



JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RISK FACTOR DATA

2012 Annual Report

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Foreword

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency created in 1983 to promote community safety by providing public policymakers, criminal justice professionals and others with information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act [20 ILCS 393/7]. Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has documented the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. To put relevant information into the hands of Illinois' juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers in a useful summary format, with support of federal funds administered by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit developed the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2012 Annual Report*. In addition to providing practitioners and policymakers with an overview of data across components of the juvenile justice system, the report also provides summaries on several juvenile justice issues with special interest to Illinois.

The information presented in this report was provided to the Authority by a number of state and local agencies, including the Illinois Department of Human Services, Illinois State Police, Illinois State Board of Education, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Illinois Department of Corrections, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staff have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the juvenile justice system in Illinois.



The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's
Web-based clearinghouse of criminal justice data is
available at:

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

Key Findings

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority received a grant from the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to create the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2012 Annual Report*. In an effort to present a broad range of relevant data to juvenile justice professionals, this report's aim is to be as comprehensive as possible in reporting juvenile justice data. Additionally, this report presents a brief explanation of risk factors and their importance to the juvenile justice system. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives.

Risk factor data

Risk factors are characteristics, experiences, or circumstances that research has shown to put youth at risk for delinquency. Research examining youth delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types, including: community risk factors, social risk factors, school risk factors, individual risk factors, and situational risk factors. Data are not readily available for individual or situational risk factors and as a result, this report focuses on the other three domains.

Community context

Education

According to U.S. Census Bureau population estimates, in calendar year 2012, 5.8 percent of over 8 million people over age 25 in Illinois had less than a 9th grade education. In addition, 7.9 percent had an education of 9th through 12th, but no high school diploma.

Unemployment

In fiscal year 2012, 585,000 people, or 9 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois. This is a 37 percent increase from the unemployment rate in FY03

Income

In calendar year 2012, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$55,137 and ranked 16th nationally. The median household income in Illinois was 7 percent higher than the U.S. median household income, which was \$51,371.

Poverty

In 2012, 621,972 youth ages 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 2,224 for every 100,000 people under the age of 18. This was a 30 percent increase from 2003 (1,566), and a 21 percent increase from 2008 (1,684).

Temporary assistance to needy families

In fiscal year 2012, about 200,000 families receive a monthly TANF grant, which is approximately 580,000 people, 70 percent of which are children. More than 37 percent of TANF families (74,000) had just one child, 30 percent (60,000) had two children, 17 percent (34,000) had three children, and 16 percent (32,000) had four or more children. In addition, 63 percent of the TANF cases (365,400) included a child under age six, and the average family stays on TANF about 2.5 years.

Social context

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, 116,706 domestic violence offense incidents were reported to Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program administered by the State Police (ISP), a rate of 94 for every 10,000 persons in the general population. This is a 7 percent rate decrease from calendar year 2003 (125,108) and a 7 percent increase from calendar year 2008 (109,142).

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2012, 106,236 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). This represents a rate of 347 for every 10,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 15 percent decrease from 302 reported in FY08. In fiscal year 2012, 28,787 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 28 percent of all reported cases, were indicated (evidence of abuse found) by DCFS. This represents a rate of 94 for every 10,000 youth under 18 years of age, and an 11 percent increase in the rate from FY08.

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2012, 8,202 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. This represents a rate of 27 for every 10,000 youth under age 18, a 4 percent rate increase from the 26 reported in fiscal year 2008. In fiscal year 2012, 2,211 cases of child sexual abuse, or 27 percent of all reported cases, were indicated by DCFS. This represents a rate of 7 verified cases for every 10,000 youth under the age of 18, which was a decrease from the rate of 8 verified cases in FY08.

Crimes against youth

In calendar year 2011, the last year these data were available, there were 25,889 criminal offenses against youth under age 17 reported to the I-UCR Supplemental reporting program, a rate of 89 for every 10,000 youth and a 32 percent rate decrease from 2003. Reporting of these data to the I-UCR program is voluntary; therefore, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than a true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

School context

Note: Because of the way school data are reported, trend information is not available at this time. The data reported in this section reflect a snapshot of Illinois youth in public schools during academic year 2012 (AY12)

Truancy

In AY2012, there were 749,304 truant students (37 percent of all students), which is a rate of 3,589 per 10,000 students. In addition, there were 181,785 chronically truant students (absent for 18 or more days without a valid cause), representing 9 percent of all students at a rate of 870 per 10,000 students. There were 47,914 truant minors, which accounted for 2 percent of student enrollment.

Suspensions

During the 2012 academic year, there were 218,344 youth suspended from school, which accounted for 10 percent of student enrollment. Of all suspensions, 58 percent (126,377) were one time suspensions and 42 percent (91,967) were youth suspended more than once. Of the youth suspended once, 46 percent were from Pre-K through 8th grade and 54 percent were in 9th through 12th grade. By contrast, of the youth suspended more than once, 37 percent were from Pre-K through 8th grade and 63 percent were in 9th through 12th grade. Additionally, while Black youth accounted for 18 percent of student enrollment, they accounted for 43 percent of all suspensions and while White youth accounted for 51 percent of student enrollment, they accounted for only 31 percent of suspensions. Hispanic youth accounted for 23 percent of student enrollment and 22 percent of all suspensions.

Expulsions

During the 2012 academic year in Illinois, 1,349 students were expelled from school, which accounted for less than one percent of student enrollment. Of those, 72 percent were high school students. Of the 982 high school students expelled, 37 percent were Black. Of the 367 students Pre-K through 8th grade, 48 percent were Black. As previously mentioned, Black youth accounted for only 18 percent of student enrollment.

Dropouts

In Illinois, 15,397 high school students dropped out of school during the 2012 academic year. Most were 11th graders (30 percent), followed by 10th graders (29 percent), 12th graders (25 percent), and 9th graders (16 percent). In addition, 35 percent were Black, 35 percent were White, and 26 percent were Hispanic. It is important to remember that Black youth accounted for 18 percent of total enrollment, White youth accounted for 51 percent of total enrollment, and Hispanic youth accounted for 23 percent of total enrollment.

Arrests

In calendar year 2012, 29,443 arrests of youth were recorded in Illinois' computerized criminal history record information system (CHRI), a rate of 239 arrests for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 36 percent of arrests. In addition, 31 percent were for offenses against a person, including homicide, 13 percent for drug offenses, 2 percent for weapon offenses, one percent for status offenses, and one percent for sex offenses. In addition, 62 percent of arrests were of Black youth and 37 percent White youth. Ethnicity is not captured in Illinois arrest data; therefore, the number of Hispanic youth arrests was unknown. Most youth arrests were of males (78 percent), and 15 (30 percent) or 16 (41 percent) years old. These totals underrepresent juvenile arrests given that the reporting of misdemeanor arrests to the CHRI system is voluntary. From 2003 to 2013, the number of youth arrests decreased 34 percent in Illinois, and the rate per 10,000 youth decreased 31 percent. It is important to note that, starting in 2010, 17 year old misdemeanor offenders were handled the juvenile system. Prior to that, all 17 year old offenders were handled in the adult system.

Courts

Delinquency petitions

In calendar year 2012, 20,761 new delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 171 for every 10,000 youth 10 to 16 years of age and a 4 percent decrease in the statewide rate from calendar year 2003 (177).

Adjudications

In calendar year 2012, there were 4,956 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16—a rate of 402 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 and a 39 percent rate decrease from 658 calendar year 2001. However, it is important to note that Cook County data for adjudications were unavailable after 2005.

Detention

In calendar year 2012, there were 8,962 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 into one of sixteen secure detention centers statewide—a rate of 10 youth for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and an 11 percent decrease in the statewide rate of 13 in calendar year 2008. Statewide analyses from 2003 to 2012 are unreliable, as Cook County data are not included prior to 2008. In 2012, the average daily population was 653 youth and the average length of stay was 19 days.

Sentencing

Probation

On Dec. 31, 2012, there was an active youth probation caseload of 7,877 statewide—a rate of 65 for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 24 percent decrease in the statewide rate of 86 in 2003.

Informal probation

Informal probation is the guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of non-delinquent youth prior to a court referral. Informal probation provides short-term care and functions as a diversion option from the formal court process. On Dec. 31, 2012, there was an active informal probation caseload of 1,566 in Illinois—a rate of 13 for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 16 percent rate decrease from 15 reported in 2003.

Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

In calendar year 2012, 1,804 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois—a rate of 15 for every 100,000 youth age 10-16 and a 42 percent decrease in rate from 26 reported in 2003. It is important to note that Cook County data was unavailable from 2004 to 2009 and was therefore excluded from the analysis.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2012, 1,989 youth were admitted to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) – a rate of 28 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 and a 29 percent decrease from the rate of 40 in fiscal year 2003. Of the youth committed, 1,019 youth, or 51 percent of all youth admissions to IDJJ were for new adjudications. The remaining admissions to IDJJ were a result of technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Of all admissions to IDJJ in fiscal year 2012, 855 (43 percent) were between the ages of 13 and 16, and 1,134 (57 percent) were between the ages of 17 and 20. Of the 855 youth between the ages of 13 and 16, the court committed 699 (82 percent). The remaining admissions for 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release. The majority of 17 to 20 year olds in IDJJ were in for technical violations as well.

Most youth ages 13 to 16 committed for new adjudications were committed for a property or person offense (43 and 34 percent respectively) in fiscal year 2012. More than half (66 percent) of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new adjudications were Black, 23 percent were White, and 12 percent were Hispanic. Ninety-three percent of youth committed to IDOC for new adjudications were male.

There were 1,633 youth released on parole in fiscal year 2012, a 25 percent decrease from the 2,115 youth released in 2003. Seventy-four percent of the youth released on parole in 2012 were 17 years of age or older. On June 30, 2012, there were 1,550 youth on parole.

Recidivism

Based on a study conducted by the Authority, of 3,052 youth released from the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice facilities in 2005, 2006, and 2007, 86 percent were rearrested within 3 years of release. In addition, 95 percent of drug offenders were rearrested at some point after release (group with the highest recidivism rate) while 61 percent of sex offenders were rearrested at some point (group with the lowest recidivism rate).

Of the youth committed for court evaluations (1,230), 86 percent were rearrested within 3 years and 93 percent were rearrested within 6 years. The group with the highest recidivism rate (93 percent) was drug offenders while the group with the lowest rate was sex offenders (80 percent).

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact is the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The relative rate index measures disproportionate minority contact by using the rate at which minority youth are involved at a stage of the juvenile justice process compared to the rate at which a reference group is involved at the same stage of the process. In Illinois, the appropriate reference group is white youth. The Authority, along with the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD), conducted a statewide DMC assessment, using data collected from many sources located in 41 different counties. The data reflect data collected for nine decision points: arrest, detention, referral to court, diversion, petitions filed, adjudications, probation, commitments to IDJJ, transfers to adult court. Because the data were collected from so many different sources, caution should be used when interpreting results.

The study found that, in calendar year 2010, minority youth were over represented at the arrest, referral to court, and commitments to IDJJ decision points and under represented at the diversion, adjudication, petitions filed, and, to a lesser degree probation decision points. Equal representation was found at the detention decision point. African American youth were 4 times more likely to be arrested, more than twice as likely to be referred to court, and 5 times more likely to be committed to IDJJ than White youth. In addition, Hispanic youth were twice as likely to be committed to IDJJ as White youth. Asian youth were more than one and a half times more likely than White youth to be referred to court.

Status offenders

Each detainment in a juvenile detention facility of a youth charged solely with a status offense is a violation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act [42 U.S.C. § 5601 et seq] . A status offense is any offense that is specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age, such as underage drinking, truancy, smoking or breaking curfew. Illinois recorded 53 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2012. While overall the number of status offenders detained decreased from 2004 through 2010 (which a couple of exceptions), the number has increased 61 percent from 2010 to 2012.

Girls in the juvenile justice system

Arrests

In calendar year 2012, female youth accounted for 22 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CHRI system. Thirty-eight percent of all female arrests were for offenses against a person. In comparison, 26 percent of male arrests were for offenses against a person. In addition, 5 percent of females were arrested for drug violations, compared to 15 percent of males arrested.

Detention

Female youth accounted for 2,018 (17 percent) of 10,002 admissions of 10 to 16 year olds to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2012. Thirty-three percent of female detention admissions were for violent offenses, compared to 23 percent of male's admissions. Additionally, 11 percent of females detained were for property offenses compared to 22 percent of males detained.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2012, female youth accounted for 7 percent of all commitments of youth ages 13 to 16 years old to IDOC or 57 of 855 commitments. Furthermore, females accounted for 7 percent of 13 to 16 year olds committed for new adjudications by the court (51 of 699), and 4 percent of commitments for technical violations (6 of 150).

Forty-four percent of females' commitments to IDOC youth facilities of 13 to 16 year olds were for offenses against a person and 42 percent were for property offenses. In comparison, 33 percent of males' commitments were for offenses against a person and 43 percent were for property offenses.

Mental health

In January 2000, the Illinois Department of Human Services began the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative (MHJJI) which allows counties to refer mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services. IDHS awards contracts to providers for case monitoring of youth in detention identified as having a mental illness. The program operates in all counties in Illinois that house youth detention centers. No data are available to determine the number of youth involved in this initiative.

Incarcerated dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are those involved in both the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Although there are challenges in obtaining data on these youth, an estimate can be made based on DCFS data. According to those limited data, 272 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on December 31, 2012.

Juvenile justice councils

In 2011, there were 33 juvenile justice councils in Illinois, and 4 judicial circuits with circuit-wide councils.

Expungement of juvenile records

The Illinois State Police tallies the number of expungements, but does not distinguish between adult and juvenile. Therefore, it is impossible to know the number of youth records expunged.

Bullying

There is no statewide system that collects data on the nature and extent of bullying in Illinois. National estimates indicate 19 percent of all students are victims of bullying.

Cybercrime

It is difficult to measure the prevalence of cyberbullying, cyberstalking, hacking, and sexting. No data exist to help explain this phenomenon.

Sex trafficking

In 2010, the FBI identified 33,000 victims of sex trafficking worldwide. Researchers have estimated about 199,000 cases of juvenile sex trafficking in the U.S. each year.

State initiatives

Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois (Public Act 93-641) took effect December 31, 2003. The Act provides counties with funding for community-based services for nonviolent youth who would otherwise be committed to the juvenile division of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). Redeploy Illinois programs exist in LaSalle, Lee, Madison, McLean, Macon, Peoria, and St. Clair counties, the Second Judicial Circuit (which serves Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties), and the Fourth Judicial Circuit (Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, and Shelby counties).

In 2012, 238 fewer youth were committed to IDJJ because of the Redeploy Illinois program, saving Illinois taxpayers nearly \$11.7 million in unnecessary incarceration costs for 2012. In the first eight years of the program, participating counties sent 1,036 juveniles to IDJJ. This is a steep decline from the projected 2,268 youth that were likely to have been sent based on the previous three-year commitment trend; it represents a 54% reduction in IDJJ commitments over the life of the program. Through 2012, the Redeploy program diverted 1,232 youth saving the state a conservative \$60 Million in unnecessary incarceration costs.

From the human perspective, these 1,232 youth were provided with a second chance at becoming a contributing and law-abiding citizen of their respective communities. Beyond saving dollars, the program mends lives. A commissioned report by Illinois State University found that parents and youth believe the program significantly improved family relationships, youth attitudes, communications with youth, and offered opportunities for success. Youth coped with anger better, were more focused on positive goals, and committed substantially fewer crimes. Further, probation staff, service providers, and the judiciary exhibited strong support for Redeploy Illinois. The research conducted in the pilot programs also concluded that: Redeploy effectively reduced IDJJ Commitments. Redeploy reduces recidivism. Redeploy is less expensive than a commitment to IDJJ.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the nationwide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. The objectives of Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including one in Cook County. Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote its objectives throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Offices of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile probation and Court Services Department, and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Detention alternatives initiatives are active in DuPage, Lake, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties, the Second Judicial Circuit, the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, and the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Between fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2005, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact in five sites in Illinois: Peoria County, St. Clair County, Cook County's south suburbs, and Chicago's Lawndale community. Each site collaborates with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, to implement the Burns Institute model. In fiscal year 2006, the initiative expanded to include sites in Macon County, the Englewood community area of Chicago, and Sauk Village.

In addition, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission oversaw a disproportionate minority contact assessment across Illinois. It involved both qualitative and quantitative analysis of juvenile justice data and sought to identify DMC issues at the nine different stages of the juvenile justice system. The final report was published in 2013. According to the data used for this analysis, minority youth were over represented at the arrest decision point, referral to court decision point, and the secure confinement decision point. They were under represented at the diversion decision point, petitions filed decision point, the adjudication decision point, probation decision point, and the transfer to adult court decision point. Minority youth were almost equally represented at the detention decision point.

Models for Change

Models for Change, an initiative of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is based on its investment in research regarding adolescent development and delinquent behavior. The Initiative also is laying the groundwork for significant change in law, policy, and practice. The Initiative in Illinois primarily focuses on change in three areas in need of improvement: juvenile court jurisdiction, community-based alternatives to secure confinement, and disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system.

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

The principles of balanced and restorative justice were adopted as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. In 2002, the collaborative Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative was formed to provide leadership, education, and support to the courts, governmental agencies, organizations, communities and individuals as they strive to promote the values and principles of BARJ in their communities.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) programs

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program is administered by the State Relations and Assistance Division of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Through the JABG program, funds are provided as block grants to states for programs promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. The goal of this support is to provide states and units of local government with the means to implement state-of-the-art accountability-based programs in any one of 17 program areas. In addition to funding policy and practice-focused systems reform efforts, the Juvenile Justice Commission has used Formula and Block grant funds to support the development of pilot programs that offer innovative, community based alternatives to system involvement. These programs are designed to reform systems by piloting innovative models that can be evaluated, refined, and expanded throughout Illinois.

The aftercare pilot program

The aftercare program was developed to ensure proper services are provided to youth leaving IDJJ facilities. The focus is on youth, family, and school, and the purpose is to prevent youth from re-entering the system

The domestic battery pilot program

The Adolescent Domestic Battery (ADB) Program is an innovative alternative to detention for youth involved in family conflict. The program provides round-the-clock crisis intervention services, screening, safety planning, therapeutic intervention, and family support as an alternative to detention for youth and families who would otherwise cycle in and out of the juvenile justice system because of conflict and crisis within the home.

The Juvenile Re-entry Initiative

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission began a demonstration project to pilot intensive, community-based reentry programs to help youth transition from incarceration back into their home communities. The Commission began the Juvenile Reentry Initiative (JRI) as a means to develop an effective community-based aftercare model for youth returning to their communities from Illinois youth prisons.

Introduction

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission is the federally mandated state advisory group to the Governor, the General Assembly and the Illinois Department of Human Services. Appointed by the Governor, the 25 Commission members come from a variety of backgrounds in the juvenile justice field, including law enforcement, locally elected officials, mental health experts, non-profits, delinquency prevention experts and others. Since 2003, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority has received a grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to compile and present annual data on Illinois' risk factors and the juvenile justice system. The goal of this *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2012 Annual Report* is to be as comprehensive as is possible in presenting a broad range of data relevant to the work of juvenile justice professionals in the state.

This report presents trends in juvenile justice system data (juvenile arrests, detention data, delinquency petitions filed, adjudications of delinquency, probation caseloads and state corrections sentences), as well as data on community and school factors that place youth at greater risk of delinquency. Together, this information can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing more informed prevention and intervention policies and activities. Data presented in this report are available on the Authority's website at www.icjia.state.il.us, both in downloadable spreadsheets and via various data exploration tools developed by Authority staff. In addition, throughout this report, words and phrases that may not be universally understood appear in bold font, signifying that their definition appears in the Glossary in *Appendix A*.

While our goal is to present comprehensive data on current juvenile justice system issues and trends, there are limitations on the level of detail that are collected by the various publicly available data sources. Where these sources do not differentiate between juveniles and adults, such as the state's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, the Authority has attempted to develop alternative data sources, such as crime data derived from the state's criminal history record information (CHRI) system. In other instances, all that can be done is document data deficiencies in the hope that the agencies responsible for the data series will implement improvements in the future. Practitioners are encouraged to report discrepancies in data collection as described in this document, as this feedback will assist efforts to collect more accurate and complete data on Illinois' juvenile justice system.

The *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2012 Annual Report* builds on the extensive information and data contained in previous annual reports for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, in addition to other documents recently completed on the juvenile justice system. Several changes were made during the development of the report to improve consistency, organization, and readability.

Risk factors for delinquency

Juvenile delinquency at the local or county level may be more effectively addressed with an understanding of associated **risk factors**—conditions or circumstances of an individual that increase the likelihood that the youth will engage in delinquency.

This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. Loeber and Farrington, members of the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's** (OJJDP's) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, compiled the following research on risk factors (Loeber & Farrington, 1998).

Delinquency research has focused on four types of risk factors: individual, social (family and peers), school and community. It is important to note that these are factors that have been empirically identified as increasing risk, but not necessarily directly causing delinquent behavior. However, research has shown that these factors tend to operate in a cumulative manner, so that more exposure across multiple domains increases the likelihood of delinquency at an even greater rate (Wasserman, et al. 2003). Finally, it should be recognized that these various risk factors are likely to exert influence on youth at various developmental stages, with young children more influenced by individual and family factors, and older youth influenced by increasing exposure to school and community factors.

Individual risk factors

Individual risk factors include individual traits or qualities, including various types of mental and physical health problems that may contribute to delinquency. Studies examining the effects of individual risk factors on juvenile delinquency have found that aggressive behavior, anti-social attitudes or beliefs, hyperactivity, impulsiveness, attention deficits, and risk-taking behaviors are strongly linked to juvenile delinquency. Several studies have also found evidence of links between medical or physical conditions impacting development, general problem behavior, and negative internalizing behaviors, such as nervousness, worrying, and anxiety, to juvenile delinquency. IQ, low resting heart rate, depression, substance abuse, and obsessive-compulsive behavior also have been identified as potential risk factors (Hawkings et al., 1998). While this report focuses primarily on the operations of the state's juvenile justice system in response to delinquency behavior, rather than on individual youth and their life experiences and traits, information on the prevalence of Illinois youth substance abuse and mental health issues derived from several national surveys are presented later in this section.

Social risk factors

Social risk factors are circumstances that are present in a minor's immediate environment and typically include family relationships and peer relationships. Strong evidence suggests weak parent-child relationships including poor parental discipline style and lack of parental involvement, as well as relationships with antisocial or delinquent peers, are related to juvenile delinquency.

Family risk factors

Researchers Lipsey and Derzon (1998) reported results of a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors (Lipsey & Derzon, 1998). They found that certain family-related risk factors, such as antisocial parents and parent criminality, were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for six to 11 year olds than for 12 to 14 year olds. Family and/or marital conflict, separation from family, and sibling delinquency also are proven risk factors for juvenile delinquency. In addition, abusive parents, low family bonding, high family stress, and high family residential mobility may be linked to juvenile delinquency (Lipsey & Derzon, 1998). This report presents regional-level trends for the following family risk factors: prevalence of child abuse and child sexual abuse, crimes against children, children living in poverty, and families receiving TANF assistance. County-specific data on these factors can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Peer risk factors

Peer-related risk factors, such as antisocial peers or peer criminality, were found to be more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency among 12 to 14 year olds. Weak social ties, including unpopularity with peers and low levels of social activity, have also been found to be related to delinquency.

Situational risk factors

Situational factors related to the circumstances of an event may also magnify the likelihood of a delinquent act occurring. Examples of potential situational risk factors include the presence of a weapon and behavior of the victim at the time of the incident. Situational risk factors act as triggers for minors who exhibit one or more of the other two types of risk factors (Sampson & Lauritex, 1994). Data on situational factors are most likely to be found in local law enforcement or school incident reports, which are not collated on a statewide basis in Illinois. Therefore, situational risk factor data are not presented in this report.

Environmental risk factors

Environmental risk factors refer to the school and community context to which youth are exposed. While these data show the level at which certain factors are present in a county, the extent to which specific youth experience exposure to one or more of these risk factors cannot be ascertained from these county level data.

School risk factors

Research on predictors of serious and violent juvenile delinquency has revealed that truancy, dropping out of school and poor academic performance are related to juvenile delinquency. In a meta-analysis of risk factors for delinquency, Hawkins et al (1998) found that academic failure and low school attachment were significant predictors of juvenile delinquency.

Community risk factors

Community risk factors are related to the broader social environment in which minors reside. Studies examining the impact of environmental factors on juvenile delinquency have found evidence that communities with high levels of poverty or that are socially disorganized also tend to have high levels of juvenile delinquency. Research also has revealed that juvenile delinquency is correlated with drug availability, high levels of adult criminality, exposure to violence, and exposure to racial prejudice in the community (Lipsey & Derzon, 1998). In this report, community risk factor trends at the regional level are presented on the separate components of the typical socio-economic status (SES) construct: adult educational attainment levels, unemployment rates, and estimated median household income; along with crime rates. County-specific data on these factors can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Risk factor data

This section describes trends in the presence of risk factors for youth in Illinois over a 10 year period, when possible.

About the data

Geographic units

In this report, data are presented in several geographic units. Graphs visually depict 10-year trends for the state as a whole, and Illinois' 102 counties aggregated into four regions. These regions are: Cook County, which includes Chicago; northern counties excluding Cook County; central counties, and; southern counties. A list of all Illinois counties by regional classification can be found on the Authority's website at www.icjia.state.il.us. For some data, statewide analysis was conducted because county-level data was unavailable.

Yearly time units

Readers should be aware that the data in this report are provided a multitude of yearly units, depending on the time period for which the data were collected by the administering agency. These include: **calendar year** (CY), **state fiscal year** (FY), or **academic year** (AY). The time unit is clearly indicated in the graphs and text.

Age of juveniles

For risk factor data derived from the U.S. Census Bureau, a *child* is someone under age 18. For consistency throughout this report, the term *youth* is used to describe individuals ages 16 and under. *Student* is used to refer to youth enrolled in elementary or high school, regardless of age, and *child abuse* refers to abuse against a youth under age 18.

Race and ethnicity categories

The categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data: white, black, American Indian, and Asian. The category of *Asian* includes Southeast Asians, Pacific Islanders, and those from the Indian subcontinent. The category of *American Indian* refers also to Alaskan Native. Ethnic categories used in this report are: Hispanic and non-Hispanic of any race. The *Hispanic* category includes both Hispanic and Latino ethnicities.

Data summary

Individual risk factors for juvenile delinquency

The data elements examined in this section that are considered individual risk factors include:

- Prevalence of substance abuse among Illinois youth
- Prevalence of mental illness among Illinois youth

Substance abuse among Illinois youth

Since it is illegal for youth to possess and use alcohol and drugs, substance abuse and delinquency are inevitably linked. Research has found that juvenile offenders demonstrate higher rates of substance abuse when compared to non-offending youth, that substance abuse often increases recidivism and is associated with deeper involvement in the juvenile justice system and that drug and alcohol abuse may increase the likelihood that a young offender will have prolonged contact with the juvenile and criminal justice system. In addition, severe substance abuse is associated with increased rates of offending and more serious offenses and produces antisocial behavior in youth. Research has also found that the younger the youth is at the onset of substance abuse, the greater the probability for severe and chronic offending (Reclaiming futures, 2012).

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Illinois high school students surveyed in 2011 reported the following (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012):

- 38 percent had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day in the prior 30 days, and 23 percent had had five or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours
- 8 percent of those youth drove a car after drinking (10 percent of males, 5 percent of females), and 26 percent had ridden in a car with a driver who had been drinking
- 38 percent of Illinois high school students surveyed reported that they had used marijuana in their lifetime, 10 percent reported using inhalants, 3 percent reported using cocaine, and 5 percent reported using pain relievers for non-medical purposes
- 4 percent of students reported they needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol abuse, and 4 percent also reported that they needed but did not receive treatment for drug abuse.

If substance abuse issues among Illinois youth and youth in the juvenile justice system can be addressed, the overall number of youth entering and re-entering the system can be decreased.

Mental illness among Illinois youth

According to recent research, as many as 70 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a mental health disorder and one in five suffer from mental illness so severe that it impairs their ability to function as a young person and grow into a responsible adult (Skowryra & Cocozza, 2006). Youth may deal with conduct, mood, anxiety, and substance abuse disorders, and often have more than one. The most common of these situations is the co-occurrence of substance abuse and mental illness. Frequently, these disorders put children at risk for troublesome behavior and delinquent acts (The National Conference of State Legislatures, 2007).

The Center for Mental Health Services has found that the occurrence of depression among young offenders is significantly higher than among other youth, and anxiety disorders, such as posttraumatic stress disorder, are prevalent among juvenile offenders, especially females (The Center for Mental Health Services, (2006). The prevalence of disruptive behavior disorders, such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, is reported to be 30 percent to 50 percent among youth in the juvenile justice system (National Mental Health Association, 2006). Studies have also shown that among youth in the juvenile justice system with a mental health diagnosis, up to two-thirds also have a substance abuse problem (National Mental Health Association, 2006).

According surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, about 81,000 youth (8 percent of all youth) per year in 2008 through 2012 had at least one major depressive episode in the previous year. Illinois's rate of MDE among youths was similar to the national rate in 2011-2012. However, while the percent of youth with at least one MDE nationally was higher than the percent in Illinois and increased from 8.2% in 2008-2009 to 8.7% in 2011-2012, by 2011-2012 the percent of youth in Illinois surpassed the rate nationally, increasing from 7.5% in 2008-2009 to 8.9% in 2011-2012. In addition, about 31,000 youths with MDE (38.4% of all youths with MDE) per year in 2008-2012 received treatment for their depression within the year prior to being surveyed (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2012).

Because of the prevalence of mental health issues among juveniles in the juvenile justice system, it is important to learn more about these issues so that proper treatment can be provided, youth can be re-integrated into their communities, and recidivism can be prevented.

Family related social risk factors for juvenile delinquency

The data elements examined in this section that describe family risk factors to which youth may be exposed include:

- rate of children living in poverty
- average monthly number of children in families receiving temporary assistance to needy families
- number of reported domestic offense incidents
- reported and indicated cases of child abuse and neglect,
- reported and indicated cases of child sexual abuse
- reported crimes against children
- number of Illinois Department of Corrections inmates with children.

Studies show that a youth's exposure to poverty, violence and instability in their homes and communities are significant risk factors for delinquency (Eitle, David, & Turner, 2002). Exposure to domestic violence and community violence also increase the likelihood that a youth will experience school disruption and poor academic performance, which are also risk factors for delinquency.

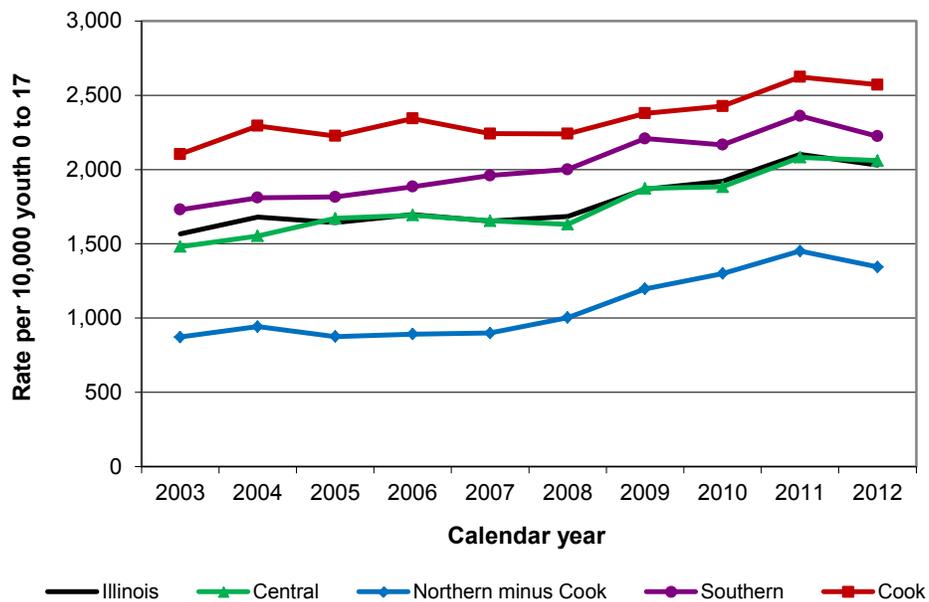
Children living in poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set monetary income threshold for families that changes according to family size to calculate the definition of poverty. This threshold does not change

geographically, but is adjusted for inflation. In calendar year 2012, a family of four with two adults and two children, had a threshold of \$23,283. A family of three with one adult and two children had a threshold of \$18,498 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2014).

In 2012, 19 percent of all Illinois children under age 18 were living in poverty in Illinois, for a rate of 2,030 per 10,000 youth. This was a 30 percent increase from the rate in 2003 (1,566 per 10,000). Child poverty rates were highest in Cook County in every year, followed by counties in the Southern region and those in the Central region. The northern counties outside Cook County had significantly lower child poverty rates than those in other regions. *Figure 1* shows the child poverty rates from 2003 to 2012 in Illinois.

Figure 1
Poverty rate per 10,000 Illinois youth ages 0 through 17
by region, 2003-2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIGE

All regions of the state experienced an increase in the rates of children living in poverty over the 10 year period. The Northern counties outside Cook County experienced the largest increase (54 percent) of any region, (from 873 per 10,000 youth in 2003 to 1,343 per 10,000 in 2012). The rate in the Central region increased 39 percent, from 1,481 to a rate of 2,060 per 10,000 in 2012; the rate in the Southern region increased 29 percent, from 1,730 to 2,224 per 10,000 in 2012; and the rate in Cook County increased 22 percent, from 2,104 to 2,570 per 10,000 in 2012. County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

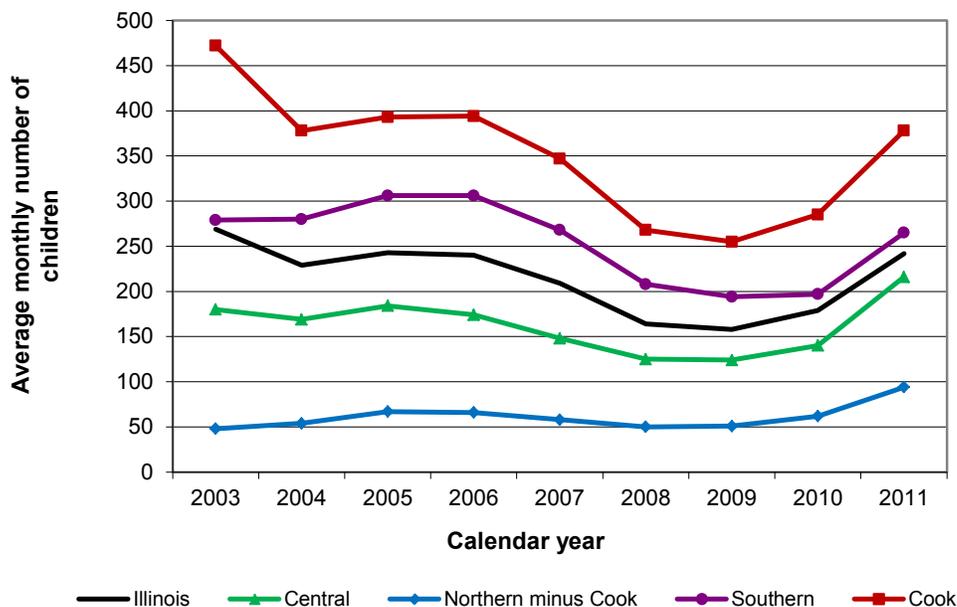
Children under age 19 receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

The US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) provides block grants to the states to implement the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program. In Illinois, these funds, along with contributions from the state, are distributed locally by the Illinois Department

of Human Services (DHS). Citizens apply for assistance at their local TANF agency and, if they meet certain requirements, are offered temporary financial assistance to help pay for shelter, utilities, and other expenses. The TANF cash grant is separate from the Food Stamp Program. In Illinois, during FY2011, the average monthly TANF cash grant is \$432 (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 2011) for most of the state. The benefit levels are lower in the southern part of Illinois compared to the central and northern parts of the state. As of March, 2013, 21,569 families were receiving cash benefits through TANF. When considering single parents with children, a family of two received \$318 a month, a family of three received \$432 a month, a family of 4 received \$474 a month, a family of five received \$555 a month, and a family of six received \$623 a month (Congressional Research Service, 2013).

Data by county from the Illinois Department of Human Services are only available through 2011. Therefore, *Figure 2* below is for the time period of 2003 to 2011.

Figure 2
Rate of average monthly number of children under age 19 receiving TANF grant payments per 10,000 children age 0-18, by region, 2003-2011



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

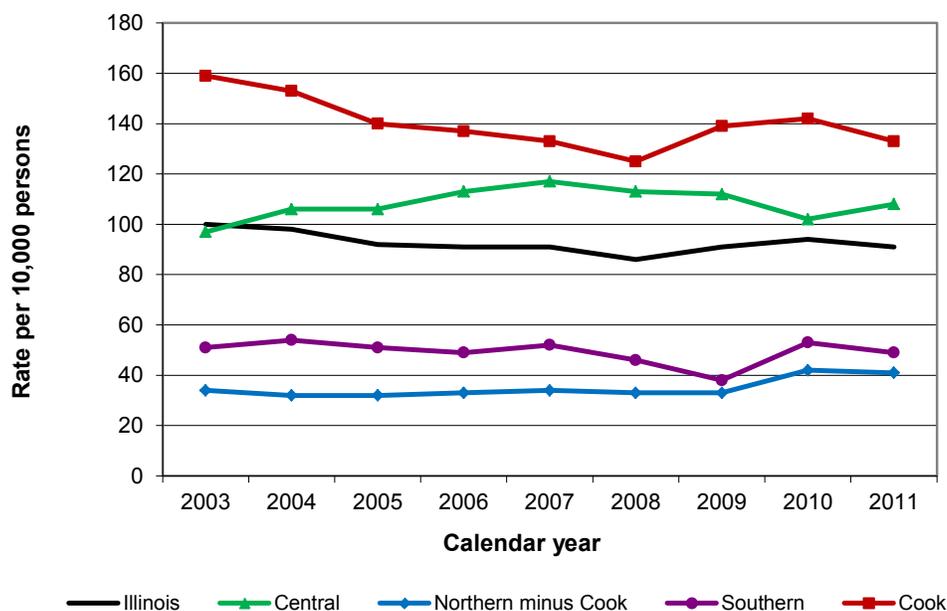
The rate of average monthly number of youth receiving TANF assistance in Illinois decreased 10 percent from the rate in 2003 (from 270 per 10,000 under age 19 in 2003 to 242 per 10,000 in 2011). However, the rate increased 48 percent from 2008 to 2011 (from 164 per 10,000 in 2008 to 242 per 10,000 in 2011), with the lowest state rate occurring in 2009 (158 per 10,000). Regionally, the highest rate of average monthly number of youth receiving TANF occurred in Cook County in 2003 (472 per 10,000 youth). That region also had the highest rates over the time period studied, although the rate declined 20 percent from 2003 to 2011 (to 378 per 10,000). The lowest rates were consistently in the Northern counties outside Cook County, with rates more than five times lower than those in Cook County. However, the rate in that region doubled

from 2003 to 2011 (from 48 per 10,000 youth to 94 per 10,000 youth). The rates in the Southern counties were the second highest during that time period, which remained just above the state rate, followed by the Central region, where the rates remained just below the state rate over the time period studied. County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Domestic related offenses

Domestic related incidents are mandated to be reported by local police departments to the Illinois State Police (ISP) as a part of the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program** (20 ILCS 2630/5.1). These offenses are defined as those committed by family or household members. They are not limited to domestic battery, but include those violent and property offenses included in the UCR code table, which can be found on the Illinois State Police website (<http://www.isp.state.il.us/crime/ucrhome.cfm#anlrpts>). While children are not the sole victims in these data, family and/or marital conflict and sibling delinquency are risk factors shown to be related to juvenile delinquency. *Figure 3* depicts the rate of reported domestic-related incidents by region from 2003 through 2011 (the most recent data available). County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Figure 3
Rate of reported I-UCR domestic-related offense incidents (violent and property), per 10,000 persons in the general population, by region, 2003-2011



Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

In 2011, 116,706 domestic-related offenses were reported in Illinois to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, a 7 percent decrease from 2003, although a 7 percent increase from the low in 2008. In 2011, the state *rate* of reported domestic violence incidents was 91 reports per 10,000 in

the general population, a decrease of 9 percent from 2003. However, this is a 6 percent increase from the low in 2008. County-specific data can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>. It should be noted that some large jurisdictions have not been able to comply with this reporting requirement due to technical incompatibilities, resulting in severe undercounting in some counties, especially in the Northern counties outside Cook County.

