

### 3. Projected Average Daily Population & Bed Needs for the McLean County Jail

#### Introduction

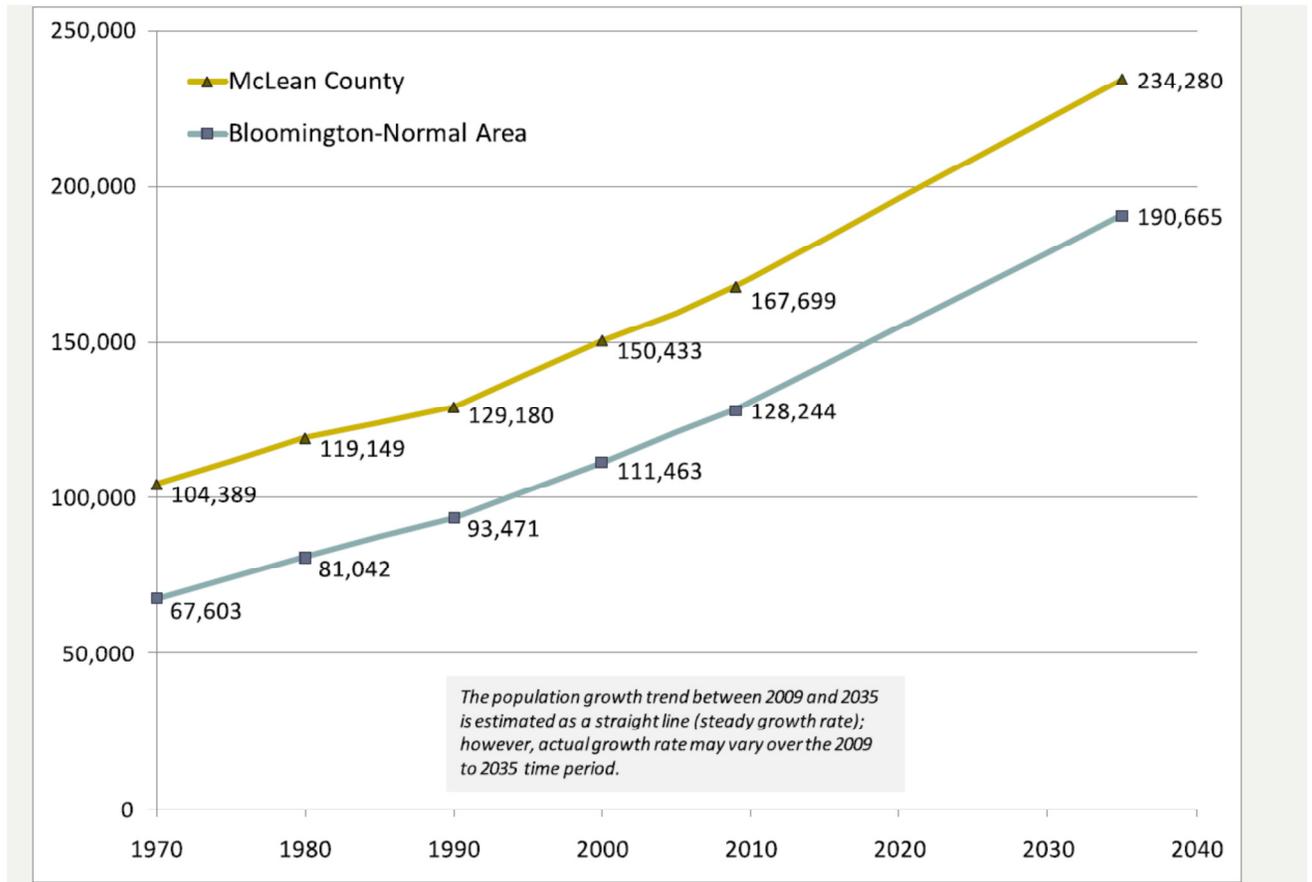
To develop projections of Bed Needs, relevant historical and current data helpful to predicting the future was collected and analyzed. This chapter first presents the data and analyses and then develops projections of the Average Daily Population (ADP) and of Bed Needs.

#### Data to Inform the Projections of ADP & Bed Needs

#### Growth in McLean County’s General Population

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census Data: 1970 through 2009. 2035 projections adopted from Long Range Transportation Plan 2035 - Bloomington-Normal, Illinois Urbanized Area, June 22, 2007, McLean County Regional Planning Commission; 2010 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS), Woods and Poole Economics, September 2009.

**Historical & Projected Growth in McLean County’s General Population: 1970 – 2035**



**McLean County General Population - Projected Growth: 2010 - 2035**

Year	Previously Projected	Source	Interpolated for 2015 - 2030	% Growth / per 5 Years	% Growth / per Year
2010	167,699	Bureau of Census	167,699	6.915%	1.346%
2015			179,295		
2020			191,694		
2025			204,949		
2030			219,122		
2035	234,280	Woods & Poole	234,274		

As the graph and table above indicate, McLean County’s general population is expected to increase at a rate of approximately 1.346 percent per year, which equates to 6.915 percent every five years.

More recently there have been signs that the growth of McLean County’s general population may be slowing.

This raises other questions that warrant further study:

- 1.) If growth is slowing down, which populations are leaving or not growing -- white collar workers who have a relatively low likelihood of entering the justice system, or less educated and less skilled individuals who are more prone to drug use and criminal activity?
- 2.) Do possibly lower projections hold true for all parts of McLean County? Might other areas be growing more?
- 3.) To what extent do changes in the general population impact jail use compared with other factors such as changes to the State of Illinois' and McLean County's justice systems such as changes in alternatives to incarceration and whether the state might, like other states have done, move some categories of sentenced offenders from state prisons to county jails?

**Arrests in McLean County**

Source: Dr. Frank Beck

The next few pages include a number of charts and graphs illustrating arrest trends in McLean County from 2004 to 2013. Following these illustrations are observations on this arrest data that impact jail bed needs.

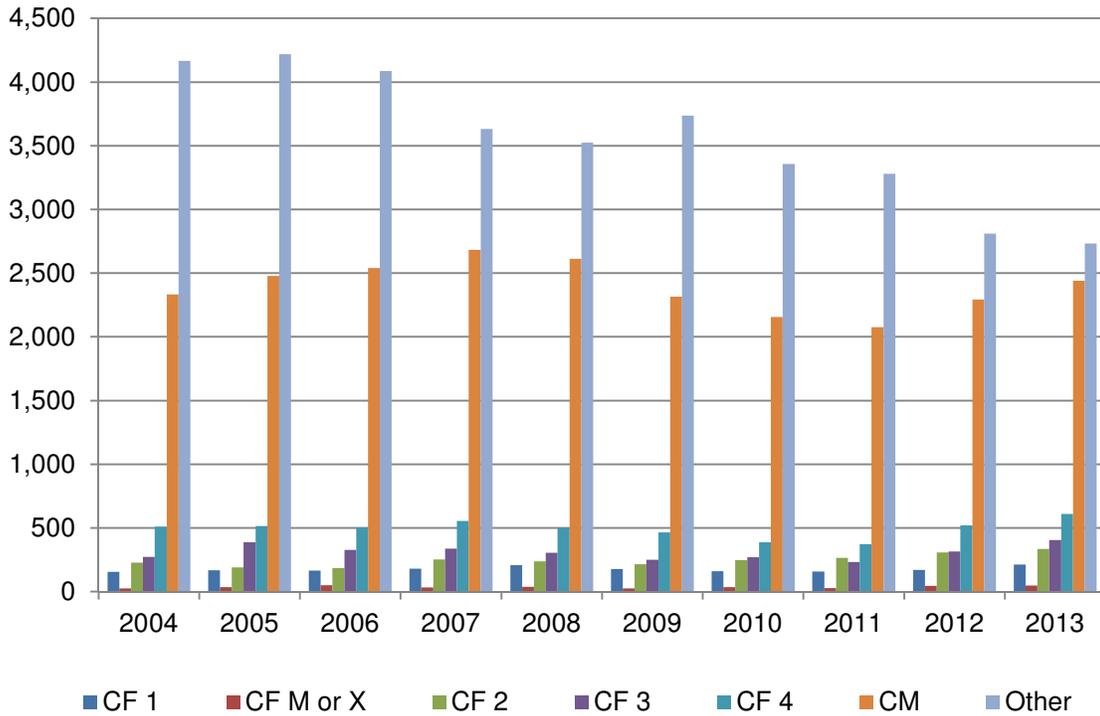
**Arrests by Charge & Year: 2004 - 2013**

Offense Categories [1]	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CF 1	155	167	166	179	207	177	161	157	169	212
CF M or X	25	36	50	34	39	25	35	28	46	49
CF 2	227	191	184	252	237	216	247	265	307	335
CF 3	273	388	327	337	304	251	270	232	316	404
CF 4	510	516	506	555	503	465	388	373	519	610
CM	2,333	2,478	2,541	2,682	2,613	2,315	2,155	2,075	2,293	2,440
Other	4,167	4,219	4,086	3,633	3,525	3,736	3,356	3,280	2,809	2,733
Total	7,690	7,995	7,860	7,672	7,428	7,185	6,612	6,410	6,459	6,783

[1] Very Brief Explanations & Examples of Offense Categories (used in the previous chart)

Codes	Categories	Examples	Maximum Time Incarcerated
CF 1	Very Serious Felonies	Criminal Sexual Assault, Possession of Heroin	15 years
CF M or X	Extremely Serious Felonies	Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault	30 years
CF 2	Serious Felonies	Arson	7 years
CF 3	Serious Felonies	Aggravated Battery	3 years
CF 4	Serious Felonies	Aggravated Assault, Theft of Government Property	3 years
CM	Misdemeanors	A Battery, DUI, Reckless Driving	1 year
		B Minor Drug Charges	6 months
		C Assault	30 days
Other	Criminal Traffic Offenses Ordinance Violations Holds for other counties		12 months

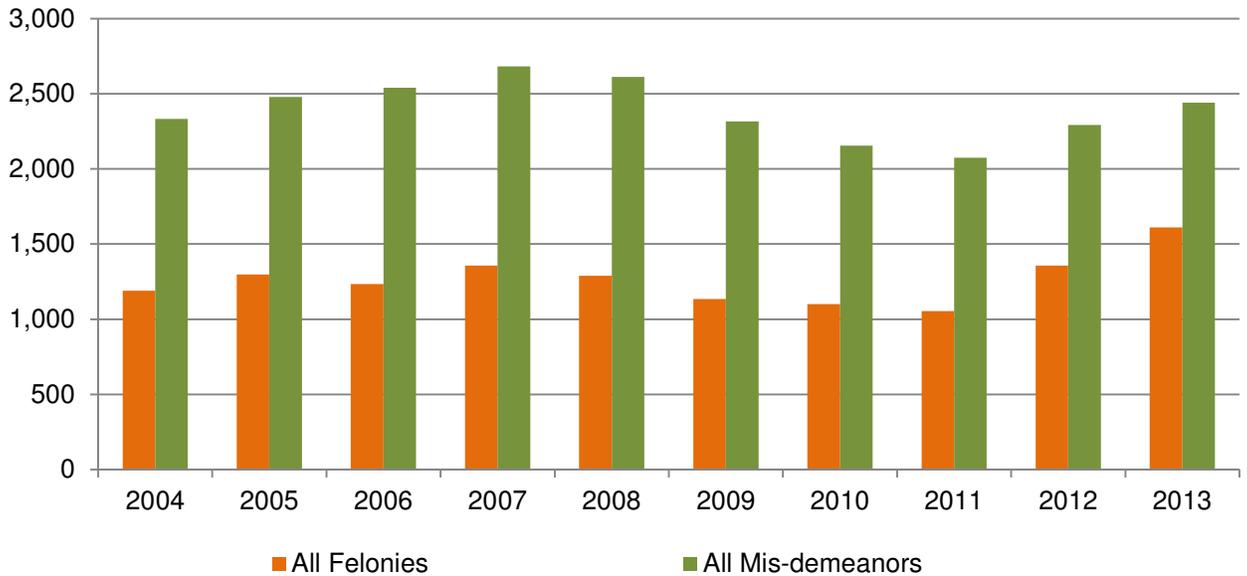
**Arrests by All Categories of Charges in McLean County:  
2004 - 2014**



