due to the increase in

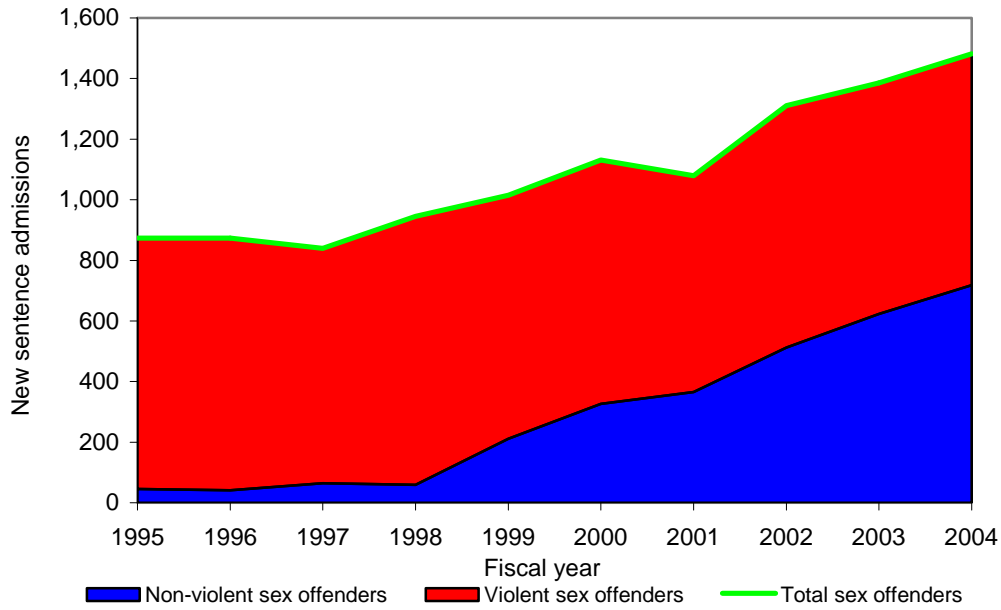
sex offense and drug offense admissions. Cook County property offense admissions dropped from 52.9 percent in FY95 to 44.3 percent in FY05.

Person, violent, and sex offense admissions

Violent offenses consist of person offenses and sex assault offenses. From FY95 to FY04, IDOC experienced a decrease in the number of new court admissions for violent offenses from 6,978 to 6,690 (or from 30.4 percent to 23.3 percent of total new court admissions). Though Cook County continued to contribute the majority of violent offenders to IDOC, the majority was on the decline. In FY04, 56.7 percent of new court admissions for a violent offense were from Cook County, compared to 65.5 percent in FY95. The decrease was also seen in new court admissions for person offenses, dropping from 6,150 in FY95 to 5,807 in FY05. In FY95, 68.8 percent of new court admissions person offenses were from Cook County compared to 54.6 percent in FY05.

Calendar year data from IDOC show that sex offense admissions to IDOC more than doubled from 1995 to 2005. There were 1,819 new court admissions for a sex offense to IDOC in 2005, compared with 873 in 1995. The largest regional increase stemmed from Cook County, which was responsible for 56 percent of all sex offense admissions, up from 41 percent in 1995. The increasing use of incarceration for nonviolent sex offenders is largely the cause of this increase. Fiscal year data through FY04 in *Figure 53* show this trend. In FY95, nonviolent sex offenders made up 5.2 percent of new court admissions for all sex offenses, increasing to 48.4 percent of all sex offense admissions in FY04. The number of new court admissions to IDOC for violent sex offenses decreased from 828 in FY95 to 764 in FY04 (*Figure 53*). However, these nonviolent sex offender admissions can be the result of a previously violent sex offender not complying with sex offender registries and statutes.

