

TEN-YEAR MASTER PLAN  
FOR A  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
PROGRAM  
FOR  
THE INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

OCTOBER, 1973

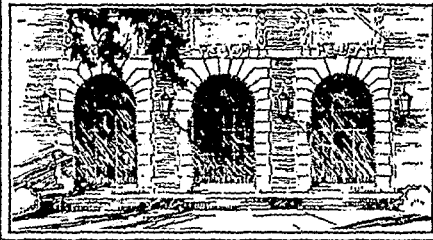
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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

Mr. Robert P. Heyne, Commissioner  
Indiana Department of Correction  
804 State Office Building  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Dear Mr. Heyne:

We have completed our activities in connection with the development of a ten-year master plan for a community based correction program. The completed plan accompanies this letter.

The preparation of this plan has been a joint effort by our staff and the Department of Correction. Statistical information provided by the Department was gathered and analyzed by our staff, in accordance with guidelines and assumptions approved by the Department. We then compiled programming and budgetary information furnished by individual experts within the Department, and submitted a preliminary discussion draft for the Department's review and approval. The completed plan presented herewith is the result of that review and approval.

PRESENTATION FORMAT

The plan is organized into five major sections:

- I. Introduction - an overview of the concepts and terminology used, and a brief history of the development of community based correction.
- II. Programs - an outline of the programs planned for implementation. Included for each program are descriptions of

PRESENTATION FORMAT (CONTINUED)

program objectives, scope, justification, urgency, goals, implementation approach, implementation steps, and source of funds.

- III. Organization - a proposed organization to accomplish the implementation and operation of the plan.
- IV. Budget - a summary of projected operating and capital expenditures involved with the plan and the process by which they were developed.
- V. Projections - a description of the rationale and methodology used to develop projections, and tables summarizing the results of the projection process. This section also includes a discussion of some possible effects of the community based correction system on other phases of the Department of Correction.

SALIENT POINTS OF THE PLAN

Community based correction means many things to many people. The programs envisioned by this plan offer alternatives to traditional institutionalization for adjudicated offenders including the following specific programs:

- Community based work release wherein the offender can demonstrate an ability to adjust to community living and prepare himself to assume a productive role in the community upon release from custody.
- Community based pre-release providing vocational and

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Mr. Robert P. Heyne, Commissioner

SALIENT POINTS OF THE PLAN (CONTINUED)

supportive counseling in a minimum-security and group living environment.

- Parole reintegration that serves as an alternative to incarceration for parolees who are in technical violation of their parole and who require more supervision and counseling to make an adjustment to community living.
- Residential treatment which provides control and treatment but more freedom than institutionalization. The program provides work release, educational release, vocational training, supportive counseling, and group counseling using available community resources.
- Drug and alcoholism therapy which provides special programming emphasizing therapy and individual counseling for adjudicated offenders with a history of drug or alcohol addiction. This program will be integrated into those listed above.

Justification of the community based correction program must rely on other factors besides per capita cost, as some programs would be more expensive than institutionalization on this criterion alone. The organization to administer the community based correction system will mesh smoothly with the existing Department organization.

During the ten-year period covered by the plan, community based correction centers would process about 33,000 individuals, with operating expenditures of almost \$103,000,000 and capital expenditures of almost \$16,000,000.



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OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Community based correction as outlined in this plan appears to offer valuable benefits at reasonable costs. This plan will require a significant commitment on the Department's part, and must have the cooperation of several other agencies to be fully and successfully implemented. Progress should be monitored during the planning period, and the projections presented here should be reviewed and updated periodically to provide a revised yardstick against which to measure the success of the implementation effort.

We have appreciated this opportunity to be of service to the Department of Correction, and would be pleased to discuss any additional assistance the Department may require.

Very truly yours,

*Ernst & Ernst*

Indianapolis, Indiana  
October 31, 1973

TEN-YEAR MASTER PLAN  
FOR A  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
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## SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

Community based correction is an approach to offender custody and treatment which has been interpreted in many different ways by different states, communities and correctional experts. Harlow aptly describes the confusion about the meaning of the term "community based correction".

"Community treatment is a term used to describe such a wide variety of efforts at every stage of the correctional process that it has lost all descriptive usefulness except as a code-word with connotations of 'advanced correctional thinking' and implied value judgments against the 'locking up' and isolation of offenders. Although the practice of handling offenders outside the institution is not especially new, the development of 'community treatment' as a powerful catch-word appears to be fairly recent. As the term has become popularized, and as the phrase is increasingly associated with avant-garde thinking in corrections, the concept has been stretched to include a widening variety of treatment efforts, some of which are 'community-based' only in that they are less isolated and confining than the traditional prison."<sup>1</sup>

Various questions need to be answered to clarify terminology and to place into perspective the Department of Correction's Community Based Correction (CBC) plan. Such questions include:

- What are the main features of community based correction that distinguish it from other approaches to offender treatment and custody?
- What has been Indiana's experience with community based correction?
- What are the principal reasons for the Department of Correction to embark upon a community based correction program?

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<sup>1</sup>Harlow, Eleanor, "Intensive Intervention: An Alternative to Institutionalization", Crime and Delinquency Literature, Volume 2, Number 1, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, February 1970, p 3.

## Overview of Community Based Correction Concept

As used in this report, the term "community based correction" (CBC) refers to an alternative available to the Department of Correction for treating and maintaining custody of a certain group of adjudicated offenders, within or close to their home community. These are adjudicated offenders who require more supervision than provided by existing probation or parole services but who do not require total institutional confinement. Thus, the Department of Correction's proposed community based correction program does not include the following types of offenders:

- Persons awaiting trial.
- Court or other agency referrals of non-adjudicated cases.
- Probationers and parolees who can function effectively and safely under usual probation and parole practices.
- Persons committing "serious offenses" against persons or property, serving second or more felony convictions, with significant mental health or physical impairments, or with a history of escape from institutions or police officers.  
(Exhibit 1 gives more information on the types of offenders to be excluded from community based correction programs.)
- Persons under the correctional or detention authority of an agency other than the Indiana Department of Correction.

Community based correction is not limited to a particular age or sex group but encompasses juveniles and adults, as well as male and female offenders. If the criteria in Exhibit 1 were applied to historical and current populations, conceivably about 50% of the inmates now housed in the Department of Correction's institutions could be eligible for placement in community based correction

programs.

As an alternative to total institutional confinement and probation, community based correction has several distinctive characteristics. Community based correction, as envisioned in the Department of Correction's planning, provides for a comprehensive approach, within various geographic areas, to offender needs, administered as a "package" rather than in a fragmented manner.

Specific treatment and custody programs which will be administered within community based correction fall into two broad categories. The first category consists of programs intended to smooth the transition from institutional confinement to community living, and includes:

- Community based work release wherein the offender can demonstrate an ability to adjust to community living and prepare himself to assume a productive role in the community upon release from custody.
- Community based pre-release providing vocational and supportive counseling in a minimum-security and group living environment.
- Parole reintegration that serves as an alternative to incarceration for parolees who are in technical violation of their parole and who require more supervision and counseling to make an adjustment to community living.

The second category consists of programs that provide an alternative to institutionalization for offenders who require more supervision than provided by probation, and includes:

- Residential treatment which provides control and treatment but more freedom than institutionalization. The program provides work release, educational release,

vocational training, supportive counseling, and group counseling using available community resources.

- Drug and alcoholism therapy which provides special programming emphasizing therapy and individual counseling for adjudicated offenders with a history of drug or alcohol addiction.

A second attribute of community based correction is the emphasis on maintaining and fostering community and family ties. Indeed, the concept of community based correction depends on the viewpoint that maintenance of community and family ties has an important therapeutic value to many offenders. The community orientation is achieved through such means as:

- Blending institutional and non-institutional approaches to correction, for example, work and educational release programs that permit an offender to leave a correctional center during the day.
- Providing specific treatment programs responsive to community and regional characteristics.
- Locating the correctional program in or in close proximity to the offender's home community.
- Maintaining close liaison with and involvement of criminal justice officials, community leaders, and organizations which can help ease the offender's transition back into the community.

A third characteristic is the organizational and administrative arrangements for community based correction. The Department of Correction's plan calls for regional centers with the eventual delegation of a considerable amount

of treatment and custodial decision-making responsibility and authority to the centers' management. Post-trial classification and evaluation diagnosis could be conducted eventually at each center rather than centrally.<sup>2</sup> The centers are envisioned to provide the types of treatment and custody programs discussed above.

#### Indiana's Experience with Community Based Correction

In one sense, community based correction is not a new approach to offender custody and treatment in Indiana. On a limited basis, both the Indiana Department of Correction and local communities are engaged in various treatment and custody programs that are community based in orientation.

At the state level, the Department of Correction, under the work release statute passed by the Indiana General Assembly in 1967, has undertaken a program placing selected offenders in community work settings after a portion of their sentence has been completed. According to the Annual Report 1971-1972, Division of Work Release, Department of Correction, 600 inmates from adult correctional institutions participated in the work release programs during 1972, in eight centers located throughout the state. Several of the centers are within state institutions, while the others are in a community setting. Table 1 shows the experience with work release during 1972.

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<sup>2</sup>As other sections of this report point out, the experimental nature of community based correction suggests the need for more central administrative control of the program in its early years.

TABLE 1

Fiscal Year 1972 Work Release Activity

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Total on Work Release at beginning of year		156
Total approved for Work Release during year		<u>441</u>
		597
Removals from Program:		
Paroled	154	
Discharged	89	
Misconduct	86	
Escape	37	
Other	15	
Total Removals		<u>381</u>
Total on work release at end of year		<u>216</u>
Total program participants since beginning of program		<u>1,164</u>

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Source: Indiana Comprehensive Criminal Justice Plan, 1973

In addition to work release, the Department of Correction conducts educational and vocational training release programs for selected offenders in connection with the Indianapolis Work Release Center. This program started in 1972 and has had about 20 participants who take vocational training courses at Indiana Vocational Technical College. This program is available for adult males and also offers furlough privileges. The Department has also instituted a foster home program for a selected number of juvenile offenders. Under the foster home program, offenders are placed into private homes to provide them with a family



and home life. In addition, the department maintains minimum-security camps such as Chain-O-Lakes. This type of minimum-security camp does not fully conform to this plan's definition of community based correction, because the importance of maintaining and fostering the offender's community ties is not sufficiently stressed.

At the local level, there are several significant examples of community based correction. Treatment centers for adjudicated juvenile offenders are under way in Lake, St. Joseph, LaPorte, and Vigo counties. While varying to some degree in their method of operation, these centers maintain community based custody and treatment programs for juvenile offenders. The centers are supported by local and public funds supplemented with Safe Streets Act grants. The centers are for children who otherwise would be institutionalized and provide a near normal home experience, and normal school experience, an opportunity to develop sound work habits and skills in an acceptable employment situation, and a forum for individual problem solving and group discussions.

Several counties, such as Elkhart and Monroe, have instituted work release programs for misdemeanants. Other counties have foster home and group home programs under way for adjudicated juvenile offenders.

### Experience with Community Correction in Other States<sup>3</sup>

Several states have moved toward developing alternatives to institutionalization. A search by National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) disclosed a number of types of programs.

- Probation Programs
- State Subsidy Programs

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<sup>3</sup>NCCD literature search - details are available in the DOC

- Intensive Intervention Programs
- Community Treatment Programs
- Group Homes for Delinquents
- Probation Offenders Rehabilitation Training
- Community Correction Centers
- Education Release Programs
- Camp Programs

Reasons for Undertaking Community Correction

Most authorities will agree that there is a group of offenders for whom neither institutional confinement nor probation are appropriate methods for custody and treatment. An alternative has been provided, through Indiana Senate Bill No. 686, to deal with this group of offenders by providing:

- More comprehensive and responsive offender treatment programs which offer reasonable opportunity for reintegration into the community.
- Custodial and supervisory control consistent with the offender's needs.
- Therapeutic value for the offender by maintaining community and family ties.
- Diversion from the hardening and dehumanizing experience of total confinement.
- Closer liaison between the correctional process and community resources such as public schools, social services, drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, vocational centers, etc.

- An opportunity to reduce the high costs of institutional confinement.

The Department of Correction's community based correction plan is experimental. There is no assurance that community based correction will be more effective than institutional confinement or probation in preparing those offenders eligible for the community based correction program to re-enter their communities. However, the experiences to date in Indiana indicate that community based correction offers as safe and effective an alternative as institutional confinement or probation. Certain community based correction programs, such as work release, will probably be less expensive per inmate than total confinement. However, some community based correction programs involving intensive individual therapy and counseling could be at least as expensive as institutional confinement. Thus, the argument for experimenting with community based correction has to be made on the basis that this approach to custody and treatment probably offers a better chance of reintegrating first time offenders, who have not committed "serious crimes", than does probation or institutional confinement.

EXHIBIT 1

EXCLUSIONS FROM COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION PROGRAMS

Indefinite Exclusions

Offenders who have:

Psychotic disorders  
Mental capacity of 70 or below  
Serious physical or health problems

Exclusion for at least five years

Offenders who were convicted of:

Homicide - first and second degree  
Kidnapping

Exclusion for at least one year

Offenders who were convicted of:

Sex offenses  
Armed robbery  
Assault and battery with intent to kill

Exclusion for at least six months

Offenders who were convicted of:

Arson  
First degree or house burglary  
A crime against another person - except failure to  
provide (non-support)

Offenders serving their second or more felony conviction

Offenders who have a history of drug addiction

## SECTION II - COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION PROGRAMS

The Department is planning community based correction programs aimed at moving offenders from current large state institutions into local centers near the offender's home community. This plan considers offenders now under the custody of the Department for treatment and rehabilitation.

The Department staff held a series of meetings and selected three pre-release programs designed to better prepare the offender for a productive community life. These programs include work release, educational release, and release preparation for offenders within three to six weeks of discharge.

Closely related is a program to work with parole violators rather than returning them to the institution. Certain first offenders and offenders who would not pose a serious threat to the community are scheduled for residential treatment programs. The Department plans to cooperate with community committees in developing local resources for special programming, including alcohol and drug treatment.

This section will discuss each program in detail and will consider eligibility, location, operation, staffing, financing, and other important program elements. Following the program detail, ways of integrating program facilities, management, and staffing will be presented.

These pre-release programs, while not new to Indiana's correctional staff, will be conducted in new environments and will be more closely evaluated.

Residential treatment centers as planned will be a new experience for the Department. Community support will be needed before activities begin in the various communities of the State.

## Work Release - Study Release (W-S) Program

### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Work release in Indiana was authorized by Chapter 261, Acts of 1967. In 1971, the legislature added educational and vocational release to the work release statute. W-S is generally described as correctional treatment midway between probation and incarceration. This program under Indiana law allows the State institutions to place an offender into a work or educational program after part of his sentence has been served. The program is designed to provide:<sup>4</sup>

- A smoother transition from the State institution to community living.
- A carefully controlled environment during the offender's adjustment period prior to parole or release.
- A chance to re-establish ties at the community level on the job, with the family, and with local governmental and social institutions.

### PROGRAM SCOPE

The 1967 legislation (under certain offender conditions) granted the Department authority to place any inmate of the state prison system on work release. The 1971 legislature added education release to the administration of the W-S plan. While past efforts have been encouraging, improvements will be required to accomplish a program that functions routinely within the total correction system. The following improvements are needed to bring the system up to desired standards:

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<sup>4</sup>Guidelines for Planning, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

- Formalize selection criteria so that facilities, personnel, and program requirements can be projected for future planning (more specific than current selection requirements).
- Develop uniform facility requirements.
- Determine staffing patterns consistent with the program objectives.
- Revise rules and regulations to meet program objectives.
- Obtain formal approval of plans to reduce conflicts between managers, program personnel, and releasees.
- Inmates now being placed in W-S centers near the parent institutions will instead be housed in centers near or in their home community.

The Department has established guidelines for selection of W-S program participants. Under these guidelines, eligibility is stressed, and inmates are encouraged to make application for W-S. The lengthy approval process and the present limited availability of W-S facilities and staff tend to slow down the flow of eligible participants. Considerable lead time is needed and often not enough time remains after approval to allow for participation.

It is estimated that current annual eligible inmates by institution would be as follows:

TABLE 2

Estimated Number of Inmates Eligible for W-S in 1974\*

Institution	Releases		% of Releases Eligible	% of Total Eligible
	Total	Eligible		
Prison	473	175	37.0	9.95
Reformatory	859	318	37.0	18.08
Farm	3,343	1,170	35.0	66.52
Women's Prison	<u>272</u>	<u>96</u>	35.3	<u>5.45</u>
Totals	<u>4,947</u>	<u>1,759</u>		<u>100.00%</u>

\*See Section V for eligible inmates for the ten-year period.

The current W-S program has the capacity to house 241 releasees at the following centers:

TABLE 3

Current Work Release Capacity and 1972 Participation

Center	Capacity	1972 Participation
CWRC (Closed)	<u>26</u>	84
Indianapolis DOC	100	273
South Bend	25	46
Summit Farm	65	102
Officer's Quarters Reformatory	10	17
Women's Prison	15	31
Chain-O-Lakes	20	29
Medaryville	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>
Totals	<u>241</u>	<u>597</u>



Given the current average length of stay of three to six months, about 700 releasees could be housed in the existing centers during a year. But the current location of centers fails to provide for programs in many areas of the State. Current facilities lack adequate living quarters, recreation facilities, counseling space, counselors, kitchen facilities, and other similar facility and program needs.