**Arrests for All Felonies & All Misdemeanors (no "Other" Offenses):  
2004 - 2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CF 1	155	167	166	179	207	177	161	157	169	212
CF M or X	25	36	50	34	39	25	35	28	46	49
CF 2	227	191	184	252	237	216	247	265	307	335
CF 3	273	388	327	337	304	251	270	232	316	404
CF 4	510	516	506	555	503	465	388	373	519	610
All Felonies	1,190	1,298	1,233	1,357	1,290	1,134	1,101	1,055	1,357	1,610
All Misdemeanors	2,333	2,478	2,541	2,682	2,613	2,315	2,155	2,075	2,293	2,440
Total	3,523	3,776	3,774	4,039	3,903	3,449	3,256	3,130	3,650	4,050

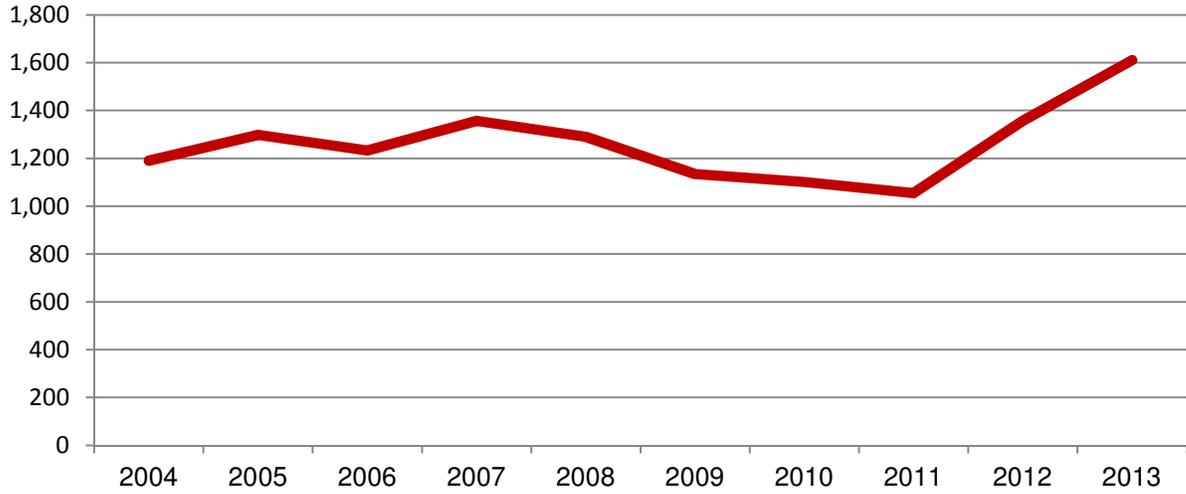
**Arrests for All Felonies & All Misdemeanors (no "Other" Offenses):  
2004 - 2013**



**Changes in Felony Arrests: 2004 – 2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Felonies	1,190	1,298	1,233	1,357	1,290	1,134	1,101	1,055	1,357	1,610
% change from previous year		9%	-5%	10%	-5%	-12%	-3%	-4%	29%	19%
total % change since 2004		9%	4%	14%	8%	-5%	-7%	-11%	14%	35%
average annual % change since 2004										4%
average annual % change since 2009										10%
total % change since 2009										42%
number years increased										4
number years decreased										5

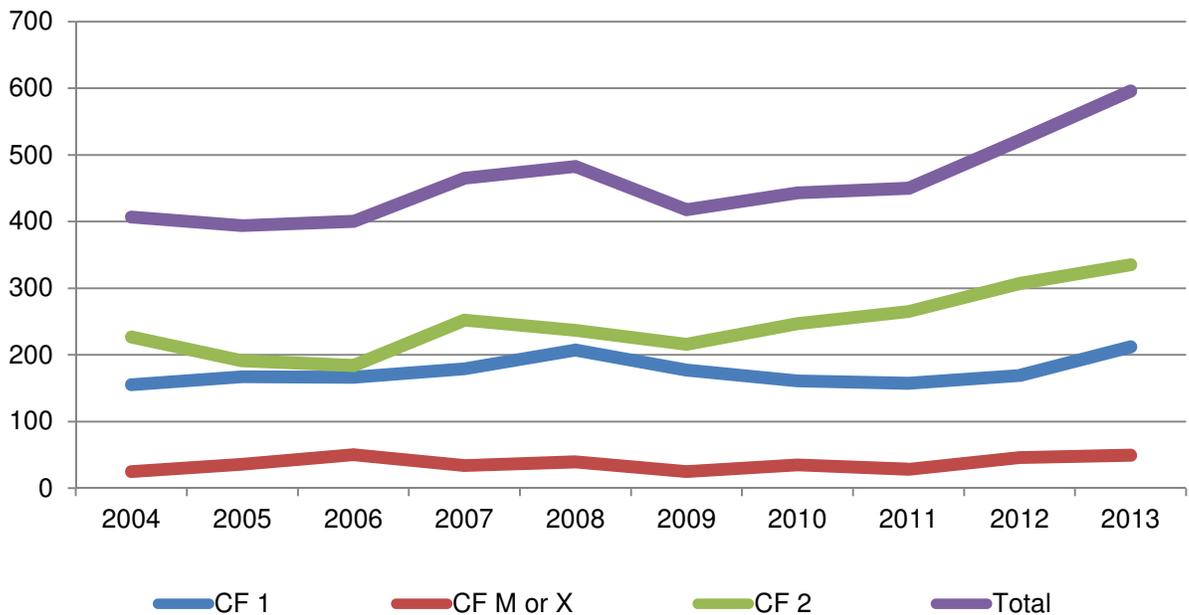
**Arrests for All Felonies: 2004 - 2013**



**Arrests for Most Serious Felonies: 2004 - 2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CF 1	155	167	166	179	207	177	161	157	169	212
CF M or X	25	36	50	34	39	25	35	28	46	49
CF 2	227	191	184	252	237	216	247	265	307	335
Total	407	394	400	465	483	418	443	450	522	596

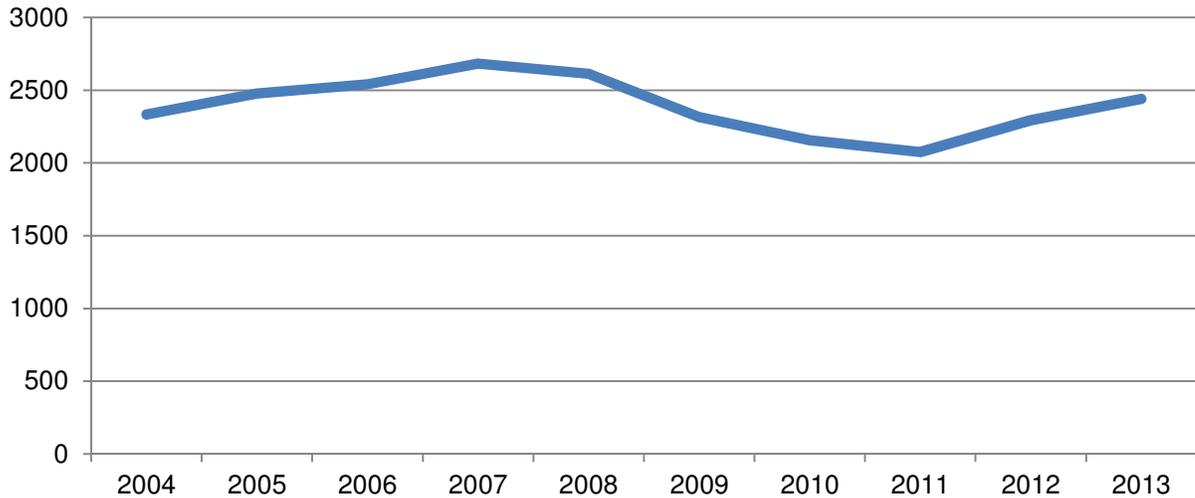
**Arrests for Most Serious Felonies: 2004 - 2013**



**Changes in Misdemeanor Arrests: 2004 - 2013**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
All Misdemeanors	2333	2478	2541	2682	2613	2315	2155	2075	2293	2440
% change from previous year		6%	3%	6%	-3%	-11%	-7%	-4%	11%	6%
total % change since 2004		6%	9%	15%	12%	-1%	-8%	-11%	-2%	5%
average annual % change since 2004	1%									
average annual % change since 2007	-1%									
total % change since 2007	-7%									
average annual % change since 2009	2%									
total % change since 2009	5%									
number years increased	5									
number years decreased	4									

**All Arrests for Misdemeanors**



**Observations on Arrests that Impact Jail Bed Needs**

1. During the 10 year period, arrests for felonies were relatively flat until the last two years, when the number increased rather dramatically. This has a direct and obvious impact on jail bed needs as compared with those arrested for misdemeanors and traffic offenses those arrested for felonies are:

- More likely to be incarcerated;
- Less likely to be released prior to sentencing; and

- More likely to spend many more days in jail awaiting sentencing

Nonetheless, this trend with felony arrests may or may not continue.

2. Although arrests for misdemeanors also went up in the last two years, the increases were comparatively minor. Overall, misdemeanor arrests were within a fairly narrow range throughout the 10 year time period. With the County proactively minimizing the incarceration of misdemeanants, this reduced bed needs for this population.

## Bookings into the MCDF

Source: Dr. Frank Beck, March 2014.

The following table shows the number of separate bookings by offense category during the first nine months of each year for the last eight years. “Separate Bookings” refers to the number of times that an arrestee is brought to booking into MCDF during the time period, whether the arrestee was charged with one offense or multiple offenses. If the arrestee is released and later is rearrested and brought back to MCDF for one or more additional charges, that counts as a separate booking.

