



Assessing the quality of Illinois Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System data on juveniles

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Key findings

Overview

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA), in partnership with the Illinois State Police, has access to records in the Illinois Criminal History Record (CHRI) System for research purposes. One such purpose is the derivation of statistical information from those records, especially on aspects of the justice system not covered by other statewide sources. The juvenile justice system is particularly in need of detailed statewide statistical data to inform policy decisions, as no comprehensive data collection program currently exists to capture individual-level data on justice-involved youth.

The CHRI System offers promise, and has been used with some success, but its full potential for statistical purposes has not been systematically evaluated. This report provides such an assessment, focusing on the completeness of the juvenile arrest and court information collected by the CHRI System in light of state statutes that govern reporting practices. It provides a comprehensive statewide look at arrest and court records submitted for youth ages 10 to 17 during the year 2013, a time period chosen to allow sufficient time for court cases to be resolved and reported to the system. The findings of this assessment are aimed at educating researchers and policymakers on the strengths and limitations of juvenile CHRI System data as a source of useful statistical information.

Data derived from the CHRI System offers several benefits for juvenile justice research not found elsewhere. Illinois' Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) System, the state's official source for crime and arrest statistics, does not collect any demographic information on persons arrested. Without the age of the offender, it is not possible to isolate juvenile arrests. Further, no other statewide system is designed to track the outcomes of specific arrests, or to track an individual's contact with the justice system over time. However, the CHRI System has its own limitations that need to be understood.

While there are many similarities between juvenile and adult criminal history records, reporting requirements for juvenile records focus on the most serious offenses for the purpose of creating a youth's transcript (or rap sheet). Since 2000, the Illinois Criminal Identification Act [20 ILCS 2630/5-5] and the Illinois Juvenile Court Act [705 ILCS 405/5-301] have mandated reporting of felony arrests and prosecutions to the CHRI System. The acts allow discretion in the reporting of Class A and B misdemeanor arrests and prosecutions. In actuality, the CHRI System will accept any arrest submitted with fingerprints, including petty offenses and local ordinance violations.

Discretionary reporting poses a challenge for researchers using CHRI System data to examine Illinois' juvenile justice system. Even with all relevant juvenile records extracted from the system, it is difficult to determine the extent to which they adequately represent the true nature of juvenile justice system activity.

In this study, comparative methodologies were used to assess the utility of CHRI data for research purposes and pinpoint areas for system improvement. Findings are presented by county and region to provide an overview of juvenile CHRI reporting practices.

Findings

In 2013, 559 Illinois law enforcement agencies reported 37,707 juvenile arrests to the CHRI System, representing 9 percent of the total 438,184 arrests submitted that year. Included were arrests for felony, misdemeanor, and petty/local ordinance violations. These arrests represented 24,271 unique youth; 36 percent of all arrests were for the same youth arrested more than once in the year. While just 58 percent of all law enforcement agencies submitted juvenile arrest data to the CHRI System in 2013, they accounted for 86 percent of Illinois' population.

Cook and the five collar counties, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will accounted for the majority of juvenile arrest records submitted in 2013 (82 percent), followed by the central region (Springfield, Peoria, and Champaign areas) (9 percent).

Assessment of representativeness

Several comparative methods were used to assess the representativeness of the juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System, in order to determine the most appropriate uses of the data for research and policy. Approaching this issue from several perspectives allowed for more robust findings than would be afforded by any one method alone. Overall, findings led to the conclusion that juvenile CHRI arrest records are representative of overall juvenile arrest activity in Cook and surrounding counties, but should be interpreted with caution when seeking to draw conclusions about overall juvenile arrest activity in the central or southern regions of the state.

The first assessment method was a comparison of the volume of juvenile CHRI arrest records to the juvenile population in each region, as an indicator of over-or-under-representation of juveniles arrested. Juvenile arrests in Cook County were significantly overrepresentative of the total juvenile population residing in the county, accounting for 62 percent of all unique youth arrests submitted in 2013, but only 38 percent of the state's juvenile population. Arrests submitted from the northern region (Rockford area) were equivalent to the proportion of juvenile population residing in the region, while arrests submitted from the other regions of the state were underrepresentative of their juvenile populations.

The second assessment method used was an examination of the percentage of law enforcement agencies in each region that submitted juvenile arrest records. The rate at which law enforcement agencies participate in juvenile arrest reporting drives the volume of arrests found in the system. Eighty-three percent of Cook County law enforcement agencies submitted at least one juvenile arrest compared to 43 percent of law enforcement agencies in the central region. This further supported the finding that arrests

submitted from Cook County are representative of that county, and arrests from the central region are underrepresentative.

A third assessment method used was a ranking of each county based on the juvenile arrest and adult arrest volumes submitted to the system. While the actual number of adult arrests is always greater than the number of juvenile arrests in any county, these numbers can be compared as a relative ranking. If law enforcement agencies in a county are following similar CHRI reporting policies and procedures across the board, then the juvenile and adult arrest volume rankings will reflect that consistency. Large differences between juvenile and adult rank scores are an indicator that different CHRI reporting practices are being followed.

Cook and collar counties were observed to have nearly identical relative arrest volume rankings for juvenile and adult submissions to the CHRI System. This synchronicity of rankings signaled that law enforcement agencies in these regions were likely reporting both serious and non-serious arrests for both juvenile and adults in equal measure. Divergence in rankings in central region counties signaled that non-serious arrests for juveniles were not being reported to the CHRI System in the same measure as for adults.

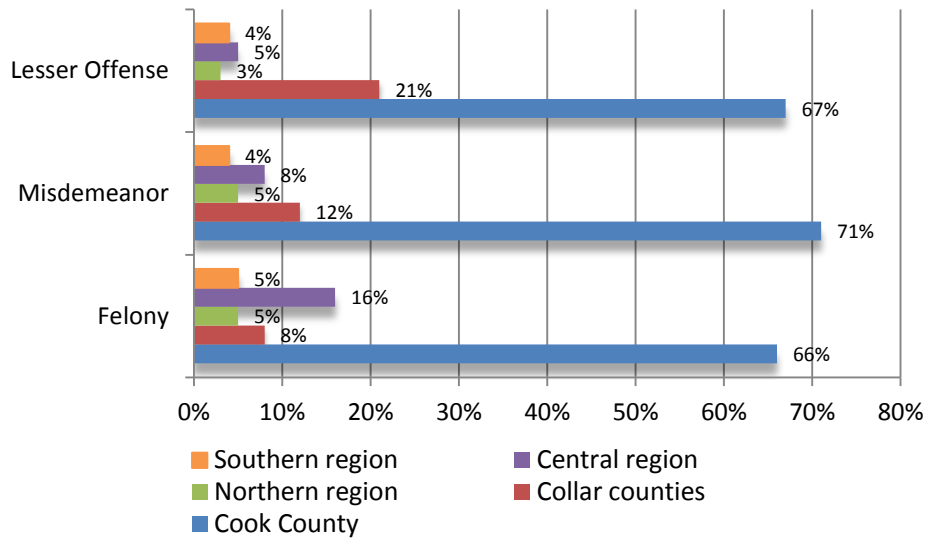
Juvenile arrest types

To examine the types of juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System in more detail, Authority researchers developed three arrest categories based the most serious class of offense of each charge – felony, misdemeanor, and lesser offense (Class C misdemeanor, petty or local ordinance violation).

Most arrests were found to be for less serious offenses rather than for felonies. No jurisdiction submitted solely juvenile felony arrests. Of the 37,707 juvenile arrests submitted in 2013, 19 percent were for felonies, 56 percent were for Class A or B misdemeanors, and 25 percent were for lesser offenses (petty offenses or local ordinance violations). Together, arrest types not required to be reported to the CHRI System (misdemeanors and lesser offenses) accounted for 81 percent of all juvenile arrests submitted.

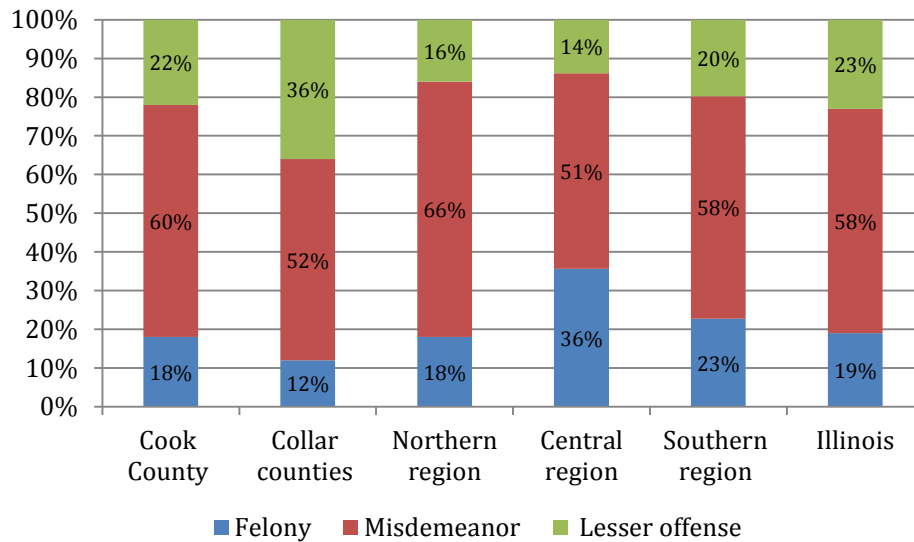
Variation was observed in the relative proportions of these arrest types submitted across the state, although the sheer volume of submissions from Cook County dominated every arrest type. *Figure 1* depicts the regional contribution of felony, misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests to the CHRI System.

Figure 1 – Regional contributions of juvenile arrest types, 2013



Researchers also examined the relative distributions of arrest types within each region, to determine the predominant arrest type submitted from each region. While misdemeanor arrests submissions were most common in every region, variation was observed among the regions regarding felony and lesser offense arrest types. *Figure 2* depicts the breakdown of juvenile arrest types submitted from each region.

Figure 2 – Distribution of juvenile arrest types within each region



Taken together, these findings provide context for the targeted use of juvenile CHRI arrest data for research and policy. For example, those seeking to explore issues regarding serious (felony) juvenile crime may find information derived from central region CHRI data to be as useful as that from Cook County. Similarly, those seeking more information on juvenile arrests for petty and local ordinance violations could find data from the collar counties informative, as these counties reported a relatively large proportion of those arrests.

Diversion from prosecution indicators

The CHRI System was designed to capture the outcomes of arrests submitted to build a cumulative criminal history for the involved individual. The first outcome possible for juvenile arrests is diversion from prosecution through a station adjustment, probation adjustment, or release without charging. Laws governing CHRI reporting require reporting of felony-related station adjustments. Diversions for misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests may be reported, but cannot be posted to the CHRI system if the corresponding arrest was not submitted.

The CHRI System showed an indicator of diversion from prosecution in 10 percent of all juvenile arrests submitted in 2013. This includes 7 percent of felony arrests, 11 percent of misdemeanor arrests, and 10 percent of all lesser offense arrests. These percentages could have been higher if 4,879 station adjustments made by the Chicago Police Department in 2013 were reported to the system.¹ Arrests diverted by police but not indicated as such in the CHRI System are not eligible for automatic juvenile arrest expungement provisions.

Regionally, law enforcement agencies in Cook County outside of Chicago submitted the proportion of juvenile arrests with station adjustment indicators (32 percent). More than half (57 percent) of misdemeanor arrests submitted from these agencies had indicators of diversion, a much higher proportion than any other region. This CHRI submission practice ensures that juvenile arrests records from these agencies provide complete information on the involved youths' contact with law enforcement.

Delinquency petition filing decisions

Prosecutors must submit their filing decisions to the CHRI System within 30 days of the decision, including the decision not to file charges in felony arrests. For the purposes of this analysis, arrests records without diversion indicators were treated as if those arrests led to prosecution. As noted, deficiencies in reporting diversion information likely created overestimates in the number of cases moving to prosecution.

Of the 34,016 juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System without a diversion indicator, 92 percent did not have expected state's attorney information. Even assuming that the more than 4,800 arrests submitted from CPD were diverted, as indicated by CPD

¹ Data received from Chicago Police Department Research and Development Division, Research and Analysis Section on October 7, 2015.

internal records, this leaves missing filing decisions for approximately 75 percent of juvenile arrests submitted in 2013.

What little state's attorney's information was submitted to the CHRI System was more prevalent for felony arrests, as would be expected in light of the juvenile CHRI reporting requirements. Thirteen percent of non-diverted felony arrests were found to have a corresponding state's attorney filing decision, including 3 percent of arrests where the decision was to not file charges, as did 8 percent of misdemeanor arrests and 4 percent of lesser offense arrests.

Regionally, juvenile arrests submitted from the central region were found to have the most corresponding state's attorney information, including over half (53 percent) of felony arrests, 45 percent of misdemeanor arrests, and 41 percent of lesser offense arrests. At the other end of the spectrum, Cook County juvenile arrests were found to have virtually no state's attorney information posted for any type of arrest.

The volume of state's attorney information found in the CHRI System was benchmarked against data annually published by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) to assess the magnitude of deficiency of this information in CHRI.

A total of 1,776 state's attorney filing decisions were found in the CHRI System in 2013. In sharp contrast, AOIC reported 17,312 petitions were filed that year. By region, Cook County arrest records were missing the most filing decisions in CHRI (7,101). An unexpected finding was that the central and southern regions each showed about 500 fewer arrests submitted to the CHRI System than the number of petition filings reported by AOIC. The "missing" arrests were likely for misdemeanors and lesser offenses not mandated to be reported, again supporting the conclusion that juvenile CHRI data from those regions underrepresent overall arrest activity and are more appropriate for research on serious (felony) juvenile crime.

Final court disposition

The last required information on a juvenile record in the CHRI System is the final court disposition. State law requires CHRI submission of final juvenile felony case dispositions within 30 days of final decision. For the purpose of this analysis, it was assumed that arrest records without diversion indicators or decisions to not file charges would have a court decision to be submitted to the CHRI System. Final court disposition information was anticipated for 91 percent of felony arrest records and 88 percent of misdemeanor and lesser offense arrest records.

Court disposition information was found for only 12 percent of all juvenile arrest records submitted in 2013. Slightly more felony arrests statewide had court disposition information (13 percent) compared to misdemeanor arrests (8 percent) and lesser offense arrests (5 percent).

