



State of Illinois

Illinois DOC's Incentive-based Corrections Model

SPAC Council Meeting
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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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Agenda

1. Overview of Incentive-based Corrections
2. Modernizing IDOC's Classification Tool and Policy
3. Adding Clearer Purpose to Transfers
4. The Role of a Risk and Needs Assessment and Case Planning
5. ORAS Progress in IDOC
6. Individualized Case Planning
7. Incentivizing Positive Behaviors with Sentence Credits
8. Reentry Planning



1. Overview of IDOC's Incentive-based Correctional Model

- IDOC is actively working to develop and adopt a more seamless and coherent system of incentives and opportunities.
- This system will emphasize the reinforcement of positive behavior and rehabilitation over punishment and a reliance on holding offenses. It's built on clear and attainable rewards for positive behavior as well as easily understood sanctions for misbehavior.
- This incentive-based corrections model is built on six pillars:
 1. Updates to security classification;
 2. Implementation of statewide risk and needs assessment tool;
 3. Individualized case planning;
 4. Expansion and streamlining of earned discretionary sentence credit (EDSC);
 5. Creation of re-entry pathways; and
 6. Right sizing of community supervision.



2. Comprehensive Overhaul of Security Classification

No more “time and crime” classification

- The Department has moved to establish and maintain a classification level system that classifies individuals primarily according to their behavior and commitment to rehabilitation while rather than their crime of conviction and sentence length.
- IDOC’s aims improve initial classification at intake to better match people to appropriate parent institutions based on needs, program identification, and other factors.
- Every year, each individual in custody will be reclassified, allowing everyone the opportunity to reduce their security level, and potentially gain more privileges and greater access to programs.
- Those individuals who participate in programs and generally avoid disciplinary infractions will now be able to drive their own reduction in security level.



3. Using Facility Transfers More Effectively

IDOC is implementing a new transfer process to allow for the incarcerated population to request transfers under certain circumstances, including additional educational opportunities, work opportunities, or to place the incarcerated individual closer to their home area to allow for more frequent visitation from loved ones. In addition, the new process will allow for the appeal of a transfer denial, an act that was previously prohibited.



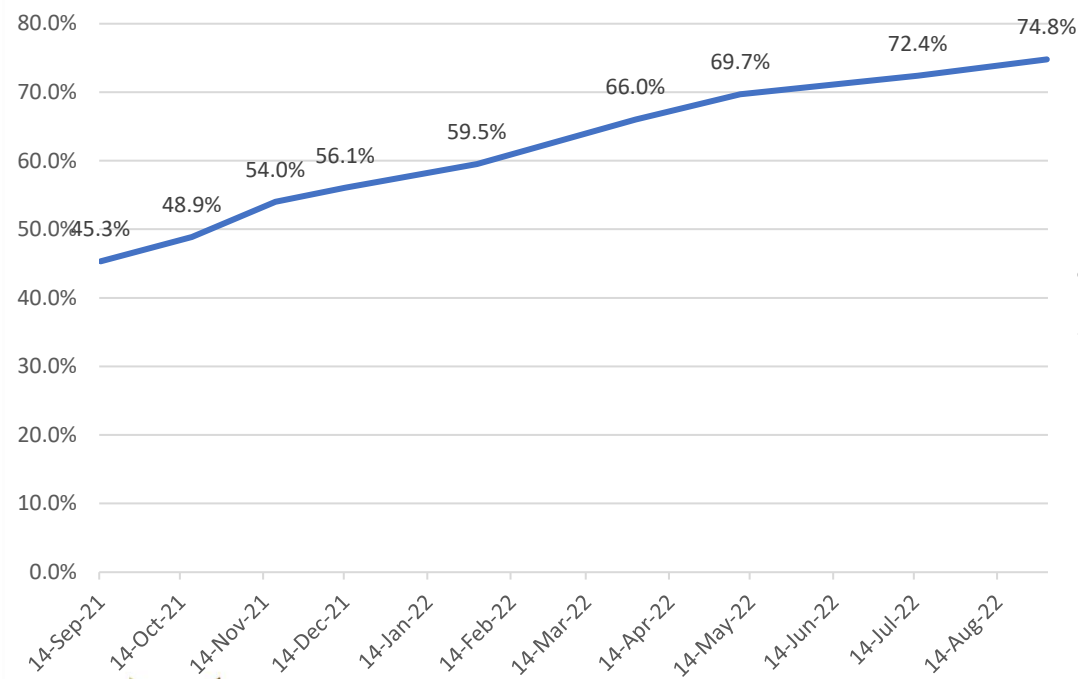
4. Risk and Needs Assessment and Individualized Case Planning