Figure 53
IDOC sex offense admission comparison, FY95–FY04

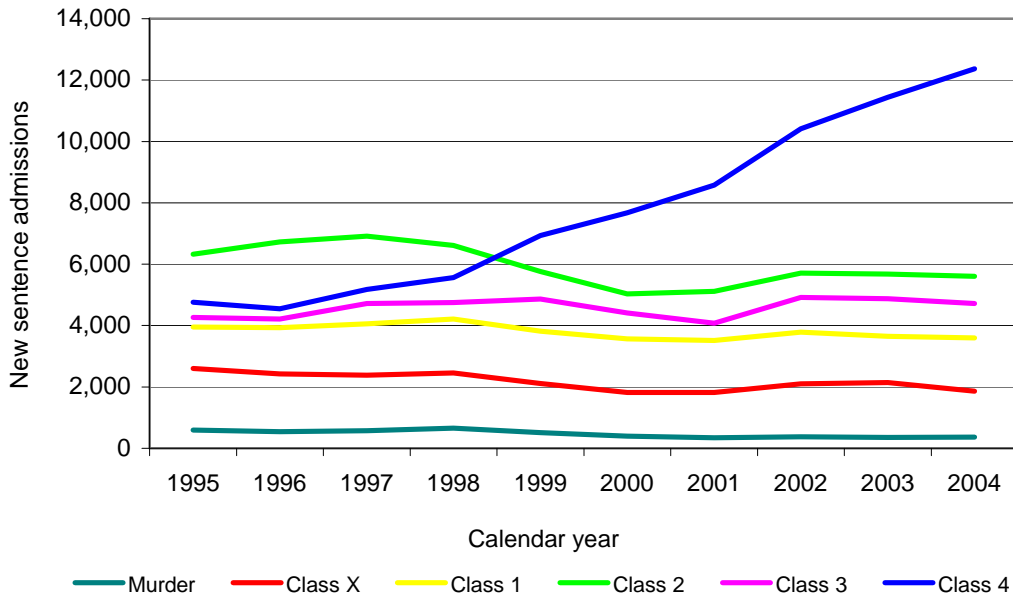


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Admissions by offense class

IDOC inmates, often incarcerated for more than one offense, are classified by the offense mandating the longest time to serve. An offender incarcerated for Class 4 possession of controlled substance and Class X armed robbery would be classified by the Class X armed robbery, the offense requiring the longer sentence. *Figure 54* shows the most current available admissions data disaggregated by offense class. From 1995 to 2004, admissions fell for each offense class with the exception of Class 3 and Class 4 offenses. Class 4 offenses increased substantially, from 4,757 to 12,373. Admissions for Class 4 offenses made up 43.4 percent of all holding offenses in 2004, compared to 21.1 percent in 1995 and 11.8 percent in 1988. About 50 percent of Class 4 offense admissions are for possession of controlled substances.

Figure 54
IDOC admissions by offense class, 1995 to 2004



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

IDOC population and capacity

At the end of 2005, the United States incarcerated 2,320,359 persons. Overall, the prison population growth was approximately 1.9 percent from 2004. In 2005, more than 7 million (3.2 percent) of the United States' adult residents were on parole or incarcerated in either jail or prison. Nearly one of every 136 adult residents was either in jail or prison on December 31, 2005. About two-thirds, or 1,446,269, of the incarcerated population were in state or federal facilities, with the remainder incarcerated in municipal or county jails (747,529 people).

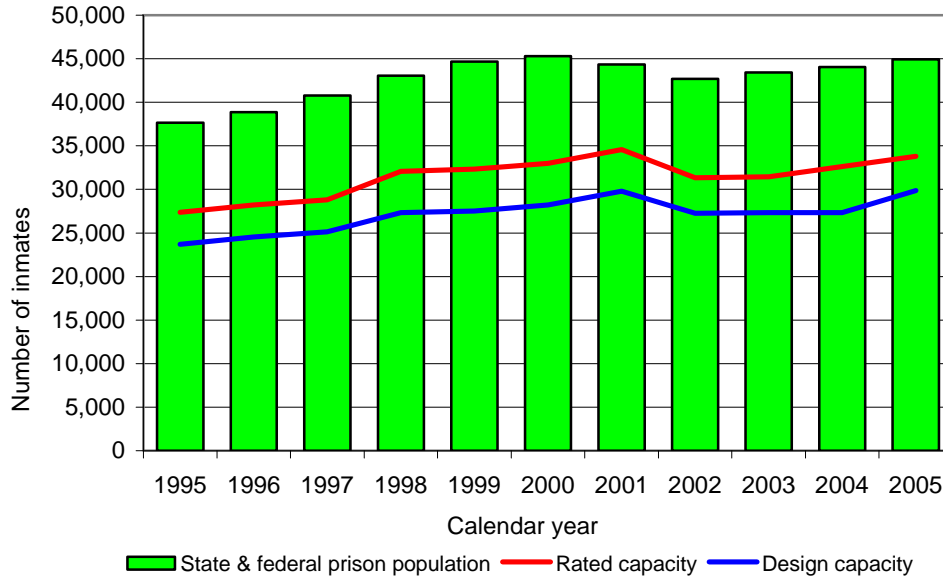
Since the mid-1970s, corrections officials nationwide have been faced prison and jail populations that often exceed the capacity of their facilities. Capacity can be defined in different ways.

