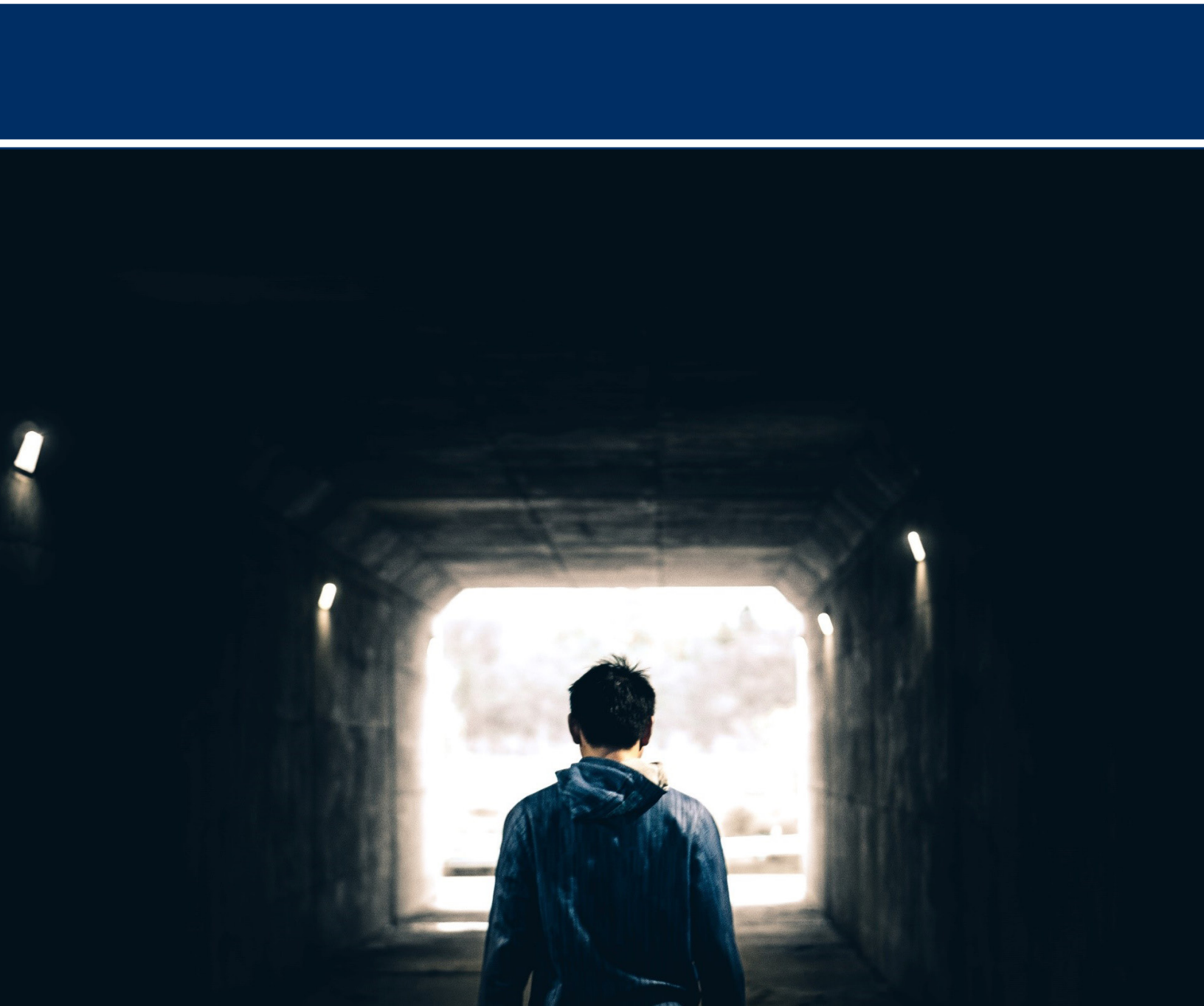# AN EXPLORATORY EVALUATION OF REDEPLOY ILLINOIS

Findings on Incentive-Based Juvenile Diversion Services

ICJIA

An Exploratory Evaluation of Redeploy Illinois: Findings on Incentive-Based Juvenile Diversion Services