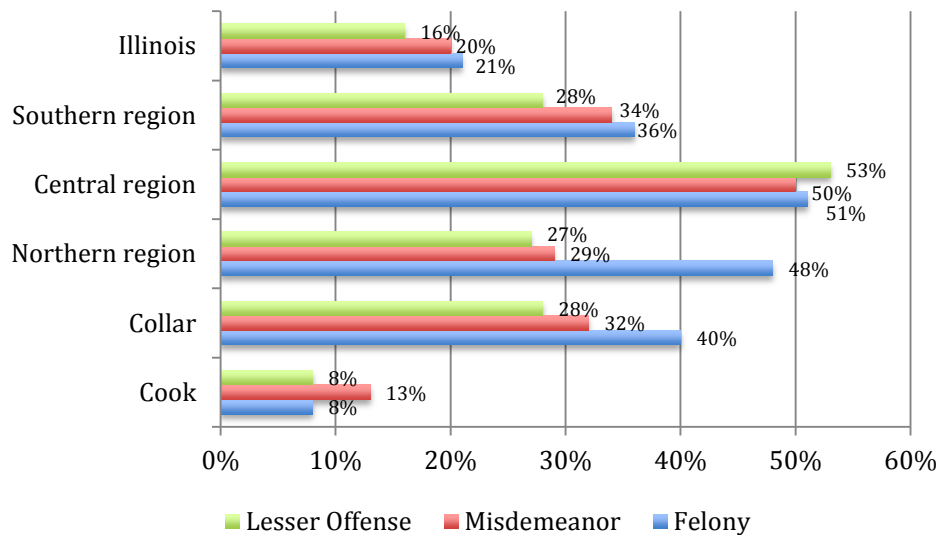
Cook County had the lowest rate of submitted court disposition information for every type of arrest (4 percent), while the highest rate observed was for felony arrests submitted from the central region (37 percent).

Known outcomes

A final analysis was conducted to determine the proportion of juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System for which the outcome could be known, whether through a diversion indicator or final court disposition. Of the total 37,707 juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System in 2013, the outcome for 19 percent could be ascertained, compared to 12 percent when considering court disposition information alone. Although the reporting mandates for juvenile CHRI records are for felony arrests, the proportion of juvenile CHRI records with known case outcomes were found evenly distributed by arrest type: 21 percent of felonies, 20 percent of misdemeanors, and 16 percent of lesser offenses.

Figure 3 shows that the distribution of juvenile arrest records with known outcomes varied by region and arrest type.

Figure 3 - Regional distribution of juvenile arrest records with known outcomes, 2013



Juvenile felony arrests submitted from Cook County had the fewest known outcomes (8 percent), compared to an average of 44 percent for arrests from the other four regions. The majority of Cook County arrests with known outcomes were submitted from law enforcement agencies outside of Chicago, and the majority of those outcomes were diversion from prosecution and not court dispositions.

While exhibiting the highest rates in the state, the proportion of juvenile arrest records with know outcomes in the central region did not exceed much over 50 percent. Arrests

for lesser offenses submitted from that region were observed to have the highest rate of known outcomes of any arrest type, at 53 percent. The completeness of those records will reduce some of administrative burdens associated with the juvenile record expungement process for those involved youth.

Implications for research and policy

This assesment provided evidence that the majority of the juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System are representative of juvenile arrest activity in Cook and the collar counties. Therefore, researchers and policy makers should be cognizant that any juvenile CHRI arrest statistics derived from these data will be mostly Cook and northern Illinois-centric.

Ironically, little information about the outcomes of these arrests could be ascertained, as little diversion and court disposition information was found in the system. All mandated reporters of juvenile justice information, from law enforcement agencies to county state's attorneys offices and circuit court clerks are strongly encouraged to recognize the importance of compliance with state laws that govern CHRI reporting practices, and to resolve any policy or technical issues that bar full reporting compliance.

At a practical level, compliance with CHRI reporting mandates facilitates the juvenile record expungement process. For example, only records with complete dispositions are eligible for the new automatic juvenile CHRI record expungement process authorized under the Clean Slate Act [705 ILCS 405/5-915(1.5)]. Since juvenile records eligible for automatic expungement are those where delinquency petitions were not filed, the submission of diversion decisions (station adjustments, probation adjustments and decisions to not file charges) gained new importance with the enactment of this legislation. This assessment found submission of station adjustment information by the largest police agency, Chicago Police Department, to be a rare occurrence. Successful submission of diversion information by that one agency alone could more than double the yearly number of juvenile arrests with complete diversion information. State's attorney decisions to not file cases is similarly important to the juvenile expungement process. Further research into local state's attorney reporting practices may reveal additional improvements that could be made in the submission of this information.

This assessment identified one barrier to complete juvenile CHRI records that is an unintended consequence of the CHRI reporting mandates themselves, stemming from the introduction of discretionary reporting of misdemeanors. This policy was introduced into the CHRI reporting laws as a result of reforms of the Juvenile Court Act [705 ILCS 5-10] in 2000. While the intention for limiting mandated reporting to juvenile felony events was undoubtedly to serve the best interests of justice-involved youth, given the many serious collateral consequences of a juvenile criminal history record (Frazier, 2015), the option for discretionary CHRI reporting throughout the life cycle of an arrest event creates opportunities for missing information. The key to each criminal history

event is the arrest information, submitted with the youth's fingerprints. Case outcome information cannot be posted to the CHRI system unless the corresponding fingerprint-based arrest record has been submitted. Conversely, CHRI arrest records that are submitted as felony charges may be lowered to misdemeanor charges through the court process. Misdemeanor case outcomes are not mandated to be reported, and could be legitimately not submitted. The degree to which this is a factor in missing CHRI court disposition information is unknown. Research on discretionary juvenile arrest submission policies and practices would require a review of local juvenile arrest and court records but is a topic worthy of future consideration and discussion with reporting agencies.

Finally, policymakers should consider advocating for other statewide data collection mechanisms that were specifically designed to accomplish the goal of ascertaining the prevalence of juvenile contact with police and outcomes of juvenile arrests. The CHRI System was built to support decision-making by authorized personnel regarding individual justice-involved youth rather than to further research or inform policy. Further, improvements to CHRI reporting practices that lead to greater numbers of arrests being eligible for automatic expungement will inevitably erode the usefulness of the system for meaningful juvenile arrest statistics. Lastly, a record created by this system, regardless of the offense, can have lasting consequences for the involved youth both within and outside of the juvenile justice system (Frazier, 2015).

One promising data collection system that is not subject to these limitations is the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). While the official crime statistics program in Illinois, the UCR program, requires law enforcement agencies to collect aggregate arrest statistics for certain few violent, property and drug offenses, the NIBRS system is designed to capture information on arrest incidents and apprehended individuals in great detail (FBI, 2015). The FBI plans to institute this system nationally within the next several years, and adoption of this statistical reporting program on a wide scale by Illinois law enforcement agencies will provide more information on juvenile arrest events than what the CHRI System can offer. A future aspirational goal could be the additional linkage of court outcome information to this system to create robust case-level information for policy uses without additional negative consequences for involved youth.

Introduction

In recent years, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) researchers have used data accessed from the Illinois Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System to produce juvenile arrest statistics for various research purposes. The CHRI System is the state central repository for records of individuals' contact with the criminal justice, compiled electronically from information submitted by the arresting agency, prosecutor, and court clerk. Before this data source was available for research purposes, it was not possible to generate statewide juvenile-specific arrest statistics, as the official source for that information, the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting program, does not allow for the differentiation between juvenile and adult records. These efforts to overcome deficiencies in I-UCR arrest data have led to questions about whether data captured by the CHRI System is robust enough for the derivation of statistical information on other aspects of the juvenile justice system.

Researchers set out to assess whether complete and accurate juvenile records were submitted to the CHRI System at key juvenile justice decision points—arrest, referral to court, diversion from prosecution, filing of delinquency petitions, and adjudication of delinquency—in 2013.

Background

Maintained by the Illinois State Police, the CHRI System serves as the central repository for records of criminal justice decisions made on individuals over time, as dictated by various state laws. The system generates individual transcripts, or rap sheets, of those criminal history events submitted by the various mandated reporting entities. The transcripts are created for each individual through the linkage of events via fingerprint technology. This technology, whether through an Automated Fingerprint Identification System or a human technician, classifies fingerprints submitted and determines whether the system already contains those prints or whether a new offender record must be created. This biometric linkage is so essential to the system that information submitted without a means to identify the underlying fingerprint is not useable. This creates opportunity for gaps in CHRI information.

Legal reporting mandates

The Illinois Criminal Identification Act [20 ILCS 2630] and the Juvenile Court Act [705 ILCS 405] specify the CHRI reporting requirements for juvenile records (*Table 1*).

Mandated record submission time frames

- **Arrests:** All policing bodies in the state must submit to ISP fingerprints, arrest charge, and demographic information on juveniles arrested for felony offenses within 24 hours of the arrest, and *may* furnish that information for Class A or B misdemeanors in the same time frame. The system accepts all properly submitted arrest cards, including those with petty offense and local ordinance violation charges. Arrest cards with fingerprints of insufficient quality or serious errors in mandatory demographic or arrest charge fields will be rejected by the system. A rejected arrest will not appear on the individual's rap sheet unless corrected and resubmitted by the originating agency.
- **Station adjustments:** The Juvenile Court Act allows for the informal or formal handling of a youth by a juvenile police officer as a diversionary intervention procedure [705 ILCS 405/5-301]. Station adjustments are to be reported to the system by the arresting agency at the time the arrest fingerprint card is submitted, within 24 hours of the arrest. Delayed station adjustment decisions will not be recorded in the system unless submitted on the State's Attorney's copy of the form.
- **Probation adjustments:** The Juvenile Court Act authorizes the court to offer informal probation supervision in lieu of filing a delinquency petition [705 ILCS 405/5-305]. This same statute mandates that probation officers who impose a probation adjustment for a felony report the information to the CHRI System. Information on probation adjustments for misdemeanors may be submitted, but are not required. As with station adjustments, ISP classifies probation adjustment information as a disposition to the arrest event. The adjustment will be recorded in CHRI if it is submitted with the arrest fingerprint card, within 24 hours of the arrest.
- **State's attorney charging decisions:** State's attorney's offices of each county are required by the Criminal Identification Act [20 ILCS 2630/2.1-b] to submit information to the CHRI System on all delinquency petitions filed within 30 days of the decision. Further, decisions against filing felony charges must be reported. A common Document Control Number (DCN) obtained by the arresting agency links state's attorney information to the corresponding arrest. Without that linking number initiated on the arrest fingerprint card, the CHRI System will reject the state's attorney information. If the DCN on the state's attorney information is not found on a posted arrest card, the state's attorney record will be held in a pending CHRI System file awaiting that arrest card, and will not appear on the individual's rap sheet.
- **Court dispositions:** The circuit court clerk's office of each county is required by the Criminal Identification Act [20 ILCS 2630/2.1 (c)] to report to the CHRI System the final judicial decision on all charges, within 30 days of the decision. Court disposition information also must be accompanied by the DCN for posting

Court dispositions without a DCN will be rejected. Dispositions without arrest information will be held in a CHRI System pending file and will not appear on the individual's rap sheet.

- **Custodial information:** The Criminal Identification Act mandates that the Illinois Department of Corrections and the sheriff of each county report to the CHRI System the receipt and release of sentenced individuals to the CHRI System. However, the law is silent as to any similar reporting requirement for the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) or juvenile detention facilities; these entities do not report any information to the CHRI System.

Juvenile record expungement process

Criminal history records residing in the CHRI System remain there permanently, for juveniles and adults. Illinois law allows for expungement of records for certain offenses under specific conditions. For juvenile records, individuals are eligible to expunge any arrest record in incidents occurring before their 18th birthday where they were released without being charged, were found not guilty, received supervision, or were adjudicated for a Class B or Class C misdemeanor, or a petty or business offense. They are eligible to begin the court process to obtain the expungement order once they turn 18 years of age and all juvenile court proceedings have terminated [705 ILCS 405/5-915(1)]. There is no waiting period for commencement of the expungement process under these conditions.

State law also allows for expungement of all other juvenile court adjudications for incidents that occurred before the individual's 18th birthday, except for first degree murder and felony sex offenses, once the individual has reached the age of 21, and five years have elapsed since all juvenile court proceedings have terminated, or five years have elapsed since the end of a commitment term in the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice [705 ILCS 405/5-915(2)].

Beginning in 2016, state law allows for automatic expungement of juvenile CHRI records for persons attaining age 18 during the last calendar year if the individual was arrested for an eligible offense and no delinquency petition was filed with the court for the offense, and at least six months have elapsed without an additional arrest, filing of any delinquency petition, or filing of charges not initiated by arrest. Only juvenile CHRI records containing the final disposition will be eligible for automatic expungement. However, nothing shall preclude the individual from seeking juvenile record expungement through court order for records eligible for automatic expungement. Offenses are eligible for automatic expungement if a delinquency petition was not filed and the offense was not classified as a Class 2 felony or higher, a sex offense under Article 11 of the Illinois Criminal Code [705 ILCS 405/5-915(1.5)].

In all three juvenile CHRI record expungement scenarios, the process requires that the final outcome of the record be documented in the system before the expungement can occur. Missing disposition information will cause delay until the relevant information is

provided by the mandated reporting entity, or in the case of the automatic expungement process, will cause the record to be ineligible.

The remainder of this report focuses on findings on the volume and types of juvenile justice information submitted to the CHRI System in 2013 by reporting agencies, and implications of those findings for future research and policy decisions. These analyses will highlight where local reporting practices conform with or deviate from Illinois' legal mandates for CHRI reporting.