The number of eligible offenders shown in Table 2 comes from the various communities of the State. The following table shows the distribution of eligible offenders by Region.

TABLE 4  
W-S Eligibility by Region  
Fiscal Year 1974

Region	Eligible Offenders
I	348
II	94
III	116
IV	164
V	568
VI	177
VII	181
VIII	<u>111</u>
Total	<u>1,759</u>

Comparing this to the location of existing facilities, certain changes would be required to provide work opportunities for releasees near their home communities.

While adequate facilities and staff are major problems, no comparison is being made in this section between existing conditions and recommended facilities and staff. But the required resources section of this program will cover staff and facility recommendations.

#### PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

The following advantages are suggested:<sup>5</sup>

- W-S combines the best features of residential treatment and probation.
- The program enables the client to maintain a job or to work on a new job, permitting continued financial support of his family without resort to welfare.
- For clients returning to the community from prison, work release provides a transition from institutionalization to community living.
- Work develops a positive self-concept and permits the individual adult to perform the role of breadwinner, thus meeting an important expectation of our society.
- W-S enhances employability while reducing idleness.
- Part of the income earned can be used to make restitution or pay off debts.
- Program costs are reduced since clients contribute to room and board.
- Education and vocational training helps prepare the client for better opportunities in society.

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<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

The Department's Community Services 1970-71 Annual Report provides a comprehensive view of the Indiana W-S program. Since this report quantifies the operations of the existing program, the financial rewards of the program are not repeated here as additional justification.

URGENCY FOR THE PROGRAM

The Department's W-S program in fiscal year 1972 accommodated about 600 inmates. The relocation of centers so that offenders can secure jobs and receive training and education in their home communities and can begin to re-establish associations with their family is relatively urgent.

TEN YEAR GOAL

The following schedule shows the phasing of the W-S centers.

Description		Multi-year Goal Schedule										Completed Goal	
Location	Region	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	System Goal
Gary, South Bend	I	20%		30%	55%		80%			100%			Phase up facilities and participants per schedule page 26.
Ft. Wayne	II			25%		50%	75%	100%					
Lafayette, Kokomo	III					25%		50%		75%		100%	
Anderson, Muncie	IV					25%		50%		75%		100%	
Indianapolis	V	35%		50%	60%		75%		85%	100%			
Bloomington, Terre Haute	VI					25%		50%		75%		100%	
New Albany, Jeffersonville	VII				25%		50%		75%		100%		
Evansville	VIII					25%		50%		75%		100%	

## SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

Existing W-S centers will be evaluated and those scheduled to continue will be upgraded to meet the plan requirements. Centers that are scheduled to be phased out will phase out in accordance with the phase in schedule of new centers planned.

## PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

1. Formalize selection criteria and procedures.
2. Formalize center operation plan:
  - In-take
  - Administration
  - Living
  - Counseling
  - Visiting
  - Dining and food preparation
  - Recreation
  - Drug and Alcohol programs.
3. Formalize treatment program.
4. Finalize location and facility requirements.
5. Bring staff requirements up to standard for existing centers.
6. Develop program evaluation and research component.
7. Establish advisory groups at each center location.
8. Open new centers in accordance with the following schedule.

TABLE 5

## W-S Center Location and Phasing

<u>Center Location</u>		
City	Region	Opening Date
Gary, South Bend	I	1975 Existing
Fort Wayne	II	1975
Lafayette	III	1977
Muncie	IV	1977
Indianapolis	V	Existing
Terre Haute	VI	1977
New Albany	VII	1976
Evansville	VIII	1977

See Community Residential Treatment Center Program (page 31) for resident participation in center operation.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

State Appropriations

LEAA Funds

Private Funds

Client Earnings

Pre-release Program

## PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

This program will serve those offenders who either were not eligible for W-S programs or for some reason did not avail themselves of work or study release. Offenders in other community programs will be involved in activities

aimed at re-entry to community living. But this program is especially geared to:

- Provide offenders nearing the end of their sentence with professional guidance
- Provide orientation to community living
- Establish ties with family and employer.

#### PROGRAM SCOPE

The Department has developed pre-release programs at the State Reformatory to help inmates in returning to their home community.

These programs are currently being run at the state institution by Excell in Indiana. This procedure has the disadvantage of lack of community contact. And the releasee must wait until he has reached his home before completing the reintegration process either by himself or through a parole agent.

Currently there are about sixty offenders each month participating in the Reformatory program.

It is estimated that about 2,000 offenders per year leaving state institutions, who are not otherwise eligible nor have participated in other community programs, would be eligible for pre-release programs. The following table shows the number that could benefit from such a program in 1974.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>See Section V, Statistical Projections, for the ten-year planned participation.

TABLE 6

## Pre-release Program

Number of Eligible Participants in 1974

Region	Number Eligible
I	348
II	94
III	116
IV	164
V	568
VI	177
VII	181
VIII	<u>111</u>
Total	<u><u>1,759</u></u>

Pre-release programming will require special staff for the orientation sessions. The length of stay (4 to 6 weeks) in the center suggests more intense service coordination than the W-S clients.

## PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

The main purpose for this program stated in the objective section above recognizes the need for guidance and assistance in bridging the gap between the institution and the community. Early failure often results when the offender is suddenly released into his home community without adequate guidance. The following benefits should occur:

- Early failure rate should decrease
- Offenders should be better prepared for re-entry
- Community medical care can be arranged
- Other community resources and services can be brought to the offender's aid

#### URGENCY OF THE PROBLEM

Correction officials have recognized the need for pre-release programming for some time. Considering the short stay before release, the effort and facility requirement to implement this program would be minimal compared to the longer-term community based facilities. The degree of difficulty and nature of services needed would suggest an extreme urgency to begin programming in this area. The nearness to time of release reduces the community reaction. And results could be assessed in a relatively short period of time.

#### TEN YEAR GOAL

The time phasing for this program is the same as the W-S program goal (see page 24).

#### SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

Offenders (prior to release either on parole or discharge) will be processed through this program. Almost all releasees not diverted to W-S during their term will be eligible for this program.

The program is designed to help the releasee by providing or coordinating the following services:

- Orientation counseling
- Job placement and guidance
- Social activities including religious counseling



- Health care including medical and dental exams
- Planned family visits and other family activities
- Short term special education needs such as:
  - how to get a job
  - how to fill out applications
  - parole rules and regulations
  - family relationships
  - family budgeting
  - education guidance

Special staff would be necessary for part of this program. Other center staff would be utilized to meet resident needs that are the same for both programs, i.e., employment counseling, community activities director, volunteer director and other counseling staff. Since the facilities planned are to be connected with the W-S program, security measures will not be more stringent. But a period of orientation will be required before clients will be allowed to leave the center.

One important feature of this program will require cooperation with the parole board so that this program can include all those offenders being granted parole. Since the stay has been suggested from four to six weeks, earlier release could be arranged for those meeting all the necessary requirements of the program for release.

#### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

1. Since most offenders should receive the benefits of the program, determine prior to release those offenders who would not be eligible, and placement procedure.
2. Determine special staffing requirements.

3. Using the existing program as a base, expand to include additional services planned at the community center.
4. Determine additional or special facility requirements in the center.
5. Begin to process releasees through the center as facilities are available.
6. Develop program evaluation and research component.

Since this program is designed to utilize existing center space, the community involvement will be developed in conjunction with the center rather than as a separate effort.

Residents that cause special discipline problems will be returned to the institution.

#### SOURCE OF FUNDS

- State Appropriations
- LEAA Funds
- Private Funds
- Client Earnings

#### Community Residential Treatment Center Program

#### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Except for a limited number of alternatives available to some judges for juvenile offenders, local correctional facilities are not currently available as alternatives to prison, institutionalization, or probation. This program is designed to provide:

- An intermediate community and correctional approach to fit between customary probation for minor offenders and

institutionalization for more serious offenders.<sup>7</sup>

- Access to community resources and activities.
- Continuing ties with the family and employer.
- Emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation.

#### PROGRAM SCOPE

Authority was granted the Department of Correction to establish community correction centers by the 1971 legislature (Section 1. 1c 1971 11-1 Ch.5). This legislation provided for a broad range of facilities and services from custody while awaiting court disposition through short term custody and pre-release treatment. While the Department has carried out programs under the work release statute, the 1971 community correction statute has not been implemented. It is expected that this program will be the first step toward a wide range of community based correction activities aimed at carrying out the intent of the 1971 legislation.

Except for possible space in existing work release centers, facilities are non-existent: center locations have not been determined, and only one community in the State has been organized to work with local input.<sup>8</sup>

Based on criteria developed by the Department, the following offenders would be eligible for treatment in the community center.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Guidelines to Planning

<sup>8</sup>Ft. Wayne CBC planning

<sup>9</sup>Section V, Statistical Projections

TABLE 7  
CBC Eligibility for 1974

Region	Eligible Offenders	
	Adult	Juvenile
I	414	265
II	103	47
III	136	60
IV	197	54
V	680	176
VI	209	43
VII	234	65
VIII	<u>129</u>	<u>37</u>
Totals	<u>2,102</u>	<u>747</u>

Considerable time will be required to develop community centers. In the interim, State institutions must continue to function in their existing capacity until centers can be phased in over the State.<sup>10</sup>

The Department's experience has traditionally been in operating State Correction institutions. This would indicate a need for a period of learning new concepts, developing new treatment programs, and selecting staff for community services agencies.

Another problem that must be considered and dealt with is that as offenders are channeled into community treatment, State institution populations will be reduced.<sup>11</sup> Programming and facility changes must be planned so that

<sup>10</sup>See Table 8 for phasing timetable

<sup>11</sup>See Section V, Statistical Projections

phasing down of institutional operations coincides with community correction programming.

#### PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

The following advantages are suggested:<sup>12</sup>

- Widens correctional capabilities
- Reduction in commitments to state facilities
- Offender remains in contact with the community
- Reduces state expenditures for institutionalization.

#### URGENCY FOR THE PROGRAM

Two years have passed since the enabling legislation made local correctional centers possible. While efforts have been made in Region II to start community based correction planning, this program will provide the additional programs to meet the total correctional needs at the local level. Pre-adjudication detention and local alternatives to institutionalization do not now provide all the needed programming in the community.

#### TEN YEAR GOAL

The following schedule shows the phasing of the community residential centers.

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<sup>12</sup>Guidelines to Planning

TABLE 8

Phasing of Residential Treatment Centers

Description		Multi-year Goal Schedule											Completed Goal
<u>Location</u>		73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	System Goal
<u>Major Cities</u>	<u>Region</u>												Phase up facilities and participants per schedule on pages 8, 89
Gary, South Bend	I			10% 50%	35%	100%	60%		85%	100%			Adults Juveniles
Ft. Wayne	II			25% 50%	100%	50%	75%	100%					Adults Juveniles
Lafayette, Kokomo	III					25%	50%	100%	75%			100%	Adults Juveniles
Anderson, Muncie	IV					25%	50%	100%		75%		100%	Adults Juveniles
Indianapolis	V			10% 25%	35% 50%	50%	60%	100%		85%	100%		Adults Juveniles
Bloomington, Terre Haute	VI					25%	50%	100%			75%	100%	Adults Juveniles
New Albany, Jeffersonville	VII				25%		50%	50%		75%	100%		Adults Juveniles
Evansville	VIII					25%	50%	50%	100%		75%	100%	Adults Juveniles

## SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

### Adults (Male and Female)

Offenders committed to the Department will be screened through the diagnostic center to determine their eligibility for referral to the CBC.

The program revolves around four key elements.<sup>13</sup>

- Peer group influence
- Group interaction and group processing
- Community involvement
- Family involvement

An important feature of this program will require the formation of a volunteer program to carry out the peer group part of the programming. Regularly scheduled group meetings are planned. During these meetings, group members discuss their own problems and those of community living.

Perhaps the main feature of this CBC program is that the program makes use of the full range of community resources, such as schools, jobs, religious services, vocational education and rehabilitation, mental health, etc. Also a working member will contribute to his room and board, facilitating his own rehabilitation.

Offenders who wish to leave the program will be returned to the Department for placement into an appropriate State institution. Offenders who are unable to make a satisfactory adjustment will also be returned to the Department. Offenders satisfactorily completing the program will be recommended for parole, discharge, or other appropriate release alternative.

The facilities will be minimum security to allow for varying degrees

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<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

of freedom depending upon the progress the offender is making. This program is designed to include pre-release programming for the reintegration program.

#### Juveniles (Boys and Girls)

Program concepts for juveniles do not differ significantly from the approach described for adults. But there are differences in program emphasis and services planned for juveniles.

- Provision for academic education
- Provision for behavior modification and special therapeutic programs
- Provision for vocational education
- Provision for programming cooperation with schools for special problem children

#### ADDITIONAL CENTER REQUIREMENTS

A secure or detention section may be necessary to provide short-term detention for offenders awaiting diagnosis or other disposition, or as temporary holding quarters for those "acting-out" in the center.

Diagnostic and screening services are currently planned to be provided by the existing State central facilities. As further plans are revised and additional community based correction programs are developed, the expected change would be to move these services into the community, where these services can be provided to the courts for sentencing decisions rather than after commitment to the Department. Further, there are mental health services available in most communities that could be used as an additional source of diagnostic assistance.

Mechanisms for resident participation in rule-making, disciplinary



decisions, and general facility management will be developed. And the program plans to provide employment opportunities to ex-offenders, women, and minority group members.

#### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

This section lists the various steps required to start a center. Additional information is needed before the details of each step can be listed. Many factors must be considered relating to the community and what resources can be made available. After the community has been organized, steps can be taken to complete the community center planning.

The following steps are suggested:

1. Establish community advisory groups at each center location.
2. Formalize center operation plan for:
  - Intake
  - Administration
  - Living
  - Counseling
  - Visiting
  - Recreation
  - Volunteer program
  - Medical
  - Education
  - Detention
  - Transportation
  - Reintegration program
  - Drug and Alcohol program

3. Formalize selection procedure and criteria.
4. Formalize treatment program.
5. Determine staff requirements.
6. Select location.
7. Define facility requirements.
8. Develop program evaluation and research component.
9. Open centers in accordance with the following schedule.

TABLE 9

Residential Treatment Center Location and Phasing

City	<u>Center Location</u>		<u>Opening Date</u>	
	Region	Adult	Juvenile	
Gary	I	1975	1975	
Fort Wayne	II	1975	1975	
Lafayette	III	1977	1978	
Muncie	IV	1977	1978	
Indianapolis	V	1975	1976	
Terre Haute	VI	1977	1978	
New Albany	VII	1976	1978	
Evansville	VIII	1977	1978	

The implementation plan must take into account the phasing and eligibility schedule. Also, consideration must be given to community differences that will affect the center location(s), resources planning, program planning, and size of the center(s). Community involvement must begin during the planning stage so that decisions are not made unilaterally by the State

staff. The success of the program as well as the cost will depend on how well the community can be organized to provide assistance.

#### SOURCE OF FUNDS

- State appropriations
- LEAA Funds
- Private Funds
- Client Earnings

#### The Community Reintegration Center Program

#### PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The aim of this program is to bridge the gap between the revocation of parole necessitated by the unsatisfactory behavior of the offender in the community and the conventional alternative - - return to the institution. This program is designed to:

- Provide supportive services to the parole violator.
- Provide professional guidance to help cushion the strains of early release.
- Provide specialized treatment for drug and alcohol-related problems resulting in the violation.
- Prepare the offender for an early return to parole after a short period of treatment or other assistance.

#### PROGRAM SCOPE

Parole violators pose a special problem for correctional staff. The normal procedure results in the parolee's parole being revoked. He is then returned to the institution to begin serving the remainder of his sentence. In

1972, 160 adult parolees technically violated their parole and were returned to the institution. The following types of violations account for the major parolee returns:

1. Technical parole violation.
2. Parole violation in lieu of prosecution.
3. Commitment on new offense.

Currently there are no formal programs as alternatives to returning the parolee to the institution. But parole officers through informal handling are using the following alternatives:

- Family group counseling
- Secure another job
- Change living assignment
- Intensify supervision
- Refer to social agency
- Group counseling

The following table shows the potential number of technical violations for 1974. See Statistical Section V for the ten-year forecast of violators.

TABLE 10

## 1974 Projected Technical Parole Violations

Institution	Number of Violators
Indiana State Prison	68
Indiana State Reformatory	153
Indiana Women's Prison	8
Indiana Boys' School	407
Indiana Girls' School	<u>90</u>
	Total <u>726</u>

Except for possible use of work release centers (which is not recommended), there are no existing facilities for operating this program.

Statutory authority may be required before this program can be implemented. Since the question has been raised, appropriate steps should be taken to get an opinion about the legality of the plan and/or enabling legislation if required. Further, the Parole Board must be involved in the program planning so that their cooperation can be counted on during the implementation stage.

## PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

The following justification is suggested by the Superintendent of the Columbus, Ohio Community Re-integration Center:

- Reduce criminal backsliding by parolees and break the cycle of prison - to parole - to prison.
- Help through counseling to gradually adjust to the outside community.

- Less costly than return to the institution.
- Utilize community resources in the reintegration process.

The Correctional Master Plan for the State of Hawaii<sup>14</sup> suggests:

- The primary effect is an immediate reduction in the number of individuals for whom parole is revoked.
- It bridges the gap between revocation of parole and the alternatives available to parole staff.
- It utilizes residential treatment programs that are already in existence with the objective of providing supportive services.

#### URGENCY FOR THE PROGRAM

This program is an important link in the community based treatment concept that treats the offender in the community rather than in State institutions. Since this program is designed to utilize the residential treatment center, the treatment center program should receive priority in time phasing. But the necessary authority for this plan and treatment methodology should be developed so that offenders can be accepted into the program when the centers are ready for occupancy.

#### TEN YEAR GOAL

The following schedule shows the phasing of the reintegration center program.

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<sup>14</sup>National Clearing House for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Description		Multi-year Goal Schedule											Completed Goal
<u>Location</u>		73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	System Goal*
<u>Major Cities</u>	<u>Region</u>												*Phase up facilities and participants per schedule on pages 92, 93 Adults Juveniles
Gary, South Bend	I				50%	35%		50%				100%	Adults Juveniles
Ft. Wayne	II				50%	100%		50%		75%	100%		Adults Juveniles
Lafayette, Kokomo	III								50%		75%	100%	Adults Juveniles
Anderson, Muncie	IV						25%		50%		75%	100%	Adults Juveniles
Indianapolis	V					35%		50%				100%	Adults Juveniles
Bloomington, Terre Haute	VI						25%		50%		75%	100%	Adults Juveniles
New Albany, Jeffersonville	VII					25%			50%	75%		100%	Adults Juveniles
Evansville	VIII						25%		50%		75%	100%	Adults Juveniles

## SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

Parolees declared parole violators who meet the criteria established for eligibility will be screened by their parole officers so the parolee's consent for community treatment can be gained. The violator will continue to be under parole supervision during his stay in the center (up to three months). This is expected to be accomplished through assignment of parole officers to the reintegration center.

The program will utilize all the services of the residential treatment center and the community resources available to the center. Except for more intensive parole supervision being maintained after release from the center, and special intake orientation, these offenders will not be separated from other center residents.

This program is planned to service both adult and juvenile offenders.

## PLAN IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

1. Research statutory authority and gain administrative authority from the three Parole authorities. (Adult - Juvenile - Women). Prepare legislation if necessary.
2. Formalize eligibility criteria.
3. Formalize intake procedure.
4. Formalize orientation procedure.
5. Operation plan not required since the residential treatment plan will be used. (See reference to Reintegration Program - Page 38).
6. Determine special staff requirements.
7. Develop Parole authority procedure for supervision and program approval.



8. Develop program evaluation and research component.
9. Start program at residential centers in accordance with the following schedule.

TABLE 11

Re-integration Center Location and Phasing

Program Location		Starting Date	
<u>City</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Juveniles</u>
Gary, South Bend	I	1977	1976
Fort Wayne	II	1978	1976
Lafayette	III	1980	1979
Muncie	IV	1978	1979
Indianapolis	V	1977	1977
Terre Haute	VI	1978	1979
New Albany	VII	1977	1979
Evansville	VIII	1978	1979

SOURCE OF FUNDS

- State Appropriations
- LEAA Funds
- Private Funds
- Client Earnings

SECTION III - ORGANIZATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

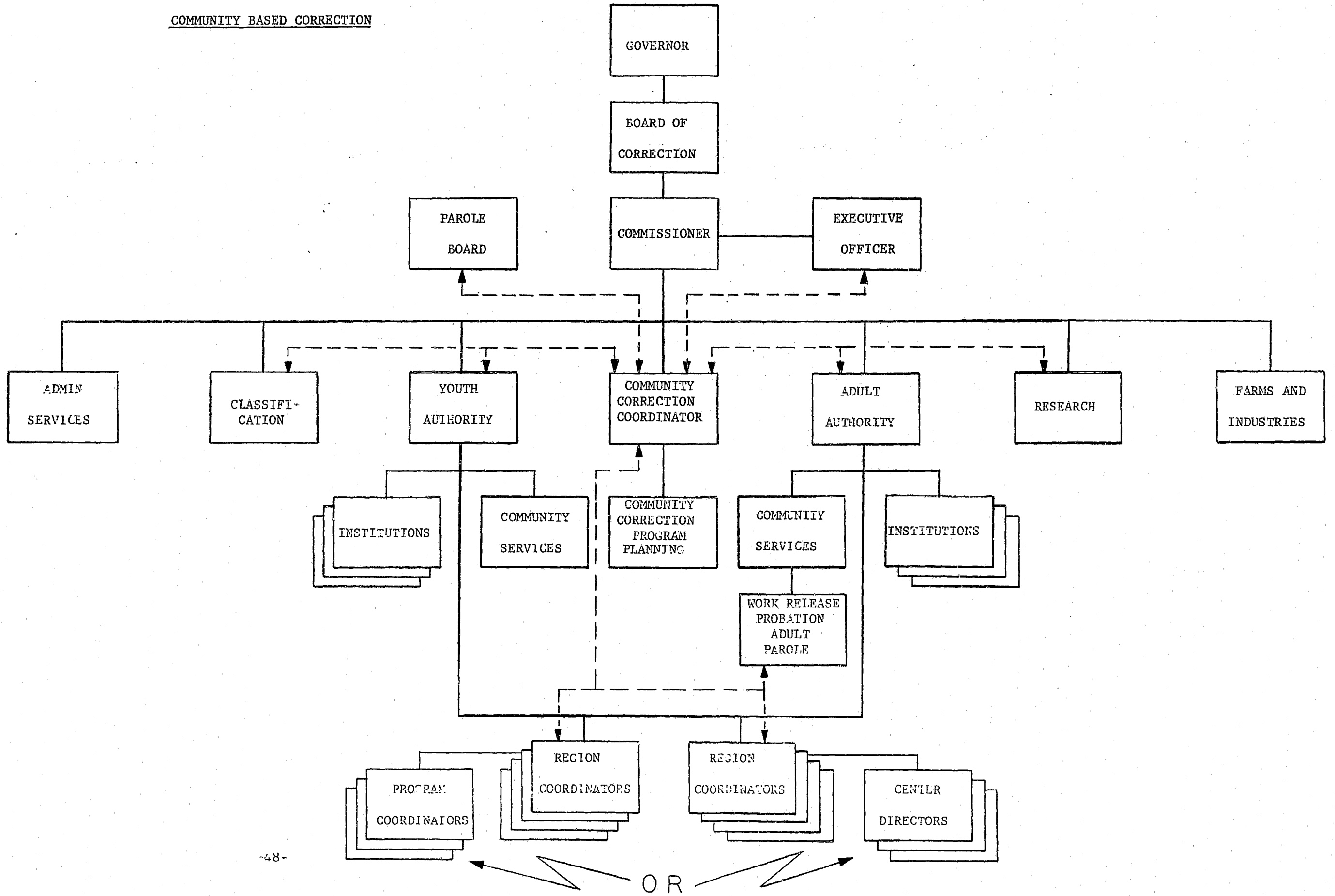
Each Program has been designed and discussed separately in Section II. This approach was necessary to define the role each program will play in the total correction plan. But in order to develop an administrative scheme that will coordinate all community based programs and maintain control at the Department, an organization plan is necessary. This section will suggest one approach to providing adequate supervision over the community program. The organization chart on page 48 shows how the community based program will mesh into the existing Department organization.

There are four additional types of positions suggested in this chart that require clarification.

1. Community Corrections Coordinator

This person will report to the Commissioner. He will have overall responsibility for planning and will coordinate the implementation of the community based program. He will establish working relationships with the other division directors; i.e. adult authority, youth authority, classification, administrative services, and research. These relationships are necessary to insure that eligible offenders are scheduled and processed as planned, program development can progress, and institution and community service operations can continue, given the effect of community based program implementation. Further, the adult and youth authority will have program development responsibility for the local programs.

ORGANIZATION FOR  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION



The community correction coordinator should be a person with experience in the correctional field and should have previous management experience. The success of this plan will hinge upon whether this person can adapt to current advanced correctional thinking and develop programs to carry out and implement these advanced concepts.

2. Community Corrections Program Planning

This activity will be carried out by a planning group under the direction of the community corrections coordinator in cooperation with the research director. This planning group will be made up of representatives from other correction divisions and will be assisted by staff provided by the research director. In addition to planning, the group will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of community programs. The planning group should have a general knowledge of the correction field and either have statistical analysis capabilities or have analytical resources available to them.

3. The Region Coordinator

This person will report to the directors of the Adult Authority and the Youth Authority and will be responsible for coordinating all program activities at the community level in his region. He generally would be employed during the development stages of the program. He would be responsible for completing the plans in his region and would supervise the regional program coordinators and/or center directors

in the community. The region coordinator should have the ability to develop community support and resources.

4. Program Coordinator - Center Director

These positions could have the same level of responsibility depending on the size of the region and method of program development in a given region. Generally these positions would be filled just before a center or program is scheduled to start. These positions would report to the Region Coordinator and would be responsible for the operations of their program area or center. They would assist in staff selection for their area of responsibility.

Center directors and/or program coordinators should have experience in management of correctional programs or heavy experience in the program area under their responsibility.

SECTION IV - BUDGET PROJECTIONS

This section of the plan provides the background for financial planning. The center plan starts with living space for twenty-five persons and can be expanded by four units of twenty-five. This system will allow for multi-program housing as well as expansion for additional clients as the region is phased up.

Operating budgets are developed for each center and time phased to agree with the ten year goal charts in each program.

Construction budgets are developed for each region to meet the final participant projection and time phased during the ten year period in the year prior to phase up.

The first three staff positions suggested in Section III, page 47 will be budgeted in each year of the ten year period. Currently there is \$117,576 available from 1973 Part C Criminal Justice funds to start this program.

Community Based Staff Requirements

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF SECTION (SEE SECTION III)

Personal Service

	<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary Range</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1	Community Correction Coordinator	62	\$ 22,000
2	Correction Planners	45	21,000
8	Region Correction Coordinators	55	132,000
1	Secretary	37	7,000
8	Clerk Typists	33	<u>50,000</u>
			232,000
	Fringe Benefits		<u>42,000</u>
	Total Personal Service		<u>\$274,000</u>

Total Personal Service (preceding page)			\$274,000
Other Cost (Region Level Only)*15			
Services other than personal		\$ 2,000	
Service by contract			
Space rental	\$16,000		
Other service	<u>2,000</u>	18,000	
Supplies, Materials, Parts		3,000	
In-State travel		<u>16,000</u>	
Total other cost			<u>39,000</u>
Total annual operating cost			313,000
Original Equipment Cost			<u>9,000</u>
Total Administrative Section Cost			<u>\$322,000</u>

COMMUNITY CENTER STAFF SECTION

The staffing plan is presented for units of twenty-five Program Participants. Certain Administrative and Program staff will not be increased during the phase up to a maximum of 125 unit centers. Other staff positions are filled as the center reaches certain stages during the build up.

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\*15 State office would provide space, equipment and supplies for the community correction coordinator and the planners.

Residential Program Section

POSITION	SALARY RANGE	NUMBER	25 UNIT CENTER	NUMBER	50 UNIT CENTER	NUMBER	75 UNIT CENTER	NUMBER	100 UNIT CENTER	NUMBER	125 UNIT CENTER
<u>PERSONAL SERVICE</u>											
<u>Administrative Section</u>											
Center Director	53	1	\$ 15,000	-	\$ -0-	-	\$ -0-	-	\$ -0-	-	\$ -0-
Secretary	37	1	7,200	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Business Administrator	46	1	11,000	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Clerical	33	1	6,200	1	6,200	1	6,200	1	6,200	1	6,200
	35	1	6,700	1	6,700	1	6,200	1	6,200	1	6,200
<u>Program Section</u>											
Director	51	1	13,500	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Psychologist	55	1	16,000	-	-0-	1	16,000	-	-0-	-	-0-
Counselor	45	1	10,500	1	10,500	1	10,500	1	10,500	1	10,500
Employment Counselor	49	1	12,500	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Volunteer Coordinator	45	1	10,500	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Education Counselor	49	1	-0-	1	12,500	-	-0-	1	12,500	-	-0-
Drug and Alcohol Coordinator	49	-	-0-	1	12,500	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
<u>Food Service</u>											
Supervisor	40	1	8,500	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Cooks	37	2	15,000	2	15,000	2	15,000	2	15,000	2	15,000
<u>General Services</u>											
Maintenance Supervisor	46	1	11,000	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Maintenance Foreman	40	-	-0-	1	8,500	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
<u>Security Section</u>											
Supervisor	42	1	9,300	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Officer	39	5	40,000	8	64,000	8	64,000	8	64,000	8	64,000
<u>Recreation</u>											
Director	50	-	-0-	1	13,000	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Leaders	43	-	-0-	-	-0-	1	9,600	1	9,600	1	9,600
<u>Medical</u>											
Head Nurse	44	-	-0-	1	10,000	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-
Aides	33	-	-0-	-	-0-	1	6,200	1	6,200	-	-0-
Physician	68	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	1/4	7,500	-	-0-
Dentist	61	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	1/4	5,000	-	-0-
Psychiatrist	70	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	1/4	8,000	-	-0-
<u>Religion</u>											
Chaplain	47	-	-0-	-	-0-	-	-0-	1/4	3,000	-	-0-
		<u>21</u>	192,900	<u>18</u>	158,900	<u>16</u>	133,700	<u>17</u>	153,700	<u>14</u>	111,500
Fringe Benefits 18%			34,700		28,600		24,000		27,600		20,070
Total Personal Service			\$227,600		\$187,500		\$157,700		\$181,300		\$131,570



Residential Program Section (Continued)

COST CLASSIFICATION	25 UNIT CENTER	50 UNIT CENTER	75 UNIT CENTER	100 UNIT CENTER	125 UNIT CENTER
Total Personal Service	\$227,600	\$187,500	\$ 157,700	\$181,300	\$131,570
<u>OTHER COST</u>					
Services other than Personal	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Services by Contract	625	625	625	625	625
Supplies, Materials, Parts	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Travel	250	250	250	250	250
Total other cost	33,375	33,375	33,375	33,375	33,375
Total annual operating cost	\$260,975	\$220,875	\$ 191,075	\$214,675	\$164,945
<u>ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT COST</u>					
Administrative and Program	\$ 8,200	\$ 3,600	\$ 4,440	\$ 2,110	\$ 2,110
Food Service	4,700	900	900	900	900
Housing Area	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300
Maintenance Area	1,500	-0-	1,500	-0-	-0-
Medical	-0-	1,000	300	1,000	-0-
Religious	-0-	330	-0-	1,000	-0-
Visiting Area	-0-	-0-	2,000	-0-	-0-
Total Equipment Cost	\$ 21,700	\$ 13,130	\$ 16,440	\$ 12,310	\$ 10,310
<u>COST OF OPERATION</u>					
25 unit facility			\$ 260,975		
50 unit facility			<u>220,875</u>		
50 units total			481,850		
75 unit facility			<u>191,075</u>		
75 units total			672,925		
100 unit facility			<u>214,675</u>		
100 units total			887,600		
125 unit facility			<u>164,945</u>		
125 units total			<u>\$1,052,545</u>		

ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT COST

25 unit facility	\$21,700
50 unit facility	<u>13,130</u>
50 units total	34,830
75 unit facility	<u>16,440</u>
75 units total	51,270
100 unit facility	<u>12,310</u>
100 units total	63,580
125 unit facility	<u>10,310</u>
125 units total	<u>\$73,890</u>

Community Based Facility Requirements

This section of the plan shows the space requirements for levels of twenty-five program participants. The National Clearing House guidelines should be reviewed for further details during the plans and specifications stage of the community facility development. This recommendation would accommodate any of the programs recommended in the plan. But adjustments in structure would be required to meet special program requirements, i.e., level of security required. The following table shows the units suggested and the space needed for each unit.