Lily Gleicher, Ph.D., Research Analyst, Center for Justice Research & Evaluation
Sharyn Adams, M.S., Research Analyst, Center for Justice Research & Evaluation
Lauren Weisner, M.A., Research Analyst, Center for Violence Prevention & Intervention Research

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
300 West Adams, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Phone: 312.793.8550
Fax: 312.793.8422
www.icjia.state.il.us

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List of Abbreviations

AEC – Alternative education classes

ART – Aggression Replacement Training

AP – Active Parenting

CBT – Cognitive-behavioral therapy

CHRI – Criminal History Record Information

DCFS – Department of Children and Family Services

DV – Domestic violence

FFT – Functional Family Therapy

ICG – Individual Care Grant

IDES – Illinois Department of Employment Services

IDHS – Illinois Department of Human Services

IDJJ – Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

IDOC - Illinois Department of Corrections

IRB – Institutional Review Board

ISBE – Illinois State Board of Education

MST – Multisystemic Therapy

NIJ – National Institute of Justice

OJJDP – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

PLL – Parenting with Love and Limits

RECLAIM – Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors

RIOB – Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board

RNA – Risk and needs assessment

RNR – Risk-Need-Responsivity

SFY – State Fiscal Year

SPARCS – Structured Psychotherapy for Adolescents Responding to Chronic Stress

SUD – Substance use disorder

TASC – Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities

WAIT – Washington Aggression Interruption Training program

YASI – Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument

Executive Summary

Vast amounts of research indicate diverting youth from formal juvenile justice system processing can be effective at reducing youth justice contact and further justice system involvement. Despite a consistent decrease in youth commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) since 2005,[1] juvenile diversion programs remain important, as they provide higher-risk youth with more intensive individualized services and treatment to reduce recidivism and divert from admissions to state youth correctional and detention facilities.

To explore Illinois juvenile diversion programming, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) researchers conducted an exploratory study of a juvenile diversion program called Redeploy Illinois (hereafter referred to as Redeploy). In 2004, Redeploy was created by statute to fund local counties and judicial circuits to,

> encourage the deinstitutionalization of youth adjudicated delinquent and at risk for commitment to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) by establishing projects in counties or groups of counties that reallocate state funds from juvenile correctional confinement to local jurisdictions, which will establish a continuum of local, community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives (730 *ILCS* 110/16.1).

In addition, the law requires local jurisdiction(s) to pay for utilization of state incarceration as a sanction; therefore, Redeploy is considered an "incentive-based" program. Per statute, youth are diverted from an IDJJ commitment to a community-based supervision alternative using funds reallocated from state youth correctional confinement (or IDJJ) to create and expand services in their local jurisdictions. While most are serving a probation sentence, some youth are under court supervision or pre-trial supervision (deferred prosecution, deferred adjudication). The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) houses and manages Redeploy and its attending state funding for the diversionary efforts, with the ability to fund and expand services needed in identified Redeploy areas. This includes overseeing Redeploy program sites, funding, reduction in commitments, and reimbursements.

This exploratory study sought to answer the following research questions:

- What are characteristics of youth being served through Redeploy (e.g., client characteristics, program activities, risk/need assessment levels, and programmatic outcomes, arrest histories, corrections admissions)?
- What is the feasibility of connecting employment and education data to Redeploy administrative data?
- What is the feasibility of creating a matched comparison group for possible outcome evaluation?
- What is the feasibility of conducting interviews with Redeploy youth and caregivers?
- What is the quality of Redeploy data for practical and evaluation use?

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[1] IDJJ is the Illinois youth correctional facility—the youth counterpart to adult prison. A juvenile detention facility is the youth counterpart to adult county jail.

Methodology

We examined Redeploy youth who exited the program between June 2009 and September 2019. There were 13 sites at the time of the study; however, one site (7th Circuit - Sangamon County) was excluded because no participants had yet been discharged from the program per the Redeploy case management system, eCornerstone, in addition to the site being inactive. Among the 12 remaining sites were a total of six circuit sites with more than two counties; five single-county sites, and one site serving two counties. To date, four of the sites are no longer active Redeploy sites. For the current study, the total number of active sites consisted of five circuits covering 38 counties and two single county sites (40 counties total). There was a total of seven inactive sites that covered seven counties.

Data Sources

Several data sources were used to conduct this study. We conducted descriptive and bivariate analyses using IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 22 and *R*.