- Rated capacity is the number of inmates a facility can incarcerate, as assigned by a rating official to institutions within a given jurisdiction.
- Operational capacity is the number of inmates that can be incarcerated, based on the total staff at the facility and existing programs and services provided.
- Design capacity is the number of inmates the facility's planners or architects originally intended the facility to hold.

Calendar year capacity and inmate population data are available for IDOC in *Figure 55*. On December 31, 2005, IDOC prisons had a total rated and operational capacity of 33,801 and a design capacity of 29,861. Illinois was one of 23 states operating prisons above the larger capacity figure. Illinois has generally operated further above both

capacity figures relative to other states. On June 30, 2005, 44,669 inmates were incarcerated in IDOC institutions.

Figure 55
State prison population and capacity in Illinois, 1995 to 2005



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

State prisoner demographics

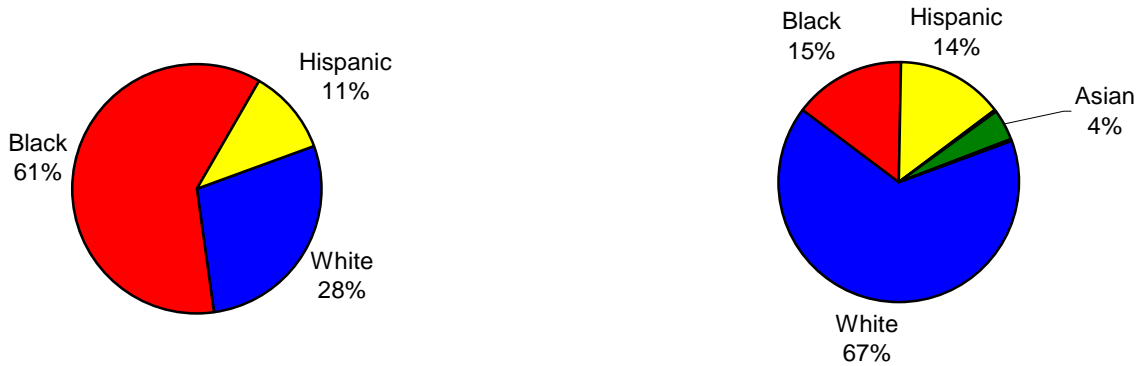
Nationwide, females accounted for about 7 percent of all prisoners at the end of 2005, up from 6.1 percent in FY95. About 6 percent of all IDOC prisoners were female in FY05, up from the 5 percent in FY95. The average age for adults incarcerated at IDOC facilities was 34.4 years old on June 30, 2005. The average age of long-term prisoners trended upward by a few months each year, as the population ages.

In FY05, 28 percent of inmates were white, 60 percent were black, and 11 percent were Hispanic, compared with 24 percent white, 66 percent black, and 10 percent Hispanic in 1995. Trends showed the white proportion increasing and the black proportion decreasing over the last decade. The proportion of inmates who are black has been steady at around 60 percent for the last 20 years. The number of Asian, Native American, and other inmates is relatively minuscule, amounting to around one percent, or less, combined (Figure 56).

Figure 56
Comparison of general and incarcerated population in Illinois

Illinois incarcerated population, FY05

Illinois general population, 2005

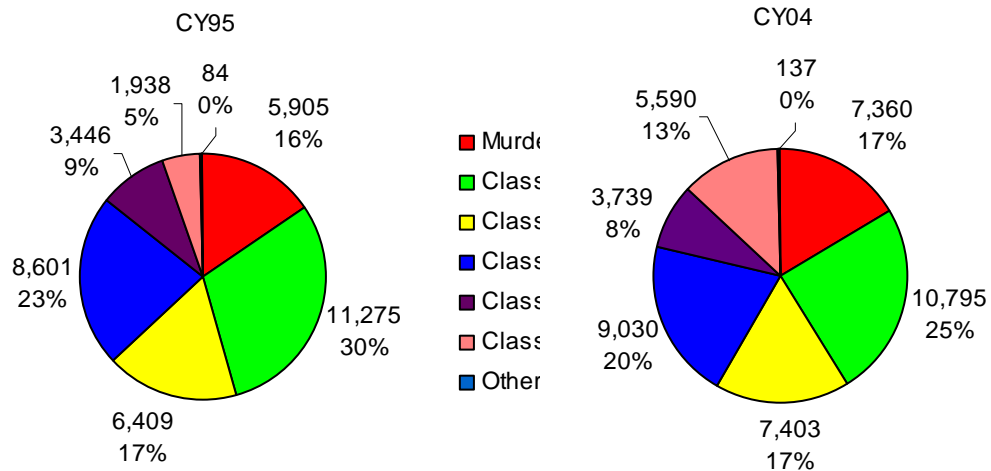


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, United States Census Bureau

IDOC population by offense

From 1995 to 2004, the composition of the IDOC population by offense class remained steady, with two exceptions. Class 4 felony inmates nearly tripled, from 1,938 to 5,590, and more than doubled proportionately to all inmates (5.1 percent to 12.7 percent). A Class X felony inmate population decrease also was seen, from 11,275 to 10,795 inmates, a proportionate drop of 29.9 percent to 24.5 percent. While number of inmates incarcerated for murder increased by 200 to 350 inmates annually between 1995 and 1999, the number has hovered around 7,300 since 2000. *Figure 57* shows the proportion of the population represented by offense class in 1995 and 2004.