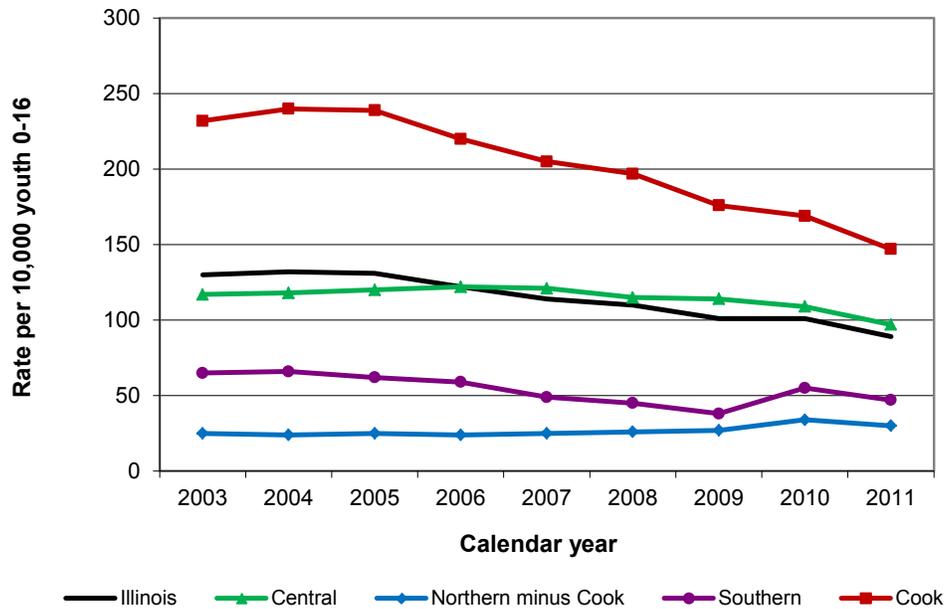
Crimes against children

Research indicates that victimization in childhood and adolescence can lead to delinquent behavior in adolescence and criminality in adulthood. Additionally, studies reveal an association between victimization and offending. Some posit that delinquent youth may put themselves at risk for victimization with their risk-taking behaviors and associations with delinquent peers. However, one study indicated that while there was some overlap between victimization and delinquency, there were also many victims that did not offend, and many offenders that were never victimized (Cuevas, Finkelhor, Turner, & Omrod, 2007).

Law enforcement agencies are requested to report criminal offenses against children ages 16 to the Illinois State Police (ISP) as a part of the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program**. Both violent and property crimes against children are to be included, and the victim/offender relationship is not limited to those defined as domestic. It should be noted that these data are likely to be an undercount, due to the voluntary nature of the reporting.

In 2011, the most recent year for which data are available, 25,889 offenses against youth were reported, a 35 percent decrease from the offenses reported in 2003 and a 20 percent decrease from those reported in 2008. In 2011, the *rate* of reported crimes against youth was 89 per 10,000 youth ages 0 to 16. There was a 32 percent decrease in the rate of reported crimes against youth from 130 in 2003 and a 19 percent decrease in the rate from 110 in 2008. *Figure 4* shows the reported crimes against youth *rate* by region for 2003 through 2011.

Figure 4
Rate of reported I-UCR crimes against youth per 10,000 youth age 0 to 16, by region, 2003-2011



Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The highest rate of reported crimes against youth was in Cook County, followed by the Central region, then the Southern region. The Northern region outside Cook County had the lowest rate during the time period studied. It is important to remember that these rates may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than actual crime trends. County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

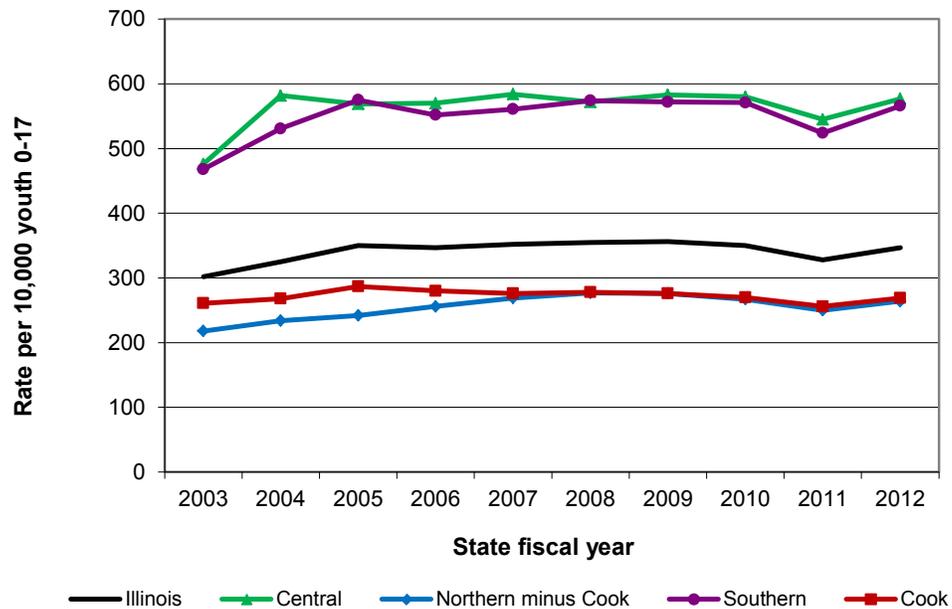
Child abuse and neglect

According to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), **child abuse** is the mistreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caretaker, someone living in their home or someone who works with or around children. The mistreatment must cause injury or put the child at risk of physical injury. Child abuse can be physical injury, sexual in nature, or emotional. **Child neglect** is defined as the failure of a parent or responsible caretaker to provide adequate supervision, food, clothing, shelter or other basic needs for a child. Research has determined that abused and neglected children have delinquency rates 47 percent higher than children who are not abused or neglected (Ryan & Testa, 2005).

In FY12, there were 106,236 **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), an increase of 9 percent from the 97,426 cases reported in FY03, but a 5 percent decrease from the high of 111,890 in FY08. While anyone can report suspected abuse or neglect, the majority of these reports are from certain professions mandated to report by state law [325 ILCS 5/4].

A 15 percent increase was seen in the *rate* of child abuse and neglect reports, from 302 per 10,000 youth ages 0 thru 17 in FY03, to 347 per 10,000 youth in FY12. Additionally, there was a 2 percent decrease from FY08 (355 per 10,000) to FY 2012. *Figure 5* shows the rate of reports of child abuse and neglect by region from FY03 to FY12.

Figure 5
Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 10,000 youth age 0 through 17, by region, FY03-FY12

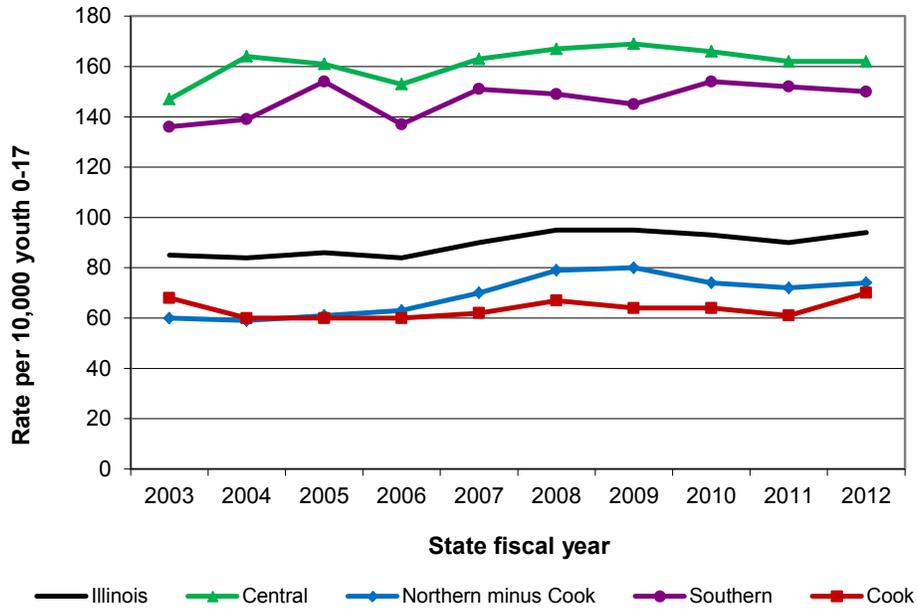


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The Central region and the Southern region had similar rates of reported abuse and neglect from FY03 to FY12, and were much higher than the rates found in Cook County and the Northern region outside Cook County. County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and neglect. In FY12, DCFS indicated 28 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. That year, 28,787 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, an increase of 5 percent from the cases indicated in FY03, but a decrease of 4 percent from FY08. In FY12, DCFS indicated a *rate* of 94 cases of abuse and neglect per 10,000 youth ages 0 thru 17. The rate of reported cases of abuse and neglect increased 15 percent from FY03 to FY12, while during that same time period, the rate of indicated cases increased 11 percent. *Figure 6* shows the rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect by region from FY03 through FY12.

Figure 6
Rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect per 10,000 youth
age 0 through 17, by region, FY03-FY12



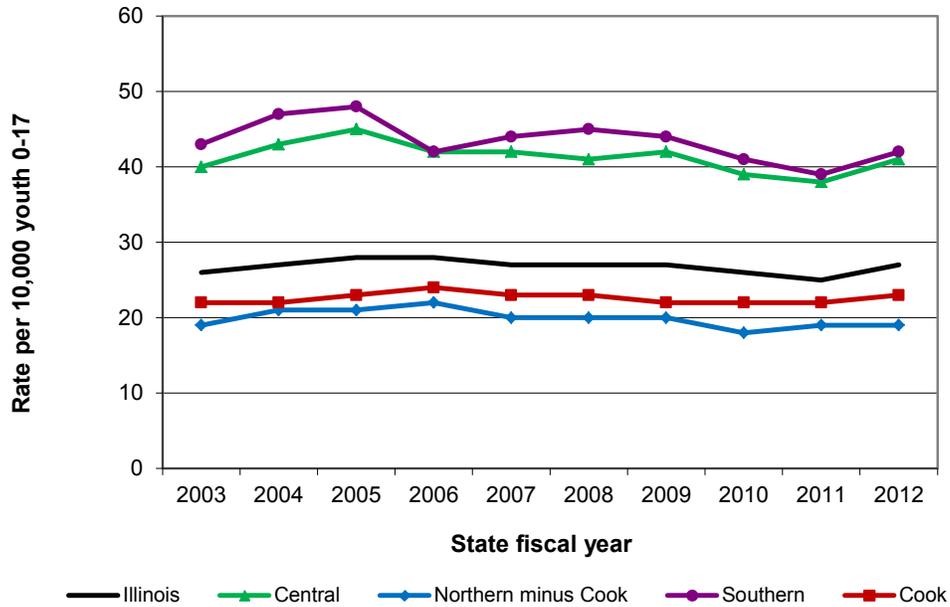
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The Central region and the Southern region had similar rates of indicated abuse and neglect from FY03 to FY12, although the rates in the Central region were slightly higher than the rates in the Southern region throughout the reporting period. Both were much higher than the rates found in Cook County and the Northern region outside Cook County. County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Child sexual abuse

In FY12, 8,202 cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois were reported to DCFS, a 1 percent decrease from the 8,264 cases reported in FY03, and a 4 percent decrease from the 8,505 reported in FY08. From FY03 to FY12 the statewide *rate* of reports of child sexual abuse to DCFS increased 4 percent, from 26 per 10,000 youth age 0 to 17 to 27, while there was no change in the rate of child sexual abuse reports between FY08 and FY12 (27 per 10,000 youth age 0 to 17). *Figure 7* shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by region from FY03 through FY12.

Figure 7
Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 10,000 youth
age 0 through 17, by region, FY03-FY12

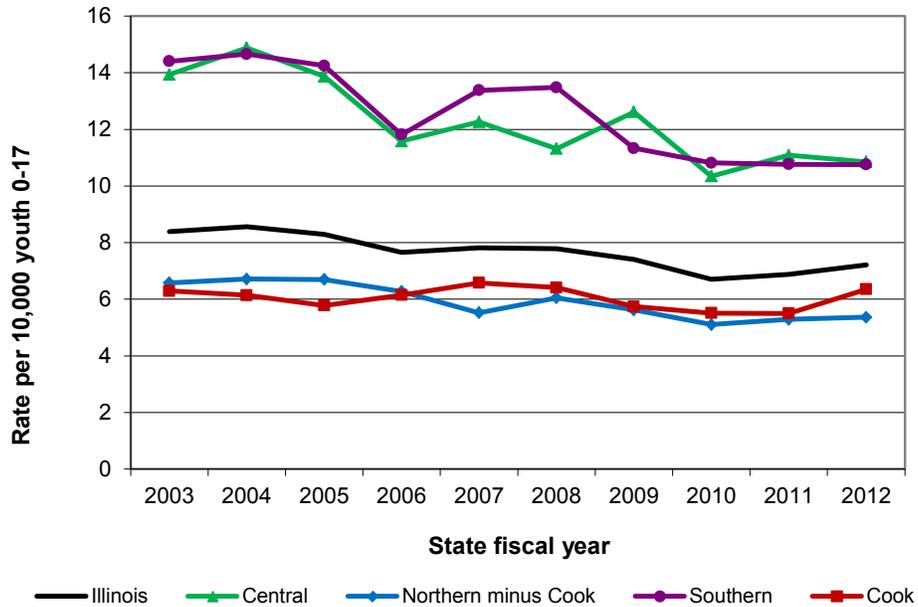


Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The Central region and the Southern region had similar rates of reported child sex abuse from FY03 to FY12, and were much higher than the rates found in Cook County and the Northern region outside Cook County. County-specific data can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

In FY12, DCFS indicated 3 percent of reported cases of child sexual abuse. In FY12, 2,211 of 8,208 reported cases were indicated, a decrease of 18 percent from the 2,706 indicated cases in FY03 and a decrease of 10 percent from the 2,456 indicated cases in FY08. The *rate* of indicated child sexual abuse reports was 7 cases per 10,000 youth age 0 to 17 in FY12, which was a decrease from 8 per 10,000 youth in both FY03 and FY8. *Figure 8* shows the rate of indicated sexual abuse of children by region from FY03 through FY12.

Figure 8
Rate of indicated cases of child sex abuse per 10,000 youth
age 0 through 17, by region, FY03-FY12



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Like the abuse and neglect rates, the rate of indicated child sex abuse in the Central and Southern regions were similar, and both higher than the rates found in Cook County and the Northern region outside Cook County. County-specific data can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Peer related social risk factors for juvenile delinquency

Research has shown that this risk factor is more predictive of juvenile delinquency among early teen youth. Included in this domain is association with antisocial or deviant peers, such as gang members, as well as the opposite end of peer association, that of weak social ties or unpopularity with peer, especially bullying, and peer rejection (US DOJ, 2003).

Data elements examined in this section that are indicative of peer risk factors include:

- prevalence of gang activity
- prevalence of bullying

Gang activity in Illinois

Many jurisdictions across the U.S. are experiencing an increase in juvenile gangs and violence, which has been linked to the increased incarceration rates of older members and the recruitment of juveniles in schools. According to the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC), gangs have

traditionally targeted youth because of their vulnerability as well as their likelihood of avoiding harsh criminal sentencing and willingness to engage in violence (NGIC, 2011).

National Gang Intelligence Center reporting indicates that juvenile gangs are responsible for a majority of crime in various jurisdictions in Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, **Illinois**, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. The NGIC has identified 36 different gangs and 10 federal gang task forces in Illinois located in Chicago, the north suburbs, southeastern Illinois, Peoria, the Quad cities, Peoria, and Champaign (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).

Bullying

While Illinois statistics are not available on the prevalence of bullying, national estimates have been generated by several agencies. According to the 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 20 percent of students in 9th through 12th grade have experienced bullying. In addition, the National Center for Education Statistics (BJS) found that in 2008-2009, 28 percent of youth in 6th through 12th grade experienced bullying.

In addition to bullying in schools, youth may also experience cyber-bullying, or bullying through information technology. It is estimated that about 50 percent of teenagers have been victims of cyber bullying, and only one in 10 report being a victim to their parents, while one in five cyberbullying incidents are reported to police. About one in 10 teens have had embarrassing or damaging photos of themselves posted without permission. Girls are somewhat more likely than boys to be victims of cyberbullying (stopcyberbullying.com). More information on this topic can be found in the Special Issues chapter, located on the Authority's website: www.icjia.state.il.us.

School related environmental risk factors for juvenile delinquency

Research has shown that poor school performance and low school attachment are strong predictors of delinquency (Hawkins et al. 1998). Hawkins et al (1998) conducted a meta-analysis of multiple risk factors, including school factors, and found poor school performance, truancy, dropping out, and low school attachment to be predictors of adolescent delinquency.

Data elements examined in this section that are indicative of school-related risk factors include the number of students who were:

- truant
- chronically truant
- suspended
- suspended more than once
- expelled
- dropouts
- truant minors in need of supervision

All data were collected on youth enrolled in public schools in Illinois. Due to changes made by Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) to the way they publish their data, this section is limited to a snapshot of the most recent year of data available, **academic year (AY) 2012**.

The following table shows enrollment for grades Pre-K through 8th grade, and 9th grade through 12th grade, by race and ethnicity

Table 1
School enrollment by age group and race/ethnicity, AY12

	Pre-K through 8 th grade			9 th grade through 12 th grade			All grades		
	male	female	Total	male	female	Total	male	female	Total
White	372,945	345,418	718,363	174,909	165,356	340,265	547,854	510,774	1,058,628
Black or African American	132,800	128,528	261,328	59,217	58,940	118,157	192,017	187,468	379,485
Hispanic or Latino	185,581	176,426	362,007	66,342	63,924	130,266	251,923	240,350	492,273
Asian	31,253	30,485	61,738	13,347	12,690	26,037	44,600	43,175	87,775
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2,297	2,158	4,455	1,123	1,032	2,155	3,420	3,190	6,610
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	745	722	1,467	313	337	650	1,058	1,059	2,117
Multi-racial	23,691	22,611	46,302	7,219	7,219	14,438	30,910	29,830	60,740
Total	749,312	706,348	1,455,660	322,470	309,498	631,968	1,071,782	1,015,846	2,087,628

Truancy

In Illinois, students are considered **truant** if they have been absent from school without valid cause for one or more days during the academic year (AY). In Illinois, 749,304 youth were considered truant during AY12, which accounted for 37 percent of all students enrolled. Of those, 51 percent were male and 49 percent were female. **Truancy programs** are often made available to these students. The statewide truancy *rate* for academic year 2012 was 3,589 per 10,000 enrolled students.

Chronic truants are students who habitually violate compulsory school attendance law by being absent from school without valid cause for 18 or more school days. **Chronic truant programs** are often made available to these students, which may include mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling. Of those enrolled students truant during AY12, 181,785, were chronically truant, a statewide rate of 870 per 10,000 students enrolled. **Truant minors in need of supervision** are students ages seven to 17 attending grades K-12 who are reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants, as chronic truants [705 *ILCS* 405/3-33]. In Illinois, there were 47,914 truant minors in need of supervision in AY12, a rate of 230 per 10,000 enrolled students. The table below shows the number of truants, chronic truants, and truant minors in need of supervision reported in AY12.

Table 2
Number of truants, chronically truant, and truant minors, AY12

	Male (enrollment = 1,071,782)		Female (enrollment = 1,015,846)		Total (enrollment = 2,087,628)	
	number	% of all male students	number	% of all female students	number	% of all students
Truant	385,257	36%	364,047	36%	749,304	36%
Chronically truant	94,033	9%	87,752	9%	181,785	9%
Truant minors	24,907	2%	23,007	2%	47,914	2%

Overall, in AY2012, there were 749,304 truant youth (36 percent of youth enrolled, rate of 3,589 per 10,000 enrolled), including 181,785 chronically truant youth (rate of 870 per 10,000 enrolled), and 47,914 truant minors in need of supervision (rate of 230 per 10,000 enrolled).

Suspensions

During AY12, 218,344 students were suspended from school, which represents 10 percent of student enrollment. Of those, 46 percent were in school suspensions while 54 percent were out of school suspensions. Of the 100,638 youth who received in school suspensions, 38,625 (38 percent) were of youth Pre-K through 8th grade and 60,013 (62 percent) were youth in 9th through 12th grade. Of the 117,706 youth who served out of school suspensions, 54,257 (46 percent) were of youth Pre-K through 8th grade while 63,449 (54 percent) were of youth 9th through 12th grade. In addition, 63 percent of the youth Pre-K through 8th who served in school suspended were suspended only once compared to 48 percent of youth 9th through 12th grade. Of the youth serving out of school suspensions, 63 percent of the Pre-K through 8th youth were suspended once compared to 60 percent of youth in grades 9 through 12. See *Table 3* for more details.

Overall, in AY12 there were 466,530 suspensions reported. This number is higher than the number of youth suspended because some youth served more than one suspension during the academic year. Of those suspensions, 51 percent were in school and 49 percent were out of school.

In summary, in AY2012, 218,344 students were suspended (10% of enrollment) accounting for 466,530 suspensions. Of the 38,625 in-school suspensions (46% of total), 62% were of high school students, and of the 117,706 out-of-school suspensions, 54% were of high school students. Sixty three percent of youth Pre-K through 8th grade who served in-school suspensions were suspended only once compared to 48% of high school students, and 63% of youth Pre-K through 8th grade who served out-of-school suspensions were suspended only once compared to 60% of high school students.

The following tables show the number of students suspended, Pre-K through 12th grade, by type of suspension.

Table 3
Number of youth who served in school suspension by age group, AY12

Race (enrollment)	Pre-K through 8 th grade (n=1,455,660, 70%)				9 th grade through 12 th grade (n=631,968, 30%)			
	# of students suspended only once		# of students suspended more than once		# of students suspended only once		# of students suspended more than once	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Hispanic or Latino (n=492,273, 24%)	3,790	1,600	2,010	704	4,457	3,224	5,379	3,015
American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=6,610, <1%)	55	31	38	12	60	43	76	40
Asian (n=87,775, 4%)	263	69	67	14	308	133	240	95
Black or African American (n=379,485, 18%)	4,698	2,725	3,687	1,763	5,384	4,684	7,145	4,702
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (n=2,117, <1%)	16		11		28		18	
White (n=1,058,628, 51%)	7,746	2,363	4,350	1,028	7,088	3,777	7,090	3,378
Multi-racial (n=60,740, 3%)	655	287	473	170	442	300	548	364
Total (n=2,087,628)	24,298		14,327		29,928		32,090	

Of youth in grades 9 through 12 suspended ONLY ONCE (in school suspensions only) by race, the rate Black youth suspended was 909 males per 10,000 Black male youth enrolled and 795 females per 10,000 Black female youth enrolled. The rate of Hispanic male youth suspended only once was 672 per 10,000 Hispanic males enrolled and 504 females per 10,000 Hispanic females enrolled. In addition, the rate of suspension for Multi-racial male youth was 612 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled and 416 females per 10,000 Multi-racial females enrolled. By contrast, the rate for White males was 405 per 10,000 White males enrolled and the rate for White females was 228 per 10,000 White females enrolled. When considering youth suspended MORE THAN ONCE, the rate of Black male youth was 1,207 per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 798 per 10,000 Black females enrolled. The rate of Hispanic male youth suspended more than once was 811 per 10,000 males enrolled, and 472 per 10,000 Hispanic females enrolled. In addition, the rate of Multi-racial male youth was 759 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled and 504 Multi-racial females enrolled. By contrast, White males had a rate of 405 per 10,000 White males enrolled and White females had a rate of 204 per 10,000 White females enrolled.

Of youth in Pre-K through 8th suspended ONLY ONCE by race, the rate of Black male youth was 354 per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 212 per 10,000 Black female youth enrolled. The rate for Multi-racial males was 276 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled, and 127 per 10,000 Multi-racial females enrolled. By contrast, the rate for White males was 208 per 10,000 White males enrolled and 68 per 10,000 White females enrolled. The rate of Hispanic males suspended once was slightly lower than the rate for White male youth (204), but the rate of Hispanic females was higher than the rate for White females (91). The rate for Black males suspended ONLY ONCE was 278 per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 137 per 10,000 Black females enrolled while the rate for Multi-racial male youth was 200 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled and 75 per 10,000 Multi-racial females enrolled. The rate for White male youth, however, was 117 per 10,000 White males enrolled and 30 per 10,000 White females enrolled.

The rate of Hispanic males suspended MORE THAN ONCE was lower than the rate for White males (108), while the rate for Hispanic females was higher than the rate for White females (30).

The following table shows the percent and rate of youth suspended with the largest disparities during AY2012.

Table 4
Percent and rate of White and Black youth who served in school suspensions by gender, AY12

	White males	Black males	White females	Black females
% of enrollment	51%	18%	50%	18%
% of youth suspended	40%	32%	31%	40%
Rate per 10,000	480	1,089	206	740

Overall, in AY2012, there were 100,643 youth who served in school suspensions. Of the cases where the gender of the student was recorded (100,570), 40 percent were Black females, 32 percent were Black males, 40 percent were White males, and 31 percent were White females. The rate of Black male student suspended was more than twice the rate of White males (1,089 per 10,000 vs. 480) and the rate of Black females students suspended was almost three and a half times that of White females (740 per 10,000 vs. 206).

The following tables show the number of students suspended, Pre-K through 12th grade, by type of suspension.

Table 5
Number of youth who served out of school suspension by age group, AY12

Race (enrollment)	Pre-K through 8 th grade (n=1,445,660, 70%)				9 th grade through 12 th grade (n=631,968, 30%)			
	# of students suspended only once		# of students suspended more than once		# of students suspended only once		# of students suspended more than once	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Hispanic or Latino (n=492,273, 24%)	4,668	1,867	2,173	596	5,681	3,547	4,151	1,804
American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=6,610, <1%)	66	31	32	10	66	66	59	29
Asian (n=87,775, 4%)	241	61	60		311	114	93	19
Black or African American (n=379,485, 18%)	10,984	6,582	8,434	3,785	7,813	6,884	8,512	5,505
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (n=2,117, <1%)	16		0	0	17	11	21	
White (n=1,058,628, 51%)	6,927	1,793	3,421	670	8,469	3,888	4,781	1,820
Multi-racial (n=60,740, 3%)	776	352	524	188	550	375	423	244
Total (2,087,628)	34,364		19,893		37,792		25,657	

Of youth in grades 9 through 12 suspended ONLY ONCE (out of school suspensions only), the rate of Black youth was 1,319 males per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 1,168 females per 10,000 Black females enrolled. The rate for Hispanic males was 856 per 10,000 Hispanic males enrolled and 235 per 10,000 Hispanic females enrolled. The rate of Multi-racial males suspended was 762 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled and the rate for Multi-racial females was 519. By contrast, the rate for White males was 484 per 10,000 White males enrolled and the rate for White females was 235 per 10,000 White females enrolled. When considering youth suspended MORE THAN ONCE by race, the rate for Black males was 1,436 per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 934 per 10,000 Black females enrolled. The rate for Hispanic males was 626 per 10,000 Hispanic males enrolled and 282 per 10,000 Hispanic females enrolled. In addition, the rate of suspensions for Multi-racial males was 586 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled and 338 per 10,000 Multi-racial females enrolled. By contrast, the rate of suspensions for White males was 273 per 10,000 White males enrolled and 110 per 10,000 White females enrolled.

Of youth in Pre-K through 8th suspended ONLY ONCE by race, the rate of Black male youth was 827 per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 512 per 10,000 Black females enrolled. The rate of Hispanic males suspended was 186 per 10,000 Hispanic males enrolled and 106 females per 10,000 Hispanic females enrolled. Additionally, the rate of Multi-racial males was 328 per 10,000 Multi-racial males enrolled and 156 for Multi-racial females per 10,000 Multi-racial females enrolled. By contrast, White males were suspended at a rate of 186 per 10,000 White males enrolled and 52 per 10,000 White females enrolled. The rate of Black males suspended MORE THAN ONCE was 635 per 10,000 Black males enrolled and 294 per 10,000 Black females enrolled. The rate of Multi-racial males suspended was 221 per 10,000 Multi-racial male youth enrolled and 83 per 10,000 Multi-racial females enrolled. Hispanic males were suspended at a rate of 117 per 10,000 Hispanic males enrolled and 34 per 10,000 Hispanic females enrolled. By contrast, the rate of suspensions for White males was 92 per 10,000 White males enrolled and 19 per 10,000 White females enrolled.

The following table shows the percent and rate of youth suspended with the largest disparities during AY2012.

Table 6
Percent and rate of White and Black youth who served out of school suspensions by gender, AY12

	White males	Black males	White females	Black females
% of enrollment	51%	18%	50%	18%
% of youth suspended	30%	45%	20%	57%
Rate per 10,000	431	1,861	160	1,214

Overall, in AY2012, there were 119,510 youth who served out of school suspensions. Of the cases where the gender of the student was recorded (119,445), 57 percent were Black females, 45 percent were Black males, 30 percent were White males, and 20 percent were White females. The rate of Black male student suspended was more than four times the rate of White males

(1,861 per 10,000 vs. 431) and the rate of Black females students suspended was more than seven and a half times that of White females (1,214 per 10,000 vs. 160).

The following tables show the number of suspensions, Pre-K through 12th grade, by type of suspension.

Table 7
Number of suspensions, in school, Pre-K through 12th grade, AY12

Race (enrollment)	Suspended only once				More than one suspension			
	# of suspensions for students suspended for 1 to 3 days		# of suspensions for students suspended for 4 or more days		# of suspensions for students suspended for 1 to 3 days		# of suspensions for students suspended for 4 or more days	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Hispanic or Latino (n=492,273, 24%)	8,134	4,786	113	38	29,632	14,253	503	179
American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=6,610, <1%)	112	73	0	0	418	213	0	0
Asian (n=87,775, 4%)	552	197	0	0	1,190	372	0	0
Black or African American (n=379,485, 18%)	9,871	7,293	211	116	43,701	24,509	801	319
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (n=2,117, <1%)	31	11	0	0	89	24	0	0
White (n=1,058,628, 51%)	14,637	6,067	197	73	44,254	16,797	673	218
Multi-racial (n=60,740, 3%)	1,083	579	0	0	4,143	2,142	70	22
Total (2,087,628)	34,420	19,006	521	227	123,427	58,310	2,047	738

While the majority of students enrolled at public schools in AY12, from Pre-K through 12th grade, were White (51 percent), White students accounted for 39 percent of one-time in-school suspensions for 1 to 3 days, and 36 percent of one-time in-school suspensions for 4 or more days. By contrast, Black youth accounted for 18 percent of student enrollment, but accounted for 32 percent of one-time in-school suspensions for 1 to 3 days, and 44 percent of on-time in-school suspensions for 4 or more days. Additionally, White youth accounted for 34 percent of youth suspended more than once for 1 to 3 days and 32 percent of youth suspended more than once for 4 or more days, while Black youth accounted for 38 percent of youth suspended more than once for 1 to 3 days and 40 percent of youth suspended more than once for 4 or more days. Hispanic youth accounted for 23 percent of enrollment and between 20 and 24 percent of all suspensions.

The following table shows the rate of in school suspensions with the largest disparities during AY2012.

Table 8
Rate of in school suspensions for White and Black youth by gender, AY12

		White male	Black male	White female	Black female
Suspended once	1 to 3 days	267	514	119	389
	≥ 4 days	808	2,276	329	1,307
Suspended more than once	1 to 3 days	4	11	1	6
	≥ 4 days	12	42	4	17

Overall, in AY2012, there were 238,696 in school suspensions served. The rate of in school suspensions for Black males suspended once for one to three days was almost twice that of White males (514 per 10,000 vs. 267) and the rate for Black females was more than three times that of White females (389 per 10,000 vs. 119). The rate of in school suspensions for Black males suspended more than once for one to three days was almost three times that of White males (2,276 per 10,000 vs. 808) and the rate for Black females was almost four times that of White females (1,307 per 10,000 vs. 329).

The following tables show the number of suspensions, Pre-K through 12th grade, by type of suspension.

Table 9
Number of out of school suspensions, Pre-K through 12th grade, AY12

Race (enrollment)	Suspended only once				More than one suspension			
	# of suspensions for students suspended for 1 to 3 days		# of suspensions for students suspended for 4 or more days		# of suspensions for students suspended for 1 to 3 days		# of suspensions for students suspended for 4 or more days	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
Hispanic or Latino (n=492,273, 24%)	8,131	4,162	2,218	1,252	16,835	5,903	3,540	1,287
American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=6,610, <1%)	101	72	31	25	245	96	50	25
Asian (n=87,775, 4%)	421	134	131	41	341	74	80	15
Black or African American (n=379,485, 18%)	15,023	10,360	3,774	3,105	47,363	23,266	11,198	6,580
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (n=2,117, <1%)	34		10		55	15	24	
White (n=1,058,628, 51%)	12,040	4,293	3,356	1,388	22,193	6,392	4,136	1,367
Multi-racial (n=60,740, 3%)	1,067	550	259	177	2,618	1,141	563	277
Total (2,087,628)	56,388		15,767		126,537		29,142	

As previously stated, the majority of students enrolled at public schools in AY12, from Pre-K through 12th grade, were White (51 percent). However, White students accounted for only 3 percent of one-time out-of-school suspensions for 1 to 3 days, and 30 percent of one-time out-of-school suspensions for 4 or more days. By contrast, Black youth accounted for 18 percent of student enrollment, but accounted for 45 percent of one-time out-of-school suspensions for 1 to 3

days, and 44 percent of on-time out-of-school suspensions for 4 or more days. Additionally, White youth accounted for 3 percent of youth suspended more than once for 1 to 3 days and 3 percent of youth suspended more than once for 4 or more days, while Black youth accounted for 56 percent of youth suspended more than once for 1 to 3 days and 61 percent of youth suspended more than once for 4 or more days. Hispanic youth accounted for 24 percent of enrollment and between 17 and 22 percent of all suspensions.

The following table shows the rate of out of school suspensions with the largest disparities during AY2012.

Table 10
Rate of out of school suspensions for White and Black youth by gender, AY12

		White male	Black male	White female	Black female
Suspended once	1 to 3 days	220	782	84	553
	≥ 4 days	405	2,467	125	1,241
Suspended more than once	1 to 3 days	61	197	27	166
	≥ 4 days	75	583	27	351

Overall, in AY2012, there were 227,834 out of school suspensions served. The rate of out of school suspensions for Black males suspended once for one to three days was more than three and a half times that of White males (782 per 10,000 vs. 220) and the rate for Black females was more than six times that of White females (553 per 10,000 vs. 84). The rate of out of school suspensions for Black males suspended more than once for one to three days was more than six times that of White males (2,467 per 10,000 vs. 405) and the rate for Black females was almost ten times that of White females (1,241 per 10,000 vs. 125). The rate of out of school suspensions for Black males suspended more than one for four or more days was more than seven times the rate of White males (583 per 10,000 vs. 75) and the rate for Black females was thirteen times the rate of White females (351 per 10,000 vs. 27).

Expulsions

During AY12, 1,349 students were expelled from school, which accounted for less than one percent of student enrollment. Of those, 73 percent (982) were of youth 9th through 12th grade and 27 percent (367) were of youth Pre-K through 8th grade. In addition, of the 1,217 expelled youth whose gender was known, 71 percent (863) of youth were male. The following table shows the number of students expelled from school in AY12.

Table 11
Number of youth expelled by gender and age group, AY12

Pre-K through 8th grade			
	Male	Female	Total
Hispanic or Latino (n=362,007, 25%)	32	10	42
American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=4,455, <1%)	0	0	0
Asian (n=61,738, 4%)	0	0	0
Black or African American (n=261,328, 18%)	105	55	176*
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (n=1,467, <1%)	0	0	0
White (n=718,363, 49%)	103	27	130
Multi-racial (n=46,302, 3%)	unknown	unknown	19
Total (1,455,660)			367
9th grade through 12th grade			
	Male	Female	Total
Hispanic or Latino (n=130,266, 21%)	148	38	203****
American Indian/Alaskan Native (n=2,155, <1%)	0	0	0
Asian (n=26,037, 4%)	0	0	0
Black or African American (n=118,157, 19%)	203	124	361***
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (n=650, <1%)	0	0	0
White (n=340,265, 54%)	272	100	398**
Multi-racial (n=14,438, 2%)	unknown	unknown	20
Total (631,968)			982

*Includes 16 expelled where gender was unknown

**Includes 26 expelled where gender was unknown

***Includes 34 expelled where gender was unknown

****Includes 17 expelled where gender was unknown

Of the 367 youth Pre-K through 8th grade expelled, 48 percent (176) were Black, while they accounted for 18 percent of Black youth enrolled in Pre-K through 8th grade. By contrast, White youth accounted for 35 percent (130) of expulsions in Pre-K through 8th grade and accounted for 49 percent of White youth enrolled Pre-K through 8th grade. Of the 982 youth 9th grade through 12th expelled, 37 percent (361) were Black, compared to accounting for 19 percent of student enrollment in high school. By contrast, White youth accounted for 41 percent of expulsions in 9th through 12th grade while accounting for 54 percent of high school enrollment. Hispanic youth accounted for 11 percent (42) of youth expelled in Pre-K through 8th grade and accounted for 21 percent of youth expelled in grades 9 through 12 while accounting for 25 percent of enrollment in Pre-K through 8th grade and 21 percent of enrollment in 9th through 12th grade. There were also 19 multi-racial youth in Pre-K through 8th grade and 20 multi-racial youth in high school who were expelled, and no Asian, American Indian/Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander students were expelled during AY12. Of the 1,217 expulsions where the gender of the student was known, 71 percent (863) were male while 29 percent (354) were female.

Overall, in AY2012, of the 1,349 expulsions during the school year, 27 percent were of students in Pre-K through 8th grade and 73 percent were of students in 9th through 12th grade. While White males accounted for 51 percent of male student enrollment, they accounted for 43 percent of all expulsions of male students. By contrast, Black males accounted for 18 percent of male student enrollment, but accounted for 36 percent of all expulsions of male students. While White females accounted for 50 percent of female student enrollment, they accounted for 36 percent of all

expulsions of female students. By contrast, Black females accounted for 18 percent of female student enrollment, but accounted for 51 percent of all expulsions of female students.

Dropouts

During AY12, there were 15,397 high school student dropouts, of which, 59 percent (9,088) were male while 41 percent (6,309). Of all dropouts, 25 percent (3,840) were 12th graders, 30 percent (4,583) were 11th graders, 29 percent (4,540) were 10th graders, and 16 percent (2,434) were 9th graders. Note that enrollment numbers differ from those used in the above analyses due to the inclusion of special populations.

Table 12
Number of high school student dropouts by gender, race, and grade, AY12

	9 th grade (n=167,542, 27%)		10 th grade (n=163,542, 26%)		11 th grade (n=154,933, 25%)		12 th grade (n=145,075, 23%)		total		all
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	
White											
# drop outs	368	209	682	445	1,077	763	1,141	709	3,268	2,126	5,394
# enrolled	44,874	41,778	43,721	41,551	43,637	41,646	42,891	40,464	175,123	165,439	340,562
% of enrollment	0.82%	0.50%	1.56%	1.07%	2.47%	1.83%	2.66%	1.75%	1.87%	1.29%	1.58%
Black											
# drop outs	703	372	1,102	950	806	658	549	365	3,160	2,345	5,505
# enrolled	16,934	15,641	16,388	15,743	13,605	14,207	11,835	12,932	58,762	58,523	117,285
% of enrollment	4.15%	2.38%	6.72%	6.03%	5.92%	4.63%	4.64%	2.82%	5.38%	4.01%	4.69%
Hispanic											
# drop outs	397	282	734	512	660	457	539	376	2,330	1,627	3,957
# enrolled	19,177	17,726	18,374	17,152	15,684	15,471	13,441	13,772	66,676	64,121	130,797
% of enrollment	2.07%	1.59%	3.99%	2.99%	4.21%	2.95%	4.01%	2.73%	3.49%	2.54%	3.03%
Asian											
# drop outs	11	4	19	9	31	13	36	18	97	44	141
# enrolled	3,350	3,277	3,386	3,285	3,336	3,216	3,298	2,945	13,370	12,723	26,093
% of enrollment	0.33%	0.12%	0.56%	0.27%	0.93%	0.40%	1.09%	0.61%	0.73%	0.35%	0.54%
American Indian/Alaskan											
# drop outs	10	3	5	5	11	10	12	7	38	25	63
# enrolled	279	267	255	253	261	209	195	216	990	945	1,935
% of enrollment	3.58%	1.12%	1.96%	1.98%	4.21%	4.78%	6.15%	3.24%	3.84%	2.65%	3.26%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander											
# drop outs	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	4	4	8
# enrolled	77	96	67	67	72	73	51	62	267	298	565
% of enrollment	0.00%	0.00%	1.49%	2.99%	4.17%	1.37%	0.00%	1.61%	1.50%	1.34%	1.42%
Multi-racial											
# drop outs	38	37	43	31	56	37	54	33	191	138	329
# enrolled	2,060	2,006	1,902	1,826	1,715	1,801	1,466	1,507	7,143	7,140	14,283
% of enrollment	1.84%	1.84%	2.26%	1.70%	3.27%	2.05%	3.68%	2.19%	2.67%	1.93%	2.30%
Total											
# drop outs	1,527	907	2,586	1,954	2,644	1,939	2,331	1,509	9,088	6,309	15,397
# enrolled	86,751	80,791	84,093	79,877	78,310	76,623	73,177	71,898	322,331	309,189	631,520
% of enrollment	1.76%	1.12%	3.08%	2.45%	3.38%	2.53%	3.19%	2.10%	2.82%	2.04%	2.44%

Of the 15,397 youth who dropped out, 35 percent (5,394) were White, 36 percent (5,505) were Black, and 26 percent (3,957) were Hispanic. By contrast, White youth accounted for 54 percent of high school enrollment, while Black youth accounted for 19 percent, and Hispanic youth accounted for 21 percent. Multi-racial youth accounted for both two percent (329) of youth who dropped out and 2 percent of school enrollment. Asian youth accounted for 1 percent (141) of all dropouts while accounting for 4 percent of high school enrollment. American-Indian/Alaskan Native youth, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth each accounted for less than 1 percent of all drop outs and high school enrollment.