Methodology

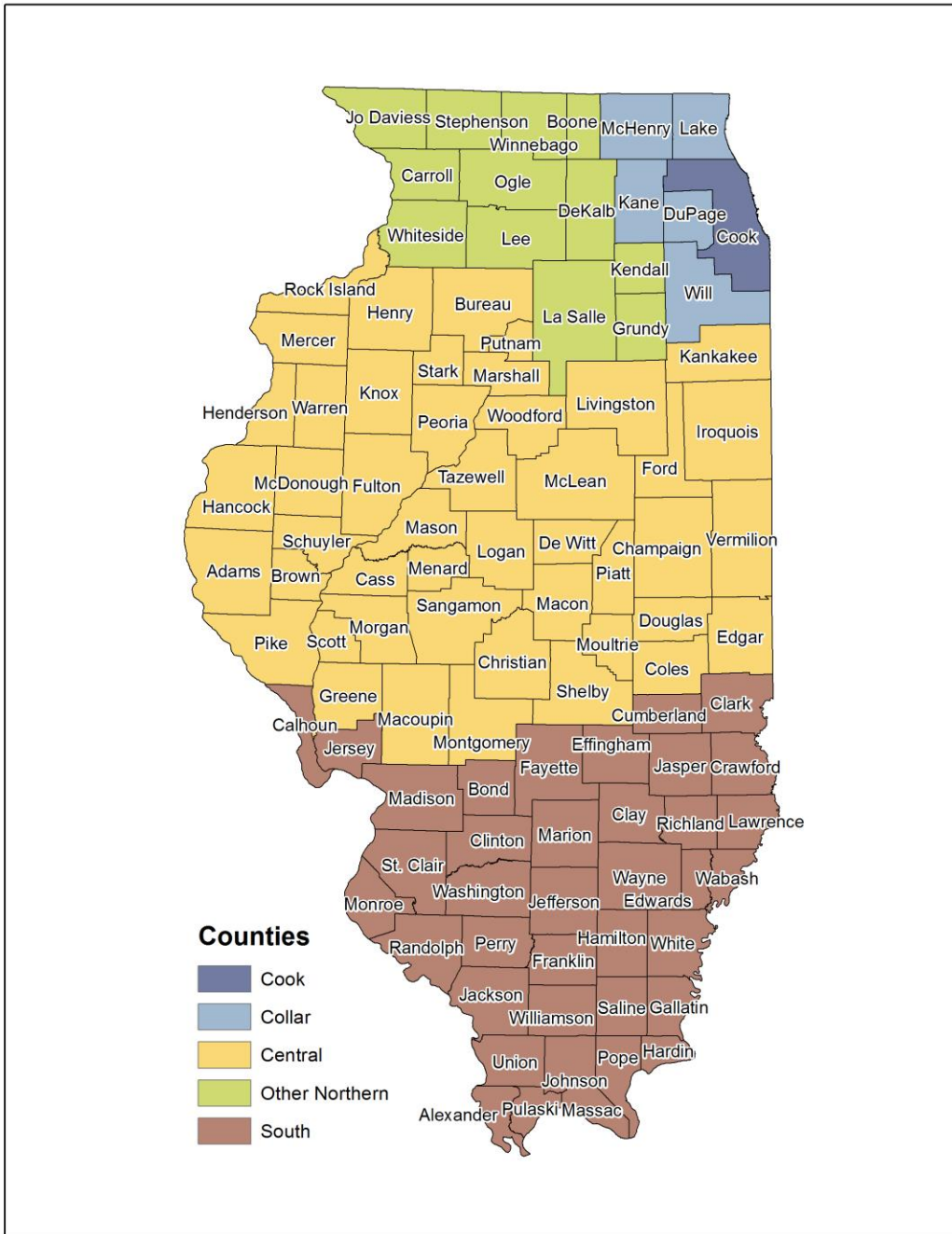
The data presented in this report were pulled from the Illinois CHRI System, the state central repository maintained by the Illinois State Police. While these data are confidential by law and are limited to use by criminal justice agencies for charging and bond decisions and for certain non-criminal justice uses authorized by law such as background checks for healthcare workers and teachers, federal regulations allow for their use in social research. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority partners with the Illinois State Police (ISP) to disseminate the data for research purposes, including the compilation of statistics. The files analyzed in this report were extracted from the CHRI System, stripped of identifiers, and stored on secure Authority servers.

The extracted data are organized in the CHRI System in tables (arrest, arrest charges, state's attorney charges, and court disposition charges) linked by the incident Document Control Number. To conduct research on individual records in these files, variables were created to determine the individual's age (calculated from the date of birth and date of arrest), and most serious offense in each incident reported. Three categories of arrest were created for analysis: felony, misdemeanor (Class A and B), and lesser offense (Class C misdemeanor, petty, and local ordinance) violations.

Due to the confidential nature of the CHRI data, statistical results showing fewer than 10 records were masked to prevent identification of the involved youth. While the original intent of this project was to provide county-level results, sparse data for some variables made it necessary to aggregate the findings into larger regions. This allowed researchers to gather enough detail on CHRI reporting practices while maintaining record confidentiality. Appendices of findings are provided at the county level where feasible to provide the most meaningful view possible of variations in reporting practices across the state. The regional breakdowns used in this report are (*Map 1*):

- Cook County (with the city of Chicago and the rest of the county broken out separately wherever possible)
- The five collar counties (DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will)
- The northern region of the state beyond the collar counties, comprised of 12 counties.
- The central region of the state, comprised of 48 counties.
- The southern region of the state, comprised of 36 counties.

Map 1 Illinois regions



Research questions

Researchers examined CHRI System data to measure compliance by the arresting agency, county state's attorney, and circuit court clerk with juvenile reporting mandates. Also measured was the extent to which counties differ in that compliance, and implications for policy and research conducted using CHRI data. The following research questions were formulated:

For each region of the state, and for each county, in 2013:

- How many juvenile arrests were submitted to CHRI, and to what extent do they represent the actual volume of juvenile arrests made?
- How many submitted arrests were for felony offenses mandated to be reported, and how many additional records were submitted for offenses where arresting agencies have discretion to report (Class A and B misdemeanors, petty offenses, local ordinance violations)?
- How many arrest records include court diversion information (release without charging, station adjustments, and probation adjustments)?
- How many arrest records included an expected state's attorney filing decision?
- How many final court dispositions were posted to records showing charges were filed with no indication of diversion?

Given the findings, what are the implications for using CHRI data for research purposes?

Given statutorily defined mandates and allowable discretionary practices for reporting juvenile information to the CHRI System, what are the implications for policy?

Methods used to assess juvenile CHRI arrest record sufficiency

There is currently no direct way to assess the extent to which the number of juvenile arrests being submitted to the CHRI System reflects the actual volume of arrests made by law enforcement agencies (short of accessing each agency's local records), as no other source for statewide juvenile arrest statistics exists to use as a benchmark. However, such an assessment is key to determining the usefulness of the CHRI System for research and policy decisions, especially in light of the fact that only the most serious juvenile arrests are mandated to be reported to the system. In an attempt to gauge the representativeness of juvenile CHRI arrest volumes, four separate comparison measures were used in this project, each aimed at a different aspect of CHRI reporting:

- 1) A comparison of juvenile arrest volumes observed in the CHRI System to the corresponding juvenile population, as an indicator of over- or under-representation of juveniles arrested;
- 2) An examination of the proportion of law enforcement agencies actually contributing juvenile arrests to the CHRI System;

- 3) A comparison of juvenile arrest volumes observed in the CHRI System to corresponding volumes of adult arrests, as an indicator of adherence to more restrictive arrest reporting mandates for juveniles; and
- 4) A comparison of juvenile arrest totals observed in the CHRI System for each county compared to the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed, as reported by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC).

Taken together, these measures provide a more comprehensive assessment of arrest data sufficiency than any one indicator alone.

Comparison of juvenile arrests submitted and the juvenile population

The first measure of juvenile CHRI arrest data sufficiency was a comparison of the proportion of arrests submitted to the CHRI System from law enforcement agencies in each region to the corresponding proportion of the juvenile population in each region.² This analysis required that the number of unique youth arrested in 2013 be used as the basis for the comparison, since the juvenile population figures are based on each juvenile counted once.

Felony arrests occur less frequently than misdemeanor and lesser offenses. If law enforcement agencies in an area are limiting their arrest submissions to mandated felony arrests, then it would be expected that the proportion of arrest submissions would be lower than the proportion represented by the juvenile population in that area. An equivalent proportion between unique juvenile CHRI arrests and the juvenile population would be an indicator that discretionary arrests are also being submitted. Conversely, a higher proportion of unique arrest submissions compared to the juvenile population would be an indicator that many discretionary arrests are being submitted, in order for the volume of arrests to reach that higher proportion.

Law enforcement rates of participation in juvenile CHRI reporting

The second measure of juvenile CHRI arrest data sufficiency was an assessment of the level of law enforcement agency reporting participation. The arrest volume for a particular area may be lower simply because a smaller proportion of agencies in that area submitted arrests. In addition, because the submission of misdemeanor and lesser offenses arrests is discretionary, agencies that were not called upon to make a juvenile felony arrest in a year could be legitimately absent from the list of submitting agencies. Conversely, a high volume of arrests observed from fewer than expected law enforcement agencies could signal that arrest submissions are not being limited to solely felony arrests.

Comparison of juvenile and adult arrest CHRI submissions volumes within counties

² County level population data for each age group, 10 -17 was obtained from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

The third measure of juvenile CHRI arrest data sufficiency was a comparison of counties' rankings on volume of juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System to the corresponding rankings of adult arrests submitted. This comparison could reveal the consistency of law enforcement CHRI reporting practices within counties. Law enforcement agencies must report all adult felony and misdemeanor arrests. Therefore, the adult arrest volume rankings are primarily influenced by county adult population sizes. For counties where agencies are reporting both felony and misdemeanor juvenile arrests similarly to adult arrests, then the juvenile arrest volume rankings would be expected to be in synch with adult arrest volume rankings. Divergence in rankings could signal divergence in CHRI reporting practices for the two populations.

Counties were ordered and ranked (highest to lowest) on the number of adult arrests submitted to the CHRI System, and then ordered and ranked on the number of juvenile arrests, and the rank differences calculated. Juvenile arrest volume rankings observed to be higher than the corresponding adult arrest ranking would be an indicator that arrest records for juveniles were being submitted at a higher rate than for adults in the county, even though fewer juvenile arrest types are mandated to be reported.

Comparison of juvenile arrest CHRI submissions to delinquency petitions filings reported by AOIC

The fourth measure of juvenile CHRI arrest data sufficiency was a comparison of the number of juvenile arrests submitted from each county compared to the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed by the state's attorney, as reported in the Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). Not all arrests are prosecuted in court, for a variety of reasons. For adult arrests, where all felony and misdemeanor arrests are mandated to be reported to the CHRI System, the difference between a higher number of adult arrests and lower number of cases filed in court for prosecution is an indicator of diversion practices in a county.

For juvenile arrests, this comparison can be an indicator of CHRI arrest reporting practices. Per state law, juvenile delinquency petitions can be filed for any type of offense [705 ILCS 405/5-120]. However, only juvenile felony arrests are mandated to be reported to the CHRI System. Therefore, the number of petitions filed in a county may be greater than the number of arrests found in CHRI where arrest reporting practices are limited to felonies. If more arrests are found in CHRI than petitions filed, it is likely that all types of juvenile arrests are being reported to CHRI, with some later diverted from prosecution.

Research limitations

Researchers were able to examine the volume and types of juvenile arrest record submissions from the various mandated reporting entities and completeness of those records at the various juvenile justice system decision points. The findings provided evidence of data deficiencies. Definitive conclusions about data sufficiency would require additional examination of local records to determine the extent to which all mandated arrests were submitted as required, and the extent to which discretionarily submitted arrests were representative of all such arrests made. This was attempted using

data on petitions filed by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, although that source lacked information on the types of petitions filed (felony or misdemeanor). Finally, the reasons for identified data deficiencies could not be ascertained from examination of CHRI datasets alone. This would require additional information about local reporting practices; this assessment could only point to likely areas in the state that warrant future inquiry.

Findings

Sufficiency of juvenile arrests submissions

Illinois law specifies that all police agencies are to submit fingerprints, arrest charge, and demographic information on reportable offenses to the CHRI System within 24 hours of arrest. In 2013, police agencies were mandated to report felony arrests of youth ages 10 through 16 years. Reporting arrests for Class A and B misdemeanors committed by youth ages 10 through 17 years of age were left to the agencies' discretion.

The first research question to be answered was the degree to which the volume of juvenile arrest submissions indicated strict compliance with CHRI reporting requirements or more discretionary arrest reporting. Findings on arrest volume sufficiency have implications for the validity of using statistical data derived from CHRI data. Further, identification of areas in the state where CHRI reporting practices are not consistent with statutory mandates will assist efforts to improve the juvenile CHRI System.

Volume of juvenile arrests by region of the state

In 2013, 37,707 juvenile felony, misdemeanor, and petty/local ordinance violation arrests were reported to the CHRI System by 559 law enforcement agencies (*Table 2*). In comparison, over 400,000 adult felony, misdemeanor and lesser offenses arrests were submitted that same year (*Appendix A*). While just 58 percent of all law enforcement agencies in the state reported juvenile arrests to the system, those agencies served 86 percent of the Illinois population.

Of the juvenile arrests, 24,271 were unique arrests; 36 percent of arrests were the same youth arrested more than once during the year (*Table 3*).

Table 2 presents the distribution of submitted juvenile arrests by region, and the number of law enforcement agencies in each region that participated in juvenile arrest reporting to the CHRI System.

Table 2
Regional distribution of juvenile arrests and agencies reporting, 2013

Region	Number of juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI	Percent	Number police agencies reporting juvenile CHRI arrests	Percent	Percent of regional pop served by reporting agencies
Cook County	26,014	69%	129	83%	83%
Collar counties (n=5)	5,089	13%	117	68%	90%
Northern region (n=12 counties)	1,838	5%	58	64%	88%
Central region (n=46 counties)	3,260	9%	144	43%	86%
Southern region (n=36 counties)	1,505	4%	111	55%	83%
Illinois (n=102 counties)	37,707	100%	559	58%	86%

Table 3 presents the number of unique youth arrested in 2013 in each region, and the corresponding regional juvenile population.

Table 3
Unique youth arrest records compared to regional juvenile population,
2013

Region	Number of unique youth arrested	Percent	Number youth (ages 10-17) residing in the region	Percent	Arrest rate per 100,000 youth
Cook County	14,932	62%	527,156	38%	2,832
Collar counties (n=5)	4,003	16%	390,535	28%	1,025
Northern region (n=12 counties)	1,583	7%	108,196	8%	1,463
Central region (n=46 counties)	2,548	10%	226,094	16%	1,127
Southern region (n=36 counties)	1,205	5%	129,479	9%	931
Illinois (n=102 counties)	24,271	100%	1,381,460	100%	1,757

Source for juvenile population: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>.

Source for the general population in each region: Illinois State Police, *Crime in Illinois*, 2013

Cook County

Juvenile arrests from Cook County were submitted by the largest proportion of agencies compared to the other regions (83 percent) and accounted for 69 percent of all arrests submitted in 2013 (*Table 2*). When adjusted to reflect only unique youth arrested during the year, the percentage declined slightly to 62 percent (*Table 3*). However, Cook County only accounts for 38 percent of Illinois' juvenile population. Therefore, Cook County juveniles appear to be overrepresented in juvenile arrest submissions to CHRI.

