



Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data

2005 Annual Report

Prepared for
The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

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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. While cataloguing these data, the Authority's Information Clearinghouse also collected data on the juvenile justice system, which has been published in the Authority's Juvenile County Profiles. 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: 2005 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 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 staffs 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:

[Hhttp://www.icjia.state.il.usH](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

Executive summary

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: 2005 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 is not readily available for individual or situational risk factors and as a result, this report focuses on the other three domains.

Community context

Substance abuse treatment

Based on data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Division of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, substance abuse services were provided to 19,144 youth 10 to 16 years old during the 2004 fiscal year. This represents a rate of 1,482 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16. Data for the 2005 fiscal year were unavailable.

Education

In calendar year 2000 (the most recent year that data are available), approximately 6.5 million people over 25 years of age living in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma, a rate of 81,391 for every 100,000 persons over the age of 25.

Unemployment

In fiscal year 2005, 370,819 people, or 6 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois. At a rate of 5,719 for every 100,000 persons in the labor force, this is a 27 percent increase in rate from fiscal year 2000.

Income

In calendar year 2005, the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$50,270. This is an 8 percent increase from calendar year 2000.

Poverty

In calendar year 2005, 524,897 youth 17 years of age and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 16,275 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18. This is a 12 percent rate increase from calendar year 2000.

Temporary assistance to needy families

In fiscal year 2005, an average of 81,991 Illinois youth per month were in families that received temporary assistance, a rate of 5,597 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 18. This is a 58 percent decrease in the rate from fiscal year 2000.

Social context

Domestic violence

In calendar year 2005, 115,411 domestic violence offense incidents were reported to Illinois State Police (ISP), a rate of 904 for every 100,000 persons in the general population. This is a 3 percent rate increase from calendar year 2000.

Abuse and neglect

In fiscal year 2005, 111,830 cases of child abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). This represents a rate of 3,454 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and an 18 percent increase from fiscal year 2000. In fiscal year 2005, 27,575 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 25 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS. This represents a rate of 852 for every 100,000 youth under 18 years of age, and a 2 percent increase in the rate from fiscal year 2000.

Sexual abuse

In fiscal year 2005, 9,100 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. This represents a rate of 281 for every 100,000 youth under age 18, and a 6 percent rate increase from FY00. In FY05, 2,618 cases of child sexual abuse, or 29 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS. This represents a rate of 81 verified cases for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18, and a 23 percent increase in rate from fiscal year 2000.

Crimes against youth

In calendar year 2005, there were 39,400 criminal offenses against youth reported to ISP, a rate of 309 for every 100,000 youth 10 to 17 years of age and an 11 percent rate increase from calendar year 2000. Reporting of these data to ISP is voluntary; therefore, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than a true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

Correctional inmates with children

In fiscal year 2004 (the most recent year that data are available), 24,941 adult inmates (66 percent) admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), had children. This represents a 102 percent increase in the number of adult inmates with children from 12,351 in fiscal year 2000.

School context

Truancy

There were 341,792 truant youth during the 2004-05 academic year, a rate of 16,916 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 5 percent increase from the 1999-00 academic year. Of truant youth in 2005, 55,113 (16 percent) were chronically truant (absent for 18 or more days without a valid cause). This represents a rate of 2,728 chronic truants for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students, and a 17 percent increase in rate from the 1999-00 academic year.

Truant minors in need of supervision

In Illinois, 22,599 truant minors were in need of supervision, as determined by a court proceeding, during the 2004-05 academic year, a rate of 1,118 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 1 percent rate decrease from academic year 1999-00.

Suspensions

During the 2004-05 academic year, 166,240 students were suspended from school. This represents a rate of 8,228 for every 100,000 K-12 students enrolled and a 29 percent rate increase from the 1999-00 academic year. Of those, 67,960, or 41 percent, were suspended more than once.

Expulsions

During the 2004-05 academic year in Illinois, 3,271 students were expelled from school, a rate of 162 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 60 percent increase in rate from the 1999-00 academic year.

Dropouts

In Illinois, 27,066 high school students dropped out of school during the 2004-05 academic year, a rate of 4,435 for every 100,000 K-12 enrolled students and a 28 percent rate increase from the 1999-2000 academic year.

Crimes against school personnel

In calendar year 2005, 3,242 crimes against school personnel were reported to ISP, a rate of 26 for every 100,000 persons in the general population and a 105 percent increase in rate from the 1999-2000 academic year.

Illinois juvenile justice system data

Arrests

In calendar year 2005, 49,886 arrests of youth were entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 33 percent of arrests entered, 30 percent were for violent offenses against a person, 15 percent were for drug offenses, and 0.8 percent were for sex offenses. In calendar year 2005, 61 percent of arrests were of black youth and 38 percent were of white youth. Ethnicity is not captured in Illinois arrest data, and the number of Hispanic youth arrests was unknown. Most youth arrests were of males (79 percent).

Courts

Delinquency petitions

In calendar year 2005, 22,358 delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16- a rate of 1,739 for every 100,000 youth 10 to 16 years of age and a 2 percent increase in the statewide rate from calendar year 2000.

Adjudications

In calendar year 2005, there were 11,455 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16, a rate of 891 for every 100,000 youth age 10 to 16 and a 20 percent rate increase from calendar year 2000.

Detention

In calendar year 2005, there were 16,916 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide, a rate of 1,316 youth for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 5 percent decrease in the statewide rate from calendar year 2000.

Transfers to criminal court

In calendar year 2005, 81 detained youth were transferred to the adult criminal court. However, other Cook County data on detained youth transferred to criminal court were unavailable.

Sentencing

Probation

On Dec. 31, 2005, there was an active youth probation caseload of 10,353 statewide, a rate of 805 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and a 17 percent decrease in the statewide rate from 2000.

Informal probation

On Dec. 31, 2005, there was an active informal probation caseload of 2,339 in Illinois, a rate of 182 for every 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 and less than 1 percent rate increase from 2000.

Continued under supervision

In calendar year 2005, 2,423 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois, a rate of 188 for every 100,000 youth age 10-16 and a 70 percent decrease in rate from calendar year 2000. However, Cook County data for calendar year 2005 were unavailable.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2004 (the most recent year data were available), 3,106 youth were admitted to the IDOC. Of those, the court committed 1,691 youth, or 54 percent of all youth admissions to IDOC. In this report, IDOC court commitments include delinquency commitments, recommitments after discharge, and youth undergoing court evaluations including returns to IDOC following a court evaluation. The remaining admissions to IDOC were a result of technical violations and new offense violations of youth on mandatory supervised release (parole).

Also in fiscal year 2004, most youth were committed for a property or person offense (46 and 36 percent respectively). More than half (52 percent) of all youth committed to IDOC were black, and 37 percent of youth committed were white. A total of 89 percent of youth committed to IDOC were male.

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. The Authority accessed three sources of statewide data on youth to assess disproportionate minority contact at three points in the process: arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment. The following are based on the calculated relative rate index.

Arrests

In calendar year 2005, black youth in Illinois were arrested at a rate six times the rate at which white youth were arrested.

Detention

In calendar year 2005, black youth in Illinois were detained at a rate that was eight times the rate at which white youth were detained.

Corrections

In Illinois in fiscal year 2004 (the most recent year IDOC data were available), black youth were court committed to IDOC at a rate that was five times the rate at which white youth were court committed.

Status offenders

Each detainment of a status offender is a violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. A status offense is any offense that is specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age. Illinois recorded 41 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2005.

Females in the juvenile justice system

Arrests

In calendar year 2005, female youth accounted for 21 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CCH system. A total of 39 percent of all female arrests were for violent offenses. In comparison, 28 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses.

Detention

Females accounted for 2,927 (17 percent) of 16,916 admissions to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2005.

Corrections

In fiscal year 2004, females accounted for 8 percent of commitments to IDOC or 109 of 1,434 commitments. This finding suggests that the offenses committed by female delinquents were not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC, and/or that females were diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts.

Mental health

An evaluation of the Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative found that youth who participated in the initiative and received treatment had lower rates of recidivism compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment. Forty-two percent of youth in the program in fiscal year 2003 were re-arrested, compared to a re-arrest rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.

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, 381 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on December 31, 2005.

Specialized courts

Many jurisdictions may have specialized courts that focus on one issue in the juvenile justice system. Some examples of these may be mental health courts, drug courts, female courts, and community courts.

Juvenile drug courts focus on substance abusing youth in juvenile justice cases and/or substance abusing family members in child protection cases. Four juvenile drug courts are active or in the planning stages in Cook, Peoria, Kane, and Will counties, according to the Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals.

Juvenile justice councils

Juvenile justice councils are collaborative groups of juvenile justice professionals and community representatives who address youth crime in their communities. Statewide data on juvenile justice councils for 2005 were not available. In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts found that 50 counties had convened juvenile justice councils or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils.

Restitution

Statewide data on community service and restitution in calendar year 2005 was not collected. The most recent data collected was for calendar year 2002. In calendar year 2002, just more than \$729,000 in restitution was collected from youth offenders.

Community service

In calendar year 2002, youth completed 274,625 hours of community service work. At that year's minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million worth of community service work across Illinois.

Youth courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which young volunteers hear cases of youth delinquency or school misconduct and make recommendations. Illinois has 95 operational youth court programs in existence around the state, including 23 within schools.

Record expungement

Under Illinois law, a youth who is arrested prior to turning 18 can seek expungement of his/her juvenile records at the age of 17 or when all juvenile court proceedings for the youth are finished, whichever is later. The existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing

Introduction

In 2007, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority 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 report, the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2005 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. In addition to juvenile justice system data (juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions filed, and adjudications of delinquency), this report includes publicly available risk factor data. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing more informed prevention and intervention policies and activities. The report data are available via the Authority's Website at www.icjia.state.il.us. (Note: Throughout this report, words and phrases that may not be universally understood appear in bold signifying that their definition appears in the Glossary in Appendix A.)

Comprehensive data on current juvenile justice system issues and trends complement the knowledge acquired by those working with youth in Illinois' juvenile justice system. Together, these data provide a better understanding of the juvenile justice system issues facing each community, each county, and the state as whole. This report catalogues data obtained by the Research and Analysis Unit of the Authority on the activities of the Illinois juvenile justice system, as well as data that allow a better understanding of the context in which Illinois youth live. The data that describes the individual, social, and environmental contexts in which youth live that can facilitate their involvement in crime and delinquency are referred to as risk factors. Following the lead of the medical community and the work done to understand factors that put individuals at risk for disease, social science researchers have begun to identify both risk and protective factors for involvement in juvenile delinquency. However, because of confidentiality mandates that preclude the Authority from releasing individual-level data and general data inaccessibility, this report does not provide individual-level risk factor data. Instead, environmental context data are presented in this report on an aggregate county level. By including environmental context data, local juvenile justice professionals can make informed decisions regarding the needs of youth in their communities.

It should be noted that much of the juvenile justice data in Illinois is reported and compiled in a manner that places significant limits on its utility. For example, data on the number of youth **adjudicated delinquent** is submitted in aggregate form, which tells us nothing about the characteristics of the youth and their offenses.

Furthermore, some data, such as on crimes against children, are not mandated to be reported or collected and are therefore subject to voluntary reporting, making such information limited in its usefulness. Even if a collection mandate exists, few are universally enforced, making much of these data unreliable as a source of prevalence data. Finally, those collecting and reporting the data often do not see the relevance or benefit of collecting data accurately, which leads to poor reporting, and ultimately provides an inaccurate view of juvenile justice system activity. The Authority has attempted to document all data limitations in this report. Practitioners are

encouraged to report discrepancies in data collection as it has been described in this document, in a joint effort to collect more accurate and complete data on Illinois' juvenile justice system.

Methodology

Most data in this document was reported at the county level. County level data may be combined to provide a description of juvenile justice system activities within a **judicial circuit**. A map of judicial circuits in Illinois is located in Appendix B. The following tasks were completed to provide the most comprehensive report possible.

Available juvenile justice data

Juvenile justice system data was amassed during the course of the Authority's work on various reports and projects. In addition, data that the Authority is mandated to collect is retained, and in many cases, regularly updated by the agency's Data Quality Control Center. The first step in this report was to assess what data were available in-house and what data were still needed.

Requests were sent to all agencies housing data needed for this report.

Presentation of report and data

Graphical depictions of trends and maps are included with detailed text that provides a basic explanation of the system, so that an overview of juvenile justice in Illinois is accessible and understandable. Due to the expected diversity of readers of this report, the document was written and constructed in a manner that allows readers who are unfamiliar with the juvenile justice system to learn about the system from arrest to sentencing. Figures depict data typically over a 10 year span by county type: Cook County, which includes the city of Chicago, urban counties, rural counties, and **collar counties**. There are 102 counties in Illinois. Thirty-six counties in Illinois are designated as urban, including Cook and the collar counties. The rest are designated as rural. These designations may change over time with population shifts. Urban areas aside from Chicago include the Illinois side of the St. Louis metropolitan area, as well as central urban areas of Champaign-Urbana, Bloomington-Normal, and Peoria. Appendix C lists all Illinois counties by regional classification.

Finally, the data in this report are provided by **calendar year (CY)**, **state fiscal year (FY)**, or **academic year (AY)**, depending upon the time period for which the data were collected. All juvenile justice data is available in Appendix H.

The data analysis conducted for this report, found in the data summaries of each section, describe state and regional trends over time for selected data elements, and in some cases, maps depicting county level data. It should be noted that because of significant differences in the counties in Illinois, in most instances, looking at only the statewide data tells us little about what is happening at the local level. Since outliers can greatly affect statistics, counties that report zero for a data element can greatly affect the statewide rate. Conversely, for many data elements Cook County's numbers drive the statewide rate. For certain elements or issues, such as racial disparity indices, more elaborate analysis was conducted. In this report, graphs visually depict 10-year trends, while further descriptions based on the data tables in Appendix H depict five-year trends.

The *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2005 Annual Report* builds on the extensive information and data contained in 2004 annual report, 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. For consistency, throughout this report, the term *youth* is used to describe individuals ages 18 and under. *Student* is used to refer to youth enrolled in school, and *child abuse* refers to abuse against a youth.

It is important to note that in the Illinois juvenile justice system, youth 17 years of age and older are considered adults (705 ILCS 405/5-105(3)). Therefore, information on that age group is not reported as youth crime data.

The race and ethnic group categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data. Census data are self-reported by individuals, according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs, should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature, and include groups of both racial and national origins. Race categories used in this report include white, black, American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic. The category of *Asian* includes Southeast Asians and those from the Indian subcontinent. The category of *American Indian* refers also to Alaskan Native. The *Hispanic* category includes both Hispanic and Latino ethnicities.

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 who commit delinquent acts. These include:

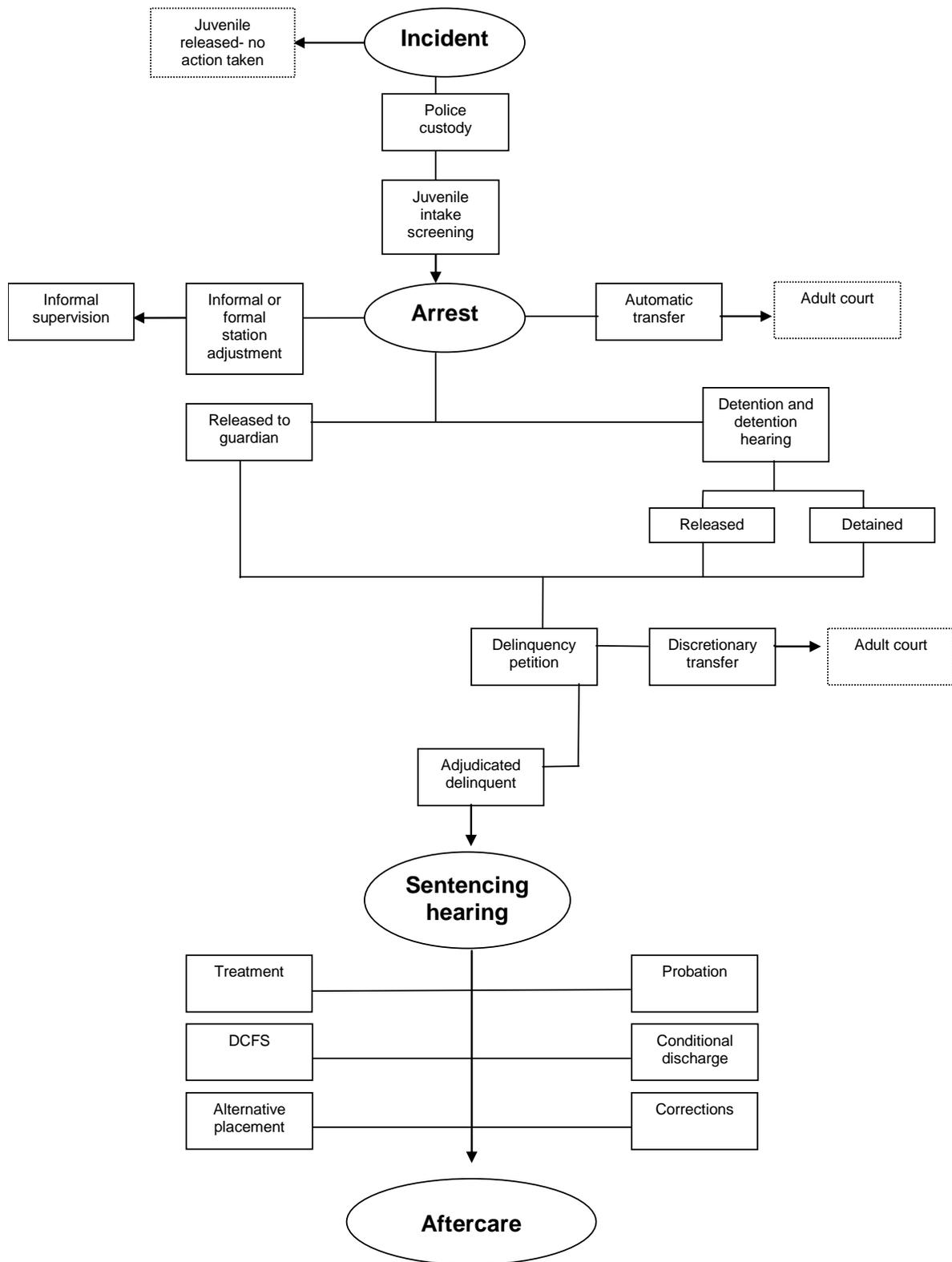
- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.
- Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, and private attorneys.
- The Illinois Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice.
- County-operated temporary detention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

The flowchart presented in *Figure 1* depicts the stages in the juvenile justice process. Some variation exists across counties in how specific types of cases are handled. For instance, some counties may have several types of diversionary programs available, while others have few resources 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 is housed in numerous and disparate local and state agencies. This creates a barrier to understanding how youth are served by the Illinois juvenile justice system.

Figure 1
Flowchart of the Illinois juvenile justice system



Revisions to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act

In 1998, Public Act 90-590 or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 was signed into law in Illinois. 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 addresses adoption of **balanced and restorative justice** as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system.

Large pieces of legislation, however, are rarely guided by a single philosophy, and the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions is no exception. The reform provisions also included less punitive procedures that allow for primarily first-time and less-serious offenders to be diverted from the juvenile justice system and referred to programs within the community. Also, included in the reform provisions was **extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution sentencing**, in which a youth found guilty receives both an adult and juvenile sentence (705 ILCS 405/5-810(4)). With this sentencing strategy, the adult sentence is suspended as long as the youth does not violate the terms of his or her juvenile sentence and is not convicted of another offense. *Table 1* summarizes legislative changes that occurred with the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998.

Table 1
Legislative changes from the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 by topic and citation

Topic	Citation
Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) purpose and policy statement	705 ILCS 405/5-101
Prevention and early intervention legislative declaration	705 ILCS 405/5-201
<i>Changes to law enforcement practices</i>	
Station adjustments	705 ILCS 405/5-301
Creation of a Juvenile Criminal History Information System	20 ILCS 2605/55a & Reform Provision Appropriations
Submitting arrest data to the Illinois State Police	20 ILCS 2630/5
Non-secure custody or detention— placing minors in lockups with adults	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Releasing minor to parent	705 ILCS 405/3-8
Non-secure custody or detention— time spent in secure Custody	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Expungement of law enforcement and juvenile court records	705 ILCS 405/5-915
<i>Changes in prosecutor practices</i>	
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions	705 ILCS 405/5-810
Submitting delinquency petition and sentencing information to Illinois State Police	20 ILCS 2630
Community mediation program	705 ILCS 405/5-130
<i>Changes to pre-trial juvenile detention</i>	
Trial (extended time in detention awaiting trial)	705 ILCS 405/5-601
<i>Changes in probation practices</i>	
Submitting probation adjustment information to Illinois State Police	705 ILCS 405/5-305
Increase in maximum age on probation	705 ILCS 405/5-715
<i>Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records</i>	
Sharing of school records	105 ILCS 10/6
Sharing of public aid records	20 ILCS 2605/55a; 305 ILCS 5/11-9
Sharing of DCFS records	20 ILCS 505/35.1
<i>Other changes</i>	
New terminology	705 ILCS 405/5-105
County juvenile justice councils	705 ILCS 405/6-12
Teen court	705 ILCS 405/5-315
Parental responsibility	705 ILCS 405/5-110; 705 ILCS 405/4-9
Funding	Reform Provisions appropriations
Victims rights	705 ILCS 405/5-115
Permanent adult status	705 ILCS 405/5-130
Increase in upper age of wardship	705 ILCS 405/5-755

Adapted from: Lavery, et al., *An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998*, ii.

Balanced and restorative justice

As of March 2006, at least 17 states have included balanced and restorative justice in the purpose clauses of their juvenile court.¹ Balanced and 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 system has three main goals:

- **Accountability.** Balanced and 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.** Balanced and 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.** Balanced and 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.

One challenge in measuring BARJ is in identifying practices consistent with the principles of the philosophy and putting them into a measurable form. A justice system can hold offenders accountable, protect the community, and build competencies in a way that is inconsistent with the balanced and restorative justice philosophy. Incarceration is a method of holding delinquent youth accountable for their actions, but imprisonment is not restorative. Improvements in community safety can be made through aggressive policing, probation, and parole strategies, but offender control strategies are not restorative. Rehabilitation or treatment without offender recognition of or reparation for the harm caused to victims and communities also is not restorative.

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. Well-known programmatic applications of the philosophy, such as **family group conferencing**, **victim offender conferencing**, and **peacemaking circle processes**, can be implemented in a manner wholly or partially inconsistent with the restorative justice philosophy. Thus, while data in this report, such as community service hours completed and amount of restitution collected, may not be a complete measure of degree to which restorative justice is implemented in the Illinois juvenile justice system, they can illustrate how much youth are giving back to their communities and to their victims.

Department of Juvenile Justice

In 2005, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation to create the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, separating juveniles from the adult Department of Corrections. Upon implementation in July 2006, Illinois joined 39 other states with separate youth and adult corrections systems.