Community related environmental risk factors for juvenile delinquency

The data elements that describe community factors shown to be related to risk of delinquency include:

- adult educational attainment levels
- unemployment rates
- estimated median household income
- households in poverty
- crime rates (violent and property)

Educational attainment

In 2012, 5.6 percent of people ages 25 and older in Illinois had less than a 9th grade education, slightly better than the national rate of 5.8 percent (US Census Bureau 2012 estimates). In addition, 6.8 percent of people 25 and older in Illinois have a 9th through 12th grade education, but no high school diploma, a percentage point better than the 7.9 percent national rate. A higher concentration of low adult educational attainment is also related to lower estimated median household income for that community. County-specific data on this factor can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Unemployment

During fiscal year 2003, 426,448 people (7 percent) in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY12, that number of persons unemployed had increased by 37 percent, to 585,000 (9 percent of the labor force). While the unemployment rate increased over most of the past decade, it decreased to 8.4 percent in April, 2014 (Illinois Department of Employment Security, FY2012). County-specific unemployment data from 2000 through 2012 can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Income

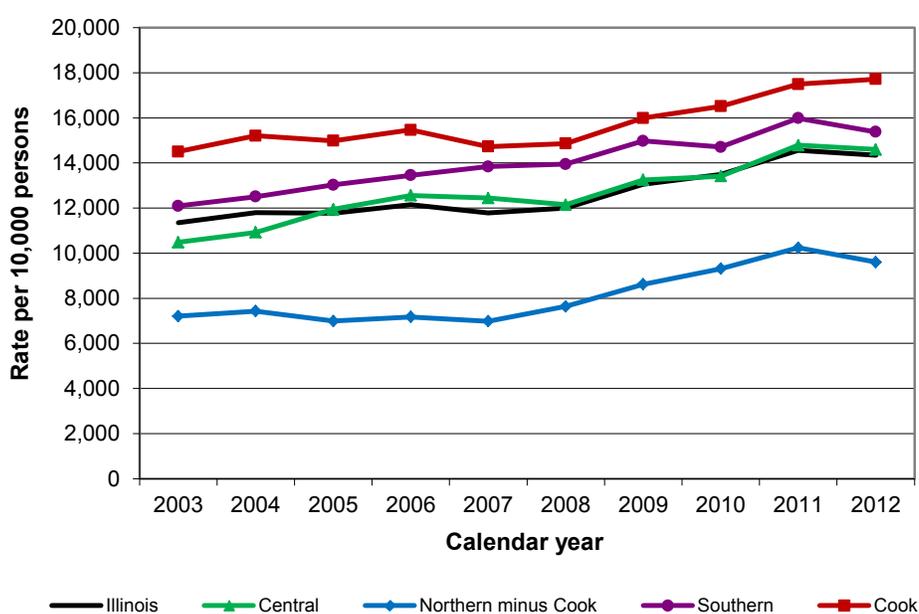
Based on estimates calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau, the median household income in Illinois in 2012 was \$55,137, which ranks 16th nationally. This income is also 7 percent higher than the median household income nationwide (\$51,371).

Households in poverty

According to the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, living in an impoverished neighborhood is considered a risk factor for youth. In Illinois, in 2012, 1,847,484 people were living in poverty, a 30 percent increase from 1,425,978 in 2003 and a 21 percent increase from 1,529,238 in 2008. The *rate* of poverty in 2012 was 14,348 per 100,000 in the general population, which was an increase of 26 percent from the rate in 2003 (11,357 per 100,000) and a 20 percent increase from rate ion 2008 (11,997 per 100,000). County-specific poverty data from 1993 through 2012 can be found on the Authority’s website:

<http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Figure 9
Poverty rate per 100,000 persons in Illinois by region, 2003-2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIGE

Cook County had the highest rates of people living in poverty, followed by the Southern region and then the Central region. The Northern region outside Cook had the lowest poverty rates. The Central region experienced the largest increase between 2003 and 2012 (39 percent) while the Northern region outside Cook County experienced the largest increase between 2008 and 2012 (26 percent).

Community crime rates

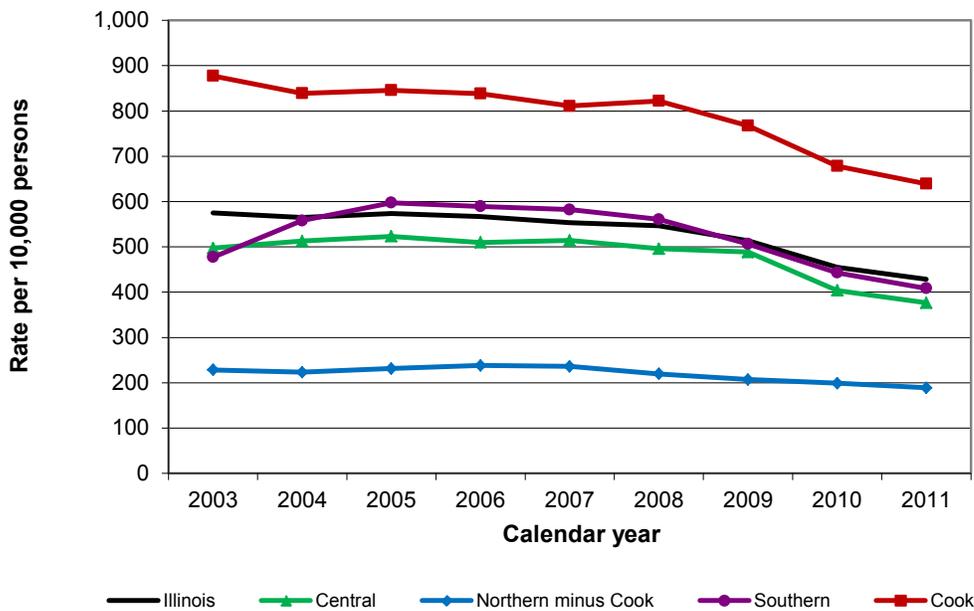
OJJDP formed the Study Group on Very Young Offenders in 1998 to examine the prevalence and frequency of offending by children younger than 13 and identify particular risk and protective factors that are crucial to developing effective early intervention and protection programs for very young offenders. According to this study group, another risk factor for juvenile delinquency is high crime in the community (FindYouthInfo.gov). A source for this information is the Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting program, which provides

jurisdiction-level data for Index offenses, including violent offenses (murder, criminal sexual assault, aggravated assault, and robbery) and property offenses (burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). Data can also be found on arrests for Cannabis Control Act violations, Controlled Substance Act violations, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug paraphernalia Control Act, and Methamphetamine Control Act.

Violent Index offenses

The number of violent Index offenses decreased 21 percent from 72,172 in 2003 to 55,094 in 2011, and decreased 14 percent from 69,711 in 2008. The rate of violent Index offenses per 100,000 in the general population decreased 25 percent from 575 per 100,000 in the general population in 2003 to 428 per 100,000 in 2011 and decreased 22 percent from 547 per 100,000 in 2008. The graph below shows the rate of violent Index offenses reported from 2003 to 2011 by region.

Figure 10
Rate of I-UCR violent offenses reported per 100,000 persons by region, 2003-2011



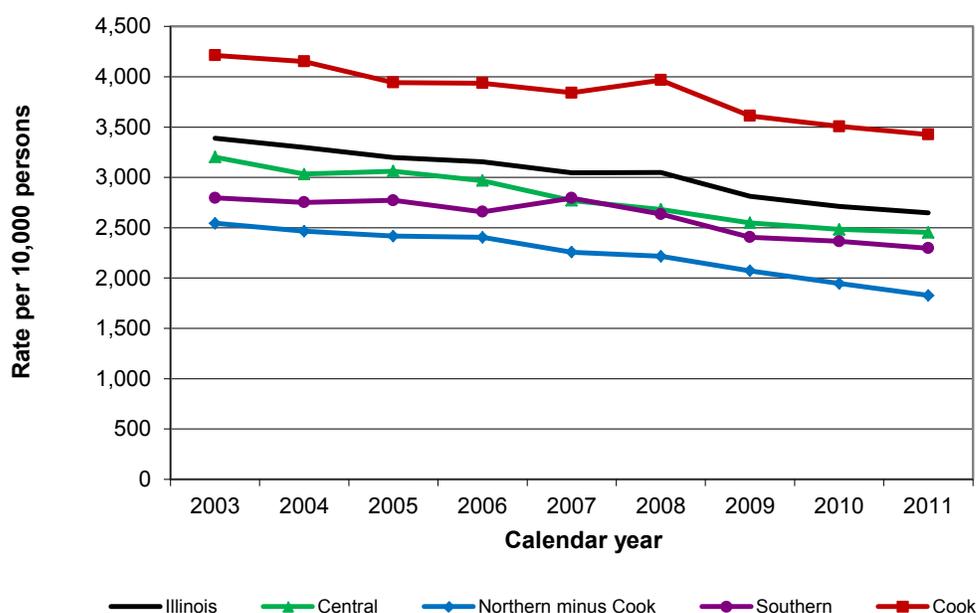
Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Cook County had the highest rate of violent Index offenses from 2003 through 2011. Overall, the Southern region had a rate slightly higher than the Central region throughout the time period studied. The Northern region outside Cook County had a rate much lower than the other regions from 2003 through 2011. Cook County experienced the largest decrease in rate from 2003 through 2011 (27 percent), while the Southern region experienced the largest decrease rate from 2008 through 2011 (27 percent). County-specific violent Index offense data from 1982 through 2011 can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Property Index offenses

The number of property Index offenses decreased 20 percent from 425,650 in 2003 to 340,390 in 2011, and decreased 12 percent from 338,847 in 2008. The rate of property Index offenses per 100,000 in the general population decreased 22 percent from 3,390 per 100,000 in the general population in 2003 to 2,713 per 100,000 in 2011 and decreased 13 percent from 3,051 per 100,000 in 2008. The graph below shows the rate of property Index offenses reported from 2003 to 2011 by region.

Figure 11
Rate of I-UCR property offenses reported per 100,000 persons by region, 2003-2011



Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

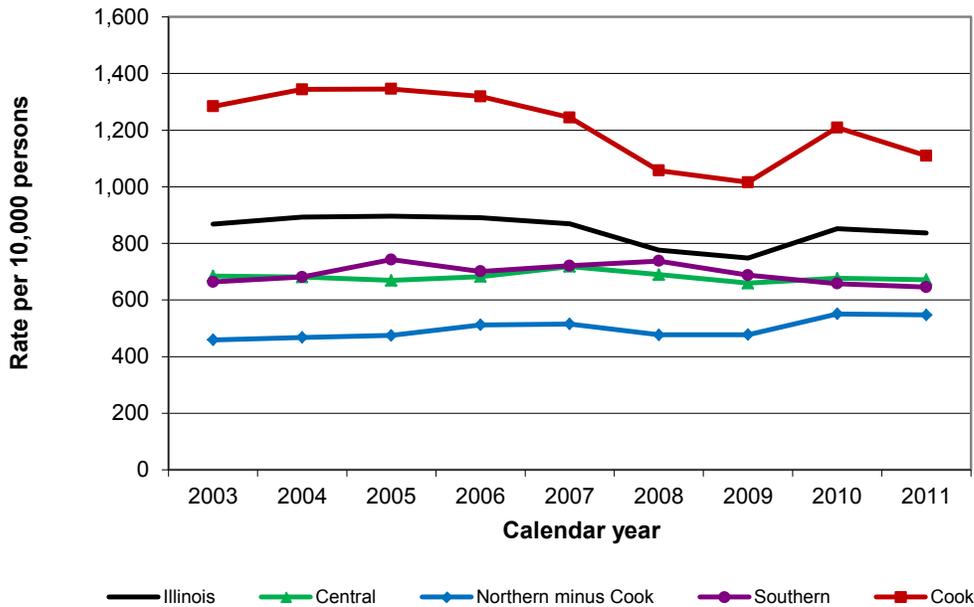
Like violent Index offenses, Cook County had the highest rate of property Index offenses from 2003 through 2011. However overall, the Central region had a rate slightly higher than the Southern region throughout the time period studied. The Northern region outside Cook County had a rate much lower than the other regions from 2003 through 2011. The Northern region outside Cook County experienced the largest decrease in rate from 2003 through 2011 and from 2008 through 2011 (28 percent and 18 percent, respectively). County-specific property Index offense data from 1982 through 2011 can be found on the Authority's website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Drug arrests

The number of drug arrests decreased 1 percent from 109,005 in 2003 to 107,624 in 2011, and increased 9 percent from 98,924 in 2008. The rate of drug arrests per 100,000 in the general population decreased 4 percent from 868 per 100,000 in the general populations in 2003 to 837

per 100,000 in 20112 and increased 8 percent from 776 in 2003. The graph below shows the rate of drug arrests from 2003 to 2011 by region.

Figure 12
Rate of arrests for I-UCR drug crimes reported per 100,000 persons by region, 2003-2011



Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Cook County had the highest rate of property Index offenses from 2003 through 2011. The Central region and Southern region had similar rates during the same time period, and the Northern region outside Cook County had a rate much lower than the other regions. Although the Northern region outside Cook County had the lowest rate throughout the time period studied, it experienced the largest increase from both 2003 (460 per 100,000 in the general population) to 2011 (547 per 100,000) and from 2008 (477 per 100,000). County-specific drug arrest data from 1982 through 2011 can be found on the Authority’s website: <http://www.icjia.org/public/sac/>.

Protective factors

While the bulk of delinquency research has been on deficits that may increase a juvenile’s likelihood of delinquent behavior, new research examines factors that may reduce the likelihood. These factors, referred to as resiliency or protective factors, encourage attitudes and behaviors and can act as protective assets. For example, past research has shown that girls are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior if they have adults who are engaged in their lives on a daily basis, if they have positive perceptions of their school and positive interactions within school, perform well academically, and view religion as important (Hawkins, Graham, Williams, & Zahn, 2009). These protective factors were shown to be significant for boys as well as girls in other studies (Smith, Lizotte, Thornberry, & Krohn, 1995).

Other studies have suggested that youth who are involved in their communities, have a non-parental positive adult role model, and a peer group that engages in constructive activities are less likely to be involved in criminal behaviors (Aspy et al. 2004). One study found that one of the most important protective factors against delinquency was having friends who were not involved in delinquency and friends who emphasized the negative outcomes of delinquent acts (Simões, Matos, & Batista-Foguet, 2008).

Trends in the juvenile justice system

About Illinois' juvenile justice system

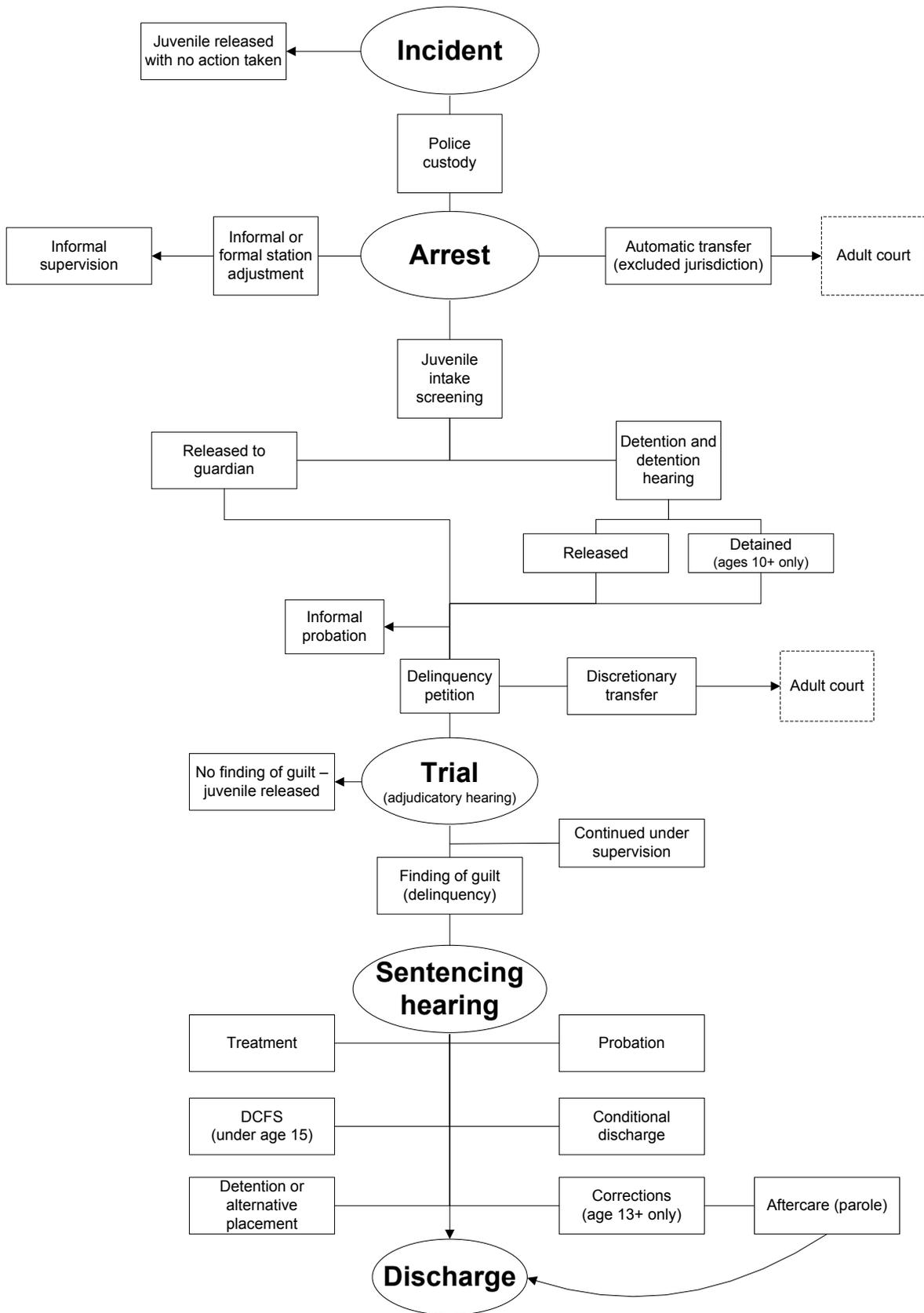
The juvenile justice system in Illinois operates as 102 county-level systems with some oversight by state agencies responsible for probation, detention, and corrections. Each county's juvenile justice system is comprised of a network of entities that deal with minors under age 17 (as of 2014) who commit delinquent acts. These include:

- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys.
- The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- County-operated temporary detention centers.
- The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services and child welfare agencies.
- Private social service and faith-based organizations that provide crisis intervention, foster care, residential placement, counseling, and other services.
- Schools.
- Neighborhood-based organizations and coalitions.

The flowchart presented in *Figure 13* depicts stages in the juvenile justice process. Some variations exist across counties in how specific types of cases are handled. For instance, some counties may have several types of diversion programs available, while others may have few programs for young offenders. These differences may impact the way delinquency is addressed in each county.

Case-level data on youth at all stages of the juvenile justice system process would provide great insight into the efforts of local and state agencies. Unfortunately, these data are not readily accessible. Juvenile justice data in Illinois are housed in numerous and disparate local and state agencies, and subject to a variety of confidentiality laws and regulations. The lack of consistent detailed information that tracks across the stages of the juvenile justice system creates a barrier to understanding how youth are served by the system, and where improvement should be made.

Figure 13
Flowchart of the Illinois juvenile justice system



Recent legislation affecting the juvenile justice system

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 (P.A. 90-590) was signed into law in Illinois effective January 1, 1999. Among the reform provisions, the most significant change was revision of the purpose and policy statement to Article V of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act [705 ILCS 405/5-101], which adopts the principles of **restorative justice** (balanced and restorative justice) as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system. *Table 13* summarizes legislative changes that have occurred in recent years, many prompted by further reform efforts.

Table 13
Legislative changes related to juvenile justice, 2004-2014

Topic	Citation
<i>Changes to law enforcement practices</i>	
Increase age of juvenile jurisdiction for misdemeanor offenses to 18 (Effective January 1, 2010)	705 ILCS 405/5-120
Created the Illinois Juvenile Jurisdiction Task Force (Effective February 10, 2009)	705 ILCS 405/5-121
Change in definition of chronic truancy (Effective August 17, 2012)	705 ILCS 405/3-33.5
Submitting arrest data to the Illinois State Police (Effective January 25, 2013)	20 ILCS 2630/5
Sexting laws (Effective January 1, 2011; August 12, 2011; January 1, 2011; and January 25, 2013 respectively)	705 ILCS 405/3-1; 705 ILCS 405/3-7; 705 ILCS 405/3-15; 705 ILCS 405/3-40
Juvenile jurisdiction expanded to include 17 year old felony offenders, except for those eligible to be prosecuted as an adult under excluded jurisdiction, and mandatory transfer provisions (Effective January 1, 2014)	705 ILCS 405/5-120
Expungement of law enforcement and juvenile court records and decrease in amount of time for objections to request (Effective January 1, 2014) - a subset of Raise the Age legislation	705 ILCS 405/5-915
<i>Changes in prosecutor practices</i>	
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions (Effective August 21, 2007 - part of general revisory bill)	705 ILCS 405/5-810
Excluded jurisdiction – youth 15 or younger cannot be charged as adult for committing specific offenses (Effective January 1, 2014)	705 ILCS 405/5-130
<i>Changes to pre-trial juvenile detention</i>	
Trial (extended time in detention awaiting trial) (Effective September 11, 2005)	705 ILCS 405/5-601
Presence of and consultation with attorneys for youth at detention hearings – part of general revisory of act (Effective January 25, 2013)	705 ILCS 405/5-415
<i>Changes in court practices</i>	
Incriminating information collected through assessment and/or services are inadmissible in court (Effective January 1, 2011)	705 ILCS 405/5-401.5
Submitting delinquency petition and sentencing information to Illinois State Police (part of general revisory of act) (Effective January 25, 2013)	20 ILCS 2630

Table 13 cont.
Legislative changes related to juvenile justice, 2004-2014

Topic	Citation
<i>Changes in court practices cont.</i>	
Judges must use least restrictive confinement available and use community-based services as a first resort (Effective January 1, 2012)	705 ILCS 405/5-750
<i>Changes in probation practices</i>	
Increase in maximum age on probation (Effective January 1, 2014) - subset of Raise the Age legislation	705 ILCS 405/5-715
Redeploy made a permanent program; allows for individualized agreements between DHS and sites not meeting commitment criteria, allowing these sites to use Redeploy services (Effective January 1, 2014)	730 ILCS 110/16.1
Separation of IDJJ and IDOC; encourages collaboration between IDJJ and social services agencies (Effective January 1, 2006)	730 ILCS 5/3-2.5-15
Recommendations to ensure the effective reintegration of youth offenders; develop a report on juveniles who have been the subject of a parole revocation (Effective December 23, 2009)	20 ILCS 505/17a-5
New terminology regarding aftercare release from IDJJ (Effective January 1, 2014)	705 ILCS 405/5-105
Expands authority of DJJ to conduct status reviews of committed youth, including efforts to secure post-release placement (Effective January 1, 2012)	705 ILCS 405/5-745
<i>Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records</i>	
Sharing of school records (Effective July 2, 2010)	105 ILCS 10/6
The case and clinical records of youth in supervised facilities, wards of the Department, children receiving or applying for child welfare services, persons receiving or applying for other services of DCFS, and Department reports of injury or abuse to children not to be shared with anyone other than specific individuals (Effective October 1, 2006)	20 ILCS 505/35.1
<i>Other changes</i>	
Development of recommendations regarding due process protections during release decision-making process (Effective January 1, 2014)	730 ILCS 5/3-3-9
Permits juveniles to petition for removal from sex offender registry list after 5 years (Effective January 1, 2012)	730 ILCS 150/3-5
Ends practice of prosecuting youth engaged in prostitution and provides "safe haven" for these youth through expanded services (Effective January 25, 2013)	325 ILCS 5/3
Established the Illinois Association of Juvenile Justice Councils (Effective September 1, 2008)	705 ILCS 405/6-12

Juvenile justice system data

This section of the report describes trends in the juvenile justice system in Illinois over a 10 year period, when possible.

About the data

Geographic units

Data are presented in several geographic units. Graphs visually depict 10-year trends for the state as a whole, and Illinois' 102 counties aggregated into four regions. These regions are: Cook County, which includes Chicago; northern counties excluding Cook County; central counties, and; southern counties. *Appendix C* lists all Illinois counties by regional classification. For some court data, county level data were combined to provide a description of activity within a **judicial circuit**. A map of judicial circuits in Illinois is located in *Appendix A*.

Yearly time units

Readers should be aware that the data in this report are provided a multitude of yearly units, depending on the time period for which the data were collected by the administering agency. These include: **calendar year (CY)** or **state fiscal year (FY)**. The time unit is clearly indicated in the graphs and text.

Age cut-offs for juveniles

According to the U.S. Census, about 1.22 million youth ages 10 to 16 were living in Illinois in 2012. Historically, youth under the age of 17 charged with an offense would fall under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court system, with the exception of youth at least 15 years old charged with certain serious offenses (see 705 *ILCS* 405/5-130 for the specific offenses). As of January 1, 2010, youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses that were alleged to have occurred on or after January 1, 2010 are now under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court instead of adult court. Youth 17 years old charged with felony offenses also came under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court effective January 1, 2014 [705 *ILCS* 405/5-120].

In this section of the report, the rates for juveniles involved in the various phases of juvenile justice system were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau youth population estimates for ages 10 to 16 through the year 2009, and ages 10 to 17 for the years 2010 through 2012. Rates for incarceration in an Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice facility were calculated starting at age 13, due to laws prohibiting the incarceration of youth younger than 13 years of age in a state facility.

Race and ethnicity categories

Individuals self-report the race(s) and/or ethnicities with which they most closely identify. While agencies within the Illinois juvenile justice system does not collect race and ethnicity according to any uniform standard, the categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data:

white, black, American Indian, and Asian. The category of *Asian* includes Southeast Asians, Pacific Islanders, and those from the Indian subcontinent. The category of *American Indian* refers also to Alaskan Native. Ethnic categories used in this report are: Hispanic and non-Hispanic of any race. The *Hispanic* category includes both Hispanic and Latino ethnicities.

Arrest data

In Illinois, a juvenile **arrest** is defined as the taking of a youth into custody who is believed to have committed a delinquent act [705 *ILCS* 405/5-401]. Once a youth is arrested, a **juvenile police officer** may:

- Release the youth without charging him or her.
- Initiate a formal or informal **station adjustment**. With a station adjustment, the youth's case is not referred to the court for prosecution and the youth is released to a parent or guardian under specified conditions, such as obeying curfew, attending school, performing community service, and participating in social services. With an informal station adjustment, there is no admission of guilt by the minor. In a formal station adjustment, the youth admits to having been involved in the offense [705 *ILCS* 405/5-301].
- Charge the youth with an offense and refer him or her to the state's attorney's office for prosecution or to probation for **intake screening**.

Under the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, which is the official source of crime statistics in the state, all Illinois law enforcement agencies are required to report monthly **violent, property and drug index** offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Since 1995, the I-UCR program has been limited to the collection of the number of these crimes that come to attention of police in each municipality, as well as the number of arrests made each month. As these data do not include any information on the victims or offenders involved, it is not possible to separate out juvenile offenses or arrests. This is possible for certain selected supplemental data only, including domestic crimes and crimes against children, which are included in the Risk Factor section of this report.

An alternate source for youth arrest data is Illinois' central repository for criminal history record information, ISP's Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) system. The Criminal Identification Act [20 *ILCS* 2630/5] mandates that an arrest fingerprint card be submitted for all minors age 10 and over who have been arrested for an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, or one or both of two serious motor vehicle offenses—aggravated eluding of a police officer [625 *ILCS* 5/11-204.1], or driving under the influence [625 *ILCS* 5/11-501].

Fingerprint-based arrest cards for minors age 10 and older who have committed an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if committed by an adult may be submitted to ISP, but are not required. Further, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 mandated that ISP maintain a record of all station adjustments, both formal and informal, for offenses that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The reporting of station adjustments for misdemeanor offenses is optional.

The Authority, in cooperation with ISP, has established a computer linkage to certain data elements of the CHRI system's back-up database for research purposes. The Authority has begun to assess the quality of the juvenile criminal history record information contained in CHRI and its suitability for research purposes.

As with adult criminal history records kept in CHRI, which are audited periodically by the Authority, various reporting issues affect the quality of juvenile CHRI data. For example, changes in reporting requirements, coupled with the advent of electronic reporting technology, such as the Livescan fingerprint recording system, led to an over 200 percent increase in the total statewide volume of youth arrests reported to ISP from 1999 to 2001.

In 1999, prior to the reporting requirement changes, close to 40 percent of the largest police departments in the state were not submitting youth arrest cards to ISP. By 2002, close to 90 percent of all police departments in the most populated areas were reporting youth arrests. However, even though the percentage of jurisdictions reporting had increased, the volume of arrests expected in a given area, when using Census Bureau population estimates to create a rough benchmark, was found to be adequate in only 22 counties. In other words, while the number of jurisdictions reporting increased, the number of arrests reported was not as high as expected. Due to these data issues, a trend between 1999 and 2001 cannot be reliably calculated using CHRI data.

Further, as with any data reporting system, the CHRI data will always be limited to those events it is designed to capture, namely, arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. Although these issues are challenges to the research utility of CHRI, the data provided by CHRI can fill a gap that exists in the I-UCR program, particularly as youth arrest reporting practices increase and become more standardized across the state. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with CHRI, continues to monitor progress in this regard.

An additional limitation of arrest data collected through CHRI is the lack of ethnic categories to describe the arrestee. While demographic information is collected by race in accordance with the national standards adopted by the FBI (white, black, Asian, and American Indian), the Illinois CHRI system has not added the capability to capture additional ethnic identifiers, such as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. As a result, the race categories used by CHRI may not be comparable to racial categories used by detention, corrections, and other agencies that include ethnicity as part of their race codes. Another challenge of juvenile data collection and analysis is that the number of juvenile arrests in any given time period may change due to arrest record expungement procedures, which remove eligible arrests from the CHRI system altogether. In light of these data quality issues, the data on youth arrests and the characteristics of those arrested should be viewed as estimates of youth crime in Illinois, and not absolute figures. Arrest data by offense category is determined by a hierarchical method developed by the Authority. In a single arrest incident, a youth may be charged with multiple offenses. In the past, the most serious offense could not always be determined easily. The Authority developed a hierarchy to determine the most serious offense charge during an arrest by using the statute and offense class applied systematically across years. Offense categories—property, person, drug,

sex offenses, status, weapons, minor traffic, and other offenses—were created based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

It is important to note that, starting in 2010, 17 year old misdemeanor offenders began to be handled in the juvenile system. Prior to that, all 17 year old offenders were handled in the adult system.

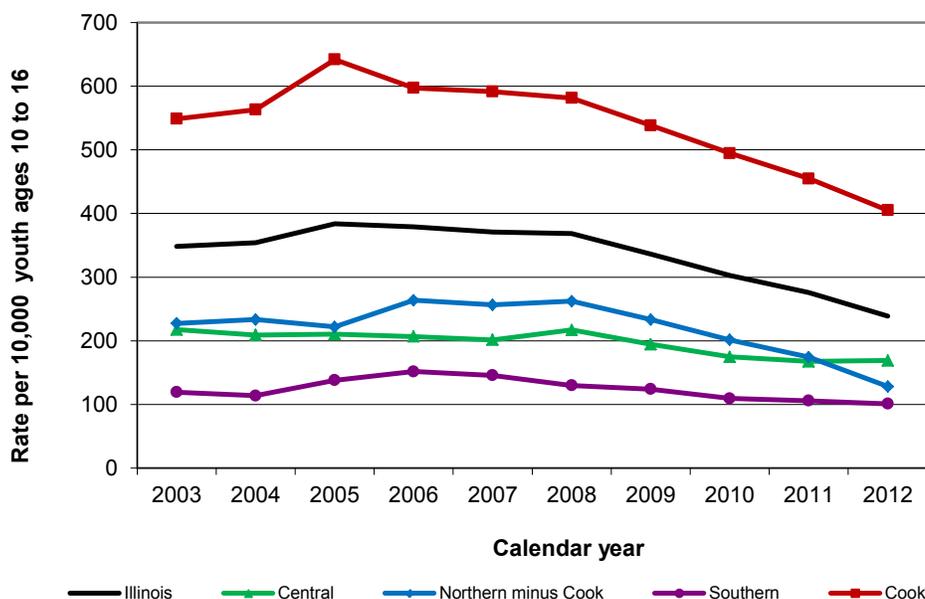
Arrest data summary

These statistics were compiled using arrest data collected in 2000 and later, when revisions to the Juvenile Court Act had been implemented and data reporting had improved with tighter requirements and use of electronic reporting technology.

In 2012, there were 29,443 arrests of youth ages 10 to 16 years old, a 34 percent decrease from the 44,860 reported in 2003 and a 37 percent decrease from the 47,084 reported in 2008. It is important to remember that this count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, rather than the unique number of youth arrested.

In 2012 there were 239 arrests of youth for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in the general population, a 31 percent decrease from 348 in 2003 and a 35 percent decrease from 369 in 2008 (see *Figure 14*).

Figure 14
Rate of reported arrests per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by region, 2003-2012



Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data

From 2003 to 2012, Cook County had the highest arrest rates across the state (roughly twice the rate of other regions). During the same time period, the Southern counties had the lowest arrest rates. While the Northern region outside of Cook County had a higher arrest rate than the Central region from 2003 through 2011, the rate in the Central region surpassed that of the Northern region outside of Cook County in 2012.

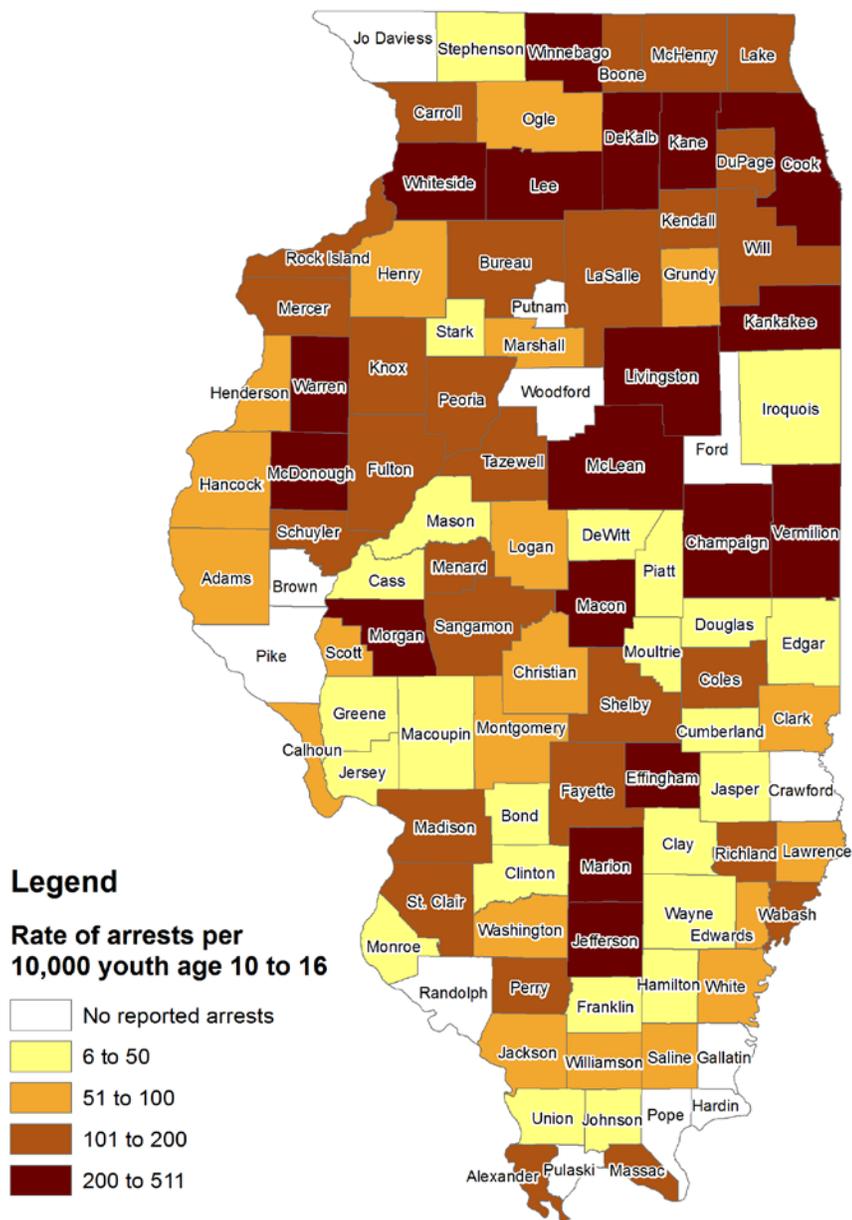
The greatest decrease in arrest rates occurred in the Northern region outside of Cook County, where the rate decreased 44 percent, from 227 per 10,000 in 2003 to 128 per 10,000 in 2012. In addition, the rate decreased 51 percent from 262 in 2008. The arrest rate in Cook County decreased 26 percent, from 549 in 2003 to 405 in 2012, and decreased 30 percent from 581 in 2008. The arrest rate in the Central region decreased 22 percent, from 218 in 2003 and 217 in 2008, respectively, to 169 in 2012. The smallest decrease occurred in the Southern region, where the rate decreased 15 percent from 119 in 2003 to 101 in 2012, and decreased 22 percent from 130 in 2008.

In 2012, arrests in which the most serious offense for which the youth was charged was a property crime accounted for 36 percent of all youth arrests (n=10,700). Arrests for offenses against a person, including homicide, accounted for 31 percent of all youth arrests (n=9,130) and arrests for a drug offense accounted for 13 percent of youth arrests (n=3,973). Arrests that were for weapons offenses accounted for 2 percent of all arrests (n=696), while arrests for status offenses and sex offenses accounted for 1 percent each (407 and 403, respectively). Offenses designated as “other,” those that did not fit into the previous six categories, accounted for 15 percent of arrests (n=4,292).

Sixty-two percent of youth arrested in 2012 were identified as black (n=18,178) and 37 percent were identified as white (10,934). As previously mentioned, Hispanic youth arrested in 2012 could appear in any race category, depending on their specific demography and the reporting practices of local law enforcement. Most youth arrestees were 15 or 16 years old (30 percent and 41 percent, respectively), while just over 29 percent were 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 years old. Most arrestees were also male (78 percent). *Map 1* shows the rate of youth arrests per 100,000 youth in 2012.

More detailed analysis of disproportionate minority representation in the Illinois juvenile justice system can be found in the Special Issues section of this report. Further details on gender differences in youth involvement in the system can also be found in the Special Issues section.

Map 1 Rate of youth arrested in Illinois, 2012



Source: ICJIA analysis of Criminal History Record Information System data

Court data

After being arrested a youth may be referred to the county state's attorney for prosecution. Unless transferred to criminal court, a petition is filed in juvenile court when a decision is made to prosecute. The court may request investigations that may inform the judge and court staff of a youth's background and prior history.

The most common type of petition filed is a delinquency petition. **Delinquency petitions** are filed when a youth is alleged to be **delinquent**; that is, the youth allegedly violated or attempted to violate a state or federal statute, or a municipal or county ordinance. Once a delinquency petition is filed, a number of possible scenarios may follow. New information may come to light that results in the state's attorney dismissing the petition against the youth, entering into a plea agreement, or referring the youth to a diversionary program.

If none of these scenarios occur, an **adjudicatory hearing**, or **trial**, is held to determine whether the allegations against the youth are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. If the youth is adjudicated delinquent, a **dispositional hearing** or **sentencing hearing** is held. After the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, the terms "adjudicatory hearing" and "dispositional hearing" were changed to "trial" and "sentencing hearing," respectively, to reflect the terms used in criminal court.

Court activity information is collected by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC). These data are collected aggregately by county from each circuit court and presented in their annual reports. No detailed information is made available by AOIC about the youth included in the data such as gender, race or ethnicity, age, or type of offense.

While it is not possible to determine the ages of youth included in AOIC juvenile court data, it is assumed that they are between the ages of 10 and 16, as these are the ages youth are under the juvenile court jurisdiction. It is important to note, however, that since January 1, 2010, youth 17 years of age charged with misdemeanor offenses remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. For this reason, all rates are calculated using the juvenile population ages 10 to 16. However, it is possible, for youth under age 10 and over age 16 to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. In most of these cases, youth had been arrested at 16, but by the time they got to court, they had turned 17.