Redeploy program data. Redeploy data on 1,200 youth were retrieved from IDHS's eCornerstone case management system. Program administrators provided specific access to Redeploy site data within the eCornerstone database. Because the data could not be pulled directly from the case management system, they were entered into an Excel database, by hand, for analysis. Included were over 300 variables on youth enrollment and discharge and from the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) and case plan service data. In addition, we examined 2018 Redeploy site assessment reports and the Redeploy statute which provided more detail on the sites and their operations and related statutory requirements. Data was analyzed to for descriptive information of the full sample of 874 youth, as well as the final sample of 775 youth. Bivariate analyses also were conducted. We also connected Criminal History Record Information (CHRI), Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ), and Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) administrative data, excluding Redeploy youth who did not have viable Redeploy start and discharge dates (N = 749).[2]

Arrest and court data. We extracted CHRI data for Redeploy youth, maintained by the Illinois State Police (ISP), and housed for research purposes at ICJIA in May 2020. Arrest data was incorporated to include only the most serious arrest charge per arrest incident. We matched 89.4% of Redeploy youth to their CHRI data.

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data. Information on IDJJ commitment(s) on/before the Redeploy start date, during Redeploy participation, and/or on/after the Redeploy discharge date was retrieved from files received from IDJJ annually for research purposes. Of the

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[2] Of approximately 1,200 youth records, 874 were used for this study. Excluded were duplicate records, records whose entries were made in error, individuals not accepted into Redeploy, and/or individuals without YASI or case plan data. Any youth who participated in Redeploy more than once during the study period had their first Redeploy participation used for this study. Redeploy youth discharged for reasons beyond their control (untimely death, program/site closure, transferring out of the jurisdiction) also were excluded from analyses. Lastly, those without viable start and discharge dates were excluded from justice-related analyses as the dates were needed to identify justice related events prior, during, and after program participation.

775 Redeploy youth with viable start and discharge dates, 18.8% were matched to their IDJJ admissions data.

      Illinois Department of Corrections data. Information for any IDOC commitment(s)[3] on/before Redeploy start date, during Redeploy, and/or on/after Redeploy discharge date come from IDOC files received annually for research purposes. Of the 775 Redeploy youth with viable start and discharge dates, 12.7% were matched to their IDOC admissions data.

Findings

We conducted a general data audit of eCornerstone data for completeness, quality, and accuracy of data. We then identified the feasibility of connecting other indicators of Redeploy success, such as educational attainment and obtaining employment through other state data sources.

Redeploy Sites and Participants

Data on 874 Redeploy youth participants identified via the eCornerstone data system were examined for youth who entered and/or were discharged between June 2009 and September 2019.[4] Youth discharged for reasons beyond their control (e.g., death, site closure) were removed, leaving a sample of 775 youth. Further, youth who spent at least one day in the program with viable start and discharge dates were included for a final sample related to justice outcomes, which consisted of 749 Redeploy youth.

      Redeploy youth at enrollment. Of the 775 Redeploy youth in the sample, 54.0% identified as White and 73.0% were between the ages of 16 and 18, with an average of 15.5 years-old and a median age of 16. Eighty-four percent of Redeploy youth identified as male and 52.0% entered the program with an arrest for a property crime, per eCornerstone data. Sixty-seven percent of Redeploy youth were referred through probation. Further, 30.0% of youth entered Redeploy with a Class 1 felony and 24.0% entered with a Class A misdemeanor. Upon enrollment, most youth were attending traditional school, did not have a high school diploma or GED, were residing at home, and were not employed. Most frequently, Redeploy youth were referred to family service(s), with the next most frequently referred services being school service(s), and aggression-related service(s). Approximately half of Redeploy youth were referred to between one and four services.

      Redeploy youth at discharge. Upon Redeploy discharge, most frequently, youth participants were attending traditional school and more youth were employed at least part-time compared to at enrollment. Further, a small proportion of youth obtained a high school diploma or GED. However, fewer youth resided at home upon discharge from Redeploy. The number of Redeploy youth participants in a detention facility, IDJJ facility, or county/city jail increased at discharge. Most Redeploy youth had no change in dynamic risk or protective factor levels (low, low-moderate, moderate, moderate-high, high, very-high) upon leaving the program; however, on average, there were decreases seen in overall dynamic risk scores and increases in overall

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[3] IDOC commitments are youth who recidivated but had aged out of the juvenile system and were convicted and committed to the adult prison system or for an eligible offense that is transferrable to adult court.