- IDOC has implemented a new risk and needs assessment system in early 2020.
- Based on well- established evidence, these assessments will help IDOC to better understand how to allocate resources to the incarcerated population.
- This assessment system will assist individuals in IDOC’s custody to understand the services that will most help them to avoid recidivating.
- This tool assigns people a risk to recidivate or “risk score,” allowing IDOC to focus specialized programming resources on those higher risk individuals and helping lower risk individuals work to reduce their sentence length.

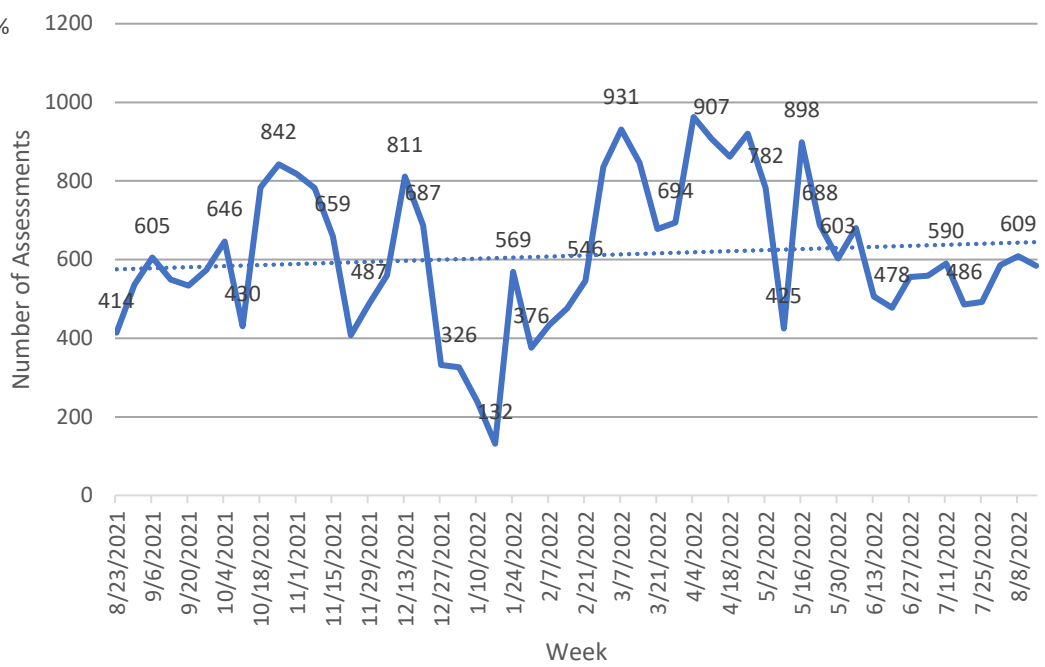


5. ORAS Progress in IDOC

Share of IDOC Population Assessed Under ORAS

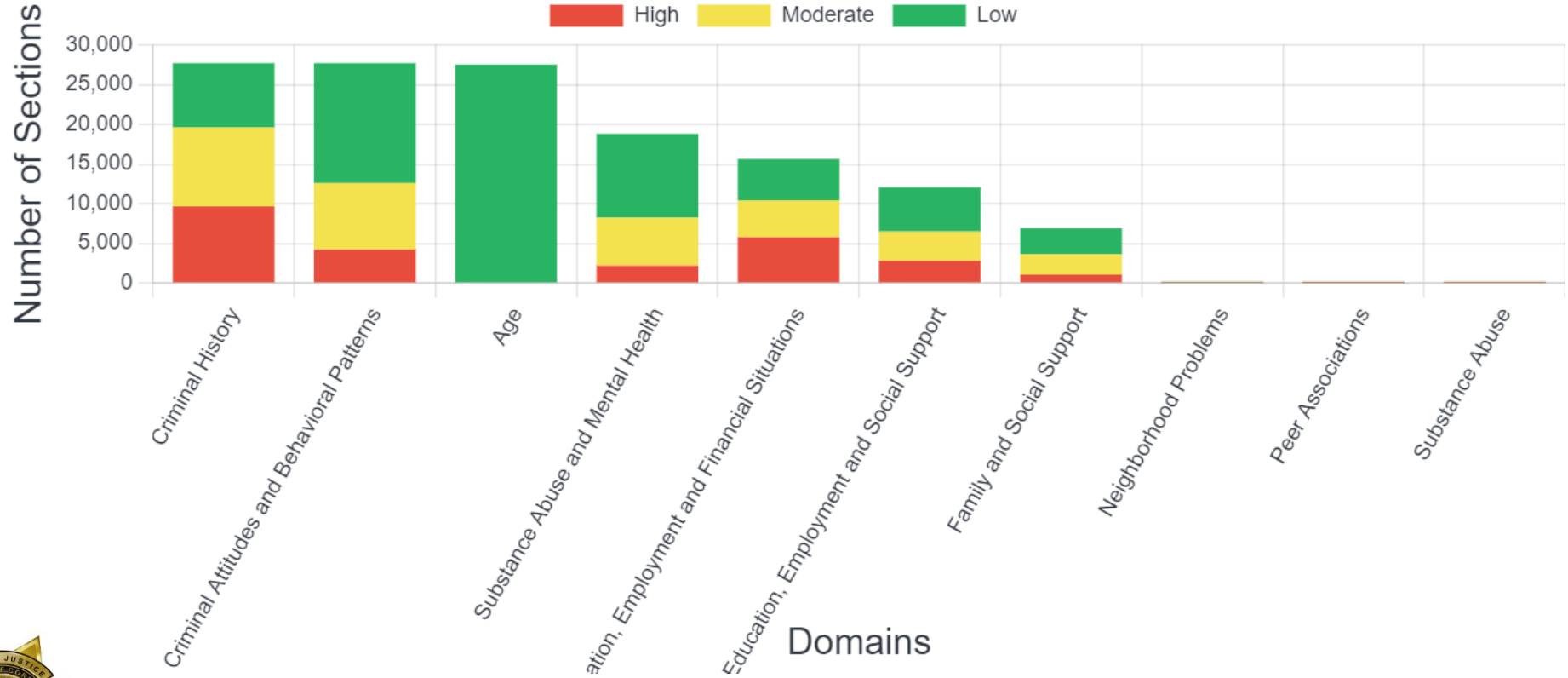


Completed Risk Assessment Totals by Week



5. ORAS Progress in IDOC

Section Domain Totals



6. Individualized Case Planning

- Another function of IDOC's risk and needs assessment is to identify individual needs and to facilitate the development of a case plan that will help individuals in IDOC's custody to quickly and effectively address those needs.
- These individualized plans will identify gaps and deficiencies and plot a course on how to address them across five domains: criminal attitudes and behavioral patterns, employment, education, social supports, and family.
- Moving forward, especially for individuals identified as high or moderate risk, the individualized case plan will become the guide for programming and effective rehabilitation.
- People will be assigned to programs and prioritized based, in part, on their individualized case plans.