Risk factor data

Juvenile delinquency at the local or county level may be more easily addressed with an understanding of associated **risk factors**. Risk factors that increase the likelihood that youth will engage in serious delinquency have been identified.

Pro-social factors and concepts that encourage positive attitudes and behavior also can guide policymakers and practitioners. Studies have shown that numerous youth and community factors can act as protective assets. For example, 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.²

This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. Rolf Loeber and David 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.³

Types of risk factors

Delinquency research has focused on individual, situational, and environment risk factors.

Individual risk factors

Individual risk factors include individual traits or qualities, including various types of mental and physical health problems. 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.

Situational risk factors

Situational risk factors are related to the circumstances that 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 three types of risk factors.

Although a number of potential situational risk factors have been identified, researchers have not determined which situational factors exacerbate the likelihood that a minor will commit a delinquent act. Thus, situational factors are not addressed in this report.

Environmental risk factors

Environmental risk factors include community, social, and school risk factor subsets. *Table 2* lists the data examined in this section of the report, the data source, and the years on which the data were reported. The raw data can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H.

While county-level data on the environmental risk factors that Illinois youth are exposed to are available, the nature of these data places limits upon their ability to describe the environments in which specific youth live. While these data do show the level at which certain factors are present in a county, they are not indicative of any individual's exposure to risk factors.

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.

Social risk factors

Social risk factors are circumstances that are present in a minor's immediate environments 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.

Researchers Mark Lipsey and James Derzon reported results of a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors.⁴ 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. Peer-related risk factors including antisocial peers or peer criminality were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency among 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, weak social ties including unpopularity with peers and low levels of social activity, and high family residential mobility may be linked to juvenile delinquency. Additional research to further explore and support these findings is needed before conclusions regarding these potential risk factors can be made.

Table 2
Available Illinois youth environment risk factor data and data sources

Data element	Source	Years
<i>Community context</i>		
Number of youth (age 10-16) served by race	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	FY04
Number of youth (age 10-16) served by service type	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	FY04
Estimated educational attainment (age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY00
Number of unemployed (labor force)	Illinois Dept. of Employment Security	FY00, 05
Estimated median household income (families)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY05
Estimated number of youth (age 0-17) living in poverty	U.S. Census Bureau	CY05
Monthly average Illinois youth (age 0-18) receive TANF	Illinois Dept. of Human Services	FY00, 05
Youth population by race (age 10-16)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY00, 05
<i>Social context</i>		
Number of reported domestic offense incidents	Illinois State Police	CY00, 05
Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY00, 05
Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY00, 05
Number of reported cases of child sex abuse	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY00, 05
Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY00, 05
Number of reported crimes against youth offenses	Illinois State Police	CY00, 05
Number of adults admitted to IDOC with children	Illinois Dept. of Corrections	FY00, 04
<i>School context</i>		
Number of students (K-12) reported truant	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of students (K-12) reported chronically truant	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of students (K-12) suspended	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of students (K-12) suspended more than once	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of students (K-12) expelled	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of high school dropouts	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of truant minors in need of supervision (TMINS)	Illinois State Board of Education	AY99-00 & 04-05
Number of reported crimes against school personnel	Illinois State Police	CY00, 05

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. Some evidence also suggests that school delinquency, such as truancy, occupational expectations, and new school transitions are also related to juvenile delinquency.

Data summary

Community context

The data elements examined in this report that describe the community in which youth live include:

- The number of youth receiving drug or alcohol treatment.
- Adult educational levels
- Unemployment rates
- Estimated median household income
- The number of minors living in poverty
- The average monthly number of children in families receiving temporary assistance to needy families

Substance abuse treatment

According to substance abuse treatment provider data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), 19,114 youth received substance abuse services during FY04. More than half of these services were provided to white youth (54 percent), 29 percent were provided to black youth, and 15 percent were provided to Hispanic youth. Forty-one percent of those served received intervention service, 32 percent received **outpatient** services, 11 percent received **case management** services, and 11 percent received **residential treatment** services. The remaining 5 percent received intensive **outpatient, home recovery, or detoxification** services.

Education

The most recent education data available from the U.S. Census Bureau was collected in 2000. About 6.5 million people over 25 years of age in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma. A total of 3.1 million males and 3.4 million females were high school graduates or beyond. Overall, Illinois had a rate of 81,391 persons with at least a high school diploma for every 100,000 people 25 years of age or older. When comparing education data with estimated income data, the more high school graduates there were in a county, the higher the estimated median household income was for that county.

Unemployment

In FY00, 290,862 people in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY05, that number had increased 27 percent to 370,819. The unemployment rate in FY05 was 5,719 for every 100,000 in the labor force, also a 27 percent increase from FY00. In FY05, almost 6 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

Income

The most recent income data available from the U.S. Census Bureau were collected in 2005. The estimated median household income in Illinois that year was \$50,270, an 8 percent increase from 2000, when the median household income was \$46,372.

Poverty

In 2005, 524,897 youth ages 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 16,275 for every 100,000 people under the age of 18. This is a 12 percent increase from 2000.

To calculate the definition of poverty, the U.S. Census Bureau uses a set monetary income threshold for families that changes according to family size. This threshold does not change geographically, but is adjusted for inflation. For example, in calendar year 2004, a family of four with two adults and two children, had a threshold of \$19,157. A family of three with one adult and two children had a threshold of \$15,219.⁵

Temporary assistance to needy families

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) grants states federal funds to implement the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program. In Illinois, these funds are distributed locally by IDHS. Citizens apply for assistance at their local TANF agency and, if they meet the requirements, are offered temporary financial assistance to help pay for food, shelter, utilities, and other expenses. In Illinois, the average monthly TANF cash grant is \$239.⁶

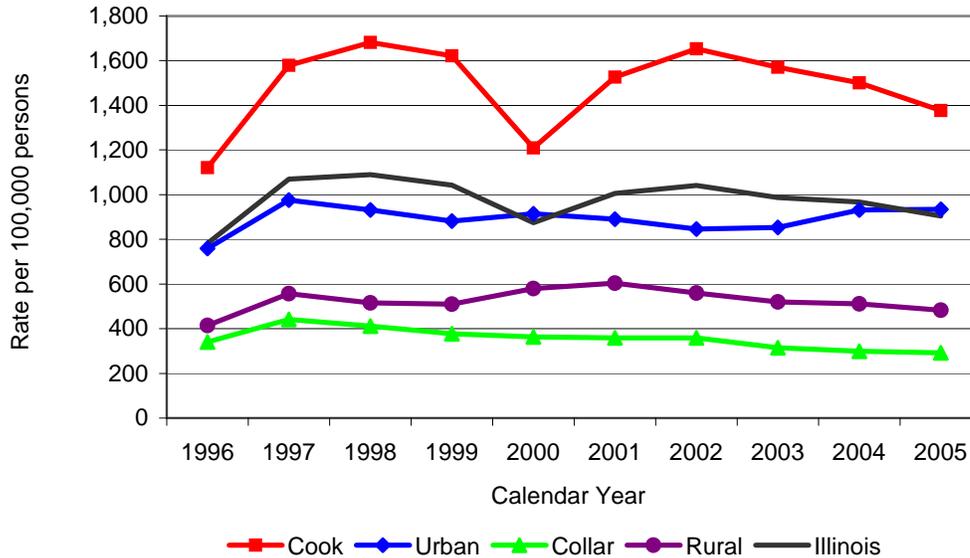
From FY00 to FY05, a significant reduction was seen in the average monthly number of families with children ages 10 to 18 in Illinois receiving TANF. In FY00, an average of 190,782 youth were living in families that received TANF monthly, while in FY05, an average of 81,991 youth received TANF monthly, a reduction of 57 percent.

A reduction also was seen nationally in youth recipients of TANF funding. This drastic reduction is largely attributed to the five-year time limitations placed on TANF recipients in the 1996 welfare reforms. (See Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, 110 STAT. 2105) In October 2002, six TANF offices in Illinois were closed and counties started combining services. In February 2005, three more TANF offices were closed and TANF services were combined with other counties.

Social context

The data elements examined in this section describe the social setting in which youth live, including numbers of reported domestic offense incidents, reported and indicated cases of child abuse and neglect, reported and indicated cases of sexual abuse, reported crimes against children, and the number of Illinois Department of Corrections inmates with children

Figure 2
Rate of reported domestic offense incidents per 100,000 persons
in the general population by county classification, 1996 – 2005



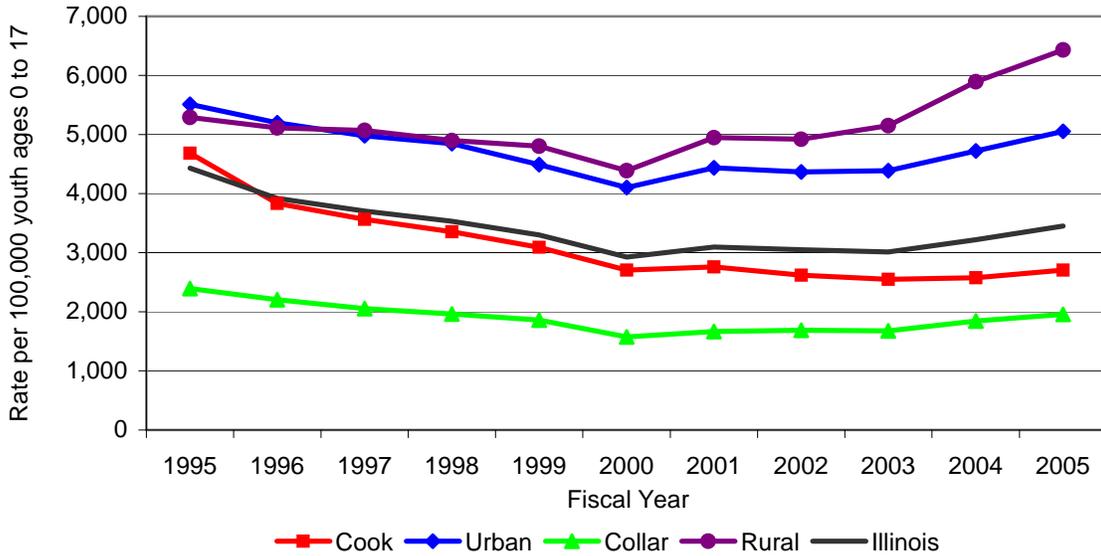
Source: Illinois State Police

Domestic offense incidents are 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**. In 2005, 115,411 domestic offense incidents were reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, an increase of 6 percent from the 108,792 incidents reported in 2000. However, a steady decrease has occurred in the number of incidents reported since 2002. *Figure 2* depicts the rate of reported domestic offense incidents by county classification from 1996 through 2005. Data prior to 1996 were unavailable.

In 2005, the state rate of reported domestic violence incidents was 905 reports per 100,000 persons in the general population. Rates of domestic incidents were much higher in certain counties than in Illinois as a whole. This might be explained by under-reporting of domestic offense incidents. The high rates may be due to some jurisdictions being more likely than others to report domestic offenses to ISP.

In 2000, a dip is seen in the rate of reported domestic violence offenses in Cook County. This is due to software issues at the Chicago Police Department.

Figure 3
Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth
ages 0 to 17 by county classification, FY95- FY05



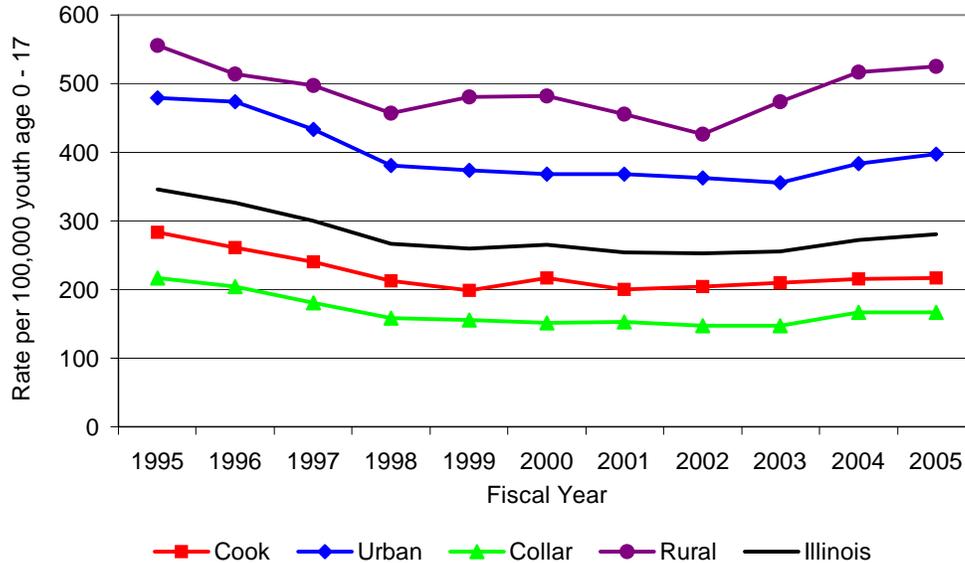
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

Research has determined that **abused** and **neglected children** have delinquency rates 47 percent higher than children who are not abused or neglected.¹² In FY05, there were 111,830 **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), an increase of 18 percent from the 95,958 cases reported in FY00.

An 18 percent increase was seen in the rate of child abuse and neglect reports, from 2,924 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 in FY00 to 3,453 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 in FY05. *Figure 3* shows the rate of reports of child abuse and neglect by county classification from FY95 to FY05.

In FY05, DCFS **indicated** 25 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and neglect. That year, 27,575 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, an increase of 1.4 percent from the 27,189 cases indicated in FY00. In FY05, DCFS indicated a rate of 852 cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17.

Figure 4
Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth
ages 0 to 17 by county classification, FY95- FY05



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

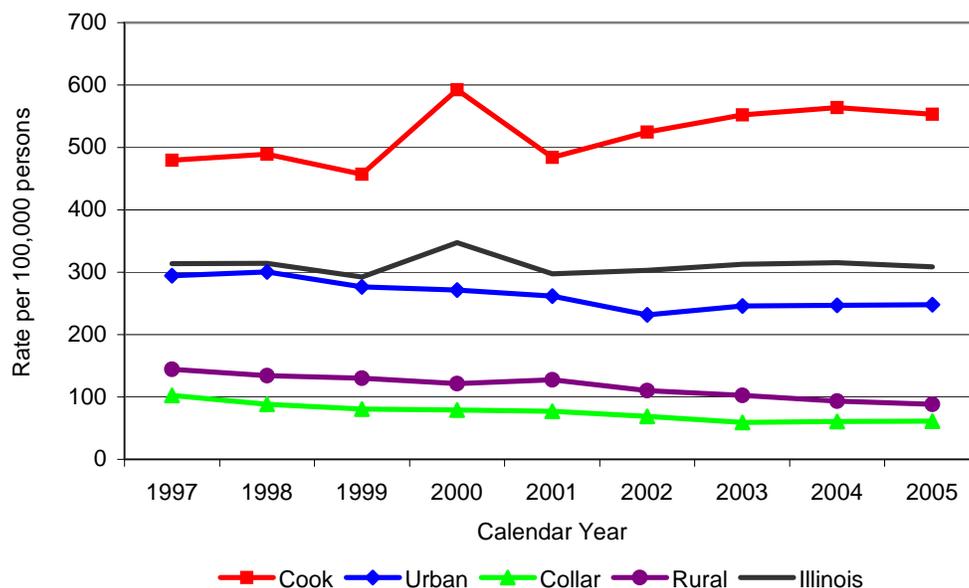
In FY05, 9,100 cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois were reported to DCFS, a 6 percent increase from the 8,593 cases reported in 2000. From FY95 to FY05 a decrease was seen in the statewide rate of reports of child sexual abuse to DCFS, but there was a 6 percent increase in the rate of child sexual abuse reports between FY00 and FY05, from 265 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 in FY00 to 281 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 in FY05. The greatest increase in the rate of reports was from 253 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 in FY02 to 281 in FY05. *Figure 4* shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by county classification from FY95 through FY05.

In FY05, 2,618 indicated cases of child sex abuse were recorded, a decrease of 23 percent from the 3,412 cases indicated in 2000. In FY05, DCFS indicated 29 percent of reported cases of child sex abuse. DCFS indicated child sexual abuse reports at a rate of 81 cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth ages 0 to 17 in FY05.

Crimes against youth

Reporting of criminal offenses against youth to ISP is voluntary. These numbers may therefore be an undercount of the frequency of crimes against youth. In 2005, 39,400 offenses against youth were reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, a decrease of 9 percent from the 43,221 offenses reported in 2000.

Figure 5
Rate of reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons by county classification, 1997-2005



Source: Illinois State Police

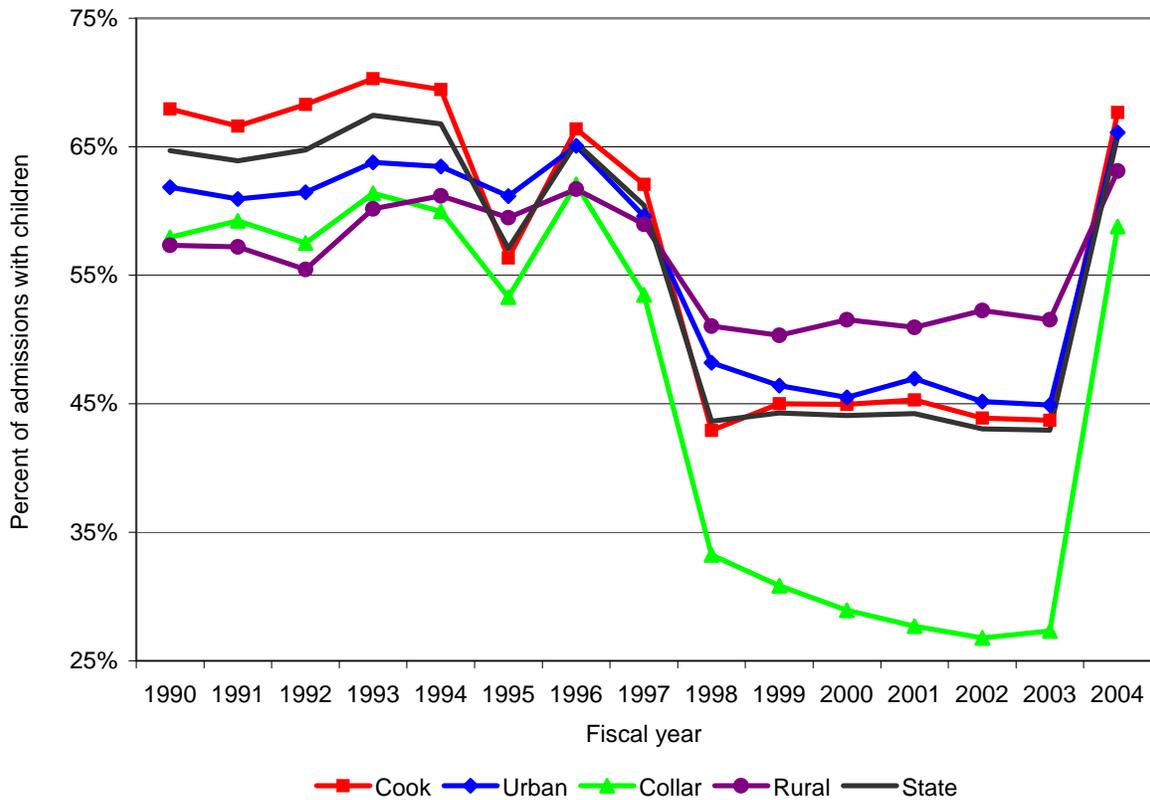
In 2005, there was a rate of 309 reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons in the general population. This represents an 11 percent decrease in the rate of reported crimes against youth from 2000, when the rate was 347 per 100,000 persons. Sangamon County had a rate of reported offenses against youth that was more than two times the rate of the state as a whole. This may be a reflection of reporting practices in that county.

Figure 5 shows the reported crimes against youth rate by county classification for 1997 through 2005. Data prior to 1997 were unavailable.

Correctional inmates with children

In FY04, 24,951 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections had children. This number represented 66 percent of the total inmate admission population. In FY00, there were 12,351 admitted inmates with children or 44 percent of the total inmate population. This represents an increase of more than 100 percent in the number of adult inmates with children from FY00 to FY04. Data for FY05 were unavailable.

Figure 6
Percent of inmates admitted to IDOC with children, FY90 - FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

As reported by IDOC, in FY98 about a 30 percent decrease was seen in the percentage of inmates with children, from 62 percent in FY97 to 43 percent in FY98. This decrease continued until FY04, when the percentages of correctional inmates with children increased to 68 percent. Collar counties experienced the greatest decreases, from 62 percent in FY96 to 33 percent in FY98, but the figures increased to 59 percent in FY04 (*Figure 6*). The increase may be attributed to changes in data collection and reporting practices at IDOC.

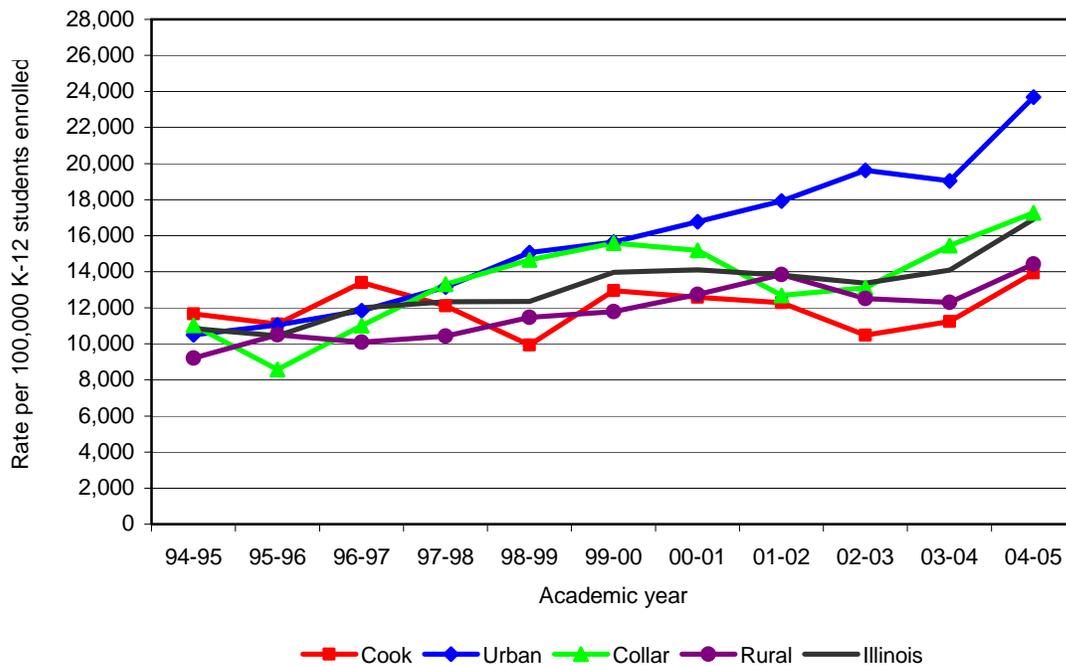
School context

Data elements used to determine school environment included the number of students who were truant, chronically truant, suspended, suspended more than once, expelled, dropouts, and truant minors in need of supervision. Also included were reported crimes against school personnel. All data were collected on youth enrolled in public schools in Illinois, with the exception of reported crimes against school personnel.