### Number of Separate Bookings by Offense Category & Felony Sub-Categories: January through December, 2007 – 2014

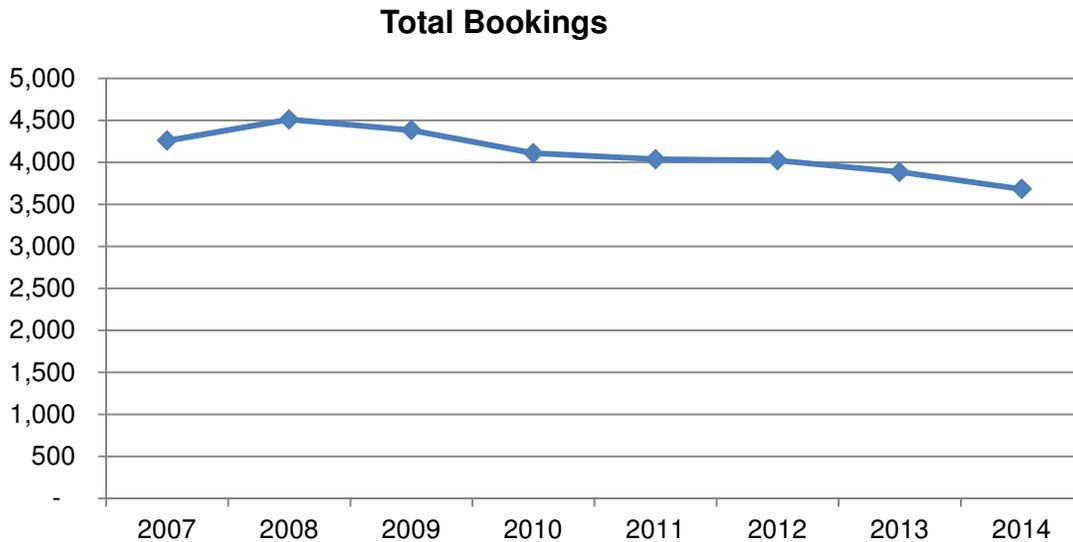
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felonies								
Class M	2	7	12	11	10	2	5	7
Class X	157	171	172	174	153	152	187	190
Class 1	235	242	201	165	173	195	227	221
Class 2	377	394	410	444	460	461	493	471
Class 3	446	429	417	414	332	386	450	477
Class 4	699	738	745	661	603	641	610	649
DUIs	194	220	249	256	281	278	188	179
Misdemeanors	1,310	1,446	1,340	1,142	1,190	1,177	1,099	967
Other	421	435	362	393	371	368	303	203
No Charge	417	428	474	449	464	364	323	319
Total	4,258	4,510	4,382	4,109	4,037	4,024	3,885	3,683

In total, the number of bookings each year has gone down slightly since 2008 as the next graph indicates.

Note that “No Charge” generally indicates that:

- The States Attorney found that charges were not substantiated and consequently charges were dropped; or
- The individuals were being Held for other counties.

“Other” primarily consists of Ordinance Violations and Criminal Traffic offenses that are not DUI’s.



As far as the impact on jail bed capacity, it is more informative to look at bookings by category than total bookings. This is because those booked for minor offenses are most likely to be released on bond or another release mechanism shortly after they are processed, and those charged with the most severe offenses spend the most time in jail.

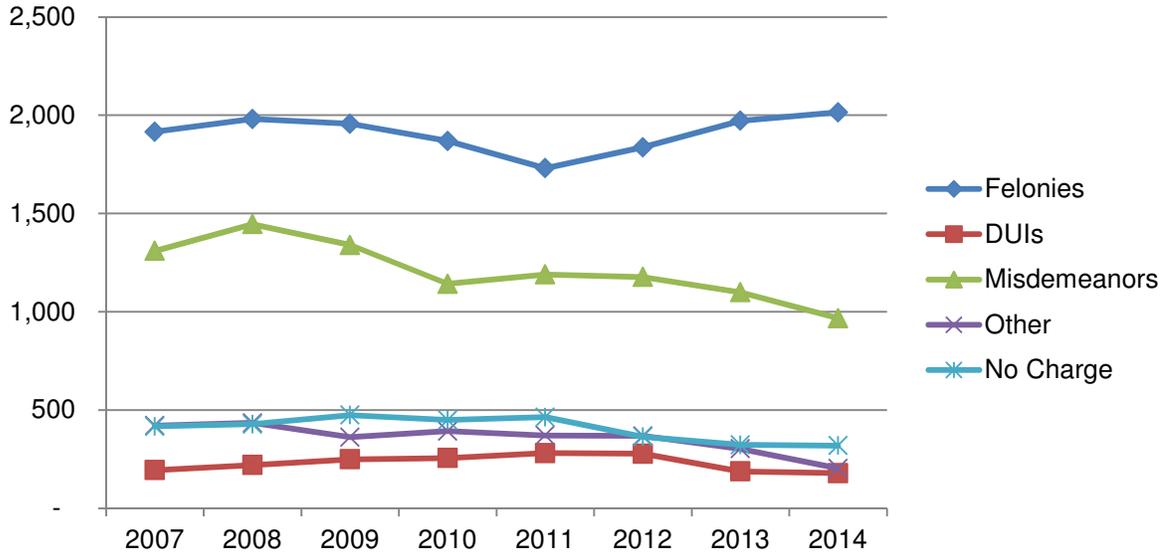
**Number of Separate Bookings by Offense Category: 2007 - 2014** (entire years)

Data from Dr. Frank Beck, March 2015

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felonies	1,916	1,981	1,957	1,869	1,731	1,837	1,972	2,015
DUIs	194	220	249	256	281	278	188	179
Misdemeanors	1,310	1,446	1,340	1,142	1,190	1,177	1,099	967
Other	421	435	362	393	371	368	303	203
No Charge	417	428	474	449	464	364	323	319
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,258</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>3,683</b>

This shows that while the total number of separate bookings has been decreasing, the number of bookings for Felonies has increased over the last few years. Those charged

with Misdemeanors and Other offenses have decreased dramatically during this seven year time period.



As those charged with Felonies are likely to spend more time in Jail than those charged with other offenses, the increase in bookings for Felonies has a major impact on MCDF's bed needs.

**Change in Separate Bookings from 2007 – 2014**

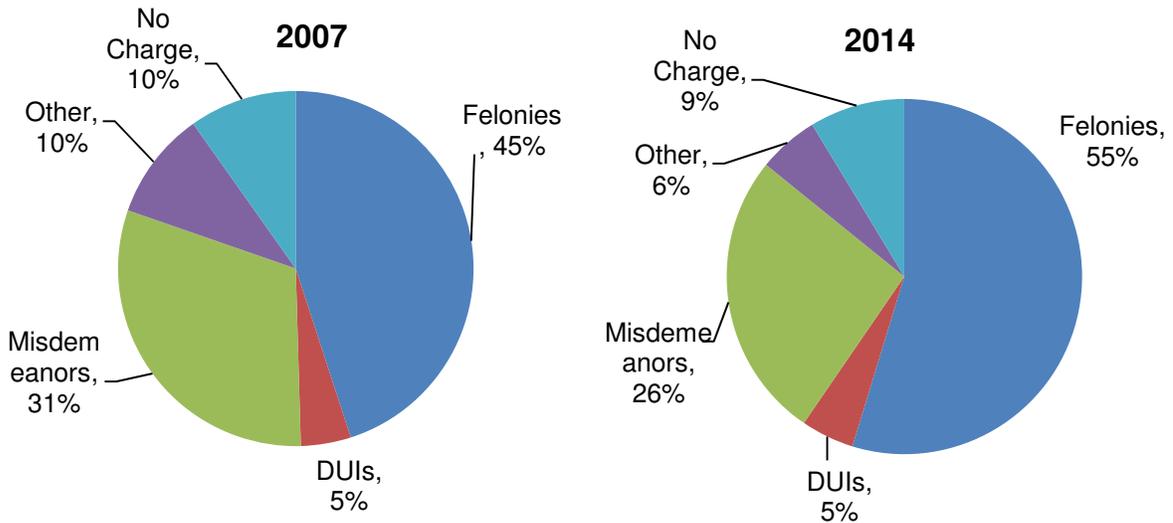
	2007	2014	Change
All Felonies	1,916	2,015	5%
DUI's	194	179	-8%
Misdemeanors	1,310	967	-26%
Other	421	203	-52%
No Charge	417	319	-24%
Total	4,258	3,683	-14%

The following table and pie charts illustrate how the percentage of Bookings for each offense category has changed from 2007 to 2014. Bookings for felonies have gone up, while Bookings for Misdemeanors have gone down.

**Percentage of All Bookings: 2007 - 2014**

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
All Felonies	45%	44%	45%	45%	43%	46%	51%	55%
DUI's	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%	7%	5%	5%
Misdemeanors	31%	32%	31%	28%	29%	29%	28%	26%
Other	10%	10%	8%	10%	9%	9%	8%	6%
No Charge	10%	9%	11%	11%	11%	9%	8%	9%

**Bookings by Offense Category: 2007 vs. 2014**



The last few tables and charts show that although the total number of bookings has decreased from the 2007-2014 time period, the number of bookings for Felonies has been rising while the number of bookings for Misdemeanors has been decreasing. As Misdemeanants are much more likely to be released shortly after Booking, and as the Average Length of Stay (ALOS) for those charged with Felonies is much longer than for those charged with Misdemeanors, it is no wonder that the ADP has been going up even with the total number of Bookings lower than in some previous years.

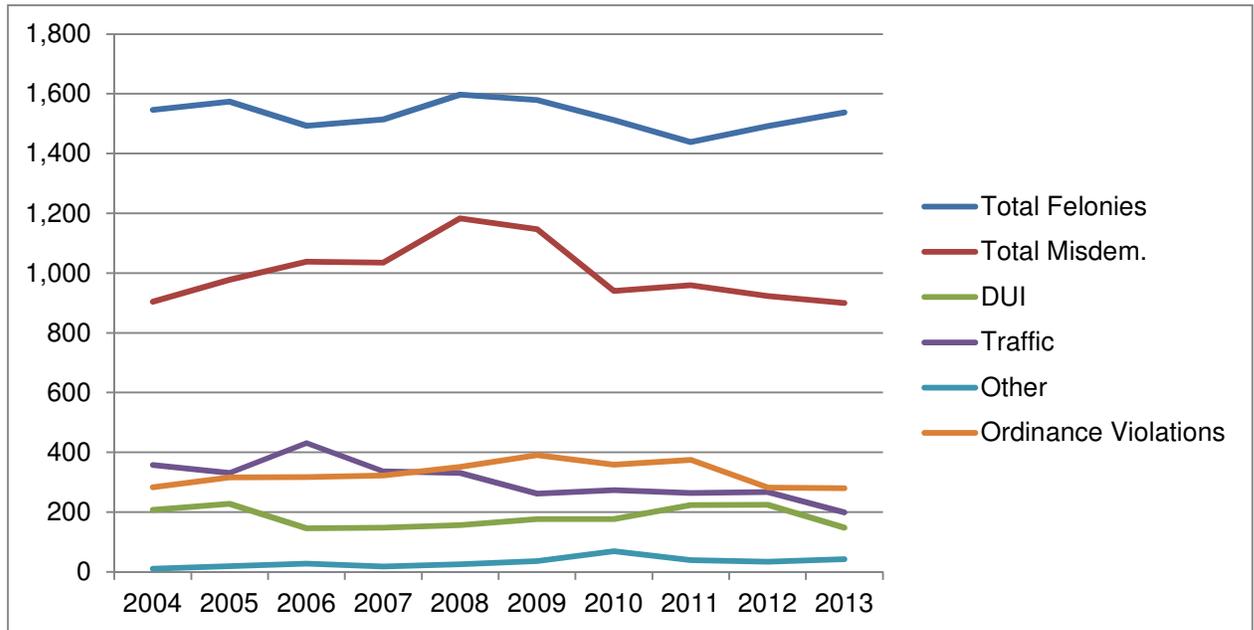
**Bookings by Gender**

Bookings by Offense category and Gender were analyzed for 2004 through 2013. Bookings of Males follow the same general pattern as Total Booking numbers with increases in Bookings for Felonies the last few years and decreases in Bookings for Misdemeanors and Traffic Offenses.