[4] Explanation for how these 874 youth were identified can be found in Section 3: Methodology.

dynamic protective scores, demonstrating some movement in raw scores in the right directions, though little in changing actual risk and protective levels. Sixty-two percent of Redeploy youth were discharged from Redeploy for completing program requirements; however, these youth may be discharged despite only partially or not at all completing one or more services and may also still have their remaining juvenile probation or supervision sentence to complete.

Justice involvement of Redeploy youth. Of the 749 youth in the sampled,[5] 66.4% were arrested at least once post-discharge and 27.1% were arrested at least once during program participation. Also, 47.0% were arrested for a felony post-discharge at least once and 40% were arrested for a misdemeanor at least once post-discharge. On or after discharge, 15.5% of youth received at least one sentence to adult jail, 15% of Redeploy youth had received at least one IDJJ commitment, and 12.3% had received at least one new IDOC commitment. However, because there is no comparison group for this exploratory evaluation, we are unable to determine the actual efficacy of Redeploy. More information on this limitation is provided in section 6 of this report.

Data audit. Overall, eCornerstone data provided useful information; however, there were several data discrepancies and areas to consider for reliability and consistency. This included consistency on who enters data into eCornerstone; information sharing between probation and service providers to enter accurate information; enhanced clarification and description in the data manual as to what data should be provided, especially data related to offense, legal history, and legal status. Further, risk and needs assessment (RNA) information that could be corroborated with other data, such as enrollment and discharge information and CHRI data, showed some discrepancies, especially related to legal history and school domains of the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI).

Discussion and Recommendations

Recommendation #1: Enhance adherence to RNA and the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model for youth assessment and treatment, including for Redeploy youth eligibility and case planning.

Based on the data and document review, Redeploy should provide for the creation, enhancement, and use of evidence-informed and evidence-based practices for youth diversion; recommend services to youth based on a RNA; and ensure those that are highest risk for recidivism are provided with a higher dosage (intensity, frequency) of services to target appropriate risk factors and additional factors that may be barriers to successfully completing services and supervision, increase protective factors to build resilience, and enhance development from youth, to adolescence, onto adulthood.

Recommendation #2: Greater consideration of developmental, age-graded nature of youth offending and separate evaluation of Redeploy services to ensure services are meeting youth needs and adhering to best practices.

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[5] Viable start and discharge dates were those in which the start date did not come after the discharge date. This is likely due to human error in eCornerstone data entry, as all start and discharge dates were rechecked.

Some service definitions identified in eCornerstone are too broad, while others are too limited; some services have unknown quality or efficacy for targeting specific criminogenic needs or responsivity factors for youth. Further, it is important to consider that Redeploy youth participants range in age from 10 to 25 and that services are best tailored based on the participants' developmental, age-graded nature of youth offending and pro-criminal behaviors (Sullivan, 2019; Lipsey, 2009). Based on eCornerstone data, it is also unknown which services Redeploy pays for and which costs are covered by other entities (likely identified in the grant agreements). More effective use of the RNA will allow for more strategic use of the data to identify service needs for youth in the locality and for service creation and expansion in local jurisdictions.

Recommendation #3: Revise and refine data collection, measures, and information sharing policies and practices.

Currently, there is inconsistency in who enters data into eCornerstone for Redeploy youth, which limits each entity (probation or providers) to input data that they are aware of, especially if there is limited data sharing to inform the case management system.[6] Further, the data manual for eCornerstone could benefit from greater description of the items as to what they mean and what information should be provided, particularly offense- and justice-related items as those had the largest discrepancies, in addition to actual closing YASI assessment dates rather than when the case is closed. Data within eCornerstone or outside the scope of eCornerstone could be collected to measure other potential positive outcomes for youth, including satisfaction with services, providers, and supervision to gauge therapeutic alliance and collaborative working relationships, as well as measurement of skill acquisition (Butts et al., 2018). Further, it is imperative that Redeploy develop a new database or rectify issues with the current database for staff to pull, use, and analyze data from eCornerstone to make data-driven decisions that ensure Redeploy engages in effective programming and policies as well as help local Redeploy sites with technical assistance and monitoring areas of strength and areas for improvement.