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, 341,792 youth were considered truant during AY04-05, a 22 percent increase from the 279,755 students who were truant during AY99-00.

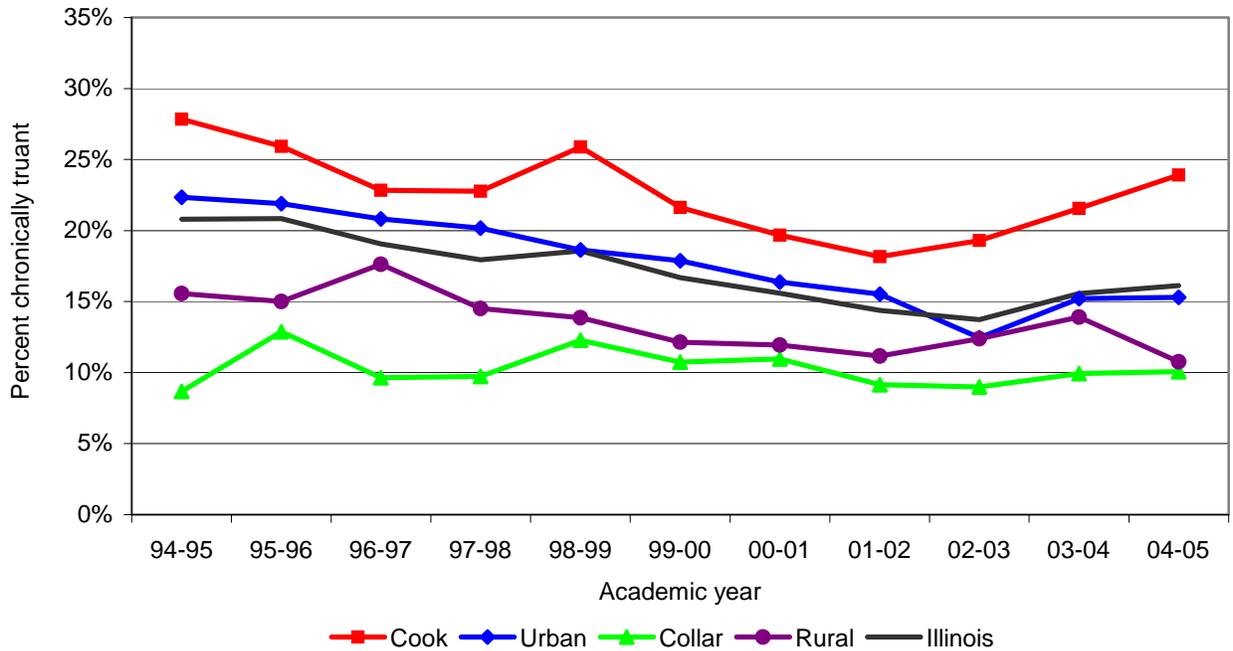
Figure 7
Rate of youth reported truant per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled,
by county classification, AY94-95 to AY04-05



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Figure 7 depicts the rate of truancy by county classification for AY94-95 through AY04-05. **Truancy programs** are often made available to these students. The statewide truancy rate for academic year 2004-05 was 16,909 per 100,000 enrolled students. This represents a 21 percent increase in the statewide truancy rate from 13,961 in AY99-00.

Figure 8
Percent of K-12 truant students chronically truant, by county classification,
AY94-95 to AY04-05



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

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 truant during AY04-05, 55,113 were chronically truant (16 percent).

An 18 percent increase was seen in the number of chronic truants from AY94-95 to AY04-05 (*Figure 8*). However, this increase is more recent. The statewide percentage of chronic truants declined steadily from AY98-99 through AY02-03. A 50 percent increase in the number of chronic truants was seen from AY02-03 to AY04-05.

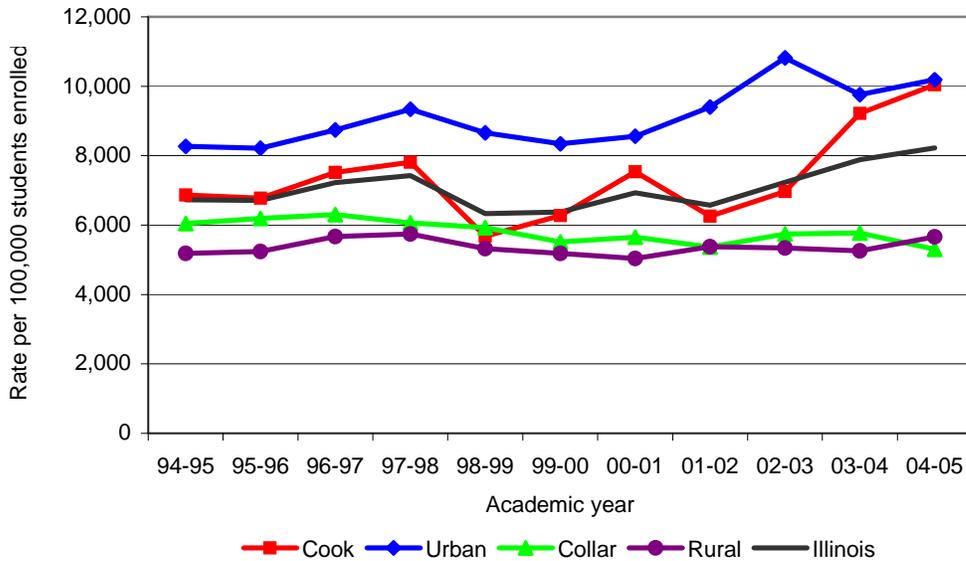
Truant minors in need of supervision

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 22,599 truant minors in need of supervision during AY04-05, representing a 1 percent decrease from the 22,940 recorded during AY99-00. The statewide rate of truant minors in need of supervision during the 2004-05 academic year was 1,118 per 100,000 enrolled students, a 2 percent rate decrease from AY99-00.

Suspensions

During AY04-05, 166,240 students were suspended from school, a 30 percent increase from 127,771 AY99-00.

Figure 9
Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, AY94-95 to AY04-05



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

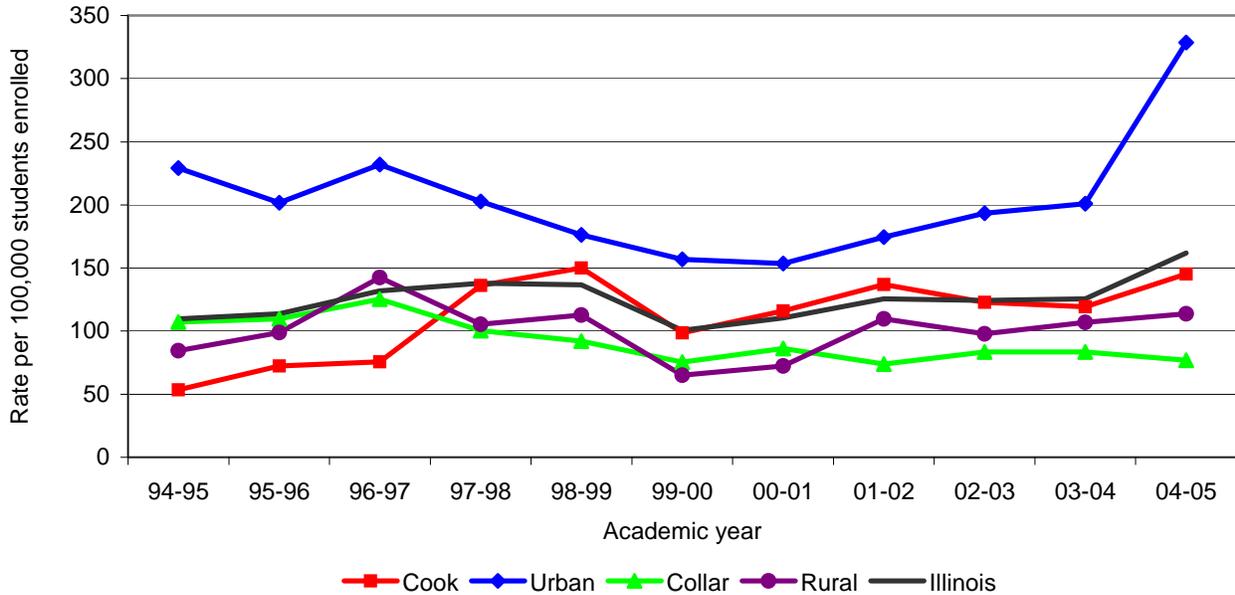
Suspension rates of students increased from AY94-95 to AY04-05. In AY04-05, the rate of suspensions was 8,224 per 100,000 enrolled students. *Figure 9* shows the suspension rate for students enrolled in kindergarten through high school by county classification for AY95-05 through AY04-05.

The statewide suspension rate for AY04-05 was 8,224 per 100,000 enrolled students. Of those suspended during AY04-05, 67,960 were suspended more than once (41 percent). Alexander County had a suspension rate that was almost three times the statewide rate.

Expulsions

During AY04-05, 3,271 students were expelled from school, a 62 percent increase from the 2,017 expelled in AY99-00.

Figure 10
Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled, by county classification, AY94-95 to AY04-05



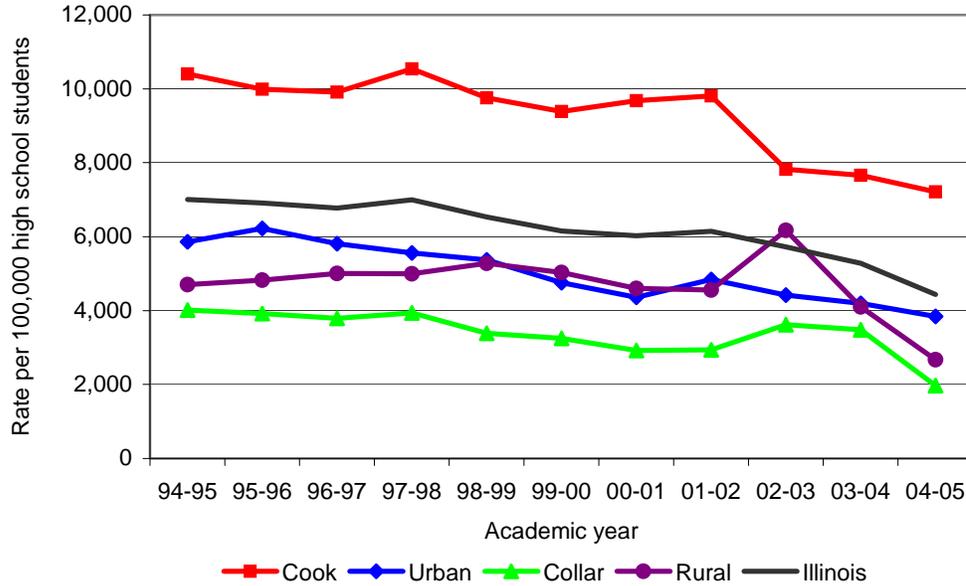
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Rate increases were seen in students expelled and students who dropped out of school from AY94-95 to AY04-05 (*Figure 10*). The statewide expulsion rate for AY04-05 was 162 per 100,000 enrolled students. This represents a 48 percent increase in the statewide rate of expulsions, from 110 per 100,000 enrolled students in AY94-95. Urban counties experienced a 64 percent rate increase in their rates of expulsions from 201 in AY03-04 to 329 in AY04-05. During the 2004-05 school year, Peoria County had an expulsion rate that was five times the statewide rate.

Dropouts

During AY04-05, there were 27,066 high school student dropouts, which was a decrease of 19 percent from the 33,328 high school students who dropped out during AY99-00.

Figure 11
Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 high school students enrolled,
by county classification,
AY94-95 to AY04-05



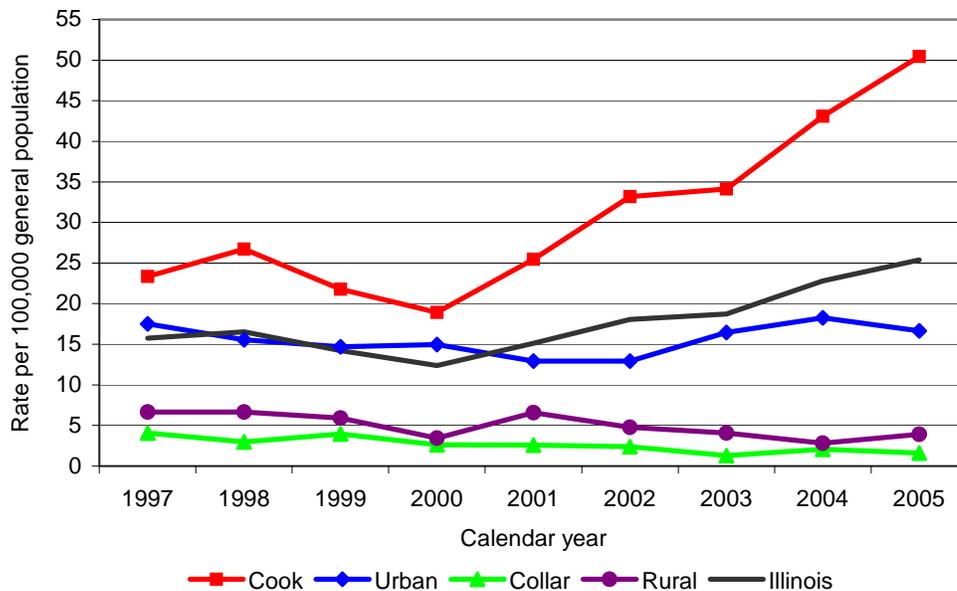
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

There was a statewide decrease in the rate of high school **dropouts** from AY99-00 to AY04-05 (*Figure 11*). In academic year 2004-05, the rate of dropouts was 4,435 per 100,000 high school students. The statewide dropout rate for AY04-05 was 4,435 per 100,000 students enrolled in high school.

Crimes against school personnel

Crimes against school personnel are defined as crimes committed against teachers, administrative personnel, or educational and other support personnel who are employed by a school. The reporting of crimes against school personnel to the Illinois State Police became mandatory for police departments in Illinois beginning in April 1996. Reported crimes against school personnel rose significantly from 2000 to 2005. In 2005, 3,242 crimes against school personnel were reported to the I-UCR supplemental data-reporting program, a 110 percent increase from the 1,541 crimes reported in 2000.

Figure 12
Rate of reported crimes against school personnel per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, 1997 – 2005



Source: Illinois State Police

The rate of crimes against school personnel in 2005 was 26 crimes per 100,000 persons in the general population (*Figure 12*. Data prior to 1997 were unavailable.).

Cook County experienced a 167 percent increase in its rate, from 19 crimes per 100,000 persons in the general population in 2000, to 50 in 2005. These findings might be indicative of a change in reporting practices and may not necessarily be reflective of a higher rate of crimes against school personnel alone. However, in 2005, 67 counties reported no crimes against school personnel to the Illinois State Police.

Conclusion

Many factors influence the community, social, and school environments in which Illinois youth live. Although state and county-level data cannot reveal the degree to which any single youth is differentially exposed to factors that increase his or her risk for delinquency, they can be useful to policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners as indicators of potential challenges to successful youth development. Knowledge of risk factors and the prevalence of these factors are useful in planning and implementing prevention activities. Policies and programs that support the development and enhancement of the many pro-social or protective factors of youth in Illinois may help curtail a youth's involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Policymakers and practitioners should be aware that many rural counties have community, social, or school environments that increase the risk of youth engaging in delinquency. Rural counties had risk factor rates greater than the statewide averages in several areas. It may be

important to note, however, that because rural counties have smaller populations, change in rural rates can be sensitive to slight changes in numbers.

Research has shown that exposure to one or more risk factors increases the risk of delinquency significantly.⁷ Officials should investigate more thoroughly the reasons behind high risk factor rates and seek out opportunities to reduce them.

Juvenile justice system data

Population data

The understanding and use of population data is critical to putting into context the juvenile justice data contained in this report. Population data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau is needed to calculate crime rates and the measures of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Rates are calculated using the youth population ages 10 to 16, the age range at which youth are typically held responsible for the offenses they commit by the Illinois juvenile justice system. In 2005, about 1.3 million youth ages 10 to 16 were living in Illinois, according to the U.S. Census.

Data elements contained in this report include Youth Population by County (ages 10-16) and Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity by County (ages 10-16). Both are provided by county in the data tables section in Appendix H.

Arrest data

In Illinois, an **arrest** refers to the taking into custody a youth who is believed to have committed a delinquent act (705 *ILCS* 405/5-401). Once a youth is arrested, a **juvenile police officer** may:

- 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**.
- Initiate a formal or informal **station adjustment**. With use of 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).
- Release the youth without charging him or her.

Under the I-UCR program, all Illinois law enforcement agencies are required to report monthly offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police. Since 1995 I-UCR program has only collected aggregate-level offense and arrest data from law enforcement agencies across the state. **Index offenses**, which include **property, violent, and drug crime index** offenses, in addition to supplemental data on domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel,

and hate crimes. These aggregate totals combine offense data across gender, race, and age. Unfortunately, the collection of aggregate-level offense and arrest data prevents researchers from comparing offender characteristics by age and other important variables.

An alternate source for youth arrest data is Illinois' central repository for criminal history record information, ISP's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) 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 over 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 an in-house computer linkage to certain data elements of the CCH 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 CCH and its suitability for research purposes.

Preliminary analyses conducted on yearly datasets (1999-2001) extracted from CCH focused on compliance with the new youth arrest reporting requirements. As with adult criminal history records kept in CCH, which are audited periodically by the Authority, various reporting issues affect the quality of juvenile CCH data. For example, changes in reporting requirements, coupled with the advent of electronic reporting technology, such as the Livescan fingerprint recording system, led to a 217 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 2001, 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. Because of these data issues, arrest trends between 1999 and 2001 cannot be reliably calculated using CCH data.

Further, as with any data reporting system, the CCH 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 CCH, the data provided by CCH can potentially 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 CCH, continues to monitor progress in this regard.

An additional limitation of arrest data collected through CCH is the lack of ethnic and demographic categories. Demographic information is collected by race, including white, black, Asian, and American Indian, but data on ethnicity, such as Hispanic, is not collected. The omission of ethnicity is a result of nationally standardized electronic reporting to the FBI, which does not include ethnicity. As a result, the race categories used by CCH may not be comparable to race categories used by detention, corrections and other agencies that include ethnicity in their race codes.

Another challenge juvenile data collection and analysis is that the number of juvenile arrests in any given time period may change due to arrest record expungements.

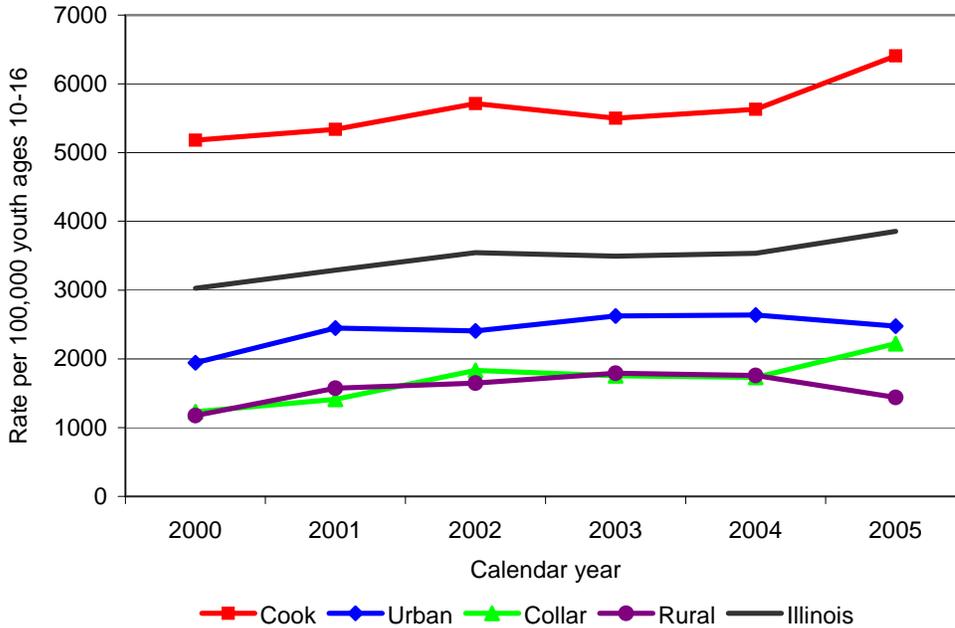
In light of these data quality issues, the data on youth arrests and the characteristics of those arrested should not be viewed as an absolute measure of youth crime in Illinois.

Data summary

This research analysis was conducted 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.

From 2000 to 2005, overall youth arrests increased 30 percent, from 38,246 to 49,886. This count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, rather than the unique number of youth arrested. Observed increases in youth arrests can be attributed in part to improved arrest data collection and entry rather than an increase in youth arrests or youth crime. Counties that have a higher number of youth arrests may be counties in which local law enforcement agencies are fully complying with youth arrest reporting requirements or are also reporting misdemeanor arrests, which is encouraged, but not required.