**Bookings of Males by Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Other Categories, 2004-2013**

	Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Felonies	1,546	1,574	1,493	1,514	1,597	1,579	1,512	1,439	1,492	1,538
Total Misdem.	904	977	1038	1035	1183	1147	940	959	923	900
DUI	207	227	145	148	156	176	176	223	224	148
Traffic	357	331	431	336	331	262	273	264	267	199
Other	10	19	27	18	25	36	69	39	34	42
Ord. Violations	283	316	317	322	351	390	359	374	282	280
Total	3,307	3,444	3,451	3,373	3,643	3,590	3,329	3,298	3,222	3,107

**Bookings of Males by Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Other Categories, 2004-2013**

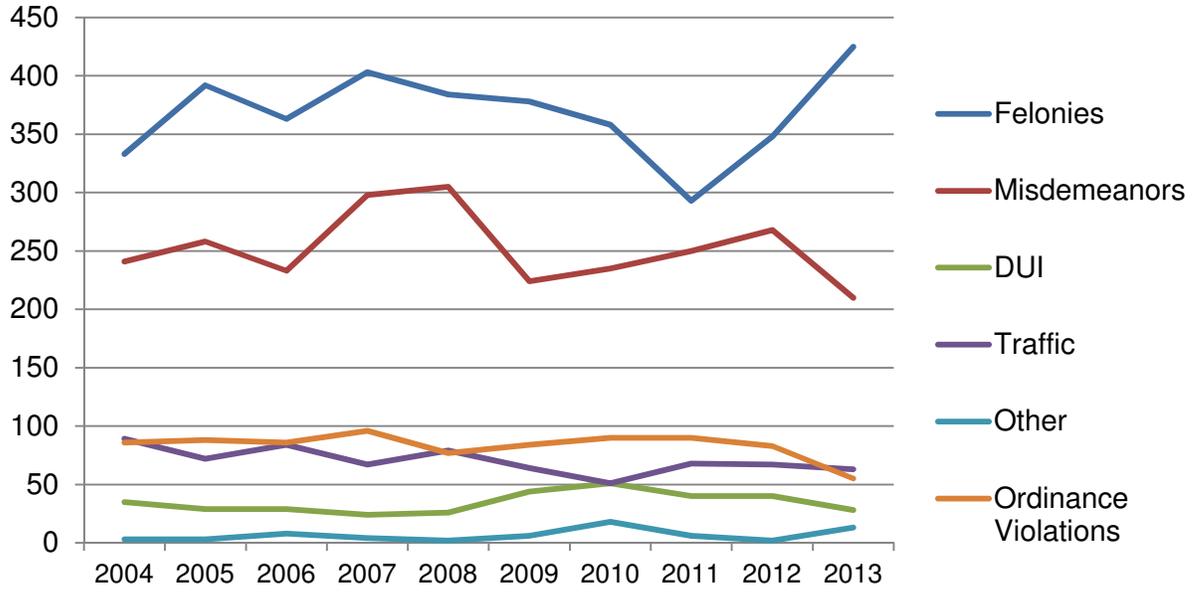


Female Bookings follow the same general pattern as that of Males. Total Bookings during the last few years were less than during the 2005 – 2008 time period, but Bookings for Felonies increased greatly the past two years, while Bookings for Misdemeanors decreased. Again, those who are charged with Felonies are more likely to be confined to jail, and their length of stay is substantially longer than those who are charged with other offenses, so these patterns can have a significant impact on bed needs.

**Bookings of Females by Felonies, Misdemeanors, and Other Categories, 2004-2013**

	Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felonies	333	392	363	403	384	378	358	293	348	425
Misdemeanors	241	258	233	298	305	224	235	250	268	210
DUI	35	29	29	24	26	44	51	40	40	28
Traffic	89	72	84	67	79	64	51	68	67	63
Other	3	3	8	4	2	6	18	6	2	13
Ord. Violations	86	88	86	96	77	84	90	90	83	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>794</b>

# McLean County Jail Needs Assessment



## Court Filings: Analyses of Historical Trends in McLean County Court Case Filings

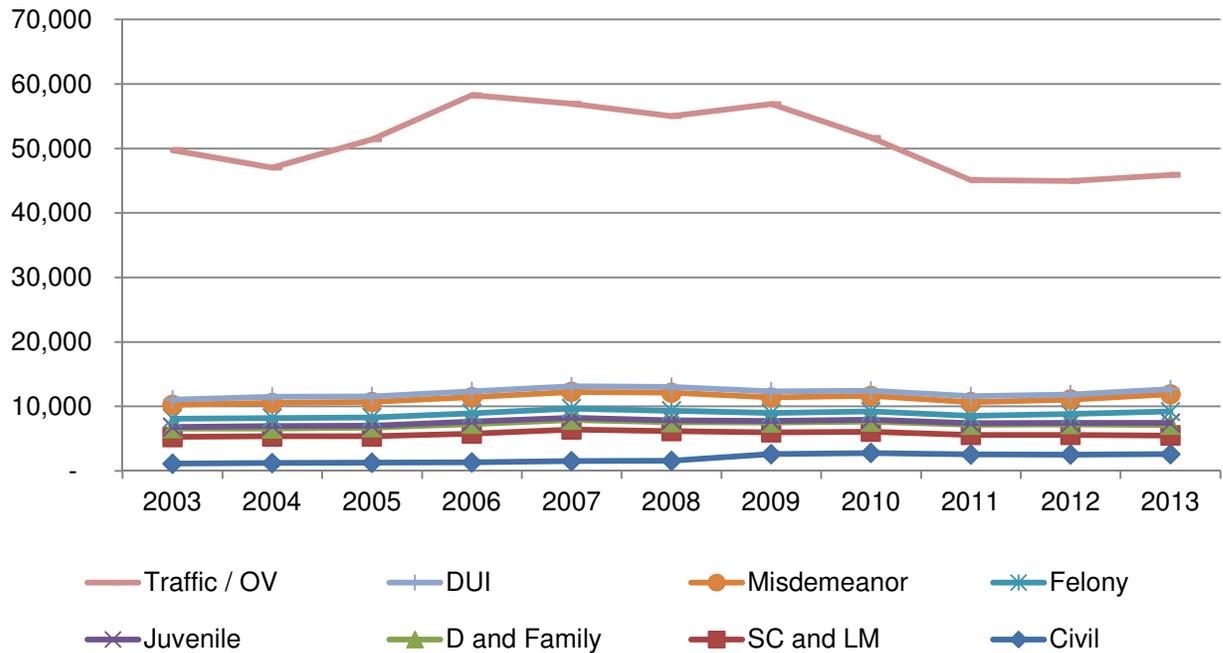
Source: Will Scanlon, Trial Court Administrator

Charts and graphs are presented in the following pages that illustrate historical trends in court case filings in McLean County. Following these illustrations are observations on the court filings as they relate to jail bed needs.

### McLean County Court Case Filings: 2003- 2013

Categories	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Civil (AR, CH, ED, L, MC, MR, P, T)	1,136	1,218	1,285	1,323	1,523	1,558	2,602	2,766	2,546	2,531	2,595
Small Claims and LM (SC and LM)	4,145	4,150	4,091	4,468	4,899	4,612	3,384	3,327	3,050	3,063	2,887
Family (AD, D, F, OP)	1,284	1,182	1,351	1,474	1,497	1,375	1,499	1,533	1,555	1,622	1,633
Juvenile (J, JA, JD)	223	411	301	384	347	309	267	339	242	215	320
Felony (CF)	1,326	1,241	1,268	1,286	1,423	1,478	1,221	1,259	1,160	1,398	1,789
Misdemeanor (CM)	2,128	2,350	2,406	2,501	2,565	2,798	2,408	2,411	2,129	2,240	2,655
DUI	835	946	861	907	854	885	938	820	900	796	799
Traffic, CV, and OV	38,668	35,543	39,870	45,919	43,825	42,006	44,541	39,191	33,535	33,096	33,223
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,745</b>	<b>47,041</b>	<b>51,433</b>	<b>58,262</b>	<b>56,933</b>	<b>55,021</b>	<b>56,860</b>	<b>51,646</b>	<b>45,117</b>	<b>44,961</b>	<b>45,901</b>

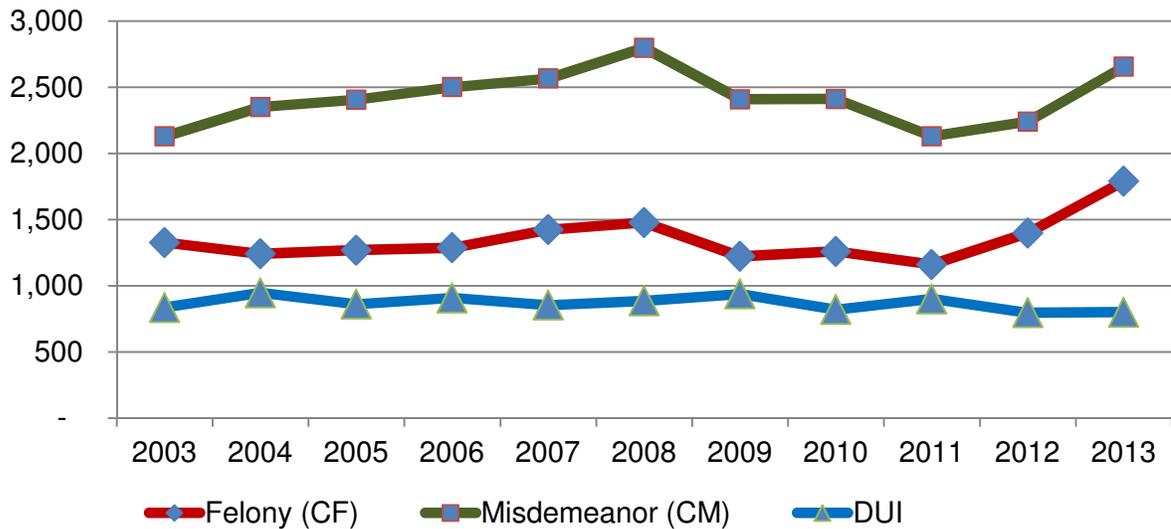
**McLean County Case Filings  
2003-2013**



**McLean County Case Filings for Offenses Most Likely to Involve Time in MCDF: 2003 - 2013**

Categories	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felonies	1,326	1,241	1,268	1,286	1,423	1,478	1,221	1,259	1,160	1,398	1,789
Misdemeanors	2,128	2,350	2,406	2,501	2,565	2,798	2,408	2,411	2,129	2,240	2,655
DUI	835	946	861	907	854	885	938	820	900	796	799
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>5,161</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>5,243</b>

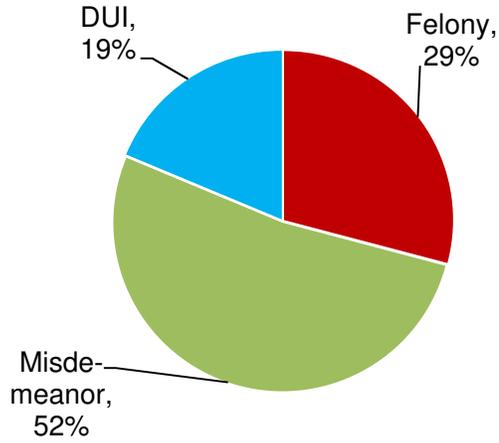
**McLean County Case Filings for Offenses Most Likely to Involve Time in MCDF: 2003 - 2013**



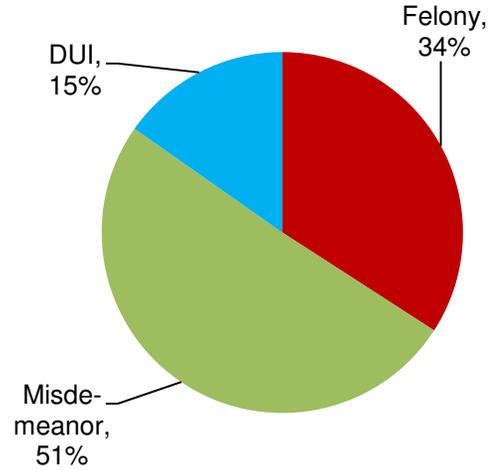
**Percentages of Court Filings for Felonies, Misdemeanors & DUI, 2003 - 2013**

Categories	Year											Totals
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Felonies	1,326	1,241	1,268	1,286	1,423	1,478	1,221	1,259	1,160	1,398	1,789	14,849
Misdemeanors	2,128	2,350	2,406	2,501	2,565	2,798	2,408	2,411	2,129	2,240	2,655	26,591
DUI	835	946	861	907	854	885	938	820	900	796	799	9,541
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>5,161</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>50,981</b>
Felonies	31%	27%	28%	27%	29%	29%	27%	28%	28%	32%	34%	29%
Misdemeanors	50%	52%	53%	53%	53%	54%	53%	54%	51%	51%	51%	52%
DUI	19%	21%	19%	19%	18%	17%	21%	18%	21%	18%	15%	19%

**Percentage of Court Filings  
Average: 2003 - 2013**



**Percentages of Court Filings  
2013**



**Changes in McLean County Felony Case Filings –  
Most Likely to Involve Time in MCDF: 2003 - 2013**

Categories	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Felony (CF)	1,326	1,241	1,268	1,286	1,423	1,478	1,221	1,259	1,160	1,398	1,789
% change from previous year		-6%	2%	1%	11%	4%	-17%	3%	-8%	21%	28%
total % change from 2003		-6%	-4%	-3%	7%	11%	-8%	-5%	-13%	5%	35%
total % change from 2008							-17%	-15%	-22%	-5%	21%
average annual % change: 2003 - 2013											4%
average annual % change: 2008 - 2013											5%

The overall change in felony case filings is much lower IF 2013 was an anomaly as shown below.