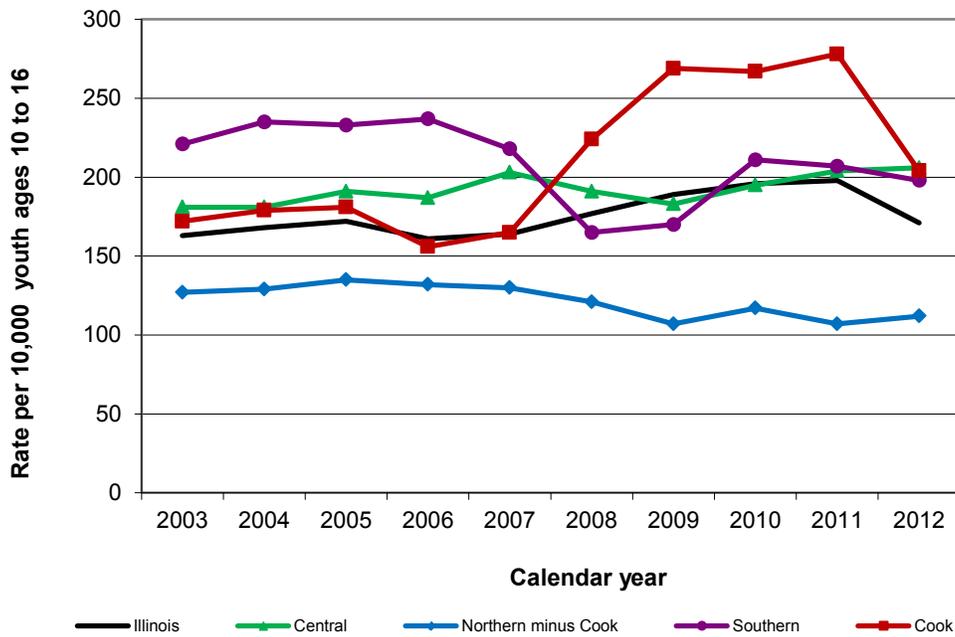
Court data summary

Delinquency petitions

Overall, from 2003 through 2012, there was a 2 percent decrease in the *number* of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois (from 21,151 to 20,761). During the same time period, there was a 4 percent increase in the *rate* of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois (from 163 per 10,000 youth 10 to 16 to 171 per 10,000 youth). These numbers were influenced by Cook County, where the number of petitions filed increased 44 percent from 2003 through 2011, but then decreased 28 percent between 2011 and 2012. During the five year period from 2008 to 2012, the number of new delinquency petitions filed statewide decreased 7 percent from 22,377 to 20,761. The *rate* of

new delinquency petitions filed statewide decreased 4 percent from 177 petitions for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2008 to 171 in 2012. Overall, the rate of petitions filed increased every year from 2001 until 2005, decreased from 2005 to 2007, and then began to increase again until 2011. From 2011 to 2012, the rate decreased 14 percent, from 198 to 171. *Figure 15* below shows the rate of delinquency petitions filed from 2003 through 2012.

Figure 15
Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16, by region, 2003- 2012



Source: The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

The counties that comprise the Southern region of the state had the highest rates of new delinquency petitions filed from 2003 to 2007. However, from 2007 to 2012, the rate in Cook County surpassed the rate in the Southern region. In addition, the rate in the Central region surpassed the rate in the Southern region in 2012. The Northern region of the state, not including Cook County, had the lowest rate of new delinquency petitions filed, across all years examined.

From 2003 to 2012, the number and rate of petitions filed in the Central region increased (6 percent, from 3,853 to 4,070, and 14 percent, from 181 per 10,000 youth to 206 per 10,000 youth), while from 2008 to 2012 the number in the Central region increased 5 percent (from 3,893) and the rate increased 8 percent (from 191 per 10,000).

The number and rate of petitions filed decreased in the Northern minus Cook region between 2003 and 2012 (7 percent decrease in the number, from 5,309 to 4,917, 11 percent decrease in the rate, from 127 to 112). From 2008 to 2012, the number of petitions filed decreased 9 percent (from 5,399) and the rate decreased 7 percent (from 121 per 10,000 youth to 112).

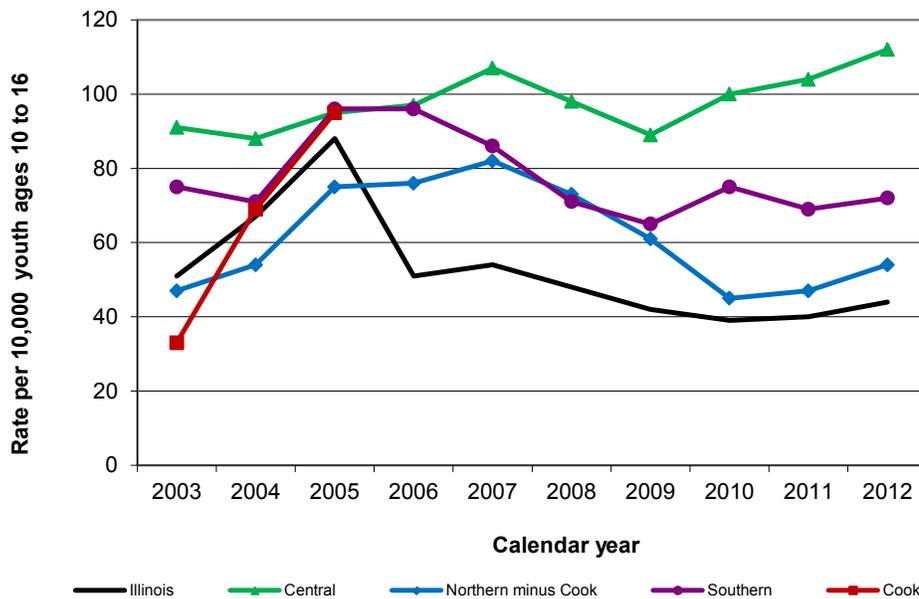
From 2003 to 2012, the number of petitions filed in the Southern region decreased 20 percent (from 2,821 to 2,256) while the rate of delinquency petitions filed in the Southern region decreased 11 percent (from 221 to 198). From 2008 to 2012, the number of petitions filed in the Southern region increased 15 percent (from 1,967), while the rate increased 20 percent (from 165).

From 2003 to 2012, the number of petitions filed in Cook County increased 4 percent (from 9,168 to 9,518), while the rate of petitions filed per 10,000 youth increased 19 percent (from 172 per 10,000 youth to 204 per 10,000 youth). From 2008 to 2012, the number and rate of petitions filed decreased. The number decreased 14 percent (from 11,118) and the rate decreased 9 percent (from 224 per 10,000 youth). *Map 2* shows the rate of new delinquency petitions filed by county in 2012.

Adjudications

In Illinois, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent decreased 19 percent from 6,619 in 2003 to 5,385 in 2012. The *rate* of adjudications of delinquency decreased 14 percent from 51 adjudications for every 10,000 youth age 10 to 16 in 2003 to 44 in 2012. From 2008 to 2012, the number of adjudications in Illinois decreased 11 percent, from 6,084 to 5,385, while the rate decreased 8 percent, from 48 per 10,000 youth to 44 per 10,000 youth. *Figure 16* depicts the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by region. This decrease in the adjudication rate may be attributed to the fact that Cook County adjudication data were not reported to AOIC from 2006 through 2012.

Figure 16
Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 2003-2012



Source: The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

From 2003 to 2012, the Central region had the highest rate of cases adjudicated delinquent, followed by the Southern region and then the Northern region outside Cook County. In addition, the difference between the rate in the Central region and the other regions became more pronounced later in the time period studied.

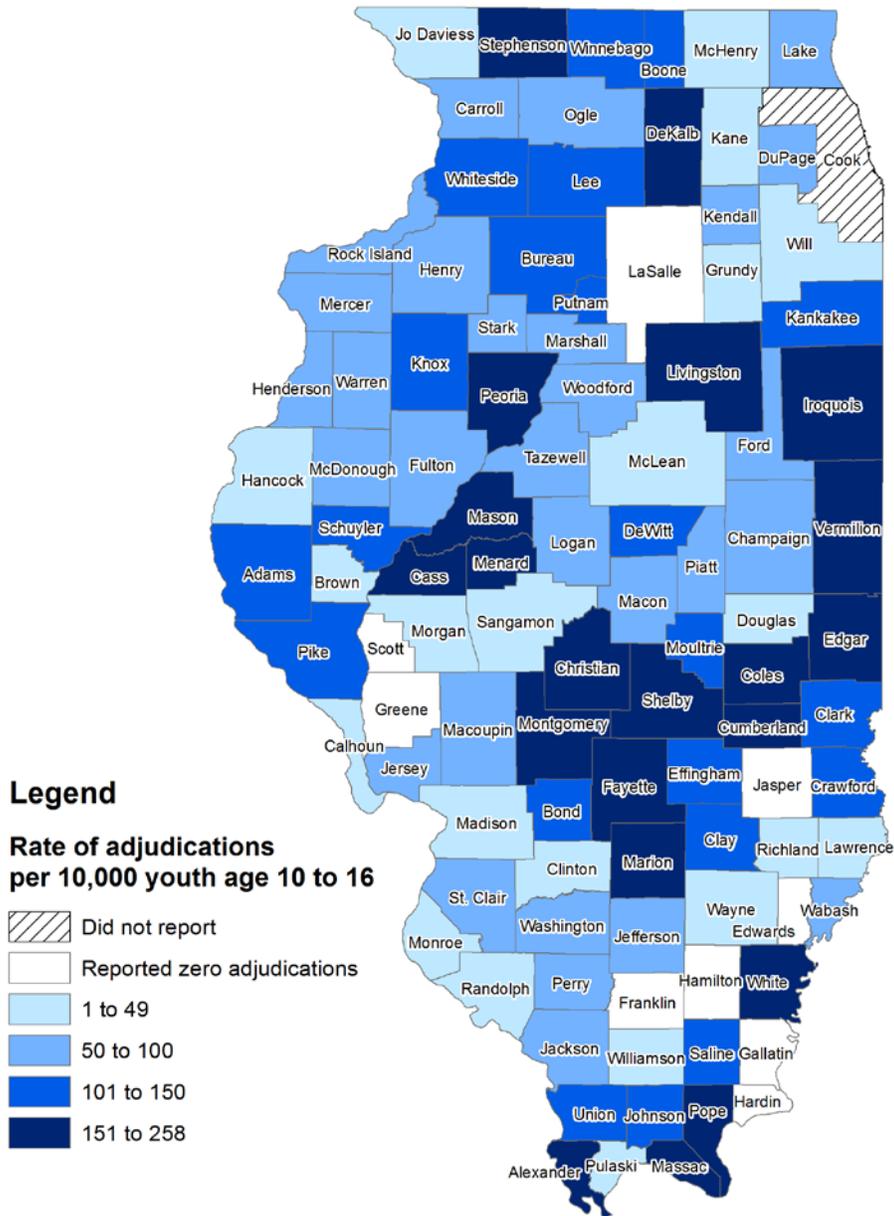
The Southern, Central, and Northern region's rates varied during the period examined. Between 2003 and 2012, the Northern region minus Cook County experienced a 19 percent increase in their numbers, from 1,963 to 2,344 and a 15 percent increase in the rate, from 47 per 10,000 youth to 54 per 10,000 youth. However, from 2008 to 2012, the number of youth adjudicated delinquent in this region decreased 28 percent, from 3,250, and the rate decreased 27 percent, from 73 per 10,000 youth.

Between 2003 and 2012, the southern region experienced a 13 percent decrease in their numbers, from 952 to 826, and a 3 percent decrease in the rate, from 75 per 10,000 youth to 72 per 10,000 youth. However, from 2008 to 2012, the number of youth adjudicated delinquent in this region decreased 2 percent, from 842, and the rate increased 3 percent, from 70 per 10,000 youth.

The Central region experienced the biggest increases over time. From 2003 to 2012, the number of youth adjudicated delinquent increased 15 percent, from 1,930 to 2,215, and the rate increased 23 percent, from 91 per 10,000 youth to 112 per 10,000 youth. In addition, from 2008 to 2012, the number of youth adjudicated delinquent in this region increased 11 percent, from 1,992 and the rate increased 15 percent, from 98 per 10,000 youth.

Map 3 shows the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county in 2012.

Map 3
Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent in Illinois, 2012



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Detention data

After a police officer takes a youth into custody, he or she considers the need for placement in a **detention** facility, based on flight risk and if the youth is a danger to himself or the community. If detention seems appropriate, the officer will contact the agency responsible for formal detention screening (typically a probation department or detention center) and request detention screening. If the officer decides not to request detention, the youth is released to a parent or guardian.

With detention screening, it is the screener's responsibility to determine if the youth requires detainment. A **detention screening instrument** is used in nearly all Illinois jurisdictions.

Detention decisions are made based on a final screening score. Points are assigned based on the severity of the current offense, the youth's prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, whether or not the youth has missed previous court dates, and the youth's legal status. For most instruments in use in Illinois, if a youth scores 12 or more points, he or she is detained. If a youth scores seven to 11 points, the screener may release the youth, but apply a less restrictive or **non-secure custody** option, such as **home detention**. If a youth scores less than six points, he or she is released to a parent or guardian.

A detention screener may ask a supervisor for permission to override the score when aggravating or mitigating factors not found on the instrument are considered. For example, a youth arrested during a domestic dispute may not score enough to warrant detention, but the screener may request an override to keep the youth from returning to his or her home environment.

A **detention hearing** must be held within 40 hours of detainment. Once there is probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent, a continuation of detention can be based on any of the following: (1) secure custody is of immediate and urgent necessity for the minor's protection or the protection of another person or his or her property; (2) the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court; or (3) the minor was arrested under a **warrant** [705 ILCS 405/5-501]. Only youth 10 years of age or older can be held in a youth detention center.

Most **admissions** to youth detention centers are of youth who have been accused of committing delinquent acts but have not yet been adjudicated delinquent. The detainment of youth accused of delinquent acts but who have not yet had a trial is referred to as **pre-trial detention**.

Youth detention centers also are used for short periods of detention as part of a sentence. The detainment of youth following trial is referred to as a **post-trial detention**. Youth found delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county detention center, which includes time served prior to sentencing.

Data collected for the AOIC's *Annual Report to the Illinois Supreme Court* and from JMIS were used to examine admissions into one of Illinois' 16 youth detention centers from 2003 to 2012.

JMIS is a web-based management information system, managed by the University of Illinois that allows Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit data and run reports. The 2012

data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Most detention centers reported in 2011 to JMIS the number of admissions and the characteristics of the youth admitted. While most detention centers have used the system since its inception, the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center did not begin JMIS data entry until 2007.

Detention facilities use internal offense hierarchies and only submit the most serious charge for which a youth is being detained. This charge is then grouped into specific offense categories by the Authority. Detention offense categories used were based on the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*. The JMIS system makes a distinction for juveniles admitted to detention for a warrant, which can be issued for any type of crime. In most warrant detention admissions, the offense for which the warrant was issued is specified in JMIS. However, in some cases this is not possible and the offense is designated as a non-specific warrant admission. In these situations, a warrant offense designation in the JMIS system indicates that the juvenile was admitted on the basis of an outstanding warrant, rather than the offense for which the warrant was issued.

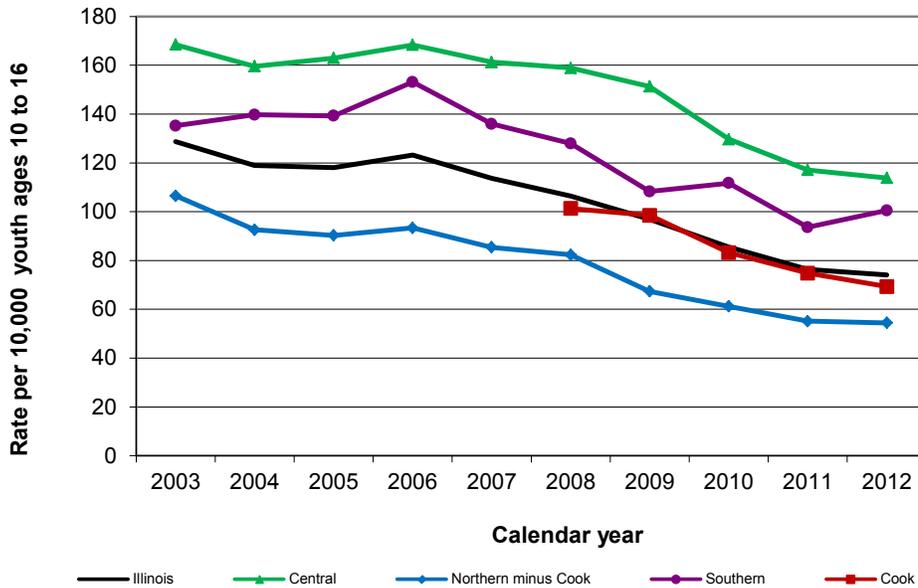
The JMIS numbers reported are only for detention admissions of youth between the ages of 10 and 16. Youth over age 16 can be detained in juvenile detention centers, but usually only in special circumstances. For this reason, detention admission rates were limited to only youth ages 10 to 16 when possible.

Detention data summary

Because of the size of Cook County and the data quality issues associated with data from Cook County, analyses for this report include Cook County data from 2008 through 2012 only. During that time period, of all youth admitted from Illinois counties into secure detention, 38 percent were from Cook County.

From 2003 to 2007, the number of youth from Illinois' 102 counties detained decreased 10 percent, from 9,775 (not including Cook County) to 8,778, while the rate decreased 12 percent, from 129 per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16 to 74 per 10,000 youth. From 2008 to 2012, the number of youth detained decreased 33 percent, from 13,457 (including Cook County) to 9,023, while the rate decreased 30 percent, from 106 per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16 to 74 per 10,000 youth. *Figure 17* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by region from 2003 to 2012. Note that the trend line for Illinois does not include Cook County prior to 2008.

Figure 17
Rate of admissions to secure detention per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16
by region, 2003 – 2012



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information system

The Central region experienced the highest overall rate, followed by counties in the Southern region. Rates in Cook County were lower than the rates in the Central and Southern counties, but were higher than rates found in the Northern counties outside Cook County. *Map 4* depicts the rate of county level detention center admissions for 10 to 16 year olds in 2012.

The Northern region in Illinois, not including Cook County, had the largest decreases overall from 2003 through 2012 (49 percent from 107 per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16 to 54 per 10,000), and from 2008 through 2012 (34 percent, from 82 per 10,000). The Central region experienced a 32 percent decrease in the admission rate from 168 in 2003 to 114 in 2012, and a 28 percent decrease from 159 in 2008. The Southern region of Illinois experienced the smallest decrease in their detention admission rates from 2003 through 2012 (26 percent, from 135 to 101 per 100,000 youth 10 to 16 years of age) and from 2008 through 2012 (21 percent, from 128 per 10,000 youth 10 to 16).

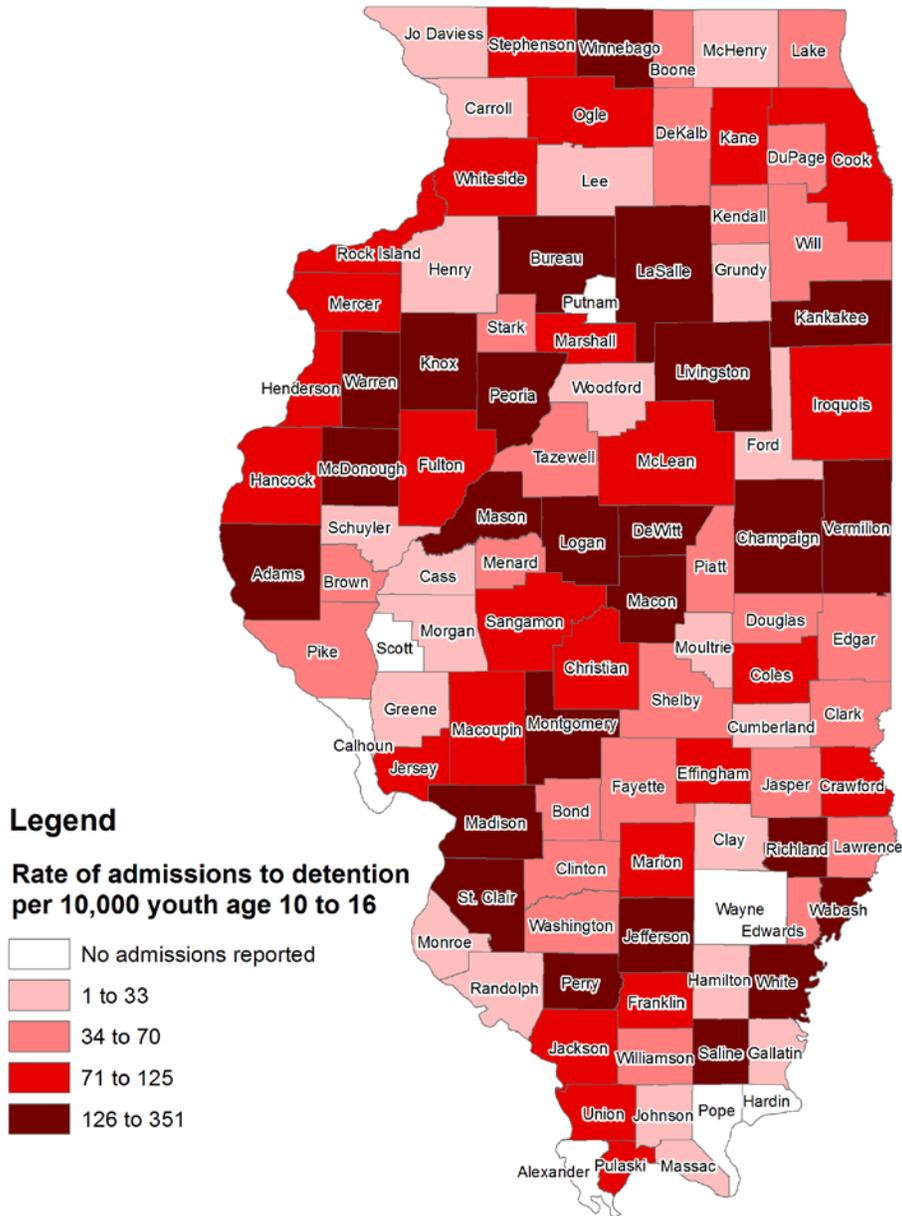
When considering all youth admitted to detention outside of Cook County, regardless of age, and including admissions from IDJJ, and out of state, there were 11,914 admissions statewide in 2012, a 22 percent decrease from the 15,213 admissions in 2008. Of these detention admissions, 59 percent were black youth, 38 percent were white youth, and 3 percent were multi-racial youth. Hispanic youth accounted for 2 percent of admissions (JMIS treats Hispanic as an ethnicity, a separate category from race). Most youth admitted to detention were male (83 percent).

In 2012, 31 percent of admissions to detention for all youth were for outstanding warrants. Violent offenses accounted for 24 percent of admissions and 20 percent were for property

offenses. Seven percent of admissions statewide were for violations of probation, parole, home detention, or court orders, while 5 percent were for drug offenses. Two percent were for contempt of court, and an additional 2 percent were for sex offenses. Admissions for person and status offenses accounted for less than 1 percent each (2 admissions for person offenses, 15 admissions for status offenses) and 9 percent of admissions were for offenses designated as “other.”

In Illinois in 2012, the **average daily population** of youth in detention centers was 653. The **average length of stay** is based on the admission and release dates of youth in detention. The average length of stay of youth in detention was 19 days.

Map 4
Rate of youth admissions to secure detention in Illinois, 2012



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Note: In 2012, there were also 29 admissions from IDJJ and 53 of youth from out of state.

Transfers to criminal court data

There is no statewide source for this information that has data considered reliable. Therefore this information is not included in this report.

Probation data

Probation departments in Illinois provide services to youth adjudicated delinquent and alleged youth offenders whose cases are diverted from the juvenile court. Probation departments can provide **informal probation** supervision to alleged youth offenders on whom no delinquency petition has been filed. Additionally, probation departments can oversee youth whose cases are petitioned to court but have not been formally adjudicated. These types of probation cases or petitions may receive a **continuance under court supervision order**, requiring youth monitoring by the probation department for up to 24 months. While on supervision, the youth must meet special conditions, such as attending counseling sessions or completing community service work. The case is dismissed if the youth successfully completes the provisions of his or her supervision.

The primary function of **formal probation** is to provide the court with investigative and case supervision services for adjudicated delinquents. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first. Youth who are non-delinquent but subject to conditions imposed by the court, such as **minors requiring authoritative intervention**, may receive **supervision** or supervised probation to ensure they follow requirements set by the court.

Probation departments also oversee court-ordered services and programs to which youth probationers are sentenced at disposition. Such services and programs include, but are not limited to, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health treatment, **Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)** programs, **Unified Delinquency Intervention Services** programs, and **Job Training Participation Act** programs.

Probationers may also receive **community service** and be ordered to pay victim **restitution** costs. Youth may also be removed from their homes, or in some cases require **placement** in a **foster home, group home, residential treatment center**, or placement with a relative.

AOIC collects aggregate-level **active probation caseload** information on the number of youth receiving informal supervision, those whose cases were continued under supervision, and those who are on formal county probation.

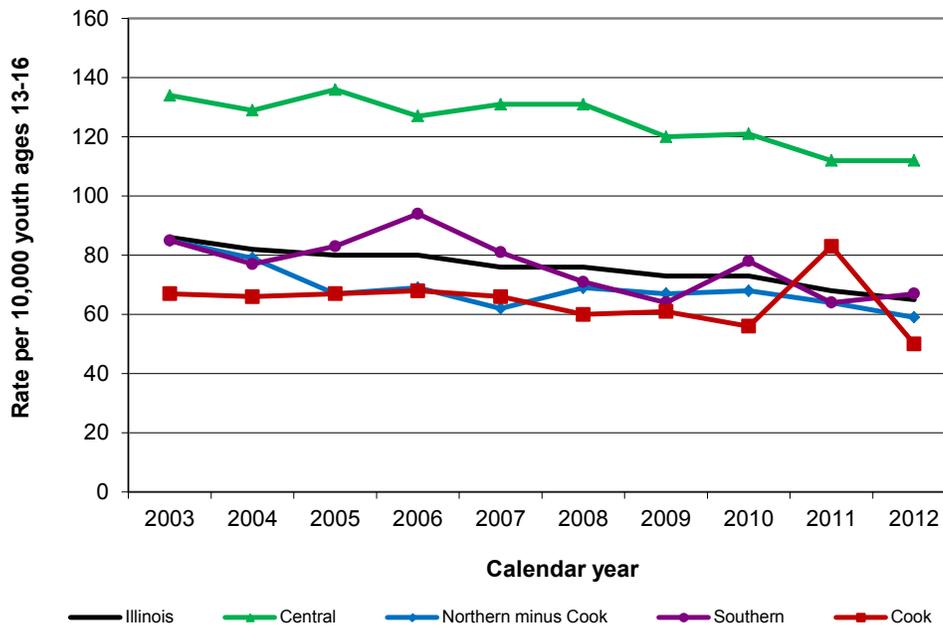
Probation data summary

Probation caseloads

Probation caseloads include only the number of active youth probation cases open on Dec. 31, 2012. A 29 percent decline was recorded in active standard probation cases from 11,082 in 2003 to 7,877 in 2012 while there was an 18 percent decrease in the number reported in 2008 (9,575).

The rate of formal probation cases statewide decreased 24 percent from 86 formal probation cases for every 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2003 to 65 in 2012. In addition, the rate decreased 17 percent, from 76 cases in 2008. *Figure 18* depicts the rate of youth probation cases by region from 2002 to 2012.

Figure 18
Rate of youth probation cases per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 2003-2012



Source: The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

The Central region of Illinois consistently had the highest rate of formal active probation cases during the time examined, while the rates in the other regions were similar to each other. However, while the rate in Cook County was close to or lower than the other regions during the time period studied, the rate in Cook exceeded all other regions (other than the Central region) in 2011.

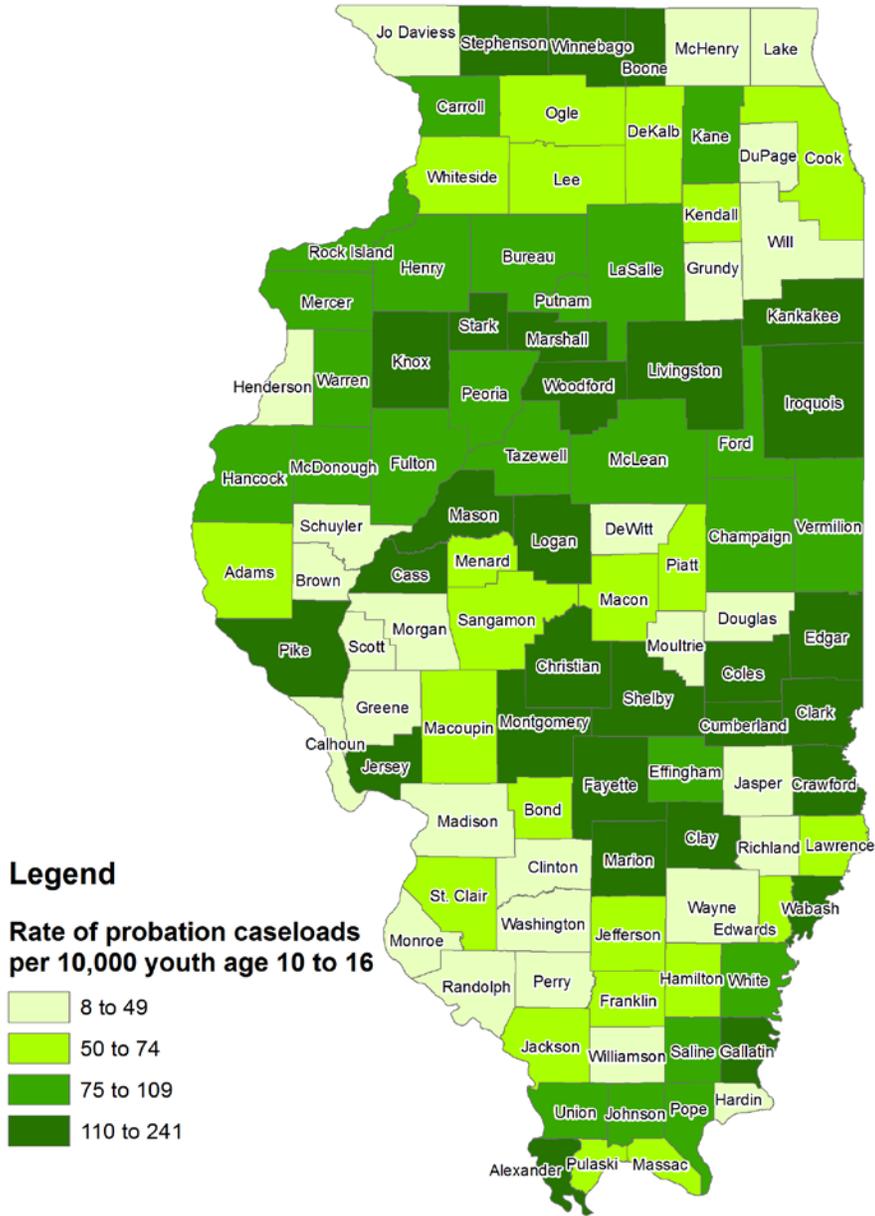
The largest decrease from 2003 to 2012 was found in Cook County, where the number of active probation cases decreased 35 percent (from 3,571 to 2,329), and the rate decreased 25 percent (from 69 per 10,000 to 50 per 10,000). Additionally, from 2008 through 2012, the number of probation cases in Cook County decreased 22 percent, from 2,982 in 2008, and the rate decreased 17 percent, from 60 per 10,000 to 50 per 10,000.

From 2003 to 2012 was in the Northern region minus Cook County, where the number of cases decreased 28 percent, from 3,567 to 2,569, and the rate decreased 31 percent, from 85 per 10,000 to 59 per 10,000. From 2008 to 2012, the number of probation cases in the same region decreased 16 percent, from 3,069, and the rate decreased 15 percent, from 69 per 10,000.

In the Southern region, the number of probation cases decreased 29 percent from 2003 to 2012 (from 1,078 to 763) and the rate decreased 21 percent (from 85 per 10,000 to 67 per 10,000). In addition, from 2008 through 2012 the number in this region decreased 10 percent (from 846), and the rate decreased 6 percent (from 71 per 10,000). *Map 5* depicts the rate of youth formal probation cases in Illinois in 2012.

Finally, in the Central region, the number of active probation cases decreased 23 percent, from 2,866 in 2003 to 2,216 in 2012, and the rate decreased 17 percent, from 134 per 10,000 to 112 per 10,000. In addition, the number of probation cases decreased 17 percent, from 2,678 in 2003 and the decreased 15 percent, from 131 per 10,000 in 2008.

Map 5 Rate of youth probation cases in Illinois, 2012

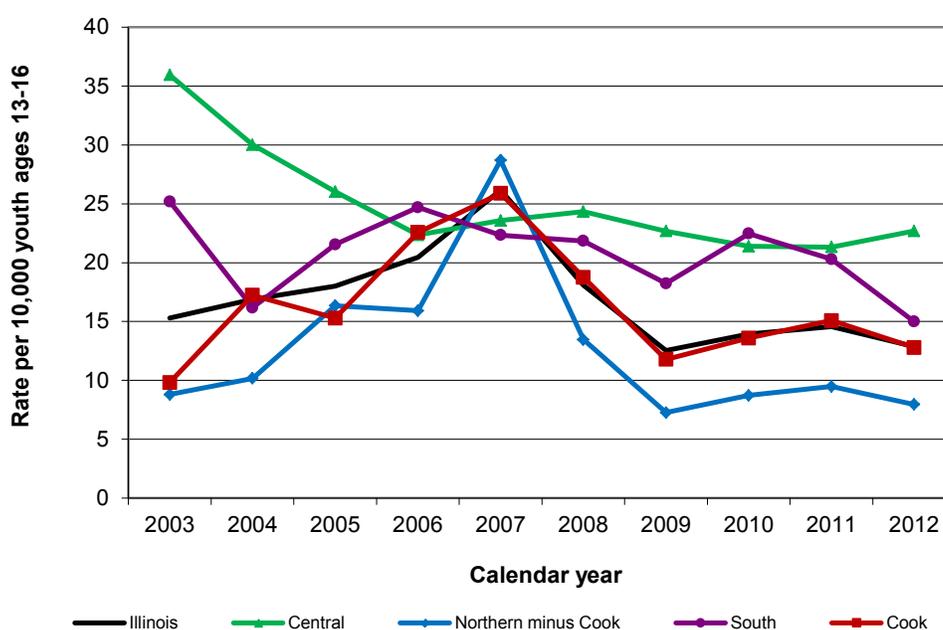


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Informal probation caseloads

The number of active informal probation cases statewide decreased 21 percent from 1,980 in calendar year 2003 to 1,566 in 2012, and decreased 32 percent from 2,287 in 2008. The state *rate* of active informal probation cases decreased from calendar years 2003 to 2012. The state rate of informal probation on Dec. 31, 2012 was 13 cases per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16, a 16 percent decrease from 15 in 2003, and a 29 percent decrease from 18 in 2008. The rate of active informal probation cases peaked in 2007 at 26 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. *Figure 19* depicts the rates of information probation cases active on December 31 by region for 2003 to 2012.

Figure 19
Rate of active informal probation cases per 10,000 youth
ages 10 to 16, by region, 2003 – 2012

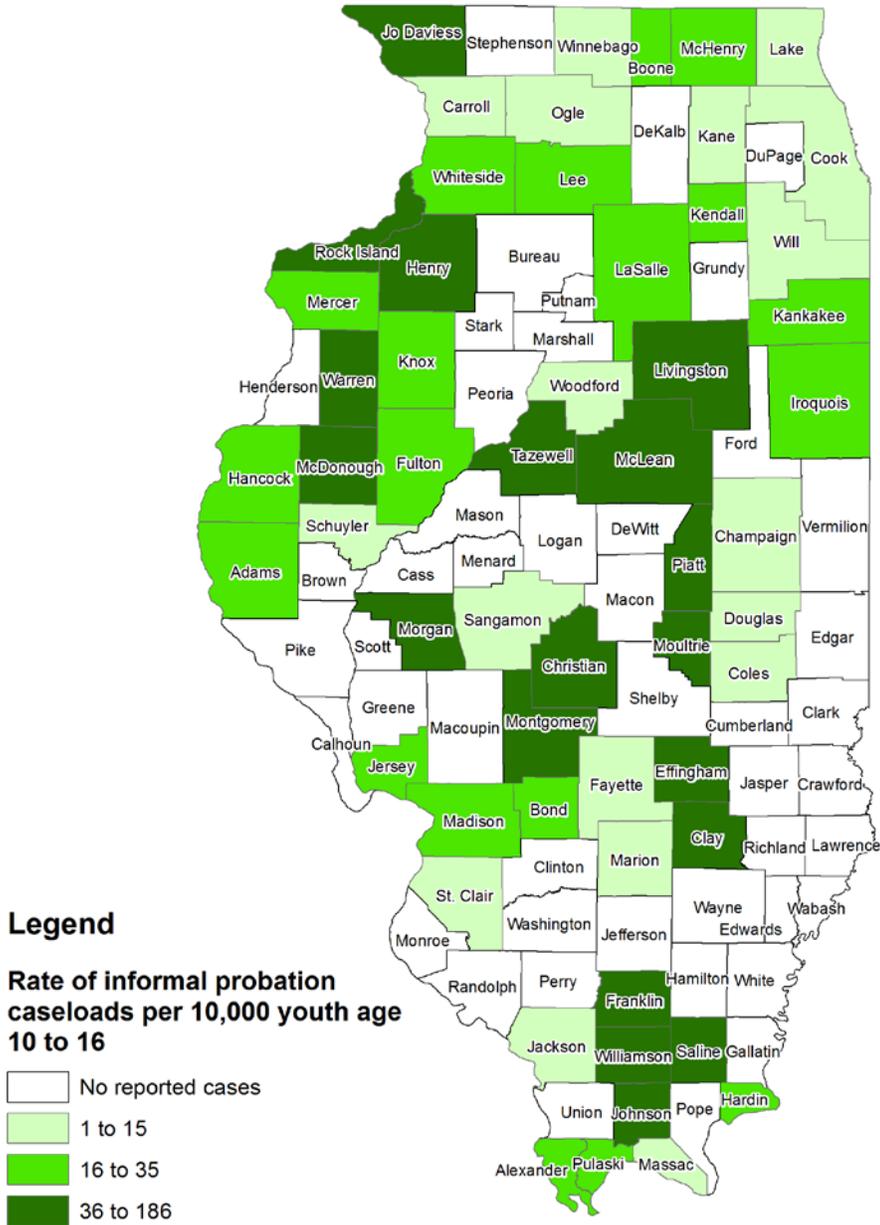


Source: The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

Overall, the rate of active informal probation cases per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in the Central region was higher than the rate in any other region with three exceptions: in 2006, the rates in Cook County and in the southern counties were higher than the rate in the Central counties; in 2007 the rates in both Cook County and in the Northern region minus Cook County were higher than the rate in the Central region; and in 2010, the rate in the Southern counties was higher than the rate in the Central counties.

In addition, the rate of informal supervision cases varied during the time examined: from 2003 to 2012, the rates in all regions decreased except for Cook County, which experienced a 30 percent increase. From 2008 to 2012, the trends remained the same in all regions outside Cook County; Cook County reversed their trend and reported a 32 percent decrease in their rates. *Map 6* illustrates the rate of informal youth probation cases in Illinois counties in 2012.

Map 6 Rate of informal probation cases, 2012



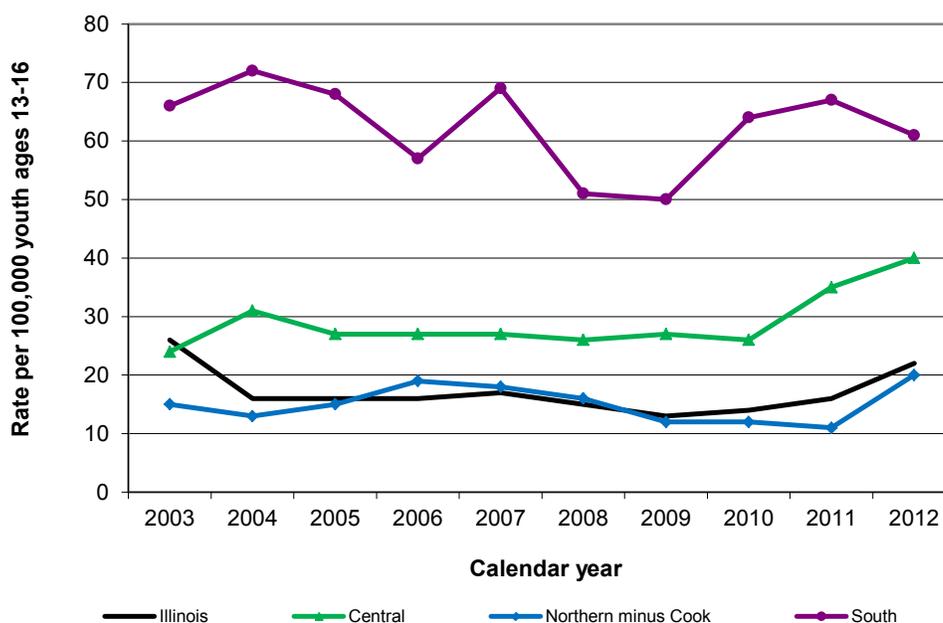
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Delinquency petitions continued under supervision

In Illinois, the court may order a continuance under supervision during court proceedings which may not exceed a 24-month period for youth alleged to be delinquent. During the time of the continuance, the youth must follow conditions of supervision determined by the court [705 ILCS 405/5-615].