Figure 57
IDOC population by offense class, 1995 and 2004



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Incarcerations for a drug offense

Between 1995 and 2004, the IDOC inmate population incarcerated for a drug offense increased from 8,416 to 10,996, or from 22.3 percent to 25 percent. While drug offense admissions are more often made to IDOC, sentences for drug crimes tend to be shorter than property or violent offense sentences. The effect of drug offenders on population size is attributed primarily to the number of admissions.

Incarcerations for a person, sex, and/or violent offense

Between 1995 and 2004, the number of inmates incarcerated for an offense against a person increased from 17,184 to 18,909, but decreased in proportion to all those incarcerated, from 45.6 percent to 42.9 percent of the IDOC population. The trends in population increase for drug and person offenses were similar but differ in their causes (*Figure 58*). While the drug offense population rose due to increasing admissions, the population of offenders incarcerated for crimes against a person increased primarily due to an accumulation of offenders with longer sentences.

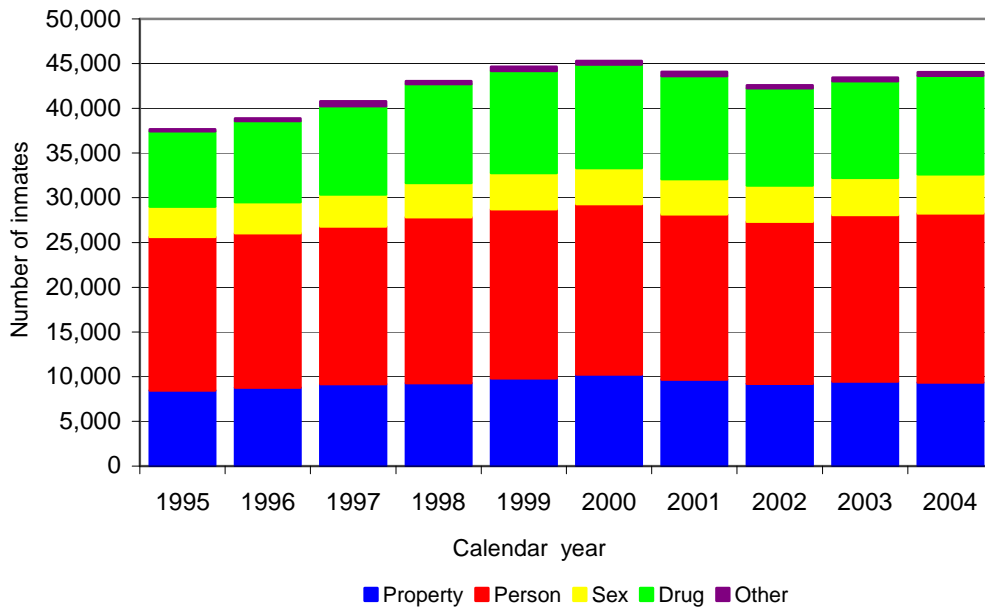
Between 1995 and 2004, the number of inmates incarcerated for a sex offense increased from 3,385 to 4,360, or from 9 percent to 9.9 percent of the IDOC population. The number of non-violent sex offenders increased from 213 to 431 inmates, a small proportion of the sex offender population. Violent offenses, including crimes against a

person and sexual assault, also increased from 20,356 to 22,838 from 1995 to 2004, but decreased from 54.1 percent to 51.8 percent of the IDOC population during that period.

Incarcerations for a property offense

The number of inmates incarcerated for a property offense increased from 20,356 to 22,383 between 1995 and 2004. As a proportion of the IDOC incarcerated population, the figure dropped slightly from 22.4 percent to 21.3 percent. The growth rate in offenders incarcerated for a property offense was much flatter than that of incarcerations for drug offenses and offenses against a person.