**Changes in McLean County Felony Case Filings –  
Most Likely to involve Time in MCDF: 2003 - 2012**

Categories	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Felony (CF)	1,326	1,241	1,268	1,286	1,423	1,478	1,221	1,259	1,160	1,398
% change from previous year		-6%	2%	1%	11%	4%	-17%	3%	-8%	21%
total % change from 2003		-6%	-4%	-3%	7%	11%	-8%	-5%	-13%	5%
total % change from 2007						4%	-14%	-12%	-18%	-2%
average annual % change: 2003 - 2012										2%
average annual % change: 2007 - 2012										-8%

**Observations on Court Filings that Impact Jail Bed Needs**

1. Of particular concern in the last set of charts and graphs is the uptick shown in felony filings during the last two years. From 2003 through 2011 there was an average of 1,296 Felony Filings per year. In 2013 there were 1,789 Felony Filings, 38% more than the nine year average. Was this or will this be short lived or the start of a trend? Or was it because of more mandatory sentencing?
2. The number of misdemeanor filings followed a somewhat similar trend, with a slight upward movement between 2003 and 2008, followed by lower numbers through 2012, and then a sizable increase in 2013 -- but unlike with felonies, the 2013 numbers were somewhat less than the previous high (2008). Furthermore, it is understood that most of the people charged with misdemeanors are not held in jail at all, or if they are incarcerated, it is for shorter periods of time.
3. Court Filings for Driving Under the Influence were relatively flat during the entire 11 year time period.

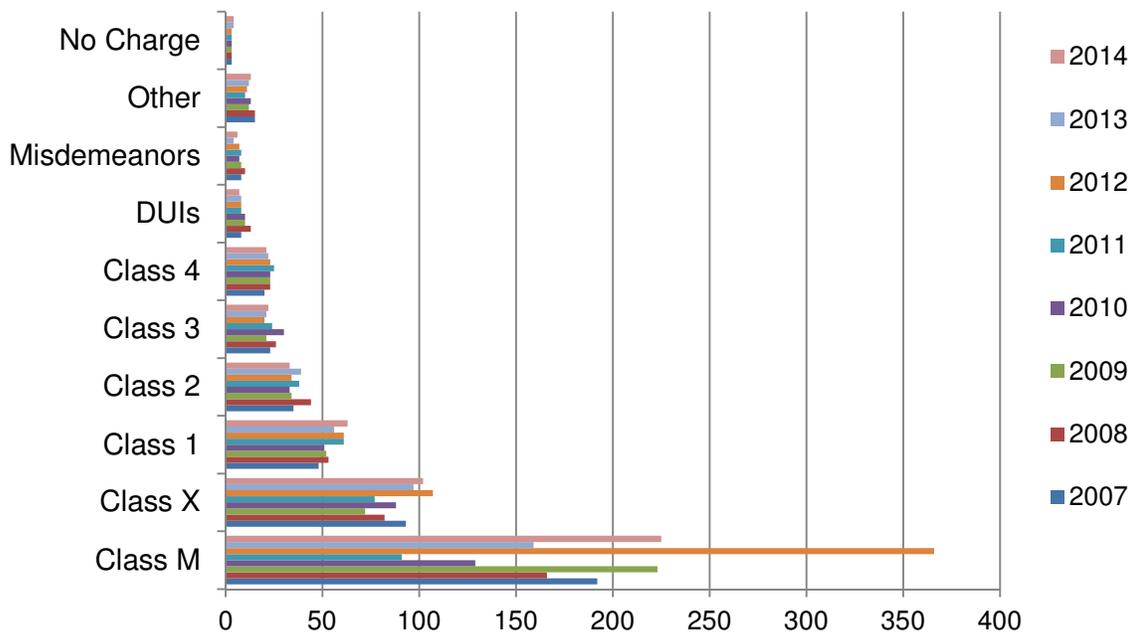
## Number of Bed Days by Offense Category

Source: Dr. Frank Beck, March 2015

The next table and bar chart show that the average number of bed days in MCDF varies considerably by offense category, with those charged with Felonies staying much longer than those charged with all other categories of offenses.

### Average Number of Bed Days per Booking by Offense Category: January through December, 2007 - 2014

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felonies								
Class M	192	166	223	129	91	366	159	225
Class X	93	82	72	88	77	107	97	102
Class 1	48	53	52	51	61	61	56	63
Class 2	35	44	34	33	38	34	39	33
Class 3	23	26	21	30	24	20	21	22
Class 4	20	23	23	23	25	23	22	21
DUIs	8	13	10	10	8	8	8	7
Misdemeanors	8	10	8	7	8	7	4	6
Other	15	15	12	13	10	11	12	13
No Charge	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4



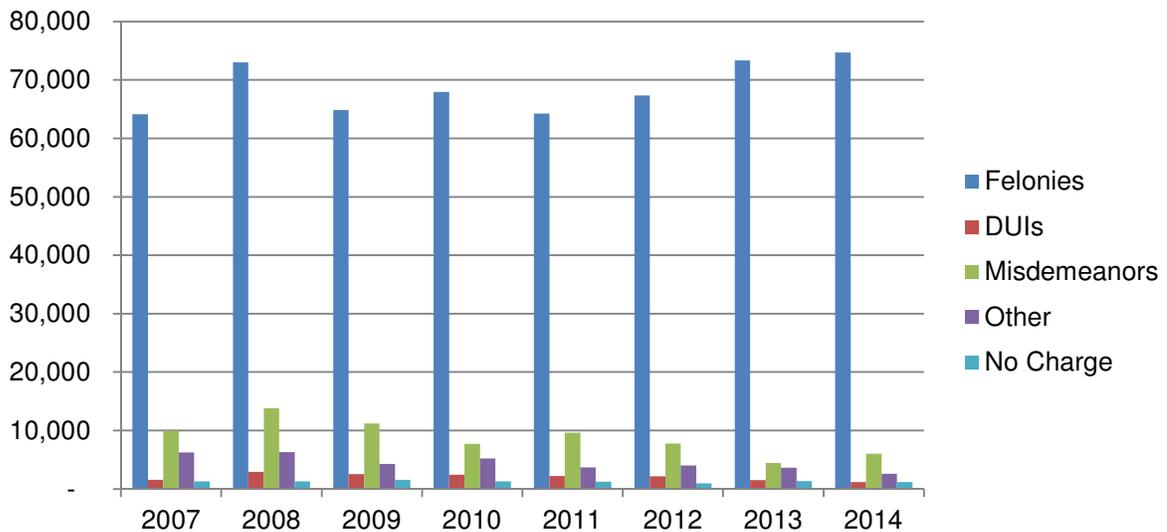
**Total Bed Days by Offense Category: 2007 – 2014** (entire years)

Data from Dr. Frank Beck, March 2015

Looking at total bed days by offense category clearly shows that beds at MCDF are predominately occupied by those charged with or convicted of Felonies. Furthermore the following table and graphic show that the number of bed days occupied by Felons has increased each of the last three years, while the number of bed days occupied by those charged with or convicted of Misdemeanors, DUI's, and Other offense has declined.

**Bed Days by Offense Category and Year**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felonies	64,134	73,034	64,855	67,966	64,235	67,323	73,337	74,702
DUIs	1,585	2,934	2,568	2,442	2,233	2,163	1,530	1,210
Misdemeanors	9,934	13,828	11,218	7,709	9,598	7,790	4,470	6,011
Other	6,237	6,328	4,272	5,238	3,675	4,006	3,657	2,582



**Average Daily Population (ADP) in MCDF**

Sources: Dr. Frank Beck and MCDF

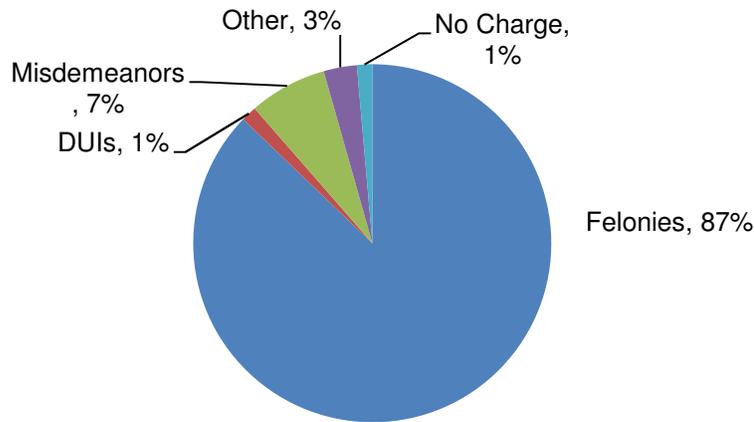
The Dewberry/MGA team analyzed the average daily population in the facility by sentence category, offense category, and gender over the past seven to 11 years (different sets of data were available for different time periods). Data was provided by Dr. Frank Beck of the Stevenson Center for the Community and Economic Development and from the McLean County Detention Facility.

**Average Daily Population by Offense Category: 2007 - 2014**

From the Total Bed Days by Offense Category for January through December 2007 - 2014 provided by Dr. Frank Beck in March 2015 the Average Daily Population by Offense Category was calculated. The next table and pie chart show that the vast majority of beds are occupied by those charged with or convicted of Felonies. Also this shows that the number of beds occupied by those charged with or convicted of Misdemeanors, DUI's, and Other offenses has been declining.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Felonies	176	200	178	186	176	184	201	205
DUIs	4	8	7	7	6	6	4	3
Misdemeanors	27	38	31	21	26	21	12	16
Other	17	17	12	14	10	11	10	7
No Charge	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
Total	228	267	231	232	222	225	231	235

**Percentage of Beds Occupied by Offense Category, 2014**



**ADP by Sentence Category**

The “In House” category indicates the actual number of inmates in the building at 6 a.m. every morning; this includes Weekenders and Work Releasees.

The “Special Needs” category includes basically anyone that cannot be housed in “General Population.” This includes the physically and mentally ill, geriatric offenders, those under Protective Custody, Medical Segregation, and others.

“Straight Sentence” refers to those sentenced to MCDF excluding those sentenced to Work Release and Weekend Sentences, and it also excludes sentenced detainees with “Special Needs.”