In 2012, the number of delinquency petitions continued under supervision was 1,804, a 9 percent decrease from 1,974 reported in 2003, and a 3 percent decrease from the 1,861 reported in 2003. In addition, the *rate* of delinquency petitions continued under supervision decreased 42 percent from 26 per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2003 to 15 in 2012. The rate in 2008 was the same as the rate in 2012 (15). It is important to note that Cook County data for 2004 through 2009 were unavailable. Therefore, Cook County data were excluded from analysis. In 2003, there were 3,946 delinquency petitions continued under supervision, a rate of 74 per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16. *Figure 20* shows trends in *rates* of delinquency petitions continued under supervision by region from 2003 to 2012.

Figure 20
Rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16, by region, 2003 – 2012



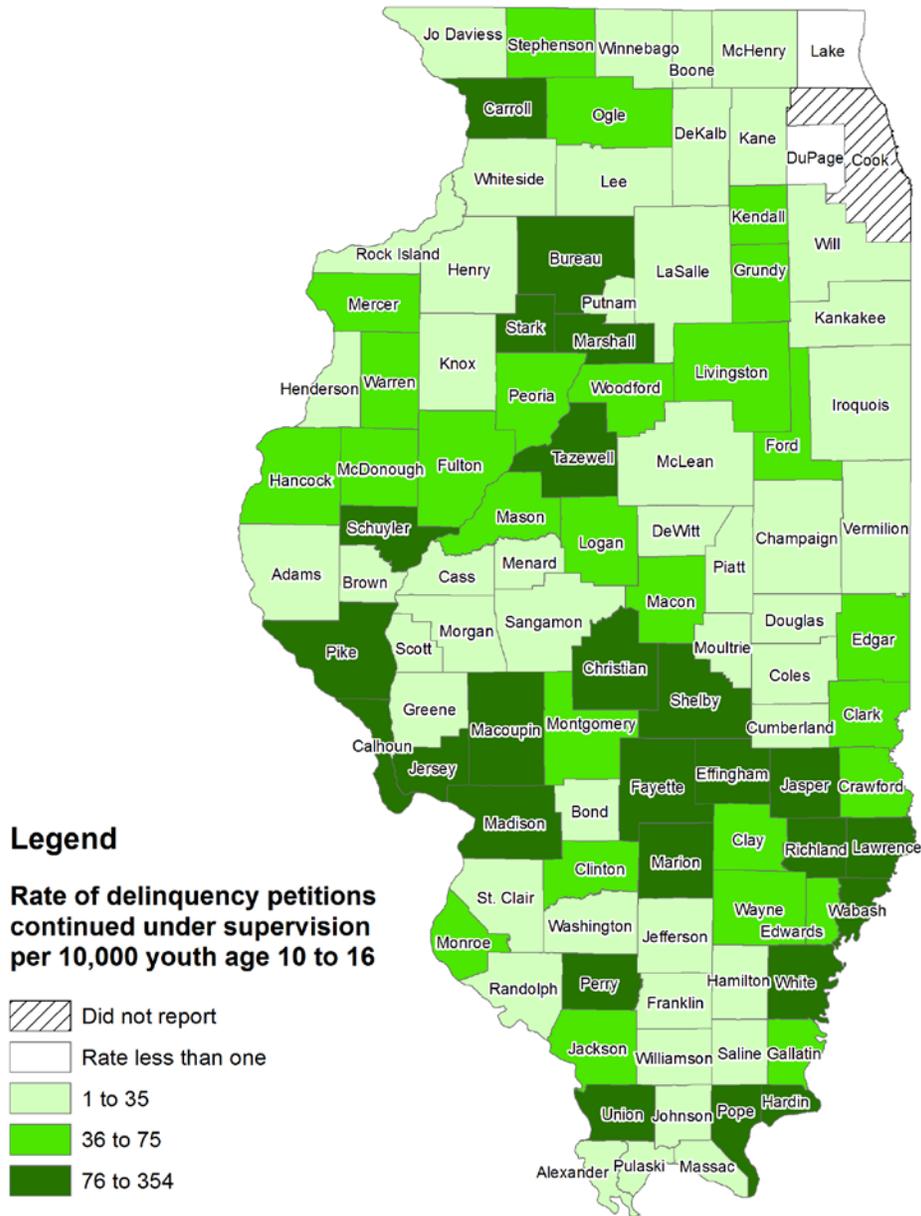
Source: The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

From 2003 to 2012, the number of delinquency petitions continued under supervision in the Northern region outside Cook County decreased 32 percent, from 608 to 413, and the rate decreased 40 percent, from 15 per 10,000 youth 10 to 16 to 9. In addition, the number in the same region decreased 3 percent from 1,861 in 2008, while the rate stayed the same (15 in both 2008 and 2012). The number of delinquency petitions continued under supervision in the Southern region decreased 19 percent from 2003 to 2008 (from 847 to 690), while the rate

decreased 8 percent, from 66 per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16 to 61. From 2003 to 2012, the number in the Southern region increased 13 percent, from 611 to 690, while the rate increased 20 percent, from 51 to 61. The number of delinquency petitions filed in the Central region increased 35 percent, from 519 in 2003 to 701 in 2012, while the rate increased 46 percent, from 24 to 35. In addition, the number in the Central region increased 34 percent from 524 in 2008 while the rate increased 35 percent, from 26.

Excluding Cook County, the Southern region by far had the highest rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision, followed by the Central region, then the Northern region outside Cook County. *Map 7* depicts the rate of cases continued under supervision by county in 2012.

Map 7 Rate of delinquency petitions continued under supervision in Illinois, 2012



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Corrections data

In 2005, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation to create the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), separating juveniles from the adult Department of Corrections (P.A. 94-0696). Upon implementation in July 2006, Illinois joined 39 other states with separate youth corrections system. The numbers used in this section of the report are the Authority's interpretations of data received from IDJJ. IDJJ provides long-term custody in Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) to youth who are at least 13 years old. IDJJ also houses youth 16 years of age and younger who were sentenced as adults until they are at least 17 years old at which point they are usually transferred to adult IDOC facilities unless extenuating circumstances, such as a youth's physical or emotional vulnerability, cause the correctional officials to argue for the youth to remain in an IYC.

The mission of IDJJ is "to treat juvenile offenders in an age-appropriate manner, provide rehabilitative treatment, hold youth accountable for their actions, and equip them with competencies to become productive members of society" (Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, 2011). IDJJ was created to be revenue neutral, meaning that their previous budget was transferred from the Illinois Department of Corrections. However, years of budget cuts and reduced revenues have posed many obstacles to the implementation of necessary programming.

Despite constraints in funding, IDJJ has reduced the number of uses of administrative confinements as a disciplinary measure, and lengths of time for which they are used (Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, 2011). Additionally, IDJJ is developing an extensive aftercare system model. However, attempts to make comprehensive and significant changes are still hindered by lack of funding and resources.

In FY11, youth were committed to one of eight Illinois Youth Centers located throughout Illinois (Appendix D). In FY11, the average annual cost to house one youth in an Illinois Youth Center for a court evaluation was \$22,866.60, while the average annual cost to house one youth on a full commitment was \$65,368.55 (Illinois Department of Corrections, 2013). The cost per youth varies considerably across the centers (Illinois Department of Corrections, 2005).

Court commitments (new sentence commitments from the court) are often distinguished from technical violation recommitments. In this report, court commitments to IDOC include youth who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDJJ for their offenses, as well as **court evaluations**, which are 30, 60, or 90-day commitments used to assess their needs so a judge can make a more informed sentencing decision. It is important to note that officials in Cook County record the number of juveniles admitted for "bring-back orders" (short term determinate sentences) and do not record the number of those admitted for court evaluations. However, IDOC officials record the number of juveniles admitted for bring-back orders in Cook County as court evaluations. Based on the court evaluation, a youth could be released from IDJJ custody by a juvenile court judge or given a **court evaluation return** to an IYC to serve an indeterminate term. Both court evaluation admissions and court evaluation returns are considered new sentence court commitments.

Youth sentenced as juveniles in Illinois receive **indeterminate sentences**. While release dates are unknown, they cannot exceed the youth's 21st birthday. Juveniles sentenced to IDJJ may

remain under the supervision (either in custody or on **parole**) of IDJJ until their 21st birthday, or until IDJJ petitions the court for early termination of parole and discharge from IDJJ custodianship [705 ILCS 405/5-750(6)]. A juvenile may not be incarcerated for a longer time period than an adult who committed the same offense. Discretionary early release from an IDJJ facility based on conditions and supervision from IDJJ for an indeterminate sentence is referred to as parole.

Juveniles sentenced as adults in Illinois begin to serve their sentences in IDJJ. Typically on their 17th birthdays they are transferred to an adult IDOC facility; however they can remain in an IDJJ facility until their 21st birthday if the decision is made by corrections officials that it is in the best interest of the youth. Juveniles sentenced as adults receive **determinate sentences** and all supervisory requirements after release (mandatory supervised release) that an adult would. **Mandatory supervised release (MSR)** is the statutorily defined period of supervision of an individual who received a determinate sentence, following their release from a prison facility. MSR conditions and supervision are set by IDJJ or IDOC and monitored by IDJJ/IDOC shared parole services. Both MSR and parole have the same conditions and supervision and both are commonly referred to as parole. It is possible for a juvenile to be recommitted to IDJJ for parole violations if the youth was sentenced as a juvenile and received an indeterminate sentence; or recommitted for MSR violations if the youth was sentenced as an adult and received a determinate sentence.

While on parole or MSR, all youth must abide by conditions set forth by IDJJ. Common conditions of a juvenile's parole include completing a high school degree or obtaining a GED, attending school or obtaining gainful employment, abiding by curfews, and refraining from drug or alcohol use. The Illinois Prisoner Review Board can **revoke** parole or MSR upon violations of the set conditions and recommit the youth to IDJJ. This parole revocation is referred to as a **technical parole/MSR violation** recommitment. This means the youth did not receive a new sentence for a new offense, but is being returned for violating the technical conditions of their release.

Corrections data summary

Admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers

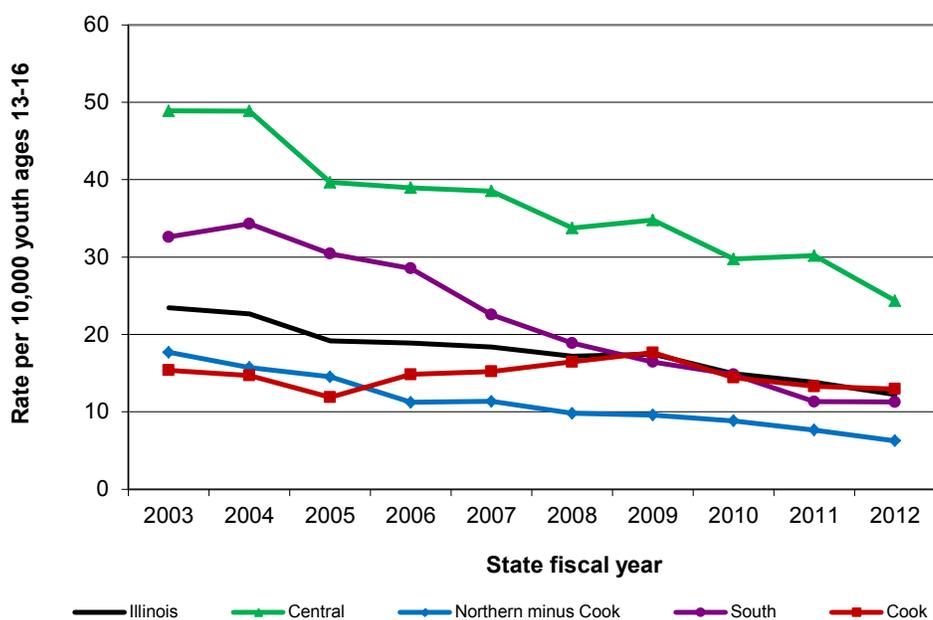
In FY12, 1,989 youth were admitted to an IDJJ Youth Center, a 33 percent decrease from the 2,955 admitted in FY03; and a 15 percent decrease from the 2,531 admitted in FY08. In addition, the rate of admissions to IDJJ decreased 29 percent, from 40 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 in 2003 to 28 per 10,000 youth in 2012, and the rate decreased 11 percent from 32 in 2008.

Of these admissions in FY12, 1,019 (51 percent) were court commitments for new adjudications (sentences). The remaining 970 (49 percent) were for technical parole/MSR violations. Forty-three percent of all admissions (855) to IDJJ in FY12 were youth between ages 13 and 16 while the remaining 1,134 admissions (57 percent) were youth between the ages of 17 and 20. As youth ages 13 to 16 are the primary population sentenced in juvenile court to IDJJ facilities, they will be examined separately from youth 17 to 20 years of age. Youth over 17 may be committed to IDJJ for offenses they committed prior to their 17th birthdays or for technical violations of juvenile parole.

Admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers for 13 to 16 year olds

In FY12, 855 juveniles age 13 to 16 were admitted to an IYC—a 50 percent decrease from 1,721 in FY03, and a 32 percent decrease from the 1,264 admissions in FY08. Of 855 admissions in FY12, 699 (82 percent) were for new adjudications and 156 (18 percent) were for technical parole/MSR violations. In FY12 the *rate* of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers was 12 admissions for every 10,000 youth ages 13 to 16—a 48 percent decrease from 23 in FY03. The figure below depicts the rate of commitments to IDJJ Youth Centers for youth ages 13 to 16 from FY03 to FY12. *Figure 21* shows trends in *rates* of admissions to IDJJ youth centers by region from FY03 to FY12.

Figure 21
Rate of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers per 10,000 youth
ages 13 to 16 by region, FY03-FY12



Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Overall, the Central region had a higher rate of admissions than any other region from FY03 through FY12. From FY03 through FY08 the Southern region had the second highest rate of admissions. From FY09 through FY12, the Southern region and Cook County had similar rates. The Northern region outside Cook County had a rate higher than Cook County from FY03 through FY05, but a lower rate than Cook County and the Southern regions from FY05 through FY12.

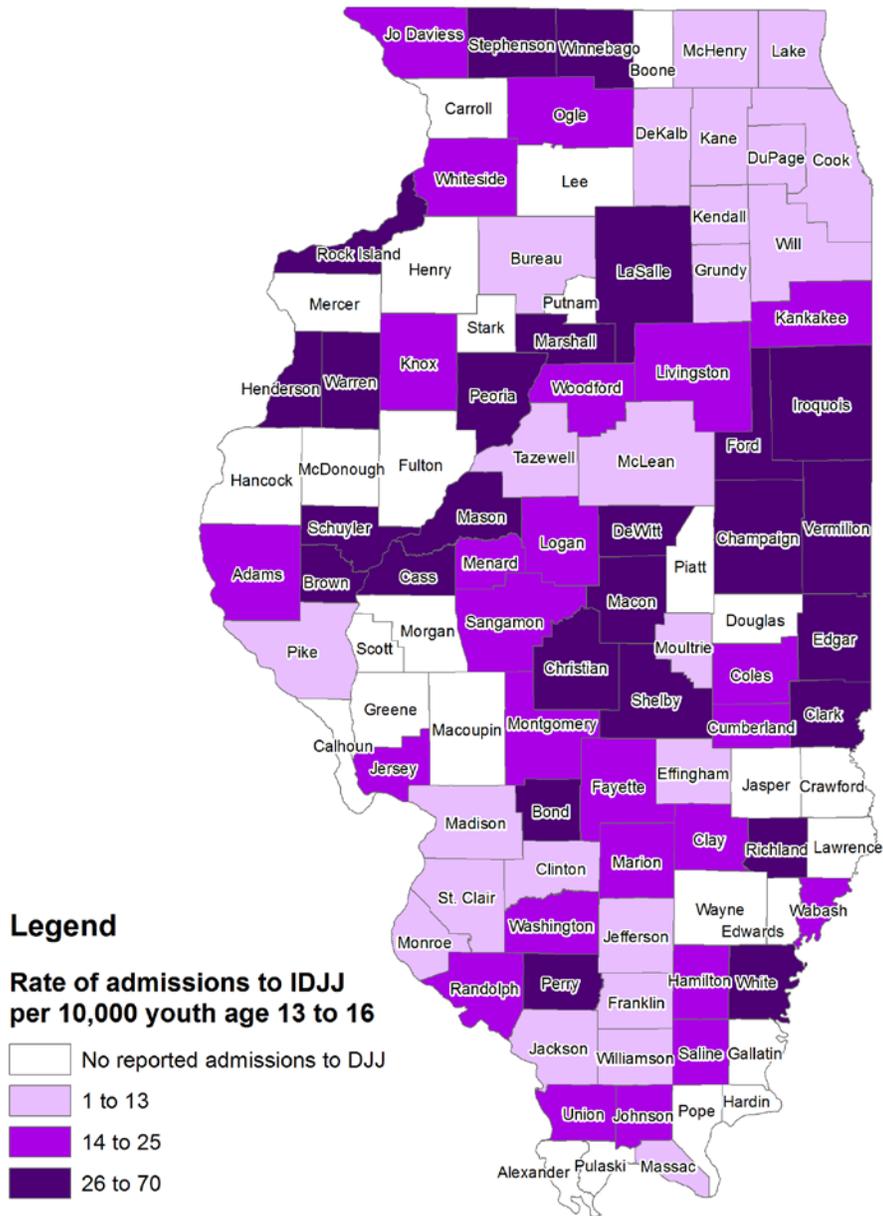
All regions in Illinois saw a general reduction in the number and rate of admissions between FY03 and FY12. The Southern region experienced the largest decrease (69 percent), where the number of admissions went from 240 in FY03 to 74 in FY12. In addition, between FY08 and FY12, the number of admissions decreased 44 percent, from 132 to 74. The rate per 10,000

youth age 13 to 16 in the Southern region decreased 65 percent from 33 in FY03 to 11 in FY12, and decreased 40 percent from 19 in FY08.

The number of admissions in the Northern region outside Cook County decreased 63 percent, from 419 in FY03 to 157 in FY12, and decreased 37 percent, from 251 in FY08. The rate of admissions per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in the Northern region outside Cook County decreased 65 percent, from 18 in FY03 to 6 in FY12, and decreased 36 percent, from 10 in FY08.

The number of admissions in the Central region decreased 54 percent, from 600 in FY03 to 275 in FY12, and decreased 32 percent, from 409 in FY08. In addition, the rate in the Central region decreased 50 percent, from 49 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 to 24 in FY12 and decreased 28 percent, from 34 in FY08.

Map 8 Rate of youth admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers, FY12

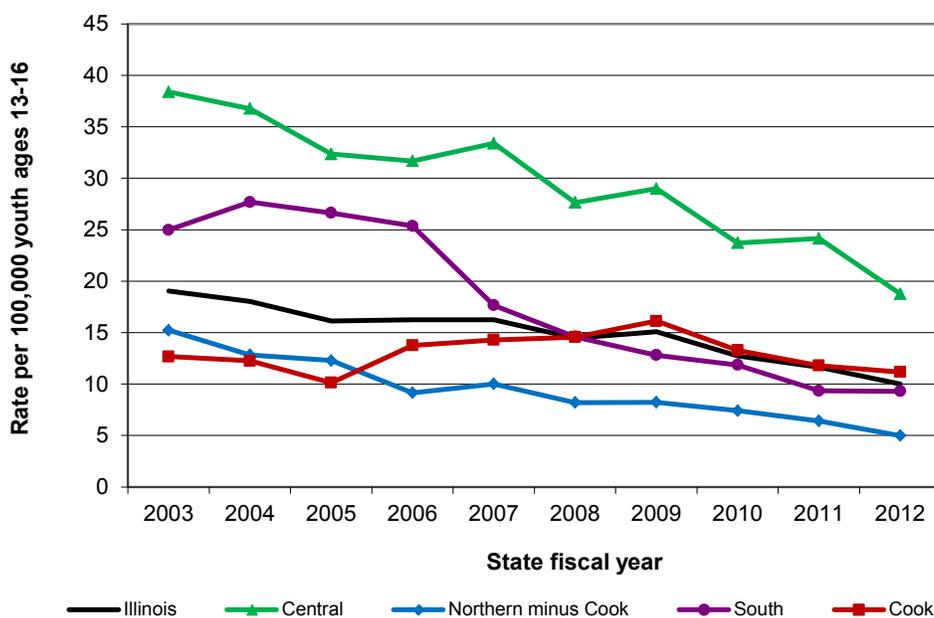


Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

Court commitments to IDJJ Youth Centers of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY12, there were 699 court commitments of youth ages 13 to 16, representing 82 percent of IDJJ admissions for this age group. From FY 03 to FY 12, the number of court commitments decreased 50 percent from 1,397 in FY 03. From FY 08 to FY 12, the number of court commitments for this age group decreased 34 percent from 1,065. The state rate of youth court commitments to IDJJ decreased 47 percent between FY03 and FY13. In FY12, the statewide rate of court commitments was 12 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16, compared to 19 in FY 03. In addition, the rate decreased 31 percent, from 14 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY08. *Figure 22 depicts the rate of youth court committed to IDJJ, by region, from FY03 to FY12.*

Figure 22
Rate of youth court commitments to IDJJ per 10,000 youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY03-FY12



Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

As with overall commitment rates of youth ages 13 to 16, the Central region had the highest rate of court commitments during the time period examined from FY03 to FY12 with an average of 29 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16, followed by the Southern region, with an average of 18. Cook County had an average of 13 court commitments while the Northern region outside Cook County had an average of 9 court commitments.

All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in their rates of court commitments for 13 to 16 year olds between FY03 and FY12. The number of new court commitments in the Southern region decreased 67 percent, from 184 in FY03 to 61 in FY12, and decreased 40 percent, from 102 in FY08. In addition, the rate per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in the Southern region decreased 63 percent, from 25 in FY03 to 9 in FY12, and decreased 36 percent, from 15 in FY08.

The number of court commitments in the Northern region outside Cook County decreased 65 percent, from 361 in FY03 to 125 in FY12, and decreased 40 percent, from 210 in FY08. Additionally, the rate per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in the Northern region outside Cook County decreased 67 percent, from 15 in FY03 to 5 in FY12, and decreased 39 percent, from 8 in FY08.

The number of court commitments in the Central region, the region with the highest rate of new court commitments, decreased 50 percent, from 1,397 in FY03 to 699 in FY12, and decreased 34 percent, from 1,065 in FY08. The rate per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in the Central region decreased 51 percent, from 38 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY03 to 19 in FY12, while the rate decreased 32 percent, from 14 in FY08.

In Cook County, the number of court commitments decreased 21 percent, from 381 in FY03 to 324 in FY12, and decreased 29 percent, from 423 in FY08. In addition, the rate decreased 12 percent, from 13 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY03 to 11 in FY12, and decreased 23 percent, from 15 in FY08.

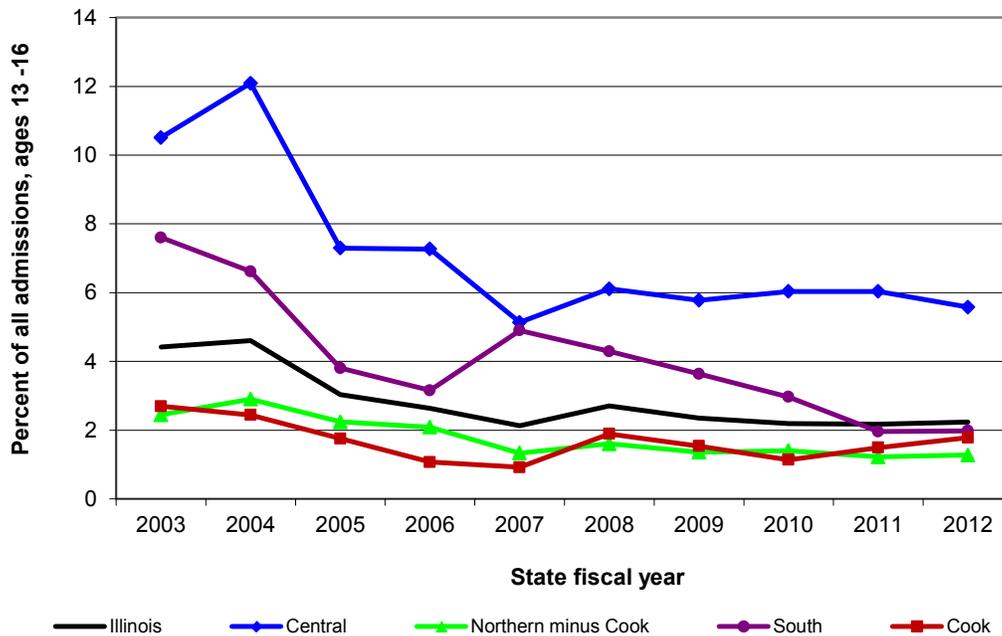
IDJJ uses an internal hierarchy to determine the most serious offense for which a youth is committed and groups offenses into five categories: person, property, sex, drug, and other. In FY12, 34 percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were committed for offenses against a person, 43 percent for property offenses, 7 percent for drug offenses, 3 percent for sex offenses, and 2 percent for offenses designated as “other”. Sixty-six percent of court-committed youth ages 13 to 16 were Black, 23 percent were White, and 12 percent were Hispanic. Most court committed youth were male (93 percent).

Of all court commitments to IDJJ (not just youth 13 to 16) in FY12 (n=1,019), 39 percent were 16 years old, 24 percent were 17 years of age, 20 percent were 15 years old, 7 percent were 14 years old, 3 percent were between 18 and 20 years old, and 3 percent were 13 years old.

Technical violation recommitments of 13 to 16 year olds

In FY12, 18 percent of IDJJ admissions of 13 to 16 year olds were for technical violations of parole/MSR (n=156). This represents a 52 percent decrease from 324 in FY03, and a 22 percent decrease from 199 in FY08. In addition, the rate of technical violation recommitments decreased 49 percent, from 4 per 10,000 youth in FY03 to 2 in FY12, and decreased 17 percent, from 3 in FY08. *Figure 23* depicts the proportion of IDJJ recommitments for technical violations for 13 to 16 year olds, by region, from FY03 to FY12.

Figure 23
Percent of recommitments to IDJJ for technical violations
for youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY01-FY11



Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

The Central region experienced the highest rate of commitments for technical violations, followed by the Southern region. While the Northern region outside Cook County had a higher rate than Cook County early in the time period studied, the rates were similar from FY07 through FY12.

All regions in Illinois saw a decrease in the rate of youth commitments for technical violations between FY03 and FY12. The largest decrease was in the Southern region, where the number of commitments for technical violations decreased 77 percent, from 56 in FY03 to 13 in FY12 and decreased 57 percent, from 30 in FY08. In addition, the rate of commitments per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 decreased 74 percent, from 8 in FY03 to 2 in FY12, and decreased 54 percent, from 4 in FY08.

In the Central region, the number of youth commitments for technical violations decreased 51 percent, from 129 in FY03 to 63 in FY12, and decreased 14 percent, from 73 in FY08. Additionally, the rate of commitments per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 decreased 47 percent, from 11 in FY03 to 6 in FY12, and was the same as the rate in FY08 (6 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16).

In the Northern region outside Cook County, the number of commitments for technical violations decreased 45 percent, from 58 in FY03 to 32 in FY12, and decreased 22 percent, from 41 in FY08. In addition, the rate of commitments per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 decreased 50 percent, from 2 per 10,000 youth in both FY03 and FY08 to 1 per 10,000 youth in FY12.

Admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers of 17 to 20 year olds

In 2012, youth in Illinois charged with a felony were considered adults under Illinois criminal law at age 17 and would be tried in the adult criminal court for offenses committed after their 17th birthdays. Therefore, youth 17 years of age and older who are tried as adults would be sentenced to adult IDOC facilities. However, if a youth is between the ages of 17 and 20 and committed their juvenile offense prior to their 17th birthdays, they would be tried in the juvenile court. If sentenced to corrections, these youth would begin serving their sentences in an IDJJ facility.

In FY12, 57 percent of all admissions to IDJJ were youth between the ages of 17 and 20. In FY12, 1,134 youth in this age group were admitted to IDJJ facilities—an 8 percent decrease from 1,234 in FY03 and a 4 percent increase from 1,087 in FY08. Overall, the proportion of IDJJ admissions that are 17 years of age or older has increased during the last ten years, although it peaked in FY04.

Of the 1,134 youth in this age group admitted to IDJJ facilities in FY12, 320 were court commitments for new adjudications (28 percent), and 814 were technical violation commitments (72 percent).

Court commitments to IDJJ Youth Centers of 17 to 20 year olds

Given the age of juvenile court jurisdiction in Illinois is age 16 and under, unless charged with a misdemeanor, in which case youth in the juvenile court jurisdiction is age 17 and under, it is understandable that few youth ages 17 and older are committed to IDJJ facilities for new sentences. The number of court commitments of youth 17 years of age or older decreased 4 percent from 335 in FY03 to 320 in FY12, and decreased from 356 in FY08.

Technical violation commitments of 17 to 20 year olds

If a youth received a juvenile sentence, was released on parole, and then violated the parole conditions after their 17th birthday but before they turned 21, the youth would be returned to an IDJJ juvenile facility. As most youth that are committed to IDJJ facilities are 15 and 16 years of age, it is understandable that the majority of youth 17 years of age and older are committed to IDJJ for technical parole violations. Of the 1,134 youth 17 years of age or older admitted to an IDJJ facility in FY12, 72 percent were recommitted for technical violations of parole/MSR. The number of youth in this age group recommitted for technical violations decreased 9 percent, from 899 in FY03 to 814 in FY12 and increased 11 percent from 731 in FY08.

Parole data summary

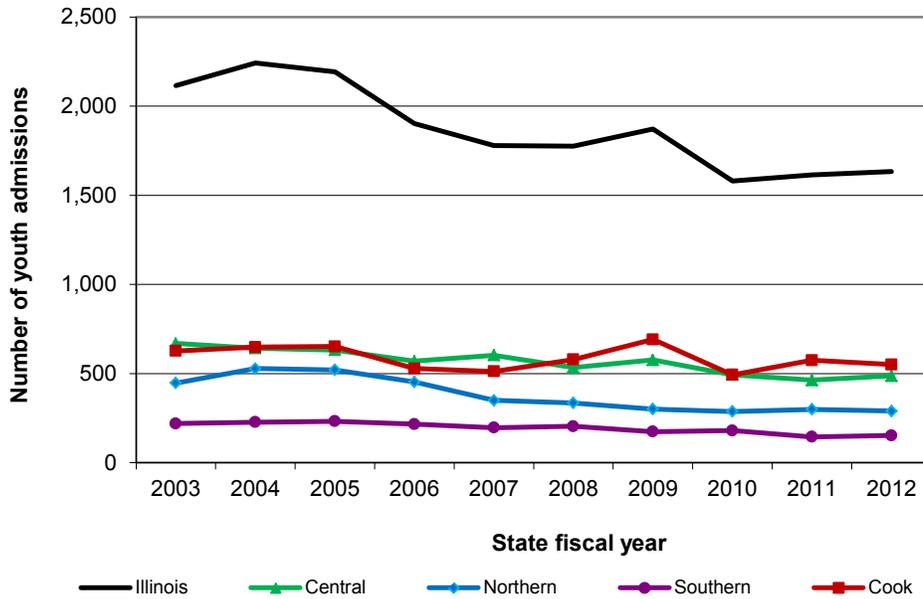
Youth released on parole

In FY12, 1,633 youth ages 20 and under were released on parole/MSR from IDJJ facilities. This represents a 25 percent decrease from the 2,115 released in FY03 and an 8 percent decrease from the 1,775 released in FY08. The number of parole admissions fluctuated from FY03 to FY12.

Figure 24 shows the number of new releases to parole/MSR, by region of release, from FY03 to FY12.

Of the 1,633 youth released on parole/MSR in FY12, 74 percent (1,203) were 17 years of age or older. The remaining 430, or 26 percent, were 13 to 16 years old.

Figure 24
Number of youth ages 13 to 20 released on parole/MSR, by region of release, FY03-FY12



Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

From FY03 to FY12, the Central region and Cook County had similar numbers of admissions to parole/MSR. The Northern region outside Cook County had the next most number of admissions to parole, and the Southern region had the least amount of youth admitted to parole.

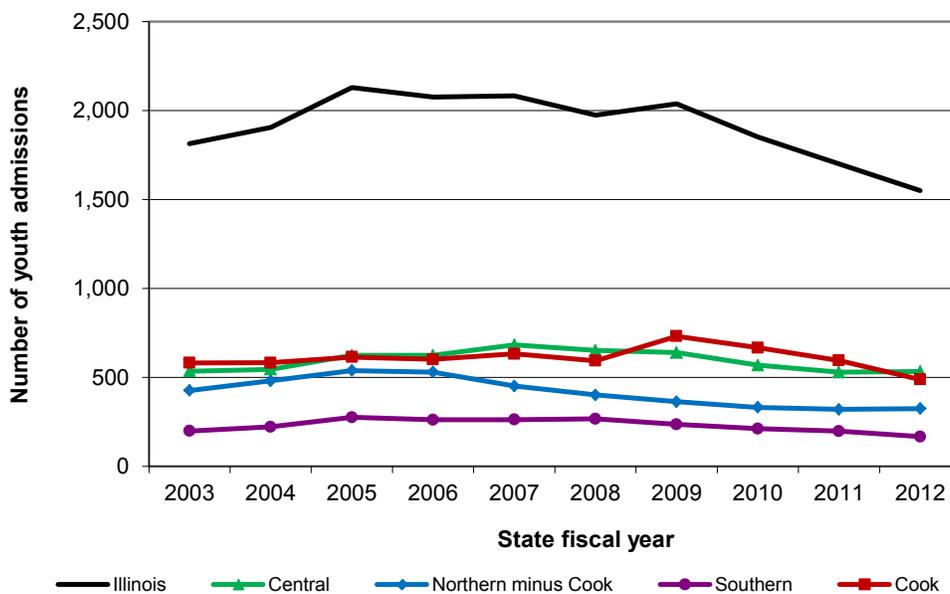
During the ten year period from FY03 to FY12, the Northern region outside Cook County experienced a 35 percent decreased in the number of admissions to parole, from 447 in FY03 to 290 in FY12, and a 13 percent decrease, from 335 in FY08. The number of admissions to parole in the Southern region decreased 31 percent, from 219 in FY03 to 152 in FY12, and decreased 25 percent, from 204 in FY08. In the Central region, the number of admissions to parole decreased 27 percent, from 669 in FY03 to 487 in FY12, and decreased 9 percent, from 534 in FY08. Cook County experienced a 12 percent decrease in the number of admissions to parole, from 627 in FY03 to 550 in FY12, and experienced a 5 percent decrease, from 579 in FY08.

Youth parole caseloads

To get an estimate of the number of youth ages 20 and under on parole on a given day, the number of youth on parole on June 30th of the state fiscal year is used. On June 30, 2012, there

were 1,550 youth on parole—a 15 percent decrease from the 1,814 youth on parole on June 30, 2003 and a 22 percent decrease from the 1,975 youth on parole on June 30, 2008. The number of youth on parole began increasing after 2003 to a peak of 2,130 on June 30, 2006. The number of parole caseloads then decreased to 1,975 in FY08. Between FY08 and FY09 parole caseloads increased to 2,039, and then from 2009 to 2012 the number of youth on parole decreased to 1,550. *Figure 25* depicts the number of youth on parole on June 30th of the fiscal year, by region, from FY03 to FY12. Of the 1,550 on parole on June 30, 2012, 28 percent were 13 to 16 years of age (n=435), and 72 percent were 17 years of age or older (n=1,111).

Figure 25
Number of youth ages 13 to 21 on parole/MSR by region, FY03-FY12



Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data

The largest number of youth ages 13 to 20 on parole/MSR from FY03 to FY11 were from Cook County. However, in FY12, the number of youth from the Central region rose to surpass that of Cook County. The Southern region had the fewest number of youth on parole/MSR during the ten-year period.

The number of youth on parole/MSR in the Northern region outside Cook County decreased 24 percent, from 427 in FY03 to 325 in FY12, and decreased 19 percent from 402 in FY08. In the Southern region, the number of youth on parole/MSR decreased 16 percent, from 199 in FY03 to 167 in FY12, and decreased 37 percent, from 267 in FY08. In Cook County, the number of youth on parole/MSR also decreased 16 percent, from 582 in FY03 to 489 in FY12, and decreased 18 percent from 594 in FY08. Finally, in the Central region, the number of youth on parole/MSR decreased less than one percent, from 535 in FY08 to 533 in FY12, but decreased 22 percent from 652 in FY08.

Recidivism

A recidivism study published in August of 2012 was conducted to add to the understanding of juveniles incarcerated in Illinois by examining re-arrest and re-incarceration of 3,052 juveniles released in 2005, 2006, and 2007. The study found that 63 percent of the youth in the sample were incarcerated for a non-violent offense, 43 percent for a property offense, and 31 for a person offense. Most (85 percent) had served sentences in IDJJ for felonies and the youth in the sample had been arrested an average of five times prior to incarceration. In addition, 21 percent had been incarcerated before. Youth incarcerated for Class 4 felonies had the highest average number of prior arrests (mean=7) compared to other offense classes, and Youth incarcerated for drug offenses had the highest average number of prior arrests (mean=8) compared to other offense types.

Eighty-six percent of youth were re-arrested within three years of release from IDJJ and youth released after serving a sentence for a drug offense had the highest re-arrest rates (95 percent), while sex offenders had the lowest (61 percent). Youth released after serving a sentence for a Class 4 felony had the highest re-arrest rates (91 percent) while youth released for first-degree murder had the lowest re-arrest rates (46 percent) compared to other offense types. Sixty-eight percent of youth in the sample were re-incarcerated within three years of release and 53 percent of youth in the sample were re-incarcerated as juveniles. Some (34 percent) were re-incarcerated as adults. Of those in the sample 41 percent were re-incarcerated at least once for a new sentence, and 53 percent of youth in the sample were re-incarcerated at least once for a technical violation of parole or MSR. Finally, 64 percent of first re-incarcerations were for technical violations of parole (Bostwick, Boulger, & Powers, 2012).

This study also tracked re-arrest and re-incarceration of 1,230 youth incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) for court evaluation after being released in state fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. A court evaluation is a 30-, 60-, or 90-day commitment to IDJJ, during which administrators assess a youth's rehabilitative needs and inform a judge's sentencing decision. Demographic characteristics, re-arrest, and re-incarceration of the court evaluation population in Illinois were examined. Research found that 89 percent of youth incarcerated for court evaluations were male, and about half were African-American. These youth averaged 15.5 years old at admission and 15.8 at exit from the Department of Juvenile Justice. In addition, 36 percent of the sample had completed some high school (grades 9 through 12). Almost two thirds of youth in the sample were incarcerated for court evaluation for a non-violent offense, most commonly a property offense and about one quarter of the sample youth were released after being sentenced for a Class 2 felony, while 21 percent had been sentenced for a Class 3 felony. Youth incarcerated for court evaluations averaged about 4.6 prior arrests. Only 3 percent of youth had been previously incarcerated. Class 4 offenders tended to have more prior arrests, with an average of six. Drug offenders had the lengthiest criminal backgrounds, averaging seven prior arrests.

Of the youth in the sample, 86 percent were re-arrested within three years of release from a youth prison. Overall, 93 percent of the sample had been re-arrested within six years. Drug offenders had the highest three-year re-arrest rate at 93 percent, while sex offenders had the lowest (80 percent). Class 4 offenders had the highest overall re-arrest rate at 93 percent, while misdemeanants had the lowest (81 percent). Overall, 59 percent of the sample was re-incarcerated as either a juvenile or an adult, with 36 percent re-incarcerated within a year after release. Forty percent of the youth had at

least one juvenile re-incarceration, while 29 percent were re-incarcerated as adults. 10 percent were re-incarcerated as both juveniles and adults (Bostwick, Boulger, & Powers, 2012).

Special issues

Across Illinois' juvenile justice system, there are sometimes unique issues that policy makers and practitioners have to face. The youth involved and cases that are dealt with may differ from typical, and these situations call for special management and attention. The following chapter tries to illustrate some of these unique situations.

About the data

Geographic units

Data are presented in several geographic units. Graphs visually depict 10-year trends for the state as a whole, as data available by county, and therefore region, were unavailable.

Yearly time units

Readers should be aware that the data in this report are provided a multitude of yearly units, depending on the time period for which the data were collected by the administering agency. These include: **calendar year** (CY) or **state fiscal year** (FY). The time unit is clearly indicated in the graphs and text.

Age cut-offs for juveniles

In this section of the report, the rates for youth were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau youth population estimates for ages 10 to 16 through the year 2009, and ages 10 to 17 for the years 2010 through 2012.