TABLE 12

## CBC Space Allocation by Function

Space Function	Participants				
	25	50	75	100	125
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE</u>					
Director office	225	-	-	-	-
Secretary office	144	-	-	-	-
Conference room	240	-	-	-	-
Business office	300	-	-	-	-
Clerical and files	500	100	100	100	100
Storage and supplies	344	-	-	-	-
<u>PROGRAM</u>					
Director office	225	-	-	-	-
Counselor office	168	168	168	168	168
Psychologist office	168	-	168	-	-
Employment Counselor office	168	-	-	-	-
Volunteer Coordinator office	168	-	-	-	-
Education Counselor office	-	168	-	-	-
Drug and Alcohol Coordinator	-	168	-	-	-
Classroom	-	750	750	750	-
Recreation	600	-	1,800	-	-
<u>FOOD SERVICE</u>					
	800	-	400	400	-
<u>SECURITY</u>					
	168	100	100	100	100

TABLE 12 (Continued)

## CBC Space Allocation by Function

Space Function	Participants				
	25	50	75	100	125
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.
<u>MAINTENANCE</u>	320	-	320	-	-
<u>MEDICAL</u>	-	268	100	100	100
<u>RELIGIOUS</u>	-	168	-	600	-
<u>VISITING</u>	-	-	600	-	-
<u>HOUSING</u>	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530
	7,068	4,420	7,036	4,748	2,998
General Area Space 10%	707	442	704	475	-
Total Square Feet	<u>7,775</u>	<u>4,862</u>	<u>7,740</u>	<u>5,223</u>	<u>2,998</u>

Cost of Construction

25 units	7,775 sq. ft. @ \$35.00	\$ 272,125
50 units	4,862 sq. ft. @ \$35.00	<u>170,170</u>
	Total for 50 units	442,295
75 units	7,740 sq. ft. @ \$35.00	<u>270,900</u>
	Total for 75 units	713,195
100 units	5,223 sq. ft. @ \$35.00	<u>182,805</u>
	Total for 100 units	896,000
125 units	2,998 sq. ft. @ \$35.00	<u>104,930</u>
	Total for 125 units	<u>\$1,000,930</u>

Land Cost

The current plan would not be to develop large land areas around the centers but rather programming and location would be near or in the community.

Due to the variability of land costs in various areas of the state and even by location within major metropolitan areas, no reliable estimate of land cost is feasible at this time. Accordingly, land cost has not been included in the accompanying projections.

Annual Budget Requirements for Each Year of the Ten Year Plan Period

The following budget schedules show the number of twenty-five unit modules needed in each of the ten plan years and the final capacity and the number of participants flowing through the community system. The annual budgets are shown by region and by state-wide total funding needs.

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION CENTERS

NUMBER OF 25 BED UNITS, FACILITY CAPACITY, AND OFFENDER FLOW

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total Region Modules	Facility Capacity	Flow
Region I													
Adult	2	3	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	225	675
Juvenile	-0-	3	4	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	200	600
Total	2	6	10	12	15	15	16	17	17	17	17	425	1,275
Region II													
Adult	-0-	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	75	225
Juvenile	-0-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	150
Total	-0-	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	125	375
Region III													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	75	225
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	150
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	125	375
Region IV													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	100	300
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	50	150
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	3	3	5	5	5	6	6	6	150	450
Region V													
Adult	5	9	11	11	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	375	1,125
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	1	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	125	375
Total	5	9	12	14	17	17	20	20	20	20	20	500	1,500
Region VI													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	125	375
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	50	150
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	3	3	4	4	4	6	7	7	175	525
Region VII													
Adult	-0-	-0-	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	100	300
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	50	150
Total	-0-	-0-	2	3	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	150	450
Region VIII													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	75	225
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	75
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	100	300
Grand Total	7	17	26	42	51	57	63	66	69	70	70	1,750	5,250

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION CENTERS

BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
<b>Region I</b>											
Facilities	\$1,714,125	\$ 455,030	\$ 442,295	\$ 623,875	\$ -o-	\$ 270,900	\$ 182,805	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 3,689,030
Equipment	125,160	34,010	34,830	52,190	-o-	16,440	12,310	-o-	-o-	-o-	274,940
Total Capital	1,839,285	489,040	477,125	676,065	-o-	287,340	195,115	-o-	-o-	-o-	3,963,970
Operating Cost	481,850	1,345,850	2,201,120	2,627,040	3,253,665	3,253,665	3,474,540	3,665,615	3,665,615	3,665,615	27,634,575
Total Budget	\$2,321,135	\$1,834,890	\$2,678,245	\$3,303,105	\$3,253,665	\$3,541,005	\$3,669,655	\$3,665,615	\$3,665,615	\$3,665,615	\$31,598,545
<b>Region II</b>											
Facilities	\$ 442,295	\$ -o-	\$ 170,170	\$ 270,900	\$ 104,930	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 988,295
Equipment	34,830	-o-	13,130	16,440	10,310	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	74,710
Total Capital	477,125	-o-	183,300	287,340	115,240	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	1,063,005
Operating Cost	-o-	481,850	481,850	672,925	887,600	1,052,545	1,052,545	1,052,545	1,052,545	1,052,545	7,786,950
Total Budget	\$ 477,125	\$ 481,850	\$ 665,150	\$ 960,265	\$1,002,840	\$1,052,545	\$1,052,545	\$1,052,545	\$1,052,545	\$1,052,545	\$ 8,849,955
<b>Region III</b>											
Facilities	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 442,295	\$ -o-	\$ 453,705	\$ -o-	\$ 104,930	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 1,000,930
Equipment	-o-	-o-	34,830	-o-	28,750	-o-	10,310	-o-	-o-	-o-	73,890
Total Capital	-o-	-o-	477,125	-o-	482,455	-o-	115,240	-o-	-o-	-o-	1,074,820
Operating Cost	-o-	-o-	-o-	481,850	481,850	887,600	887,600	1,052,545	1,052,545	1,052,545	5,896,535
Total Budget	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 477,125	\$ 481,850	\$ 964,305	\$ 887,600	\$1,002,840	\$1,052,545	\$1,052,545	\$1,052,545	\$ 6,971,355
<b>Region IV</b>											
Facilities	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 713,195	\$ -o-	\$ 442,295	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 182,805	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 1,338,295
Equipment	-o-	-o-	51,270	-o-	34,830	-o-	-o-	12,310	-o-	-o-	98,410
Total Capital	-o-	-o-	764,465	-o-	477,125	-o-	-o-	195,115	-o-	-o-	1,436,705
Operating Cost	-o-	-o-	-o-	672,925	672,925	1,154,775	1,154,775	1,154,775	1,369,450	1,369,450	7,549,075
Total Budget	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 764,465	\$ 672,925	\$1,150,050	\$1,154,775	\$1,154,775	\$1,349,890	\$1,369,450	\$1,369,450	\$ 8,985,780
<b>Region V</b>											
Facilities	\$1,896,930	\$ 649,180	\$ 441,070	\$ 623,875	\$ -o-	\$ 392,665	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 4,003,720
Equipment	137,470	53,710	23,570	41,880	-o-	32,930	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	289,560
Total Capital	2,034,400	702,890	464,640	665,755	-o-	425,595	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	4,293,280
Operating Cost	1,052,545	1,940,145	2,627,040	3,038,990	3,665,615	3,665,615	4,210,180	4,210,180	4,210,180	4,210,180	32,830,670
Total Budget	\$3,086,945	\$2,643,035	\$3,091,680	\$3,704,745	\$3,665,615	\$4,091,210	\$4,210,180	\$4,210,180	\$4,210,180	\$4,210,180	\$37,123,950
<b>Region VI</b>											
Facilities	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 713,195	\$ -o-	\$ 182,805	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 442,295	\$ 104,930	\$ -o-	\$ 1,443,225
Equipment	-o-	-o-	51,270	-o-	12,310	-o-	-o-	34,830	10,310	-o-	108,720
Total Capital	-o-	-o-	764,465	-o-	195,115	-o-	-o-	477,125	115,240	-o-	1,551,945
Operating Cost	-o-	-o-	-o-	672,925	672,925	887,600	887,600	887,600	1,369,450	1,534,395	6,912,495
Total Budget	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 764,465	\$ 672,925	\$ 868,040	\$ 887,600	\$ 887,600	\$1,364,725	\$1,484,690	\$1,534,395	\$ 8,464,440

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION CENTERS

BUDGET REQUIREMENTS  
(CONTINUED)  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
<b>Region VII</b>											
Facilities	\$ -o-	\$ 442,295	\$ 270,900	\$ 182,805	\$ -o-	\$ 442,295	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 1,338,295
Equipment	-o-	34,830	16,440	12,310	-o-	34,830	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	98,410
Total Capital	-o-	477,125	287,340	195,115	-o-	477,125	-o-	-o-	-o-	-o-	1,436,705
Operating Cost	-o-	-o-	481,850	672,925	887,600	887,600	1,369,450	1,369,450	1,369,450	1,369,450	8,407,775
Total Budget	\$ -o-	\$ 477,125	\$ 769,190	\$ 868,040	\$ 887,600	\$ 1,364,725	\$ 1,369,450	\$ 1,369,450	\$ 1,369,450	\$ 1,369,450	\$ 9,844,480
<b>Region VIII</b>											
Facilities	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 442,295	\$ 270,900	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 182,805	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 896,000
Equipment	-o-	-o-	34,830	16,440	-o-	-o-	12,310	-o-	-o-	-o-	63,580
Total Capital	-o-	-o-	477,125	287,340	-o-	-o-	195,115	-o-	-o-	-o-	959,580
Operating Cost	-o-	-o-	-o-	481,850	672,925	672,925	672,925	887,600	887,600	887,600	5,163,425
Total Budget	\$ -o-	\$ -o-	\$ 477,125	\$ 769,190	\$ 672,925	\$ 672,925	\$ 868,040	\$ 887,600	\$ 887,600	\$ 887,600	\$ 6,123,005
<b>State Totals</b>											
Facilities	\$4,053,350	\$1,546,505	\$3,635,415	\$ 1,972,355	\$ 1,183,735	\$ 1,105,860	\$ 470,540	\$ 625,100	\$ 104,930	\$ -o-	\$ 14,697,790
Equipment	297,460	122,550	260,170	139,260	86,200	84,200	34,930	47,140	10,310	-o-	1,082,220
Total Capital	4,350,810	1,669,055	3,895,585	2,111,615	1,269,935	1,190,060	505,470	672,240	115,240	-o-	15,780,010
Operating Cost	1,534,395	3,767,845	5,791,860	9,321,430	11,195,105	12,462,325	13,709,615	14,280,310	14,976,835	15,141,780	102,181,500
Total Budget	\$5,885,205	\$5,436,900	\$9,687,445	\$11,433,045	\$12,465,040	\$13,652,385	\$14,215,085	\$14,952,550	\$15,092,075	\$15,141,780	\$117,961,510



## SECTION V - PROJECTION TECHNIQUES, RESULTS, AND ANALYSIS

Many of the decisions required in planning and implementing a CBC system revolve around questions about the numbers of persons the system can expect to service. To help make these decisions, a variety of statistical methods were used to project the availability, eligibility, and assignment of CBC clients. This section will discuss the projection process and the results thereof, and will analyze some trends indicated by the projections.

### Projection Rationale

The basic thinking behind the projection process might be summarized as follows. Assignments to CBC in a given period will be a function of three variables:

- the number of persons available for assignment during the period,
- the eligibility of those individuals for participation in CBC programs, and
- the availability of CBC facilities for them to be assigned to.

Other factors, such as an initial reluctance to assign all eligible individuals, could definitely affect assignments. However, the effects of such other factors are both small and difficult to estimate. Therefore, only the three variables above were used to estimate assignments to CBC.

The projections, to be most useful, must consider several aspects of the flows of persons examined. In particular, the projections include a consideration of these dimensions:

- time periods
- individual characteristics

Although in some cases there may be a need for more than one CBC center per region, assignments to individual center within a region were not considered.

- Individual characteristic classes (K): those selected were:

- adult felons
- adult misdemeanants
- juveniles

The separation of data into these classes was based on the fact that a given institution typically contains almost exclusively one class of individual. Class data could thus be obtained by simply summing institutional data. Since the women's prison has both felons and misdemeanants, however, separate projections were made for each class in that one institution.

- Programs (P): based on similarities in programming and in eligibility criteria, the following program categories were used:

- Residential treatment programs, designed to offer alternatives to institutionalization at the time an individual is first committed to the Department.
- Work Release, Work-Study and Pre-Release programs, designed to prepare individuals for re-entry to society. Since eligibility criteria for these programs are quite similar, they were projected together. The combined projections were then allocated to the particular programs based upon the Department's programming guideline decisions.

- Reintegration programs, designed to deal with technical parole violators as an alternative to reincarceration.

Another program category, Alcohol and Drug Abuse programs, was not separately projected. These program activities would be conducted with the program categories above for those persons needing such help. Thus, these programs should not materially affect the number of actual CBC assignments.

### Projection Methodology

#### NUMBERS AVAILABLE FOR ASSIGNMENT

Three separate flows of individuals can be identified for projection, based primarily on the program categories just discussed. These flows, representing persons available for assignment to CBC, are:

- new court commitments to the Department, as input to Residential Treatment programs
- institutional releases, as input to Work Release, Work-Study, and Pre-release programs, and
- technical parole violations, as input to Reintegration programs.

Projections for each flow were developed by Ernst & Ernst based on their analysis of historical data, using the methods indicated below.

#### New Court Commitments

The primary source of historical data used to project new court commitments was the records of admissions maintained at each institution. Other published reports were also consulted in most cases, but if differences were noted the actual institution records were the preferred source.

The projections are based on new court commitments, rather than total recorded admissions, to eliminate repeated counts of one individual. Inter-institution transfers, returned escapees, and technical parole violators, while recorded as admissions, do not represent potential input to Residential Treatment programs.

There were two phases involved in the projection of new court commitments. First, total commitments to each institution were projected by linear regression of historical commitments against state population. The population estimates used in the regression (see Exhibit B) had been developed by the Indiana Department of Health. A minimum of three years of data were included in each regression base, and in most cases five to eight years of historical data were used when available.

Secondly, total commitments had to be allocated to regions to allow projection of regional commitments. This was done by developing regional percentage factors for each institution, based on at least three years of historical data. Regional factors (see Exhibit C) represent the percentage of total commitments assumed to originate in a given region. Although a weighting scheme giving greater effect to later (more recent) years was used to develop the regional factors, they were assumed to remain constant during the projection period. This approach implies that the proportion of commitments from each region is not expected to change significantly.

In addition to the separation of the women's prison commitments into felon and misdemeanor flows as mentioned above, one other change was necessary. The youth center is relatively new, and there was not enough data for a reliable regression. Since youth center commitments had previously gone to the state reformatory, recent commitments to both institutions were totaled, and projected as one institution for comparability. This combination was maintained throughout

the projection process.

#### Institutional Releases:

A similar regression approach might have been used to estimate institutional releases, except for two points. First, as Residential Treatment programs siphon off individuals heretofore admitted to institutions, historical relationships would probably be distorted.

Secondly, institutional releases can be logically related to prior period commitments. An individual released in year  $t$  after serving  $n$  years must have been committed in year  $t-n$ .

The second point suggests the projection technique actually used. The relationship of population to annual admissions for each institution provides an estimate of average stay. This average stay estimate then represents an appropriate period for lagging admissions. The term "lagging admissions" refers to using admissions data from a prior year, in this case one average stay length before the year being considered.

Releases from each institution were thus projected based upon the admissions of an appropriately lagged prior period. Note that institutional admissions will, in later years, be less than total new commitments. This is because some new commitments will be assigned to Residential Treatment programs instead of being admitted to an institution.

This projection method automatically accomplishes regional allocation, since admissions have already been allocated. The application of regional factors to releases would have masked the effects of the regional phaseup of Residential Treatment programs on subsequent regional releases, a problem avoided by direct use of lagged admissions.

## Technical Parole Violations

Projection of parole violations was also a two-phase process. First, institutional totals were projected based on historical relationships between parole violators and new admissions. These totals were then allocated to regions using regional factors developed as for admissions. One additional step was required in the development of regional factors for parole violators, however. It was necessary to convert historical data from the adult (Exhibit A2) and juvenile (Exhibit A3) parole districts to the basis of the ICJPA regions used elsewhere in the projection process. The resulting regional factors for parole violator allocation are shown at Exhibit D.

## Summary of Numbers Available for Assignment

The projections of the three flows of individuals available for assignment to CBC are summarized at Exhibit E. "Adult" information includes both felons and misdemeanants.

## ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSIGNMENT

The Department developed estimated eligibility percentages for each individual characteristic class in relation to each program category. These percentages represent the application of the general CBC eligibility criteria presented in the introduction section of the plan, as well as specific program eligibility criteria, to samples of historical data. Where more than one group of criteria was applied, multiple eligibility percentages were assumed to be independent (each percentage applied to the entire flow). The mathematical effect of this assumption is that the net eligibility percentage is the algebraic product of the independent percentages. Eligibility percentages (Exhibit F) were then applied to the flows of individuals available, to provide an estimate of individuals eligible for assignment to CBC, summarized at Exhibit G ("Adult" information

includes both felons and misdemeanants although separate percentages were used for each class).

#### AVAILABILITY OF CBC FACILITIES

The one remaining variable, the availability of CBC facilities, was projected by the Department for each region, class, and program category by fiscal year. These projections (Exhibits H1 through H6) represent the combination of the best information available as to the time phasing of such factors as:

- availability of funds,
- progress of community information programs,
- regional priorities,
- lead time for facility construction, and
- availability of program staff.

The application of CBC availability projections to eligible individuals yields the assignment projections summarized at Exhibit I.

#### Projections of CBC Assignments

Exhibit J presents a summary of CBC assignment projections by region and program category, and Exhibit K summarizes projected assignments by region and individual characteristic class. Detailed assignment projections incorporating all four dimensions (time, region, programs, and individual characteristic classes) are presented at Exhibits L1 through L6.