McLean County Jail Needs Assessment

“Work Release & Weekenders” includes offenders allowed out of the facility to work or go to school, and those who are incarcerated solely on weekends.

Finally, “Other Facilities” was created as a place to account for the population that is housed in other counties due to overcrowding in the McLean County Detention Facility. When the number is quite small, such as one or two, it can be assumed that these individuals are at another facility due to being remanded there by a Judge, in a hospital for medical reasons, elsewhere for a court-ordered evaluation, or similar.

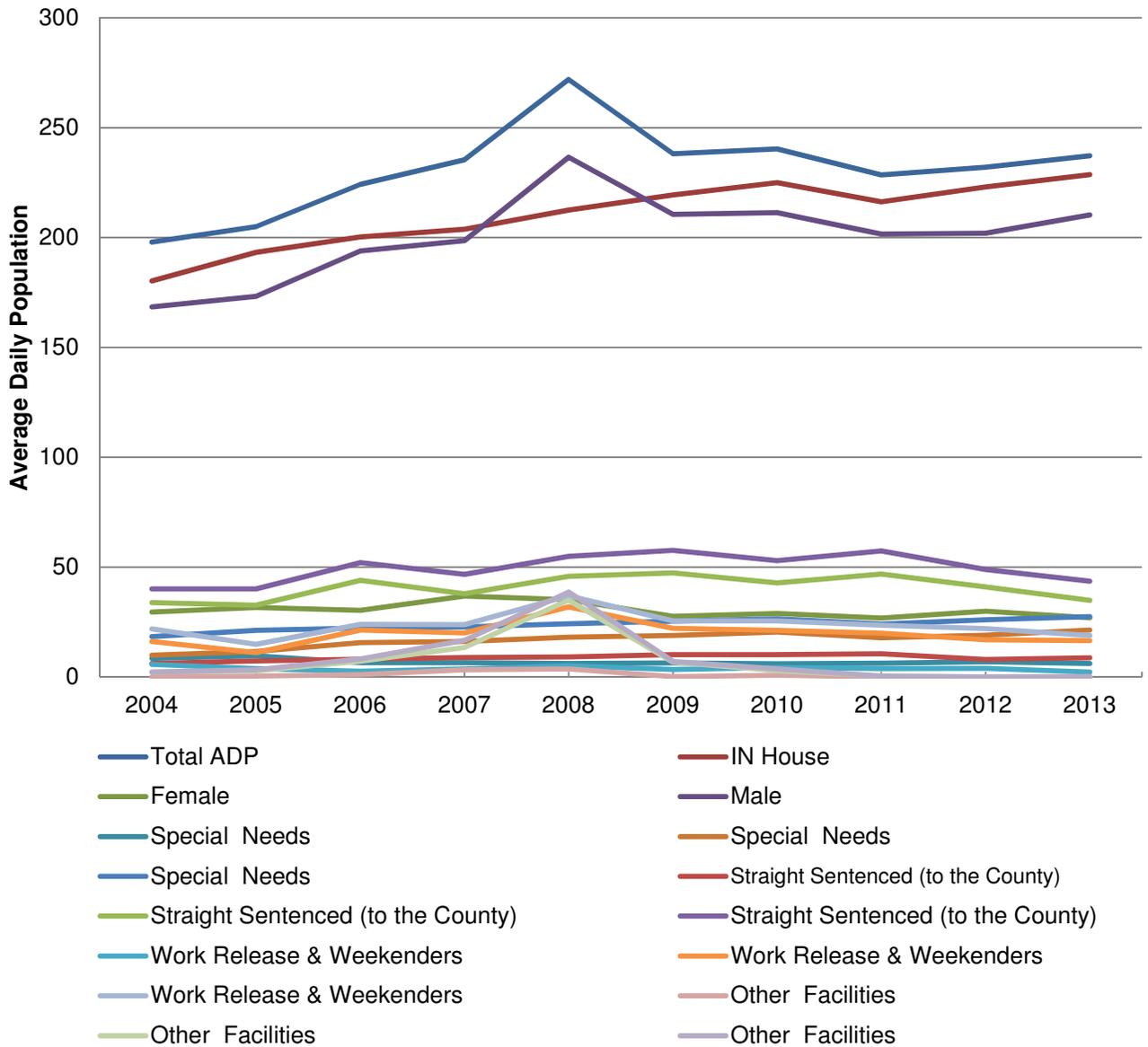
Historically, the jail population has not been tracked by security classification. However, in recent years since the inception of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, due to overcrowding, the Detention Facility basically holds only two types of individuals – misdemeanants and felons sentenced to the MCDF for up to 12 months, and pre-trial alleged felons. Thus, the majority of those incarcerated at MCDF have high classifications due to their charges or criminal histories.

As the following chart and graph show, Males account for approximately 87% of the population in the Detention Facility while Females account for around 13%. There was a spike in ADP in 2008 and a decline in numbers until 2011 when the numbers for ADP, In House and Males started to climb again. Rather contrarily, most other categories either leveled off or dropped slightly in these last couple of years. Due to the complexity of the graph, the following pages focus on particular detainee categories for further clarification.

**Average Daily Population (ADP) in the McLean County Detention Facility (MCDF): 2004 - 2013**

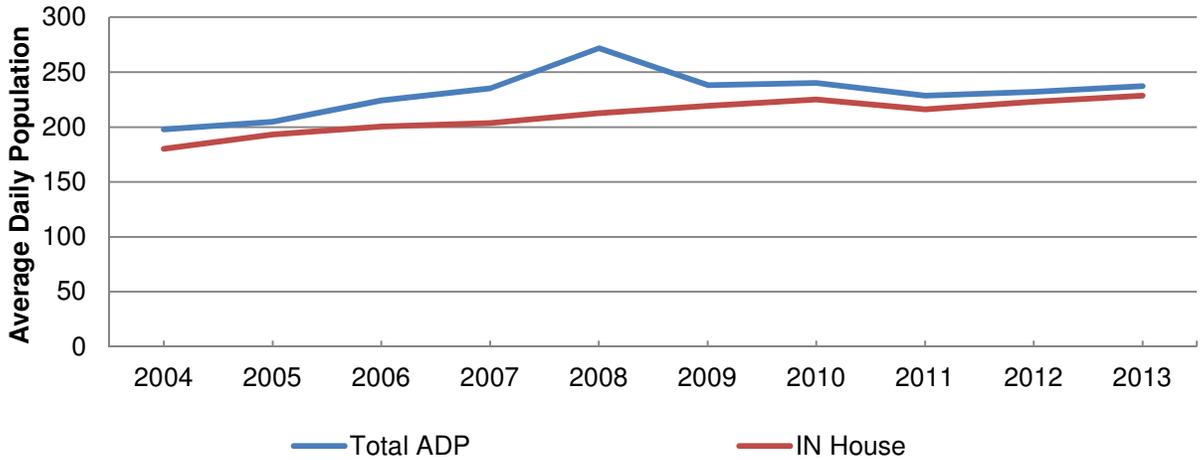
Year	Total ADP	IN House	F	%	M	%	Special Needs			Straight Sentenced (to County)			Work Release & Weekenders			Other Facilities		
							F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total
2004	198	180	30	15	168	85	8	10	18	6	34	40	6	16	22	0	2	2
2005	205	193	32	16	173	84	10	12	21	7	33	40	4	11	15	0	3	3
2006	224	200	30	13	194	87	7	16	22	8	44	52	3	21	24	1	7	8
2007	235	204	37	16	199	85	7	16	23	9	38	47	4	20	24	3	13	17
2008	272	213	35	13	237	87	6	18	24	9	46	55	5	32	37	4	35	39
2009	238	219	28	12	211	89	6	19	25	10	47	58	3	22	26	0	7	7
2010	240	225	29	12	211	88	6	20	26	10	43	53	4	21	26	1	3	4
2011	229	216	27	12	202	89	6	18	24	11	47	57	4	20	24	0	0	0
2012	232	223	30	13	202	87	7	19	26	8	41	49	4	17	22	0	0	0
2013	237	229	27	11	210	89	6	21	28	9	35	44	2	17	19	0	0	0

**Average Daily Population (ADP) in the McLean County Detention Facility (MCDF): 2004 - 2013**



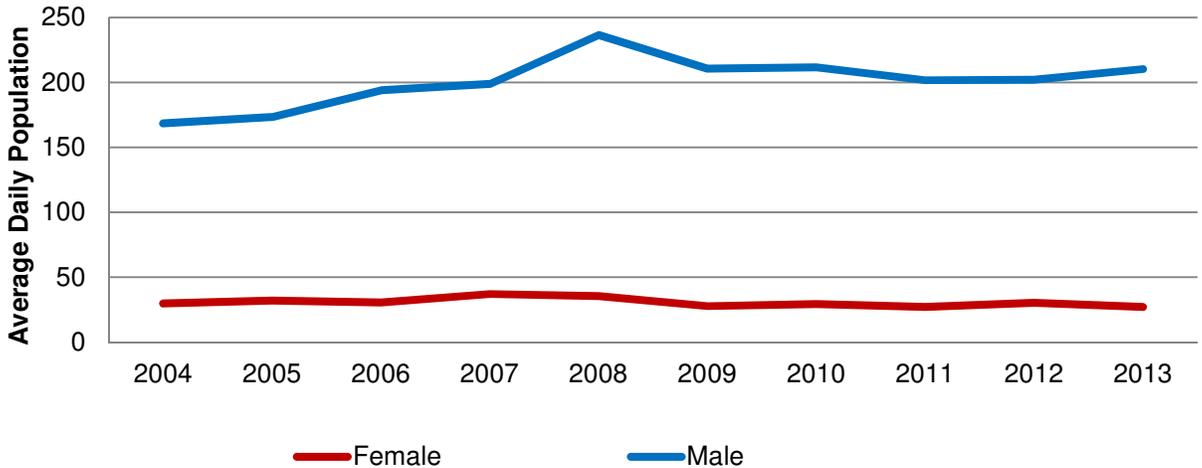
The next graph shows the total ADP and the ADP for those IN House over the past ten years; ADP peaked in 2008 before dropping down and then climbing very slightly upward starting in 2011. In House numbers show a slow climb upward over the ten years.

**Average Daily Population (ADP) and Number In House in the McLean County Detention Facility (MCDF): 2004-2013**



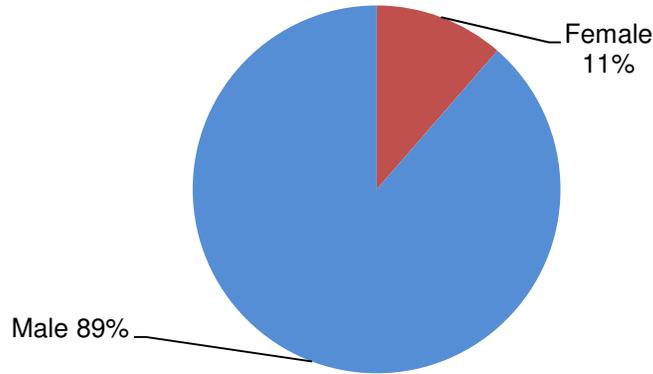
The next graph illustrates the gender breakdown in the MCDF for the ten year period. As shown, Female ADP has remained very stable over the period, even dipping slightly in the last year, while Male ADP has been more erratic, with a spike in 2008 before dropping off and only slightly increasing in the last year.