Recommendation #4: More concretely define success for Redeploy youth or revise what success means and how Redeploy functions.

At its core, the Redeploy statute indicates Redeploy funds must be used to divert youth from IDJJ commitment; however, Redeploy sites function only somewhat in alignment with this statutory mandate. First, since 2012, IDJJ has seen a steady and significant decrease in IDJJ commitments, largely the result of PA 99-0268 and PA 99-0628, prohibiting IDJJ commitments for youth with misdemeanors and some low-level, class 4 felonies, respectively. Further, new IDJJ policies making recommitment a last resort for youth supervised on aftercare have resulted in far fewer recommitments for technical violations (IDJJ Annual Report, 2019).

While some of the commitment decrease may be attributable to Redeploy, new laws have had the largest impact. Redeploy statute revisions could be considered to more heavily emphasize and incorporate youth assessment to identify and serve those at high risk to recidivate, regardless of their risk for an IDJJ commitment. This also could help divert youth from detention facilities and further involvement in the justice system. However, it is imperative that eligibility is based on an

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[6] It may be the probation officer, provider, or both who enter data.

RNA, as research indicates intensive services to lower risk youth may increase dynamic risk factors and decrease dynamic protective factors (Bonta & Andrews, 2017).

In addition, what defines a successful Redeploy participant is unclear and the definition could benefit from clarification, including a revised logic model that incorporates outputs (or what is measured). For example, Redeploy youth can successfully complete Redeploy requirements, while only partially or not completing services, remaining on probation or court supervision, or having additional law enforcement contact. The unclear definition of success may also be the product of probation and providers distinct separation as it relates to Redeploy in that Redeploy only funds services for youth participants and does not provide for, or incentivize, collaboration between probation and providers to work together. An emphasis on collaboration—and possible funding to Redeploy probation officers—may be useful, as at current, it seems to operate side-by-side rather than collaboratively together.

Recommendation #5: *Reduce the overuse of assessments, especially duplicative ones, and over-prescription of services.*

In general, practice can be made more efficient, eliminating duplicity of assessments and case planning if the probation officer conducts an RNA to determine a youth's highest need areas (criminogenic needs, also known as dynamic risk factors) and risk for recidivism to best identify supervision frequency and triaging caseloads to focus more attention, support, and services on those that are at highest risk to recidivate. The probation officer also provides the handoff and linkage of youth to providers regarding those highest need areas, who can best identify specific programming and services by using additional, more in-depth, and specific assessment(s) for appropriate service placement, service levels, and service intensities and dosages. At the time of this evaluation, both probation and providers used the YASI. Starting in 2019, a new RNA was implemented for the courts, the Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA),[7] that will be used by probation officers and the courts moving forward. It is unknown how Redeploy intends to move forward with these changes from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). Regardless, there is inconsistency in who and how RNAs are being conducted for Redeploy youth, whether there is duplicative assessment occurring and how frequently this is occurring, and how Redeploy intends to move forward given AOIC changes to RNAs. While AOIC is not funded through Redeploy, decisions made by AOIC directly affect Redeploy youth as they are under probation or court supervision at the time of Redeploy.

The YASI and JRA are both fourth generation[8] RNAs that assess the same domains.[9] Overassessment of youth (and adults) can yield less reliable results over time as youth start to feel continually assessed and exhausted with the same or similar questions by separate

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[7] The JRA is the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS) created by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The switch to the JRA (OYAS) occurred in 2019; however, this has not been fully implemented as of the writing of this report.
[8] Fourth generation RNAs are those that incorporate the assessment of dynamic risk and needs in addition to having a case planning function. These dynamic risk and needs are derived from research as those most highly associated with risk for future law enforcement contact (or recidivism) (Burrell, 2018).
[9] The one difference between the JRA and YASI is that the YASI includes a score for protective factors.

individuals.[10] Overassessment of youth also could re-traumatize youth who have difficult and traumatic histories (Vincent et al., 2012). The flow of assessment could come from the initial RNA from probation, linking youth and families to service providers. Those providers could then conduct more in-depth and specific assessments related to the need areas rather than conducting another RNA, for example, the Illinois Medicaid Comprehensive Assessment of needs and Strengths (IM+CANS), the Daily Living Activities (DLA) functional assessment, or the Wahler Self-Description Inventory, depending on the highest need area for which the youth has been assessed and assessments appropriate for the local jurisdiction. Further, it is important to consider that requiring youth to participate in more than two or three services at any given time can result in unintended negative consequences, including the inability to complete requirements, reduction in motivation, and feeling overwhelmed (Vincent et al., 2012).