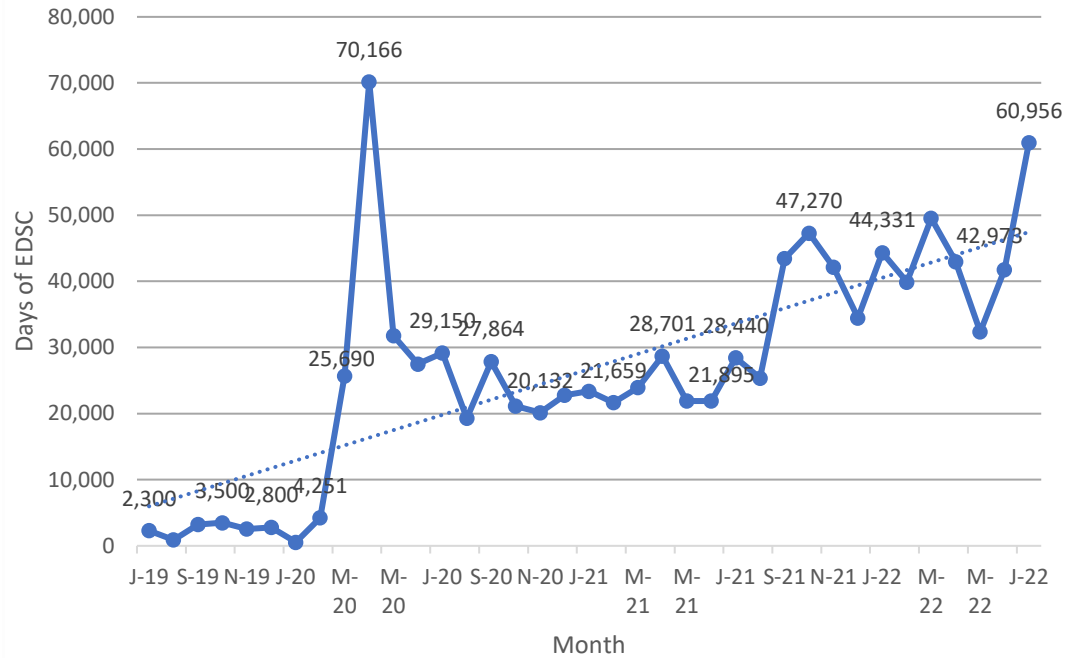
7. Incentivizing Good Behavior with Sentence Credits

- IDOC has expanded the availability of EDSC awards. All those who are eligible under statute have an opportunity to earn EDSC based on: of positive behavior, commitment to rehabilitation, and compliance with an individualized case plan, all at the Director's discretion
- The Department also relies on the risk assessment and individualized case plans to make award determinations. Individuals who have demonstrated good behavior and who are deemed low risk to recidivate, receive 180 or 365 (depending on sentence length) days of presumptive sentence credit may be awarded. Those deemed moderate or high risk are able to earn EDSC every quarter based on compliance with individualized case plans.
- Individuals incarcerated on a forcible felony will require an additional review and approval from the Chief of Programs. Individuals incarcerated serving a 100% or 85% truth-in-sentencing sentence, on a parole violation, committing a serious disciplinary infraction in the previous year, or with an active order of protection will not be eligible per statute.