#### Projections of Residual Institutional Populations

Both institutional admissions and releases have been projected as part of CBC assignment projections. A question naturally arises as to the effects to be expected on present institutional population levels if these projections are realized. Exhibits M1 through M6, which will be more fully discussed below,

present the answer to this question by applying projected institutional admissions and releases, including the return and re-release of parole violators, to current institutional populations.

### Analysis of Projections

#### THE CBC SYSTEM

The accompanying numerical and tabular presentations of statistical projections may be rather difficult to integrate into an overall view of the projected growth and impacts of the CBC system. The following graphic summaries of certain information on a statewide basis may clarify matters somewhat. Some of the interrelated trends involved become more visible in these graphs, and are discussed below.

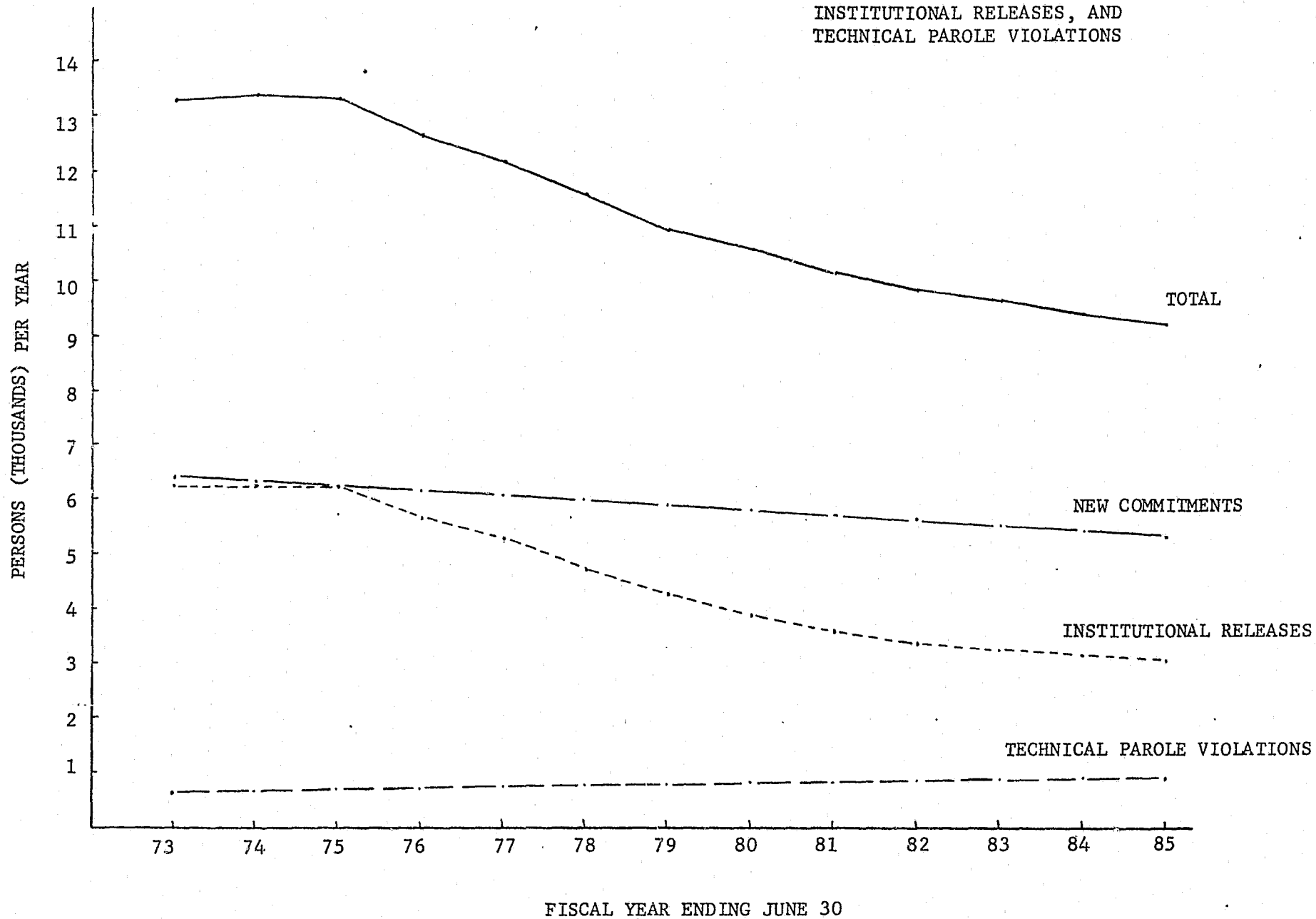
Graph I shows the projected numbers of individuals available for assignments each year in each of the three flows: new court commitments, institutional releases, and technical parole violations. All three lines reflect the methods Ernst & Ernst used in their development. New commitments, which were projected by means of linear regression, show a slight linear decline in the summary form shown on the graph. Actually, most institutions were projected to have rising commitments. Two large institutions, the State Farm and the State Prison, however, were projected to have declining commitments. The decline in the two large institutions counteracts, in total, the rise projected for the others.

Technical parole violations, which were projected as percentages of new commitments, might be expected to show a decline similar to the commitment line. The slight increase actually shown is directly related to the fact that individuals from the State Farm are not normally placed on parole. Thus decreasing Farm commitments did not affect the parole violation projections. Recent



GRAPH I

PROJECTIONS OF NEW COURT COMMITMENTS  
INSTITUTIONAL RELEASES, AND  
TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATIONS



court decisions, which require a court hearing before parole revocation, have not been considered in these projections. They could, however, have a significant impact reducing the number of individuals returned (to institutions or to Reintegration Centers) for minor violations.

Since projected institutional releases represent appropriately lagged institutional admissions, they might be expected to roughly parallel projected new court commitments. This would indeed be the case in the absence of CBC. The phaseup of Residential Treatment programs, however, results in the gradual decline in releases shown on the graph. The reason for this becomes apparent in view of the fact that input to Residential Treatment programs results in a reduction in institutional admissions.

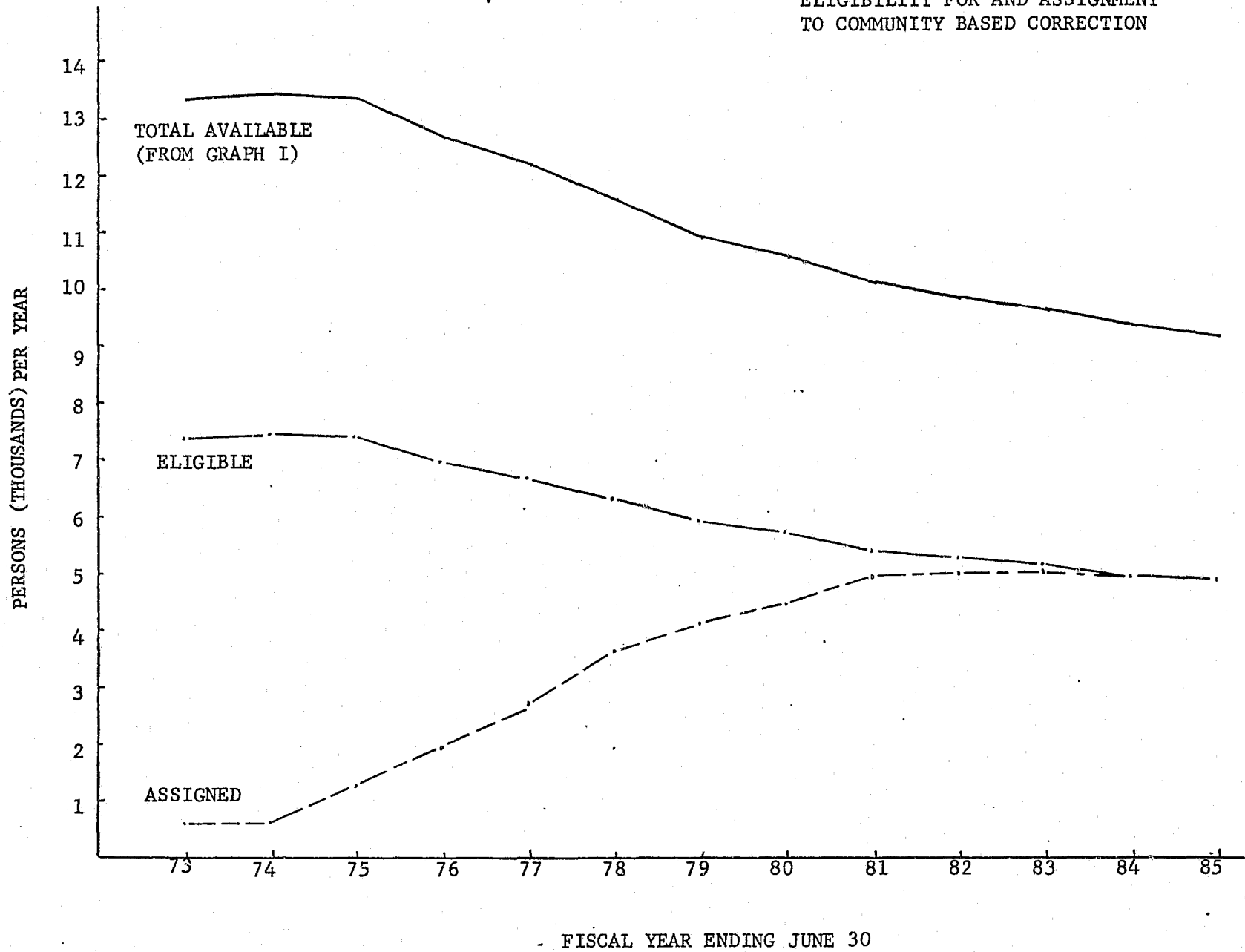
The "total" line on Graph I shows the sum of new court commitments, institutional releases, and technical parole violations. This line represents the total number of individuals available each year for assignment to CBC.

Graph II shows the result of the application of the Department's estimates of eligibility and CBC capacity phaseup to the Ernst & Ernst projections shown on Graph I. The "total available" line on Graph II is the same as the "total" line on Graph I.

Eligibility factors were assumed to remain constant during the projection. Thus the "eligible" line almost parallels the "total available" line. The slight deviations from true parallel are present because of the changing mix of components making up the "total available" line. For example, constant eligibility factors were applied to, say, institutional releases throughout the projection period. Since releases represent a decreasing fraction of total availability, however, the aggregate eligibility changes somewhat, and causes a corresponding departure from parallel.

GRAPH II

ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT  
TO COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION



The "assigned" line on Graph II represents the projected phaseup of CBC capacity, from Work Release programs currently operating at a low level. All programs should be fully operational (as indicated by the meeting of the "eligible" and "assigned" lines) in 1984 and 1985.

#### CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

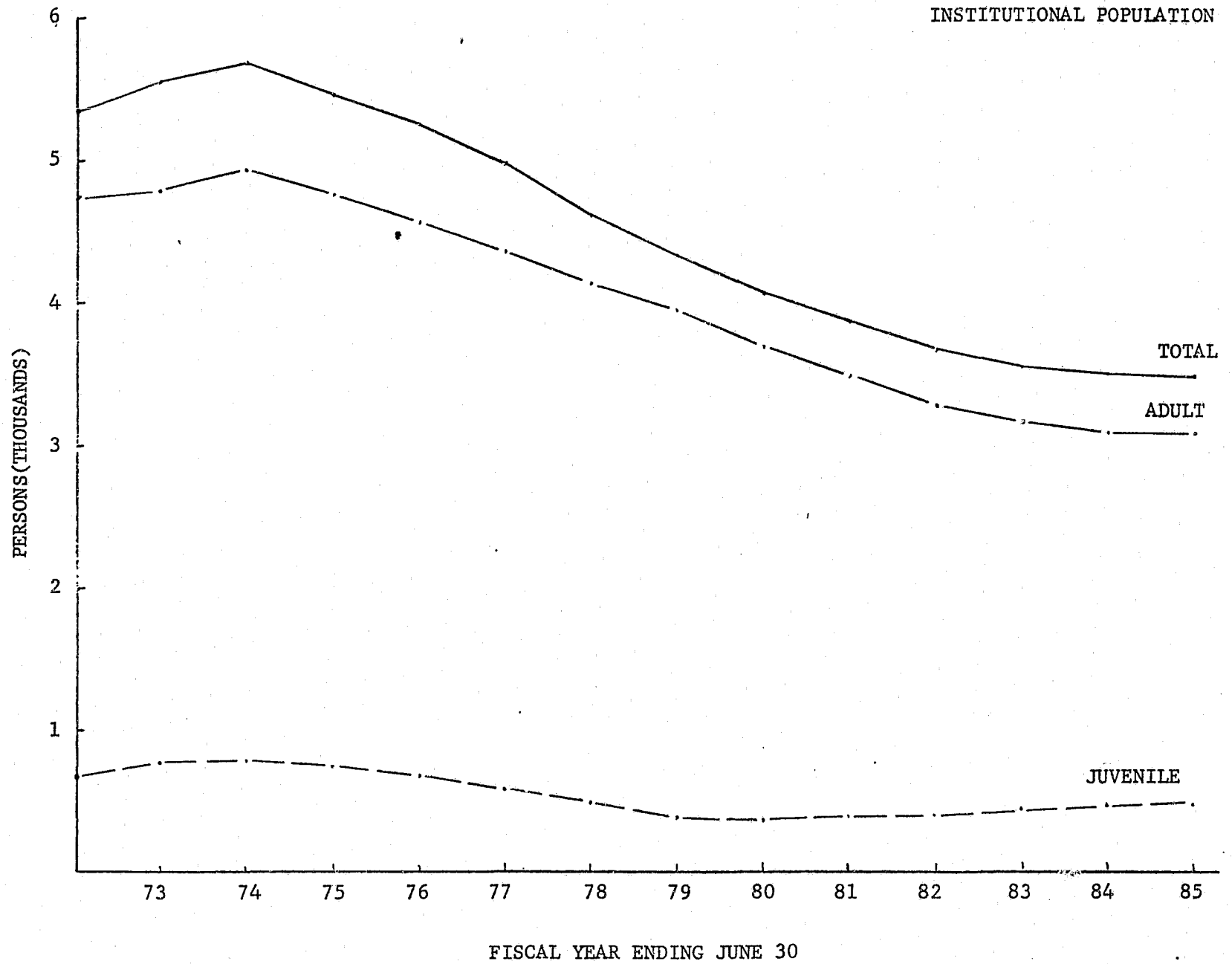
The information necessary to project institutional population is an important byproduct of the CBC projection process. It is important to remember, though, that institutional populations have not been forecast directly. The projections presented here and those above in Exhibits M1 through M6 were generated by combining projections originally made for the CBC projection process. They are called "residual" projections for that reason. There are other ways available to project institutional population, and another might have been chosen as more accurate if direct projection were desired. The overall reasonableness of the projections obtained by this indirect method, however, serves two purposes. First, it serves as a secondary check on the applicability of the CBC projection process for its intended purpose. Second, reasonable institutional population projections tend to support the reasonableness of other projections generated by the CBC process.

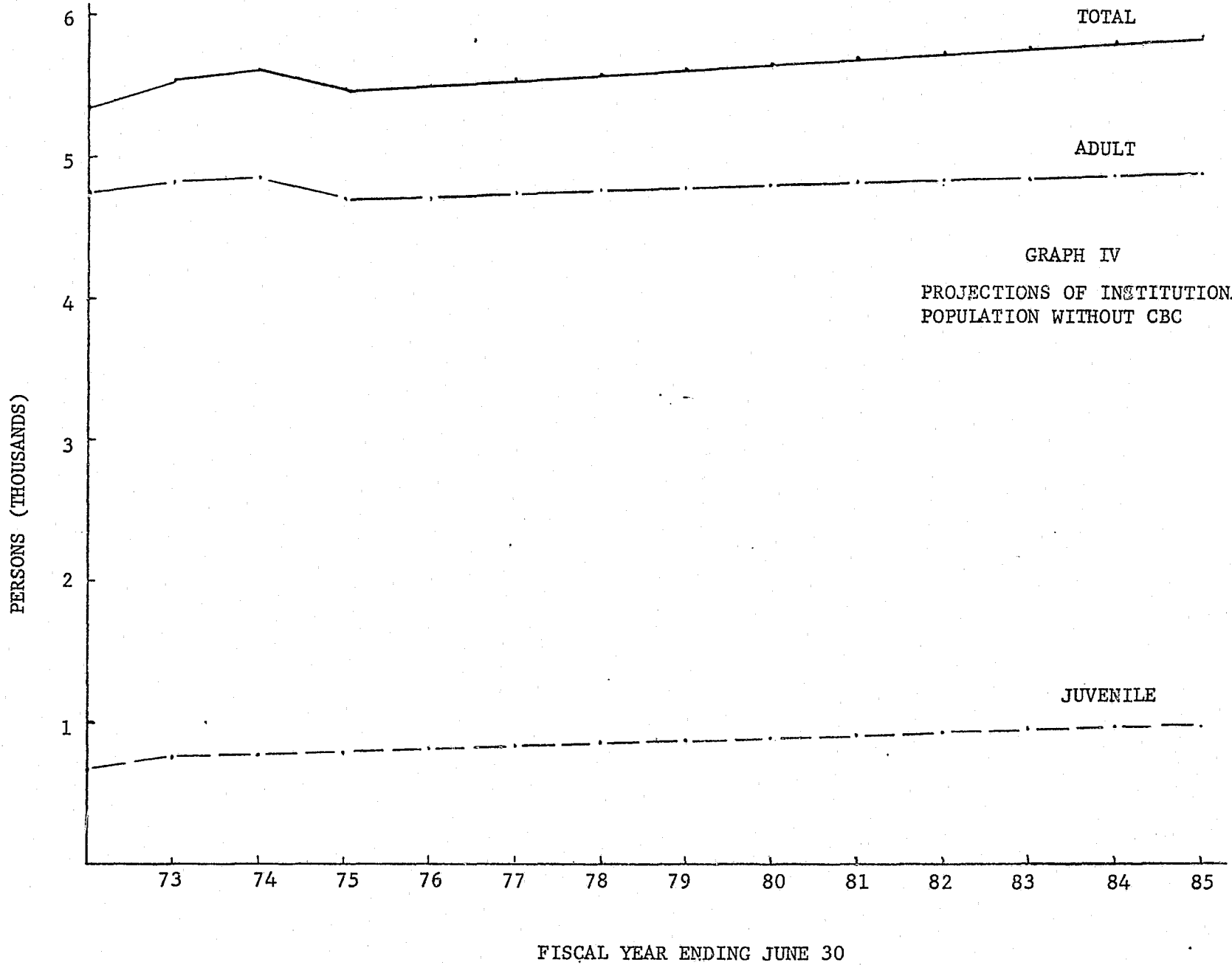
Graph III presents a pictorial summation of the residual institutional population projections shown above in Exhibits M1 through M6. Please note the changed frame of reference. While the vertical axis in Graphs I and II represented flows, in thousands of persons per year, Graph III presents population levels at points in time, in thousands of persons. Thus, although related, Graph III is not directly comparable to Graphs I and II.