Figure 58
IDOC population by offense type, 1995-2004



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Prison release

Determinate sentences have sentence length ranges established by state statute. The earliest release date is predetermined, calculated from the date of admission and based on the sentence length and any good-conduct or earned-time credits inmates may be eligible for. The mandatory supervised release of an inmate has a predetermined supervision period based on the offense class of the crime for which the offender was sentenced to prison. Since February 1, 1978, almost all inmates serving a prison sentence in Illinois received determinate sentencing.

Prisoners sentenced after the adoption of determinate sentencing serve one, two, or three years of mandatory supervised release, depending on their holding offense class. This system replaced traditional parole, which is still used to supervise offenders sentenced prior to February 1978. Mandatory supervised release allows IDOC to manage offenders

released back into their communities. Mandatory supervised release requires that offenders meet certain conditions to remain out of prison for the duration of their original sentence.

Sentence length and prison stays

The sentence length has remained steady for most offenders committed to IDOC over the past 20 years. Inmates sentenced for murder saw prison stays decreasing from a median of 38 years in 1995 to a median of 35 years in 2004. During the same period, sentences for Class 3 felonies decreased by six months. No substantial change was seen in Class X, 1, 2, and 4 sentence lengths.

The median length of sentence increased for murder between 1995 and 2004, from 11 years to 11.7 years. Time served in prison for a Class X felony increased from 2.8 to 3.6 years, while the amount of time served for other felony types did not substantially change (*Table 5*).

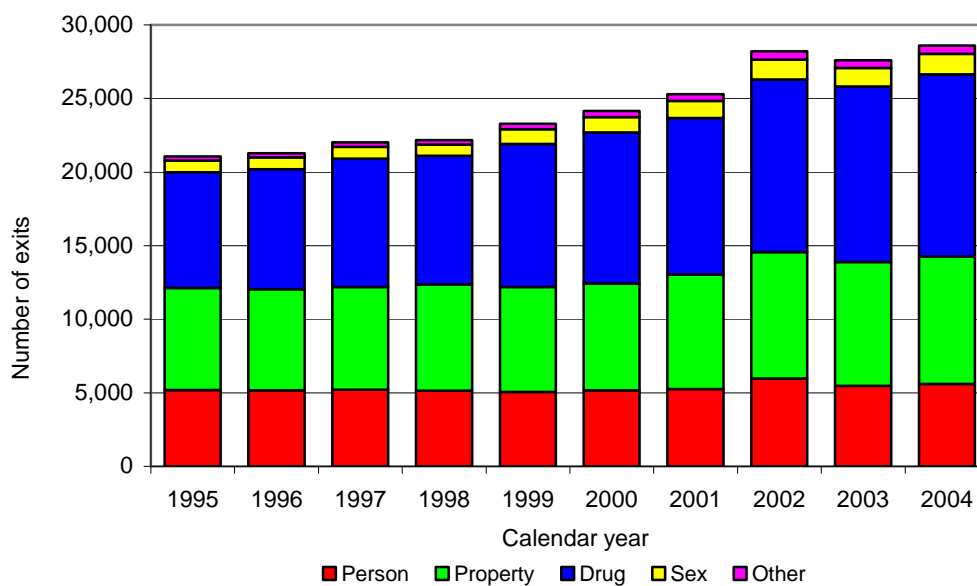
Table 5						
Median sentence imposed and prison stay, 1995-2004						
	<i>Median sentence (years)</i>			<i>Median prison stay (years)</i>		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
Murder	38.0	35.0	35.0	11.0	10.8	11.7
Class X	9.0	9.0	9.0	2.8	3.4	3.6
Class 1	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.2	1.6	1.4
Class 2	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	1.3	1.0
Class 3	3.0	3.0	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Class 4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.2

Releases from IDOC and recidivism

Between 1995 and 2005, the number of inmates exiting prison rose 36 percent, from 21,052 to 28,642, a small increase compared with that of the previous 10 years when the number of exits nearly tripled.

Data disaggregated by offense type and offense class are available from 1995 to 2004 on offenders released from prison. During this time, the number of person and property offenders released increased from 5,196 to 5,595 and 6,928 to 8,674, respectively. Inmates convicted of a drug holding offense recorded the largest number of prison exits, which increased from 7,870 to 12,381. The number of sex offenders released increased from 773 to 1,386. Much of this increase is attributed to the fact that non-violent sex offenders are given shorter sentences. Admissions for non-violent sex offenses increased substantially between 1995 and 2004 (*Figure 59*).