Collar counties

The five collar counties of DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will accounted for the next highest percentage of juvenile arrests, at 13 percent, as would be expected from the

second most populous set of counties in the state (*Table 2*). As a proportion of unique youth arrested, this percentage increases slightly, to 16 percent (*Table 3*). However, the collar counties account for 28 percent of the state's juvenile population. Therefore, law enforcement agencies in the region are submitting juvenile arrests at a lower rate than would be expected when considering the juvenile population.

While the proportion of arrests submitted by collar county law enforcement agencies was the second highest in the state (68 percent) (*Table 2*), one-third of all law enforcement agencies in the region did not submit a juvenile arrest to CHRI. This may be a contributing factor as to why the proportion of submitted arrests was 12 points lower than the region's proportion of the juvenile population.

Northern region

In the state's northern region, the proportion of juvenile arrests was observed to be nearly equivalent to the region's proportion of the state's juvenile population (5 percent and 8 percent, respectively). When adjusted for unique youth arrested, the proportion was even closer (7 percent). This region, which includes Illinois' third largest city, Rockford, showed the second highest arrest rate (1,463 per 100,000 youth), even though the youth population was the smallest of all regions examined (*Table 3*). Further, Law enforcement agencies in the northern region participated in juvenile CHRI reporting at a higher rate (64 percent) than the state average (58 percent) (*Table 2*).

Central region

The 46 counties in the central region of the state accounted for nine percent of juvenile arrests and 16 percent of Illinois' juvenile population (*Table 2*). As a proportion of unique youth arrested, this proportion barely changed, to 10 percent (*Table 3*). This region also had the smallest proportion of law enforcement agencies submitting juvenile arrests to CHRI (43 percent), although these agencies submitted the third largest volume of arrests in the state (*Table 2*).

Southern region

The 38 counties in the southern region of the state accounted for 4 percent of juvenile arrests and 9 percent of Illinois' juvenile population (*Table 2*). As a proportion of unique youth arrested, this proportion barely changed to 5 percent, in a pattern similar to the central region (*Table 3*). This region also had the smallest arrest rate (931 per 100,000 youth), even though more youth reside in this region than the northern region (*Table 3*). A little more than half of all law enforcement agencies in the region submitted a juvenile arrest to CHRI. While these were approximately as many participating agencies as in the central region, only half as many juvenile arrests were submitted (*Table 2*).

Juvenile arrest volumes compared to adult arrest volumes

A comparison of juvenile and adult arrest volumes is a means of detecting whether law enforcement agencies are following the more restrictive arrest reporting mandates for juveniles, or whether the same inclusive arrest reporting practices are being applied to

both juveniles and adults. Rankings are a necessary unit of analysis since the actual volumes of juvenile and adult reported arrests in each county are so disparate (*Appendix A*). The number of juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System from each county and the county's relative rankings in terms of juvenile and adult arrest volumes reported from that county can be found in Appendix A.

While Cook County and the five surrounding collar counties accounted for the majority (82 percent) of the state's juvenile arrests reported to the CHRI System in 2013, 37 counties in the state submitted fewer than 10 juvenile arrest records that year. Most of these counties were in the central and southern regions and had small juvenile populations.

The counties that ranked highest on juvenile arrest volumes (Cook, Kane, DuPage, and Lake) also ranked highest, and in the same relative ordering, on adult arrest volumes. For half of the counties (51 percent), the juvenile ranking on submitted arrest volume was actually higher than the corresponding adult submitted arrest volume, pointing to a tendency toward juvenile arrest overrepresentation in the CHRI system from those counties.

The analysis was further limited to the 28 counties from which at least 100 juvenile arrests were submitted, although the original rankings applied to all 102 counties were preserved. This allowed for closer observation of ranking differences between the county's juvenile and adult arrest volumes where the actual sizes of arrest volumes were more closely matched. The percentage of counties with juvenile rankings higher than the adult rankings increased to 64 percent. It would appear that juvenile CHRI submissions from more populated counties not only kept pace with the rate of arrest submissions for adults, they actually exceeded expected rates in many cases. This could be due to more juvenile arrest submissions for minor offenses than for the corresponding adult population. *Table 4* shows the counties rank differences for the counties submitting at least 100 juvenile arrests to CHRI in 2013.

Table 4
County juvenile and adult arrest volume rankings, 2013*

Region	County	Number of juvenile arrests	Juvenile arrest volume rank	Adult arrest volume rank	Rank Difference
Northern	Boone	110	24	43	19
Northern	Lee	110	25	44	19
Southern	Jefferson	117	23	37	14
Northern	Kendall	252	15	27	12
Southern	Marion	145	20	32	12
Central	McLean	439	7	14	7
Central	Morgan	179	19	25	6
Central	Macon	273	13	18	5
Northern	Whiteside	108	27	31	4
Northern	Winnebago	753	6	9	3
Collar	McHenry	380	8	11	3
Central	Champaign	361	10	12	2
Central	Kankakee	258	14	16	2
Central	Vermilion	196	18	20	2
Collar	Kane	1,483	2	3	1
Collar	Will	844	5	6	1
Southern	St. Clair	362	9	10	1
Northern	DeKalb	250	16	17	1
Cook	Cook	26,014	1	1	0
Collar	Lake	1,145	4	4	0
Collar	DuPage	1,237	3	2	-1
Central	Rock Island	199	17	15	-2
Central	Peoria	354	11	8	-3
Northern	LaSalle	135	22	19	-3
Central	Knox	101	28	23	-5
Southern	Madison	331	12	5	-7
Central	Tazewell	109	26	13	-13
Central	Sangamon	137	21	7	-14

*Includes only counties that submitted 100 or more records to CHRI in 2013.

In order to detect any regional variation in counties' juvenile and adult CHRI arrest volume rankings by region, the difference in ranks for the 28 largest volume counties were summed together by region. These results are presented in *Table 5*.

Table 5
Regional comparison of county juvenile/adult arrest volume rank differences, for counties submitting at least 100 juvenile arrests, 2013

Region	Number of counties included	Percent of counties in region	Sum of rank differences*	Average rank difference
Cook	1	100%	0	0
Collar	5	100%	4	1
Northern	7	58%	55	7.8
Central	11	24%	-13	-1.18
Southern	4	10%	20	5

* A positive difference between the juvenile and adult arrest volume rank indicates that the county's juvenile rank was higher than the corresponding adult rank.

As can be seen, in all but the central region, the various county rank difference scores added to a positive number, indicating that the trend in that region (for the most populous counties) was for counties' juvenile arrest volume rank to be higher relative to the corresponding adult arrest volume ranking. This would indicate that law enforcement agencies in most regions were submitting juvenile arrests to CHRI at a greater relative rate than for adult arrests.

The exception to this pattern can be seen for the central region, where the sum and average of the individual county rank differences were both negative, meaning that the juvenile arrest volume ranks were lower than the corresponding adult arrest ranks in those counties. This signals that the volume of juvenile arrests reported to CHRI compared to the corresponding adult arrests is more limited than would be expected when considering the adult arrest volume, as could happen if juvenile arrest submissions in that region are concentrated with felony arrests.

Assessment of juvenile arrest volume sufficiency

Three measures used to assess the sufficiency of juvenile arrest volumes were: 1) a comparison of juvenile arrest volumes to the corresponding juvenile general population; 2) an examination of the CHRI reporting participation rates of law enforcement agencies; and 3) a comparison of county juvenile and adult submitted arrest volumes. Findings from these measures revealed considerable variation in arrest submissions across the state:

- Juvenile arrests found in the CHRI System were predominantly from Cook County and the surrounding five collar counties, accounting for 82 percent of all submitted arrests. Further, these counties showed the least variability in juvenile and corresponding adult arrest rankings, making it likely that the same CHRI reporting practices are guiding both juvenile and adult arrest submission to CHRI. Given predominance of juvenile arrests from the region, the Chicago metropolitan area is well represented in the juvenile arrests found in the CHRI System.

- Juvenile arrests submitted from the northern region of the state (which includes the state's third most populous city, Rockford), were proportionally equivalent to the region's juvenile population and more likely to be submitted at a higher volume relative to adult arrests. The analysis indicates that the northern region of the state is also well represented in the juvenile arrests found in the CHRI System.
- The smallest volume of arrests was submitted from the southern region, and did not reach the corresponding proportion of the region's juvenile population. Forty-four percent of the region's counties submitted fewer than 10 juvenile arrests in 2013. Therefore, it is likely that the CHRI system does not contain as many juvenile arrests submitted from this region as would be found in all local agency records.
- Despite participation of 43 percent of law enforcement agencies in the central region, juvenile arrest submissions were the most limited. Almost half of those reporting agencies submitted fewer than 10 arrests in the entire year. At the same time, the remaining reporting agencies submitted greater actual volumes of arrests than any other region outside of the Chicago metropolitan area. The region also exhibited lower juvenile arrest volume rankings compared to those for adult arrests. Considered together, these findings suggest that it is likely that the CHRI system contains fewer juvenile arrests from this region as would be found in local agency records.
- Law enforcement agencies accounting for 86 percent of the state's population submitted juvenile arrests to the system. It is likely that arrests from all but the least populous areas of the state are represented in the CHRI system, concentrated with arrests for the most serious offenses in some areas, as a result of mandates in the CHRI reporting laws.
- While the measures of CHRI reporting sufficiency detected patterns in the data suggesting adequate representation of the most populous regions of the state, audits of local agency juvenile arrest records are the only way to definitively determine volume sufficiency.

Types of juvenile arrests found in CHRI

The CHRI System will accept any arrest for inclusion on the individual's rap sheet, as long as the information (demographics, statute citation and fingerprints) passes the system's edit checks. This includes petty offenses and local ordinance violations. The second research question to be answered was the extent to which CHRI submission practices correspond to the mandate to focus juvenile CHRI reporting on the most serious offenses (felonies), and the extent to which discretionary misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests are reported.

To assess the relative proportions of felony arrests to all other arrests submitted to CHRI in 2013, the most serious charge for each arrest was determined using the class of offense

recorded on the arrest record. Arrests were then categorized into three groups based on the most serious charge: 1) felony, 2) misdemeanor, and 3) lesser charge (Class C misdemeanors, petty offenses, and local ordinance violations). This process was necessary as the CHRI system does not allow for automatic identification of felony arrests when multiple charges are involved.

Proportions of juvenile arrest types by region

Of all Illinois juvenile arrest record submitted:

- 19 percent (n=7,118) showed a felony offense as the most serious charge
- 56 percent (n=22,048) showed a Class A or B misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge
- 25 percent (n=8,541) showed a lesser offense as the most serious charge

Taken together, discretionary juvenile arrest records (misdemeanors and lesser offense arrests) accounted for the majority submitted (81 percent).

The regions were not equally represented within each category of submitted juvenile arrests, indicating differential emphasis on juvenile arrest types across the state. *Table 6* presents the regional distribution of each arrest type.

Table 6
Regional distribution of juvenile arrests* submitted to CHRI by type, 2013

Region	Number of felony arrests submitted to CHRI	Percent	Number of misdemeanor arrests submitted to CHRI	Percent	Number of lesser offense arrests submitted to CHRI	Percent
Chicago (CPD)	3,663	78%	11,742	75%	4,839	85%
Cook County outside Chicago	1,025	22%	3,906	25%	839	15%
Cook County	4,688	66%	15,648	71%	5,678	67%
Collar counties	600	8%	2,659	12%	1,830	21%
Northern region	328	5%	1,220	5%	290	3%
Central region	1,161	16%	1,651	8%	448	5%
Southern region	341	5%	870	4%	295	4%
Illinois	7,118	100%	22,048	100%	8,541	100%

*Ages 10-16 for felony arrests; ages 10-17 for misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests

- **Cook County** arrest submissions to CHRI accounted for the vast majority of each type of arrests. Further, in terms of both raw numbers and percent contribution, Cook County law enforcement agencies alone submitted substantially more felony and discretionary arrests (for misdemeanors and lesser offenses) than all the other regions combined. Reporting practices of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) dominated the overall submissions from Cook County, and in

turn, the overall state juvenile arrest submissions. While CPD contributed over three-quarters of felony arrests to the Cook County total, it contributed an even greater proportion of the county's lesser offense arrests (85 percent) (*Table 5*).

- **Collar counties'** felony arrest submissions to CHRI accounted for the smallest proportion (8 percent) of all arrest submissions from that region. In contrast, the region's proportional contribution of lesser offenses to CHRI was three times greater (21 percent) than its felony contribution, and seven times greater than its neighboring northern region.
- **Northern region** felony arrest submissions to CHRI accounted for a small proportion of all felony arrests (5 percent), misdemeanor (5 percent) and lesser offense arrests (3 percent).
- **Central region** felony arrest submissions were found to be higher than any other region except Cook County. A similarly high proportional contribution of discretionary submissions for misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests did not follow suit (as in Cook County), and were proportionally low and in range of the other regions of the state outside of Cook and collar counties. The pattern observed in this region would be expected for all regions if juvenile arrest submissions were concentrated on mandated felony arrests, and corroborates similar findings from the measures of CHRI reporting sufficiency previously discussed.
- **Southern region** felony arrest submissions to CHRI accounted for a small proportion of all felonies (5 percent), as did the region's relative contribution to total misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests (4 percent). This is the same pattern as for the northern region.

Proportions of juvenile arrest types within each region

Researchers also assessed arrest reporting practices within each region. *Table 7* presents the breakdown of arrest types compared to the total arrests submitted from each region. *Table 8* presents this information for the 35 individual counties that submitted least 10 arrests in each category.

Table 7
Distribution of juvenile arrest types submitted to CHRI within each region,
2013

Region	Number of felony arrests submitted to CHRI	%	Number of misdemeanor arrests submitted to CHRI	%	Number of lesser offense arrests submitted to CHRI	%	Total	%
Chicago (CPD)	3,663	18%	11,742	58%	4,839	24%	20,244	100%
Cook County outside Chicago	1,025	18%	3,906	68%	839	14%	5,770	100%
Cook County	4,688	18%	15,648	60%	5,678	22%	26,014	100%
Collar counties	600	12%	2,659	52%	1,830	36%	5,089	100%
Northern region	328	18%	1,220	66%	290	16%	1,838	100%
Central region	1,161	36%	1,651	51%	448	14%	3,260	100%
Southern region	341	23%	870	58%	295	20%	1,506	100%
Illinois	7,118	19%	22,048	58%	8,541	23%	37,707	100%

Although Cook County submitted the largest volume of mandated felony arrests to CHRI in 2013, those arrests accounted for the smallest proportion (18 percent) of arrests submitted by the county, less than the state average (19 percent). In fact, three times as many misdemeanor arrests were submitted by Cook County law enforcement agencies, and 4 percent more arrests for lesser offenses than mandated felony arrests.