Race and ethnicity categories

Individuals self-report the race(s) and/or ethnicities with which they most closely identify. While agencies within the Illinois juvenile justice system does not collect race and ethnicity according to any uniform standard, the categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data: white, black, American Indian, and Asian. The category of *Asian* includes Southeast Asians, Pacific Islanders, and those from the Indian subcontinent. The category of *American Indian* refers also to Alaskan Native. Ethnic categories used in this report are: Hispanic and non-Hispanic of any race. The *Hispanic* category includes both Hispanic and Latino ethnicities.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) in the juvenile justice system is of increasing concern to lawmakers and policymakers. DMC refers to an empirical finding across the United States that a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than their representation in the general population. In 2003 nationally, black youth comprised 16

percent of all youth, 37 percent of youth detained, and 58 percent of youth admitted to adult prisons (National Center of Crime and Delinquency, 2007). The rate of minority overrepresentation in juvenile justice systems across the country has contributed to greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision-making and the examination of how other factors correlated with race, such as poverty, contribute to the over-representation of minorities.

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, amended in 1988, required each state participating in formula grant programs administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to assess the extent of over-representation of confined minority youth. In 1992, Congress expanded the mandate regarding DMC and required states with an over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system to develop and implement plans to reduce it. The JJDP Act of 2002 broadened the DMC initiative from disproportionate minority *confinement* to disproportionate minority *contact* to cover minority youth at all decision points in the juvenile justice system.

Since state fiscal year 2003, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has funded initiatives to reduce DMC in Peoria County, St. Clair County, south suburbs of Cook County, and Chicago's Lawndale neighborhood. In FY06, the initiatives expanded to include sites in Macon County, Chicago's Englewood community, and Sauk Village. Each program site hired a local DMC coordinator to work with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization that strives to reduce the over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system.

Another project to reduce DMC, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is described in detail in the **State initiatives** chapter, found on the Authority's website: www.icjia.state.il.us.

Relative Rate Index

In an attempt to address the weaknesses of the RI, OJJDP convened a workgroup that was charged with identifying a more effective measure of disproportionate minority contact. Using the same data needed to calculate the representation index, the workgroup developed a **relative rate index (RRI)**. The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage. The RRI is determined by calculating the rates of both the minority group and the reference group at the juvenile justice stage of interest. The RRI itself is the ratio of these two rates.

Calculating the Relative Rate Index

RRI rates are calculated per 1,000 youth in the jurisdictional population (not per 100,000 youth as previously calculated). This is to be consistent with the way OJJDP measures RRI nationally. Rates are calculated by taking the number of youth at a specific stage of the justice process, dividing by the total number of the youth group in the jurisdictional population and then multiplying it by 1,000.

Rate =

$$\frac{\text{Number of youth group at specific stage of the justice process}}{\text{Number of youth group in jurisdictional population}} \times 1,000$$

For example, using the raw data provided in *Table 2* and *Table 3*, arrest rates for black and white youth are calculated as follows:

Black youth arrest rate for County A =

$$\frac{21 \text{ black youth arrests}}{352 \text{ black youth in County A}} \times 1,000$$

Table 14 summarizes the black and white youth arrest rates for the three example counties.

Table 14
Black and white youth arrest rates

County	Black youth arrest rate	White youth arrest rate
<i>County A</i>	$(21 \times 1,000) \div 352 = 60$	$(67 \times 1,000) \div 6,096 = 11$
<i>County B</i>	$(142 \times 1,000) \div 2,469 = 58$	$(46 \times 1,000) \div 8,009 = 6$
<i>County C</i>	$(16 \times 1,000) \div 98 = 163$	$(246 \times 1,000) \div 3,352 = 73$

Using white youth as the reference group, the RRI can be calculated for each county with the following formula:

RRI =

$$\frac{\text{Rate per 1,000 of a minority group at a specific stage in a jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Rate per 1,000 of reference group (white) at the same stage in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

Table 15 shows the RRI calculations for black youth arrests in the three example counties.

Table 15
Relative Rate Index calculations for black youth arrests

County	RRI Calculation
<i>County A</i>	$(60 \div 11) = 5.45$
<i>County B</i>	$(58 \div 6) = 9.67$
<i>County C</i>	$(163 \div 73) = 2.23$

As with the RI, a value of 1.00 is equal representation in RRI calculations. Values over 1.00 indicate over-representation and values under 1.00 indicate under-representation. As shown in *Table 10*, County A has an RRI of 5.45 for black youth. Therefore, black youth arrest rates in

County A are more than five times those of white youth. County C has an arrest RRI of 2.23 for their black youth. Therefore, black youth arrest rates in County C are approximately twice those of white youth. There is an over-representation of black youth at the arrest stage in both counties, and County A's problem is more than twice that of County C's. County B's over-representation of black youth is almost twice that of County A's.

Juvenile population data used in calculations

Juvenile population numbers are obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. In *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data* reports prior to the 2006 report, the Hispanic population used to calculate rates was double counted as they were reported both in the race category they identified (e.g., black, white, etc.) and in the Hispanic ethnicity category. However, beginning with the 2006 report, the racial designations of black, white, American Indian, and Asian are for non-Hispanic individuals only. The Hispanic ethnicity category includes Hispanic individuals of any race. For example, a person who identified as Hispanic and black would be included in the Hispanic population category, but not the black population category.

However, ethnicity is not captured at the arrest stage, so Hispanic youth arrested can be included in any racial category; therefore at the arrest stage racial category populations including Hispanic and non-Hispanic youth were used to calculate DMC numbers. For example, the white youth population included individuals who identified as non-Hispanic white and individuals who identified as Hispanic white.

Data summary

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission asked for a detailed and comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis to be performed on disproportionate minority contact (DMC) among juvenile justice-involved youth in the state of Illinois. The Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign was invited to perform the qualitative analysis, and CPRD developed a survey for juvenile justice practitioners and conducted Key Informant interviews with juvenile justice practitioners across the state. Concurrently, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) was invited to perform the quantitative analysis on DMC to gauge the extent of disproportionality statewide at the nine decision points outlined by OJJDP. ICJIA collected state and local data by race and/or ethnicity at each of these nine decision points in 41 of Illinois' 102 counties, accounting for 98 percent of all minority youth in Illinois. The final report can be found here: <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/sites/ijjc.illinois.gov/files/assets/DMC%20in%20the%20IL%20Juvenile%20Justice%20System%20-%202010.pdf>

Quantitative analysis

The general goal of the **quantitative** analysis was to calculate individual Relative Rate Indices (RRIs) for each county and an overall RRI for Illinois. Previous DMC reports to OJJDP have documented the availability of statewide data at three of the nine decision points: arrest, detention, and admission to IDJJ. For this assessment one of those data sources—the Illinois Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System—was used for the first time to generate preliminary statewide DMC statistics on two other decision points: referrals for prosecution and

transfers to adult court. The remaining four decision points—diversion, petitions filed, cases adjudicated delinquent, and probation—required data collection at the county level. The need to use data at both the state and county level for this DMC analysis made analysis and interpretation of the data difficult. Every data source had inherent limitations; moreover, the data that were not captured by each system also distorted the results to various degrees. Another data collection issue was that there were many different data collection systems in use throughout the state, all with varying data collection procedures and protocols.

Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices

Table 16 provides a statewide overview of the 2010 population, population rates, and RRIs for various stages in the juvenile justice system of youth ages 10 to 16 by race and ethnicity.

Table 16
Relative Rate Index calculations for minority youth by decision point and race/ethnicity

	Total # of reference group (white)	Rate	African American			Hispanic			Asian		
			Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI	Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI	Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI
Population at risk	566,305	--	226,062	--	--	260,295	--	--	50,859	--	--
Juvenile arrests	20,054	35.4	28,192	125	3.5	--	--	--	275	5.4	0.2
Referrals to juvenile court	5,492	27.4	18,291	65	2.4	5,234	0.0	**	129	46.9	1.7
Cases diverted	2,734	49.8	4,281	23	0.5	1,360	26.0	0.5	53	41.1	0.8
Cases involving secure detention	1,826	33.3	6,223	34	1.0	1,365	26.0	0.8	18	14.0	0.4
Cases petitioned	2,930	53.4	8,236	45	0.8	2,096	40.0	0.8	52	40.3	0.8
Cases resulting in adjudication	1,835	62.6	1,760	21	0.3	763	36.4	0.6	22	42.3	0.7
Cases resulting in probation placement	1,964	107.0	1,743	99	0.9	699	91.6	0.9	22	100.0	**
Cases resulting in confinement in a DJJ facility	134	7.3	638	36	5.0	108	14.1	1.9	0	0.0	**
Transfers to adult court	51	1.7	99	1.2	0.7	0	0.0	**	0	0.0	**

**Insufficient number of cases for analysis
Red font = statistically significant

As seen in Table 17, black youth ages 10 to 16 in Illinois were almost four times as likely to be arrested and more than twice as likely to be referred to court in 2010 compared to white youth. Black youth ages 13 to 16 were five times as likely to be incarcerated in 2010 compared to white youth. Hispanic youth were almost twice as likely to be committed to IDJJ. In addition, Asian youth were more than one and half times more likely than white youth to be referred to court.

Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices – 2012 data

Although data from 2010 provides information for all decision points, data are available to calculate the RRI for three decision points in 2012: arrest, detention, and IDJJ. Please note that a different reference population is used to calculate the RRI for youth in IDJJ because of eligibility criteria.

**Table 17
Relative Rate Index calculations for minority youth by decision point and race/ethnicity, 2012**

	Total # of reference group (white)	Rate	African American			Hispanic			Asian		
			Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI	Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI	Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI
Population at risk (10-16)	627,505	--	213,368	--	--	273,777	--	--	54,743	--	--
Juvenile arrests	12,122	18.03	19,275	90.34	5.01	--	--	--	170	3.11	0.17
Cases involving secure detention	4,518	6.72	6,990	32.76	4.88	288	1.05	0.16	12.0	0.22	0.03

	Total # of reference group (white)	Rate	African American			Hispanic			Asian		
			Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI	Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI	Total # in focal group	Rate	RRI
Population at risk (13-16)	390,431	--	124,768	--	--	151,879	--	--	30,290	--	--
Cases resulting confinement in a DJJ facility (13-16)	192	0.49	561	4.50	9.14	100	0.66	1.34	0	0.00	**

In CY 2012, African American youth were more than five times as likely as White youth to be arrested and almost five times as likely to be detained. By contrast, Hispanic and Asian youth were arrested and detained at rates less than White youth. The difference between African American youth and White youth committed to IDJJ was even more pronounced: African American youth were more than nine times as likely to be committed to DJJ as White youth. Like arrest and detention, Hispanic youth were committed at a lesser rate than White youth. There were no Asian youth committed in FY12.

Although the data indicate under representation of minority youth occur at more decision points than over or equal representation, this is more likely a result of the data and not a true reflection of activity. Efforts need to be made to collect data for these specific decision points from a single source so that the data can be trusted and used for strategic planning. In addition, it was found that the one decision point where a validated screening instrument is used (detention) was the one decision point where there was the least amount of over or under representation of minority

youth. Overall, the data considered most reliable come from statewide systems and collect information on all racial and ethnic groups (detention and secure confinement). Arrest data are also considered reliable, although there are more limitations with that data than with detention and secure confinement data. Finally, caution should be used when considering the indices calculated for the other decision points: many different data sources were used; therefore, the data from these sources are considered less reliable than data obtained through state systems.

According to the data used for this analysis, minority youth were over represented at the arrest decision point, referral to court decision point, and the secure confinement decision point. They were under represented at the diversion decision point, petitions filed decision point, the adjudication decision point, probation decision point, and the transfer to adult court decision point. Minority youth were almost equally represented at the detention decision point. The table below shows the Relative Rate Index found for each decision point in the study.

Table 18
Relative Rate Index calculations for minority youth by decision point

	Over representation	Under representation	Equal representation
Arrest	1.51		
Referral to court	3.04		
Secure detention			0.99
Diversion		0.57	
Petitions filed		0.87	
Adjudications		0.38	
Probation		0.91	
Admissions to DJJ	3.81		
Transfers to adult court		0.51	

Qualitative analysis

The Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign was invited to perform the qualitative analysis, and CPRD developed a survey for juvenile justice practitioners and conducted Key Informant interviews with juvenile justice practitioners across the state. This **qualitative** analysis examined the causes, conceptions and contributing factors to disproportionate involvement of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. These factors have been categorized in terms of differential behaviors/offending and differential treatment. The most general goal of the qualitative research and analysis was to ascertain perceptions and realities as experienced by juvenile justice professionals.

The qualitative analysis looked at data gathered from the online survey and Key Informant interviews, and this data are summarized and analyzed into five major sections:

Respondent background and juvenile justice agency personnel issues:

The 38 Key Informants (KIs) were largely drawn from 20 of the 102 Illinois counties with the highest percentage of minorities in the general population; their professional roles were relatively evenly distributed among juvenile justice agencies, from police contact through adjudication. The 660 Survey Respondents (SRs) represented a broader range of counties (63); nevertheless, of the 29 Illinois counties that have both a population over 35,000 and a minority population of over 10%, all were represented. In addition, Survey Respondents more heavily represented police/law enforcement professionals (77%).

Minority representation among juvenile justice professionals presents an ongoing structural problem in addressing DMC. Issues of recruitment, hiring, and retention emerged in relation to juvenile justice professionals working at all decision points, from police contact through adjudication and DJJ confinement. While race and ethnicity do not unavoidably affect juvenile justice professionals' decision making, minority representation should be seen as a vital aspect of DMC prevention efforts.

Perceptions of DMC and DMC prevention efforts:

While the majority of KIs are familiar with the concept of DMC, increased awareness of DMC does not in most cases appear to lead to an increased level of curiosity or criticism of departmental policies and procedures. The connection is even more rarely made between DMC and professional decisions, whether by self or others; DMC is not generally seen by KIs as a serious problem in the professional workplace. DMC prevention efforts are generally rated as below average in their helpfulness; nevertheless, those KIs who attended DMC-related training hold a generally positive view of their own experiences. Among SRs, a minority had attended trainings, but a majority of those attendees claim that this has had no effect on their decision making regarding youth.

KI and SR data reveal the absence of a broadly informed and common professional culture pertaining to the purposeful and preventive employment of discretion at various points in that decision process. Such perspectives may also indicate cultural or procedural variations among local jurisdictions and social contexts. In either case, a more nearly universal and accurate awareness of discretion and its appropriate uses throughout the system by professionals at each decision point would serve to clarify the roles of juvenile justice professionals in relation to their own potential contributions to DMC prevention. DMC prevention efforts depend on effective training methods toward the development of a culture of professional awareness and judgment, and well defined policies and practices. In many cases, KIs demonstrate a level of awareness that can be seen as the basis for a culture that could be more consistently responsive to DMC prevention efforts and goals than current practice suggests.

Policies, procedures, and discretion along the nine OJJDP decisions points:

In response to the question "Does your agency have any policy and procedures documentation that addresses DMC?" only 12% of SRs responded in the affirmative. Again, SRs were more heavily weighted towards police/law enforcement, the decision points at which it is generally perceived that the most discretion might potentially be exercised. Similarly, two thirds of SRs

responded “don’t know” to the question: “Are DMC policies and procedures followed within their agency?” This perception is reflected in the reality of inconsistent methods among jurisdictions and agencies, especially regarding data collection.

Pertaining more specifically to the “toolbox” of DMC prevention practices, KI interviews revealed that culturally sensitive services are not widely used or even widely understood, although cultural sensitivity is promoted among police officers as an aspect of training, especially in Chicago and Cook County. Among SRs, only 27% have even participated in meetings or trainings that addressed culturally sensitive offender services. On the other hand, KIs are commonly aware of Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) remedies, and they are often used in applicable circumstances, although there may be limitations in resources devoted to such remedies; such alternatives seem to have become an accepted aspect of juvenile justice professional culture.

Behavioral norms in juvenile justice interactions, processing, and decision making:

KIs representing all decision points leave a general impression of awareness of and respect for appropriate treatment in response to adolescent developmental trajectories that include risk-taking and delinquent behaviors that are often not predictive of future criminal behavior. Similarly, a significant number of KIs noted their generally negative views of zero tolerance policies that too often criminalize behaviors that merit disciplinary responses.

The majority of KIs feel that juveniles are by and large treated equally or fairly; they also feel that interactions are respectful for the most part. Nevertheless, comments reveal a variety of views regarding contextual factors, including political pressures and community concerns, influencing the treatment of juveniles—especially regarding police contact and related decisions, and state’s attorneys’ decisions. Legal norms and appropriate concerns about victims coexist with behavioral and developmental norms, but not always seamlessly; yet behavioral and developmental norms are consistent with potential increased awareness of DMC and DMC prevention efforts, especially in relation to the appropriate use of discretion.

Emerging themes regarding explanations of DMC among Key Informants and Survey Respondents:

Systemic factors that relate to the juvenile justice system in general and OJJDP decision points in particular are central to DMC prevention policies and programs. KI explanations of DMC in some instances connect insights about the workings of the juvenile justice system with a desire and willingness to contribute to reforming the system and promoting DMC prevention. In other instances, explanations that emphasize the relatively intractable nature of DMC as embedded in socio-economic inequality or racial/ethnic culture and families might indicate less of a willingness to critically reflect on the system and positively engage prevention efforts. The greater frequency of the latter explanatory approach among KIs underscores the importance of increased and informed awareness of DMC among juvenile justice professionals.

Ultimately, it is the responsibility of researchers and policymakers to clarify and critique explanations of DMC on the basis of data and analysis that capture their perceptions, experiences and behaviors, and to communicate their findings to juvenile justice professionals in ways that

make DMC prevention policies and procedures at key decision points more understandable and supportable, especially those promoting the appropriate use of discretion.

Status offenders in secure detention

States must meet four core requirements to receive federal **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act** funding. These include deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of youth and adult offenders, removal of youth from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

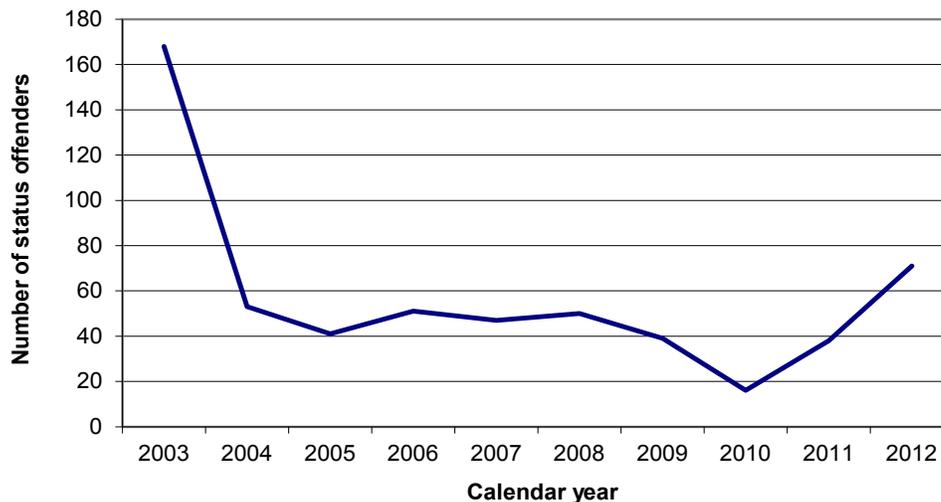
The deinstitutionalization of status offenders in Illinois is primarily keeping status offenders out of Illinois' detention centers. A **status offender** is a youth who commits a crime that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. Status offenses include underage drinking, truancy, smoking, or breaking curfew.

Data summary

Detention violations

Figure 26 shows the number of institutionalized status offenders. In 2012, there were 71 status offense institutionalization violations as determined by the Illinois Department of Human Services—an increase of 10 from the 43 reported in 2003 and an increase of 9 from the 44 reported in 2008.

Figure 26
Youth status offenders detained in Illinois, 2003-2012



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Although there was a 23 percent increase in the number of status offenders detained in Illinois from 43 in 2003 to 53 in 2012, there was a 22 percent reduction in the number of status offenders detained in Illinois from 2003 to 2010. From 2010 to 2012 the number of youth detained increased 61 percent, from 33 to 53.

Table 19 shows the number of status offenders detained in violation of the JJDP Act in 2012. A total of 188 violations per year in this category would make Illinois non-compliant with the core requirement and ineligible for a portion of federal funding.

Table 19
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act status offender violations in detention facilities, 2012

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kane	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	8	2	2	18
Knox	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	1	6	5	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	27
Will	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winnebago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total	2	6	6	6	13	1	2	0	1	9	3	4	53

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services
Note: DuPage County detention center closed 1/1/2012

Table 20 shows the number of youth placed in municipal lockups in 2012 in violation of the Jail Removal Act (part of the JJDP Act). Violations of the Jail Removal Act occur when youth are held in municipal lock-ups for more than six hours. There were 113 jail removal violations in municipal lock-ups in 2012.

Table 20
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations in
municipal lock-ups, 2012

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alton (Madison)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Arlington Heights (Cook)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aurora (Kane)	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Belleville (St. Clair) 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Blue Island (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Calumet City (Cook)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Chicago (Cook)	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	1	15
Chicago JISC (Cook)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	2	1	0	13
Chicago Heights (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	5
Cicero (Cook)	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	8
Country Club Hills	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Crystal Lake (McHenry)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Dolton (Cook)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fairview Heights (St. Clair)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Glenwood (Cook)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Granite City (Madison)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Gurnee (Lake)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	5
Hoffman Estates (Cook)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Lansing (Cook)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lyons (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Maywood (Cook)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naperville (DuPage)	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Norridge (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
North Aurora (Kane)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Chicago (Lake)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O'Fallon (St. Clair)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Orland Park (Cook)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Park Forest (Cook & Will)	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
Riverdale (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
South Chicago Hts (Cook)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Streamwood (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Villa Park (Cook)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zion (Cook)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	10	8	11	8	9	9	3	11	20	5	12	7	113

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 21 shows the number of youth placed in county jails in 2011 in violation of the Jail Removal Act. In 2012, there were 51 jail removal violations.

Table 21
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations
in county jails, 2012

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Coles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Crawford	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	9
DeWitt	1	4	1	1	0	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	17
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jackson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kankakee	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	6
Marion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Schuyler	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Woodford	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	5	6	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	2	7	0	51

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Females in the juvenile justice system

Although fewer females enter the juvenile justice system than males, the past decade has brought an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. In 2007, research from the National Center for Juvenile Justice found that female involvement at several points in the juvenile justice system had increased significantly across the nation (Stahl et al., 2007). This increase signals a greater need for female-specific programming. Before a complete understanding of the breadth and depth of the need for gender-specific programming can be established, the extent to which females are involved in the juvenile justice system must be understood.

An Authority examination of delinquent girls in the Illinois juvenile justice system revealed that girls were significantly more likely to be involved at all stages of the juvenile justice system for less serious offenses, especially for misdemeanor battery and retail theft (Ashley & Bostwick, 2009).

A few initiatives focus on girls in the juvenile justice system in Illinois. The Cook County Bureau of Public Safety established the GIRLS LINK Collaborative to address this issue by changing policies that affect girls in Cook County's juvenile justice system (Schaffner, Coldren, & Maltz, 2002). Although GIRLS LINK does not provide services to delinquent females, the program does work to create avenues for participating agencies to be more responsive to gender-based issues. OJJDP has recognized GIRLS LINK as a national model.

The Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department established Project RENEW (Reclaim Empower Nurture Embrace Womanhood) in 1998. The purpose of Project RENEW is to create female-responsive programming for female probationers. In each RENEW unit, specifically trained probation officers provide gender sensitive services to female

probationers. In addition to trained officers, RENEW also offers special judges to hear RENEW units' cases.

Data summary

Female arrests

Females accounted for 22 percent of all youth ages 10 to 16 arrested statewide in 2012 (6,972 of 31,784). Thirty-eight percent of all female youth arrests in 2012 were for offenses against a person compared to 26 percent of all male youth arrests. However, there was little difference in property crimes by gender—32 percent of female arrests and 34 percent of male arrests were for property offenses. *Table 22* depicts the type of offenses for which female and male youth in Illinois were arrested in 2012. Two percent of female arrests were for status offenses, compared to one percent of males. Male had higher proportions of their arrests for drugs (15 percent compared to 5 percent for females) and weapons (three percent compared to one percent for females).

Table 22
Number and percentage of youth ages 10 to 16 arrested
by gender and offense type, 2012

Type of offense	Female		Male		Total*
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	2,666	38%	6,462	26%	9,130
Property	2,208	32%	8,483	34%	10,694
Sex	13	<1%%	231	1%	244
Drug	369	5%	3,603	15%	3,973
Weapons	50	1%	646	3%	696
Status offense	173	3%	230	1%	403
Other	1,493	21%	5,149	21%	6,643
Total	6,972	100%	24,805	100%	31,784

Source: Authority's CHRI Ad Hoc datasets

* Totals include 6 youth arrests in which the sex of the youth was unknown

Note: There were nine arrests where the charges were not recorded. Therefore, those arrests have been excluded from this analysis.

Females in secure detention

Females accounted for 2,018 of the 10,002 admissions of all youth to secure detention statewide in 2012 (17 percent). *Table 23* depicts the percentage of male and female detainees by type of offense in 2012. It is important to note that, for this report, these charges were grouped into specific offense categories based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes (Appendix F), and may not correspond exactly with categories used by IDHS to determine Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act status offender violations.

In 2012, 33 percent of female admissions to detention were for violent offenses, compared to 23 percent for males. Males in 2012 were more likely to be admitted for property offenses than females—22 percent and 11 percent of admissions, respectively. Females had a similar proportion of their detention admissions for status offenses—in 2012, status offenses accounted

for less than 1 percent of both female and male admissions. Thirty-six percent of female detention admissions were for warrants, compared to 30 percent of male admissions.

Table 23
Number of detainees by gender and offense type, 2012

Type of Offense	Female		Male		Total
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	8	<1%	0	0.0%	2
Property	215	11%	2,152	22%	2,367
Sex	4	<1%	200	2%	204
Drug	44	2%	593	6%	637
Status Offense	7	<1%	18	<1%	25
Contempt of court	85	4%	200	2%	285
Warrant	722	36%	2,964	30%	3,686
Violent	665	33%	2,266	23%	2,931
Violations	169	2%	620	6%	789
Other	105	6%	989	9%	1,094
Total	2,018	100%	10,002	100%	12,020

Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

Females committed to IDJJ Youth Centers

While the percentages of females arrested and detained were 22 and 17 percent, respectively, the percentage of females committed to IDJJ for new sentences is significantly lower. In FY12, females accounted for seven percent of commitments of 13 to 16 year olds to IDJJ (57 of 855 commitments). This may suggest that offenses committed by female delinquents are often not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDJJ, or that females are more likely to be diverted from IDJJ than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the proportion of female commitments for person offenses to IDJJ was higher than males, 44 percent compared to 33 percent.

Of the 57 female commitments, 89 percent were for new offenses and 11 percent were for technical violations. By contrast, 81 percent of male commitments were for new offenses and 19 percent were for technical violations. Additionally, seven percent of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ for new sentences were female (51 of 699 new sentence commitments) while four percent of commitments for technical violations were female (6 of 150 technical violation commitments). Offenses against a person accounted for 44 percent of female commitments, while offenses against a person accounted for 33 percent for males. Property offenses accounted for 42 percent of male arrests and 43 percent for females. Females were less likely to be committed for drug or sex offenses than males; but had a higher proportion of their commitments for other offenses (11 percent for females compared to 2 percent for males). The most common offense reported for females was aggravated battery (37 percent of commitments). *Table 24* depicts the percentage of male and female commitments by type of offense in FY11.

Table 24
Number of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ by gender, FY12

Type of offense	Female		Male		Total
	Number	Percent of gender	Number	Percent of gender	
Person	25	44%	262	33%	287
Property	24	42%	342	43%	366
Drug	1	2%	55	7%	56
Weapon	1	2%	97	12%	98
Sex	0	0%	27	3%	27
Other	6	11%	15	2%	21
Total	57	100%	910	100%	855

Source: ICJIA analysis of IDJJ data

A more in-depth examination of female delinquency in Illinois entitled “*Examining at-risk and delinquent girls in Illinois*” was completed by the Authority for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission in April 2009 and is available on the Authority’s website: www.icjia.state.il.us .

Mental health issues

Studies conducted in the 1990s documented a clear and increasing reliance on the adult justice system to care for the mentally ill, a trend that also occurs in the juvenile justice system. According to OJJDP, research has shown that youth involved in the juvenile justice system have higher rates of mental illness than youth in the general population. At least 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a serious mental health problem (Cocozza & Skowrya, 2000). Most of these disorders are diagnosable but tend to remain untreated or mistreated. Strategies promoted by OJJDP to address the issue include community-based alternatives to detention and developing mental health treatment plans and services in correctional facilities.

In January 2000, the Illinois Department of Human Services began the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative (MHJJI) which allows counties to refer mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services. IDHS awards contracts to providers for case monitoring of youth in detention identified as having a mental illness. The program operates in all counties in Illinois that house youth detention centers.

Eligibility is based on the presence of a psychotic or affective disorder. Youth with behavioral disorders are excluded from the program unless they occur with a psychotic or affective disorder. Wards of Illinois Department of Children and Family Services are not eligible. Court staff may refer youth to MHJJI, but the screening tool, Childhood Severity of Psychiatric Illness (CSPI), determines who receives services. A MHJJI program liaison conducts the initial eligibility screening after referral from a juvenile justice professional. The liaison then develops a treatment plan and connects the youth to appropriate treatment services.

In 2006, the initiative removed detention as a requirement for eligibility. Referrals may come from any juvenile justice contact, including probation officers, court officials, and **court**

services, within six months of a youth’s initial contact. There are no data available that tell how many youth are involved in the MHJJI initiative.

Incarcerated dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are those that involved in both the state’s child welfare and juvenile justice system. Research has found that children with at least one placement in foster care are significantly more likely to have a delinquency petition filed against them than those not in foster care (Ryan & Testa, 2005). Although there have been attempts to address the issue of youth entering both systems, such as the convening of the Cook County Dually Involved DCFS Youth Advisory Board, the number of dually involved youth and the circumstances that lead to their involvement in both systems are still largely unknown.

Research on the issue is stymied by confidentiality mandates and poor data reporting and collection, but involvement in the child welfare system may be a risk factor for delinquency (Fusco, 2004). Others counter that more troubled and violent DCFS wards are often committed to Illinois Youth Centers because of a lack of more appropriate resources in DCFS facilities (Geraghty, 1997).

Data summary

Table 25 shows the number of DCFS wards in IDOC and county-run detention facilities on June 30, 2012. However, the number of DCFS wards in confinement is often underreported. Detention screeners are not required to report that a youth is a DCFS ward, and would only know of the designation if the youth volunteered the information. Additionally, DCFS reports the data from a single day. Since placements in detention are often short-term, a point-in-time report fails to capture the full number of youth who pass through both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in any given year. In addition, workers will sometimes label youth with a detention code even if they are in either DOC or DJJ, which drives the numbers down in both DOC and DJJ. Despite data reporting and collection problems, the number of youth in both systems provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Table 25
Number of dually involved youth ages 10-21 incarcerated as of 6/30/12

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	149
Adult IDOC	72
Youth IDJJ	51
Total	272

Source: Department of Children and Family Services

Specialized courts

Juvenile drug courts focus either on substance-abusing youth in juvenile justice cases or substance abusing family members in child protection cases. The Illinois Juvenile Drug Court Act recognizes the need to create specialized drug courts with the flexibility to address the drug problems of Illinois youth [705 *ILCS* 410/1]. The goals of juvenile drug courts are to offer immediate intervention in the lives of youth using drugs or those exposed to substance abuse addiction, and to provide structure for youth through the ongoing, active oversight and involvement of the drug court and judge. Research has shown that juvenile drug courts contribute to substantial reductions in recidivism and reduced drug use.

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 2011, 142 youth court programs operated in 29 Illinois counties including 45 schools hearing cases of school misconduct. The Illinois Youth Court Association was established by the Office of the Attorney General in February 2000 assist in the development, enhancement, and information sharing of youth courts in Illinois.

Juvenile justice councils

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 included a recommendation that counties or groups of counties create **juvenile justice councils**. Juvenile justice councils are collaborative groups of practitioners and community representatives who come together to address youth crime in their communities. The duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils include developing a plan for addressing youth crime and developing a local resource guide listing services available for minors. Juvenile justice councils also serve as a mechanism for involving the community in the juvenile justice system and as a vehicle for promoting balanced and restorative justice as the philosophy guiding their local juvenile justice system.

In 2001, the Authority published the *Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Evaluation Manual* to guide counties and **judicial circuits** in implementing juvenile justice councils. The document summarizes the six duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils as set forth by the legislation and provides guidance on how these duties might be accomplished [705 *ILCS* 405/6-12 (3) (a-f)]. These duties and responsibilities are:

- Develop a juvenile justice plan.
- Enter into an interagency agreement specifying contributions of each agency to the council.
- Apply for and receive grants to administer portions of the juvenile justice plan.

- Provide a forum for presentation of recommendations and resolutions of disputes over the interagency agreement.
- Assist local efforts to provide services and programs for youth.
- Develop and distribute a juvenile justice resource guide.

In 2011, there were 33 county juvenile justice councils in Illinois, and four judicial circuits with circuit-wide councils. These councils include a representative of the state's attorney, the sheriff, the chief probation officer, the public defender, the county board, and may include a representative named by the chief judge. Other community partners, such as local law enforcement, schools, faith-based organizations, businesses and service providers may also participate on these councils.

Juvenile criminal record expungement

In Illinois, after a youth arrest, juvenile records are kept by the Illinois courts and local and state law enforcement agencies. Expungement laws allow for the erasure or destruction of juvenile criminal records once the youth turns 17 or after all juvenile court proceedings have terminated [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915(1)]. This is different from sealing a juvenile record, as sealed records are removed from review or examination except by court order or by designated officials. Expungement completely removes the record.

All states have laws allowing expungement or sealing of records for certain youth offenders based on age or type of crime. In August 2004, the Juvenile Court Act was amended to require judges to inform eligible juveniles of their right to record expungement [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915]. Expungement is a valuable tool because the existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing. In order to expunge a record, an individual must file the appropriate forms with the circuit court in the county of arrest, show proof of identification, and pay a fee. The Illinois State Police tallies record expungements but does not separate adult and juvenile expungement data. The number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown.

During Illinois' 95th General Assembly (the 2007-2008 legislative session), eight bills were introduced to change juvenile expungement legislation. During this session only two of the bills passed. P.A. 95-0861 amended 705 *ILCS* 405/5-915(3) and reduced the number of days after notification of a petition to expunge juvenile records that the State's Attorney, prosecutor, State Police, or arresting agency may file an objection to expungement petition from 90 to 45 days. This change was effective on January 1, 2010.

P.A. 95-1031 amended 705 *ILCS* 405/5-915 adjusting the upper age limit for which juvenile records can be expunged. Previously, any records occurring after a juvenile's 17th birthday were considered adult records. P.A. 95-1031 specified any record prior to a youth's 18th birthday would be considered under the juvenile expungement statute. Additionally, the Illinois Juvenile Jurisdiction Task Force, was created within the Department of Juvenile Justice, and is to develop a report and make recommendations to the General Assembly on the issue of expanding the juvenile court jurisdiction to youth age 17 charged with felony offenses. This change is effective on January 1, 2010.

Bullying

Bullying is verbal or physical harassment directed at another youth resulting in fear of harm. As defined in Illinois law, bullying affects mental health or physical well-being, interferes with a student's academic performance, or limits the ability to participate in school events [105 *ILCS* 5/27-23.7].

Prevalence of bullying

Verbal bullying, more prevalent among girls, involves social isolation of a peer, rumor-spreading, threats to spread rumors, or verbal attacks of a peer inducing shame and humiliation. Physical bullying, more prevalent among boys, involves physical assault, such as punching, kicking, and pushing, or threats of physical harm.

It is difficult to determine the prevalence of bullying behavior. There is no state arrest data for bullying because it is not illegal in Illinois. There is no way to know if arrests of juveniles for crimes such as assault or battery were related to bullying. Prevalence data based on self-report surveys has shown 24 percent of students report bullying another (Seals & Young, 2003) and 19 percent report being victimized by a bully (Dake, Price & Telljohan, 2003). Bullying often is unreported by youth and unnoticed by school administrators and staff. Youth tend to engage in bullying in places where supervision and monitoring are low, such as on playgrounds and in hallways (Farrington, 1993). Victims may be reluctant to report bullying for fear of retribution from the bully or peers.

Offenders and victims

Bullies show characteristics of anger, impulsivity, aggression, and low empathy, and tend to have more difficulty in school (Bauldry & Farrington, 2000). Research has shown a relationship between bullying and later delinquent behavior (White & Loeber, 2008; Farrington, 1993; Olweus, 1994; Rigby 2003; Bauldry & Farrington, 2000). If unaddressed, the aggressive tendencies and impulsivity of youth who engage in bullying can develop into more serious offenses. Youth who engage in bullying behavior at school shows signs of aggression in other settings and over long periods of time (Farrington, 1993).

Victims of bullying tend to be quiet, have lower self-esteem, be more socially withdrawn, and be less outgoing than their peers (Nansel, Overpeck, Pilla, Ruan, Simons-Morton, & Scheidt, 2001). Bullying is rarely a onetime incident. Youth targets tend to be repeatedly and persistently victimized. According to the Suicide Prevention Resource Center, victims of bullying are at risk for depression and suicide. Bullying victims also have a higher rate of self-injurious behavior, anxiety, school avoidance and truancy, poor social adjustment, and lower academic achievement (Rigby, 2003; Barker, Arseneault, Brendgen, Fontaine, & Maughan, 2008; Esbenson & Carson, 2009).

Addressing bullying

Most schools have policies in place to deal with bullying behavior among students. In Illinois, primary and secondary schools are required by law to have a policy on bullying. However, these

policies limit school intervention to incidents that take place on school grounds, on school buses, at bus-stops, on school computers, or during school-sponsored events [105 ILCS 5/27-23.7]. In addition, many schools and districts have implemented bullying prevention and anti-bullying programs. Research has shown that these programs increase knowledge and awareness of the problem of bullying but have little impact on reducing bullying behavior (Merrell & Isava, 2008). Additional information on bullying can be found here: Centers for Disease Control, Measuring Bullying Victimization, Perpetration and Bystander Experiences: A Compendium of Assessment Tools, http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/measuring_bullying.html, the U.S. Government Anti-bullying website <http://www.stopbullying.gov/>, and the National Bullying Prevention Center <http://www.pacer.org/bullying/>

Cybercrime

Cybercrime, or Internet crime, is a growing phenomenon among juveniles in the United States. Youth have great access to the Internet and cell phones. About 17 million youth age 12 to 17 regularly use the Internet (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006), and 71 percent of youth use cell phones (Lenhart, 2009). Many youth mistakenly believe that their identity on the Internet is anonymous, so they exchange information that they otherwise would not (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006). Crimes such as cyberbullying, cyberstalking, hacking, and sexting have developed among juveniles in recent years and can negatively affect the offender and the victim (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006).

The prevalence of cybercrime, especially among juveniles, is widely unknown. Research that has been conducted is largely based of self-report measures and victim surveys and there is little arrest data for cybercrimes. Arrest for cybercrimes may be inaccurate as these crimes are recorded as a non-computer related offenses, although they were committed through the use of technology (Smith, Grabosky, Urbas, 2004; Clough, 2010; Petee, Corzine, Huff-Corzine, Clifford, Weaver, 2010). For example, a sexting incident may be classified as child pornography or a cyberstalking incident as general stalking. Furthermore, arrests are based on the victim interpreting what has occurred as a crime and reporting that crime to police. However, these crimes often go unreported to law enforcement (Clough, 2010). Finally, the anonymity of the Internet makes arresting those who commit cybercrime challenging. Many law enforcement agencies are not equipped to investigate cybercrimes which cross jurisdictional boundaries of county, state, and even national borders (Petee et. al., 2010). According to an analysis of data from the Illinois Criminal History Records Information System (CHRI), in 2010, there was only one recorded juvenile arrest for cybercrime in Illinois.

Cyberbullying and cyberharrassment

Cyberbullying is defined as using electronic communication to harass another person with obscene comments, requests, suggestions, or proposals with intent to harm [720 ILCS 135/1-2]. Bullying occurring at school may continue through the Internet and cell phones. Research shows juveniles who bully others at school are more than two times more likely to engage in cyberbullying outside of school (Patchin & Hinduja, 2008). Victims of bullying and cyberbullying are at an increased risk for low self-esteem, depression, and suicidal ideation.

Research shows bullying and cyberbullying behavior is related to delinquency and drug use (Hinduja & Patchin, 2007; Hay, Meldrum, & Mann, 2010, Feinberg & Robey, 2009). Juveniles who engage in cyberbullying are more likely to possess aggressive and impulsive characteristics which put them at risk for criminal behavior (Willard, 2007).

Many schools have disciplinary procedures for students who engage in cyberbullying on school grounds. Illinois schools are required by law to create and abide by policies on bullying through school computers, networks, or electronics [105 ILCS 5/27-23.7].

Cyberstalking

Cyberstalking is the use of electronic communication to threaten or repeatedly harass another person, causing them to fear for their safety or suffer emotional distress [720 ILCS 5/12-7.5]. One way cyberstalking occurs is through social media sites where personal and identifiable information is posted. Creating a false social media profile with harassing and harmful information constitutes cyberstalking [720 ILCS 5/12-7.5]. Research has shown more than a quarter of offenders arrested for cyberstalking were juveniles (D'Ovidio & Doyle, 2003).