Study Limitations

We noted several study limitations, including the availability, accuracy, and retrieval of data, and issues with differences among and within sites and how they operate. Further, the inability to create a matched comparison sample for all Redeploy participants across sites limits the ability to know Redeploy's impact, as sites vary drastically in their implementation of Redeploy. Lastly, because there are no standard definitions for discharge reasons for Redeploy youth, it limits our ability to conduct analyses and interpret those analyses in a meaningful way. This information is provided in further description in Section 4.3 (data audit findings) and Section 6 (data limitations).

Conclusion

The majority of Redeploy youth sampled for this study identified as White, male, and an average age of 15.5. Most frequently, these youth were referred to Redeploy by probation officers, with current offenses identified as a Class 1 felony or a Class A misdemeanor. Redeploy youth participants examined found some decreases in overall numerical dynamic risk scores and smaller increases to overall numerical dynamic protective scores. However, based on risk category, little change was seen in Redeploy youths' overall dynamic risk or overall dynamic protective levels. Redeploy youth most frequently had at least one family service identified in their case plan, with the next most frequent services related to school and aggression-related services.[11] Sixty-six percent of youth were arrested at least once on or after Redeploy discharge; 28.0% were arrested at least once while participating in Redeploy. Fifteen percent of Redeploy youth were admitted at least once to IDJJ on or after their Redeploy discharge date, and 12.3% were sentenced to at least one IDOC commitment for a new sentence. However, these findings varied based on Redeploy site.

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[10] Reassessment every six months is generally best practice and not related to the overassessment of youth as described in this report.
[11] Services identified in these domains may or may not actually target the need in that domain area.

Section 1: Introduction

The juvenile justice system was established in Illinois in 1889, creating the first juvenile court in the United States (McCord et al., 2001). This separate system aimed to rehabilitate youthful offenders and established certain protections, such as record confidentiality, separation of youth and adults in incarceration, and a less formal court process (McCord et al., 2001). As time passed, the juvenile system became more reflective of the adult system, with U.S. Supreme Court decisions affording juveniles the same rights and regulations as adults in the criminal justice system.[12] Following an increase in violent crime in the 1980s, state policies began to reject ideas of rehabilitation and focused on "get tough" policies that encouraged more punitive processing and management of delinquent youth, especially for serious delinquent youth (McCord et al., 2001). Ultimately, these policies created a system that "failed to reduce criminal recidivism and instead…led to a rapidly growing correctional system that…strained government budgets" (Andrews & Bonta, 2010, p.39). As a result, the system began to recognize the need for alternative interventions to incarceration for justice-involved youth.

Diversion programming attempts to divert youth away from formal processing in the juvenile justice system while simultaneously holding them accountable for their actions (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP], 2017). Diversion programs can ease overburdened juvenile justice systems through court and probation officer caseload reductions, freeing up resources for youth assessed as high-risk based on their criminogenic needs. However, these programs also have the potential to create "net-widening," increasing the number of people under control of the justice system (OJJDP, 2017; Shelden, 1999), and identifying inappropriate diversion program participants (e.g. risk at low risk to recidivate or have further justice involvement).

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) examines rigorous research on programs and practices and offers ratings based on the strength of the evidence—effective, promising, or no effects.[13] The NIJ rates juvenile diversion programs as promising, as research on the effectiveness of these programs has been mixed. For example, Schwalbe and colleagues' (2012) meta-analysis found there were no significant effects of diversion programs on recidivism, while a meta-analysis by Wilson and Hoge (2013a) found youth diversion programming significantly reduced recidivism compared to judicial interventions. However, in a separate study, Wilson and Hoge (2013b) found that youth who did not complete their diversion programs exhibited higher recidivism rates than those of a matched comparison group of youth sentenced to a period of juvenile probation. Diversion programs have been successful in urban settings, often with greater resources available. Some success also has been seen among youth in rural areas in reducing recidivism compared to youth sentenced to a period in state corrections (Roque et al., 2014; Vander Kooi, 2015). However, juvenile diversion program efficacy is predicated on what the program incorporates (i.e., services, components, requirements, eligibility criteria, and adherence to evidence-based youth assessment and treatment), alignment with evidence-based practices, and target population.