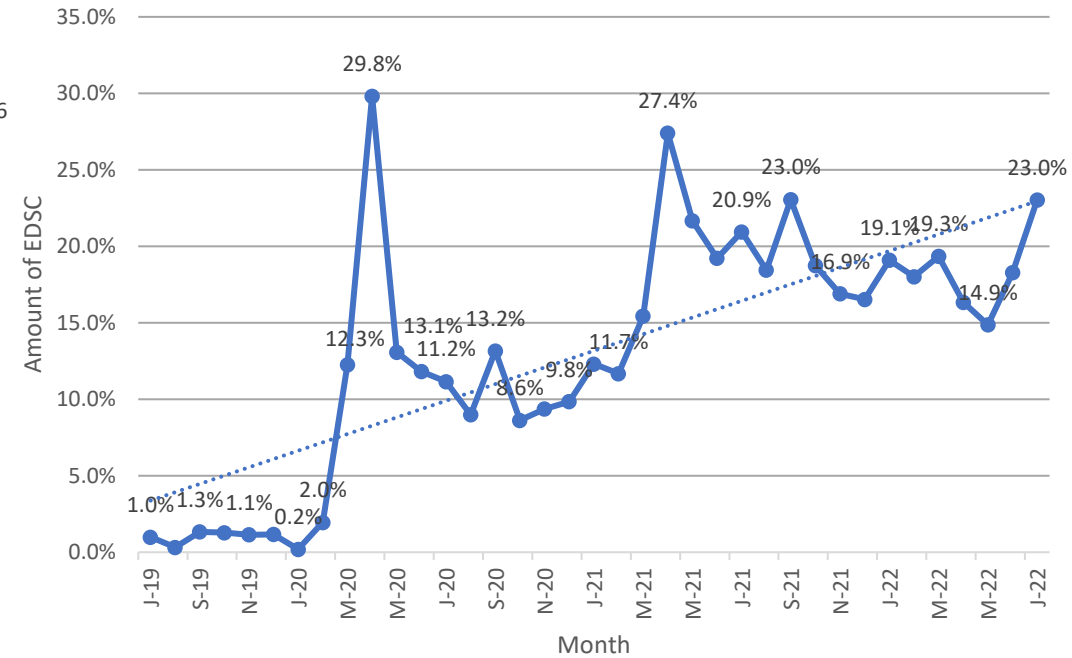


7. Incentivizing Good Behavior with Sentence Credits

Total Days of EDSC Awarded to Exits per Month



Share of Exits per Month Exiting with EDSC



8. Expanded Reentry Planning and Reentry Pathways

- In addition to individualized case plans, IDOC has sought to expand re-entry opportunities. Specifically, IDOC has established a Re-entry Unit to focus on improved preparation and support for returning citizens.
- IDOC is also working to establish more mission-driven facilities to meet the specific needs of its population. For those facilities serving the general population, a wide array of programs will remain available for education, job skills, mental health, and cognitive behavioral therapy, among others.



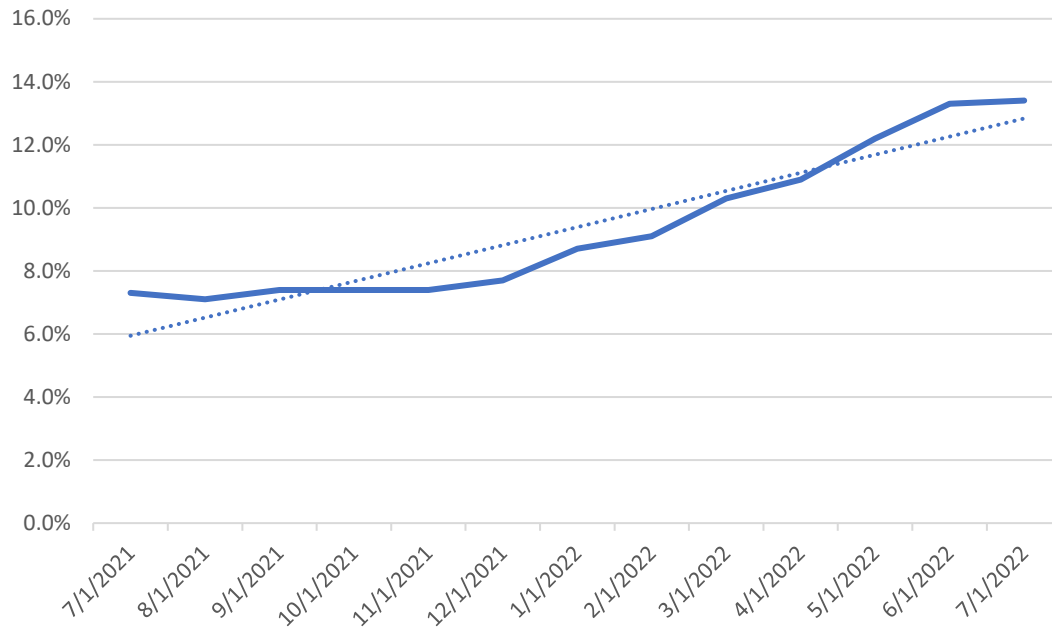
9. Right-sizing Community Supervision

- Most individuals leaving IDOC facilities are required to serve a mandatory supervised release term.
- IDOC has made changes to how it administers MSR terms by adopting a risk assessment tool instead of relying on holding offenses.
- As a result, individuals who are deemed a low or moderate risk to recidivate will be placed on lower levels of supervision and, assuming they complete the orders set by the Prisoner Review Board (PRB) and comply with their MSR conditions, may be able to earn an early discharge from MSR.



9. Right-sizing Community Supervision

Share of Community Supervision Population on Lowest Level of Supervision



Total IDOC Community Supervision Population by Month