Hacking

Hacking involves violating the privacy of others by accessing their computer resources without permission (Parker, 1998). Hacking, or computer tampering, occurs when an individual knowingly accesses, obtains information from, or damages another person's computer or computer network without permission (720 ILCS 5/17-51). Aggravated computer tampering occurs when an individual tampers with government computers or networks and knowingly causes a disruption in government operations, or when a person's computer tampering places an individual at risk for serious bodily harm. While little research has been conducted on the prevalence of hacking by juveniles, studies have indicated that computer criminals develop their skills early in life (Yar, 2005; Chiesa, Ducci, Ciappi, 2009).

Sexting

Sexting involves sending or exchanging sexually explicit text messages or photos. The possession of any nude, seminude, or sexually explicit photograph of a minor is considered child pornography, even if the child agrees to be photographed or takes the photo of himself or herself. Juveniles caught sexting have been charged with felonies including child pornography and the sexual exploitation of children. Some have been required to register as sex offenders. Youth often do not realize they are committing a crime because they are minors and have willingly taken and/or passed along the photo.

Youth who send these photos to others via the Internet or text message can be charged with distribution of child pornography. This includes forwarding a photo of another minor, even if they did not take part in creating the photo. In many cases, juveniles send photos of themselves to a boyfriend or girlfriend who forwards them to other people. In some cases, photos and videos of juveniles are uploaded to the Internet making them accessible to anyone.

Combating cybercrime

A number of prevention programs are educating children about the potential consequences of sexting. In addition, several states are considering legislation to decriminalize or lessen the charges associated with juvenile sexting. In Illinois, a law has been passed that decriminalizes sexting for youth [705 *ILCS* 405/3-40]. Prosecutors have the option to adjudicate youth who have been involved in sexting incidents. Other states have made similar moves to lessen the criminal penalties for youth involved in sexting.

Currently, every state as well as the federal government has laws against cybercrimes (D’Ovidio & Doyle, 2003). Furthermore, in 2000, the FBI and National White Collar Crime Center collaborated to create the Internet Crime Complaint Center. Cybercrime victims are able to report their crimes electronically to the Internet Crime Complaint Center’s website and the complaint is directed to the appropriate law enforcement agency if necessary. In 2010, the Internet Crime Complaint Center reviewed approximately 300,000 complaints and forwarded over 120,000 to law enforcement for investigation. Additional Resources can be found here: National Crime Prevention Center –Cyberbullying <http://www.ncpc.org/cyberbullying>, The Internet Crime Complaint Center <http://www.ic3.gov/default.aspx>, FBI Bulletin on Juvenile Sexting <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/july-2010/sexting>, and The National Center for the Victims of Crime – Cyberstalking <http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/main.aspx?dbName=DocumentViewer&DocumentID=32458>.

Sex trafficking

Federal law defines juvenile sex trafficking as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a minor for the purposes of a commercial sex act [Trafficking Victims Protection Act]. The Illinois Trafficking of Persons and Involuntary Servitude Act imposes severe penalties on sex traffickers and allows seizure of assets obtained through or used in trafficking [720 *ILCS* 5/10-9]. The Illinois Safe Children Act of 2010 removes criminal penalties for prostituted juveniles [P.A. 96-1464]. In addition, law enforcement must place juveniles that are identified as trafficking victims in protective custody and contact the Department of Children and Family Services to investigate each incident. According to the FBI, sex trafficking is one of the most profitable illegal enterprises in the world.

Prevalence of sex trafficking

The prevalence of sex trafficking is widely unknown due in part to its illicit and underground nature (Clawson, Dutch, Salomon, & Grace, 2009). Victims may not come to the attention of law enforcement or service providers. While more police agencies are educating officers to be able to recognize the signs of a trafficking victim, it is often a difficult (International Associations of the Chiefs of Police). Victims may not view themselves as trafficking victims or admit to being trafficked out of fear arrest by law enforcement, retaliation from their traffickers, shame about acts they were forced into, or they may be unaware that they are victims (Clawson et. al., 2009).

Trafficking victims are often heavily controlled by their traffickers. While some victims are prostituted openly on the street, many are forced to work in strip clubs, brothels, massage

parlors, and are increasingly advertised through the Internet (International Associations of the Chiefs of Police, 2006; “Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking”, 2010). Incidents of Stockholm syndrome have been found in cases of sex trafficking, in which victims develop a bond with their traffickers and are unwilling to leave their situation (Clawson et. al., 2009).

In 2010 the FBI identified over 33,000 victims of human trafficking worldwide. While some statistics have been compiled on international trafficking, researchers have been unable to capture the true scope of trafficking that occurs within the U.S., otherwise known as domestic trafficking. Researchers have estimated that approximately 199,000 cases of juvenile sex trafficking occur each year in the U.S. (Estes & Weiner, 2001). In 2003, an estimated 1,400 juveniles were arrested for prostitution across the country (Snyder and Sickmund, 2006).

Victims of sex trafficking

Runaway youth are most at risk for exploitation in the sex trade. These youth often have a history of sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect (Williamson & Prior, 2009). Many leave home to escape violence and abuse and find themselves on the streets without shelter, food, or clothing. These circumstances make them vulnerable to sex traffickers (Williamson & Prior, 2009). Research has shown that one out of every three youth is recruited into prostitution within 48 hours of running away (“Domestic minor sex trafficking,” 2010).

Sex trafficking victims are at risk for a wide range of mental health problems as well as psychological and emotional trauma. Juveniles involved in sex trafficking may not seek help for fear of retaliation from their traffickers and fear of criminal charges. Trafficking victims need shelter, protection from their traffickers, clothes, food, mental health counseling, medical care, basic life skills training, education assistance, job skills training, and drug treatment.

Services for victims

In recent years, a number of shelters and residential homes have opened offering services for trafficking victims. Across the country, about 500 residential beds are available to victims of sex trafficking, including 300 for juveniles. In 2010, Illinois’ only residential facility for trafficking victims was opened. Chicago-based Anne’s House offers rehabilitative services to girls ages 12 to 21 who are victims of domestic sex trafficking. Additional Information can be found here: FBI - Human Trafficking http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/civilrights/human_trafficking, Polaris Project <http://www.polarisproject.org/>, U.S. Department of Justice, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section <http://www.justice.gov/criminal/ceos/prostitution.html>, U.S. Department of State, Office To Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/>, and the Salvation Army’s PROMISE Initiative, Anne’s House <http://www.sapromise.org/anne.htm>.

State initiatives

The following state initiatives seek to reform and improve the juvenile justice system in Illinois by reducing the number of youth in juvenile detention and corrections, reducing the disproportionate number of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, promoting the principles of restorative justice, and reducing youth violence.

Redeploy Illinois

The Redeploy Illinois Act took effect in December 2003 and provides counties with funding for probation departments to assess delinquent youth and refer those deemed low-risk to community-based programs that include education, recreation, community service, and crisis and health intervention. Redeploy program participants are non-violent youth who would otherwise be incarcerated. The program is administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS). More information can be found here: [More information about the Redeploy Illinois Program can be found at the IDHS website: http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=30775.](http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=30775)

Redeploy Illinois programs are obligated to reduce the number of youth commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) by 25 percent from the average number of commitments for the previous three years. Redeploy Illinois program sites operate in Macon County, the 2nd Judicial Circuit (serving Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties), St. Clair County, and Peoria County.

Services provided by Redeploy Illinois programs include: aggression replacement training, functional family therapy, GPS monitoring, substance abuse and mental health treatment, life skills education, parent/family support, and victim support.

In financial terms, the average annual cost to serve a youth in the Redeploy program in 2013 was approximately 6% of the annual cost to house a youth in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). In 2013 the average per capita cost to house a youth at IDJJ was a reported \$111,000. In 2013, 352 youth received full Redeploy Illinois program services with an appropriation of \$2,385,100. This equates to an annual Redeploy program cost per youth of \$6,776.

In 2012, 238 fewer youth were committed to IDJJ because of the Redeploy Illinois program, saving Illinois taxpayers nearly \$11.7 million in unnecessary incarceration costs for 2012. In the first eight years of the program, participating counties sent 1,036 juveniles to IDJJ. This is a steep decline from the projected 2,268 youth that were likely to have been sent based on the previous three-year commitment trend; it represents a 54% reduction in IDJJ commitments over the life of the program. Through 2012, the Redeploy program diverted 1,232 youth saving the state a conservative \$60 Million in unnecessary incarceration costs.

From the human perspective, these 1,232 youth were provided with a second chance at becoming a contributing and law-abiding citizen of their respective communities. Beyond saving dollars, the program mends lives. A commissioned report by Illinois State University found that parents and youth believe the program significantly improved family relationships, youth attitudes, communications with youth, and offered opportunities for success. Youth coped with anger better, were more focused on positive goals, and committed substantially fewer crimes. Further, probation staff, service providers, and the judiciary exhibited strong support for Redeploy Illinois.

The research conducted in the pilot programs also concluded that:

- Redeploy effectively reduced IDJJ Commitments.
- Redeploy reduces recidivism.
- Redeploy is less expensive than a commitment to IDJJ.

Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992 to demonstrate that jurisdictions can develop more effective and efficient alternatives to placing youth in detention centers. The national foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children. JDAI focuses on the juvenile detention component of the juvenile justice system with an underlying belief that youth are often unnecessarily or inappropriately detained at great expense, with long-lasting negative consequences for both public safety and youth development.

JDAI promotes changes to policies, practices, and programs in efforts to: (1) reduce reliance on secure confinement, (2) improve public safety, (3) reduce racial disparities and bias, (4) save tax dollars, (5) stimulate overall juvenile justice reforms, and (6) implement new or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention, such as innovative probation-based services.

The foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including Cook County (Rust, 1999). Cook County made substantial improvements on all four objectives, a trend that was substantiated by more recent evaluations by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2005. The county was able to decrease the number of youth unnecessarily detained by implementing an objective detention-screening instrument. Cook County also reduced the number of failures to appear in court by creating an automatic notification system to confirm court appearances. Alternatives to detention were also created, such as evening reporting centers, where 92 percent of youth placed in centers remained arrest free during their placement. Finally, Cook County was able to improve conditions of confinement by decreasing the number of youth detained, thereby easing overcrowding in their detention center. Changes to mental health care, staff training, and the facility itself that improved conditions of confinement were also implemented.

Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) was formed to promote the objectives of JDAI throughout Illinois. JDAI is coordinated by several state and local agencies and entities, including the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services

Department, and the Authority. More information on the JDAI program can be found at the IDHS website: <http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=30773>.

Detention alternative initiatives currently exist in DuPage, Lake, Madison, Peoria, St. Clair, and Winnebago counties. The JDAI initiative also operates in the Second Judicial Circuit (serving Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White counties), the Fourth Judicial Circuit (serving Christian, Clay, Clinton, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Marion, Montgomery, and Shelby counties), the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit (serving LaSalle, Grundy, and Bureau counties), and the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit (serving Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle, and Stephenson counties). Efforts are ongoing to evaluate the effectiveness of the initiative.

Efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact

Between FY03 and FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact (over-representation of minorities in the juvenile justice system) in Peoria County, St. Clair County, Cook County's south suburbs, and Chicago's Lawndale community. Each site hired a local coordinator to collaborate with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The Burns Institute model requires the active commitment and participation of key traditional and non-traditional stakeholders in the juvenile justice system in each site—including judges, prosecutors, public defenders, police, probation, political leaders, service providers, and community groups. The institute leads stakeholders through a data-driven, consensus-based process that focuses specifically on changing policies, procedures, and practices to reduce racial disparities in the juvenile justice system. In FY06, the initiative expanded to include sites in Macon County, the Englewood community area of Chicago, and Sauk Village. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funds a statewide DMC coordinator position to oversee Illinois DMC efforts.

The relative rate index measures disproportionate minority contact by using the rate at which minority youth are involved at a stage of the juvenile justice process compared to the rate at which a reference group is involved at the same stage of the process. In Illinois, the appropriate reference group is white youth. The Authority, along with the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD), conducted a statewide DMC assessment, using data collected from many sources located in 41 different counties. The data reflect data collected for nine decision points: arrest, detention, referral to court, diversion, petitions filed, adjudications, probation, commitments to IDJJ, transfers to adult court. Because the data were collected from so many different sources, caution should be used when interpreting results.

The study found that, in calendar year 2010, minority youth were over represented at the arrest, referral to court, and commitments to IDJJ decision points and under represented at the diversion, adjudication, petitions filed, and, to a lesser degree probation decision points. Equal representation was found at the detention decision point. African American youth were 4 times more likely to be arrested, more than twice as likely to be referred to court, and 5 times more likely to be committed to IDJJ than White youth. In addition, Hispanic youth were twice as likely

to be committed to IDJJ as White youth. Asian youth were more than one and a half times more likely than White youth to be referred to court.

Models for Change

Models for Change, an initiative of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, is based on research regarding adolescent development and delinquent behavior for significant changes in law, policy and practice. Models for Change partners with the Illinois, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, and Washington to advance juvenile reforms that effectively hold young people accountable for their actions, provide for their rehabilitation, protect them from harm, increase their life chances, and manage the risk they pose to themselves and the public.

Models for Change supports the reform efforts under way in Illinois to bring about change in three areas needing improvement: the age of juvenile court jurisdiction, community-based alternatives to secure confinement, and disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. The MacArthur Foundation, in partnership with its grantees in the juvenile justice field, developed a model juvenile justice system that responds to delinquency locally and informally whenever possible. Under this vision, all but a limited number of juvenile offenders are to be supervised, sanctioned, and treated in community settings.

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

Balanced and restorative justice continues to evolve in the U.S at the state and community levels. There are three different approaches to incorporating restorative language into statutory code, the balanced approach, restorative justice, and balanced and restorative justice, which is the most comprehensive of the restorative approaches (Pavelka, 2008). As of 2008, at least 31 states had incorporated some articulation of restorative justice language into their juvenile statutes. Of those states, 16 states had included balanced and restorative justice language, eight states had referenced restorative justice and seven states referred to the balanced approach in the purpose clauses of their juvenile court (Pavelka, 2008). Restorative justice strives to balance the attention paid to the needs of all parties affected by crime: victim, offender, and community. The principles of balanced and restorative justice serve as a guide for actions taken to achieve that balance with an explicit focus on meeting the needs of crime victims. This response to juvenile crime has three main goals:

- **Accountability.** Restorative justice strategies provide opportunities for offenders to be accountable to those they have harmed and enable them to repair the harm caused to the extent possible.
- **Community safety.** Restorative justice recognizes the need to keep the community safe. Community safety can be accomplished through balanced and restorative justice strategies by building relationships and empowering the community to take responsibility for the well-being of its members.
- **Competency development.** Restorative justice seeks to increase the pro-social skills of offenders. Addressing factors that lead youth to engage in delinquent behavior and building on the strengths evident in each youth increases their competencies.

Traditionally, the focus of the juvenile justice system encompasses a response to offenders and their needs and does not balance them with the needs of victims and communities. The balanced and restorative justice approach seeks to provide an alternative for the traditionally, more punitive, offender-based response to juvenile crime. Well-known programmatic applications of the philosophy include family group conferencing, victim offender conferencing, and peacemaking circle processes, can be implemented in a manner wholly or partially consistent with the restorative justice philosophy.

The principles of balanced and restorative justice were adopted as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. In 2002, the collaborative Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative (IBARJI) was formed to provide leadership, education, and support to the courts, governmental agencies, organizations, communities and individuals as they strive to promote the values and principles of BARJ in their communities. The Initiative created the non-profit, Illinois BARJ Project (IBARJP), to raise and use funds to further BARJ in Illinois. Since 2005, IBARJI has sponsored regional and local trainings across the state on BARJ topics, as well as a statewide training. Beginning in 2008, IBARJI members began working within school systems to create more restorative practices from classrooms to courtrooms. Schools are increasingly asking for support to establish restorative practices and school climates following their experiences with punitive philosophies such as zero tolerance which ultimately failed. Judges are joining community organizations to create meaningful collaborations between the juvenile justice, system, school districts and other systems working with youth in Illinois. IBARJI has become a resource those interested in finding trainings and events, and collaborating with others who work with Illinois youth.

In April 2013, ICJIA released a report detailing a study that focused on the prevalence of BARJ practices in Illinois. In this study, organizations in Illinois that address youth misconduct or delinquency were surveyed to examine the use of restorative justice practices in Illinois and the extent to which they incorporate critical components of restorative justice, and to create an inventory of restorative justice practices across the state. A total of 152 individuals completed a web-based survey. From their responses, 95 organizations were included in an inventory of restorative justice practices.

Respondents reporting using restorative justice practices were found in 54 Illinois counties, and in many different types of organizations who respond to youth misconduct, including police departments, probation and court services, schools, community-based organizations, and other state and municipal departments. Restorative justice services were most commonly used with non-violent, first time offenders, and the most common practices used were peer juries, circles, family group conferencing, and victim-offender mediation. In addition, the majority used a combination of these practices. The study also measured the degree to which five components of restorative justice are used in their programs, including offender involvement, victim involvement, victim-offender relationships, community involvement, and problem-solving. Twenty-three percent of survey respondents *highly incorporated* the five components of restorative justice into programming in their organizations. The components reported as the least likely addressed by organizations was victim-offender relationships in their programs or involve the community in the experience of justice.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) programs

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program is administered by the State Relations and Assistance Division of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Through the JABG program, funds are provided as block grants to states for programs promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. Local and tribal governments can then apply to the states for funds to support local accountability programs. In addition, OJJDP makes grants to federally recognized tribes to strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems and to hold youth accountable. These grants are made competitively. The OJJDP National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) serves as the national training and technical assistance provider for the JABG program to ensure that comprehensive support is available to states and units of local government. The goal of this support is to provide states and units of local government with the means to implement state-of-the-art accountability-based programs in any one of 17 program areas.

In addition to funding policy and practice-focused systems reform efforts, the Juvenile Justice Commission has used Formula and Block grant funds to support the development of pilot programs that offer innovative, community based alternatives to system involvement. These programs are designed to reform systems by piloting innovative models that can be evaluated, refined, and expanded throughout Illinois.

The aftercare pilot program

The aftercare program was developed to ensure proper services are provided to youth leaving IDJJ facilities. The focus is on youth, family, and school, and the purpose is to prevent youth from re-entering the system

The domestic battery pilot program

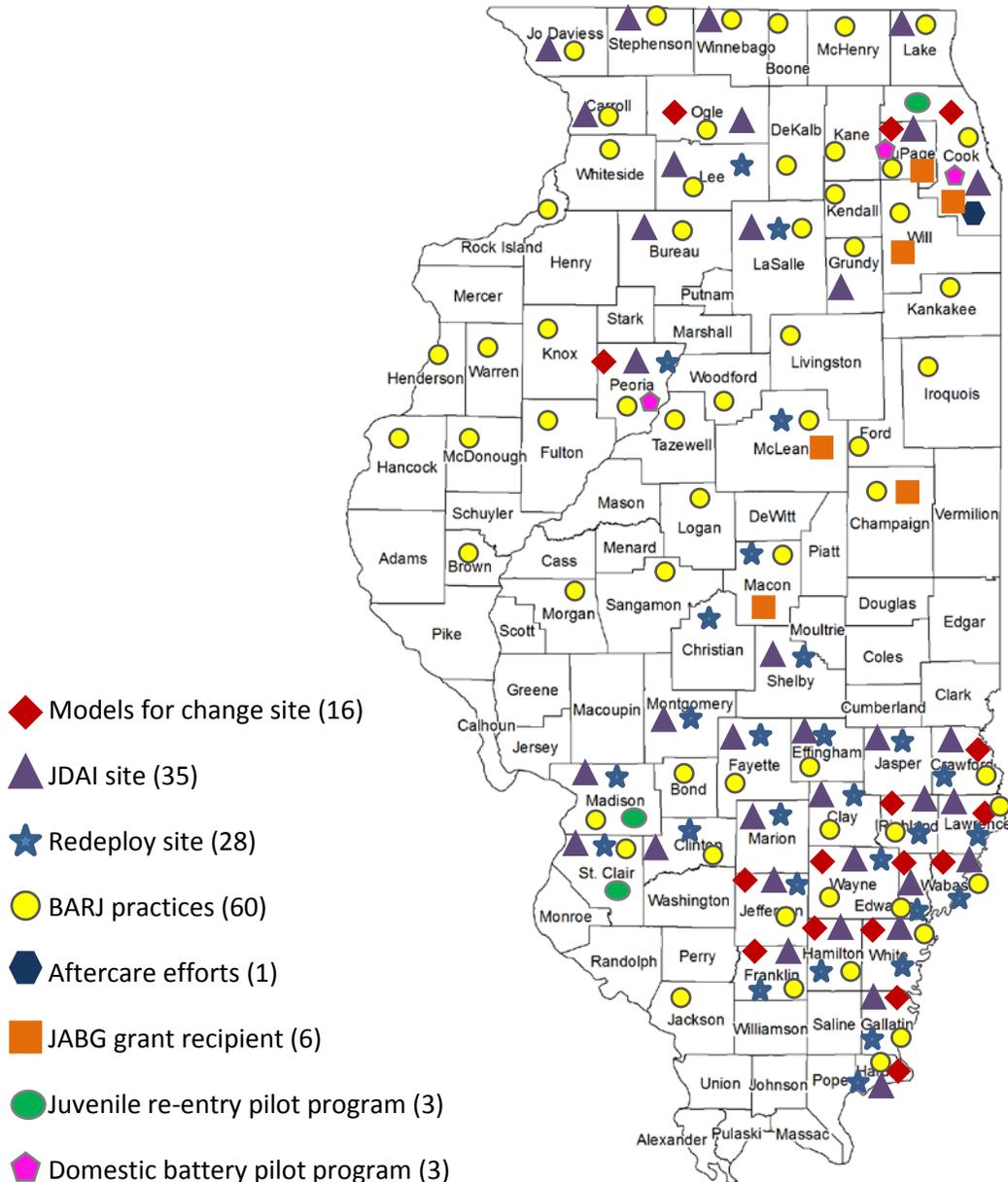
The Adolescent Domestic Battery (ADB) Program is an innovative alternative to detention for youth involved in family conflict. The ADB program was developed as a pilot with the support of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change Initiative, and is now supported by the Commission. The program provides round-the-clock crisis intervention services, screening, safety planning, therapeutic intervention, and family support as an alternative to detention for youth and families who would otherwise cycle in and out of the juvenile justice system because of conflict and crisis within the home. The Juvenile Justice Commission has supported ADB programs in Cook, DuPage and Peoria counties that respond to the unique needs of young people involved in family crisis or violence. These programs focus not only on youth behavior, but also on underlying family needs. In fact, research from the three sites has led to a better understanding of the dynamics of families in crisis, which in turn has produced enhanced knowledge, more effective intervention and support, and—ultimately—better outcomes for youth and families. The three pilot sites are now creating a model program for expansion to other jurisdictions—including developing an adolescent domestic battery screening instrument—based on the experience and evaluation data gathered during implementation of the pilot programs.

The juvenile re-entry pilot program

In addition to the Adolescent Domestic Battery Program, the Commission began a demonstration project to pilot intensive, community-based reentry programs to help youth transition from incarceration back into their home communities. The Commission began the Juvenile Reentry Initiative (JRI) in response to the findings in the Reentry Study discussed above, as a means to develop an effective community-based aftercare model for youth returning to their communities from Illinois youth prisons. JRI uses Formula funds to support pilot projects that provide intensive reintegration services in communities on the West Side of Chicago and in the East St. Louis region—areas that have had among the highest rates of youth incarceration in Illinois. The Commission will evaluate the effectiveness of the demonstration project for possible statewide implementation.

Map 9 depicts the sites of juvenile justice system initiatives in Illinois as of 2012.

Map 9 Juvenile justice system initiatives and practices in Illinois, 2012



Note: There is a statewide JABG funded program run by the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Projects and reports

The following section describes projects and reports either funded or endorsed by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission.

Raising the Age

Effective Jan. 1, 2010, Public Act 095-1031 provided that 17-year-olds charged with misdemeanors be tried in juvenile court instead of adult court. In addition, Public Act 096-1199 directed the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to conduct a study that describes the state's first two years' experience under the law. To fulfill this legislative mandate, the Commission conducted legal and social science research, analyzed state and local justice system data, and interviewed practitioners in selected counties. Initial projections that moving 17-year-olds to the juvenile justice system would crowd court dockets, probation caseloads, and detention centers did not come to pass. This study was available summer 2013, and can be found here:

<http://ijjc.illinois.gov/reentryimprovementreport>

Youth Re-entry study

The Illinois Youth Reentry and Improvement Law of 2009 directed the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to make recommendations for increasing the likelihood that young offenders will succeed after their release from state youth prisons. Before making these recommendations, the Commission conducted a study of how decisions are made in the state's reentry system, which includes the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), the Prisoner Review Board (PRB), and parole officers with the Department of Corrections. The full report is available here:

http://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27896/documents/By_Division/DCHP/RFP/IJJC_YouthReentryImprovement.pdf

BARJ study

In this study, conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, organizations in Illinois that address youth misconduct or delinquency were surveyed to examine the use of restorative justice practices in Illinois and the extent to which they incorporate critical components of restorative justice, and to create an inventory of restorative justice practices across the state. A total of 152 individuals completed a web-based survey. From their responses, 95 organizations were included in an inventory of restorative justice practices. The full report is available here:

http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/ResearchReports/InventoryandExaminationofRestorativeJusticePracticesforYouthIllinois_042013.pdf

Recidivism study

This study, conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, tracked re-arrest and re-incarceration of 1,230 youth incarcerated in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) for court evaluation after being released in state fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. A

court evaluation is a 30-, 60-, or 90-day commitment to IDJJ, during which administrators assess a youth's rehabilitative needs and inform a judge's sentencing decision. Demographic characteristics, re-arrest, and re-incarceration of the court evaluation population in Illinois were examined. The full report is available here:

http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/ResearchReports/IDJJ_Recidivism_Court_Evaluation_082012.pdf

DMC Assessment

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission asked for a detailed and comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis to be performed on disproportionate minority contact (DMC) among juvenile justice-involved youth in the state of Illinois. The Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign was invited to perform the qualitative analysis, and CPRD developed a survey for juvenile justice practitioners and conducted Key Informant interviews with juvenile justice practitioners across the state. Concurrently, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) was invited to perform the quantitative analysis on DMC to gauge the extent of disproportionality statewide at the nine decision points outlined by OJJDP. ICJIA collected state and local data by race and/or ethnicity at each of these nine decision points in 41 of Illinois' 102 counties, accounting for 98 percent of all minority youth in Illinois. The DMC Assessment will be available summer 2013.

Redeploy evaluation

In 2012, an evaluation of the Juvenile Redeploy Illinois program was conducted by staff at Illinois State University. The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the impact of Redeploy Illinois in reducing recidivism and commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice from the four original pilot sites (Macon County, Peoria County, St. Clair County, and the Second Judicial Circuit) during state fiscal years 2006 through 2010. In addition, a cost-benefit analysis was conducted to illustrate overall savings for the state of Illinois. The full evaluation was available summer 2013.

Sex offender study

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission performed extensive scientific and legal research to understand the complex issues of the behavior, treatment, and rehabilitation of juvenile sex offenders and the extent to which current knowledge has resulted in practical applications throughout the state. The findings from this research shaped the Commission's recommendations, which aim to increase public safety, improve outcomes for young offenders, and allocate scarce public resources effectively. To do this, Illinois should implement evidence-informed policies for professionals who work with victims and youth offenders; provide individualized, community-based, family-focused treatments and services; and repeal counter-productive sex offender registration requirements and categorical restrictions for young people. The report is available here: <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/youthsexualoffenses>

Resources and guides

The following section describes resources and guides endorsed by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission.

Juvenile justice resources

[MEANWHILE: The Lasting Impact of Juvenile Records](#) – Public access to youth records information often severely impacts access to employment, housing, and education (for the young people that need access most). This 30 minute documentary was created to fill the gaps in public awareness about this critical issue.

[Youth Incarceration in the United States Infographic](#) – This publication provides current and historical data on youth incarcerated in the U.S. in a two page brochure format.

[Coalition for Juvenile Justice](#) – The Coalition for Juvenile Justice is a nationwide coalition of State Advisory Groups, including the Commission, and allies dedicated to preventing children and youth from becoming involved in the courts and upholding the highest standards of care when youth are charged with wrongdoing and enter the justice system.

[Reclaiming Futures](#) - Reclaiming Futures helps young people in trouble with drugs, alcohol, and crime. In 2001, with a \$21 million investment from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 10 founding communities located throughout the United States began reinventing the way police, courts, detention facilities, treatment providers, and the community work together to meet this urgent need.

[Blueprints for Violence Prevention](#) - The Blueprints for Violence Prevention mission is to identify truly outstanding violence and drug prevention programs that meet a high scientific standard of effectiveness. In doing so, Blueprints serves as a resource for governments, foundations, businesses, and other organizations trying to make informed judgments about their investments in violence and drug prevention programs.

[SAMHSA'S National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices](#) - The federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) is a searchable online registry of mental health and substance abuse interventions that have been reviewed and rated by independent reviewers. The purpose of this registry is to assist the public in identifying scientifically based approaches to preventing and treating mental and/or substance use disorders that can be readily disseminated to the field.

[National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges](#) - The NCJFCJ is one of the largest and oldest judicial membership organizations in the nation. Also known as the Council, they serve an estimated 30,000 professionals in the juvenile and family justice system including judges, referees, commissioners, court masters and administrators, social and mental health workers, police, and probation officers. For those involved with juvenile, family, and domestic violence

cases, the Council provides the resources, knowledge and training to improve the lives of families and children seeking justice.

Guides to the juvenile justice system

These guides can assist parents, youth and professionals in understanding and navigating the juvenile justice system.

Models for change

The Juvenile Justice System: A Guide for Families in Illinois – This guide explains the rights of youth and the options available in the juvenile justice system. This guide targets parents of youth in the juvenile justice system.

Your Guide to the Juvenile Justice System in Illinois (youth friendly) – This guide explains the rights of youth and options available in the juvenile justice system in an easy to read format geared directly towards youth.

Guidelines for Collecting and Recording the Race and Ethnicity of Youth in Illinois' Juvenile Justice System - This booklet provides instruction and guidance to juvenile justice practitioners, including members of state and local law enforcement, juvenile courts, probation departments, and correctional agencies, on accurate collection of race and ethnicity data for juveniles involved in Illinois' juvenile justice system.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System - This document provides a general overview of juvenile justice system processes across jurisdictions.

Chicago Youth Justice Data Project

Infographic: Youth in the Juvenile Justice System – A one page guide that provides a primer on how youth are handled in the Illinois juvenile justice system.

Western Illinois University

Juvenile Justice Information Guide - A Guide to Finding Government Information

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Model Programs Guide - The Model Programs Guide (MPG) is designed to assist practitioners and communities in implementing evidence-based prevention and intervention programs that can make a difference in the lives of children and communities. The MPG database of over 200 evidence-based programs covers the entire continuum of youth services from prevention through sanctions to reentry. The MPG can be used to assist juvenile justice practitioners, administrators, and researchers to enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism. The MPG is an easy-to-use tool that offers a database of scientifically-proven programs that address a range of issues, including substance abuse, mental health, and education programs.

Conclusion

This report compiles in one place all the readily available county and statewide juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois. It is hoped that this report will give juvenile justice professionals and policymakers a better understanding of the youth currently involved in the juvenile justice system and those at risk of becoming involved in the future.

Notable findings include:

Risk factor data

- The rate of youth living in poverty in 2012 was 2,224 per 100,000 youth, and about 200,000 families received Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits.
- In 2012, there were 106,236 cases of abuse and neglect to the Illinois Department of Family Services, a rate of 347 per 10,000 youth under 18. Of those, 28 percent were indicated.
- In 2012, there were 8,202 cases of child sex abuse reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family services, a rate of 27 per 10,000 youth under 18. Of those, 27 percent were indicated.
- During academic year 2012, 37 percent of 749,304 students were truant, and 9 percent were chronically truant.
- During academic year 2012, 10 percent of all students were suspended at least once. While Black youth accounted for 18 percent of student enrollment, they accounted for 43 percent of all youth suspended.
- During academic year 2012, 1,349 students expelled, 37 percent of whom were Black
- During academic year 2012, 15,397 youth dropped out of school, 35 percent of whom were Black.

Juvenile justice system data

- A 34 percent decrease in the *number* of juvenile arrests statewide between 2003 and 2012, from 44,860 to 29,443.
- A 31 percent decrease in the *rate* of juvenile arrests per 10,000 youth in Illinois between 2003 and 2012, from 348 to 239.
- A 4 percent increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency petitions filed between 2003 and 2012, from 163 to 171.
- A 14 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile court adjudications between 2003 and 2012, from 51 to 44. However, Cook County did not report juvenile court adjudications from 2006 through 2012.
- A 31 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile detention admissions between 2008 and 2012 (when Cook County data are included), from 11 per 10,000 youth age 10 to 16 to 8.
- A 24 percent decrease in the number of active juvenile probation cases open each year between 2003 and 2012, from 86 to 65.
- A 29 percent decrease in the rate of admissions to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) of juveniles ages 13 to 16, from 40 per 10,000 youth age 13 to 16 to 28, and a 47 percent decrease in the number of court commitments to IDJJ from FY03 to FY12, from 19 per 10,000 to 12.

- Data collection policy and practice for each decision point by race and/or ethnicity varies across the state. Therefore, it is difficult to measure the nature and extent of disproportionality in Illinois.
- Based on data collected at the county level, minorities are over-represented at the arrest, referral for prosecution, and admissions to IDJJ decision points and are under-represented at the diversion, petitions filed, adjudications, and to a lesser degree probation decision points. However, it is important to remember that adjudication data from Cook County was unavailable at the time of analysis. In addition, minorities were equally represented at the detention decision point.

Special issues

- Data collection policy and practice for each decision point by race and/or ethnicity varies across the state. Therefore, it is difficult to measure the nature and extent of disproportionality in Illinois.
- Based on data collected at the county level, minorities are over-represented at the arrest, referral for prosecution, and admissions to IDJJ decision points and are under-represented at the diversion, petitions filed, adjudications, and to a lesser degree probation decision points.
- The number of status offenders detained increased 61 percent from 2010 to 2012.
- In calendar year 2012, female youth accounted for 22 percent of all youth arrests and 17 percent of all youth detained. In fiscal year 2012, female youth accounted for 7 percent of all commitments of youth ages 13 to 16 years old to IDJJ.
- In January 2000, the Illinois Department of Human Services began the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative (MHJJI) which allows counties to refer mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services.
- According to the Department of Children and Family Services, 272 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on December 31, 2012.
- Specialized courts in Illinois include both juvenile drug courts and youth courts.
- In 2011, there were 33 juvenile justice councils in Illinois, and 4 judicial circuits with circuit-wide councils.
- The Illinois State Police tallies the number of expungements, but does not distinguish between adult and juvenile. Therefore, it is impossible to know the number of youth records expunged.
- There is no statewide system that collects data on the nature and extent of bullying in Illinois. National estimates indicate 19 percent of all students are victims of bullying.
- It is difficult to measure the prevalence of cyberbullying, cyberstalking, hacking, and sexting. No data exist to help explain this phenomenon.
- In 2010, the FBI identified 33,000 victims of sex trafficking worldwide. Researchers have estimated about 199,000 cases of juvenile sex trafficking in the U.S. each year.

Recommendations

Improve the quantity and quality of juvenile justice data

A significant need exists for more quantity and better quality data on youth in Illinois. Although available data can describe to state and county practitioners a great deal about the youth they serve, much more is unknown about youth in the juvenile justice system, and there are significant limitations to the data that are available. Additionally, the absence of reliable and consistent race and ethnicity data on youth at all stages of the juvenile justice system process are barriers to a full understanding of the problem of disproportionate minority contact.

AOIC is developing a new database system that will include race data on delinquency petitions and adjudications. More changes system-wide and statewide are needed to improve the quantity and quality of Illinois' juvenile justice data.

Steps that are needed to improve the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois include not only improving the quality of data currently being collected by various state and local agencies, but also identifying areas in which new or additional data is needed. For example, improvements to the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) should be considered. Although JMIS makes detention data more readily accessible, data entry errors lead many to question the quality of the data. Many of these errors have been eliminated through the new eJMIS system, to which detention centers enter data using a web-based form that notifies the user when an improper value has been entered. However, some counties do not have the technological capacity to submit data in this manner. Additionally, Cook County only began reporting to JMIS in 2007. It is not known how accurate the data are, which makes it difficult to have a complete understanding of the Illinois detention population. Eliminating errors in data entry and making eJMIS accessible to all counties would give juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers a more complete and accurate understanding of detention utilization.

In addition to improving the quality of existing data collection mechanisms, new data collection mechanisms are needed to capture data not being collected. For example, it is not possible to answer the simple question of how many youth by race and ethnicity are adjudicated delinquent in Illinois each year. These data would provide a better understanding of the issue of disproportionate minority contact in Illinois.

The absence of data on youth transfers to criminal court is another example of a gap in juvenile justice data in Illinois. The number of transfers to criminal court has not been reported to AOIC since 1999. Although JMIS monitors the number of transfers in the detention population, reporting transfers in this manner underreports the number of transfers in the state. Additionally, given that the state legislature has created a task force to monitor the use of transfers, these data would need to be collected in order to facilitate their work.

The amount of restitution collected and community service hours completed are no longer collected by AOIC. These data were one of the few ways to attempt to measure the use of restorative justice (RJ). Other measures of RJ in the juvenile justice system need to be

developed, including the number of RJ programs in Illinois. Finally, while ISP collects the numbers of expungements, adult and juvenile counts are combined, so the number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown. These are a few of many examples of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois that hampers the use of data to inform juvenile justice practice and policy.

Comprehensive juvenile arrest data, submitted by local police departments and available through computerized criminal history records, also have limitations. Trends in the youth arrest data derived from criminal history records mostly reflect mandated reporting and enhanced technology rather than actual arrest trends in Illinois. Furthermore, CHRI data will always be limited to arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CHRI system, continues to monitor CHRI data to improve accuracy.

Monitor juvenile justice data

The agencies collecting and reporting data should monitor it on a regular basis to ensure accuracy and timeliness. Making such data available to practitioners and policymakers would provide a basis for well-informed decisions, as well as responses to changes in system policies and practices. Significant changes to the juvenile justice system, such as legislation, occur often and should be documented with the goal of better understanding the impact of those changes. Regular monitoring of juvenile justice data also allows for the discovery of discrepancies in the data and leads to collaborative efforts that improve quality of the data. Annual monitoring allows the pertinent agencies to detect these problems early and address discrepancies.

Reduce disproportionate minority contact

It is evident that minorities are over-represented in the Illinois juvenile justice system. While data are not readily available to describe the magnitude of the problem at every juvenile justice system decision point, disproportionate minority contact should be studied, monitored, and addressed on a continual basis by all stakeholders in the juvenile justice system.

Race data are available at the arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment stages, and an analysis of these data illustrate the pervasiveness of the problem across Illinois. Concentrating on better understanding the impact that juvenile justice system practices and policies have on DMC, and changing the practices and policies that unfairly result in minority involvement with the juvenile justice system, are well placed to begin problem-solving efforts.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has funded efforts to implement the Burns Institute model for reducing minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system. The model brings together stakeholders in the juvenile justice system and leads them through a data-driven, consensus-based process that focuses specifically and intentionally on reducing disproportionate minority confinement. If an evaluation of the model shows that it is effective at reducing disproportionate minority contact in the pilot sites, the initiative should be expanded across the state. Weaknesses in the model should be addressed. Given the national achievements of the model, it is worth the effort to work toward its success in Illinois.

Support gender-specific programming

Female involvement with the juvenile justice system is on the rise. However, most juvenile justice systems in the U.S. are not designed to handle the specific needs of female delinquents. The importance of creating programs geared toward female offenders stems from research and theory on how genders develop identities and relationships differently, with unique pathways to crime and delinquency. Due to the inherent difference in female pathways to crime, including issues such as sexual abuse, pregnancy, and single parenthood, gender-specific programs are needed (Bloom & Covington, 1998). Developing, implementing, and monitoring gender-specific programming in Illinois will create an environment that realistically addresses the treatment needs of females in the juvenile justice system.

Further recommendations

The recommendations described above focus on improving the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois and briefly touch on two significant issues currently facing Illinois' juvenile justice system: disproportionate minority contact and gender-specific programming. These are not, however, the only issues facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. Other recommendations include:

The recommendations described above focus on improving the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois and briefly touch on two significant issues currently facing Illinois' juvenile justice system: disproportionate minority contact and gender-specific programming. These are not, however, the only issues facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. Other recommendations include:

- Address the disproportionate amount of Black youth receiving disciplinary action in the Illinois school system.
- Study the prevalence of youth with mental health issues in the juvenile justice system, examining how they are identified and treated.
- Gauge the impact of increases in methamphetamine use and abuse.
- Monitor prevalence of gang-involved youth in Illinois juvenile justice system.
- Research the use and outcomes of evidence-based practices.
- Seek explanations for jurisdictions' reductions in juvenile crime compared to others, for possible replication in other jurisdictions.
- Measure and evaluate the use of restorative justice-based practices.
- Support juvenile re-entry programs and services.