Figure 59
IDOC exits by offense type, 1995-2004

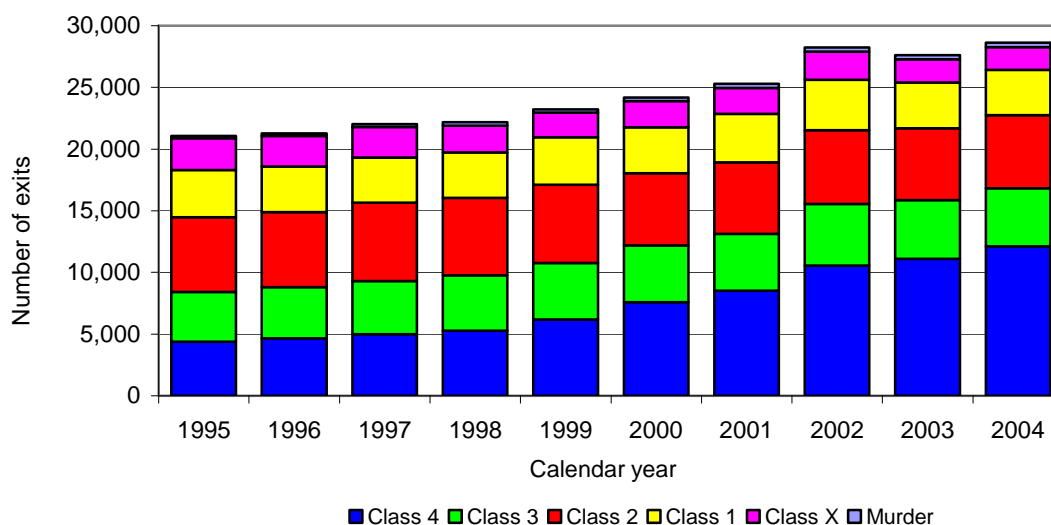


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Data disaggregated by holding offense class indicated the largest proportion of exits was for Class 4 felonies. The proportion of Class 4 felony exits doubled from 20.9 percent to 42.8 percent between 1995 and 2004, or from 4,397 to 12,103 exits. Class 4 felonies involve the shortest sentences and the largest proportion of admissions.

Class 1 exits decreased from 2,566 to 1,851 during the period studied. Total exits for murder have remained steady since the mid-1980s at near 1 percent. The actual number released since 1995 has nearly doubled, however, from 188 to 369 exits. Class X, 1, and 2 exits declined both in total and in proportion of IDOC exits between 1995 and 2004. Class 3 exits increased from 4,016 to 4,729, but as a proportion of all exits, they decreased from 19.1 percent to 16.7 percent (*Figure 60*).

Figure 60
Exits from IDOC by offense class, 1995-2004

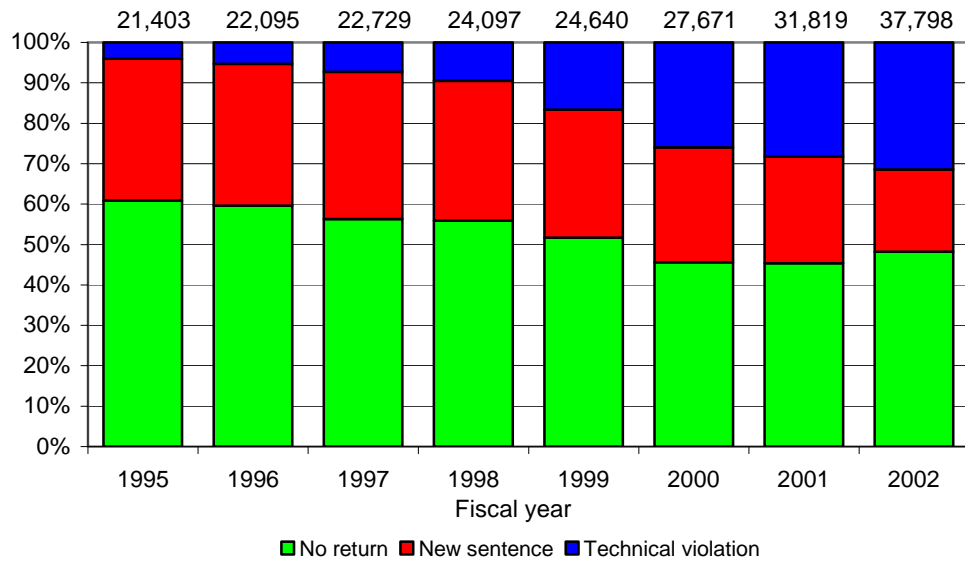


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Recidivism reached a relatively low proportion of inmates released in FY95, with 39.1 percent of inmates re-incarcerated within three years. The proportion reached its highest in FY01 at 54.6 percent, and dropped slightly to 53.4% for FY04 releases. The higher proportions in recent years were largely due to increasing numbers of technical violators who were returned to prison. The proportion re-incarcerated for a new conviction decreased almost every year, but it is possible for a technical violator to have committed a new crime and not be prosecuted, as a return to prison to serve the remainder of the sentence is itself penal. In FY95, 4 percent of inmates who were released from IDOC returned to prison for technical violations, while 31.4 percent of FY02 exits were re-incarcerated for technical violations (*Figure 61*).

