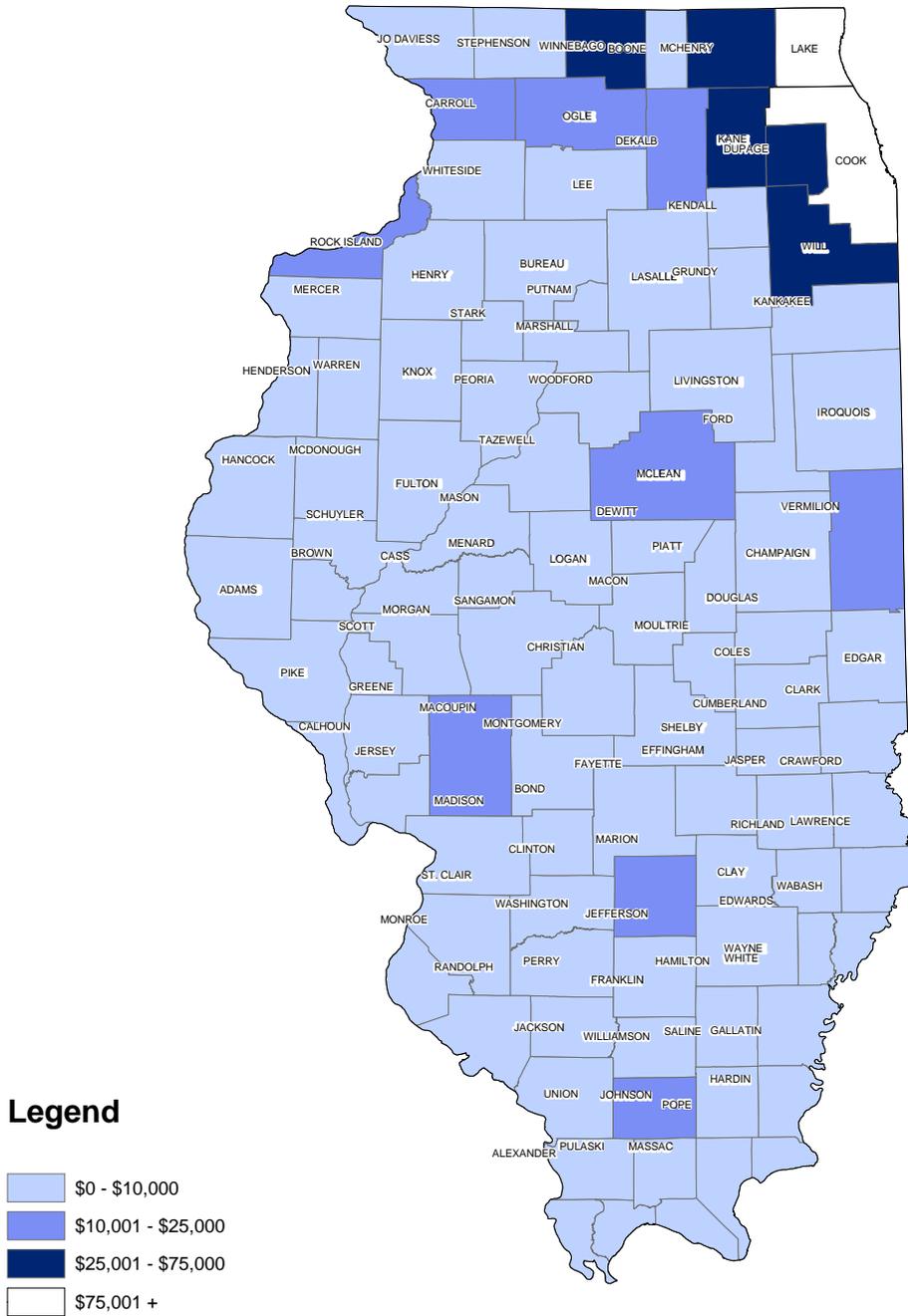


Restitution

The most recent year for which restitution data are available is 2002. In 2002, just more than \$729,000 in restitution was collected from youth offenders. In 1993, about \$722,000 in restitution was collected. During that 10-year time period, restitution collected ranged from a low of \$644,000 in 1999 to a high of \$766,000 in 1995.

Many counties did not report the amount of restitution collected from youth in their county during the latter portion of that time period. Currently, no agency is gathering data on the amount of restitution collected in the state. *Map 15* shows the amounts of restitution collected by county in 2002.

Map 15
Restitution collected from youth in Illinois, 2002*



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 Data for 2003 and 2005 were not available

Community service

Data on completed community service hours in 2002 were the only data of this type analyzed due to significant data quality concerns. In 1995, Cook County reported to AOIC that youth offenders completed about 22,000 hours of community service. In 1996, Cook County reported 70,000 completed hours, and by 1999, more than 412,000 completed hours were reported. By 2002, completed hours reported by Cook County had dropped to 39,000. Data indicating that one county could have an 18-fold increase in community service in three years, followed by community service levels less than one-tenth of what they were four years earlier, seems questionable. This dramatically illustrates the challenge in capturing and reporting juvenile justice data in Illinois.