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Appendix A: Glossary

Term	Definition
Abused child	Any child whose parent, family member, or any person responsible for the child's welfare inflicts or creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury; or commits or allows to be committed any sex offense or torture against such child; or inflicts excessive corporal punishment.
Academic year	The period of time in which the school is in session. Usually late August/September to late May/June.
Active probation caseload	The total workload of open juvenile cases in a court services' department at a given point in time. The active caseload includes probation cases, supervision cases, cases continued under supervision, and informal supervision cases.
Adjudicated delinquent	Anyone prior to their 17 th birthday that has been found by the Juvenile court to have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or county or municipal ordinance.
Adjudicatory hearing (Trial)	A court-based hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition are supported. In the case of abused, neglected, or dependent minors, addicted minors, and minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI), a preponderance of the evidence is the standard applied. In the case of delinquency, the allegations of a petition that a minor is delinquent (has committed a delinquent offense) must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. An adjudication is a finding of guilt filed with the court. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "trial" replaced "adjudicatory hearing" in delinquency proceedings.
Admission	The entry of a juvenile offender into the temporary care of a secure custody facility. The minor is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and requires secure custody for the minor's own protection (or the community's protection) in a facility designed to physically restrict the minor's movements pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment.
Adult jails	Youth 12 years or older may be held up to 40 hours in an adult county jail, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court designated holidays, and must be kept separate from confined adults, and may not at any time be kept in the same cell, room or yard with confined adults. To accept or hold youth, county jails must comply with all monitoring standards for juvenile detention homes promulgated by the Department of Corrections and training approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Prior to the Juvenile Court Act change on January 1, 1999, minors could only be kept up to 36 hours in jail. In addition, youth who are held in detention and turn 17 while in detention may be released to and held in a jail facility regardless of these standards. A youth can only be held in an adult jail during their adjudicatory hearing.
Arrest	The taking of a youth into custody by a law enforcement officer (1) who has probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent; or (2) that the minor is a ward of the court who has escaped from a court-ordered commitment; or (3) whom the officer reasonably believes has violated the conditions of probation or supervision ordered by the court.

Automatic transfer (Excluded Jurisdiction)	The criminal court is established as the original court of jurisdiction if the youth is over 15 years old and accused of committing an offense listed below: first degree murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery with a firearm, armed robbery with a firearm, or aggravated vehicular hijacking with a firearm. Also establishes the criminal court as the original court of jurisdiction for offenses that occurred in connection with the aforementioned offenses.
Average daily population	The number of detention beds that are needed on a daily basis for a given period of time (e.g. monthly or annually). For example, when computing the average daily population for a one-year period, this figure is determined by dividing the total number of days detention is used by the number of calendar days (365).
Average length of stay	The average number of days spent in detention per detention admission. This figure is determined by dividing the total number of detention days by the total number of admissions.
Balanced and restorative justice (BARJ)	A justice philosophy that an offender be held accountable for his or her actions to victims and the community, that increases offender competencies, and that protects the public through processes in which victims, the community, and offenders are all active participants. BARJ principles were included in the Juvenile Court Act effective January 1, 1999.
Calendar year	The time period from January 1 to December 31 in a single year.
Case management/Coordination	Services designed to augment clinical services for an admitted treatment patient.
Child abuse and neglect reports	The notification of suspected child maltreatment to the Department of Children and Family Services that either initiates an investigation or becomes part of an ongoing investigation by the child protective services agency. A family report can contain multiple alleged child victims and for statistical purposes all alleged victims are counted. The number of children reported will be lower than the number of child reports, since a child may be reported as a victim of abuse more than once during a given year.
Chronic (habitual) truant	A minor subject to compulsory school attendance who is absent without valid cause from such attendance for 10 percent or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days (more than 18 unexcused absences).
Clear and convincing evidence	The degree of proof which, considering all evidence in the case, produces the firm belief that it is highly probable that the facts sought to be proved are true.
Collar counties	The five counties that surround Cook County: DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County.
Community service	Uncompensated labor as a court requirement for alleged or adjudicated offenders for a non-profit organization or public body, which agrees to accept public or community service from offenders and to report on the progress of the offenders and community service to the court.
Continuance under court supervision	When the court enters an order (1) upon an admission or stipulation by the appropriate respondent or minor respondent of the facts supporting the petition and before proceeding to adjudication, or after hearing the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing, and (2) in the absence of objection made in open court by the minor, his or her guardian, defense attorney, or state's attorney. During the continuance period, not to exceed 24 months, the court requires the minor to follow specific conditions (found at 705 ILCS 405/5-615(5)) ordered by the court and the minor is supervised by court services. If the alleged offender successfully completes the conditions imposed by the court, the petition is dismissed. A court can enter a continuance under supervision for any offense other than first degree murder, a Class X felony or a forcible felony.

Court commitment	A sentence to IDOC after adjudication of delinquency by the courts or for a court evaluation.
Court evaluation	A short-term, court-ordered, 30, 60, or 90-day commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division to assess the needs of a delinquent youth through a comprehensive diagnosis and assessment for the purpose of identifying needs providing the court with information to make placement decisions.
Court evaluation return	A return of a youth to serve an indeterminate term in IDOC decided by a juvenile court judge based on the court evaluation.
Court services (or probation departments)	Provided by probation services in each county. The chief judge of each circuit makes provision for probation services through the appointment of officers to a probation or court services department. The Probation and Probation Officers Act governs the administration of these departments.
Delinquency commitments	A delinquent age 13 or over may be committed to the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections when the court finds that (1) the minor's guardian is unfit or unable, other than for financial reasons, to care for, protect, and discipline the minor, or is unwilling to do so, and that the best interests of the public would not be served by another form of placement, or (2) it is necessary to ensure the protection of the public from the consequences of criminal activity of the delinquent. Offenders transferred to the adult courts and committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections are the responsibility of the Juvenile Division at least until age 17, but never beyond age 21.
Delinquency petitions	Documents filed in delinquency cases with the juvenile court through the state's attorney alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent. The petition sets forth the supporting facts regarding the alleged offense, information about the minor, and, if the minor is detained, the start date of the detention. The petition requests that the minor be adjudged a ward of the court and asks for relief under the Juvenile Court Act. Supplemental petitions may be filed alleging new offenses or alleging new violations of orders entered by the court in the delinquency proceeding.
Delinquent	Minors who, prior to their 17 th birthday, have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or municipal ordinance. Violation of a county ordinance was added on January 1, 1999.
Detention	The temporary care of a minor alleged or adjudicated as delinquent who requires secure custody for his or her own or the community's protection in a facility designed to physically restrict his or her movements, pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment. According to the Juvenile Court Act, minors are placed in detention if there is a matter of immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor or the community, there is concern the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, or that the minor was taken into custody under a warrant.
Detention hearing	Hearing to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a minor age 10 or older is delinquent and whether there is immediate need for the minor to be detained until trial. The hearing must be held within 40 hours of taking the minor into custody, exclusive of weekends and holidays, or the minor must be released.
Detention screening instrument	An objective, scorable instrument administered by a detention screener to determine if the youth's current offense and prior history are severe enough to warrant detaining the youth until his or her detention hearing.
Determinate sentence	A sentence in which the length of time of a sentence to a correctional facility is statutorily defined [730 ILCS 5/5-8-1]. Illinois adopted a determinate sentencing model on February 1, 1978.

Detoxification	The process of withdrawing a person from a specific psychoactive substance in a safe and effective manner.
Discretionary transfer	A transfer of a minor 13 years of age or older to adult court for criminal prosecution when a motion has been filed by the state's attorney and the judge finds that there is probable cause to believe the allegations in the motion to be true and it is not in the best interest of the public to proceed under the Juvenile Court Act.
Dispositional hearing (disposition)	Hearing to determine whether a minor should be adjudged to be a ward of the court and to determine what order of disposition should be made. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "sentencing hearing" replaced "dispositional hearing" in delinquency cases.
Disproportionate minority confinement	The over-representation of minority youth in secure juvenile facilities compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)	The over-representation of minority youth involved in the juvenile justice system at any given stage of the process compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate Representation index (DRI)	Compares the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile justice process to that minority group's representation at the previous stage.
Dropouts	The number of students, grades 9-12, who were removed from the school district roster during the school year for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation, transfer to another school, or expulsion.
Drug offenses	Violations of the following public acts regarding illegal drugs and liquor violations by minors: Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug Paraphernalia Act, and Liquor Control Act.
Excluded jurisdiction	Exclusion from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court by age or crime committed.
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution	A juvenile prosecution where a juvenile, if found delinquent, receives a juvenile and an adult sentence with the adult sentence stayed pending satisfactory completion of the juvenile sentence. Should the juvenile not satisfactorily complete the juvenile sentence, the adult sentence will be imposed. See 705 ILCS 405/5-810(4).
Family group conferencing	Also called community, accountability, and restorative group conferences. Guided by a trained facilitator, the offender and victim along with members of their support systems, typically family members, share their feelings about the conflict or harm. An agreement is developed that describes what the offender must do to repair the harm.
Forcible felony	Violations of criminal law that include: treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm, or other felony which involved the use or threat of physical force or violence. See 720 ILCS 5/2-8.
Formal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of delinquent youth, after a court sentence. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first.
Foster home	A form of non-secure custody, where youth are placed with licensed, private caregivers on a temporary basis.

Group home	24-hour supervision by professionally trained staff for as many as 12 youth. Youth may attend community schools, but usually education is provided on the premises due to security risks. Professional parenting group homes provide a highly structured home environment. Youth served are individuals who are waiting for further action by the court and who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention setting as a result of having no other option available. Professional parents serve no more than four youth at a time.
Home detention	An alternative to the intensity and expense of secure detention, in which a minor is ordered to remain home, with possible exceptions for school attendance or similar necessary exceptions, and a probation officer monitors the youth's confinement to home. Home detention may be pre- or post-dispositional and may include electronic monitoring. Intensive supervision detention is a higher level of intervention than home detention. Greater restrictiveness is provided by more frequent supervision, visits, or contacts.
Home recovery	Alcohol and drug-free housing components whose goal is to provide an environment for maintenance of sobriety for persons in early recovery from substance abuse, who recently have completed substance abuse treatment, or who may be receiving such treatment at another licensed facility.
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program	Local law enforcement agencies are mandated by 20 ILCS 2630/8 to report crime index offenses, crime index arrests, and drug arrest. The Illinois State Police publishes an annual uniform crime report, which is available on their Web site at http://www.isp.state.il.us .
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program	In April 1996, the Illinois State Police began collecting additional crime information. This data includes statistics pertaining to offenses mandated by state statutes including domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes data.
Indeterminate sentence	A sentence in which the length of time of a sentence to a correctional facility is given in a minimum and maximum time period. The release of the individual on parole is discretionarily determined by a correctional authority, typically a Parole Review Board or a Prisoner Review Board. In Illinois, only juveniles receive indeterminate sentences.
Index offense	A crime-reporting category established by the Illinois' Uniform Crime Reports. Index crime refers to more serious crimes, including violent crimes against persons and serious property crime.
Indicated case of child abuse and neglect or child sex abuse	Any report of child abuse or neglect made to the Department of Children and Family Services for which it is confirmed after an investigation that credible evidence of the alleged abuse or neglect exists.
Informal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of non-delinquent youth prior to a court referral. Informal probation provides short-term care and functions as a diversion option from the formal court process.
Intake screening of delinquency	Used when a juvenile is referred to the court, or to the place designated by the court. At an intake screening, a probation officer or another officer designated by the court investigates the circumstances of the minor and the facts surrounding his or her being taken into custody for the purpose of determining whether a delinquency petition should be filed.
Intensive outpatient services	Face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting. Intensive outpatient services are regularly scheduled sessions for a minimum of nine hours per week.
Intensive probation	A more intrusive form of probation, including increased daily contact with youth, usually at least 2-3 daily contacts. Specially trained probation officers know each youth's schedule of activities and whereabouts at all times. Youth are required to "check in" personally or by phone and to review their schedule of the day's activities. Intensive probation officers often work directly with the families.

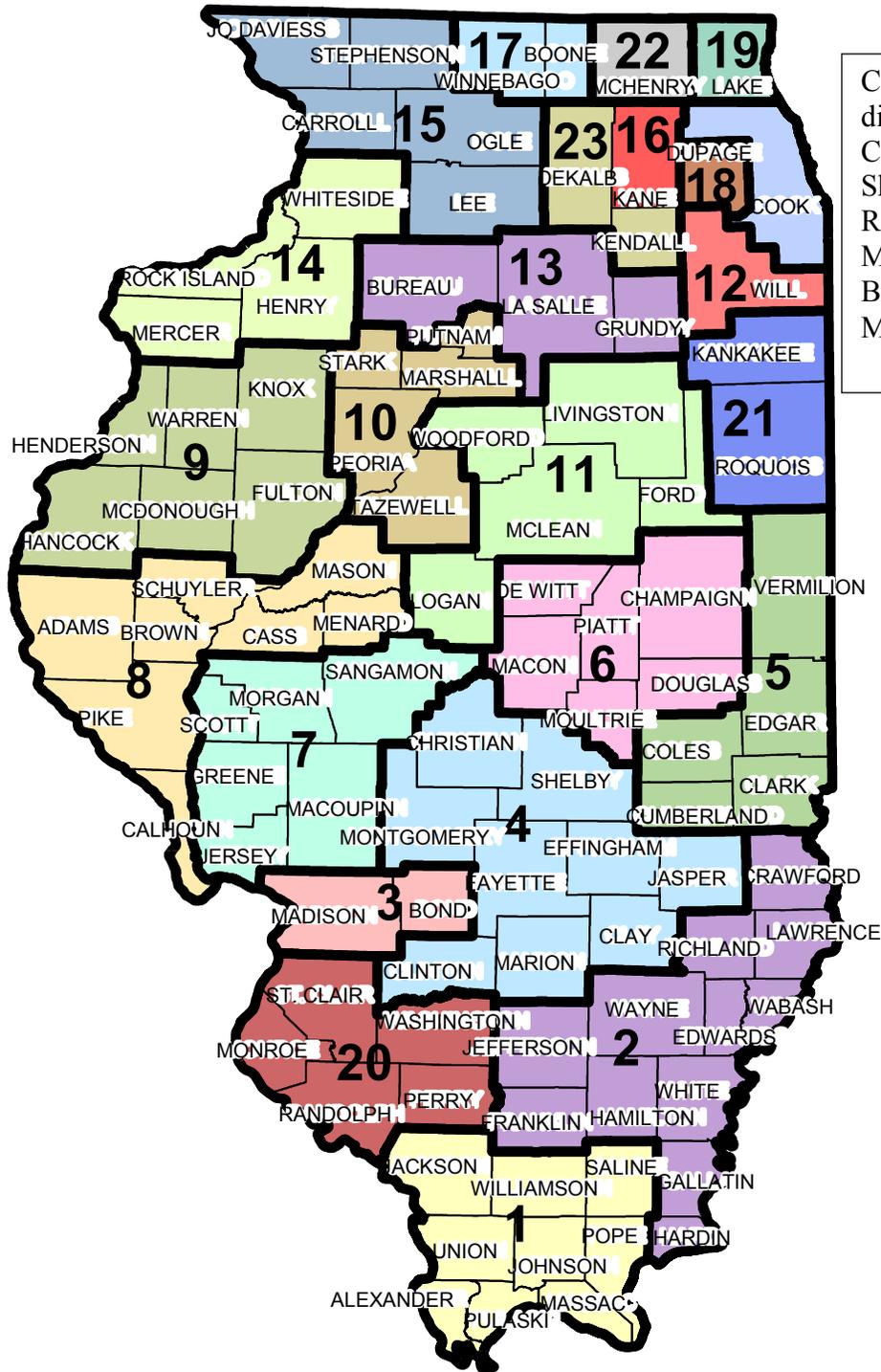
Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)	Operated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. JTPA provides work experience and other employment training services, as well as some remedial education activities to youth. In 2000, the name was changed to the Work Force Investment Act.
Judicial circuit	Illinois is divided into 23 judicial circuits, Cook County being designated as one circuit, and the remaining circuits designated by number. Most judicial circuits consist of several counties with one shared circuit court. Court services may be provided for an entire judicial circuit, and not for each individual county in the circuit.
Juvenile drug courts	An immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment of eligible minors that brings together substance abuse professionals, local social programs, and intensive judicial monitoring.
Juvenile	Youth in juvenile justice system are under the age of 17 in Illinois. However, in general the term refers to individuals under age 18, which is a reporting category for youth defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Demographic data from federal sources typically categorize juveniles as under age 18. See "delinquent minor" and "minor."
Juvenile investigation report	A court-ordered investigation completed by probation departments to highlight a youth's background and prior delinquent history in order to determine if filing a case against the youth is appropriate. See 705 ILCS 405/5-701.
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)	The federal JJDP Act of 1974 established a block grant program to the States by formula based upon juvenile population. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission oversees the program. In order to be eligible to receive grant funds, states must be committed to achieving and maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements are: (1) remove non-offending youth and status offenders from locked facilities (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, or DSO); (2) ensure complete separation of youth from adult offenders in county jails and municipal lockups (jail separation); (3) eliminate confinement of juveniles in county jails and municipal lockups (jail removal); and (4) assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where disparity exists, develop strategies to address the disparity-disproportionate minority confinement.
Juvenile justice councils	Local collaborations that develop a plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and make recommendations for effectively utilizing resources in dealing with juveniles who are involved in crime, are truant, are suspended, or are expelled from school. May be set up by a county, or group of counties. The enabling statute, effective January 1, 1999, designates who must serve on the council and suggests specific duties and responsibilities of the council.
Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)	A juvenile detention data collection program that compiles information regarding youth in detention. It is funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and is overseen by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana. In 2005, e-JMIS was instituted to provide web access for detention centers to input data and pull reports.
Juvenile police officer	A sworn police officer who has completed a Basic Recruit Training Course, has been assigned to the position of juvenile police officer by his or her chief law enforcement officer, and has completed training provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, or in the case of a state police officer, juvenile officer training approved by the director of state police.
Mandatory supervised release (MSR)	Once the sentence of incarceration has been completed, inmates are statutorily mandated to be released under the supervision of the correctional authority for a period of time that is statutorily defined [730 ILCS 5/3-3-7]. On February 1, 1978, Illinois adopted a determinate sentencing model, which statutorily defines prison sentences and time spent under supervision of a parole agent.

Mandatory transfer	A motion filed by the State's Attorney to allow the prosecution of a youth 15 years of age or older for a forcible felony if the youth has previously been adjudicated delinquent for an offense that was committed in furtherance of criminal activity of a gang, and the juvenile judge determines there is probable cause that the allegations are true.
Minor	A person under the age of 21 years old.
Minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI)	A subcategory of "offense" status that refers to minors less than 18 years who are absent from home without consent of a guardian, or are beyond control of a guardian in circumstances which constitute a substantial or immediate danger to the minor's physical safety. Additionally, the minor has to have been in limited custody for a statutory period of time. See 705 ILCS 405/3-3.
Neglected child	Any child who is not receiving the care, support, or education required by law.
Non-secure custody or non-secure detention	For a minor that requires care away from his or her home but does not require physical restriction. Temporary custody shall be given to a foster family, or shelter facility designated by the court.
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	A component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice , accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles.
Outpatient	Services that consist of face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting with regularly scheduled sessions that typically average less than nine hours per week.
Parole	Discretionary early release of an inmate sentenced to a correctional facility with an indeterminate sentence before serving the maximum time of their sentence under the supervision of a parole officer. Early release is at the discretion of parole authorities, most commonly a Parole Review Board or a Prisoner Review Board. Both mandatory supervised release (MSR) and parole are commonly referred to as parole.
Peacemaking circle processes	Circles provide an informal opportunity to bring parties in conflict together to resolve an issue. A trained facilitator, often called the circle keeper, allows all interested parties to share any feelings and information related to the conflict or offense. The facilitator may use a talking piece, an object that is passed from person to person indicating that it is that person's turn to speak.
Placement	Court-ordered commitments or assignments to non-secure settings such as placements with relatives, foster homes, group homes, or residential treatment.
Post-trial detention	The detainment of youth adjudicated delinquent following their trial.
Presumptive transfer	A transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution if there is probable cause that a juvenile has committed a Class X felony or certain other offenses, and the juvenile court judge is unable to make a finding based on clear and convincing evidence that the juvenile is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court.
Pre-trial detention	The detainment of youth accused of delinquent acts but who have not yet had a trial.
Probable cause	A reasonable belief that a fact is more probably true than not.
Probation	The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged or adjudicated delinquent offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions. The period of probation may not exceed five years or extend beyond the offender's 21 st birthday, whichever is less. A probation violation occurs when one or more of the conditions of probation are not followed and may result in a commitment to the Department of Corrections. The age limit for probation was changed to 21 years old on January 1, 1999 with the Juvenile Court Act change.

Property crime index	A subcategory of non-violent index crime referring to serious crimes against property, including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
Relative rate index (RRI)	A measure of disproportionate minority contact. Compares the rate at which one racial or ethnic group is represented at a particular juvenile justice decision point to the rate a different racial or ethnic group is represented at the same decision point.
Representation index (RI)	Compares the percentage of all youth of a particular minority group at a certain juvenile justice decision point to that minority group's representation in the general juvenile population.
Return additional mittimus	An offender, upon completing a sentence, is ordered to serve time on a prior offense sentence.
Residential treatment	Substance abuse treatment that consists of clinical services for adolescents. A planned regimen of clinical services for a minimum of 25 hours per week must be included and requires staff on duty 24 hours per day, seven days per week. These treatment programs may address special juvenile offender populations such as sex offenders, teen prostitutes, and substance abusers.
Restitution	A court requirement that an alleged or adjudicated offender pays money or provides services to the victim of the crime or provides services to the community.
Revocation of probation or parole	A legal process in which the probation or parole order of an individual is revoked and that individual must either return to court or return to a correctional facility to serve the remainder of their parole period [730 ILCS 5/3-3-9].
Secure detention	Confinement where the minor is physically restricted by being placed in a locked cell, room or facility, or by other means, such as being handcuffed to a stationary object, or by other means.
Sentencing hearing	See dispositional hearing.
State fiscal year	In Illinois, runs from July 1 through June 30.
Station adjustment	The informal or formal handling of a minor by a juvenile police officer as a diversionary intervention procedure as defined by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-301).
Status offender	Any offense committed by a juvenile that would not be a crime if committed by an adult; an offense specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age (e.g. non-criminal behavior such as curfew violations, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcohol, etc.).
Supervision (or supervised probation)	The guidance, treatment, or regulation of a youth by a probation agent on behalf of the court. Supervision may be imposed upon a youth adjudicated delinquent or upon certain non-delinquent youths such as Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI).
Supervision violation	The failure to abide by the terms of the juvenile's supervision agreement. A supervision agreement may be violated in two ways. (1) The agreement is violated if the juvenile commits a new offense. (2) Violating a specific term of the agreement is a technical supervision violation.
Technical violation (of probation)	A violation of a specific condition or term of a youth's probation. May result in a revocation of probation and a sentence to secure custody.
Technical violation (of parole or mandatory supervised release)	A violation of a specific condition or term of an individual's parole or mandatory supervised release. May result in a revocation of parole or mandatory supervised release and a return to a correctional facility [730 ILCS 5/3-3-9(a)].
Total detention days	Represents, for a given period in time, the total number of days all juveniles were held in secure detention for a particular jurisdiction.

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)	A private non-profit agency that provides substance abuse assessment and case management services to the courts.
Trial	See adjudicatory hearing.
Truancy programs	Include non-residential services provided to youth who have violated the compulsory school attendance law. These programs have many forms, but most include elements of mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling.
Truant	A minor who is subject to compulsory school attendance from age 7-17 and is absent without valid cause.
Truant minor in need of supervision (TMINS)	A minor who is reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants, by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication, as a chronic truant shall be adjudged a truant minor in need of supervision. [705 ILCS 405/3-33(a)]. It should be noted that this statute was repealed on July 7, 2006. The definition of TMINS is now found at 705 ILCS 405/3-33.5(a).
Unified delinquency intervention services program (UDIS)	Funded by the Department of Human Services, the program seeks to be a community alternative to a commitment to the Illinois Department of Corrections by providing intensive rehabilitative care. Services include advocacy, group work, and assisting youth in developing alternative behaviors. Performance goals include returning to school or acquiring gainful employment. The program was transferred from the Department of Children and Family Services on July 1, 1997.
Victim offender conferencing	Victim offender conferencing programs are facilitated by a trained mediator and bring together the offender and victim. A discussion takes place and an agreement for the offender to follow is developed. These programs are also referred to as victim offender mediations, victim offender reconciliation programs, or community mediations.
Violent crime index	A subcategory of index crime referring to serious crimes against persons, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery.
Violent or person offenses	Crimes of physical violence, including homicide, criminal sexual assault, armed robbery, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, as well as simple battery and simple assault.
Warrant for arrest	A document issued by a judicial officer that directs law enforcement officers to arrest a person who has been accused of a specific offense. In juvenile cases, warrants may be issued for delinquent youth, MR AI, TINS, and dependent children.

Appendix B: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois

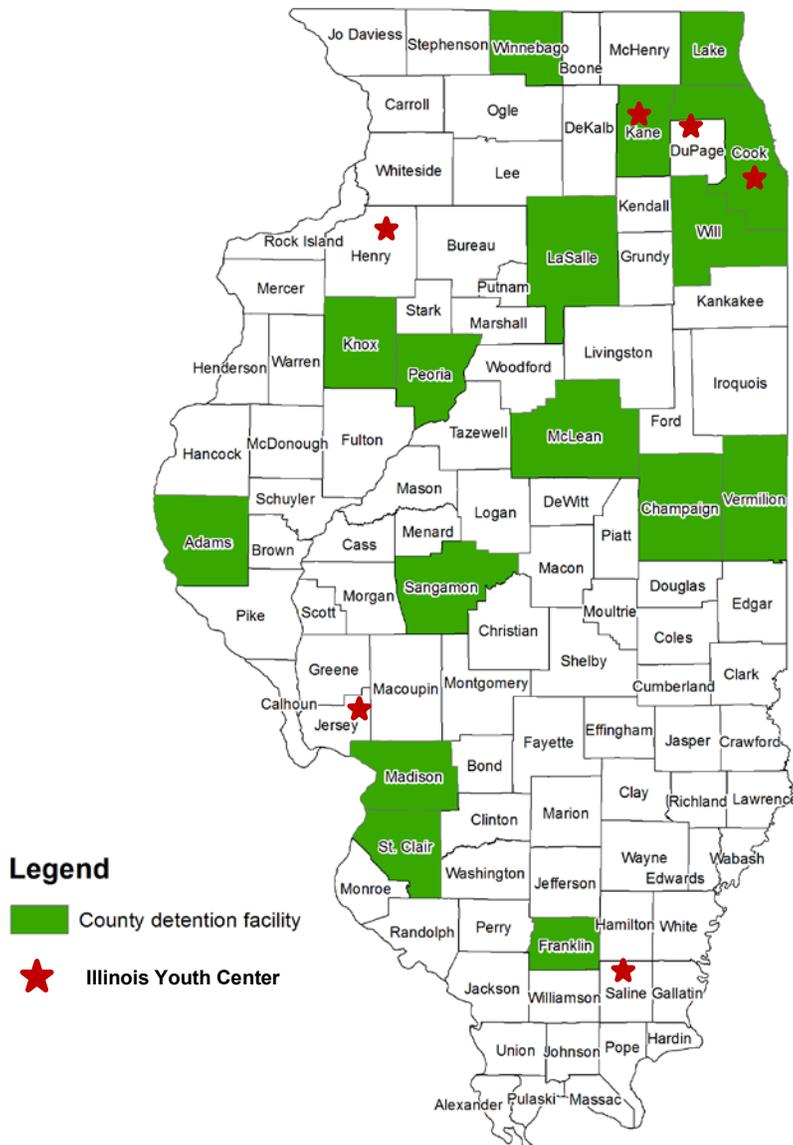


Cook has 6 municipal districts
 Chicago (1st)
 Skokie (2nd)
 Rolling Meadows (3rd)
 Maywood (4th)
 Bridgeview (5th)
 Markham (6th)

Appendix C: Regional classifications of counties

Northern	Central		Southern
Boone	Adams	Putnam	Alexander
Carroll	Brown	Rock Island	Bond
DeKalb	Bureau	Sangamon	Calhoun
DuPage	Cass	Schuyler	Clark
Grundy	Champaign	Scott	Clay
JoDaviess	Christian	Shelby	Clinton
Kane	Coles	Stark	Crawford
Kendall	DeWitt	Tazewell	Cumberland
Lake	Douglas	Vermilion	Edwards
LaSalle	Edgar	Warren	Effingham
Lee	Ford	Woodford	Fayette
McHenry	Fulton		Franklin
Ogle	Green		Gallatin
Stephenson	Hancock		Hamilton
Whiteside	Henderson		Hardin
Will	Henry		Jackson
Winnebago	Iroquois		Jasper
	Kankakee		Jefferson
	Knox		Jersey
	Livingston		Johnson
Cook	Logan		Lawrence
	McDonough		Madison
	McLean		Marion
	Macon		Massac
	Macoupin		Monroe
	Marshall		Perry
	Mason		Pope
	Menard		Pulaski
	Mercer		Randolph
	Montgomery		Richland
	Morgan		St. Clair
	Moultrie		Saline
	Peoria		Union
	Piatt		Wabash
	Pike		Washington
		Wayne	
		White	
		Williamson	

Appendix D: Map of Illinois youth centers and youth detention centers



Note: Since 2009, two IYC facilities have closed (Murpheysboro and Joliet) and one detention center has closed (DuPage County)

Appendix E: Detention screening instrument

Minor: _____
 Screener: _____

Date: ____/____/____

REFER TO POINT VALUES PAGE	(SCORE EACH ITEM)	SCORE
A. Most Serious Alleged Current Offense.....0 – 12 (Choose only one item indicating the most serious charge) Charge: _____		_____
B. Additional Current Offenses		
Two or more additional current felonies.....3		
One additional felony.....2		
One or more additional misdemeanors.....1		
None.....0		_____
C. Prior Arrests		
Two or more prior major offenses (those with 10 or 12 points).....5		
One prior major felony; two or more other felonies.....3		
One other felony.....2		
Two or more prior misdemeanors; one prior misdemeanor weapons offense.....1		
None.....0		_____
D. SUBTOTAL I (Sum of A, B, and C)		_____
E. Risk of Failure to Appear		
Active delinquent warrant/request for apprehension/delinquent offense while on court-ordered home detention.....12		
Absconded from court-ordered residential placement or violated home detention.....8		
Habitual absconder or history of absconding to avoid court appearances.....6		
Prior delinquent warrant issued.....3		
None of the above.....0		_____
F. SUBTOTAL II (Enter the larger of D or E)		_____
G. Legal Status		
On probation, parole, or supervision.....2		
Pending court; pending prior referrals to S.A. for petition requests.....1		
None of the above.....0		_____
H. Circumstances of Minor/Aggravating Factors (Increase by 0 to 3 points)		
Strong gang affiliation; serious injury to victim; senior, very young or disabled victim, specific threats to witness/victim, victim resides in household.....0 – 3		
Factor(s): _____		_____
I. SUBTOTAL III (Sum of F, G, and H)		_____
J. Circumstances of Minor/Mitigating Factors (Decrease by 0 to 2 points)		
No significant offense history; parents or guardian have a supervision plan.....0 – 2		
Factor(s): _____		_____
K. TOTAL SCORE (difference of I – J)		_____

AUTO HOLD – ALL CHARGES IN THE 12 CATEGORY, WARRANT, OR REQUEST FOR APPREHENSION REGARDLESS OF MITIGATING FACTORS

SCORING:

- 12 and up..... Detain
- 7 to 11Release (non-secure options can be utilized, if feasible and appropriate).
- 0 to 6.....Release to parent or guardian or to a responsible adult relative.

Screener: If you are uneasy about the action prescribed by this instrument regarding this particular case, or if you are being subjected to pressure in the process of screening this referral, contact your supervisor for consultation prior to taking action.

FINAL DECISION: () DETAIN () RELEASE W/ CONDITIONS () RELEASE

- 12 - Homicide, Aggravated Kidnapping, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Assault, Armed Robbery, Drug Manufacturing or Delivery on Public Housing or School Property, Excluded Jurisdiction Offenses, Aggravated Assault with Firearm Discharged, Armed Violence, Home Invasion, Other Class X Felonies, Domestic Battery w/ Bodily Harm, Any offense where the juvenile is in possession of a loaded firearm
- 10 - Arson, Kidnapping, Criminal Sexual Assault, Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse, Felony Unlawful Use of Weapons
- 8 - Aggravated Battery, Compelling Gang Membership, Felony Drug Offenses, Residential Burglary
- 6 - Aggravated Assault, Robbery
- 5 - Burglary, Offenses Related to Motor Vehicle (Felony), Theft/Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle, Felony Mob Action
- 4 - Theft Over \$300, False Fire Alarm/Bomb Threat (Felony Disorderly Conduct), Criminal Damage to Property Over \$300, Misdemeanor Criminal Sexual Abuse, Misdemeanor Domestic Battery, Misdemeanor Battery
- 3 - Forgery, Unlawful Use of Credit Cards, Resisting Arrest, Obstructing Justice
- 2 - Misdemeanor Offenses (i.e. Assault, Resisting a Peace Officer, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Damage to Property, Criminal Trespass to Vehicle)
- 0 - Status Offense

Appendix F: Offense categories for detention data

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
Aggravated arson/arson	property	Mob action	other
Aiding escape/fugitive/escape	other	Motor vehicle theft	property
Aggravated (heinous) assault/battery	person	Murder – first degree/second degree	person
Agg. bat. of a child/senior citizen/unborn child	person	No driver's license	other
Aggravated criminal sexual abuse/assault	sex	Neglect victim	other
Aggravated kidnapping/kidnapping/child abduction	person	No registration	other
Aggravated robbery	person	Obscenity/obscene phone call	sex
All other criminal offenses	other	Obstructing justice	other
All other sex offenses	sex	Operate uninsured vehicle	other
Armed robbery/violence	person	Perjury	other
Assault/battery	person	Possession explosives incendiary device	other
Beyond control of parent	status	Possession of burglary tools	other
Burglary/home invasion	property	Possession of hypodermic needles	drug
Bringing contraband into a penal institution	other	Possession of cannabis 30 GM (over and under)	drug
Burglary from motor vehicle/parts and accessories	property	Possession of controlled substance	drug
Casual delivery/drug conspiracy	drug	Possession of drug equipment	drug
Child abuse	person	Probation violation	violations
Child pornography	sex	Production of cannabis plant	drug
Compelling organization membership	other	Prostitution	sex
Concealing homicidal death	person	Public indecency	sex
Contempt of court – abuse/neglect dependant	contempt	Purse snatching	person
Contempt of court – delinquent/MRAI/TINS	contempt	Reckless conduct/driving	other
Contempt of court – other	contempt	Reckless homicide – vehicle	person
Credit card fraud/computer fraud	other	Reckless discharge of firearm	weapon
Criminal damage/defacement to land/property	property	Refusing to aid an officer	other
Criminal sexual abuse/assault	sex	Residential burglary – forcible entry	property
Criminal trespass to residence/property/vehicle	property	Resist, obstruct, or disarm a peace officer	other
Curfew	status	Retail theft	property
Deceptive practices/forgery	other	Robbery	person
Defacing identification mark of firearm	weapon	Runaway – out of state/in state	status
Delivery of cannabis 30 GM (over and under)	drug	Soliciting a prostitute	sex
Delivery or possession w/ intent to deliver	drug	Sale/delivery of drug paraphernalia	drug
Del. or poss. w/ intent to del. (school, public housing)	drug	Stalking	person
Disorderly conduct	other	Statutory rape	sex

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
Domestic battery	person	Stolen property: receiving possession	property
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	other	Suspended, revoked/unlawful use of driver's license	other
Educational intimidation/intimidation	person	Telephone threat/bomb threat	other
Endangering the life or health of a child	person	Theft from coin operated machine or device	property
Exploitation of a child/children	person	Theft from motor vehicle (parts and accessories)	property
False fire alarm/police report	other	Theft of labor, services, use of property/lost property	property
Fell or attempt to elude police officer	other	Traffic Illinois vehicle code	other
Forcible sodomy	sex	Truancy	status
Hate crime	person	Unlawful sale/discharge of metal piercing bullets	weapon
Illegal possession/consumption by minor	status	Unlawful possession of a firearm at school	weapon
Illegal transportation of alcoholic liquor	other	Unlawful possession of a weapon/air rifle	weapon
Improper use of registration	other	Unlawful restraint (includes aggravated)	person
Interference w/ judicial procedure	other	Unlawful sale/storage/use of a weapon	weapon
Intoxicating compounds/harmful materials	drug	Vehicular (aggravated) hijacking/invasion	person
Institutional vandalism	property	Violation of order of protection	violation
Involuntary manslaughter of unborn child	person	Violation of HDET/probation/parole	violation
Involuntary manslaughter – non vehicle	person	Warrant – abused/neglected dependent	warrant
Justifiable homicide	person	Warrant – delinquent/DOC/MRAI/TMINS	warrant
Man/del of controlled substance/look-a-like	drug	Warrant – other/out of state	warrant

Appendix G: Other resources

The inclusion of resources in this appendix does not indicate an endorsement of any agency, program, service, or individual. This appendix is not exhaustive and is intended only to provide a broad range of resources that may be able to provide further information on the juvenile justice system and risk factors in Illinois.

State resources

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Probation Division
3101 Old Jacksonville Road
Springfield, IL 62704
Phone: (217) 558-4490
<http://www.state.il.us/court/default.asp>

Chicago Area Project

55 East Jackson Street
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: (312) 663-3574
<http://www.chicagoareaproject.org>

Illinois Department of Child and Family Services

406 East Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1498
Phone: (217) 785-2509
TTD (217) 785-6605
<http://www.state.il.us/dcf/index.shtml>

Illinois Department of Human Services

100 South Grand Avenue East
Springfield, IL 62762
Phone: (217) 557-1601
TTY: (217) 557-2134
<http://www.dhs.state.il.us>

Illinois Department of Public Health

535 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62761
Phone: (217) 782-4977
<http://www.idph.state.il.us>

Illinois Department of Corrections

1301 Concordia Court
P.O. Box 19277
Springfield, IL 62794-9277
Phone: (217) 558-2200
<http://www.idoc.state.il.us>

Illinois State Board of Education

100 North 1st Street
Springfield, IL 62777
Phone: (866) 262-6663
<http://www.isbe.state.il.us>

Illinois State Police

801 South Seventh Street
P.O. Box 19461
Springfield, IL 62794-9461
<http://www.isp.state.il.us>

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

100 West Randolph Street, Room 4-750
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-1704
<http://www.ivpa.org>

Office of the State Appellate Defender

400 West Monroe Street, Suite 202
P.O. Box 5240
Springfield, IL 62705-5240
Phone: (217) 782-7203
Expungement Hotline: (866) 431-4907
<http://state.il.us/defender>

Office of the Illinois Attorney General

100 West Randolph Street
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 814-3000
TTY: (800) 964-3013
<http://www.ag.state.il.us/index.html>

Other resources

W. Haywood Burns Institute of San Francisco

180 Howard Street, Suite 320

San Francisco, CA 94105

Phone: (415) 321-4100

<http://www.burnsinstitute.org>

Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 St. Paul Street

Baltimore, MD 21202

Phone: (410) 547-6600

<http://www.aecf.org>

Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Illinois

70 East Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 265-2260

<http://www.fightcrime.org/state/Illinois>

Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative

214 South Market Street

P.O. Box 87

Paxton, IL 60957

Phone: (217) 714-8864

<http://www.ibarji.org>

Illinois Center for Violence Prevention

70 East Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 986-9200

<http://www.icvp.org>

Illinois Juvenile Justice Initiative

518 Davis Street, Suite 211

Evanston, IL 60201

Phone: (847) 864-1567

<http://www.jjustice.org>

Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association

311 South Main Street

Wauconda, IL 60084

(847) 526-2421

<http://www.iljoa.com>

John Howard Association of Illinois

375 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 529

Chicago, IL 60611

Phone: (312) 503-6300

<http://www.thejha.org>

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

140 South Dearborn Street

Chicago, IL 60603-5285

Phone: (312) 726-8000

<http://www.macfound.org>

Prevention First

2800 Montvale Drive

Springfield, IL 62704

Phone: (217) 793-7353

<http://www.prevention.org>

Youth Network Council

111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 325

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 861-6600

<http://www.youthnetworkcouncil.org>

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)

1500 North Halsted Street

Chicago, IL 60642

Phone: (312) 787-0208

TDD: (312) 573-8261

<http://www.tasc.org>

Voice for Illinois Children

208 South LaSalle Street, Suite 1490

Chicago, IL 60604-1120

Phone: (312) 456-0600

<http://www.voices4kids.org>



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

300 W. Adams Street, Suite 200

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Phone: 312.793.8550

Fax: 312.793.8422

TDD: 312.793.4170

Visit us online: www.icjia.state.il.us