The gap between male and female recidivism rates has remained relatively steady from FY95 to FY04. Of inmates exiting IDOC in FY01 (the most current three-year cohort with data available on sex) and returning by FY04, males were re-incarcerated at a rate of 55.3 percent and females were re-incarcerated at a rate of 48.2 percent. For comparison, recidivism rates for inmates released in FY95 indicate 39.5 percent of males and 32.7 percent of females were re-incarcerated within three years.

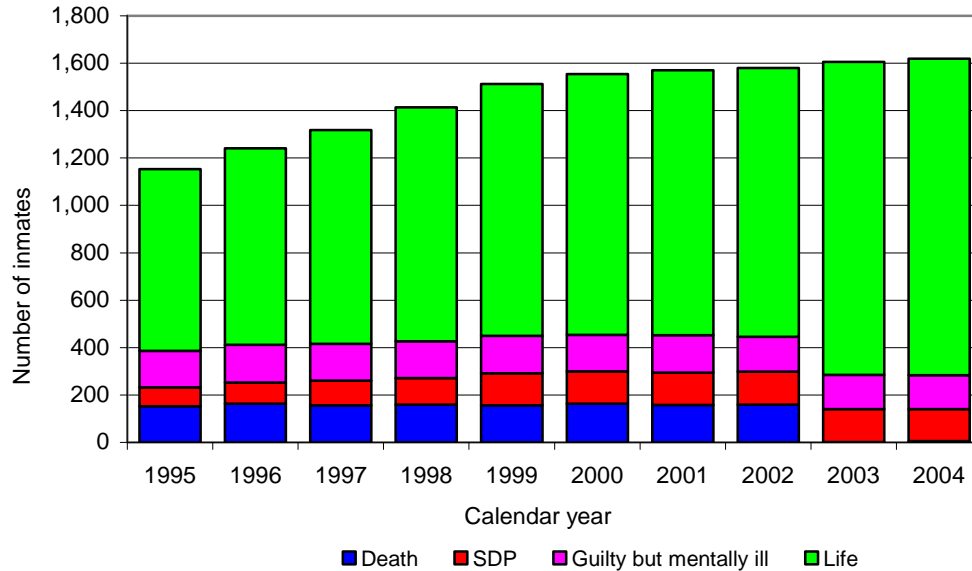
Figure 61
Three year recidivism outcomes, FY95-FY02



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Special IDOC populations

Figure 62
Subpopulations in IDOC, 1995-2004



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

On December 31, 2004, IDOC had in custody 134 inmates classified as sexually dangerous. The number of sexually dangerous inmates increased by less than 10 annually during the period studied.

The number of inmates declared guilty but mentally ill decreased from 154 to 144 between 1995 and 2004.

The number of inmates sentenced to death or life in prison changed substantially in 2003. On January 11, 2003, former Gov. George H. Ryan commuted the sentences of all death row inmates to life in prison, and the moratorium on executions was later extended. Though it is still possible to obtain a death sentence, executions will not take place while the moratorium is in effect. From 1995 to 2002 the number of inmates on death row increased from 153 to 160. The number of inmates with life sentences almost doubled between 1995 and 2004, from 767 to 1,335 (167 inmates were added as a result of the commutation). On April 30, 2007, 11 inmates were on death row in Illinois.

Prison subpopulations exist across the country requiring special needs, including inmates with mental illness, HIV, and geriatric problems.

Prevalence of mental illness in incarcerated populations is difficult to determine due to the lack of biological markers for such disorders. As a result, the prevalence of mental illness in jails and prisons varies substantially in research.ⁱⁱⁱ Prevalence estimates range

from as low as 6.7 percent to 64 percent, depending on which diagnoses are included and the methodology of the research.

HIV tests are administered to all inmates as they undergo IDOC's reception and classification process. State and federal prisons in Illinois housed 474 inmates with HIV at the end of 2005, totaling 1.1 percent of the prison population. Of these inmates 430 were male (1.0 percent of the male prison population) and 50 were female (1.6 percent of the female prison population). Rates of HIV infections among prisoners are several times higher than that of the general public. However, the rate and raw number of prisoners with HIV in Illinois prisons decreased every year after peaking at almost 700 inmates in 1998.⁴

Conclusion

The following conclusions are drawn from the data on adults in correctional facilities.