**Females and Males in the McLean County Detention Facility (MCDF): 2004-2013**



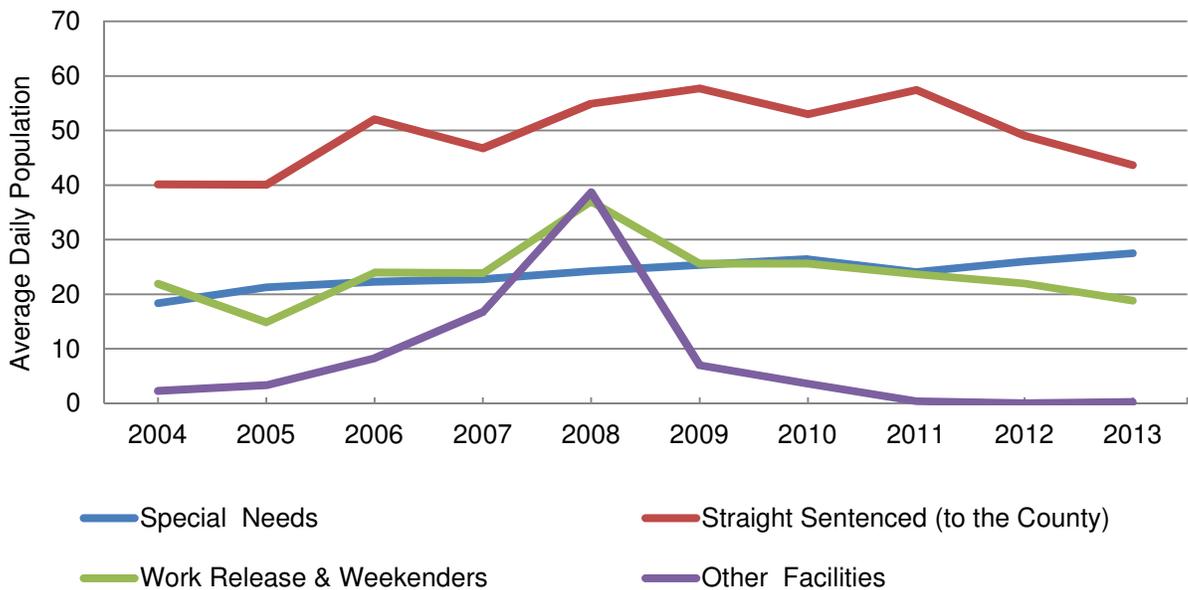
The following pie chart shows the percentage of Males and Females in MCDF in 2013 with Females at 11% and Males at 89%. This is very close to the ten year average of 13% and 87% respectively.

**Percentage of Females and Males in the McLean County Detention Facility (MCDF): 2013**



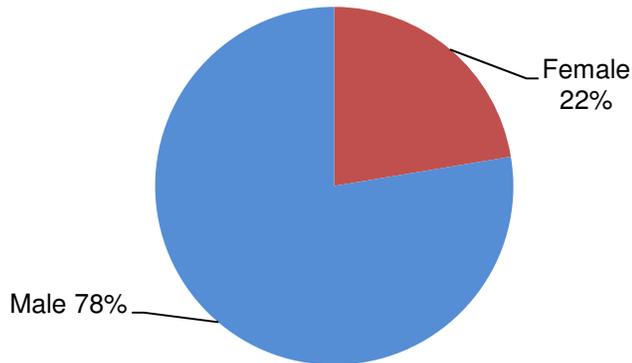
Next, when the special categories of which ADP is comprised are broken down, it illustrates the higher numbers for Straight Sentenced (to the County Jail) over the other three categories and also shows the 2008 spike in Work Releasees and Weekenders, and the Other Facilities category (similar to the overall ADP spike previously shown). Interestingly, this 2008 spike is absent for the Special Needs and Straight Sentenced categories. An upward tilt in 2013 numbers is shown for Special Needs while Straight Sentenced, Work Release and Weekenders, and Other Facilities, however, dropped to close to their 2004 levels.

**ADP in MCDF: Special Needs, Straight Sentenced (to the County), Work Release & Weekenders, and Other Facilities: 2004-2013**



In terms of Special Needs, the following pie chart below shows percentages of Females and Males in this category in the most recent year. Interestingly, if one compares this to the previous pie chart displaying the ADP for all Males and Females, the percentage of Females with Special Needs is far higher than in the jail's general population in the year 2013 (22% to 11% respectively). Clearly, a higher proportion of Female detainees need placement in Special Needs than Male detainees.

**Average Percentages of Female & Male Special Needs Detainees in the MCDF: 2013**



These graphs and tables suggest that while there has been an overall drop in ADP numbers since 2008, the trend in ADP and In House numbers has been trending upward since 2011. Whether or not this is a permanent trend or not is unknowable at the present time. The fact that higher ADP and higher In House Numbers, with decreasing Straight Sentenced to the County numbers in recent years could suggest that there are more pre-trial inmates in the facility which could be attributable to more serious offenses and court proceedings taking longer, and/or that more individuals are being sentenced to non-custody alternatives.

**Changes in the Average Daily Population**

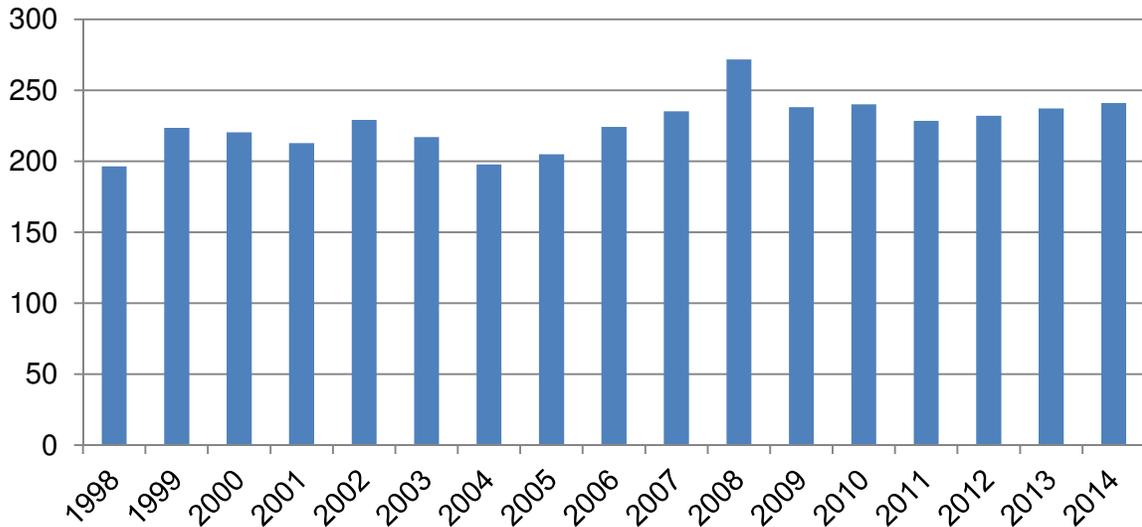
While the total ADP has gone up and down over the past 10 years, overall it has increased at an average rate of increase of four percent per year. This is shown in the following chart.

**Change in Total ADP between 2004 and 2014**

Source: MCDF

Year	Total ADP	% Total Change from:				Average Annual % Change
		Previous Year	2004	2008	2010	
2004	198					<b>2%</b>
2005	205	4%	4%			
2006	224	9%	13%			
2007	235	5%	19%			
2008	272	16%	37%			
2009	238	-12%	20%	-12%		
2010	240	1%	21%	-12%		
2011	229	-5%	15%	-16%	-5%	
2012	232	2%	17%	-15%	-3%	
2013	237	2%	20%	-13%	-1%	
2014	241	2%	22%	-11%	0%	

**ADP in MCDF: 1998 - 2014**



Although this bar chart may at first glance appear as if ADP has been relatively flat, the ADP increased at an average annual rate of 2% per year over the last 16 years -- and also over each of the last 3 years.

## **Average Daily Population & Bed Needs: Why the Number of Jail Beds Needs to Exceed ADP by 20% or More**

The National Institute of Corrections and jail planners throughout the United States recommend that the number of beds built should equal approximately 120% of projected ADP in order to accommodate most peak populations (above ADP) and to facilitate housing by classification category.

Clearly, half of the time the number of inmates exceeds the "average" and half of the time the number of inmates is lower than the average. Jails should be designed to accommodate most anticipated peak populations.

Furthermore inmates should be housed in the appropriate housing unit based on their gender, security classification, and other categories and criteria, including Mental Illness, Geriatric/Physically Ill, Segregation due to behavior while detained, Work Release, and Weekender.

For example the ADP of Females ranged from 19 to more than twice that, 39, between 2011 and 2013. As the ADP is the average for one year, the low population during the year that ADP was 19 may have been approximately 12, and the high during the year that the ADP was 39 may have been approximately 46. If McLean County only had enough beds to accommodate the average of the Average Daily Populations for that three year period, it would have only 29 beds for females. With this example any time the population of females exceeds 29 it would be overcrowded – which would be approximately half of the time. The same is true for all population categories, especially all of the smaller classifications such as Protective Custody; the numbers of inmates in these classification categories vary considerably.

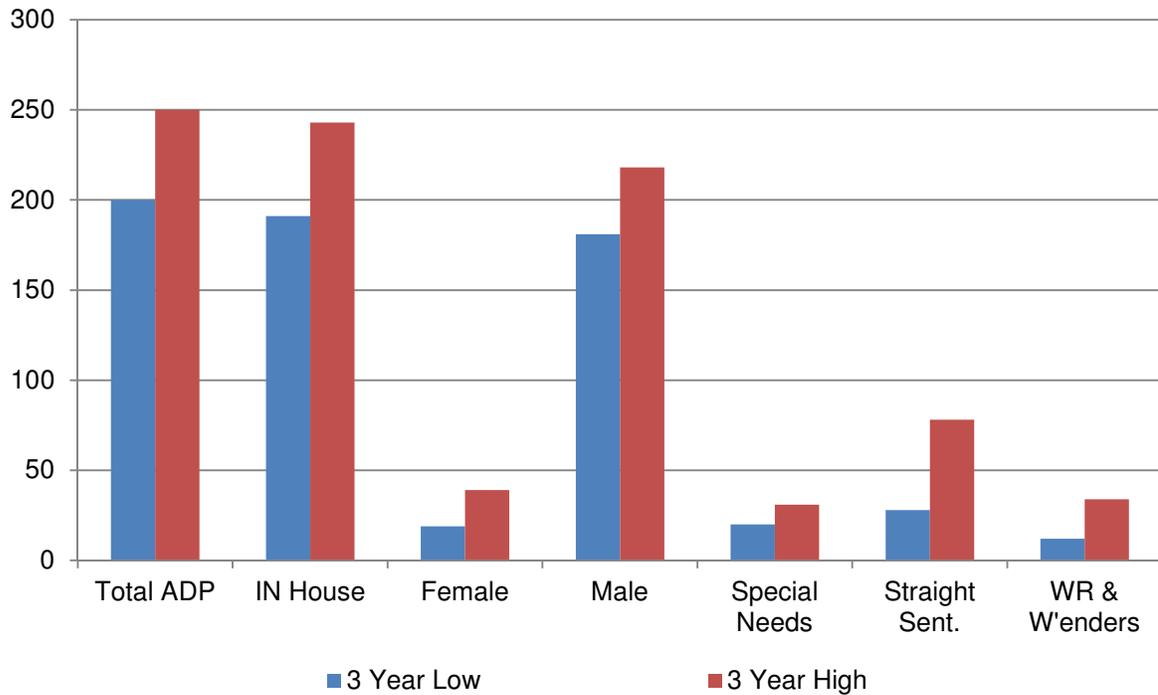
The following table and bar chart help demonstrate the first point -- that if a jail's capacity is the same as ADP even if housing by classification category were unimportant (which it is not), there would be far too few beds.