Figure 13
Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10-16,
by county classification, 2000-2005

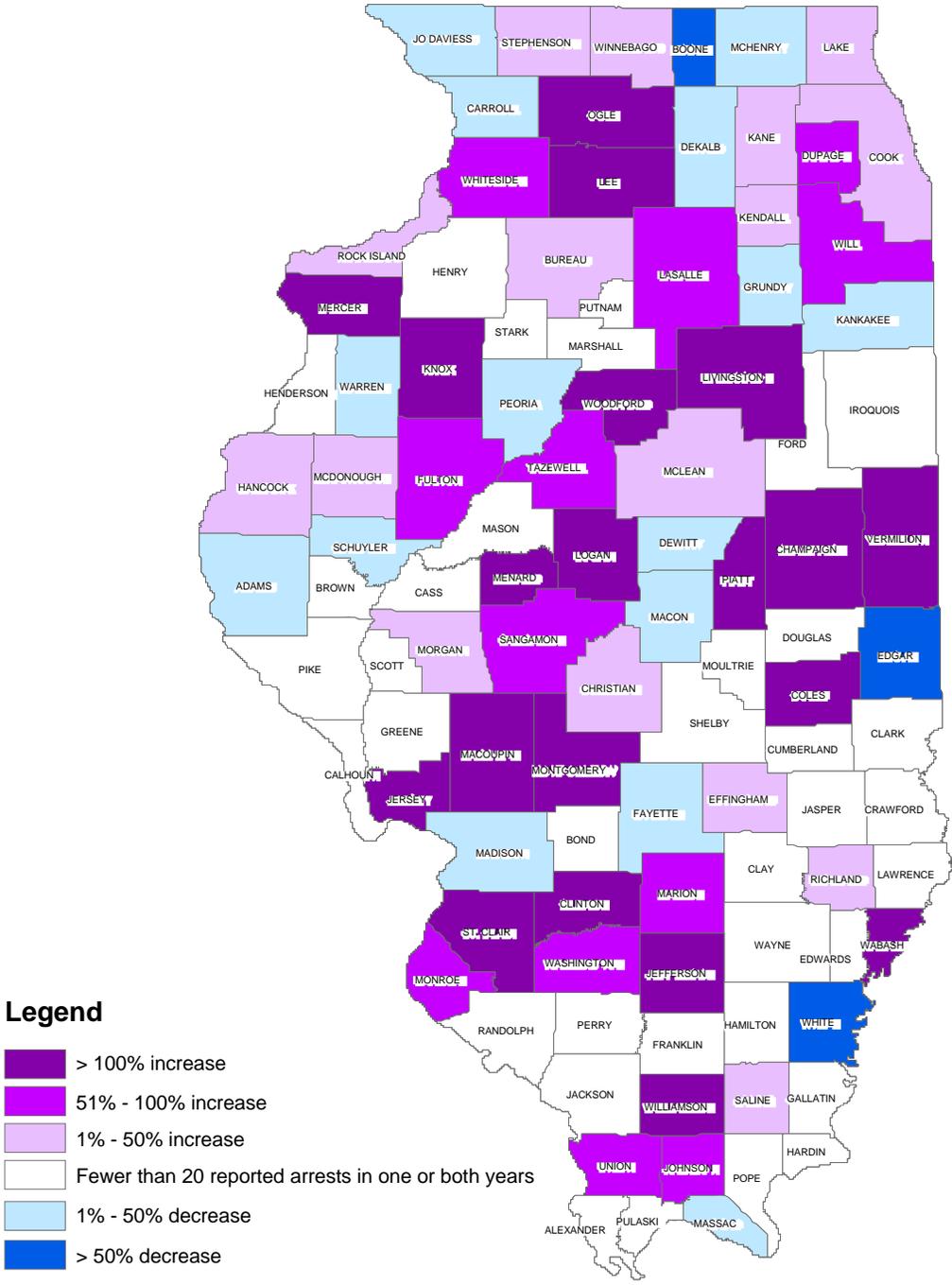


Source: Illinois State Police

In 2005, there were a total of 49,886 youth arrests in Illinois (*Figure 13*). Arrests for property offenses accounted for one-third of all youth arrests. Arrests for violent or person offenses accounted for 30 percent of all youth arrests and arrests for a drug offense accounted for 14 percent of all youth arrests. Arrests for weapons offenses accounted for 2 percent. Sex offenses accounted for 0.9 percent of all arrests. Offense categories—property, violent, drug, sex offenses—were created based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes.

Sixty-one percent of youth arrested in 2005 were identified as black and 38 percent were identified as white. Hispanic youth arrested in 2005 could appear in any race category, depending on their specific ethnic background and the reporting practices of local law enforcement. Most youth arrestees were 15 or 16 years old (29 percent and 37 percent respectively). Most arrestees are also male (79 percent). *Map 1* compares county rate changes in youth arrests from 2000 to 2005.

Map 1
Percent change in rate of youth arrested in Illinois, 2000-2005



Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Court data

After being arrested a youth may be referred to the county state's attorney for prosecution. A petition is filed when a decision is made to prosecute. The number of petitions filed in each county can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H.

The court may also choose to perform investigations that may inform court staff of a youth's background and prior history. The number of **juvenile/social investigation reports** conducted by a county's probation department is also included in the data tables section in Appendix H.

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, a plea agreement, or referral to a diversionary program.

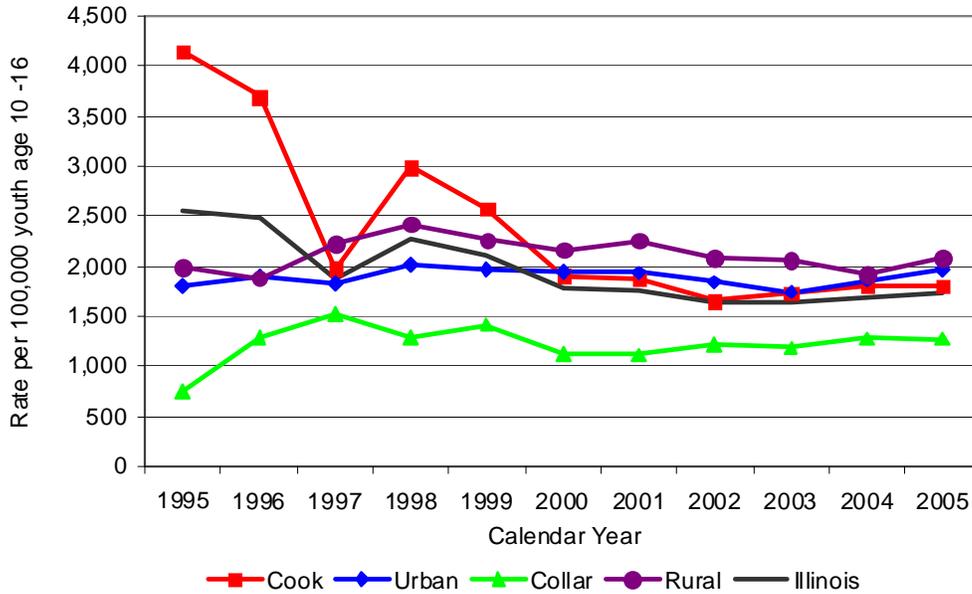
If none of these scenarios occur, an **adjudicatory hearing**, or **trial**, is held to determine whether the allegations against the youth are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. If the youth is adjudicated delinquent, a **dispositional hearing** or **sentencing hearing** is held. After 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.

Data summary

Delinquency petitions

There was a steady decrease in the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide over the period studied. From 1995 to 2005, the number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 28 percent. This decline was driven in part by a 53 percent decline in delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between 1995 and 2005. *Figure 14* depicts the rate of delinquency petitions filed by county classification.

Figure 14
Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10-16,
by county classification, 1995- 2005

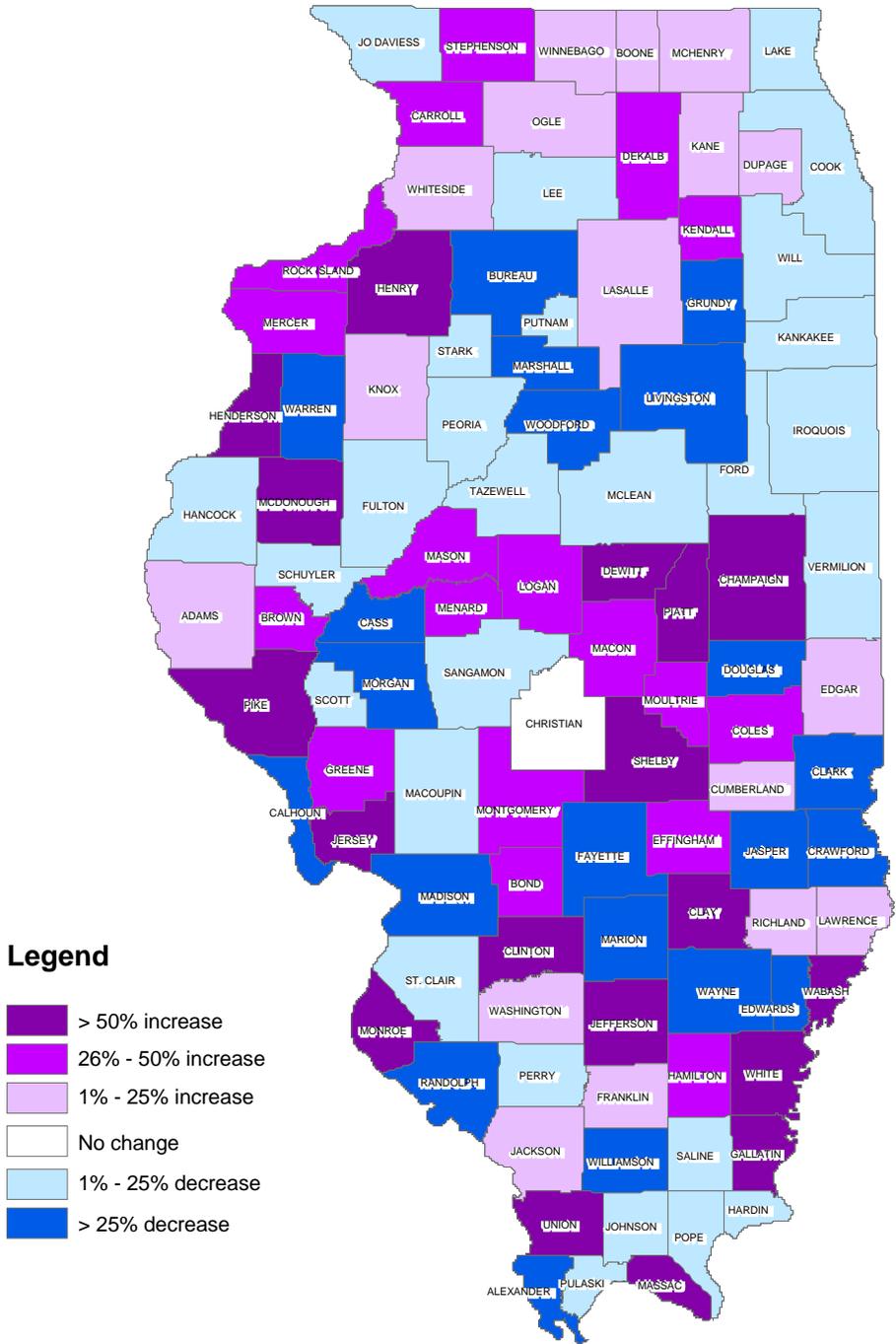


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Delinquency petition data for Cook County in 1997 were only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 14*.

From 2000 to 2005, the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide fell by 1 percent from 22,645 to 22,358. However, the rate of delinquency petitions filed slightly increased between 2004 and 2005. *Map 2* shows the percent change in the rate of delinquency petitions filed by county from 2000 to 2005.

Map 2
Percent change in rate of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois, 2000-2005

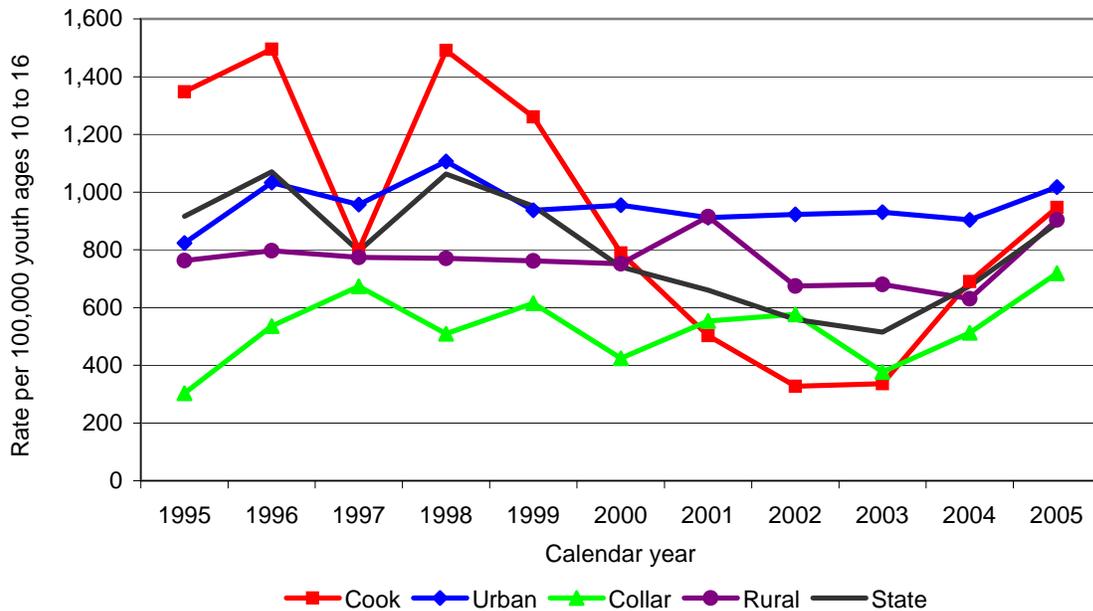


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Adjudications

In Illinois, the rate of adjudications of delinquency decreased slightly from 1995 to 2005. However, in 2003 the state rate of adjudications per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 was 515, the lowest rate since 1989 before increasing in CY04. *Figure 15* depicts the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county classification. Adjudication data for Cook County in 1997 were only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 15*.

Figure 15
Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16,
by county classification, 1995-2005

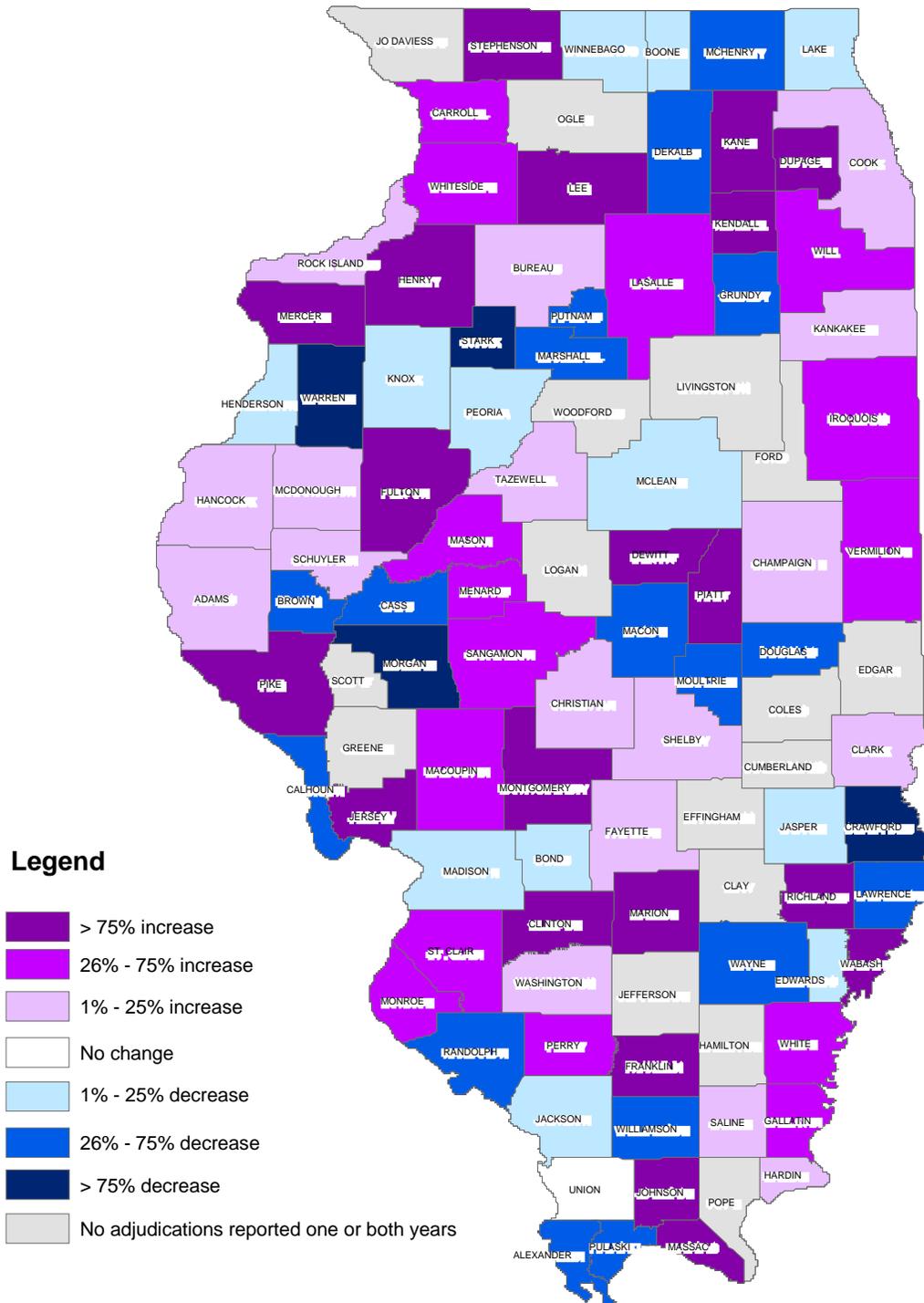


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A 22 percent increase occurred in the number of adjudications between 2000 and 2005, from 9,357 to 11,455. From 2000 to 2005, Cook County had a 20 percent increase in adjudications of delinquency. A 73 percent increase in the statewide rate of adjudications of delinquency was seen most recently, from a rate of 515 in 2003 to 891 in 2005.

Map 3 shows the percent change in the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county from 2000 to 2005.

Map 3
Percent change in rate of youth adjudicated delinquent in Illinois, 2000 - 2005



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Detention data

Once 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 whether 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 whether the youth requires detainment. A **detention screening instrument** is used in nearly all Illinois jurisdictions. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is developing and piloting a new screening instrument. See Appendix E for a copy of the detention screening instrument being used across Illinois.

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. See Appendix D for a map of all Illinois detention centers operating in 2005.

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 summary

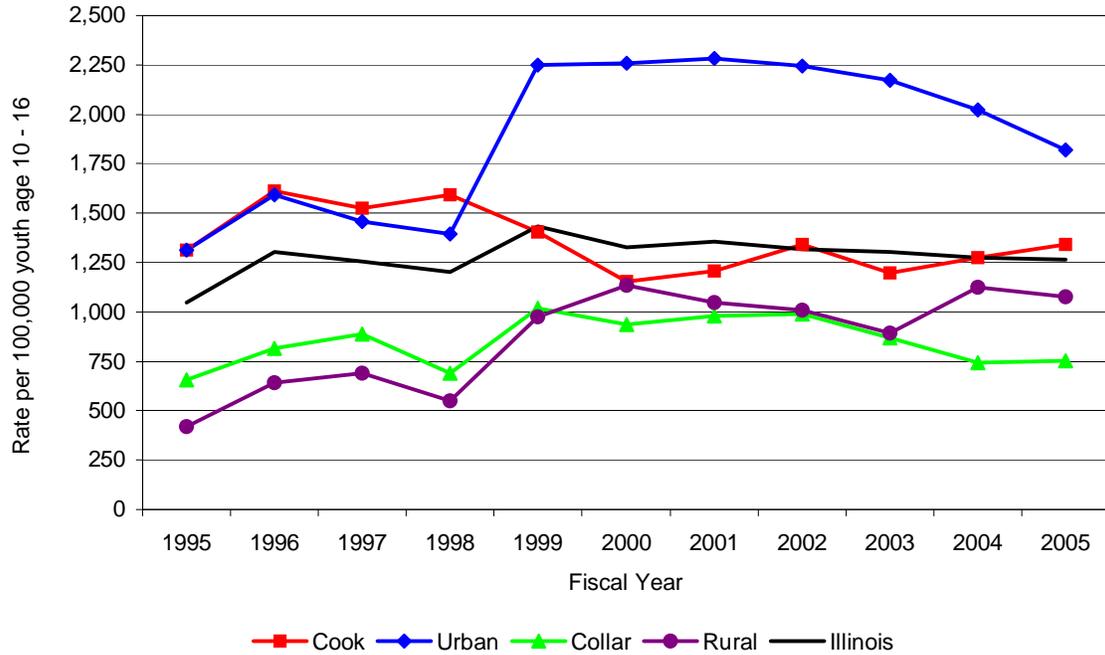
Data collected for the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts Annual Report to the Illinois Supreme Court and from the **Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)** were used to examine admissions to Illinois youth detention centers from 2000 to 2005.

JMIS is a web-based management information system that allows all Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit data and run data reports. The 2005 data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Most detention centers reported in 2005 to JMIS the number of admissions and the characteristics of the youth admitted. Although the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center did not report to JMIS in 2005, they provided the Authority with detention data for 2005. The Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center began JMIS data entry in 2006.

Detention offense categories used were based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes and are detailed in Appendix F. The JMIS system makes a distinction for juveniles admitted to detention for a warrant. Warrants can be issued for any type of crime. 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.

In 2005, there were 16,284 admissions to secure detention statewide, an 11 percent decrease from the 18,245 admissions in 1995. In 2005 60 percent of detention admissions were black youth, 28 percent were white youth, and 11 percent were Hispanic youth. Most youth admitted to detention were male (83 percent). A total of 26 percent of youth admissions to detention were due to a violent offense, followed by property offenses (23 percent) and warrant offenses (22 percent). Cook County detention admission data by offense category were unavailable.

Figure 16: Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY95 - 2005



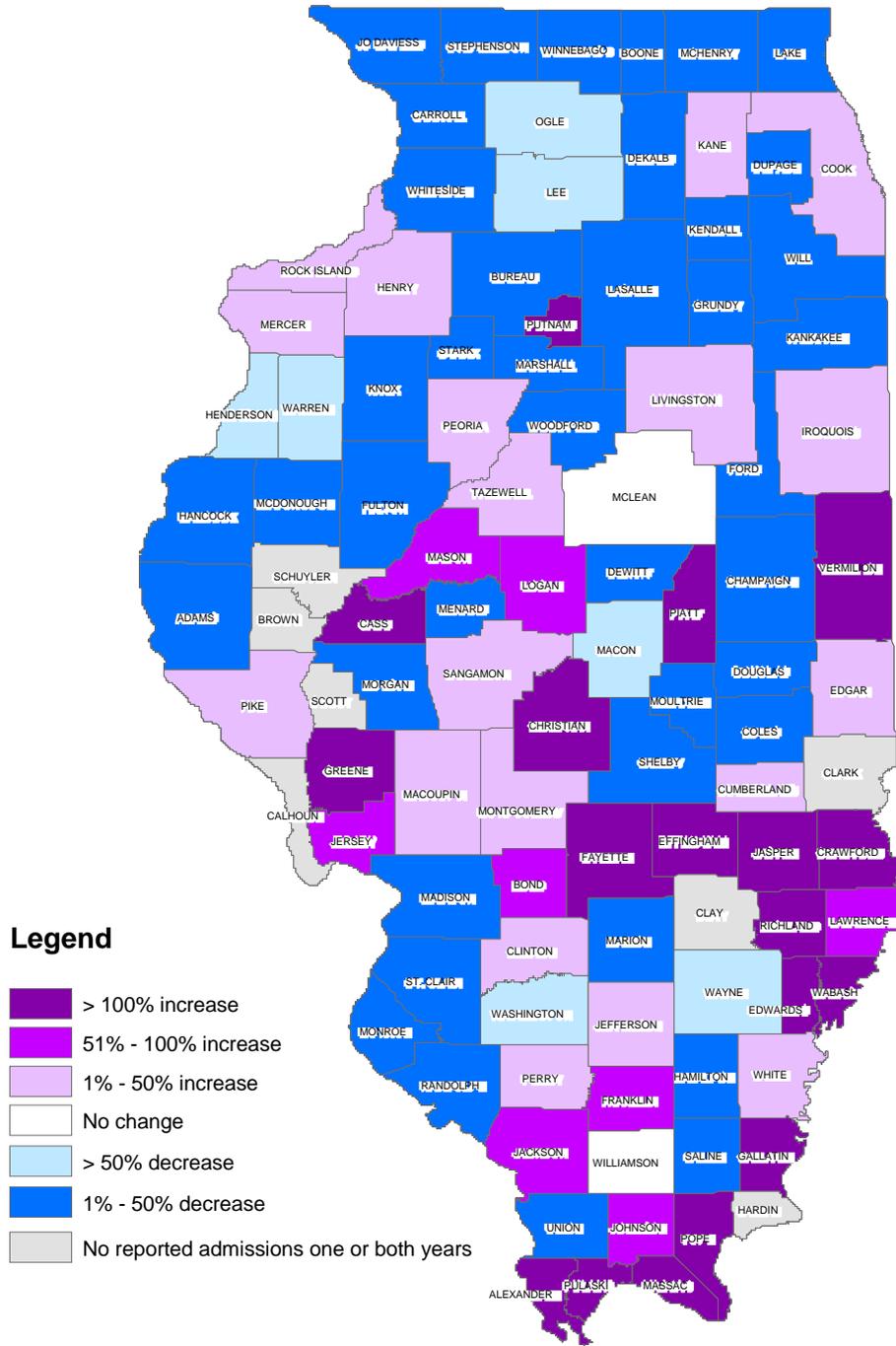
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Juvenile Monitoring Information System

The state rate of annual detention admissions increased slightly in the 10 years examined from 1995 to 2005. In 2005, the rate of detention admissions was 1,267 admissions per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. *Figure 16* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by county classification from 1995 to 2005.