Felony arrests accounted for the smallest proportion of arrests in the collar counties (12 percent), as was predicted by some of the measures of arrest sufficiency previously discussed. At the other end of the spectrum, felony arrests accounted for the largest proportion of arrest types submitted from the central region, at 36 percent, followed by the southern region, at 23 percent. Again, CHRI reporting patterns detected by the sufficiency indicators previously discussed had indicated that juvenile arrest submissions were more restricted than adult arrests in those regions. It is likely that local agencies in that region have records of other arrests not mandated to be submitted to the CHRI System.

Table 8
Juvenile arrests in CHRI, by county and type of arrest, 2013

Region	County*	Total number of juvenile arrests in CHRI	Number of felony arrests**	%	Number of misdemeanor arrests***	%	Number lesser offense arrests	%
-	Illinois	37,707	7,118	19%	22,048	58%	8,541	23%
Cook	Cook	26,014	4,688	18%	15,648	57%	5,678	25%
Chicago	Chicago (Cook)	20,244	3,663	18%	11,742	58%	4,839	24%
Cook outside Chicago	Cook outside Chicago	5,770	1,025	18%	3,906	68%	839	14%
Central	Champaign	361	215	59%	122	34%	24	7%
Central	Peoria	354	212	60%	107	30%	35	10%
Collar	Kane	1,483	176	12%	856	58%	451	30%
Collar	Will	844	171	20%	438	52%	235	28%
Northern	Winnebago	753	161	21%	483	64%	109	14%
Collar	Lake	1,145	143	13%	524	46%	478	41%
Central	McLean	439	138	31%	260	59%	41	9%
Central	Macon	273	95	35%	152	56%	26	9%
Central	Vermilion	196	81	41%	83	42%	32	16%
Southern	Madison	331	80	24%	185	56%	66	20%
Collar	DuPage	1,237	76	6%	588	47%	573	46%
Central	Rock Island	199	72	36%	104	52%	23	12%
Central	Kankakee	258	65	25%	143	56%	50	19%
Southern	St. Clair	362	63	17%	208	57%	91	25%
Central	Sangamon	137	55	40%	64	47%	18	13%
Southern	Marion	145	49	34%	91	63%	10	3%
Central	Knox	101	38	38%	54	53%	10	9%
Southern	Jefferson	117	37	32%	41	35%	39	33%
Northern	LaSalle	135	35	26%	88	65%	12	9%
Collar	McHenry	380	34	9%	253	67%	93	25%
Northern	DeKalb	250	32	13%	172	71%	40	16%
Central	Tazewell	109	25	23%	66	61%	18	17%
Northern	Whiteside	108	25	23%	66	61%	17	16%
Central	Adams	50	25	50%	25	50%	0	0%
Northern	Ogle	51	17	33%	19	37%	15	29%
Central	Coles	82	17	21%	51	62%	14	17%
Central	Warren	66	17	26%	41	62%	10	12%
Northern	Lee	110	17	16%	84	76%	10	8%
Northern	Boone	110	16	14%	77	70%	17	15%
Central	Morgan	179	15	8%	88	49%	76	42%

Southern	Effingham	87	14	16%	66	72%	10	8%
Northern	Kendall	48	13	5%	171	68%	68	27%
Southern	Franklin	36	11	30%	11	31%	14	39%
Central	McDonough	83	11	13%	51	61%	21	25%

*Counties that submitted fewer than 10 arrests in each category are omitted from the table to preserve the confidentiality of the underlying CHRI records

**Felony arrests include ages 10-16;

***Misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests include ages 10-17

Felony juvenile arrest submissions by county

Felony arrests accounted for only 18 percent of all arrests submitted from Cook County, slightly less than the state average percent of 19 percent (*Table 8*). In fact, 22 counties submitted greater proportions of felony arrests than Cook County. However, even the county with the greatest proportion of felony arrests (Peoria) reached only 60 percent, meaning that there were no county submitting at least 10 arrests to CHRI where felony arrests were the sole juvenile arrest submission type.

At the other end of the spectrum, no felony arrests were reported from 20 counties with fewer than 10 arrest submissions in 2013, including the four counties from which no juvenile arrests were submitted. Forty-six counties submitted fewer than 10 felony arrests. In total, two-thirds of all counties in the state submitted fewer than 10 felony arrests in 2013.

Misdemeanor juvenile arrests submissions by county

Over half (58 percent) of all juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI in 2013 were for misdemeanor offenses. As with felony arrests, Cook County, especially the Chicago Police Department, contributed the greatest number of misdemeanor arrests to the CHRI System, accounting for 70 percent of all misdemeanor arrests submitted. Misdemeanor arrests submitted from Cook County accounted for the same percentage of arrests in the county as the state average (58 percent).

In 16 counties, misdemeanor arrests accounted for greater proportions of total submitted arrests than the state average, and four of those counties (Lee, Effingham, DeKalb and Boone) reached almost three-quarters of total submitted arrests accounted for by misdemeanors (*Table 8*). This finding suggests that law enforcement agencies consider it important to record misdemeanor arrests on youths' criminal history records, even though state law does not mandate such reporting. However, no county submitting at least 10 arrests submitted solely misdemeanor arrests.

Forty-nine counties each submitted fewer than 10 misdemeanor arrests in 2013, and eight reported none (four of which reported no arrests). While these counties submitted very few arrests of any type to CHRI, misdemeanor arrests accounted for all, or nearly all, of arrests submitted by one-third of them. In general, misdemeanor arrests were more likely to account for greater proportions of counties' juvenile arrest submissions than felony or

lesser offense arrest types, no matter the size of the jurisdiction. This finding would not be expected from the statutory emphasis on the submission of felony arrests.

Lesser offense juvenile arrest submissions by county

One somewhat surprising finding was that there were more juvenile arrests for lesser offenses (n=8,541) submitted to CHRI in 2013 than for mandated felony arrests (n=7,118). Cook County, especially the Chicago Police Department, contributed the greatest number of these arrests (n=6,427), accounting for 68 percent. Collectively, Cook and the five collar counties contributed nearly all (88 percent) of the lesser offense arrests submitted to CHRI in 2013.

For lesser offense arrests, Cook County was just below the state average in terms the proportion these accounted (22 percent and 23 percent, respectively). Thirteen other counties were found to have contributed proportionately more of these arrests to CHRI. Of those, the highest proportional contribution to CHRI was 46 percent of the county's arrest submissions, reached in DuPage County. Therefore, no county submitting more than 10 arrests submitted solely lesser offense arrests, and for the highest contributing county, this type of arrest accounted for less than half of all submissions.

A total of 67 counties submitted fewer than 10 lesser offense arrest and another 28 counties submitted none. More counties did not submit this type of arrest to CHRI at all (27 percent), compared to felony (20 percent) or misdemeanors arrests (8 percent), which indicates greater discretionary reporting practices for lesser offense arrests compared to the other arrest types.

Summary of findings

Researchers examined juvenile arrest submissions to determine their geographic distribution and differences in adhering to mandated CHRI reporting practices and found:

- Cook County, particularly the Chicago Police Department, submitted the majority of juvenile arrest records to CHRI in 2013.
- Of all the regions in the state, youth in Cook and collar counties were more likely to have experienced multiple arrests in a single year. Further, Cook County was the only region in the state where the proportion of juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI was significantly higher than the proportion of youth residing in the county.
- The central and southern regions were least represented by juvenile arrests in the CHRI System, although proportionally more arrests from those regions were for mandatory felony arrests.
- Almost all counties reported a higher proportion of misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests than mandatory felony arrests. These occur more frequently in the most populous counties.

Juvenile diversion

Unlike the adult criminal justice system, the juvenile justice system emphasizes early intervention and has provisions for station adjustments, probation adjustments, community mediation programs, and teen court. Law enforcement diversion decisions can be made on any type of juvenile arrest, but the reporting of that decision to the CHRI System for inclusion on the youth's criminal history record is only mandated for felony arrests. Further, the Juvenile Court Act places a limit on the number of station adjustments allowed per youth [705 ILCS 405/5-301, and the CHRI System is designed to capture that information in a systematic manner to facilitate decisions on granting permission for future station adjustments.

Police agencies are to use the juvenile arrest card to indicate to the CHRI System instances where they release a youth without charging or offer informal/formal station adjustments in lieu of referral for prosecution. Probation departments are to use the arrest card to report probation adjustments. State law mandates the reporting of probation adjustments to the CHRI System for felony arrests, and they remains discretionary submissions for misdemeanor arrests. Diversion decisions made after the youth's arrest fingerprint card has been submitted must be reported on a new paper arrest card.

Diversion indicators in juvenile arrest records by region

Table 9 presents the regional distribution of juvenile arrests records submitted to CHRI with an indication of a decision to divert from prosecution via release without charging, a formal or informal station adjustment, or a probation adjustment, and the proportion of those records that were submitted electronically at the time of arrest.

Table 9
Juvenile arrests with an indicator of diversion in CHRI, by region, 2013

Region	Number of juvenile arrests reported to CHRI	Number with diversion indicator	Percent	Percent submitted electronically
Chicago (CPD)	20,244	38	<1%	100%
Cook outside Chicago	5,770	1,830	32%	97%
Cook	26,014	1,868	7%	99%
Collar	5,089	951	19%	97%
Northern Region	1,838	188	10%	93%
Central Region	3,260	567	17%	59%
Southern Region	1,506	117	8%	92%
Illinois	37,707	3,691	10%	91%

The analysis showed diversions in 10 percent of all juvenile arrest records submitted. However, this figure does not include the vast majority of diversions decisions made by the CPD. Despite the fact that statistics provided by that agency indicated that 4,879 station adjustments occurred in 2013, only 38 such arrest records (less than 1 percent) were found in the system. The most likely explanation is that these decisions were made

after the youth's fingerprints were submitted and the procedure to report the decision via a paper copy of the arrest form was not followed.³

This is an example of how the CHRI system inhibits reporting of mandated information. The current process involving electronic arrest submission via livescan would require a change in juvenile booking policies in order to capture all diversion decisions, whereby the arrest would not be submitted until a decision has been made regarding diversion.

At the other end of the spectrum were diversion decisions submitted by law enforcement agencies in the central region. Forty percent of arrest records with diversion information were submitted via paper forms. Closer examination of these records determined that most were probation adjustments and formal station adjustments, which are to be submitted to CHRI via a paper copy of the arrest form, according to the State Police *Guide to Juvenile Justice Reporting*.

The findings indicate that an insufficient number of arrest diversion decisions were submitted to the CHRI System. Many more would be expected from CPD as indicated by its own local statistics. Further, many more paper submission would be expected if procedures were being followed to report delayed diversion decisions, particularly probation adjustments and formal station adjustments that require parental signatures.

Diversion indicators by region and arrest type

Researchers examined the extent to which the diversion information found in CHRI was submitted for felony arrests, as mandated by state law, and for misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests as well. *Table 10* presents the distribution of juvenile arrest records with diversion indicators submitted to the CHRI System by region and type of arrest.

³ According to the *Guide to Juvenile Justice Reporting*, published online by the Illinois State Police, delayed diversion decisions are to submitted to the State Police via the State's Attorney paper copy of the original electronic Livescan arrest submission (p. 18).

Table 10
Juvenile arrest records with indicator of diversion in CHRI, by region and type of arrests, 2013

Region	Total diversion records	Number of felony arrests diverted	%	Number of misdemeanor arrests diverted	%	Number of lesser arrests diverted	%
All diversion arrest records	3,691	482	13%	2,343	64%	866	23%
Cook	1,868	199	41%	1,364	58%	305	35%
Collar	951	87	18%	460	20%	404	47%
Northern Region	188	23	5%	117	5%	48	6%
Central Region	567	144	30%	336	14%	87	10%
Southern Region	117	29	6%	66	3%	22	2%
Illinois	3,691	482	100%	2,343	100%	866	100%

As can be seen, diversion decisions submitted to the CHRI System were not limited to felony arrests. In fact, the vast majority (87 percent) of these records were for misdemeanors and lesser offense arrests. It cannot be determined from CHRI records alone if this finding reflects law enforcement propensity to make more diversion decisions on less serious offenses rather than felony offenses, or whether less serious arrests with diversion information were submitted for the express purpose of recording that diversion decision, in accordance with Juvenile Court Act requirements [705 ILCS 405/5-301]. It should also be remembered that only 38 of close to 5,000 Chicago Police Department diversion decisions were recorded in the CHRI system.

In terms of regional representation of diversion arrest records, Cook County contributed the largest proportion of juvenile felony arrests with diversion indicators (41 percent), even without contributions from CPD. Another 30 percent of felony arrests diversion records were contributed from the central region, which also contributed a large proportion of all felony arrests to CHRI (36 percent) (*Table 5*), as well as more delayed diversion decisions for probation adjustments and formal station adjustments via paper forms (*Table 7*).

Misdemeanor arrests with diversion indicators were contributed in large measure by law enforcement agencies in Cook County (58 percent), again with very few, if any, from CPD. The collar counties contributed 20 percent of misdemeanor diversion records and the central region accounted for 14 percent.

As for arrests for lesser offenses with diversion indicators, the collar counties ranked highest in proportion contribution, accounting for nearly half (47 percent). Submissions from Cook County followed at 35 percent. Law enforcement agencies in these two areas submitted the greatest number of lesser arrest offenses to CHRI (*Table 6*).

Percent of juvenile arrests in CHRI diverted by region

One research question to be answered is the number of juvenile arrests in CHRI that are part of a “complete record”, that is, have all available information on the final disposition of the incident. Arrests successfully diverted from prosecution will not have any further court information to be submitted to CHRI, and are considered “complete” records. State law [705 ILCS 405/5-105 (3)] allows for any arrest (even petty and local ordinance violations) to be prosecuted via a delinquency petition, and therefore, diversions for all three arrest types need to be considered for this analysis, even though only diversion of felony arrests are mandated to be reported. It should be noted that youth that refuse or fail to abide by the conditions of station adjustments [705 ILCS 405/5-301] or probation adjustments [705 ILCS 405/5-305] may be referred to the state’s attorney for prosecution. Therefore, some juvenile CHRI arrest records with indicators of diversion may also contain further prosecution and court information.