To provide a basis for comparison and evaluation of Graph III, Graph IV shows what might be expected in the absence of CBC.

GRAPH III

PROJECTIONS OF RESIDUAL  
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION





The same projection techniques as in Graph III were used for Graph IV. Projected commitments and parole violations were used as institutional admissions, with the same institutional lag factors used to estimate releases.

The differences between Graphs III and IV are directly attributable to two effects of CBC programs:

- the reduction of initial institutional admissions caused by assignments to Residential Treatment programs, and
- the reduction in parole violators returned to institutions, caused by assignments to Reintegration programs.

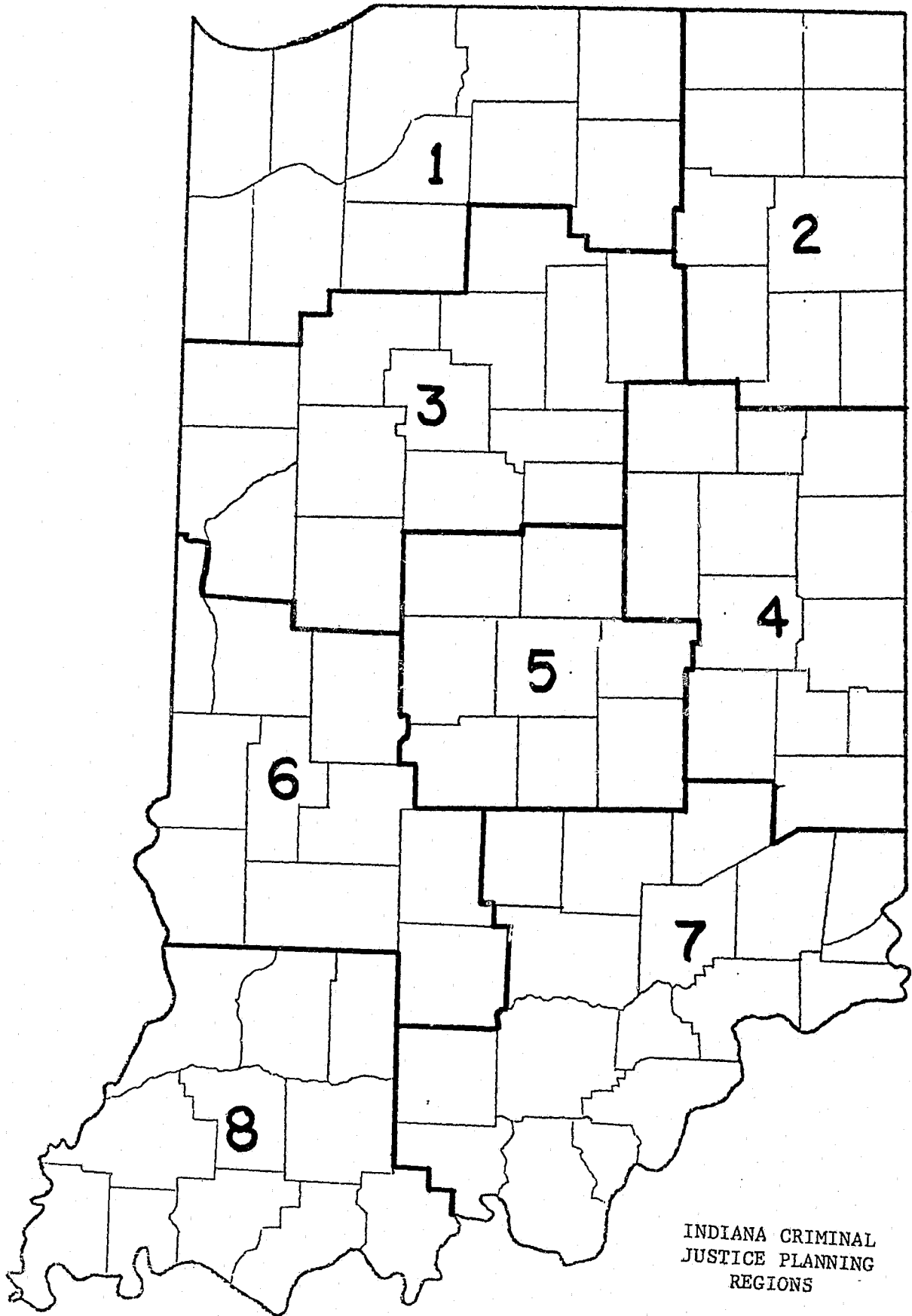
Graph IV indicates that a gradual increase in total institutional population would be expected during the projection period if the CBC system were not present. The linear trend results from the underlying linear commitment and parole violation projections shown in Graph I. The slight hump at the beginning of the period results from the inclusion of historical (non-linear) admissions by the lag factors used to estimate releases. Since this effect disappears before significant CBC phaseup occurs, it can also be seen in Graph III, and to a certain extent, in the "institutional releases" line of Graph I. It is an artifact of the transition from historical to projected data. Although early population projections may be somewhat distorted, CBC projections are not materially affected.

A comparison of Graph III with Graph IV shows the effects of the CBC system. The gradual phaseup of CBC programs produces the indicated decline below non-CBC levels. Note that shortly after juvenile programs are completely operational in fiscal 1980, the juvenile population resumes an upward trend.

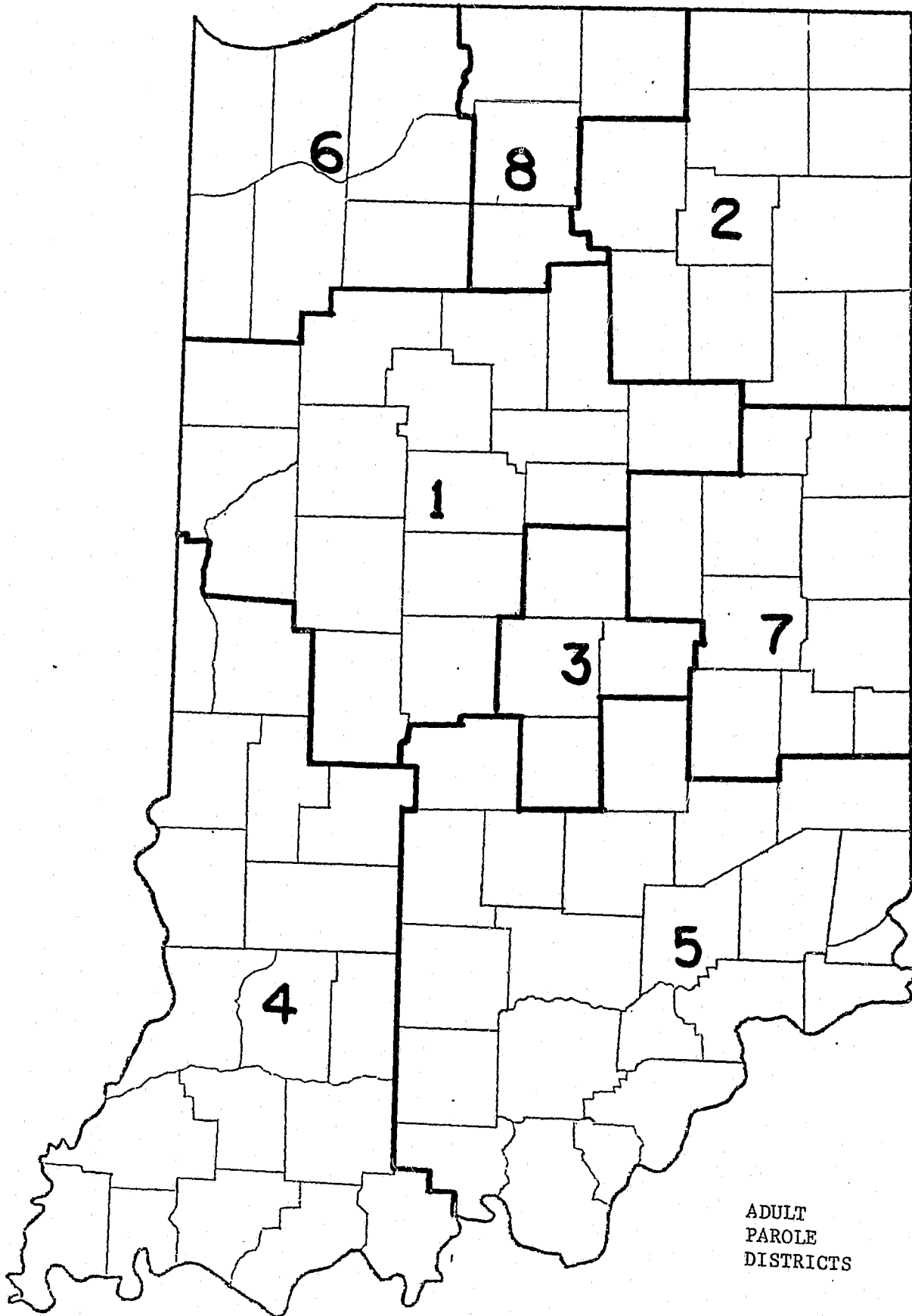
This trend is similar to the non-CBC line, but at a lower level. A similar effect could reasonably be expected for the adult population. It does not appear on these graphs because longer lags are involved after later capacity completion in fiscal 1984. The upturn in population is evidence that CBC has not destroyed the projected increasing population trends. The growth of CBC has, however, postponed the effect of such trends, and provided a lower base level for future institutional population growth.

Graph III also does not reflect the presence of some individuals in the various CBC centers at any given point in time. CBC center populations (as contrasted to annual assignments) were not specifically projected. These populations, if included in Graph III, should reduce the difference between CBC and non-CBC population projections only slightly.

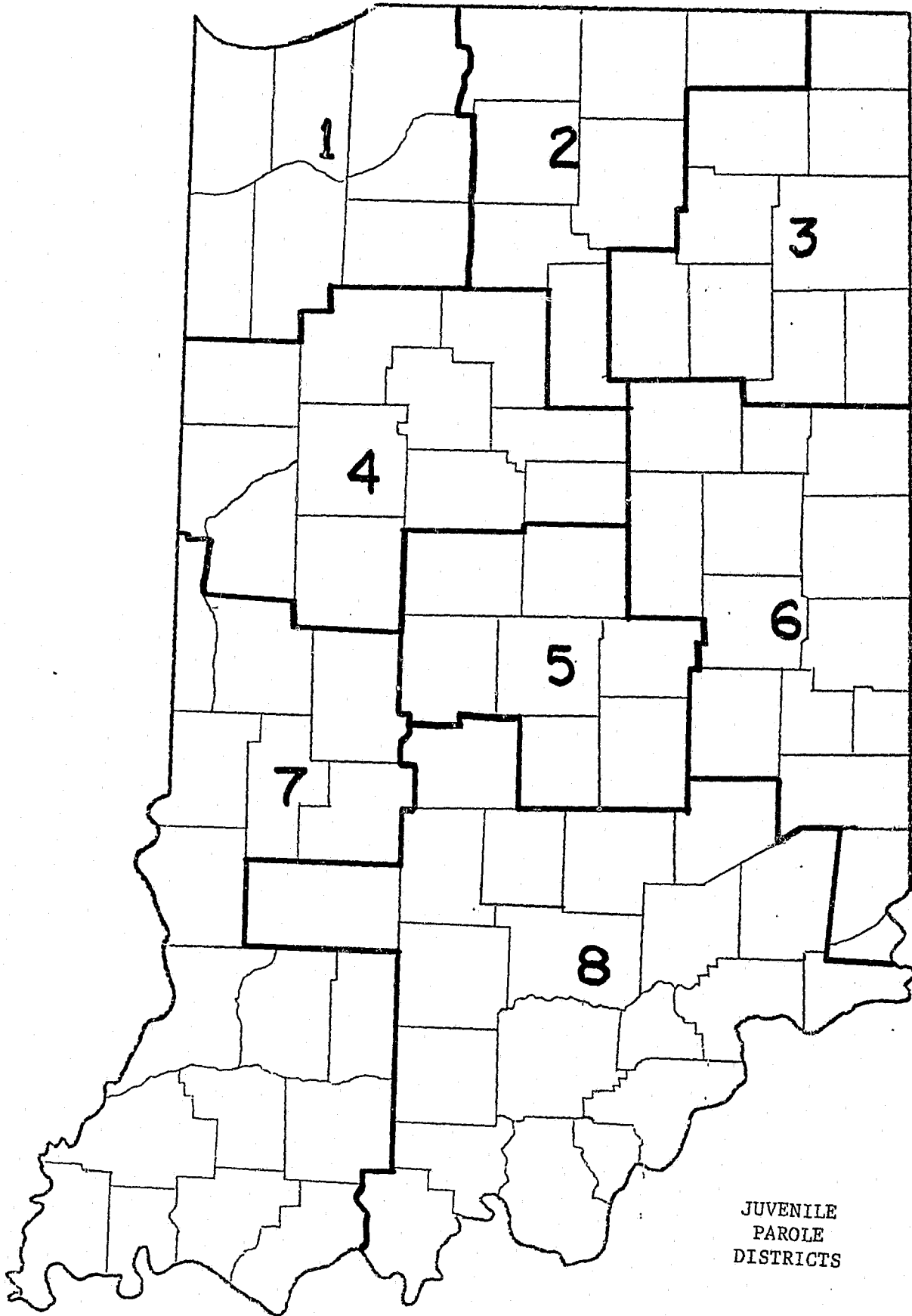




INDIANA CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING  
REGIONS



ADULT  
PAROLE  
DISTRICTS



JUVENILE  
PAROLE  
DISTRICTS

- EXHIBIT B -

ESTIMATES AND  
PROJECTIONS OF INDIANA  
STATE POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION (THOUSANDS)
1960	4,662.2
1961	4,723.0
1962	4,784.4
1963	4,842.1
1964	4,899.0
1965	4,955.5
1966	5,004.2
1967	5,052.1
1968	5,098.4
1969	5,142.3
1970	5,194.2
1971	5,233.7
1972	5,271.6
1973	5,308.9
1974	5,349.2
1975	5,393.3
1976	5,441.6
1977	5,493.5
1978	5,548.3
1979	5,605.6
1980	5,669.3
1981	5,717.6
1982	5,769.3
1983	5,822.0
1984	5,876.6
1985	5,930.8

Source: Indiana State Board of Health Bulletin, Vol. 74, No. 8, August, 1972,  
p. 3, Abstracted from table 1a.

THESE ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS WERE USED THROUGHOUT THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AS  
POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS.