Map 4 depicts the percent change in the rate of county level detention center admissions between 2000 and 2005.

In Illinois in 2005, the **average daily population** of youth in detention centers was 970. 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 15 days. For county-level data, refer to the data tables section in Appendix H.

Map 4
Percent change in rate of youth admissions to secure detention in Illinois, 2000- 2005



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center

Transfers to criminal court

Youth 13 years or older charged with more serious crimes can be transferred to adult criminal court. Four types of transfers may result in a youth being tried in criminal court. They include automatic transfer/excluded jurisdiction, mandatory transfer, presumptive transfer, and discretionary transfer (705 ILCS 405/5-805). The state's attorney's office files the transfer motion, and a juvenile court judge decides whether the motion should be granted.

Youth are excluded from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and **automatically transferred** to adult criminal court if they are 15 years of age or older and are alleged to have committed:

- First degree murder or another **forcible felony**.
- Aggravated discharge of a firearm in a school, on school property, within 1,000 feet of a school, at a school activity, or in a school vehicle.
- Any forcible felony when the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent for another felony and the current alleged felony was related to gang activity.
- Any offense that would qualify for a presumptive transfer and the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent for a forcible felony [705 ILCS 405/5-130(6)].

Excluded jurisdiction and automatic transfers mean that the criminal (adult) court is established as the original court of jurisdiction rather than the juvenile court (juvenile court is the original court of jurisdiction in presumptive and discretionary transfers). That is, cases in which the youth is automatically transferred or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction are not originally heard in juvenile court, and the youth will from that point on be treated as an adult by the courts [705 ILCS 405/5-130(6)].

Mandatory transfer occurs when a motion is filed by a state's attorney to allow for the prosecution of a youth age 15 years or older for a forcible felony if the youth had been previously adjudicated delinquent and the offense was committed in furtherance of criminal activity of a gang, and a juvenile judge determines there is probable cause to believe that the allegations against the youth are true.

A **presumptive transfer** occurs when a youth age 15 years or older has allegedly committed a Class X felony other than armed violence; or if they allegedly committed aggravated discharge of a firearm, or other specified offenses, and a petition is filed by the state's attorney to permit the prosecution of the youth under criminal laws. Presumptive transfer will occur for these juveniles unless a juvenile court judge is able to make a finding based on **clear and convincing evidence** that the youth is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available through the facilities of the juvenile court.

A motion for **discretionary transfer** is made by the state's attorney to allow for prosecution of a youth 13 years of age or older under criminal laws. While there are no specific offenses associated with a discretionary transfer, the court will consider many factors before granting such a transfer, including the seriousness of the offense and the minor's prior record of delinquency.

Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) is the primary source of data on youth transferred to adult court in Illinois. Until 1999, AOIC collected aggregate-level information on the number of youth transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data were collected, however, it was not possible to determine the offenses for which the transfers took place, case sentencing following the transfer, or the demographic characteristics of the youth transferred. AOIC discontinued the reporting of these data in 1999.

The Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) contains juvenile transfer data. However, JMIS can only provide the numbers of detained youth who were transferred to criminal court, but it is likely that the data can provide a reasonable approximation of the number of transfer cases outside of Cook County. As previously stated, the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center did not report to JMIS in 2005, therefore transfer data for Cook County were unavailable. Transfers reported to JMIS are shown in the data tables section in Appendix H.

Data summary

In 2005, 81 detained youth were transferred to the adult criminal court. In 2005, the counties with the most youth transfers were Jefferson, Peoria, and Richland with 16, seven, and seven transfers, respectively. Based on available data, the use of transfers to adult court is generally found in counties with large, urban populations. *Map 5* depicts the number of transfers of detained youth to adult court by county in 2005.

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.

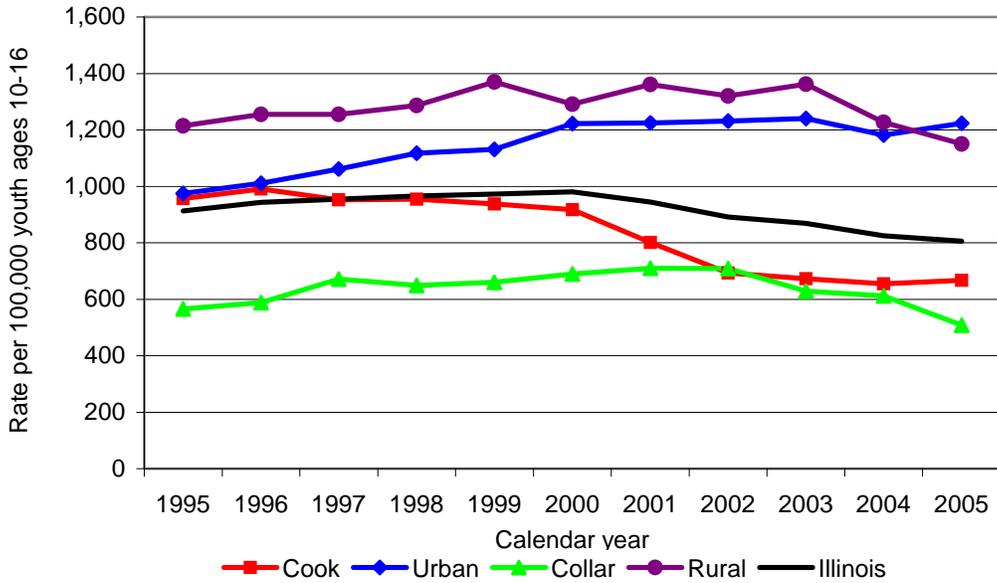
Data summary

Probation caseloads

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. These data, along with data on services ordered and youth placements, are shown in the data tables section in Appendix H.

Caseloads include only the number of active youth probation cases open on Dec. 31, 2005. A 6 percent decline was recorded in active probation caseloads from 1995 to 2005. There were 10,993 active probation caseloads in 1995 and 10,353 caseloads in 2005.

Figure 17
Rate of youth probation caseloads per 100,000 youth ages 10-16,
by county classification, 1995-2005

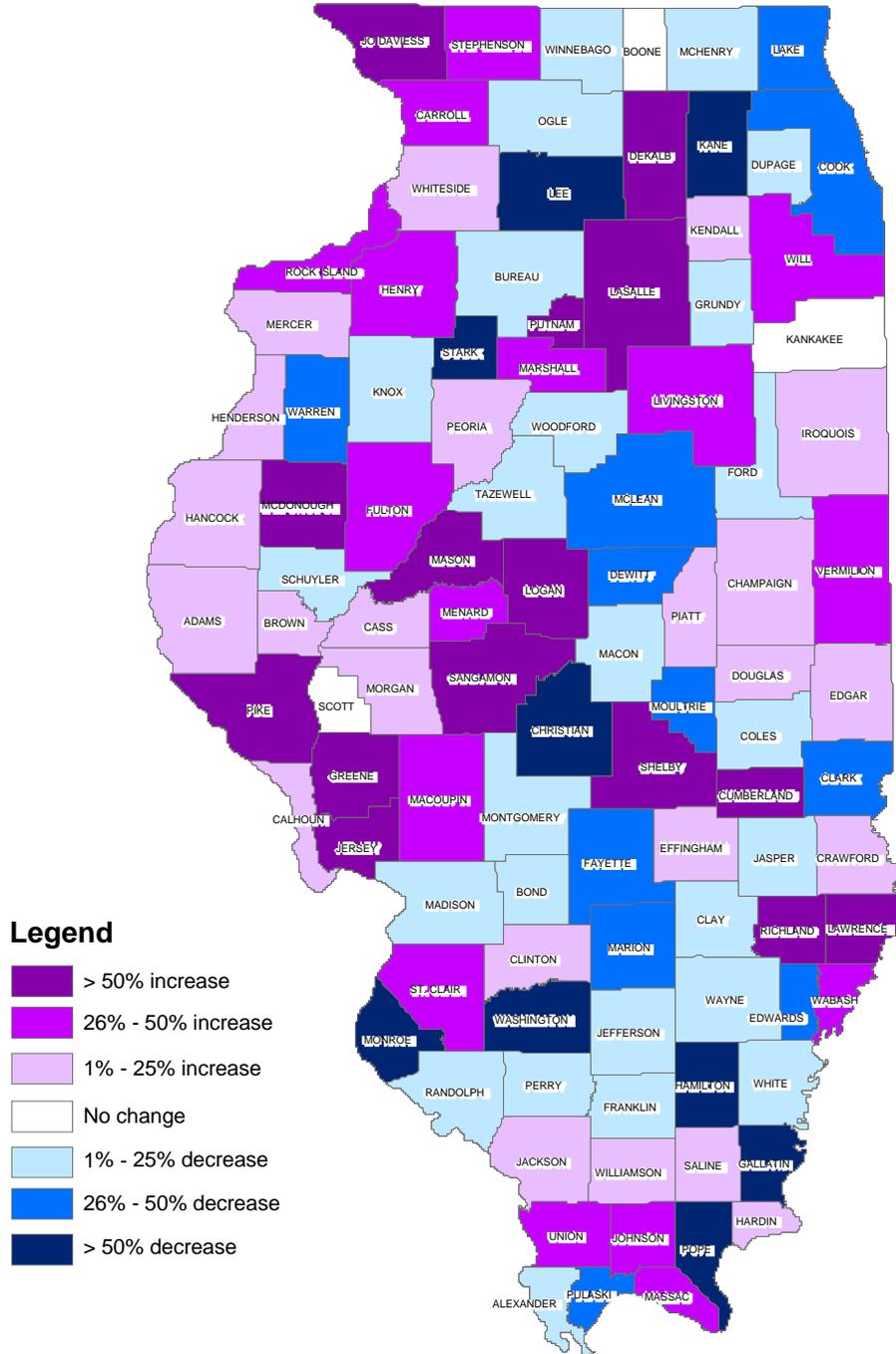


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 Note: Rate of formal probation caseloads as of Dec. 31, 2005

The rate of formal probation caseloads statewide decreased from calendar years 1995 to 2005, peaking in 2000 before a slight decline through 2005. In 2005, the state rate of active youth probation caseloads was 805 per 100,000 youth age 10 to 16. The more populated counties of the state drove the recent decrease. *Figure 17* depicts the rate of youth probation caseloads by county classification from 1995 to 2005.

Map 6 depicts the percent change in the rate of youth probation caseloads in Illinois between 2000 and 2005.

Map 6
Percent change in rate of youth probation caseloads in Illinois,
2000 - 2005*

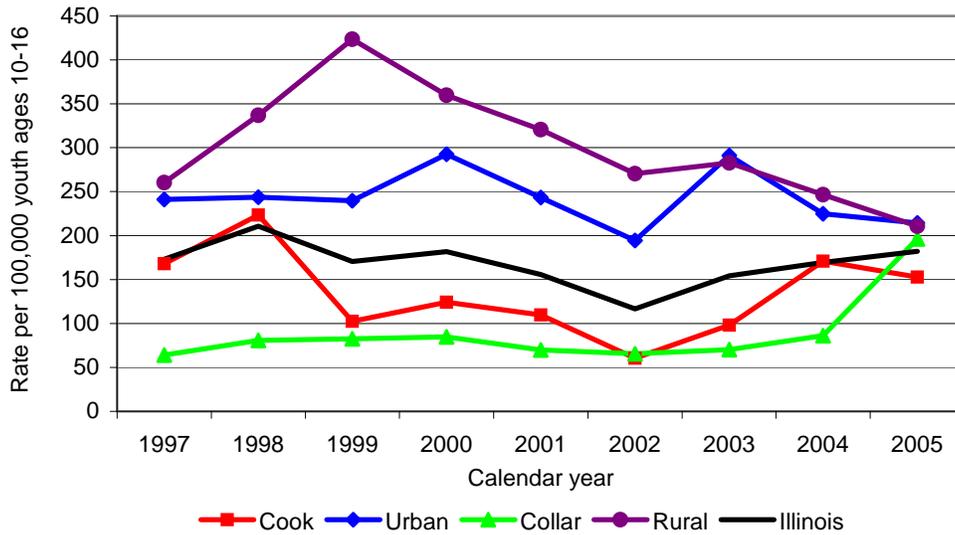


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 *As of Dec. 31, 2005.

Informal probation caseloads

The state rate of active informal probation caseloads declined from calendar years 1997 to 2005. The state rate of informal probation on Dec. 31, 2005 was 182 caseloads per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16. Rural counties historically have had the highest rates of informal probation caseloads. Data for Cook County were unavailable for 1995 and 1996.

Figure 18
Rate of active informal probation caseloads per 100,000 youth ages 10-16, by county classification, 1997 – 2005*

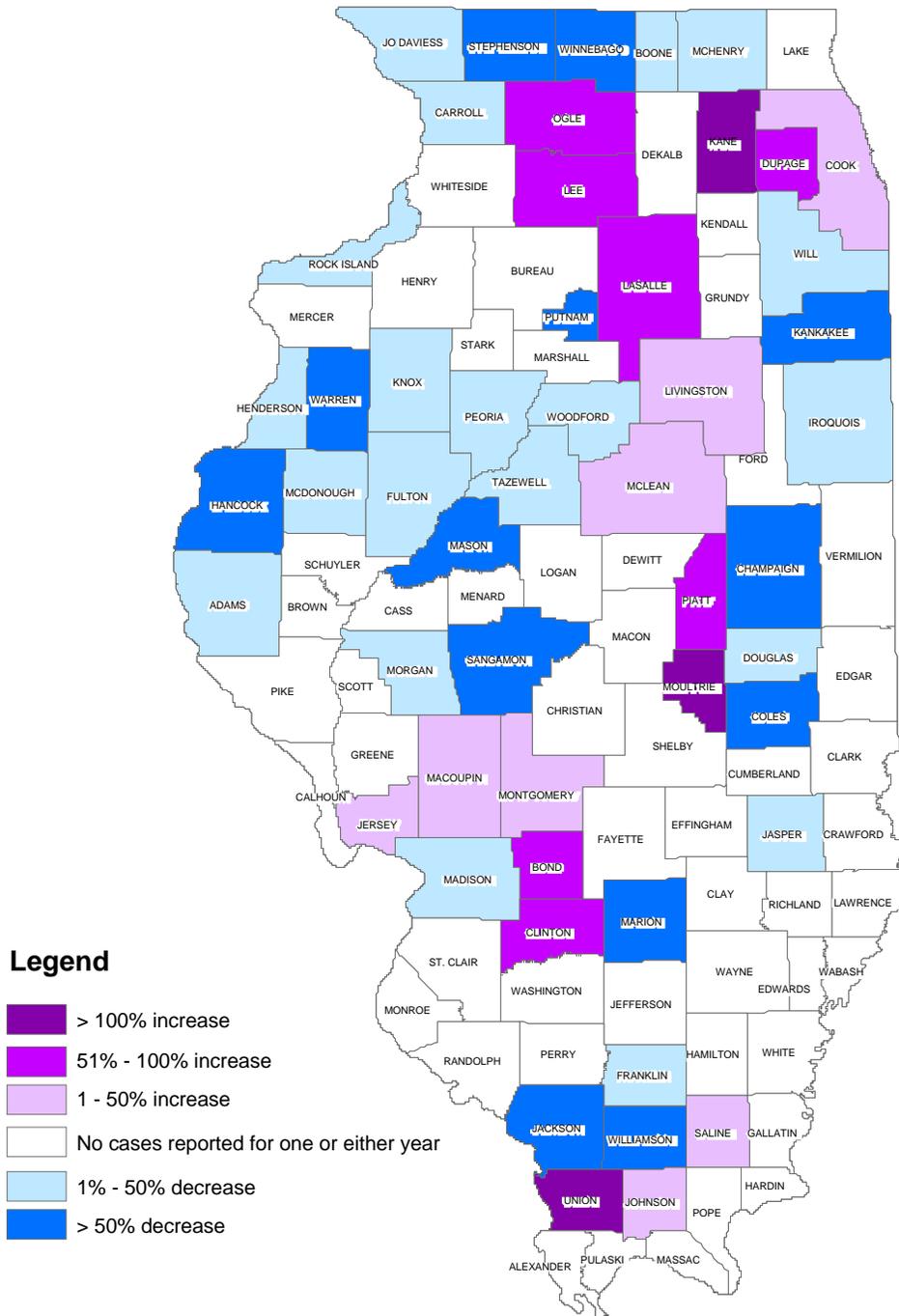


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
* As of Dec. 31, 2005.

The number of active informal probation caseloads statewide increased 2 percent from 2,297 in calendar year 2000 to 2,339 in 2005. A total 30 counties had no active informal probation supervision caseloads in either calendar year 2000 or 2005.

There was a slight increase in the rate of active informal probation caseloads, from 117 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2002, to a rate of 182 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 16 in 2005. This represents a 56 percent increase in the statewide rate. *Map 7* illustrates rate changes in informal youth probation caseloads in Illinois counties between 2000 and 2005.

Map 7 Percent change in rate of youth informal probation caseloads, 2000 - 2005*

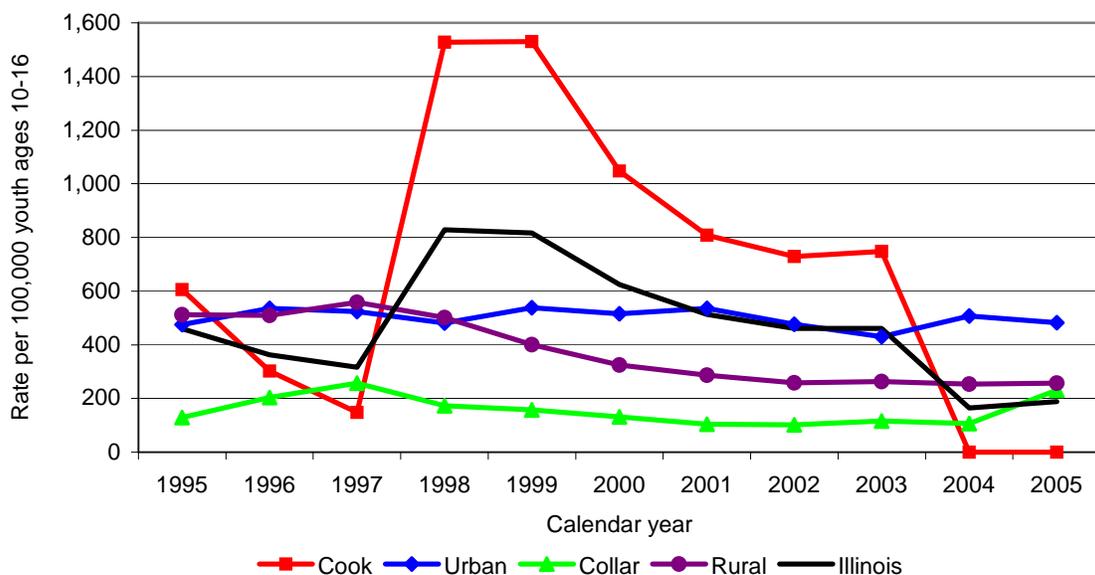


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
* As of Dec. 31, 2000, and Dec. 31, 2005.

Cases 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). *Figure 19* shows the trend in rates of cases continued under supervision by county classification from 1995 to 2005. Data for Cook County for CY04 and 2005 were unavailable, which explains the dip in the line graph shown in *Figure 19*.

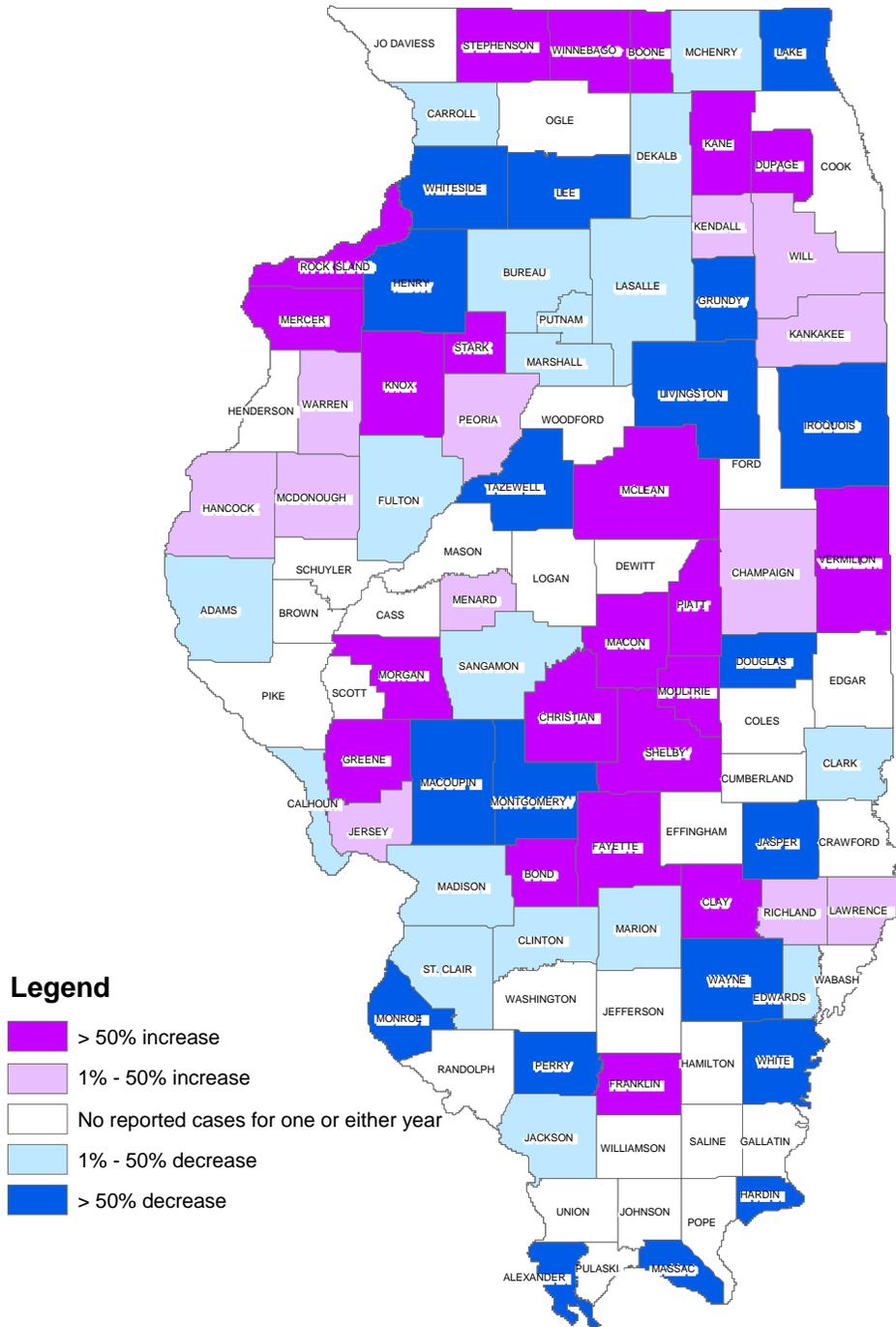
Figure 19
Rate of cases continued under supervision per 100,000 youth
ages 10-16, by county classification, 1995 – 2005



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
 Note: Cook County data for 2004 and 2005 were unavailable.