Table 11 presents the percentages of all juvenile arrests in CHRI in 2013 with diversion indicators, by type of arrest and region.

Table 11
Percentage of diverted juvenile arrest records, by region and type of arrests, 2013

Region	Number of felony arrests submitted to CHRI	Percent indicated diverted	Number of misdemeanor arrests submitted	Percent indicated diverted	Number of lesser arrests submitted	Percent indicated diverted	Total number of arrests submitted	Percent indicated diverted
Chicago	3,663	<1%	11,742	<1%	4,839	<1%	20,244	<1%
Cook outside Chicago	1,025	19%	3,906	57%	839	23%	5,770	32%
Cook	4,688	4%	15,648	9%	5,678	5%	26,014	7%
Collar	600	14%	2,659	17%	1,830	22%	5,089	19%
Northern Region	328	7%	1,220	10%	290	16%	1,838	10%
Central Region	1,161	12%	1,651	20%	448	19%	3,260	17%
Southern Region	341	9%	870	8%	295	7%	1,506	8%
Illinois	7,118	7%	22,048	11%	8,541	10%	37,707	10%

The analysis showed over half (57 percent) of misdemeanor arrests and about 25 percent of both felony and lesser offense arrests submitted from agencies in the rest of Cook County (not including CPD) had diversion indicators.

Approximately 20 percent of lesser offense arrests from most regions of the state were indicated as diverted. While these are some of the highest percentages observed, submission of this information to CHRI is at the discretion of the arresting agency.

Diversion indicators in juvenile arrest records by county

Appendix C presents the percentage of records diverted for the 64 counties that submitted 10 or more arrests to the CHRI System in 2013. Juvenile arrests submitted from 14 counties had indications of diversion at a higher proportion than the state average of 10 percent. Jasper County records indicated all arrests submitted were diverted from prosecution and three counties (Sangamon, Rock Island and Kendall) had indications that approximately half or more of all submitted arrests were diverted.

At the other end of the spectrum were the 40 counties where no arrest records or fewer than 10 records were indicated as diverted, accounting for 3,029 (8 percent) of all submitted arrests. It is unlikely that no youth were placed on station adjustments or probation adjustments in those counties. As already discussed, the CHRI reporting process for this information impedes complete capture of that information, making it difficult to ascertain the true prevalence of juvenile arrest diversion using CHRI data, and making it difficult to ascertain if court information should be expected for the juvenile arrest records submitted to CHRI.

Prosecution

A criminal history record is not complete without information about the outcome of the arrest. In the absence of diversion information on an arrest record, it was assumed the case was referred for prosecution. State law also mandates that state's attorneys submit decisions to not file felony charges to the CHRI System [20 ILCS 2630/2.1 (b)].

In 2013, delinquency petitions could be filed in Juvenile Court for a violation (or attempted violation) of any federal or state law, or municipal or county ordinance on all youth under age 17 and for any violation that would be a misdemeanor for 17-year-olds [705 ILCS 405/5-120].⁴ This includes petitions in cases initially diverted via station adjustment or probation adjustment but subsequently referred for prosecution when the adjustment conditions were not met. *Table 12* presents the number of juvenile arrests with prosecution information found in CHRI, for each type of arrest. Appendix D provides this information for the 18 counties with more than 10 arrests in any category.

⁴ In 2013, youth ages 15 or older who were charged with certain serious violent crimes were prosecuted in adult criminal court [705 ILCS 405/5-130-(1) (a)].

Table 12
Number of juvenile arrest records with prosecution information,
by arrest type, 2013

Type of arrest	Number of arrests not diverted*	Number of arrests with SA charges filed in CHRI	Percent	Number of arrests where SA did not file charges	Percent	Number of arrests with no state's attorney information in CHRI	Percent
Felony	6,674	654	10%	223	3%	5,617	87%
Misdemeanor	19,770	950	5%	628	3%	18,247	92%
Lesser Offense	7,685	172	2%	173	2%	7,345	96%
Total arrests	34,016	1,776	5%	1,024	3%	31,409	92%

* 113 arrests originally indicated as diverted were later prosecuted by the state's attorney, including: 38 felony arrests, 65 misdemeanor arrests, and 10 lesser offense arrests. These cases were added to the number of arrests not diverted.

Very little (8 percent) state's attorney filing decision information was found in the CHRI System, even for mandated felony arrests. However, of the prosecution information found, felony arrests accounted for twice as many as for misdemeanor offenses (10 percent compared to 5 percent). This finding is in line with statutory CHRI reporting requirements.

Prosecutors submitted information that charges were not filed in 3 percent of all arrests. State law mandates reporting of charges not filed in felony arrest cases [20 ILCS 2630/2.1 (b)]. A "not filed" decision was reported at about the same rate for all types of arrests, including some records with diversions indicated. On the other hand, it was determined that for 113 arrests (3 percent of all diversions), the original diversion was later rescinded and the case referred to the state's attorney for prosecution.

Prosecution information submitted by region

Given the scarcity of state's attorney information reported to CHRI, researchers sought to determine if this was a consistent pattern across the entire state, or if there were regional differences in prosecutorial reporting practices as had been observed with arrest diversion information. *Table 13* presents prosecution information found in CHRI by type of arrest for each region.

Table 13
Prosecution information found in CHRI, by type of arrest, by region, 2013

Region	Type of arrest	Number of arrests not diverted*	Number of arrests with charges filed in CHRI	%	Number of arrests with charges not filed	%	Number of arrests with no state's attorney information in CHRI	%
Cook County	Felony	4,489	<10	<1%	<10	<1%	4,477	99%
	Misdemeanor	14,287	25	<1%	<10	<1%	14,255	99%
	Lesser Offense	5,372	<10	<1%	<10	<1%	5,372	99%
	Total arrests	24,149	38	<1%	<10	<1%	24,104	99%
Collar	Felony	515	112	22%	28	5%	375	73%
	Misdemeanor	2,209	203	9%	164	7%	1,842	83%
	Lesser Offense	1,430	88	6%	32	2%	1,310	92%
	Total arrests	4,154	403	10%	224	5%	3,527	85%
Northern Region	Felony	313	76	24%	26	8%	210	67%
	Misdemeanor	1,121	234	21%	78	7%	808	72%
	Lesser Offense	243	27	11%	16	7%	200	82%
	Total arrests	1,677	337	20%	120	7%	1,218	73%
Central Region	Felony	1,036	421	41%	126	12%	489	47%
	Misdemeanor	1,339	370	28%	225	17%	742	55%
	Lesser Offense	365	48	13%	103	28%	214	57%
	Total arrests	2,740	839	31%	454	17%	1,445	53%
Southern Region	Felony	321	36	11%	16	5%	266	84%
	Misdemeanor	814	120	15%	91	11%	600	74%
	Lesser Offense	274	11	4%	14	5%	249	91%
	Total arrests	1,409	167	12%	121	9%	1,115	80%

CHRI reporting practices in Cook County accounted for the general lack of state's attorney filing decisions in CHRI overall, given the overwhelming volume of arrests reported from that county.

In the rest of the state, prosecutors from the central region of the state contributed the largest proportion of filing decision information to the CHRI System. This includes information on 53 percent of all felony arrests submitted from that region. Three of the four regions outside of Cook County reflected more state's attorney filing information for felony arrests than the other arrest types. Prosecutors in the southern region submitted more information on misdemeanor arrests, particularly the decision to not file charges.

If Cook County is excluded from the analysis for lack of relevant records, the results for the volume of state's attorney information submitted from the rest of the state could be recalculated as follows:

- 841 of the 2,185 felony arrests not indicated as diverted (38 percent).
- 1,485 of the 5,483 misdemeanor arrests not indicated as diverted (27 percent)
- 339 of the 2,312 lesser offense arrests not indicated as diverted (15 percent)

Although improved, the percentages excluding Cook County still do not approach even half of any type of arrest record. If results for misdemeanor and lesser offense arrests are combined, slightly more prosecution information for discretionary arrests was submitted than for the mandated felony arrests (42 percent compared to 38 percent).

Sufficiency of CHRI arrest and prosecution data

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) publishes in its Annual Statistical Report the number of delinquency petitions filed in each county. This independent source of information allowed researchers to assess the sufficiency of arrests and petition filing information submitted to the CHRI System. As already discussed, 10 percent of the juvenile arrest records submitted to CHRI in 2013 had an indication of diversion from prosecution. If all juvenile arrests eligible for prosecution were submitted to CHRI, the number of petitions filed reported in the 2013 AOIC Annual Report would be approximately 10 percent less than the CHRI juvenile arrest total, give or take some lag from cases filed in previous years.

Table 14 presents a regional view of the number of delinquency petitions filed as reported in the AOIC 2013 Annual Report, compared to the number of juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI, and the number of state's attorney decisions to file petitions found for submitted arrests.

Table 14
Number of state’s attorney petition filing decisions found in CHRI
compared to filed delinquency petitions reported to the Administrative
Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC), by region, 2013

Region	Number of juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI	Number of state’s attorney decisions found in CHRI	Percent of juvenile arrests	Number of petitions filed, AOIC	Difference between CHRI arrests and AOIC petition information	Difference between SA information in CHRI and AOIC petition information
Cook	26,014	28	<1%	7,129	18,885	-7,101
Collar	5,809	403	7%	2,866	2,223	-2,463
Northern Region	1,838	266	14%	1,458	380	-1,192
Central Region	3,260	909	27%	3,823	-563	-2,914
Southern Region	1,506	170	11%	2,036	-530	-1,866
Illinois	37,707	1,776	5%	17,312	20,395	-15,537

As can be seen, the number of juvenile arrest records with corresponding state’s attorney filing decision information in the CHRI System is a fraction of the actual number of petitions filed in the courts in every region in 2013.

As a benchmark of sufficient number of submitted juvenile arrests, *Table 14* indicates that the number of arrests submitted from Cook County and the collar counties well exceeds the number of actual petitions filed as reported by AOIC, indicating CHRI arrests volumes from those counties likely include most of the juvenile arrests made.

On the other end of the spectrum, the number of arrests submitted to the CHRI System from the central and southern regions was actually less than the number of petitions filed. This finding was added confirmation that juvenile arrests submitted from these regions did not adequately reflect the true volume of arrests made.

Final court disposition information

Illinois law required that Circuit Court Clerks in each county to submit information to the CHRI System on the final court disposition of cases brought forward for prosecution. Court disposition information is mandated for all felony cases, regardless of whether the case was initiated by a felony or misdemeanor arrest. A record in CHRI is considered complete when the outcome of the arrest is present. As indicated in the analysis, 2013 Cook County prosecution information was lacking in the system. Therefore, a similarly low volume of court disposition information would be expected.

Table 15 summarizes the number of juvenile arrests expected to have court disposition information, once records with diversion indicators and prosecutorial decisions against filing charges were excluded.

Table 15
Juvenile arrests records expected to have court information in CHRI, 2013

Type of arrest	Total number of juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI	Number of arrests expected to be prosecuted *	Percent
Felony	7,118	6,471	91%
Misdemeanor	22,048	19,197	87%
Lesser Offense	8,541	7,517	88%
Total arrests	37,707	33,185	88%

* Excludes arrests with indication of diversion at arrest (station adjustment, release without charge, or probation adjustment) and arrests where the state’s attorney submitted a decision to not file charges.

Without indicators of diversion, almost all of the original volume of arrests submitted in 2013 remained in the analysis of completeness, including 91 percent of felony arrests.

Table 16 presents the number of state’s attorney filing decisions found in CHRI, for juvenile arrests without diversion indicators, and the number of corresponding court disposition records found. Appendix E provides this information for this information for the 18 counties with more than 10 arrests in any category.

Table 16
Number of juvenile arrests with any court information in CHRI, for each type of arrest, 2013

Type of arrest	Number of arrests not diverted *	Number of arrests with only SA charges filed in CHRI	Percent	Number of arrests with court info in CHRI	Percent	Number of arrests with no SA or court info in CHRI	Percent
Felony	6,471	298	5%	844	13%	5,329	82%
Misdemeanor	19,197	659	3%	1,502	8%	17,036	89%
Lesser Offense	7,517	138	2%	373	5%	7,008	93%
Total arrests	33,185	1,093	3%	2,721	8%	29,373	88%

* Excludes arrests with information on diversion at arrest (station adjustment, release without charge, or probation adjustment) and arrests where the state’s attorney submitted a decision to not file charges.

As can be seen, only a very small portion of juvenile arrests in CHRI had any associated court information. Overall, 88 percent of felony arrests mandated to be reported to the CHRI System had no further state’s attorney or court information. Court disposition information for felony arrests were found at a somewhat higher rate as for misdemeanor

or lesser offense arrests: 13 percent for felonies, 8 percent for misdemeanors and 5 percent for lesser offense arrests.

Table 17 presents the regional distribution of court information in CHRI by type of arrest.

Table 17
Number of juvenile arrests with any court information, by type of arrest and region, 2013

Region	Type of arrest	Number of arrests not diverted*	Number of arrests with only SA charges filed	%	Number of arrests with court info	%	Number of arrests with no SA or court info	%
Cook County	Felony	4,486	<10	<1%	182	4%	4,295	96%
	Misdemeanor	14,280	23	<1%	635	4%	13,620	95%
	Lesser Offense	5,372	<10	<1%	173	3%	5,199	97%
	Total arrests	24,149	31	<1%	990	4%	23,114	96%
Collar	Felony	487	74	15%	124	26%	289	59%
	Misdemeanor	2,044	171	8%	247	12%	1,626	80%
	Lesser Offense	1,398	82	6%	72	5%	1,238	88%
	Total arrests	3,929	327	8%	521	12%	3,153	80%
Northern Region	Felony	287	32	11%	115	40%	140	49%
	Misdemeanor	1,043	179	17%	182	17%	682	65%
	Lesser Offense	227	22	10%	14	8%	186	82%
	Total arrests	1,557	233	15%	316	20%	1008	65%
Central Region	Felony	908	171	19%	336	37%	401	44%
	Misdemeanor	1,111	203	18%	291	26%	617	55%
	Lesser Offense	259	24	9%	50	19%	185	71%
	Total arrests	2,278	398	17%	678	30%	1203	53%
Southern Region	Felony	303	14	5%	85	28%	204	67%
	Misdemeanor	719	83	11%	145	20%	491	68%
	Lesser Offense	260	<10	3%	49	21%	200	77%
	Total arrests	1,282	104	8%	283	22%	895	70%

As can be seen, Cook County contributed the least amount of state’s attorney or court disposition information by far of any other region of the state, and given the volume of arrests submitted by that county, this finding provides an explanation as to why there is so little court information on juvenile arrests in CHRI overall.