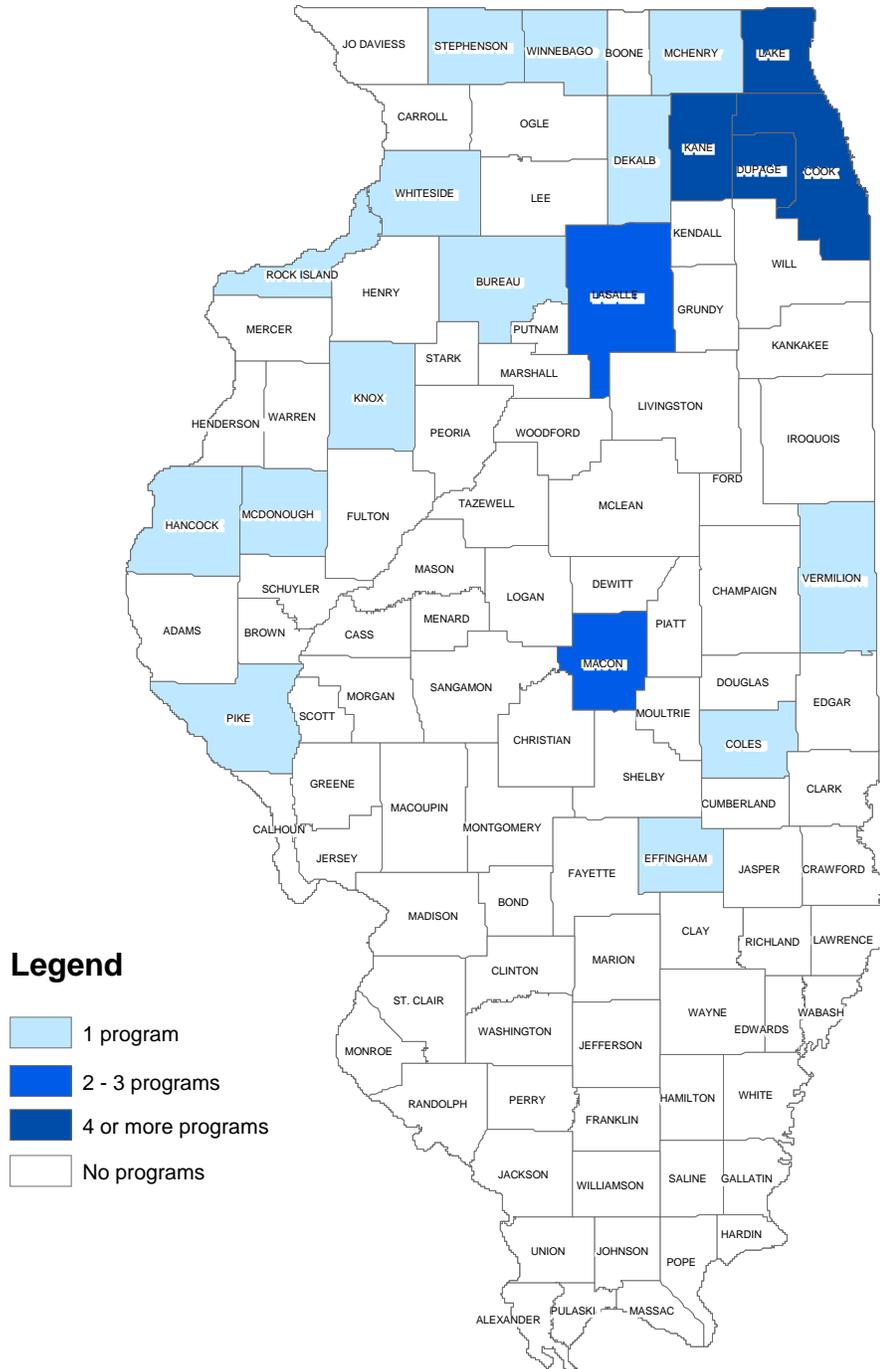
In 2002, youth completed 274,625 hours of community service work statewide. At the 2002 minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million dollars worth of community service work in communities across Illinois.

Youth courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which youth volunteers hear cases of delinquency, and develop sentences or agreements. These agreements may include community service, substance abuse assessments, apology letters, essays, mentoring, and tutoring. In Illinois, most youth courts operate as a diversion from juvenile court through police or probation departments serving station-adjusted youth (705 *ILCS* 405/5-330).

Counties are authorized to pass resolutions increasing financial penalties for vehicular and other criminal offenses to generate funds that can be used for youth courts and other diversion programs (Public Act 93-0892). In FY05, 95 operational youth court programs operated in 20 Illinois counties. This includes 23 schools statewide that operate youth courts to hear cases of school misconduct. The Illinois Youth Court Association was established by the Office of the Attorney General in February 2000. *Map 16* depicts number and locations of youth court programs in Illinois in 2005.

Map 16
Number of youth court programs in Illinois, 2005



Source: Office of the Illinois Attorney General