A decrease was noted in the number of delinquency cases continued under supervision from 2000 to 2005. However, Cook County reported zero cases continued under supervision to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Without 2005 data on cases continued under supervision in Cook County, statewide trends are difficult to pinpoint. *Map 8* depicts the rate changes of cases continued under supervision by county between 2000 and 2005.

Map 8
Percent change in rate of youth continued under supervision in Illinois, 2000 - 2005



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Corrections data

Since the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice did not come into existence until July 1, 2006, the corrections data discussed in this report are for time periods no later than FY05. References are still made to the juvenile division of the Illinois Department of Corrections rather than the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice.

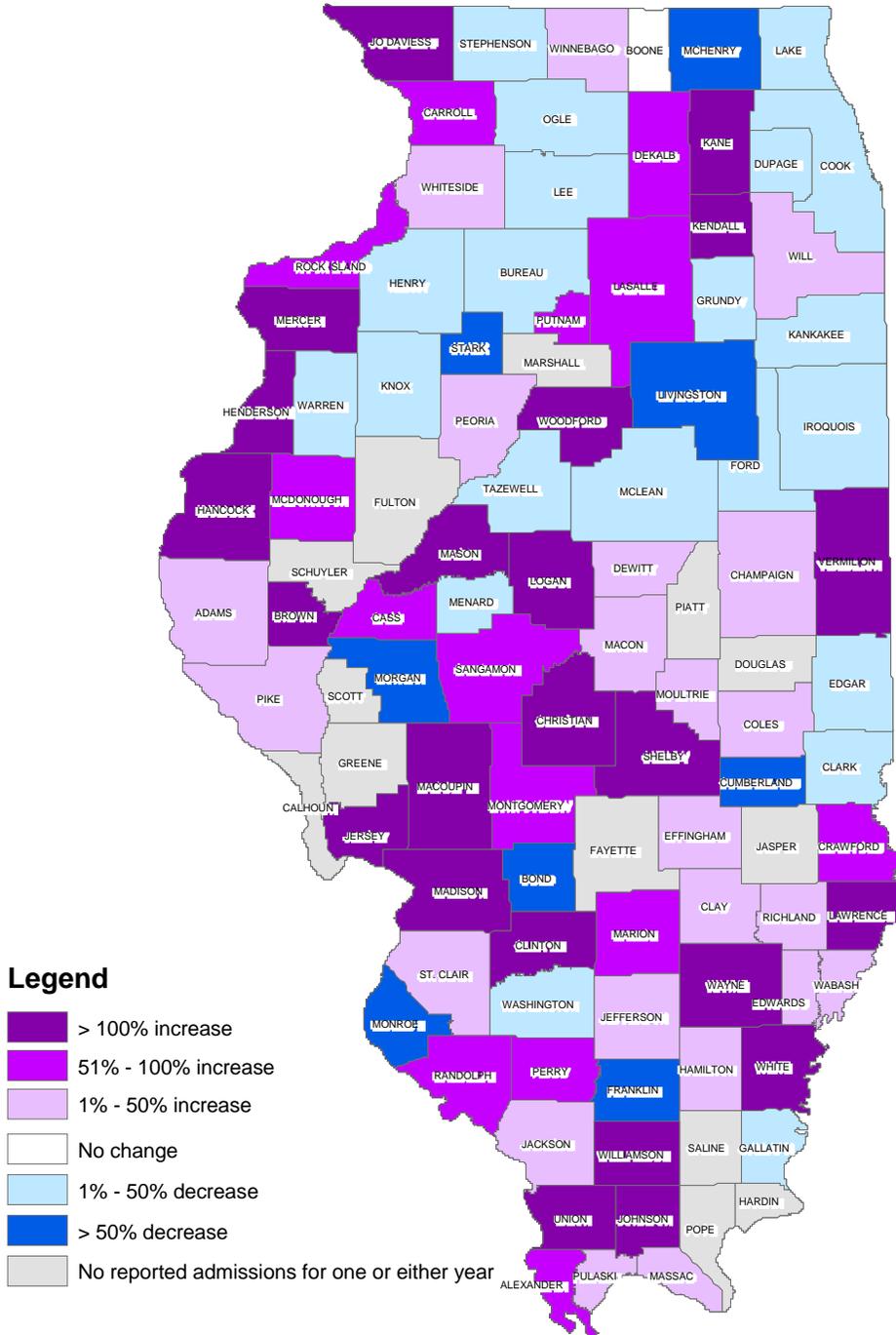
The Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) provides long-term custody in Illinois Youth Centers to youth ages 13 through 16. According to 730 *ILCS* 5/3-10-7(b), a youth may remain within the IDOC Juvenile Division until age 21, unless juvenile division administrators file a petition to transfer the youth to the **adult corrections** division or prison (under the guidelines set forth in 730 *ILCS* 5/3-10-7(a)). In 2005, youth were committed to one of eight Illinois Youth Centers located throughout Illinois (Appendix D). In FY05, the average annual cost of housing one youth in an Illinois Youth Center was \$70,827, although the cost per youth varies considerably across the centers.⁸

Data summary

Admissions to IDOC

IDOC data for FY05 were unavailable during compilation of this report. In FY04, 2,771 youth were admitted to an IDOC Youth Center—an increase of 4 percent from the 2,673 admitted in FY00. Seven counties reported no youth admissions to IDOC during FY04. *Map 9* depicts the rate changes in youth admissions to IDOC by county from FY00 to FY04.

Map 9
Percent change in rate of youth admissions to IDOC,
FY00 - FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

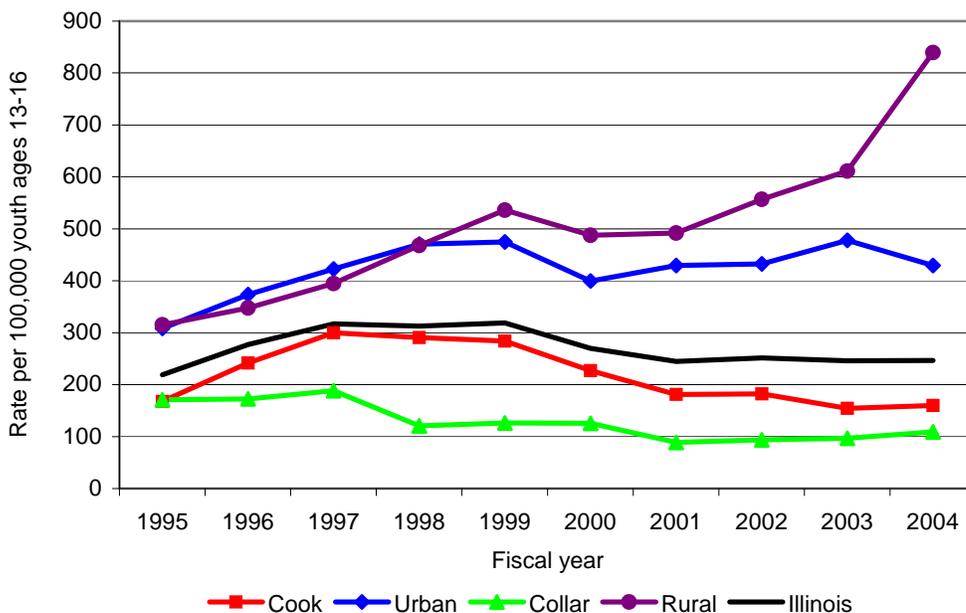
Court commitments to IDOC

Court commitments are a subset of all admissions to IDOC. In this report, court commitments to IDOC are defined as **delinquency commitments** or **court evaluations**.⁹ Delinquency commitments, also referred to as initial commitments or new sentences, are given to youth who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDOC for their offenses. A delinquency commitment is an indeterminate sentence that is assessed during the youth’s stay at an Illinois Youth Center.

Adjudicated delinquents also may be sent to IDOC for court evaluation, a 30, 60, or 90-day commitment used to assess the needs of delinquent youth. Based on the court evaluation, a youth could be released from IDOC custody by a juvenile court judge, or is given a **court evaluation return** to an Illinois Youth Center to serve an indeterminate term.

The state rate of youth court commitments to IDOC increased from FY95 to FY04. In FY04, the state rate of court commitments was 247 per 100,000 youth age 13-16. *Figure 20* depicts the rate of youth who court committed to IDOC, by county classification, from FY95 to FY04.

Figure 20
Rate of youth court commitments to IDOC per 100,000 youth ages 13-16, by county classification, FY95-FY04



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In FY04, there were 1,691 court commitments, including 798 delinquency commitments, 821 court evaluations, and 72 recommitments. Of the court evaluations, 211 led to a return to IDOC. In FY04, court commitments represented 54 percent of total IDOC admissions. From FY00 to FY04, delinquency commitments dropped 45 percent from 1,461 to 798. While the statewide rate of youth court committed to IDOC leveled off between 2003 and 2004, the rural rates increased

37 percent, from 611 commitments per 100,000 youth age 13 to 16 in FY03 to 840 commitments in FY04.

In contrast to the decrease in delinquency commitments statewide from FY00 to FY04, a 33 percent increase was seen in court evaluation commitments, from 616 to 821. In FY04, a total of 211 court evaluation returns were recorded. Twenty-six percent of ordered terms in IDOC for a court evaluation resulted in a return to IDOC.

In FY04, 46 percent of court-committed youth were committed for a property offense, 36 percent for an offense against a person, and 12 percent for a drug offense. Of all youth court committed to IDOC 52 percent were black, 37 percent were white, and 11 percent were Hispanic. Most court committed youth were male (89 percent).

IDOC reports youth recidivism rate as the percentage of youth who return to Illinois Youth Center facilities within three years following their release. Youth who return to an adult IDOC facility or receive any other sentence, such as probation, are not counted in IDOC's youth recidivism rate. In FY04, IDOC reported the youth recidivism rate within three years of exiting an IDOC facility (FY01 release) as 46.6 percent.¹⁰

Technical violations

Youth also are admitted to IDOC for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release conditions. In FY04, 44 percent of youth center admissions were for technical violations. Of the 3,106 admissions, 1,363 were for technical violations of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release.

Special issues

Disproportionate minority contact

Of increasing concern to lawmakers and policymakers is **disproportionate minority contact** (DMC) in the juvenile justice system. DMC refers to an empirical finding across the U.S. that a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than their representation in the general population. For example, in 1987 minority youth comprised 32 percent of all youth in the U.S. yet they constituted 53 percent of youth in secure detention and correctional facilities.¹¹ By 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the U.S., 62 percent of youth in secure detention, and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities.¹² 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 overrepresentation of minorities.

The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, amended in 1988, requires 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 (**disproportionate minority confinement**). 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.

From FY03 to FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded initiatives to reduce DMC in Peoria County, St. Clair County, south suburbs of Cook County, and Chicago’s Lawndale neighborhood. Each program site hired a local DMC coordinator to work with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system.

Another project impacting DMC, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is described in detail in the “state initiatives” section of this report.

Representation index

Several methods have been utilized to assess minority representation in the juvenile justice system. One method for assessing DMC is to calculate a **representation index (RI)**. A RI compares the percentage of all minority youth at a specific stage of the juvenile justice process to the percentage of that same minority group in the general youth population of the jurisdiction of interest.

Data elements required to calculate the RI include the number of youth in the reference group (usually white youth) at the specific stage, the number of youth in the minority group at the specific stage, the total number of youth at the stage, the population of the reference group in the jurisdiction, the population of the minority group in the jurisdiction, and the total youth population in the jurisdiction.

Gathering local data

Before calculating the RI, raw data must be gathered about the justice stage of interest (*Table 3.1*) as well as the population (*Table 3.2*) *Table 3.1* illustrates calculations used to determine the arrest RI in three hypothetical Illinois counties. *Table 3.2* shows raw population data in three hypothetical Illinois counties.

Table 3.1
Raw youth arrest data

County	Number of black youth arrests	Number of white youth arrests	Total number of youth arrests
<i>County A</i>	21	67	90
<i>County B</i>	142	46	192
<i>County C</i>	16	246	267

Table 3.2
Raw population data

County	Black youth population in county	White youth population in county	Total youth population
County A	352	6,096	6,491
County B	2,469	8,009	10,614
County C	98	3,352	3,478

Calculating the RI requires first calculating the percentages of a minority group at the specific stage of the justice process, as well as the percentage of the minority group in the general population. To calculate a percentage, divide the number of youth arrests in the minority group by the total number of youth arrests for the jurisdiction. Multiply the total by 100 to get the percentage (*Table 3.3*).

Table 3.3
Percent calculations for black youth arrests and black youth population

County	% of arrests that are black youth	% black youth in pop
County A	$(21 \div 90) \times 100 = 23\%$	$(352 \div 6,491) \times 100 = 5\%$
County B	$(142 \div 192) \times 100 = 74\%$	$(2,469 \div 10,614) \times 100 = 23\%$
County C	$(16 \div 267) \times 100 = 6\%$	$(98 \div 3,478) \times 100 = 3\%$

Representation index =

$$\frac{\text{Percent of a minority group at a stage of the justice process in jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Percent of the same minority group in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

County arrest RI =

$$\frac{\text{Percent of black youth arrests for county}}{\text{Percent of black youth in county population}}$$

Table 3.4
County arrest RI calculations

County	RI
<i>County A</i>	$(23 \div 5) = 4.6$
<i>County B</i>	$(74 \div 23) = 3.0$
<i>County C</i>	$(6 \div 3) = 2.0$

This calculation results in a number representing a ratio. If the ratio is greater than one, over-representation exists. Ratios less than one indicate under-representation. An over-representation of minorities at the arrest stage is seen in County A, County B, and County C.

The ratio of youth at a particular stage of the juvenile justice system is dependent on the percentage of minority youth in the population. Because one county minority populations differ, RIs cannot always be fairly compared across jurisdictions and RI's do not necessarily indicate the extent of the disparity. . In *Table 3.4*, County A's over-representation *cannot* be interpreted as being over two times worse than County C's.

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)** that is independent of the size of the minority population across jurisdictions. 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.

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, multiplying it by 1,000, and dividing that total by the total number of the youth group in the jurisdictional population.

Rate =

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

Using the raw data provided in *Table 3.1* and *Table 3.2*, arrest rates for black and white youth are calculated as follows:

Black youth arrest rate for County A =

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

Table 3.5
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.

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 3.6
RRI 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>	$(163 \div 73) = 2.23$

County A has an RRI of 5.45 for black youth. Therefore, black youth in County A are arrested more than five times as often as their white counterparts. County C has an arrest RRI of 2.23 for their black youth. Therefore, black youth in County C are arrested approximately twice as often as their white counterparts. 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.

Disproportionate representation index

Minority representation can be examined at specific points in the juvenile justice system relative to their representation at the previous point in the system using a **disproportionate representation index (DRI)**. The DRI assess the degree to which a stage of the juvenile justice system process contributes to over- or under-representation of a minority group. For example, one could compare the percentage of black youth whose cases are referred to the state's attorney's office for prosecution to the percentage of black youth at the arrest stage to understand whether the referral process disproportionately impacts black youth. DRI for any stage of the juvenile justice process is calculated by comparing the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile justice system to that same minority group's representation at the previous stage using the RI formula. The interpretation of this ratio is similar to the representation index. If the ratio is greater than one, the stage increased the representation of the minority group. If less than one, the stage decreased the representation of the minority group.

Data summary

The lack of data on the number of youth in each race and ethnic group involved with the system across all stages of the process prevents calculation of measures of racial and ethnic disparity for the entire juvenile justice system. In most cases, these data are collected informally and maintained at the local level. Data are available that allows us to calculate the RI and RRI for arrests, detention admissions, and commitments to IDOC in all Illinois counties. Tables that report the county-level RIs and RRIs are located in the data tables section of Appendix H.

Neither an RI nor an RRI was calculated when the county's minority group population was less than one percent. When working with very small numbers and percentages, the formulas used to assess minority representation can result in extremely large indices that are difficult to interpret. In addition, Hispanic representation among arrested youth cannot be assessed as reporting requirements do not include data on ethnicity.

Representation index

Arrests

An RI of 1.0 would be equal representation in the general population and in the system, an RI over 1.0 is over-representation, and an RI under 1.0 is under-representation. In 2005, the Illinois arrest representation index was 3.04 for black youth, 0.12 for Asian youth, and 0.51 for white youth.

The data revealed that black youth ages 10 to 16 were arrested at a level that was more than three times their representation in the general Illinois youth population. Asian youth were arrested at a level less their representation in the general youth population. White youth in Illinois were arrested at a level that was about 51 percent of their representation in the general youth population (*Table 4*).

Table 4
Youth arrest representation indices by race in Illinois, 2005

	RI	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent arrested
<i>Black</i>	3.04	20.11%	60.94%
<i>Asian</i>	0.12	3.62%	0.44%
<i>White</i>	0.51	75.82%	38.26%

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: Criminal History Record Information and U.S. Census Bureau

Detention

In 2005, the state detention RI for black youth was 2.97, 0.61 for Hispanic youth, 0.06 for Asian youth, and 0.36 for white youth.

Black youth were admitted to detention at a level that was almost three times their representation in the general youth population ages 10 to 16. Hispanic youth were detained at a level 61 percent of their representation; Asian youth were detained at a level 6 percent of their representation; and white youth were detained at a level that was about one-third of their representation in the general youth population (*Table 5*)

Table 5
Youth detention representation indices by race and ethnicity in Illinois, 2005

	RI	Percent of population ages 10-16	Percent detained
<i>Black</i>	2.97	20.11%	59.81%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.61	17.51%	10.76%
<i>Asian</i>	0.06	3.62%	0.23%
<i>White</i>	0.36	75.82%	27.66%

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

IDOC commitments

In FY04, the most recent year that data were available, the IDOC commitment representation index for black youth ages 13 to 16 was 2.62. In contrast, the IDOC commitment RI was 0.66 for Hispanic youth, 0.02 for Asian youth, and 0.49 for white youth.

Black youth were committed to IDOC at a level that was more than two and a half times their representation in the general youth population. Hispanic youth were committed at a level just more than 60 percent of their representation, and Asian youth were committed at a level less than 2 percent of their representation. White youth were committed at a level less than half of their representation (*Table 6*). In none of the counties where Asian youth ages 13 to 16 accounted for at least 1 percent of their youth population were these youth over-represented.

Table 6
Youth IDOC commitment representation indices by race and ethnicity, 2004

	RI	Percent of population Ages 13-16	Percent in IDOC
<i>Black</i>	2.62	19.80%	51.86%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.66	15.96%	10.47%
<i>Asian</i>	0.02	3.52%	0.06%
<i>White</i>	0.49	76.23%	37.37%

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.
Sources: Illinois Department of Corrections and U.S. Census Bureau

Relative rate index

Arrests

In 2005, the arrest relative rate index for black youth ages 10 to 16 was 6.0. For Asians, the rate was 0.24. A black youth was six times more likely to be arrested than a white youth in Illinois. Asian youth were arrested at a rate about one-fourth that of their white counterparts (*Table 7*).

Table 7
Youth arrest relative rate indices by race 2005

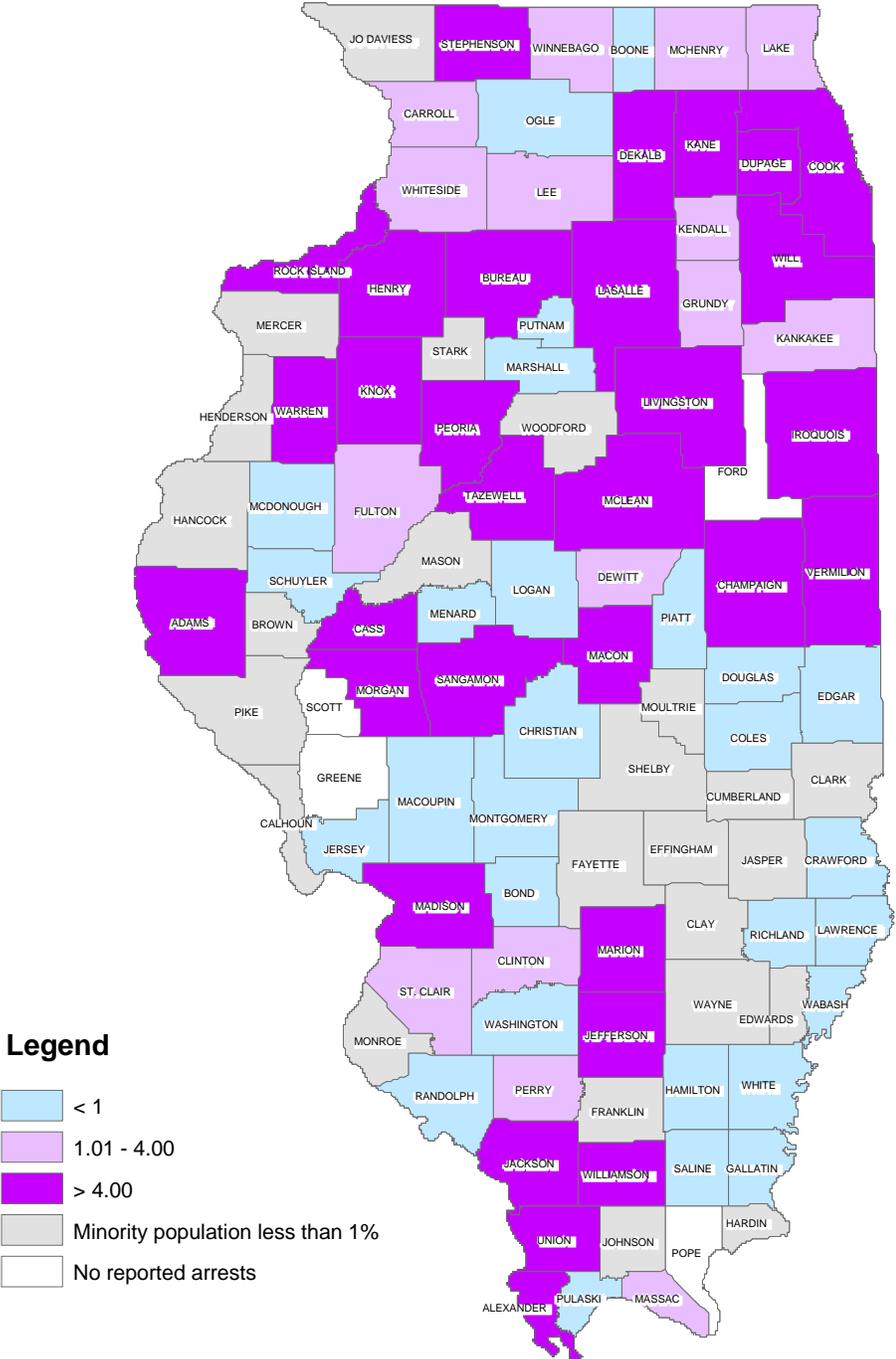
	Black	Asian	White
<i>RRI</i>	6.00	0.24	--
<i>Arrest rate/1,000</i>	23.64	0.17	14.84

Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

Map 10 illustrates the relative rate indices for black youth at the arrest stage by county in 2005.