Circuit court clerks from the central region contributed the highest percentage of court disposition information overall (30 percent), although a somewhat higher percentage of court disposition information was submitted for felony arrests from the northern region (40 percent). The collar counties and southern region submitted court information at about the same rate (28 percent). While these percentages are still low, they are more promising than those observed for Cook County.

If Cook County is excluded for lack of relevant records, the volume of court disposition information found by type of record in the CHRI System for the rest of the state could be recalculated as follows:

- 660 of the 1,985 felony arrests (33 percent).
- 865 of the 4,917 misdemeanor arrests (18 percent).
- 185 of the 2,144 lesser offense arrests (9 percent).

While this is an improvement over the findings from the overall state analysis (*Table 16*), the conclusion remains that the CHRI System holds very little court disposition information on juvenile arrest records.

Known outcomes for juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System

While the traditional definition of a complete record in the CHRI System involves the presence of final court disposition, diversion information should also be taken into account for juvenile arrest records. Doing so provides more information on the outcome of the arrest, which is be referred to court as a result of a successful diversion.

Table 18 presents the proportion of each type of arrest submitted in which the outcome can be determined from information posted to the CHRI System.

Table 18
Number of juvenile arrests where the outcome can be determined in CHRI, for each type of arrest, 2013

Type of arrest	Total number of juvenile arrests submitted	Number of arrests diverted or not prosecuted	Number of arrests not diverted with court information*	Total arrests with outcome found in CHRI	Percent of total records submitted
Felony	7,118	647	844	1,491	21%
Misdemeanor	22,048	2,851	1,502	4,353	20%
Lesser Offense	8,541	1,024	373	1,397	16%
Total arrests	37,707	4,522	2,719	7,241	19%

*Includes records with both state’s attorney and court disposition information, and records with court dispositions only

Overall, 19 percent of all submitted arrest records showed associated outcomes, through diversion or court disposition. Every arrest type was within similar range in this analysis, even though the CHRI reporting requirements are focused on felony arrests.

If Cook County is excluded for lack of relevant records, the results of the analysis of known outcome information for the rest of the state could be recalculated as follows:

- 1,105 of the 2,430 felony arrests had a known outcome (45 percent)
- 2,348 of the 6,400 misdemeanor arrests had a known outcome (37 percent)
- 904 of the 4,357 arrests (31 percent)

These findings for the rest of the state are an improvement, although discretionarily submitted arrests (misdemeanor and lesser offenses) had a combined higher rate of known outcomes (68 percent) than felony arrests (45 percent).

Table 19 presents the regional breakdown of known outcomes for the three types of juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System. Appendix F provides this information for the 31 counties with more than 10 arrests in any category.

Table 19
Number of juvenile arrests where the outcome can be determined in CHRI,
for each type of arrest, by region, 2013

Region	Arrest Type	Number of juvenile arrests submitted	Number of arrests diverted or not prosecuted	Number of arrests with court information	Total arrests with outcome found in CHRI	Percent of total records submitted
Cook	Felony	4,688	202	182	384	8%
	Misdemeanor	15,648	1,368	635	2,003	13%
	Lesser Offense	5,678	306	173	479	8%
	Total arrests	26,014	1,865	990	2,855	11%
Collar	Felony	600	113	124	237	40%
	Misdemeanor	2,659	615	247	862	32%
	Lesser Offense	1,830	432	72	504	28%
	Total arrests	5,089	1,160	443	1,603	31%
Northern region	Felony	328	41	115	156	48%
	Misdemeanor	1,220	177	182	359	29%
	Lesser Offense	290	63	14	77	27%
	Total arrests	1,838	281	311	592	32%
Central Region	Felony	1,161	253	336	589	51%
	Misdemeanor	1,651	540	291	831	50%
	Lesser Offense	448	189	50	239	53%
	Total arrests	3,260	982	677	1,659	51%
Southern Region	Felony	341	38	85	123	36%
	Misdemeanor	870	151	145	296	34%
	Lesser Offense	295	35	49	84	28%
	Total arrests	1,506	224	279	503	33%

As can be seen, approximately one-third of all arrests in every region besides Cook County and the central region had a known outcome indicated in the CHRI System, one of the only points of regional similarity observed in the entire assessment.

Appendix F provides this information for the 31 counties with more than 10 arrests in any category. In every region except Cook and the collar counties, at least one county achieved a rate of over 50 percent known outcomes. There were also counties in every region where low rates of known outcomes were observed (under 20 percent). The reasons for such diversity in complete juvenile CHRI information cannot be ascertained without further examination of local source documents and CHRI reporting practices. This further research is the key to understanding juvenile arrest outcome CHRI reporting practices.

Implications for policy and practice

This assessment provided evidence that the majority of the juvenile arrests submitted to the CHRI System are representative of the most populous regions of the state (Cook and the collar counties). However, researchers and policy makers should be cognizant that any juvenile CHRI arrest statistics derived from the data will be mostly Cook and northern Illinois-centric. Ironically, little information about the outcomes of these arrests could be ascertained, as little diversion and court disposition information was not found in the system. All mandated reporters of juvenile justice information, from law enforcement agencies to county state's attorneys offices and circuit court clerks are strongly encouraged to recognize the importance of compliance with state laws that govern CHRI reporting practices, and to resolve any policy or technical issues that bar full reporting compliance.

At a practical level, compliance with CHRI reporting mandates facilitates the juvenile record expungement process. For example, only records with complete dispositions are eligible for the new automatic juvenile CHRI record expungement process authorized under the Clean Slate Act [705 ILCS 405/5-915(1.5)]. Since juvenile records eligible for automatic expungement are those where delinquency petitions were not filed, the submission of diversion decisions (station adjustments, probation adjustments and decisions to not file charges) gained new importance with the enactment of this legislation. This assessment found submission of station adjustment information by the largest police agency, Chicago Police Department, to be a rare occurrence. Successful submission of diversion information by that one agency alone could more than double the yearly number of juvenile arrests with complete diversion information. State's attorney decisions to not file cases is similarly important to the juvenile expungement process. Further research into local state's attorney reporting practices may reveal additional improvements that could be made in the submission of this information.

Finally, policymakers should consider advocating for other statewide data collection mechanisms to accomplish the goal of ascertaining the prevalence of juvenile contact with police and outcomes of juvenile arrests. The CHRI System was built to support decision-making by authorized personnel regarding individual justice-involved youth rather than to further research or inform policy. Further, improvements to CHRI reporting practices that lead to greater numbers of arrests being eligible for automatic expungement will inevitably erode the usefulness of the system for meaningful juvenile arrest statistics. Lastly, a record created by this system, regardless of the offense, can have lasting consequences for the involved youth both within and outside of the juvenile justice system (Frazier, 2015).

One promising data collection system that is not subject to these limitations is the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). While the official crime statistics program in Illinois, the UCR program, requires law enforcement agencies to collect

aggregate arrest statistics for certain few violent, property and drug offenses, the NIBRS system is designed to capture information on arrest incidents and apprehended individuals in great detail (FBI, 2015). The FBI plans to institute this system nationally within the next several years, and adoption of this statistical reporting program on a wide scale by Illinois law enforcement agencies will provide more information on juvenile arrest events than what the CHRI System can offer. A future aspirational goal could be the additional linkage of court outcome information to this system to create robust case-level information for policy uses without additional negative consequences for the involved youth.

Conclusion

From the analyses conducted for this assessment of juvenile arrest records reported to the CHRI System, it can be confidently concluded that those seeking to know the outcomes of juvenile arrests made in the state will not achieve that goal through any statistical information derived from the CHRI System. At best, the outcomes of only half of arrests submitted from the region submitting the most complete record information, the central region, could be ascertained. Even then, it was concluded that this “best reporting” region did not likely submit every arrest made, as arrest reporting practices were focused on felonies rather than less serious offenses. Further, the county submitting the most arrests, Cook County, submitted very little, if any, outcome information, resulting in the finding that the vast majority (81 percent) of all juvenile arrests in the CHRI System were missing outcome information.

It could also be concluded that the majority of juvenile arrests submitted by law enforcement agencies can be considered representative of the larger regions from which they are submitted, with the exception of the central and southern regions of the state. Comparative analysis of juvenile and adult arrest volumes suggested that sufficient volumes of juvenile arrests would be concentrated in the most populous counties of those two regions. Conversely, arrests submitted from Cook County, the five collar counties, and the 12 northern region counties, containing a combined 76 percent of Illinois’ youth population, submitted 87 percent of the juvenile arrests to the CHRI System in 2013. Further, these arrests consistently included sufficient volumes of both mandatorily reported felonies and less serious arrest types to be a likely reflection of regional juvenile arrest activity.

The analysis also indicated that the submission of diversion information is a key to greater known outcomes of juvenile CHRI arrests, as well as a key to the success of automatic juvenile record expungement processes.

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Appendix A: Juvenile and adult arrests, arrest volume rankings, by county, 2013

County	2013 Juvenile arrests	2013 Adult arrests	Juvenile arrest volume rank	Adult arrest volume rank	Juvenile arrest rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-17	Adult arrest rate per 100,000 persons ages 18-99
Adams	50	1,030	36	38	773	1,985
Alexander	<10	227	66	84	NA	3,848
Bond	<10	163	67	89	NA	1,161
Boone	110	802	24	43	1,758	2,030
Brown	<10	94	68	94	NA	1,615
Bureau	17	584	53	51	580	2,197
Calhoun	<10	88	97	95	NA	2,209
Carroll	28	324	47	73	2,180	2,705
Cass	0	214	99	85	NA	2,136
Champaign	361	4,795	10	12	2,244	2,884
Christian	10	637	63	50	328	2,371
Clark	<10	344	69	70	576	2,752
Clay	<10	279	70	79	NA	2,665
Clinton	15	455	57	60	445	1,531
Coles	82	1,359	31	30	2,136	3,089
Cook	26,014	205,700	1	1	4,979	5,080
Crawford	<10	393	71	65	NA	2,519
Cumberland	<10	252	72	82	NA	3,009
Dekalb	250	3,542	16	17	2,554	4,323
Dewitt	<10	458	73	59	NA	3,580
Douglas	<10	319	74	74	NA	2,163
Dupage	1,237	18,026	3	2	1,215	2,538
Edgar	<10	447	75	62	NA	3,161
Edwards	<10	77	76	98	1,368	1,500
Effingham	87	1,518	29	28	2,465	5,818
Fayette	26	743	49	45	1,243	4,309
Ford	<10	280	77	78	NA	2,634
Franklin	36	1,981	39	22	949	6,438
Fulton	31	914	43	39	899	3,156

Gallatin	<10	75	78	100	NA	1,735
Greene	0	309	100	76	NA	2,915
Grundy	37	1,115	38	36	734	3,013
Hamilton	0	82	101	96	NA	1,272
Hancock	<10	231	79	83	553	1,574
Hardin	0	105	102	93	NA	3,162
Henderson	<10	136	80	92	NA	2,425
Henry	18	543	51	55	387	1,415
Iroquois	12	741	60	46	374	3,299
Jackson	35	1,871	40	24	905	3,799
Jasper	12	195	61	86	1,216	2,637
Jefferson	117	1,113	23	37	3,644	3,682
Jersey	16	709	54	47	705	4,008
Jo Daviess	<10	361	81	67	NA	2,017
Johnson	<10	183	82	88	NA	1,775
Kane	1,483	15,266	2	3	2,283	4,020
Kankakee	258	3,817	14	16	2,405	4,502
Kendall	252	1,607	15	27	1,558	1,923
Knox	101	1,952	28	23	2,044	4,675
Lake	1,145	14,633	4	4	1,354	2,801
Lasalle	135	3,089	22	19	1,423	3,548
Lawrence	12	374	62	66	828	2,773
Lee	110	795	25	44	4,563	2,868
Livingston	72	1,617	32	26	2,766	5,409
Logan	33	1,211	42	33	1,195	5,010
Macon	273	3,332	13	18	2,898	3,921
Macoupin	<10	488	83	57	NA	1,331
Madison	331	11,587	12	5	1,345	5,576
Marion	145	1,227	20	32	4,687	4,122
Marshall	<10	151	84	91	NA	1,571
Mason	<10	348	85	69	NA	3,104
Massac	29	507	45	56	2,012	4,337
McDonough	83	1,433	30	29	4,216	5,293
McHenry	380	5,818	8	11	1,068	2,538
McLean	439	4,657	7	14	2,757	3,422
Menard	10	257	64	80	882	2,628
Mercer	18	329	52	71	1,013	2,621
Monroe	16	579	55	52	406	2,251
Montgomery	16	847	56	41	593	3,603
Morgan	179	1,640	19	25	5,747	5,874
Moultrie	<10	184	86	87	NA	1,642

Ogle	51	1,160	35	35	879	2,893
Peoria	354	8,822	11	8	1,945	6,145
Perry	35	914	41	40	1,862	5,218
Piatt	<10	255	87	81	NA	2,006
Pike	<10	311	88	75	NA	2,474
Pope	<10	77	98	99	NA	2,125
Pulaski	<10	432	89	63	NA	9,416
Putnam	<10	62	90	101	NA	1,332
Randolph	<10	640	91	49	NA	2,413
Richland	30	353	44	68	2,227	2,809
Rock Island	199	4,105	17	15	1,681	3,593
Saline	20	648	50	48	859	3,340
Sangamon	137	9,423	21	7	871	6,152
Schuyler	10	158	65	90	1,440	2,690
Scott	<10	46	92	102	NA	1,132
Shelby	29	464	46	58	1,271	2,677
St. Clair	362	7,255	9	10	1,240	3,589
Stark	<10	79	93	97	NA	1,707
Stephenson	<10	1,190	94	34	NA	3,259
Tazewell	109	4,785	26	13	814	4,567
Union	<10	405	95	64	NA	2,917
Vermilion	196	2,932	18	20	2,299	4,802
Wabash	38	329	37	72	3,472	3,633
Warren	66	549	33	54	3,796	3,971
Washington	15	453	58	61	1,100	3,985
Wayne	<10	287	96	77	NA	2,231
White	15	564	59	53	1,272	4,962
Whiteside	108	1,327	27	31	2,673	2,994
Will	844	9,483	5	6	1,035	1,905
Williamson	53	2,289	34	21	825	4,370
Winnebago	753	8,276	6	9	2,367	3,748
Woodford	27	845	48	42	581	2,870
Illinois Total	37,707	400,477	-	-	2,819	4,058