- Incarcerated populations at the local level (county jail), state level (IDOC prisons), and federal level (federal penitentiaries) have increased in size from FY95 to FY05.
- Increases in bookings, booking rate, and average daily population were seen in county jails, especially in rural counties. Rural counties generally do not have above-capacity jail populations, however, as is the case in Cook and collar county jails.
- The federal prison population increased at 21 times the rate of the United States population increase.
- Admissions to IDOC increased in almost every year from 1995 to 2005, with the technical violation and recidivism rates at all-time highs in latter years.
- Admissions for drug offenses are the most common within IDOC, with more than 40 percent of all new admissions stemming from drug convictions. Methamphetamine-related offenses showed a particularly sharp increase from 1998 to 2002.
- Sex offense admissions more than doubled in the period studied, but violent sex offense admissions actually decreased. As a proportion of all sex offense admissions, nonviolent sex offense admissions increased at a rate of more than nine times between 1995 and 2004.
- The IDOC population increased from 37,658 in 1995 to 44,669 inmates on June 30, 2005, though the prison population size remained about the same from 1999 to mid-2005.
- IDOC facilities were overpopulated at a total of over 10,000 inmates above capacity during the study period.
- Inmates sentenced to IDOC facilities were disproportionately black. About four times as many inmates were black in proportion to the population.
- The commutation of all death sentences to life-in-prison emptied death row in 2003, but inmates can still be sentenced to death. Executions will not be carried out as long as the moratorium is in effect.

Notes

ⁱHobbs, Frank and Nicole Stoops, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Special Reports, Series CENSR-4, Demographic Trends in the 20th Century, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 2002.; U.S. Census Bureau, *U.S. POPClock Projection*, (October 2007). Retrieved October 4, 2007, from U.S. Census Bureau website, <http://www.census.gov/population/www/popclockus.html>.

ⁱⁱ Illinois Department of Corrections. Retrieved September, 2007, from Illinois Department of Corrections website, http://www.idoc.state.il.us/mission_statement.shtml.

ⁱⁱⁱ Erickson, Steven K., John Crilly, J. Steven Lamberti, and Rani A. Desai, “What is the True Prevalence of Severe Mental Illness in Jails and Prisons?” Working paper, Social Science Research Network, assessed May 2007, http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=982986.

⁴ Maruschak, Laura K, *HIV in Prisons, 2005*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 2007, NCJ 218915.

Special issue

Substance abuse treatment in prisons

Substance abuse and criminal behavior have been consistently correlated in research throughout Illinois, and throughout the country. Estimates indicate the majority of inmates in state prisons were regular drug users prior to entering prison. With recidivism and prison populations increasing, governments are focusing more on rehabilitative efforts to treat drug users before they are released back into their communities.

Southwestern Correctional Center and Sheridan Correctional Center have drug treatment programs based on a therapeutic community approach. Originally derived from social learning theory, therapeutic communities are highly structured treatment modes using peer groups to address inmate lifestyle issues across multiple dimensions.^a Drug use and criminal behavior are viewed as disorders of the whole person, indicating a more comprehensive treatment modality is required above standard drug treatment services alone.

The therapeutic community approach is currently considered to be the most effective drug treatment modality for incarcerated individuals. A systematic review of the research indicates that inmates who participate in therapeutic communities are less likely to recidivate post-release than those that have not participated in drug treatment programs. Boot camps, narcotic maintenance programs, and other drug treatment programs that are less extensive also have shown to be less effective than therapeutic communities.^b

Southwestern Correctional Center implements a therapeutic community program in the prison, while the entire Sheridan Correctional Center was re-opened in 2004 as a fully-dedicated therapeutic community-oriented facility, with additional emphasis on aftercare planning for released inmates. The emergence of methamphetamine as a serious drug issue prompted the initiation of methamphetamine treatment units at Sheridan and Southwestern correctional facilities in 2006.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Loyola University, and IDOC have been involved in a process and impact evaluation of Sheridan since its inception. Preliminary results of the evaluation showed reduced recidivism in re-arrests and re-incarceration as well as higher employment outcomes post-release.

^a Nielsen, Arnie L., and Frank R. Scarpitti, "Changing the Behavior of Substance Abusers: Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Communities." *Journal of Drug Issues*, .27 (2) (1997): 279-298.

^b Mitchel, Ojmarrh, David B. Wilson, and Doris L. MacKenzie, "The Effectiveness of Incarceration-Based Treatment on Criminal Behavior." Campbell Collaboration, 2006. Assessed October 2007 at <http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/doc-pdf/Incarceration-BasedDrugTxSept06final.pdf>.