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

- EXHIBIT C -

REGIONAL PERCENTAGE FACTORS  
FOR PROJECTIONS OF  
NEW COURT COMMITMENTS

ICJPA REGION

INSTITUTION

	INDIANA STATE PRISON	INDIANA STATE REFORMATORY	INDIANA YOUTH CENTER	INDIANA STATE FARM	INDIANA WOMEN'S PRISON	INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL	INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL
I	20.70	20.70	20.70	19.73	16.30	35.00	37.90
II	8.60	8.60	8.60	4.13	3.80	6.53	4.80
III	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.40	4.30	7.93	8.40
IV	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.73	6.50	7.43	6.40
V	31.10	31.10	31.10	30.88	55.90	23.30	25.40
VI	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.13	5.10	5.70	6.00
VII	5.20	5.20	5.20	12.90	5.00	9.01	7.30
VIII	7.30	7.30	7.30	6.10	3.10	5.10	3.80
STATE TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

- EXHIBIT D -

REGIONAL PERCENTAGE FACTORS  
FOR PROJECTIONS OF  
TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATIONS

ICJPA REGION

INSTITUTION

	INDIANA STATE PRISON	INDIANA STATE REFORMATORY	INDIANA YOUTH CENTER	INDIANA STATE FARM <sup>1</sup>	INDIANA WOMEN'S PRISON	INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL	INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL
I	27.10	15.50	15.50	-	15.90	37.60	44.40
II	12.60	12.40	12.40	-	-o-	7.40	3.50
III	12.90	14.30	14.30	-	-o-	8.20	5.10
IV	5.70	9.10	9.10	-	11.00	6.20	2.80
V	25.40	23.00	23.00	-	63.90	20.60	26.20
VI	4.15	6.35	6.35	-	2.30	3.10	3.25
VII	8.00	13.00	13.00	-	4.60	13.80	11.50
VIII	4.15	6.35	6.35	-	2.30	3.10	3.25
STATE TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup>Individuals released from the Indiana State Farm are not normally placed on parole.

- EXHIBIT E -

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED  
AVAILABILITY FOR CBC CONSIDERATION  
(STATEWIDE)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	ADULT OFFENDERS				JUVENILE OFFENDERS				TOTAL			
	New Court Commitments	Institutional Releases	Parole Violators	Total	New Court Commitments	Institutional Releases	Parole Violators	Total	New Court Commitments	Institutional Releases	Parole Violators	Total
	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers		Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers		Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	
1973	5,051	4,997	140	10,188	1,355	1,275	488	3,118	6,406	6,272	628	13,306
1974	4,980	4,947	229	10,156	1,381	1,371	497	3,249	6,361	6,318	726	13,405
1975	4,874	4,974	232	10,080	1,406	1,308	506	3,220	6,280	6,282	738	13,300
1976	4,759	4,476	234	9,469	1,438	1,225	518	3,181	6,197	5,701	752	12,650
1977	4,634	4,174	238	9,046	1,470	1,118	529	3,117	6,104	5,292	767	12,163
1978	4,501	3,823	240	8,564	1,504	924	541	2,969	6,005	4,747	781	11,533
1979	4,365	3,512	244	8,121	1,539	757	553	2,849	5,904	4,269	797	10,970
1980	4,212	3,188	248	7,648	1,578	714	567	2,859	5,790	3,902	815	10,507
1981	4,094	2,874	250	7,218	1,609	731	579	2,919	5,703	3,605	829	10,137
1982	3,970	2,652	254	6,876	1,641	746	590	2,977	5,611	3,398	844	9,853
1983	3,842	2,499	257	6,598	1,674	761	602	3,037	5,516	3,260	859	9,635
1984	3,712	2,337	259	6,308	1,708	778	614	3,100	5,420	3,115	873	9,408
1985	3,584	2,235	262	6,081	1,741	793	626	3,160	5,325	3,028	888	9,241



- EXHIBIT F -

ELIGIBILITY PERCENTAGE FACTORS  
BY PROGRAM AND OFFENDER TYPE

	Adult Felons (%)	Adult Misdemeanants (%)	Juveniles (%)
Eligibility for residential treatment at time of initial court commitment:			
a. By offense criteria	58	100	100
b. No prior felony conviction	60	80	82
c. Other criteria	75	61	66
Net Eligible = a x b x c	26.1	48.8	54.1
Eligibility for work release and/or pre-release at time of sentence completion:	74	70	46
Eligibility for reintegration center at time of technical parole violation:	90	N/A	50

NOTE: Entries above represent assumed percentages of individuals of each offender type eligible for assignment to the CBC program indicated at the relevant point. Misdemeanants are not normally placed on parole after institutional release.

- EXHIBIT G -

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED  
ELIGIBILITY FOR CBC  
(STATEWIDE)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	ADULT OFFENDERS				JUVENILE OFFENDERS				TOTAL			
	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	Total	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	Total	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	Total
1973	2,143	3,554	129	5,826	733	586	248	1,567	2,876	4,140	377	7,393
1974	2,102	3,518	209	5,829	747	630	253	1,630	2,849	4,148	462	7,459
1975	2,047	3,525	210	5,782	760	602	258	1,620	2,807	4,127	468	7,402
1976	1,984	3,192	212	5,388	777	564	265	1,606	2,761	3,756	477	6,994
1977	1,921	2,979	216	5,116	795	515	269	1,579	2,716	3,494	485	6,695
1978	1,851	2,734	218	4,803	815	424	276	1,515	2,666	3,158	494	6,318
1979	1,781	2,516	221	4,518	836	348	281	1,465	2,617	2,864	502	5,983
1980	1,693	2,291	225	4,209	855	328	290	1,473	2,548	2,619	515	5,682
1981	1,635	2,068	227	3,930	871	335	294	1,500	2,506	2,403	521	5,430
1982	1,572	1,910	229	3,711	889	344	300	1,533	2,461	2,254	529	5,244
1983	1,510	1,804	232	3,546	907	349	308	1,564	2,417	2,153	540	5,110
1984	1,438	1,687	235	3,360	923	358	310	1,591	2,361	2,045	545	4,951
1985	1,372	1,611	237	3,220	943	365	316	1,624	2,315	1,976	553	4,844

- EXHIBIT H1 -

CAPACITY AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

PROGRAM: RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT  
OFFENDER: ADULTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	ICJPA REGION							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1973	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1974	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1975	10	25	-0-	-0-	10	-0-	-0-	-0-
1976	35	25	-0-	-0-	35	-0-	25	-0-
1977	35	50	25	25	35	25	25	25
1978	60	75	25	25	60	25	50	25
1979	60	100	50	50	60	50	50	50
1980	85	100	50	50	75	50	75	50
1981	100	100	75	75	100	50	75	75
1982	100	100	75	75	100	75	100	75
1983	100	100	100	75	100	75	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Entries in this table represent percentages of eventual capacity operational during the fiscal year in a particular region.

- EXHIBIT H2 -

CAPACITY AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

PROGRAM: RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT  
OFFENDER: JUVENILES

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	ICJPA REGION							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1973	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1974	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1975	50	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1976	50	100	-0-	-0-	25	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	100	100	-0-	-0-	50	-0-	-0-	-0-
1978	100	100	50	50	100	50	50	50
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Entries in this table represent percentages of eventual capacity operational during the fiscal year in a particular region.

- EXHIBIT H3 -

CAPACITY AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

PROGRAM: WORK RELEASE AND PRE-RELEASE  
OFFENDER: ADULTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	ICJPA REGION							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1973	20	-0-	-0-	-0-	35	-0-	-0-	-0-
1974	20	-0-	-0-	-0-	35	-0-	-0-	-0-
1975	30	25	-0-	-0-	50	-0-	-0-	-0-
1976	55	25	-0-	-0-	60	-0-	25	-0-
1977	55	50	25	25	60	25	25	25
1978	80	75	25	25	70	25	50	25
1979	80	100	50	50	70	50	50	50
1980	80	100	50	50	85	50	75	50
1981	100	100	75	75	100	50	75	75
1982	100	100	75	75	100	75	100	75
1983	100	100	100	75	100	75	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Entries in this table represent percentages of eventual capacity  
during the fiscal year in a particular region.

- EXHIBIT H4 -

CAPACITY AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

PROGRAM: PRE-RELEASE  
OFFENDER: JUVENILES

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	ICJPA REGION							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1973	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1974	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1975	50	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1976	50	100	-0-	-0-	25	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	100	100	-0-	-0-	50	-0-	-0-	-0-
1978	100	100	50	50	100	50	50	50
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Entries in this table represent percentages of eventual capacity operational during the fiscal year in a particular region.

- EXHIBIT H5 -

CAPACITY AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

PROGRAM: REINTEGRATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS  
OFFENDER: ADULTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	ICJPA REGION							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1973	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1974	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1975	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1976	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	35	-0-	-0-	-0-	35	-0-	25	-0-
1978	35	50	-0-	25	35	25	25	25
1979	50	50	-0-	25	50	25	25	25
1980	50	75	50	50	50	50	50	50
1981	50	100	50	50	50	50	75	50
1982	100	100	75	75	100	50	75	75
1983	100	100	75	75	100	75	100	75
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Entries in this table represent percentages of eventual capacity operational during the fiscal year in a particular region.

- EXHIBIT H6 -

CAPACITY AVAILABILITY PROJECTIONS

PROGRAM: REINTEGRATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS  
OFFENDER: JUVENILES

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	ICJPA REGION							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1973	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1974	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1975	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1976	50	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1977	50	100	-0-	-0-	25	-0-	-0-	-0-
1978	100	100	-0-	-0-	50	-0-	-0-	-0-
1979	100	100	50	50	100	50	50	50
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1984	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Entries in this table represent percentages of eventual capacity operational during the fiscal year in a particular region.



- EXHIBIT I -

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED  
ASSIGNMENTS TO CBC  
(STATEWIDE)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	ADULT OFFENDERS				JUVENILE OFFENDERS				TOTAL			
	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	Total	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	Total	Residential Treatment Facilities	Pre-Release and Work Release	Reintegration Centers	Total
1973	-0-	542	-0-	542	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	542	-0-	542
1974	-0-	535	-0-	535	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	535	-0-	535
1975	125	845	-0-	970	159	114	-0-	273	284	959	-0-	1,243
1976	441	1,061	-0-	1,502	232	145	59	436	673	1,206	59	1,938
1977	605	1,292	40	1,937	426	221	84	731	1,031	1,513	124	2,668
1978	921	1,503	62	2,486	677	250	149	1,076	1,598	1,753	211	3,562
1979	1,031	1,627	79	2,737	836	254	234	1,324	1,867	1,881	313	4,061
1980	1,251	1,642	119	3,012	855	281	290	1,426	2,106	1,923	409	4,438
1981	1,425	1,781	133	3,339	871	335	294	1,500	2,296	2,116	427	4,839
1982	1,448	1,743	195	3,386	889	344	300	1,533	2,337	2,087	495	4,919
1983	1,437	1,709	212	3,358	907	349	308	1,564	2,344	2,058	520	4,922
1984	1,438	1,687	235	3,360	923	358	310	1,591	2,361	2,045	545	4,951
1985	1,372	1,611	237	3,220	943	365	316	1,624	2,315	1,976	553	4,844

- EXHIBIT J -

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED ASSIGNMENTS TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
BY REGION AND PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	168	275	415	507	505	586	630	624	617	610	603
Pre-release and Work Release	140	138	305	422	406	513	484	445	503	487	470	452	439
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	50	67	121	129	132	134	157	160	162	165
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,207</b>
<b>Region II</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	49	72	97	121	144	139	140	138	136	134	132
Pre-release and Work Release	-0-	-0-	64	67	93	126	151	145	136	127	126	125	123
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	9	18	32	32	40	47	47	48	48	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>Region III</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	31	62	125	123	148	147	169	167	163
Pre-release and Work Release	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	63	63	109	104	141	134	156	146	142
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10	37	38	44	46	54	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Region IV</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	44	74	144	142	176	173	169	198	193
Pre-release and Work Release	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	83	80	140	131	178	165	161	187	173
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5	13	26	26	32	33	37	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>Region V</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	67	272	314	558	550	681	752	736	723	705	692
Pre-release and Work Release	402	397	590	638	640	678	614	692	717	684	659	633	623
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	33	43	90	91	92	124	126	129	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,445</b>
<b>Region VI</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	48	70	136	133	130	167	163	193	188
Pre-release and Work Release	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	86	84	148	135	144	180	172	203	188
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	7	16	16	16	20	24	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Region VII</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	52	136	168	208	203	237	231	222	216
Pre-release and Work Release	-0-	-0-	-0-	79	87	157	141	179	172	192	176	169	162
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6	6	25	51	58	59	68	68	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Region VIII</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	-0-	54	30	70	95	94	117	115	136	132	128
Pre-release and Work Release	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	55	52	94	92	125	118	138	130	126
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	7	16	16	16	19	23	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
Residential Treatment	-0-	-0-	284	673	1,031	1,598	1,867	2,106	2,296	2,337	2,344	2,361	2,315
Pre-release and Work Release	542	535	959	1,206	1,513	1,753	1,881	1,923	2,116	2,087	2,058	2,045	1,976
Reintegration	-0-	-0-	-0-	59	124	211	313	409	427	495	520	545	553
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>4,061</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>4,844</b>

- EXHIBIT K -

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED ASSIGNMENTS TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
BY REGION AND OFFENDER TYPE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Region I													
Adult	140	138	241	474	466	654	620	653	726	716	684	650	622
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	232	273	422	487	498	510	541	552	563	574	585
Total	140	138	473	747	888	1,141	1,118	1,163	1,267	1,268	1,247	1,224	1,207
Region II													
Adult	-0-	-0-	72	66	129	193	235	230	228	215	211	206	201
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	41	82	79	86	92	94	95	97	99	101	102
Total	-0-	-0-	113	148	208	279	327	324	323	312	310	307	303
Region III													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	83	78	148	153	207	203	247	240	230
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11	47	96	111	120	122	124	127	130
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	94	125	244	264	327	325	371	367	360
Region IV													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	117	116	211	200	275	263	254	310	290
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10	43	86	99	105	107	109	112	114
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	127	159	297	299	380	370	363	422	404
Region V													
Adult	402	397	657	829	806	990	939	1,123	1,214	1,188	1,144	1,098	1,068
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	81	181	289	315	341	347	356	364	369	377
Total	402	397	657	910	987	1,279	1,254	1,464	1,561	1,544	1,508	1,467	1,445
Region VI													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	126	122	224	214	211	282	272	337	315
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8	34	67	70	79	81	83	83	85
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	134	156	291	284	290	363	355	420	400
Region VII													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	133	132	238	221	301	288	340	324	307	291
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	13	61	113	137	145	148	151	152	157
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	133	145	299	334	438	433	488	475	459	448
Region VIII													
Adult	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	78	95	139	138	190	179	222	212	203
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7	29	57	64	68	70	71	73	74
Total	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	85	124	196	202	258	249	293	285	277
Indiana Total													
Adult	542	535	970	1,502	1,937	2,486	2,737	3,012	3,339	3,386	3,358	3,360	3,220
Juvenile	-0-	-0-	273	436	731	1,076	1,324	1,426	1,500	1,533	1,564	1,591	1,624
Grand Total	542	535	1,243	1,938	2,668	3,562	4,061	4,438	4,839	4,919	4,922	4,951	4,844

- EXHIBIT L1 -

PROJECTED ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY PROGRAM  
ADULT OFFENDERS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
New Court Commitments	1,000	986	964	943	918	892	865	832	810	785	760	734	708
Eligible for Assignment	421	414	402	391	378	366	350	332	321	309	296	282	269
Assigned	-0-	-0-	33	137	133	219	210	284	321	309	296	282	269
<b>Region II</b>													
New Court Commitments	267	267	263	259	254	249	244	240	235	229	225	220	215
Eligible for Assignment	104	103	101	98	96	93	91	85	85	82	79	76	73
Assigned	-0-	-0-	25	23	47	69	91	85	85	82	79	76	73
<b>Region III</b>													
New Court Commitments	333	328	322	313	304	297	289	278	270	263	254	245	236
Eligible for Assignment	139	136	134	128	123	119	115	109	105	101	97	93	88
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	31	29	58	55	79	76	97	93	88
<b>Region IV</b>													
New Court Commitments	470	462	452	440	427	414	400	385	372	360	347	334	321
Eligible for Assignment	202	197	191	184	179	172	165	157	150	146	138	131	124
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	44	44	83	79	112	108	103	131	124
<b>Region V</b>													
New Court Commitments	1,630	1,611	1,581	1,547	1,514	1,474	1,435	1,393	1,362	1,324	1,286	1,250	1,215
Eligible for Assignment	692	680	664	646	628	607	586	563	546	526	508	487	469
Assigned	-0-	-0-	67	227	220	365	352	479	546	526	508	487	469
<b>Region VI</b>													
New Court Commitments	507	500	489	478	463	448	435	419	405	394	381	366	353
Eligible for Assignment	214	209	204	198	190	182	175	166	160	154	148	140	134
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	48	46	88	84	80	116	110	140	134
<b>Region VII</b>													
New Court Commitments	527	514	498	481	464	443	423	401	384	367	349	329	311
Eligible for Assignment	240	234	226	217	210	199	189	177	168	159	152	142	133
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	54	52	100	95	133	127	159	152	142	133
<b>Region VIII</b>													
New Court Commitments	317	312	305	298	290	284	274	264	256	248	240	234	225
Eligible for Assignment	131	129	125	122	117	113	110	104	100	95	92	87	82
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	49	54	52	75	72	92	87	82
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
New Court Commitments	5,051	4,980	4,874	4,759	4,634	4,501	4,365	4,212	4,094	3,970	3,842	3,712	3,584
Eligible for Assignment	2,143	2,102	2,047	1,984	1,921	1,851	1,781	1,693	1,635	1,572	1,510	1,438	1,372
Assigned	-0-	-0-	125	441	605	921	1,031	1,251	1,425	1,448	1,437	1,438	1,372