Map 10

Black youth arrest relative rate indices by county, 2005



Sources: Criminal History Record Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

Detention

In 2005, the relative rate index for detained youth ages 10 to 16 was 8.15 for blacks, 1.68 for Hispanics, and 0.17 for Asians. Black youth were eight times more likely to be committed to a secure detention center than white youth. Hispanic youth were slightly more likely than white youth to be committed to detention. Asian youth were committed to detention at one-sixth the rate of a white youth (*Table 8*).

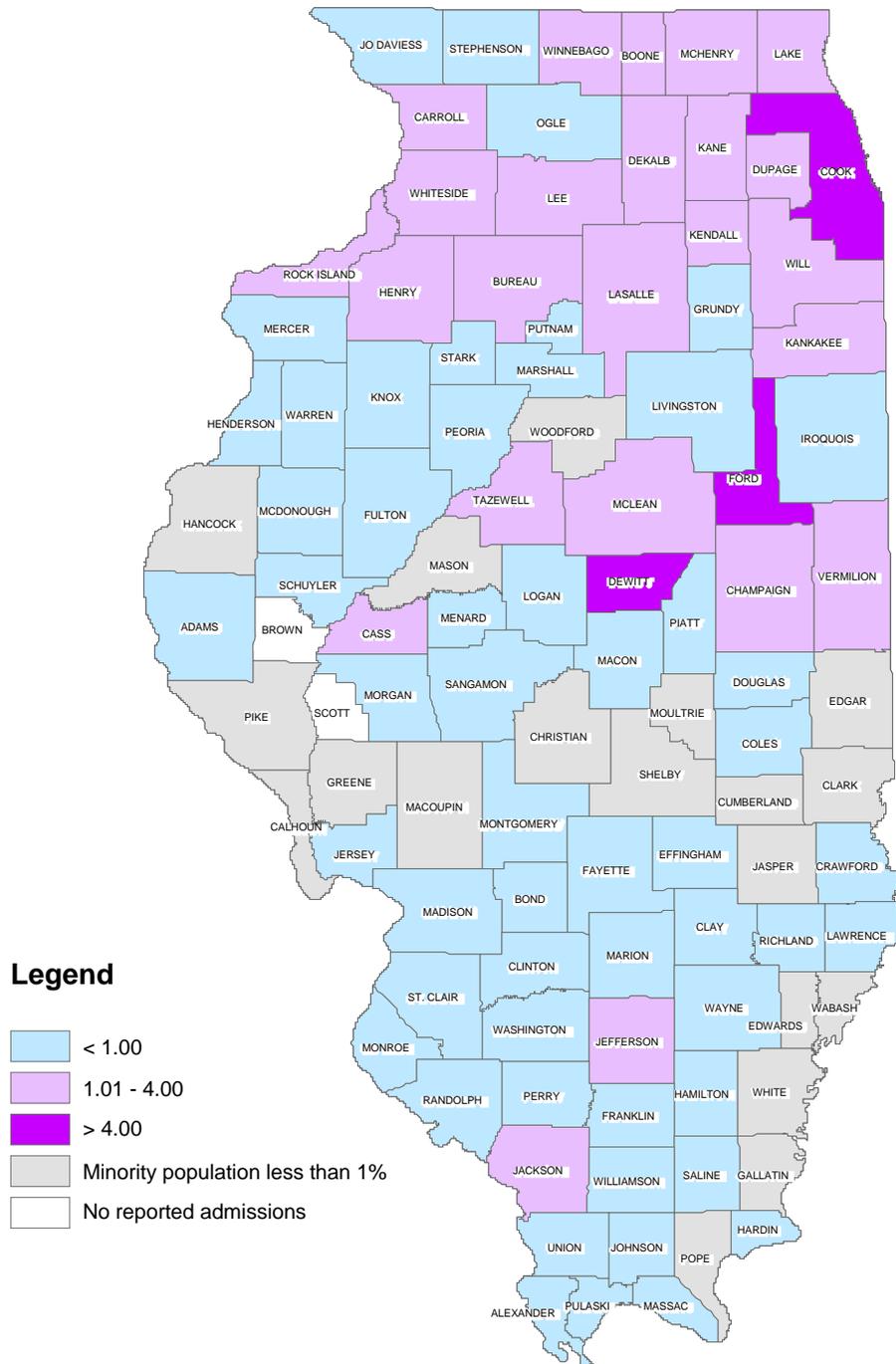
Table 8
Youth detention relative rate indices in Illinois, 2005

	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	8.15	0.17	1.68	--
<i>Detention rate/1,000</i>	37.66	0.80	7.78	4.62

Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

Map 11 and *Map 12* highlight the counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 10 to 16 years old and their detention relative rate indices for 2005.

Map 12 Hispanic youth detention relative rate indices, 2005



Sources: Juvenile Monitoring Information System and U.S. Census Bureau

Corrections

In FY04, the IDOC relative rate index for youth ages 10 to 16 who were committed by the courts was 5.34 for blacks, 1.34 for Hispanics, and 0.03 for Asians. Black youth were five times more likely than white youth to be committed to IDOC. Hispanic youth were about as likely as white youth to be committed to IDOC. Asian youth were committed to IDOC at a rate that was one-thirtieth the rate of white youth. *Table 9* shows the relative rate indices and commitment rates per 1,000 youth for youth ages 10 to 16 by race and ethnicity.

Table 9
Youth IDOC relative rate indices, FY04*

	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White
<i>RRI</i>	5.34	0.03	1.34**	--
<i>Commitment rate per 1,000</i>	6.00	0.04	1.12	1.50

Sources: Illinois Department of Corrections and U.S. Census Bureau

*The population used for corrections calculations is between 13 and 16 years of age.

** Not statistically significant.

Map 13 and *Map 14* highlight counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 13 to 16 years old, and indicate their IDOC relative rate indices in FY04. In none of the 20 counties where Asian youth constituted more than one percent of the general youth population were they over-represented.

Table 10 shows the 2005 population, population rates, and RRIs for various stages in the juvenile justice system of youth ages 10 to 16, by race and ethnicity.

Table 10
Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices by race and ethnicity, 2005

Stages	Black			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI
Population (ages 10-16)	258,607	201	--	46,507	36	--	225,104	175	--	974,824	758	--
Arrest	30,399	117.55	6.00	221	4.75	0.24	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,084	14.58	--
Detention	9,740	37.66	8.15	37	0.80	0.17	1,752	7.78	1.68	4,504	4.62	--
Corrections**	877	6.00	5.34	1	0.04	0.03	177	1.12	1.34	632	1.50	--

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Criminal History Record Information System, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

* Corrections data for 2005 were unavailable; 2004 were used. WHERE IS THIS ASTERISK ON THE CHART?

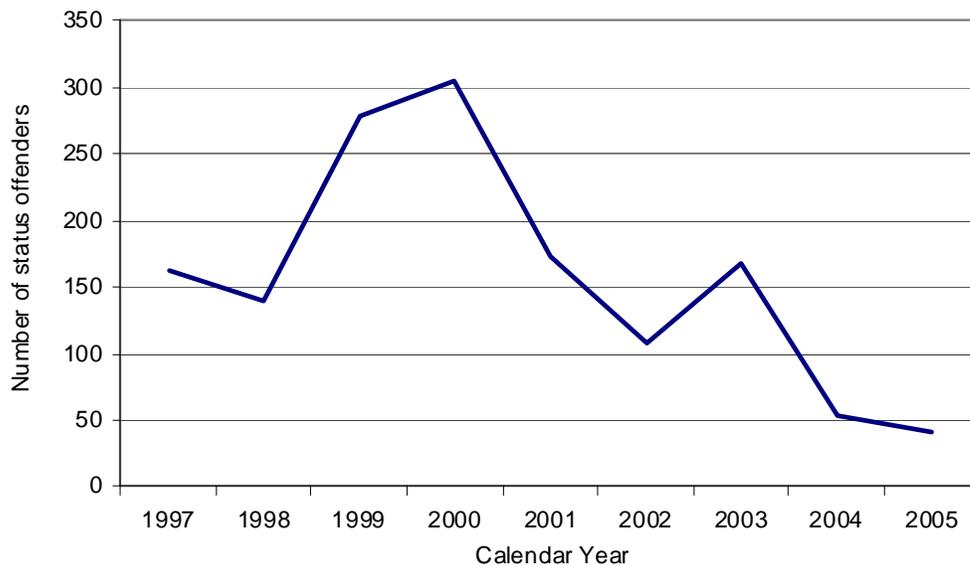
** The population used in corrections calculations included only youth ages 13-16.

Status offenders in secure detention

States must meet four core requirements to receive federal **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act** funding. They 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 a matter of 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. *Figure 21* shows a declining number of institutionalized status offenders. The number of detained status offenders prior to 1997 was unavailable.

Figure 21
Youth status offenders detained in Illinois, 1997-2005



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 11
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act status offender violations in
detention facilities, 2005

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Champaign	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Franklin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
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	1	0	0	0	1
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Will	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Winnebago	0	1	2	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
Total	1	6	6	7	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	41

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Illinois recorded 41 violations for the detainment of status offenders in 2005. From 1997 to 2005, a 75 percent reduction was seen in the number of status offenders detained in Illinois. 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 11* shows the number of status offenders detained in violation of the JJDP Act in 2005.

Table 12
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations in
municipal lock-ups, 2005

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alton	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Arlington Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Aurora	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	16
Berwyn	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
Broadview	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Carol Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	13
Chicago Heights	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Chicago Ridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cicero	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	11
Evanston	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Glendale Heights	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Granite City	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gurnee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Hodgkins	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hoffman Estates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Markham	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Matteson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maywood	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Naperville	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	1	1	18
Orland Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peoria	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Riverdale	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Sauk Village	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Skokie	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Streamwood	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Wauconda	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Woodridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	9	9	15	18	11	10	12	16	11	5	7	6	129

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 12 shows the number of youth placed in municipal jails and lockups in 2005 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.

Table 13
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act jail removal violations
in county jails, 2005

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
DeWitt	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	14
Iroquois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Jasper	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Jersey	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Mason	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Massac	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ogle	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Perry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rock Island	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Schuyler	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Woodford	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	7
Total	3	2	7	3	4	6	0	2	7	9	2	5	50

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Table 13 shows the number of youth placed in county jails in 2005 in violation of the Jail Removal Act.

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, National Center for Juvenile Justice research found that female involvement at several points in the juvenile justice system had increased significantly across the nation.¹³

This increase signals a greater need for female-specific programming. But 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.

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.²² 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 21 percent of all arrests statewide in 2005. A total of 39 percent of all female arrests in 2005 were for violent offenses. In comparison, 28 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses. However, virtually no difference was seen by gender in property crimes—33.5 percent of female arrests and 33.4 percent of male arrests were for property offenses. *Table 14* depicts the type of offenses for which female youth in Illinois were arrested in 2005.

Table 14
Number and percentage of male and female youth arrests
by offense category, 2005

Type of offense	Male		Female		Total
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	
Violent/person	11,136	28.1%	4,039	39.4%	15,175
Property	13,229	33.4%	3,436	33.5%	16,676
Sex	376	0.9%	18	0.2%	396
Drug	6,665	16.8%	641	6.2%	7,308
Status offense	526	1.3%	348	3.4%	875
Weapons	893	2.3%	109	1.1%	1,002
Other	6,785	17.1%	1,667	16.3%	8,454
Total	39,610	100%	10,258	100%	49,886

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

Table 15
Number of youth detainees by gender and type of offense in Illinois, 2005

Type of Offense	Male		Female		Total*
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
Violent/Person	1,661	23.3%	667	33.4%	2,328
Property	1,749	24.5%	310	15.5%	2,059
Sex	194	2.7%	5	0.3%	199
Drug	370	5.2%	50	2.5%	420
Status Offense	24	0.3%	7	0.4%	31
Warrant	1,459	20.5%	554	27.7%	2,013
Violations	741	10.4%	183	9.2%	924
Other	936	13.1%	223	11.2%	1,159
Total	7,134	100%	1,999	100%	9,133*

Source: Juvenile Monitoring System
 * Cook County data by offense type were unavailable.

Females in secure detention

Females accounted for 2,927 of 16,916 admissions to secure detention statewide in 2005 (17 percent). *Table 15* depicts the percentage of male and female detainees by type of offense in 2005.

Females in corrections

While the percentages of females arrested and detained were 21 and 17 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to IDOC is much lower. In FY04, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments to IDOC (191 of 1,691 commitments). This finding seems to suggest that the offenses committed by female delinquents are not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC. However, as shown by the analysis on arrests for violent offenses, the percentage of violent offenses allegedly committed by females is slightly higher. These data seem to indicate that females are either diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts or commit crimes that are less violent than those committed by males.

Due to the way data is reported in Illinois, comparisons over time by gender could only be conducted on corrections data. Although overall the number of females committed to IDOC had remained relatively low, the number had increased 65 percent, from 116 in FY95 to 191 in FY04. That same year, the number of male commitments increased 9 percent, from 1,376 to 1,500.

Table 16
Number of youth commitments to IDOC by gender, FY95– FY05

Fiscal Year	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
1995	1,384	93%	102	7%	1,486
1996	1,774	93%	139	7%	1,913
1997	1,982	91%	201	9%	2,183
1998	1,958	90%	205	10%	2,153
1999	1,962	90%	225	10%	2,187
2000	1,633	88%	219	12%	1,852
2001	1,457	87%	222	13%	1,679
2002	1,537	89%	187	11%	1,724
2003	1,500	89%	188	11%	1,687
2004	1,500	89%	191	11%	1,691
2005	1,325	92%	109	8%	1,434
Total	18,012	90%	1,988	10%	20,000

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

The percentage of females committed also increased from FY95 to FY05. Female offenders made up only 7 percent of IDOC’s youth population in 1995. The female population peaked in FY01 at 13 percent before slowly dropping to 8 percent in FY05. *Table 16* outlines the number of youth commitments to IDOC by gender from FY95 to FY05.

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. This trend also is seen 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.¹⁴ 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.

The Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative allows counties to refer mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services. However, 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.

The initiative began in January 2000 when the Illinois Department of Human Services awarded 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 the program, but the screening tool, Childhood Severity of Psychiatric Illness (CSPI), determines who receives services. A 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.

Data summary

The number of referrals made to the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative varied widely across counties, mostly due to issues of eligibility. Of the number of youth screened and deemed eligible, the state recorded a 91 percent participation rate. Eight counties had 100 percent participation rates. Madison County had the lowest participation rate, with 62 percent of their eligible youths participating (*Table 17*).

Table 17
Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative participation, FY06

Detention center	Number of referrals	Number Screened	Number eligible	Number that participated	Percent eligible that participated
Adams	32	31	31	31	100%
Boone	66	52	52	46	88%
Champaign	54	54	24	21	87%
Cook	185	128	126	121	96%
DuPage	58	57	57	57	100%
Franklin	44	44	42	42	100%
Kane	33	21	21	21	100%
Knox	4	4	4	4	100%
Lake	96	56	56	56	100%
LaSalle	25	25	25	25	100%
McLean	56	56	53	38	72%
Macon	61	52	48	44	92%
Madison	170	166	66	41	62%
Peoria	43	43	43	42	98%
St. Clair	33	29	28	27	96%
Sangamon	59	58	33	29	88%
Vermilion	25	25	25	25	100%
Will	20	20	20	19	95%
Total	1,064	924	754	684	91%

Adapted from Lyons, John S., et al., *The Evaluation of the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative: Results from the Third Year of a Statewide Demonstration Project*, Chicago, IL: Northwestern University, Mental Health Services & Policy Program, July 2004

An evaluation of the initiative revealed that participants have lower rates of recidivism compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment. Recidivism was defined by the rate at which youth detained are re-arrested. The study showed 27 percent of participants were rearrested in FY05, and 28 percent were rearrested in FY06, while non-participants had a 72 percent recidivism rate.¹⁵

Dually involved youth

Dually involved youth are involved in the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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.

Data summary

Table 18 shows the numbers of DCFS wards in IDOC and county-run detention facilities on Dec. 31, 2005. 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. The Juvenile Monitoring Information System includes a field to enter a youth's DCFS status, the entry of that data is not a requirement. 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.

Table 18
Number of dually involved youth ages 10-21 in Illinois, 2005

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	170
Adult IDOC	88
Youth IDOC	123
Total	381

Source: Department of Child and Family Services
Note: These totals were logged on Dec. 31, 2005.

Despite data reporting and collection problems, the number of youth in both systems on December 31, 2005, provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

Specialized courts

Juvenile drug 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.¹⁸

Four juvenile drug courts are active or in the planning stages in Cook, Peoria, Kane, and Will counties. The Cook County Juvenile Drug Court Program was implemented in 1996, and reported that in 2004 it served 331 youth ages 12 to 16.

Juvenile justice councils

When the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, they 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.

Data summary

In 2001, the Authority conducted an evaluation of the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 that included an assessment of which counties in Illinois had convened juvenile justice councils. Researchers found that 29 of 102 counties in Illinois had convened juvenile justice councils, 28 percent of all counties. The majority of these councils had not yet developed a juvenile justice plan or local resource guide for their county.

In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) conducted additional research on the number and activities of juvenile justice councils. AOIC found that 50 counties had convened councils of their own or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils. Of them, 19 counties and two circuits had formed a juvenile justice plan and five counties and one circuit had developed local resource guides (*Table 19*).

Table 19
Juvenile justice council duties completed in Illinois, FY03

Circuit or county	Plan	Agreement	Grants	Forum	Assist locals	Guide
Second Circuit						
Fourth Circuit						
Fifteenth Circuit	✓		✓			
Twenty-First Circuit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adams						✓
Bureau	✓				✓	
Cook						
DeKalb						
DuPage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ford	✓			✓	✓	
Franklin						
Grundy	✓				✓	
Jefferson	✓		✓	✓		
Jo Daviess	✓		✓			
Kane	✓		✓			
Kendall	✓		✓			
Knox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lake						
LaSalle	✓		✓		✓	
Lawrence						
Lee	✓		✓			
Livingston			✓		✓	
Madison	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
McHenry				✓		✓
McLean	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ogle	✓		✓			
Peoria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
St. Clair	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stephenson	✓		✓			
Vermilion				✓		
Will	✓				✓	✓
Winnebago	✓		✓			
Woodford						

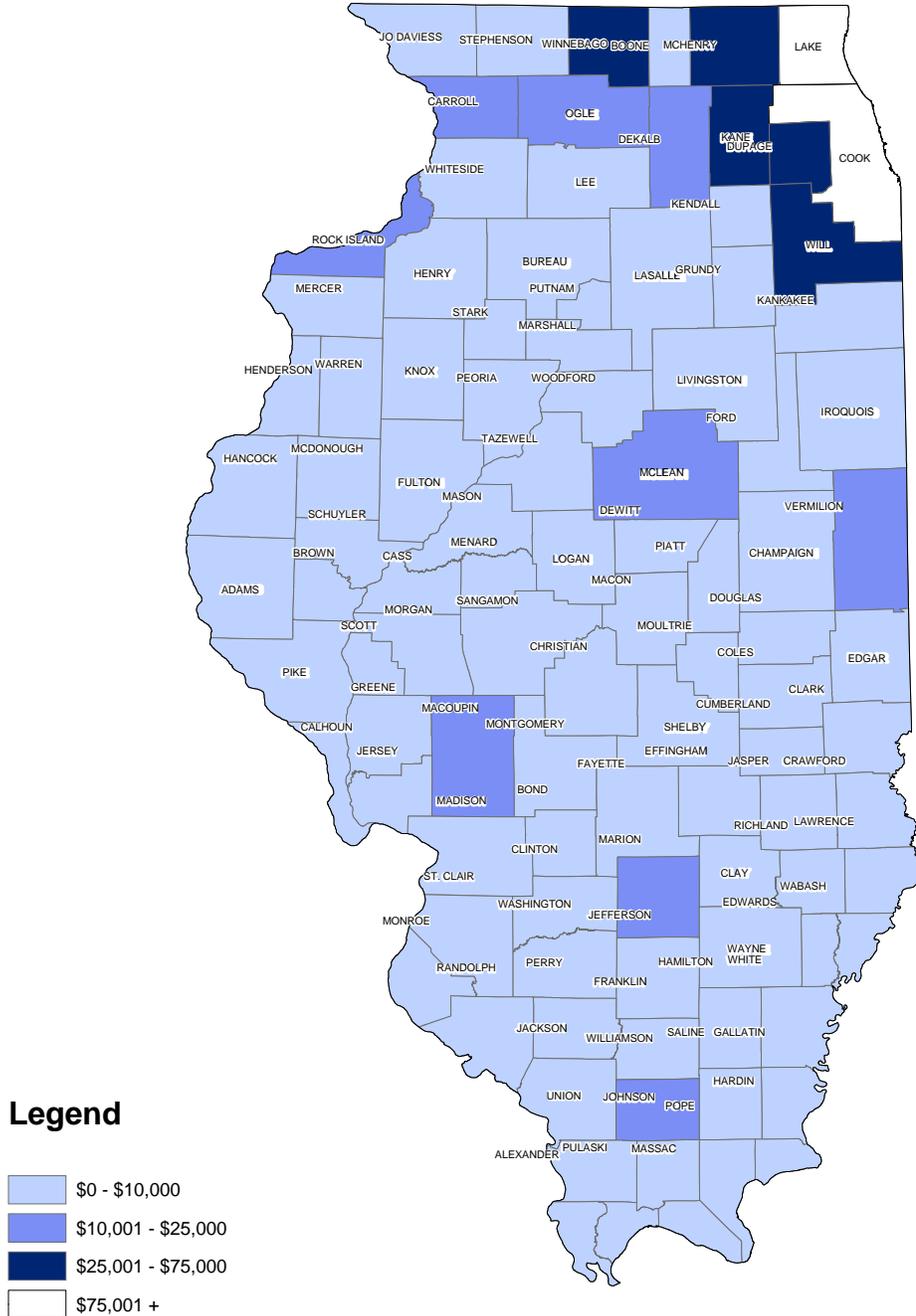
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Restitution