**Range in Average Daily Populations (ADP) in the McLean County Detention Facility (MCDF): 2011 - 2013**

Year	Total ADP	IN House	Female	Male	Special Needs	Straight Sent. [1]	WR & W'enders
2011	200 - 248	191 - 233	19 - 34	181 - 218	20 - 27	40 - 78	17 to 34
2012	214 - 250	205 - 237	24 - 39	189 - 208	22 - 29	40 - 64	13 - 29
2013	218 - 255	208 - 243	24 - 31	194 - 230	25 - 31	28 - 51	12 to 26
<b>3 Year Range</b>							
3 Year Low	200	191	19	181	20	28	12
3 Year High	250	243	39	218	31	78	34
Low compared with High	80%	79%	49%	83%	65%	36%	35%

[1] Straight Sentenced are offenders who have been sentenced to MCDF who are not considered Special Needs, are not on Work Release, and whose sentences are not weekend-only (Weekenders).

**Range in ADP in MCDF: 2011 - 2013**



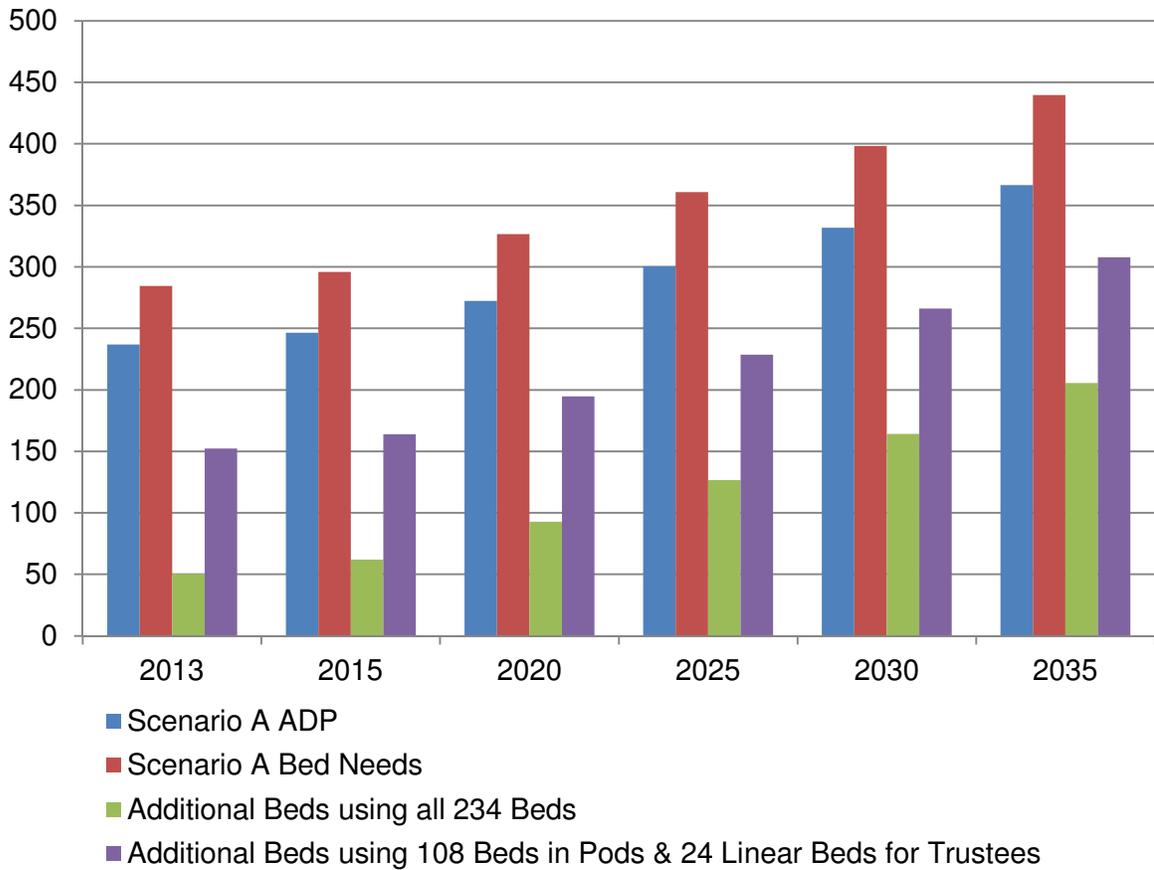
## Projected ADP & Bed Needs

### Assumptions & Variables

1. Even if the ADP does not grow – which is unlikely – considerably more beds are needed to facilitate placement of detainees by classification category and to accommodate most peak populations. Counties should have approximately 120% of ADP for these two reasons (as explained previously).
2. McLean County will continue employing a variety of non-custody alternatives to incarceration for many pre-trial and sentenced offenders. Only those pre-trial alleged offenders who are violent, pose a risk to others, are likely to abscond, or are otherwise poor candidates for alternatives or have failed on alternatives will be kept in the jail. McLean County will continue to stay abreast of “best practices” and “what works,” and will expand, change, and add alternatives accordingly.
3. The Mental Health Stabilization Center will help minimize the number of mentally ill individuals who are incarcerated. Furthermore, it will reduce the average length of stay in jail for the mentally ill who are incarcerated. Still, following national trends the mentally ill population in the jail is likely to continue to grow.
4. The MCDF will be expanded and renovated rather than be replaced. The 108 beds that are in the direct supervision pods will definitely remain in operation. When feasible, most of the 126 beds in the older portions of the jail will be phased out. The following tables and bar charts show how many more beds will be needed by time period with two options:
  - Keeping all 234 existing beds.
  - Keeping just the 108 existing beds that are in the direct supervision pods and 24 beds in the linear housing units (the latter for Trustees), renovating the other linear housing units for other purposes -- once there is an adequate number of suitable beds for each population category.
5. Based on historical data, the expected rate of increase in bed needs appears likely to be between 1 and 2 percent per year, which equates to between 5.1 and 10.4 percent every 5 years. Hence, there are two scenarios:
  - Scenario A is based on a 2% annual growth rate in bed needs (10.4% per 5 years).
  - Scenario B is based on a 1% annual growth rate in bed needs (5.1% per 5 years).
6. The master plan and design should facilitate adding more housing units with adequate and appropriate beds over time -- rather than building for estimated needs for 20 years all at once.

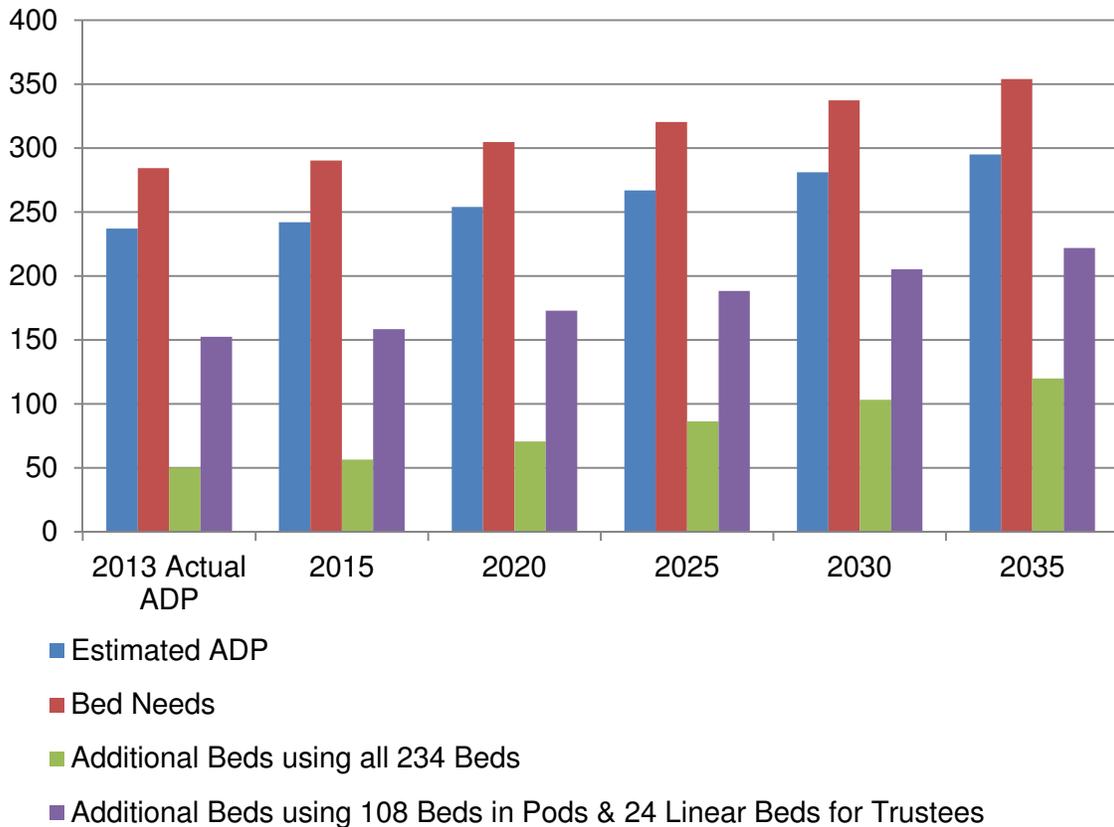
**Scenario A: Based on 2013 Actual ADP & 2% Annual Growth Rate**  
(10.4% every 5 Years)

Year	Scenario A ADP	Scenario A Bed Needs	Additional Beds Needed	
			Continuing to Use All 234 Existing Beds	Using 108 Beds in Pods & 24 Linear Beds for Trustees
2013 Actual ADP	237	284	50	152
2015, with 2% increase/year	247	296	62	164
2020, with 2% increase/year	272	327	93	195
2025, with 2% increase/year	301	361	127	229
2030, with 2% increase/year	332	398	164	266
2035, with 2% increase/year	366	440	206	308



**Scenario B: Based on 2013 Actual ADP & 1% Annual Growth Rate**  
(5.1% every 5 Years)

Year	Scenario B ADP	Scenario B Bed Needs	Additional Beds Needed	
			Continuing to Use All 234 Existing Beds	Using 108 Beds in Pods & 24 Linear Beds for Trustees
2013 Actual ADP	237	284	50	152
2015, with 1% increase/year	242	290	56	158
2020, with 1% increase/year	254	305	71	173
2025, with 1% increase/year	267	320	86	188
2030, with 1% increase/year	281	337	103	205
2035, with 1% increase/year	295	354	120	222



## Recommendations on Projections & Bed Needs Scenarios

The consultants recommend that McLean County select and follow Scenario B, with projections based on an average increase of 1 percent per year, and keeping 132 of the existing beds (most of which are in the Direct Supervision pods) in the almost 40 year old jail, but decommissioning 102 of the linear beds. Following this scenario, 188 new beds are needed by the year 2025, and 222 new beds are needed by 2035.

Based on this scenario for the year 2035, the Population Profile (chapter 2), trends, and additional information provided by MCDF staff and administrator on the percentages of inmates by category, the following table displays the recommended bed plan by category for the existing jail and addition.

### Proposed Bed Plan for the Expanded MCDF

Population Category	Male		Female		Total
	New Const.	Existing Jail	New Const.	Existing Jail	
Trustee		24		0	24
Medium Security	94	108		0	202
Mental Health/PC	32	0		0	32
Medium GP/MH/PC & Trustee		0	40	0	40
Geriatric/Medical Step-down [1]		0		0	0
Higher Security MH/PC	16	0	8	0	24
High Security	24	0	8	0	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>354</b>
Percentage of Total	47%	37%	16%	0%	
<b>Total New Construction</b>					<b>222</b>
<b>Total in Existing:</b>					<b>132</b>

[1] included in Medium Security Direct Supervision (main level, not mezzanine)