Appendix B: Juvenile arrests and number of law enforcement agencies submitting to the CHRI System, by county, 2013

Region of the state	County	Number of juvenile* arrests	Number of law enforcement agencies in the county	Number of agencies that submitted juvenile arrests to CHRI	Percentage of agencies that submitted juvenile arrests to CHRI	Percentage of county population represented by reporting agencies
-	Illinois	37,707	956	559	58.47%	90.26%
Cook	Cook	26,014	156	129	82.69%	100.00%
Chicago	Chicago (Cook County)	20,244	1	1	100.00%	54.33%
Cook outside Chicago	Cook outside Chicago	5,770	155	128	82.58%	45.67%
Central	Adams	50	5	3	60.00%	96.85%
Southern	Alexander	<10	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
Southern	Bond	<10	3	1	33.33%	39.44%
Northern	Boone	110	3	2	66.67%	99.87%
Central	Brown	<10	3	1	33.33%	29.78%
Central	Bureau	17	12	2	16.67%	55.20%
Southern	Calhoun	<10	2	1	50.00%	Pop unknown
Northern	Carroll	28	7	5	71.43%	87.47%
Central	Cass	0	5	0	0.00%	0.00%
Central	Champaign	361	17	13	76.47%	96.96%
Central	Christian	10	7	3	42.86%	89.63%
Southern	Clark	<10	4	3	75.00%	92.80%
Southern	Clay	<10	2	1	50.00%	65.07%
Southern	Clinton	15	11	5	45.45%	74.93%
Central	Coles	82	4	4	100.00%	100.00%
Cook	Cook	26,014	156	129	82.69%	100.00%
Southern	Crawford	<10	5	3	60.00%	90.24%
Southern	Cumberland	<10	5	2	40.00%	73.14%
Central	De Witt	<10	3	1	33.33%	43.21%
Northern	DeKalb	250	11	5	45.45%	66.05%
Central	Douglas	<10	6	1	16.67%	39.52%
Collar	DuPage	1,237	40	27	67.50%	75.87%
Central	Edgar	<10	3	1	33.33%	49.66%
Southern	Edwards	<10	4	3	75.00%	90.13%
Southern	Effingham	87	4	4	100.00%	100.00%

Southern	Fayette	26	5	4	80.00%	93.32%
Central	Ford	<10	4	2	50.00%	70.83%
Southern	Franklin	36	8	1	12.50%	39.65%
Central	Fulton	31	10	3	30.00%	75.27%
Southern	Gallatin	<10	4	1	25.00%	59.41%
Central	Greene	0	5	0	0.00%	0.00%
Northern	Grundy	37	6	4	66.67%	99.69%
Southern	Hamilton	0	2	0	0.00%	0.00%
Central	Hancock	<10	7	4	57.14%	88.66%
Southern	Hardin	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%
Central	Henderson	<10	4	3	75.00%	97.47%
Central	Henry	18	12	4	33.33%	53.62%
Central	Iroquois	12	6	2	33.33%	69.39%
Southern	Jackson	35	6	2	33.33%	57.06%
Southern	Jasper	12	2	1	50.00%	69.66%
Southern	Jefferson	117	3	2	66.67%	99.98%
Southern	Jersey	16	4	3	75.00%	98.81%
Northern	Jo Daviess	<10	2	0	0.00%	60.51%
Southern	Johnson	<10	3	2	66.67%	92.72%
Collar	Kane	1,483	27	19	70.37%	97.10%
Central	Kankakee	258	12	6	50.00%	91.88%
Northern	Kendall	252	8	3	37.50%	83.00%
Central	Knox	101	8	1	12.50%	23.54%
Collar	Lake	1,145	44	30	68.18%	91.42%
Northern	LaSalle	135	16	12	75.00%	92.95%
Southern	Lawrence	12	4	3	75.00%	95.09%
Northern	Lee	110	3	3	100.00%	100.00%
Central	Livingston	72	6	3	50.00%	78.41%
Central	Logan	33	5	4	80.00%	99.26%
Central	Macon	273	8	3	37.50%	95.03%
Central	Macoupin	<10	14	3	21.43%	55.77%
Southern	Madison	331	26	19	73.08%	95.23%
Southern	Marion	145	6	6	100.00%	100.00%
Central	Marshall	<10	5	2	40.00%	72.14%
Central	Mason	<10	7	3	42.86%	36.01%
Southern	Massac	29	3	1	33.33%	42.75%
Central	McDonough	83	6	6	100.00%	100.00%
Collar	McHenry	380	29	19	65.52%	93.23%
Central	McLean	439	12	4	33.33%	92.58%
Central	Menard	10	3	2	66.67%	86.18%
Central	Mercer	18	3	2	66.67%	97.85%
Southern	Monroe	16	4	2	50.00%	70.23%
Central	Montgomery	16	7	3	42.86%	78.97%
Central	Morgan	179	8	6	75.00%	94.71%
Central	Moultrie	<10	4	1	25.00%	30.28%
Northern	Ogle	51	7	5	71.43%	89.24%
Central	Peoria	354	9	4	44.44%	91.39%
Southern	Perry	35	3	1	33.33%	48.42%
Central	Piatt	<10	2	1	50.00%	68.60%
Central	Pike	<10	4	1	25.00%	59.55%
Southern	Pope	<10	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
Southern	Pulaski	<10	4	1	25.00%	79.98%
Central	Putnam	<10	2	1	50.00%	76.77%

Southern	Randolph	<10	5	2	40.00%	61.56%
Southern	Richland	30	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
Central	Rock Island	199	14	4	28.57%	75.07%
Southern	Saline	20	5	4	80.00%	92.95%
Central	Sangamon	137	27	12	44.44%	91.18%
Central	Schuyler	10	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
Central	Scott	<10	3	2	66.67%	86.49%
Central	Shelby	29	5	5	100.00%	100.00%
Southern	St. Clair	362	32	12	37.50%	73.96%
Central	Stark	<10	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
Northern	Stephenson	<10	3	1	33.33%	53.99%
Central	Tazewell	109	15	5	33.33%	86.02%
Southern	Union	<10	4	2	50.00%	83.77%
Central	Vermilion	196	18	2	11.11%	36.39%
Southern	Wabash	38	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
Central	Warren	66	3	2	66.67%	97.34%
Southern	Washington	15	6	4	66.67%	99.11%
Southern	Wayne	<10	3	2	66.67%	68.39%
Southern	White	15	6	3	50.00%	53.78%
Northern	Whiteside	108	12	6	50.00%	83.96%
Collar	Will	844	33	22	66.67%	84.12%
Southern	Williamson	53	7	3	42.86%	84.75%
Northern	Winnebago	753	13	12	92.31%	100.00%
Central	Woodford	27	7	6	85.71%	96.67%

*Includes ages 10-16 for all arrests; age 17 for misdemeanor arrests

**Chicago and Cook County outside of Chicago are both part of Cook County, ranked 1 as a county. Therefore, each sub-part area is also ranked 1, to maintain consistency at the county level.

Sources: Arrest data were pulled March 2015 by ICJIA research staff from the Illinois Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System; county population data from *Crime in Illinois, 2013*

Appendix C: Juvenile arrests indicated as diverted in CHRI, by county*, 2013

Region	County	Number of arrests submitted to CHRI	Percent indicated as diverted at arrest
Illinois	-	37,707	10%
Central	Sangamon	137	68%
Central	Rock Island	199	51%
Central	McLean	439	45%
Central	McDonough	83	37%
Central	Warren	66	15%
Central	Adams	50	<10%
Central	Coles	82	<10%
Central	Henry	18	<10%
Central	Iroquois	12	<10%
Central	Livingston	72	<10%
Central	Logan	33	<10%
Central	Schuyler	10	<10%
Central	Shelby	29	<10%
Central	Tazewell	109	<10%
Central	Woodford	27	<10%
Central	Kankakee	258	9%
Central	Macon	273	9%
Central	Peoria	354	9%
Central	Champaign	361	4%
Central	Bureau	17	0%
Central	Fulton	31	0%
Central	Knox	101	0%
Central	Menard	10	0%
Central	Mercer	18	0%
Central	Montgomery	16	0%
Central	Morgan	179	0%
Central	Vermilion	196	0%
Collar	Kane	1,483	34%
Collar	DuPage	1,237	24%

Collar	McHenry	380	17%
Collar	Lake	1,145	5%
Collar	Will	844	4%
Cook	Chicago	20,206	<1%
Cook	Cook County outside Chicago	5,770	32%
Cook	Cook	26,014	7%
Northern	Kendall	252	48%
Northern	Boone	110	27%
Northern	Carroll	28	<10%
Northern	Grundy	37	<10%
Northern	Lee	106	<10%
Northern	Ogle	51	<10%
Northern	Whiteside	108	<10%
Northern	Winnebago	753	<10%
Northern	DeKalb	250	8%
Northern	LaSalle	135	0%
Southern	Jasper	12	100%
Southern	Wabash	38	26%
Southern	Effingham	87	14%
Southern	Marion	145	13%
Southern	Clinton	15	<10%
Southern	Fayette	26	<10%
Southern	Jefferson	117	<10%
Southern	Jersey	16	<10%
Southern	Lawrence	12	<10%
Southern	Madison	331	<10%
Southern	Perry	35	<10%
Southern	Williamson	53	<10%
Southern	St. Clair	362	9%
Southern	Franklin	36	0%
Southern	Jackson	35	0%
Southern	Massac	29	0%
Southern	Monroe	16	0%
Southern	Richland	30	0%
Southern	Saline	20	0%
Southern	Washington	15	0%
Southern	White	15	0%

* Counties with fewer than 10 arrests submitted to CHRI are not shown in the table to preserve the confidentiality of the underlying CHRI records.

Appendix D: Number of juvenile arrests with prosecution information in CHRI, by county*, 2013

County	Number of arrests not diverted	Number of arrests with charges filed in CHRI	%	Number of arrests with charges indicated as not filed	%	Number of arrests with no state's attorney information in CHRI	%
Cook	24,146	32	<1%	10	<1%	24,104	99%
Illinois	34,016	1,679	5%	928	3%	31,409	92%
Lake	1,086	141	13%	70	6%	875	81%
Peoria	323	50	15%	23	7%	250	77%
Kendall	132	40	30%	0	0%	92	70%
Boone	80	17	21%	10	12%	53	66%
DeKalb	231	72	31%	10	4%	149	65%
Vermilion	196	32	16%	41	21%	123	63%
Marion	126	20	16%	30	24%	76	60%
Lee	106	31	29%	17	16%	58	55%
Will	810	218	27%	153	17%	439	54%
Kankakee	234	86	37%	23	10%	125	53%
Knox	101	29	29%	25	25%	47	46%
Macon	247	107	43%	28	11%	112	45%
Champaign	346	125	36%	64	19%	157	45%
LaSalle	135	79	59%	18	13%	38	28%
Whiteside	107	46	43%	38	36%	23	21%
Effingham	75	23	31%	39	52%	13	17%
Morgan	179	13	7%	148	82%	18	10%

* Counties with fewer than 10 arrests in any category are not shown in the table, in order to preserve the confidentiality of the underlying CHRI records.

Appendix E: Number of juvenile arrests with court information in CHRI, by county*, 2013

County	Number of arrests not diverted*	Number of arrests with only SA charges filed in CHRI	Percent	Number of arrests with court info in CHRI	Percent	Number of arrests with no SA or court info in CHRI	Percent
Cook	24,139	31	<1%	994	4%	23,114	96%
Illinois	33,185	1,776	5%	2,719	8%	29,373	88%
DuPage	946	25	3%	94	10%	824	87%
Lake	1,018	130	13%	64	18%	824	81%
Winnebago	753	0	0%	142	19%	609	81%
Peoria	300	40	13%	20	6%	240	80%
Williamson	52	0	0%	12	23%	40	77%
DeKalb	224	62	28%	27	12%	136	61%
Will	658	162	25%	123	19%	373	57%
Kendall	147	43	29%	23	15%	81	55%
Marion	99	16	16%	28	28%	55	55%
Kankakee	213	76	36%	26	13%	111	52%
Lee	89	18	20%	30	34%	41	46%
Champaign	283	42	15%	118	42%	123	43%
Knox	75	15	20%	28	37%	32	43%
Macon	218	62	28%	70	32%	86	39%
McLean	220	48	4%	108	49%	63	29%
Whiteside	70	27	39%	27	39%	16	23%
Vermilion	152	16	11%	152	100%	33	22%

* Counties with fewer than 10 arrests in any category are not shown in the table, in order to preserve the confidentiality of the underlying CHRI records.

Appendix F: Number of juvenile arrests with outcome indicated in CHRI, by county, 2013

Region	County	Total number of juvenile arrests submitted to CHRI	Number of arrests diverted or not prosecuted	Number of arrests not diverted with court information in CHRI*	Total with outcome found in CHRI	Percent of total arrests submitted
Illinois	-	37,707	4,522	2,719	7,241	19%
Central	Rock Island	199	115	48	163	82%
Central	McLean	439	219	108	327	74%
Central	Warren	66	15	29	44	67%
Central	Adams	50	8	24	32	64%
Central	McDonough	83	35	18	53	64%
Central	Champaign	361	78	118	196	54%
Central	Knox	101	26	28	54	53%
Central	Vermilion	196	44	49	93	47%
Central	Macon	273	55	70	125	46%
Central	Kankakee	258	45	26	71	28%
Central	Tazewell	109	12	13	25	23%
Central	Peoria	354	54	20	74	21%
Collar	Kane	1,483	494	110	604	41%
Collar	Will	844	186	123	309	37%
Collar	DuPage	1,237	291	97	388	31%
Collar	McHenry	380	62	55	117	31%
Collar	Lake	1,145	127	64	191	17%
Cook	Cook	26,014	1,865	990	2,855	11%
Northern	Whiteside	108	38	27	65	60%
Northern	Kendall	252	105	23	128	51%
Northern	Boone	110	39	14	53	48%
Northern	Lee	110	21	30	51	46%
Northern	LaSalle	135	18	30	48	36%
Northern	DeKalb	250	26	27	53	21%
Northern	Winnebago	753	0	142	142	19%
Southern	Effingham	87	47	22	69	79%
Southern	Saline	20	0	12	12	60%
Southern	Marion	145	46	28	74	51%
Southern	Franklin	36	0	11	11	31%
Southern	Madison	331	18	61	79	24%
Southern	St. Clair	362	33	26	59	16%

* Counties with <10 arrests in any category are not shown in the table, in order to preserve the confidentiality of the underlying CHRI records.