- EXHIBIT L2 -

PROJECTED ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY PROGRAM  
JUVENILE OFFENDERS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
New Court Commitments	481	490	499	509	521	533	545	558	571	581	594	606	617
Eligible for Assignment	260	265	270	275	282	288	295	302	309	315	321	328	334
Assigned	-0-	-0-	135	138	282	288	295	302	309	315	321	328	334
<b>Region II</b>													
New Court Commitments	85	86	88	90	92	95	97	99	101	103	104	106	109
Eligible for Assignment	46	47	48	49	50	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Assigned	-0-	-0-	24	49	50	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
<b>Region III</b>													
New Court Commitments	109	111	113	115	118	120	123	127	129	131	133	137	139
Eligible for Assignment	59	60	61	62	64	65	67	68	69	71	72	74	75
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	33	67	68	69	71	72	74	75
<b>Region IV</b>													
New Court Commitments	98	100	102	105	107	109	112	115	117	119	122	124	127
Eligible for Assignment	53	54	55	57	58	59	61	63	64	65	66	67	69
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	61	63	64	65	66	67	69
<b>Region V</b>													
New Court Commitments	320	326	333	339	348	356	364	373	380	388	396	404	411
Eligible for Assignment	173	176	180	183	188	193	198	202	206	210	215	218	223
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	45	94	193	198	202	206	210	215	218	223
<b>Region VI</b>													
New Court Commitments	78	80	81	83	84	86	88	91	92	94	97	98	100
Eligible for Assignment	42	43	44	45	45	47	48	49	50	51	53	53	54
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	24	48	49	50	51	53	53	54
<b>Region VII</b>													
New Court Commitments	118	120	121	126	128	131	135	138	140	144	146	149	153
Eligible for Assignment	64	65	65	68	69	71	73	75	76	78	79	80	83
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	36	73	75	76	78	79	80	83
<b>Region VIII</b>													
New Court Commitments	66	68	69	71	72	74	75	77	79	81	82	84	85
Eligible for Assignment	36	37	37	38	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45	46
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	21	41	42	42	43	44	45	46
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
New Court Commitments	1,355	1,381	1,406	1,438	1,470	1,504	1,539	1,578	1,609	1,641	1,674	1,708	1,741
Eligible for Assignment	733	747	760	777	795	815	836	855	871	889	907	923	943
Assigned	-0-	-0-	159	232	426	677	836	855	871	889	907	923	943

- EXHIBIT L3 -

PROJECTED ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
PRE-RELEASE AND WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS  
ADULT OFFENDERS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
Institutional Releases	989	976	975	856	809	733	677	605	533	505	479	451	436
Eligible for Assignment	703	695	694	612	579	525	486	435	384	365	346	325	310
Assigned	140	138	208	337	318	420	389	348	384	365	346	325	310
<b>Region II</b>													
Institutional Releases	266	263	261	240	226	203	181	170	159	146	144	142	140
Eligible for Assignment	191	189	188	173	163	147	131	125	116	106	105	103	101
Assigned	-0-	-0-	47	43	82	111	131	125	116	106	105	103	101
<b>Region III</b>													
Institutional Releases	331	326	331	313	288	274	252	230	209	194	176	162	155
Eligible for Assignment	236	232	235	223	206	195	180	166	151	140	128	117	112
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	52	49	90	83	113	106	128	117	112
<b>Region IV</b>													
Institutional Releases	466	461	465	440	402	378	343	314	285	262	252	222	204
Eligible for Assignment	331	328	332	313	287	270	246	225	205	188	180	160	146
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	73	67	123	112	154	140	136	160	146
<b>Region V</b>													
Institutional Releases	1,611	1,598	1,588	1,406	1,324	1,210	1,112	1,008	887	837	800	761	742
Eligible for Assignment	1,146	1,137	1,132	1,003	945	866	796	724	638	603	576	549	537
Assigned	402	397	590	602	567	606	557	614	638	603	576	549	537
<b>Region VI</b>													
Institutional Releases	503	497	504	476	436	411	376	347	335	297	280	253	229
Eligible for Assignment	359	354	360	339	311	294	269	249	241	214	203	183	167
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	78	74	134	124	125	160	152	183	167
<b>Region VII</b>													
Institutional Releases	520	515	508	447	417	369	338	292	265	227	203	193	182
Eligible for Assignment	367	361	359	316	294	261	240	207	189	162	145	138	130
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	79	74	132	120	156	142	162	145	138	130
<b>Region VIII</b>													
Institutional Releases	311	311	315	298	272	245	233	222	201	184	165	153	147
Eligible for Assignment	221	222	225	213	194	176	168	160	144	132	121	112	108
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	48	44	83	80	109	101	121	112	108
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
Institutional Releases	4,997	4,947	4,947	4,476	4,174	3,823	3,512	3,188	2,874	2,652	2,499	2,337	2,235
Eligible for Assignment	3,554	3,518	3,525	3,192	2,979	2,734	2,516	2,291	2,068	1,910	1,804	1,687	1,611
Assigned	542	535	845	1,061	1,292	1,503	1,627	1,642	1,781	1,743	1,709	1,687	1,611

- EXHIBIT L4 -

PROJECTED ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
PRE-RELEASE AND WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS  
JUVENILE OFFENDERS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
Institutional Releases	446	487	421	368	298	242	249	253	259	265	270	276	281
Eligible for Assignment	205	224	194	169	137	111	114	116	119	122	124	127	129
Assigned	-0-	-0-	97	85	88	93	95	97	119	122	124	127	129
<b>Region II</b>													
Institutional Releases	77	86	73	51	42	43	44	45	45	47	47	48	49
Eligible for Assignment	35	40	34	24	19	19	20	20	20	21	21	22	22
Assigned	-0-	-0-	17	24	11	15	20	20	20	21	21	22	22
<b>Region III</b>													
Institutional Releases	116	111	112	114	116	102	69	57	60	60	61	62	64
Eligible for Assignment	53	51	52	53	54	47	31	26	28	28	28	29	30
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11	14	19	21	28	28	28	29	30
<b>Region IV</b>													
Institutional Releases	90	99	101	103	106	91	63	52	53	54	55	57	57
Eligible for Assignment	41	45	46	47	49	42	29	24	24	25	25	27	27
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10	13	17	19	24	25	25	27	27
<b>Region V</b>													
Institutional Releases	291	323	330	311	273	204	164	169	173	176	180	183	187
Eligible for Assignment	134	149	152	143	126	94	76	78	79	81	83	84	86
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	36	73	72	57	78	79	81	83	84	86
<b>Region VI</b>													
Institutional Releases	78	79	81	82	84	72	50	41	42	43	43	45	46
Eligible for Assignment	36	36	37	37	38	33	23	19	19	20	20	20	21
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8	10	14	11	19	20	20	20	21
<b>Region VII</b>													
Institutional Releases	112	119	121	125	127	109	76	63	64	64	67	68	70
Eligible for Assignment	52	54	55	58	59	50	35	29	30	30	31	31	32
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	13	25	21	23	30	30	31	31	32
<b>Region VIII</b>													
Institutional Releases	65	67	69	71	72	61	42	34	35	37	38	39	39
Eligible for Assignment	30	31	32	33	33	28	20	16	16	17	17	18	18
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7	8	11	12	16	17	17	18	18
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
Institutional Releases	1,275	1,371	1,308	1,225	1,118	924	757	714	731	746	761	778	793
Eligible for Assignment	586	630	602	564	515	424	348	328	335	344	349	358	365
Assigned	-0-	-0-	114	145	221	250	254	281	335	344	349	358	365

- EXHIBIT L5 -

PROJECTED ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
REINTEGRATION CENTER PROGRAM  
ADULT OFFENDERS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	29	45	45	46	46	45	46	46	46	47	47	48	48
Eligible for Assignment	27	41	41	42	42	41	41	41	41	42	42	43	43
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	15	15	21	21	21	42	42	43	43
<b>Region II</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	18	28	28	28	29	29	29	30	30	31	31	30	30
Eligible for Assignment	17	25	25	25	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	13	13	20	27	27	27	27	27
<b>Region III</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	32	30	30	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	33	33	34
Eligible for Assignment	29	27	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	29	30	30	30
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	15	15	21	22	30	30
<b>Region IV</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	15	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	22
Eligible for Assignment	14	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5	5	9	9	15	15	19	20
<b>Region V</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	23	56	59	59	61	62	64	64	65	66	67	69	69
Eligible for Assignment	21	51	52	52	54	55	57	57	58	59	60	62	62
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	19	19	30	30	30	59	60	62	62
<b>Region VI</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	7	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
Eligible for Assignment	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	2	6	6	6	10	14	14
<b>Region VII</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	12	25	25	25	26	27	27	27	28	28	29	29	30
Eligible for Assignment	11	23	23	23	24	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	28
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6	6	6	12	19	19	27	27	28
<b>Region VIII</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	4	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
Eligible for Assignment	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2	2	6	6	6	9	13	13
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	140	229	232	234	238	240	244	248	250	254	257	259	262
Eligible for Assignment	129	209	210	212	216	218	221	225	227	229	232	235	237
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	40	62	79	119	133	195	212	235	237



- EXHIBIT L6 -

PROJECTED ELIGIBILITY FOR AND ASSIGNMENT TO  
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION  
REINTEGRATION CENTER PROGRAM  
JUVENILE OFFENDERS

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,

ICJPA REGION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
<b>Region I</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	190	194	197	201	206	210	216	220	225	229	234	237	242
Eligible for Assignment	95	97	99	101	103	106	108	111	113	115	118	119	122
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	50	52	106	108	111	113	115	118	119	122
<b>Region II</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	33	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	42
Eligible for Assignment	17	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	20	21	21	21
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	9	18	19	19	20	20	20	21	21	21
<b>Region III</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	38	38	39	40	41	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Eligible for Assignment	20	20	20	21	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10	22	23	23	24	24	25
<b>Region IV</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	27	28	29	29	30	31	31	32	33	33	34	35	35
Eligible for Assignment	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8	17	17	17	18	18	18
<b>Region V</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	105	108	109	112	114	117	119	122	124	128	130	133	135
Eligible for Assignment	53	55	55	56	57	59	60	61	62	65	66	67	68
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	14	24	60	61	62	65	66	67	68
<b>Region VI</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	20
Eligible for Assignment	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Region VII</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	65	66	67	70	71	72	74	76	78	79	81	82	84
Eligible for Assignment	33	33	34	36	36	37	38	39	39	40	41	41	42
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	19	39	39	40	41	41	42
<b>Region VIII</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	20
Eligible for Assignment	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5	10	10	10	10	10	10
<b>Indiana Total</b>													
Technical Parole Violators	488	497	506	518	529	541	553	567	579	590	602	614	626
Eligible for Assignment	248	253	258	265	269	276	281	290	294	300	308	310	316
Assigned	-0-	-0-	-0-	59	84	149	234	290	294	300	308	310	316

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION  
INDIANA STATE PRISON

Population at June 30, 1972: 1,665

Year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Parole Violators <sup>2</sup>	Releases <sup>3</sup>	Population at June 30
1973	435	45	470	1,675
1974	434	68	518	1,659
1975	425	68	509	1,643
1976	408	68	537	1,582
1977	396	56	503	1,531
1978	374	50	490	1,465
1979	361	45	475	1,396
1980	344	35	453	1,322
1981	329	32	431	1,252
1982	323	15	406	1,184
1983	318	11	376	1,137
1984	311	6	355	1,099
1985	311	6	335	1,081

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<sup>1</sup>Institutional admissions represent total projected new court commitments less assignments to CBC residential treatment facilities, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

<sup>2</sup>Parole violators represent total projected parole violators less assignments to CBC reintegration facilities.

<sup>3</sup>Releases represent projected departures from institutions, whether for parole, direct release, or other departure, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

$$\text{Releases}_n = \text{Admissions}_{n-4} + \text{PV}_{n-1}$$

- EXHIBIT M2 -

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION  
INDIANA STATE REFORMATORY

Population at June 30, 1972: 2,030

Year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Parole Violators <sup>2</sup>	Releases <sup>3</sup>	Population <sup>4</sup> at June 30
1973	912	92	1,005	2,029
1974	951	153	951	2,182
1975	946	155	1,226	2,057
1976	924	157	1,067	2,071
1977	909	135	1,108	2,007
1978	880	120	1,081	1,926
1979	866	113	1,044	1,861
1980	843	86	1,022	1,768
1981	817	78	966	1,697
1982	819	42	944	1,614
1983	817	33	885	1,579
1984	815	17	850	1,561
1985	827	18	836	1,570

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<sup>1</sup>Institutional admissions represent total projected new court commitments less assignments to CBC residential treatment facilities, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

<sup>2</sup>Parole violators represent total projected parole violators less assignments to CBC reintegration facilities.

<sup>3</sup>Releases represent projected departures from institutions, whether for parole, direct release, or other departure, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

$$\text{Releases}_n = \text{Admissions}_{n-3} + \text{PV}_{n-1}$$

<sup>4</sup>Includes youth center population.

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION  
INDIANA STATE FARM

Population at June 30, 1972: 880

Year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Parole Violators <sup>2</sup>	Releases <sup>3</sup>	Population at June 30
1973	3,432	-	3,398	914
1974	3,313	-	3,343	884
1975	3,097	-	3,151	830
1976	2,719	-	2,813	736
1977	2,454	-	2,521	669
1978	2,074	-	2,173	570
1979	1,854	-	1,911	513
1980	1,538	-	1,618	433
1981	1,301	-	1,361	373
1982	1,153	-	1,190	331
1983	1,040	-	1,068	308
1984	914	-	946	276
1985	832	-	853	255

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<sup>1</sup>Institutional admissions represent total projected new court commitments less assignments to CBC residential treatment facilities, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

<sup>2</sup>Individuals released from the State Farm are not normally placed on parole.

<sup>3</sup>Releases represent projected departures from institutions, whether for parole, direct release, or other departure, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

$$\text{Releases}_n = 1/4(\text{Admissions}_{n-1}) + 3/4(\text{Admissions}_n)$$

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION  
INDIANA WOMEN'S PRISON

Population at June 30, 1972: 165

Year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Parole Violators <sup>2</sup>	Releases <sup>3</sup>	Population at June 30
1973	272	5	265	177
1974	282	8	277	190
1975	282	9	290	191
1976	267	9	291	176
1977	270	7	276	177
1978	252	8	277	160
1979	253	7	260	160
1980	237	8	260	145
1981	222	7	245	129
1982	227	2	229	129
1983	230	1	229	131
1984	234	1	231	135
1985	242	1	235	143

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<sup>1</sup>Institutional admissions represent total projected new court commitments less assignments to CBC residential treatment facilities, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

<sup>2</sup>Parole violators represent total projected parole violators less assignments to CBC reintegration facilities.

<sup>3</sup>Releases represent projected departures from institutions, whether for parole, direct release, or other departure, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

$$\text{Releases}_n = \text{Admissions}_{n-1} + \text{PV}_{n-1}$$

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION  
INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL

Population at June 30, 1972: 463

Year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Parole Violators <sup>2</sup>	Releases <sup>3</sup>	Population at June 30
1973	1,133	399	1,445	550
1974	1,156	407	1,553	560
1975	1,047	415	1,496	526
1976	1,011	377	1,412	502
1977	879	367	1,294	454
1978	699	326	1,098	381
1979	594	266	915	326
1980	610	231	848	319
1981	623	237	853	326
1982	635	242	871	332
1983	648	245	888	337
1984	664	254	910	345
1985	676	258	929	350

<sup>1</sup>Institutional admissions represent total projected new court commitments less assignments to CBC residential treatment facilities, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

<sup>2</sup>Parole violators represent total projected parole violators less assignments to CBC reintegration facilities.

<sup>3</sup>Releases represent projected departures from institutions, whether for parole, direct release, or other departure, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

$$\text{Releases}_n = 1/3(\text{Admissions}_{n-1} + \text{PV}_{n-1}) + 2/3(\text{Admissions}_n + \text{PV}_n)$$

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION  
INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL

Population at June 30, 1972: 179

Year	Admissions <sup>1</sup>	Parole Violators <sup>2</sup>	Releases <sup>3</sup>	Population at June 30
1973	222	89	280	210
1974	225	90	311	214
1975	202	91	315	192
1976	195	82	293	176
1977	165	78	277	142
1978	128	66	243	93
1979	109	53	194	61
1980	113	46	162	58
1981	115	48	159	62
1982	117	48	163	64
1983	119	49	165	67
1984	121	50	168	70
1985	122	52	171	73

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<sup>1</sup>Institutional admissions represent total projected new court commitments less assignments to CBC residential treatment facilities, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

<sup>2</sup>Parole violators represent total projected parole violators less assignments to CBC reintegration facilities.

<sup>3</sup>Releases represent projected departures from institutions, whether for parole, direct release, or other departure, but do not include inter-institution transfers.

$$\text{Releases}_n = \text{Admissions}_{n-1} + \text{PV}_{n-1}$$





**END**