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[12] These cases include: Kent v United States (1996), In re Gault (1967), In re Winshop (1970), McKeiver v Pennsylvania (1971), Breed v Jones (1975), and Schall v Martin (1984)
[13] See CrimeSolutions.gov https://crimesolutions.gov/about.aspx

"A true diversion program takes youth who would ordinarily be processed within the juvenile justice system and places them, instead, into an alternative program. If 1,000 youth are normally processed within the system, a true diversion would take, for example, 300 of those youth and place them in alternative programs. Net widening would occur, however, if the alternative programs served 300 additional youth who were not part of the original 1,000 that were normally processed. Therefore, instead of dealing with a total of 1,000 youth (i.e., 300 in diversion programs and 700 within the juvenile justice system), the system is processing 1,300 (1,000 plus 300). A 'net gain' or a 'net widening' of 300 youth has occurred."

Source: Shelden, R. G. (1999). Detention diversion advocacy: An evaluation. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin.*

This current evaluation is of an incentive-funded juvenile diversion program in Illinois, called Redeploy Illinois (hereafter referred to as Redeploy) is a diversion from juvenile incarceration. Most frequently, incentive-funded diversion aims to reduce state correctional costs by supporting county and local jurisdictions to create and expand services using state dollars that would otherwise be used to commit a youth to a state correctional facility. This "saved" cost to the state is reinvested back into the local jurisdictions to continue to create, expand, and enhance service access, availability, and local jurisdiction needs. We had the following goals for this exploratory study:
1. Identify the quality of Redeploy administrative data and youth characteristics.
2. Identify the feasibility of linking employment and education data to Redeploy administrative data.
3. Link arrest and corrections data to Redeploy data to identify justice-related outcomes.
4. Assess the feasibility of creating a matched comparison group based on the quality of a site's data and propose methodology for a match-comparison outcome study.
5. Assess the feasibility of conducting youth and caregiver interviews, such as permissions necessary to contact youth and caregivers, and propose recruitment methodology to conduct these interviews.

We also sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What are characteristics of youth being served through Redeploy (e.g., client characteristics, program activities, risk/need assessment levels, and programmatic outcomes, arrest histories, corrections admissions)?
2. What is the quality of Redeploy data for use practical and evaluation use?
3. What is the feasibility of connecting employment and education data to Redeploy administrative data?
4. What is the feasibility of creating a matched comparison group for possible outcome evaluation?

5. What is the feasibility of conducting interviews with Redeploy youth and caregivers?

These research questions were designed to enhance understanding of the quality and utility of data being collected and data collection processes, increase knowledge on diverted youth and their eligibility at each Redeploy site, identify, or refine the definition of program success, and identify net-widening effects and/or fidelity to appropriate youth referred to Redeploy. This information could support future process and outcome evaluations of each site program.

In Section 2 of this technical report, there is a review of the literature on juvenile diversion programs, more generally and with a specific focus on incentive-based diversion. Section 3 offers a description of Illinois's Redeploy program as a juvenile diversion program from state juvenile correctional facilities.[14] The main purpose of this report is to provide an audit of Redeploy data and an exploratory study of Redeploy, including recidivism outcomes.

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[14] IDJJ is the Illinois youth correctional facility—the youth counterpart to adult prison. A juvenile detention facility is the youth counterpart to adult county jail.

Section 2: Literature Review

Theoretical Foundation of Juvenile Diversion Programming

Several criminological theories form the basis for juvenile diversion programs, and more generally, evidence-based community practices for justice-involved youth.

Differential association is a nine-point theory positing that when an individual holds more definitions that are favorable to crime, they are more likely to accept crime as acceptable (Cullen & Agnew, 2011; Lilly, Cullen, & Ball, 2011). Specifically, the theory suggests criminal behavior is learned from others, and that those who commit crimes learn techniques, attitudes, motives, rationalizations, and values from those in their intimate personal groups (Sutherland & Cressey, 1974).