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

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

Map 15 Restitution collected from youth in Illinois, 2002*



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

Community service

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

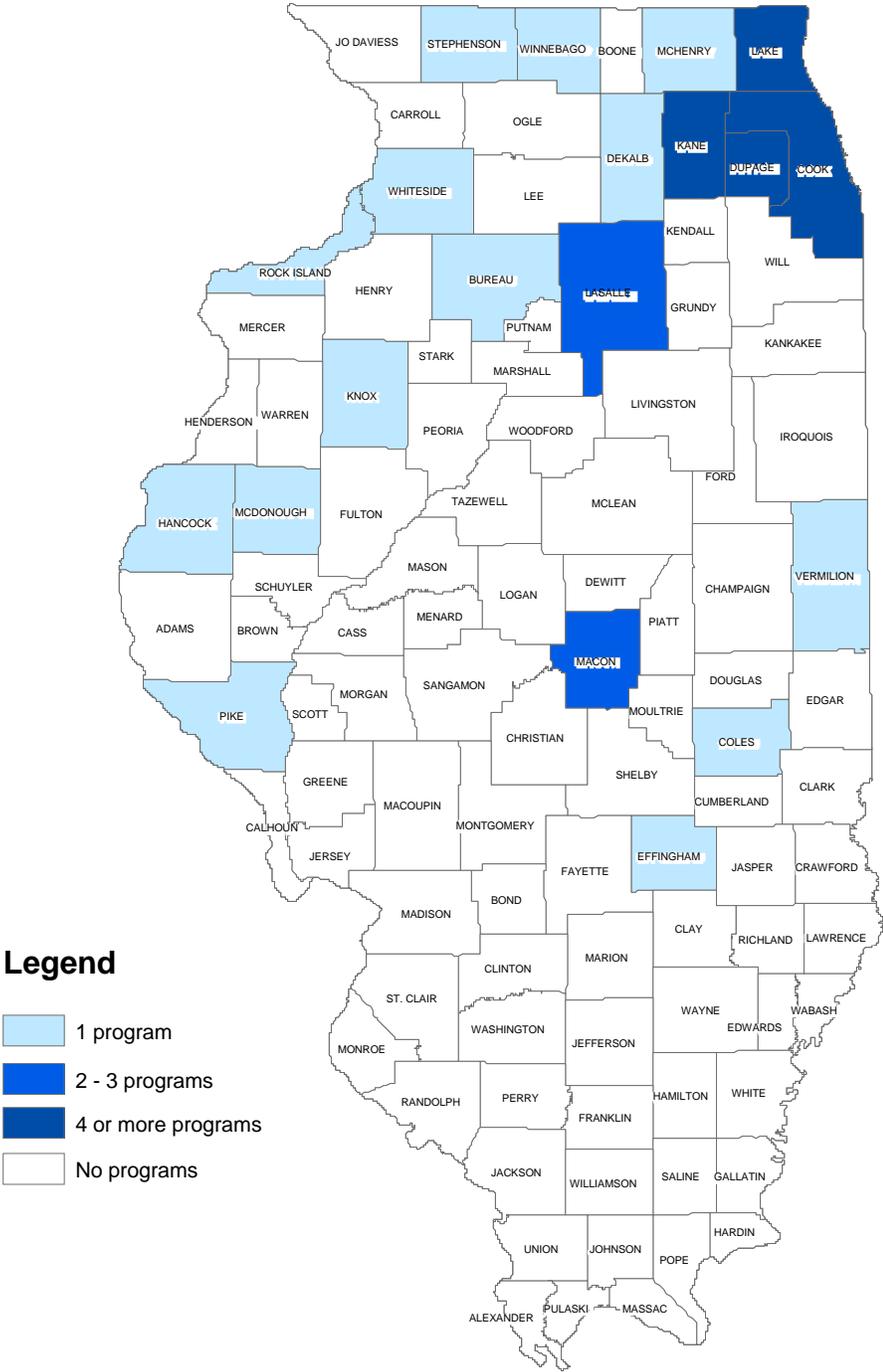
In 2002, youth completed 274,625 hours of community service work statewide. At the 2002 minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million dollars worth of community service work in communities across Illinois.

Youth courts

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

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

Map 16 Number of youth court programs in Illinois, 2005



Source: Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Record expungement

In Illinois, after a youth arrest, juvenile records kept by the courts and law enforcement agencies. Expungement laws allow for the erasure or destruction of juvenile records once the youth turns 18. Once sealed, juvenile records are removed from review or examination except by court order or by designated officials.

All states have laws allowing expungement or sealing of records for certain youth offenders based on age or types of crime.¹⁹ 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. ISP tallies record expungements but does not separate adult and juvenile expungement data. The number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown.

State initiatives

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.

Redeploy Illinois programs are obligated to reduce the number of youth commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) by 25 percent from the average number of commitments for the previous three years. Redeploy Illinois sites are operating 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 the first two years of implementation, Redeploy Illinois pilot sites, on average, reduced DJJ commitments by 44 percent (226 youth) within their communities. The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board estimated that the reduction of 226 youth equals a gross DJJ savings of more than \$11 million in the four sites.

In 2004, 59 percent of youth court-committed to IDOC were convicted of property or drug crimes. Research has shown that non-violent youth are more likely to become further involved in

delinquent or criminal behavior if they are securely confined rather than remaining in their communities and receiving services to address mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, and unstable living arrangement.²⁰ Community-based services are less expensive than institutional care, but counties currently have a fiscal incentive to commit youth to IDOC. Community-based programs may be more cost-effective, but the county must pay for community-based treatment programs. The cost of housing and providing services to youth in IDOC is covered by the state.

Implementation of Redeploy Illinois began in Macon County and the 2nd Judicial Circuit in November 2004. During the evaluation period, between March and December of 2005, Macon County reduced commitments to IDOC by 36 percent, from 53 to 34 youth, and served a total of 22 participants.²¹

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy Program served 45 youth annually and the average length of program participation was nine to 12 months. Probation assumed the administrative function and day-to-day oversight of the program. Evaluators estimated that during its first year of operation, the program will reduce its youth commitment rate to IDOC by 56 percent, from 41 to 18.²²

In 2005, Redeploy Illinois pilot sites in Peoria and St. Clair counties began implementation. In Peoria County, the focus of Redeploy is on high-risk youth probationers and youth who would otherwise have been sent to IDOC for a court evaluation. Between June 1, 2005 and March 31, 2006, Peoria County served 68 youth.²³ Among other services, Redeploy youth receive mentoring, individual and family counseling, Aggression Replacement Therapy, and increased community supervision.

In St. Clair County, the goals of Redeploy Illinois are to provide evaluations locally instead of committing youth to IDOC for a court evaluation, and increasing the capacity of St. Clair County to provide evidence-based treatment in the least restrictive setting. Between July 1, 2005 and May 5, 2006, St. Clair County served 37 youth.²⁴ Treatment services supported with Redeploy funds include functional family therapy, multi-systemic therapy, aggression replacement therapy, family group conferencing, and intensive community supervision. Evaluations of the Peoria and St. Clair sites were completed for 2006 and can be found on the Authority's website.

Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992 to demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish 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 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. Detention alternative initiatives have been implemented in DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago counties.

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.²⁵ Cook County made substantial improvements on all four objectives. 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 was formed to promote the objectives of JDAI throughout Illinois. The initiative is a collaboration of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department, and ICJIA. DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago counties have received detention alternative funding. Efforts are ongoing to evaluate the effectiveness of the initiative.

Disproportionate minority contact

Between FY03 and FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact 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.

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 changes in law, policy and practice. Models for Change partners with the states of 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: 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

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.

Safety Net Works

Safety Net Works is a 2008 grant program from the Governor's Office designed to reduce youth violence and victimization in Illinois. The initiative brings together state and community resources to develop strategies intended to make targeted communities safer places for youth.

Safety Net Works Initiative goals include:

- Engaging communities in comprehensive, coordinated youth violence prevention activities through a coalition approach.
- Addressing a wide range of individual, family, and community factors that keep young people from reaching their full potential and by providing services, interventions, and supports that will build healthy environments.
- Promoting youth engagement and leadership in all aspects of the initiative.

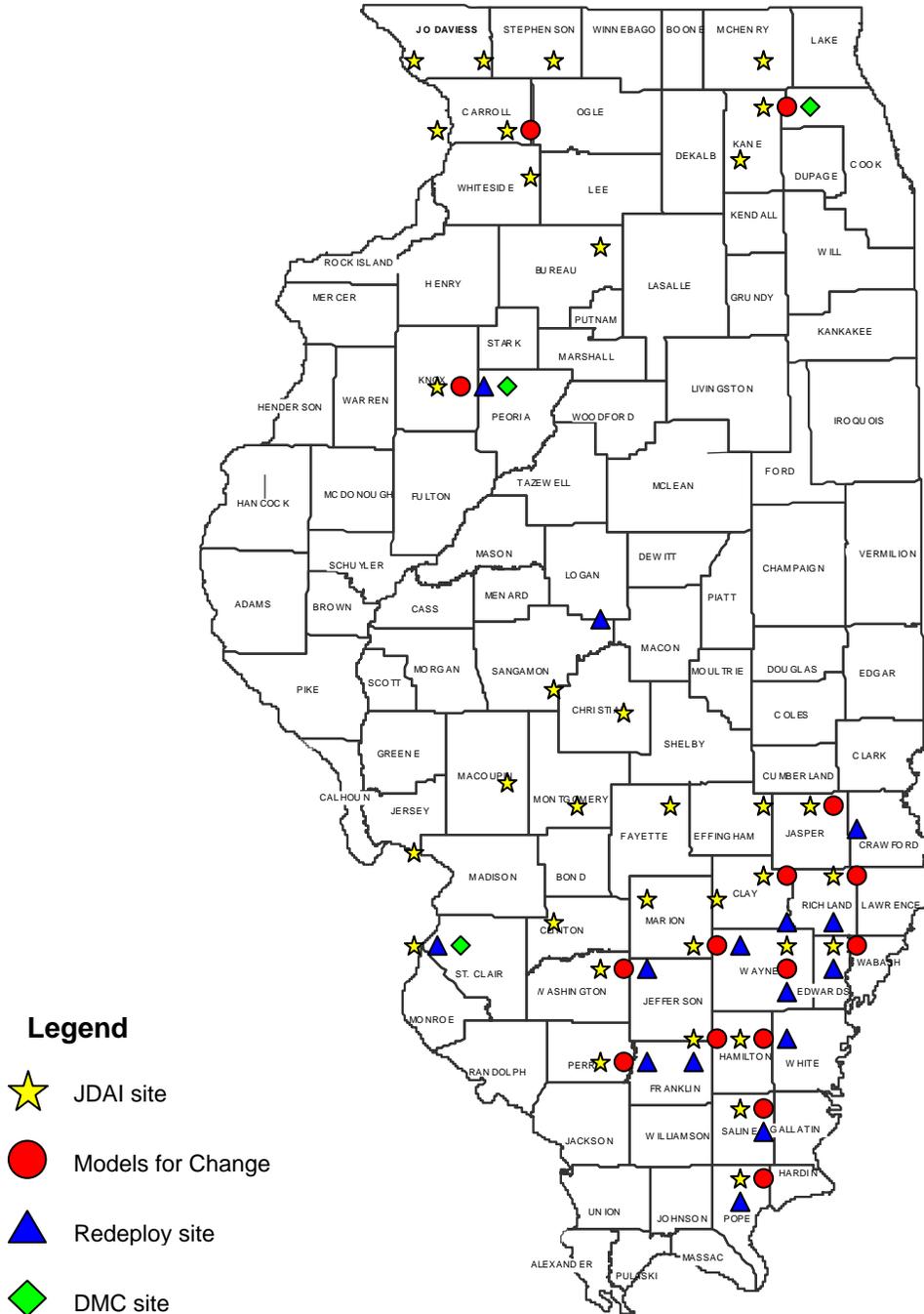
The Chicago communities selected to participate include Auburn-Gresham, Austin, Brighton Park, East Garfield Park, Englewood, Gage Park/Chicago Lawn, Grand Boulevard, Humboldt Park, Little Village, North Lawndale, Roseland, and South Shore. The cities of Cicero, Decatur, East St. Louis, Maywood, and Rockford also will participate.

The initiative awarded funding to one community-based organization in each targeted community to lead and coordinate victim and violence reduction activities. Community partners will develop and implement violence prevention and youth development strategies, using existing state and community services and supports.

The local groups will be supported by a coalition of state agencies that will work together to ensure coordination of state resources.

Map 17 depicts the sites of juvenile justice system initiatives in Illinois in 2005.

Map 17 Juvenile justice system initiatives in Illinois, 2005



Conclusion

This report provides all the readily available juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois to juvenile justice professionals and policymakers. The data in this report gives users a better understanding of who is being served by the juvenile justice system and who is at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system from both a statewide and county perspective.

Notable findings include:

- A 27 percent increase in the juvenile arrest rate between 2000 and 2005.
- A 33 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile delinquency petitions and a decrease of 3 percent of the rate of juvenile court adjudications between 1995 and 2005.
- A 40 percent decrease in the rate of juvenile detention admissions between 1995 and 2005
- A decrease of 12 percent in the rate of juvenile probation caseloads between 1995 and 2005.
- A 7 percent increase in the rate of juvenile incarceration, but a 45 percent decrease in the number of court commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice from FY99 to FY04.
- Black youth in Illinois were six times more likely to be arrested and incarcerated in 2004, and eight times more likely to be detained in 2005, compared to white youth.

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 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 does not report to JMIS, 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 that is 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. This data would provide a better understanding of the issue of disproportionate minority contact in Illinois.

This 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 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, this 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. These data were one of the few ways to attempt to measure the use of BARJ. Other measures of BARJ in the juvenile justice system need to be developed, including the number of BARJ programs and victims services 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, CCH 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 CCH system, continues to monitor CCH data to improve accuracy.

Monitor juvenile justice data

The data currently being collected should be monitored 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.

Race data is 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.²⁶ 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:

- Study the prevalence of youth with mental disorders in the juvenile justice system.
- Gauge 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.
- Measure the use of balanced and restorative justice-based practices.

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 (adjudication)	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.
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 sentencing	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 <i>ILCS</i> 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 <i>ILCS</i> 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.
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.

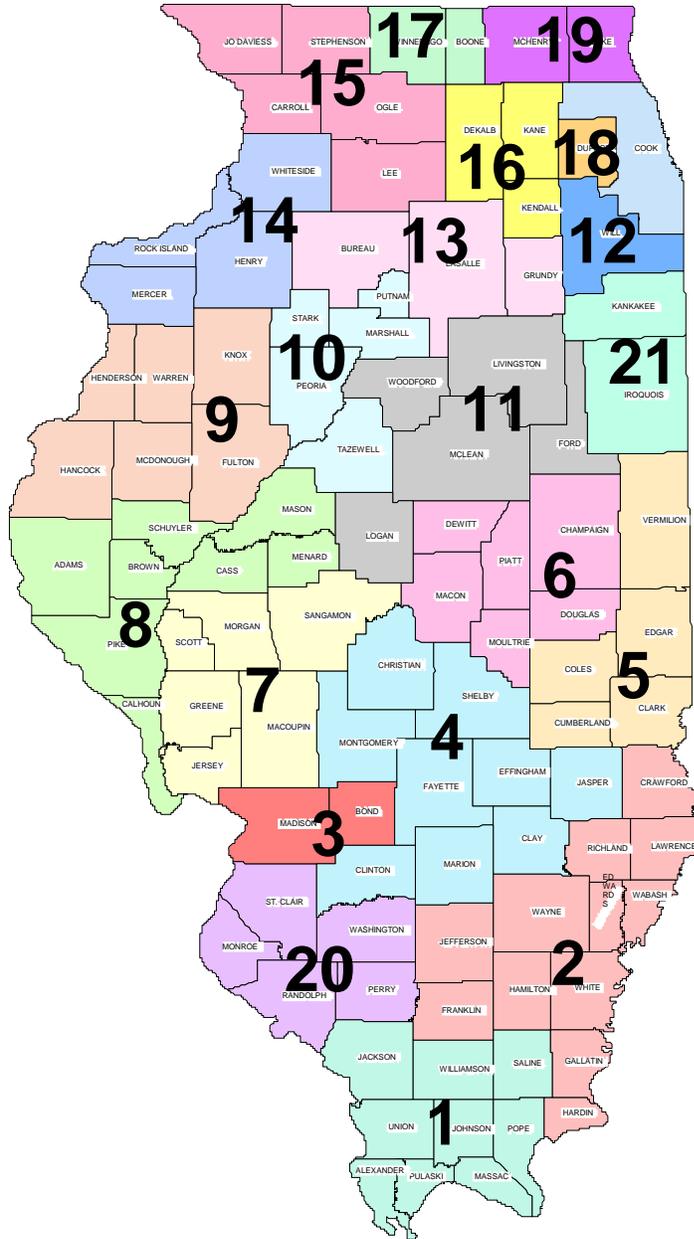
Judicial circuit	Illinois is divided into 23 judicial circuits, Cook County being designated as one circuit, and the remaining circuits designated by number. Most judicial circuits consist of several counties with one shared circuit court. Court services may be provided for an entire judicial circuit, 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 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.
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 amendable 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 provide services to the community.
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.
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, MRAI, TINS, and dependent children.

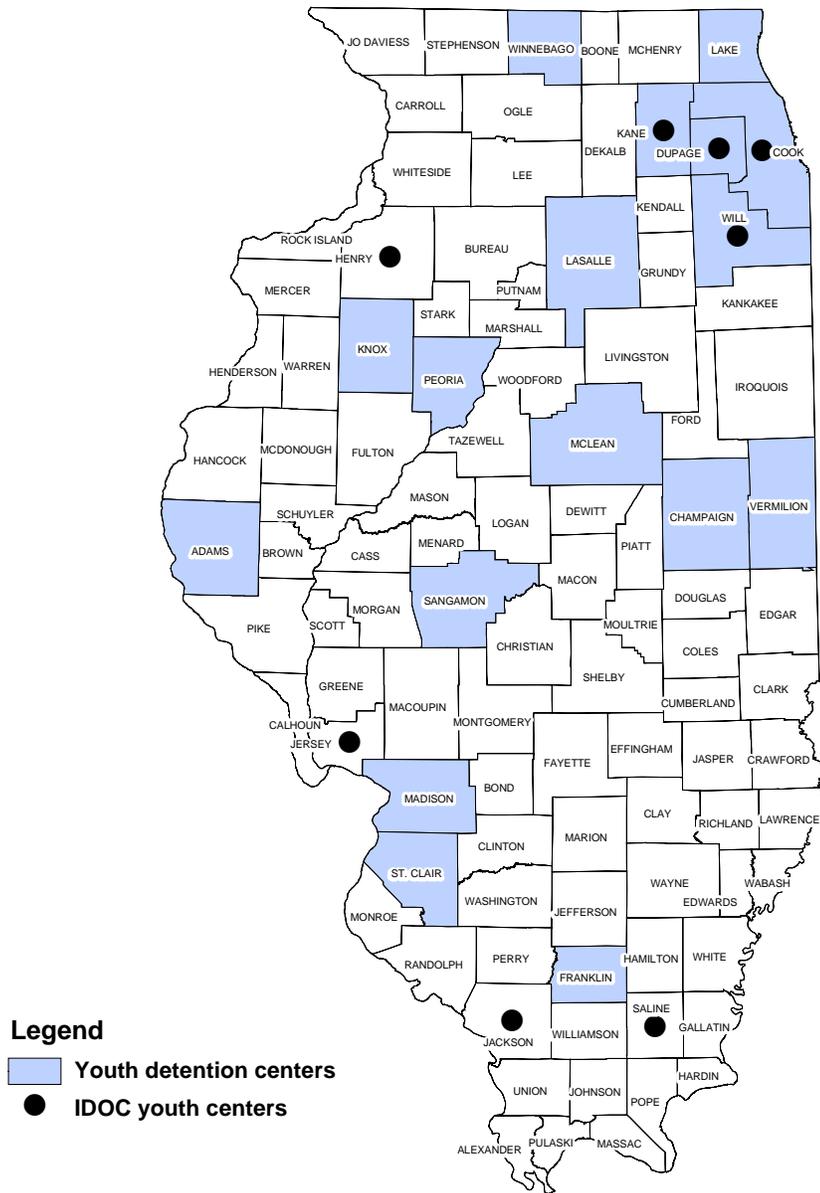
Appendix B: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois



Appendix C: Regional classifications of counties

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

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



IDOC Youth Centers include: IYC Joliet, IYC Chicago, IYC Harrisburg, IYC Kewanee, IYC Murphysboro, IYC Pere Marquette, IYC St. Charles, and IYC Warrenville

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	other	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
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

Offense	Offense Category	Offense	Offense Category
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	status	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: 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 62795-9277
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

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

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority

100 West Randolph Street, Room 6-600
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: (312) 814-3374
<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 95105
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) 986-9200
<http://www.fightcrime.org/il/index.php>

**Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Initiative/
Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Project**

361 North Railroad Avenue, Suite A
Paxton, IL 60957
Phone: (217) 379-4939
<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

707 North 15th Street
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: (217) 522-7970
<http://www.jjustice.org>

Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association

<http://www.iljoa.com>

John Howard Association of Illinois

300 West Adams Street, Suite 423
Chicago, IL 60606
Phone: (312) 782-1901
<http://www.john-howard.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

200 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 704-1257
<http://www.youthnetworkcouncil.org>

Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)

1500 North Halsted Street
Chicago, IL 60622
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>

Appendix H: Data tables section

The following data tables include county-level detail for several dozen juvenile justice data elements. When available, some data elements were also broken down by demographics, such as age, race, and gender. Data is provided by calendar year, academic year, or Fiscal Year, depending upon the reporting agency. Whenever possible, both 1999 and 2004 data were included.

Many caveats have been mentioned throughout this report regarding the interpretation of the following data. The bullet points below describe additional issues that should be considered when reviewing the data tables.

- If there is a blank space where data should be, then data were not available.
- When zero (0) is listed for a particular data element, there are two interpretations
 - There were zero instances of that particular event occurring.
 - Zero instances of that particular event were reported.

For instance: A zero appears for Greene County in the youth arrests table. This could be interpreted as Greene County not having any youth arrests for 2004, or that Greene County did not report any youth arrests to the Illinois State Police, but actually did arrest juveniles.

Whenever possible, rates were calculated by using the population most appropriate to the data element. For example, youth incarceration rates were calculated using the youth population 13-16 since a youth under the age of 13 cannot be incarcerated in an Illinois Youth Center, and youth 17 or older are considered adults in Illinois.

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