Social learning theory, an adaptation of Sutherland's differential association theory and complementary to differential association, asserts four key elements for criminal behavior are differential association, definitions (youths' attitudes and meanings attached to different behaviors), differential reinforcement (operant and classical conditioning and other principles of behavior modification or how potential punishments and rewards follow specific behaviors), and imitation (observing others and repeating behavior, though the modeled behavior is dependent upon the model themselves) (Akers, 1997; Lilly et al., 2011). Generally, social learning theory assumes that "the probability of criminal or conforming behavior occurring is a function of the variables operating in the underlying social learning process" (Akers, 1997, p. 51; Cullen & Agnew, 2011).

Essentially both theories posit pro-criminal and conforming behaviors are learned from others through imitation, adaptation of definitions toward those more favorable to pro-criminal or antisocial behavior, and reinforcers and punishers of a given behavior, in addition to the underlying, social cognitive processes of learning. Both differential association and social learning theories offer support for the use of diversion programming in that by keeping a youth out of facilities where they would encounter others with learned deviant behavior and where pro-criminal attitudes can be further ingrained and neutralized through the normalization of pro-criminal behavior, the youth will be less likely to commit future criminal acts, as they can adopt more prosocial attitudes and behaviors in the community (given the necessary supports). By providing appropriate services to meet youth needs, youth can develop new, prosocial coping mechanisms, skills, and thinking patterns that enhance their success in the community.

Labeling theory posits that crime is a result of applying consequences and rules to offenders (Becker, 1963/1997). Specifically, the theory argues that once an individual is labeled as a criminal, they are more likely to continue to commit crime as the result of an altered self-concept, limited opportunities, and movement into a deviant subculture (Kubrin et al., 2009). Through labeling theory, diversion programming could be effective because these interventions keep youth out of the formal justice system, which may result in being "labeled," or causing the youth to self-identify as a criminal (Cullen & Agnew, 2011; Becker, 1963/1997). This theory lends itself to a more psychological capacity, in that cognitive processes may launch the individual into a self-fulfilling prophecy based on their development of this "new" self-image

(Cullen & Agnew, 2011). This supports the strategy of limiting justice system contact and supervision of low-risk youth, focusing greater efforts on those actuarially[15] assessed at higher risk for recidivism (Cullen & Agnew, 2011).

Subcultural perspectives theory suggests that as opportunities become limited, particularly in lower-class subcultures, individuals become excluded from "mainstream culture" and reactively form a subculture (Bonta & Andrews, 2017, p. 39). Thus, those within criminal subcultures share pro-criminal norms, values, and attitudes, which Cohen (1955) suggests are in direct opposition to middle-class norms, values, and attitudes. However, the reactive subculture theory was largely unrelated to pro-criminal behavior, and Sykes and Matza (1957) found that it was the verbalizations and neutralizations right before engaging in pro-criminal or antisocial behavior that "allows" individuals to engage in those behaviors. This cognitive process is like rationalizing prior behavior, but in this sense, occurs before a behavior to allow for the behavior to occur (Cullen & Agnew, 2011; Sykes & Matza, 1957).

General Personality and Cognitive Social Learning (GPCSL) theory is a combination of above theories, which led to the theory's creation, and identifies the main, "psycho-social-biological factors that influence and maintain criminal behavior" (Bonta & Andrews, 2017, p. 43). Also important is consideration of the family, community, or environmental, and cultural contexts in which the youth resides; a youth's mental health and stability; and potential individual and community trauma, including adverse childhood events (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Weisner, 2020). For example, research indicates that, "Among the community influences on youth development are 'institutional resources,' 'norms and collective efficacy [whether and how community residents come together around shared values and norms to govern their communities],' and 'relationships and ties' (Leventhal et al., 2009, p. 422), which implies that structural and indirect and direct social relationships within communities can affect youth development" (Sullivan, 2019, p. 32). Overall, various risk factors are likely to interact and be more salient at different stages of youth and adolescent development (Childs et al., 2010; Sullivan, 2019). Further, risk factors may differ between male and female youth (Anderson & Walerych, 2019; Chesney-Lind et al., 2008; Ehrmann et al., 2019). Further, it is important to consider specific youth factors (some static in nature) that also may increase risk for recidivism and continuation in pro-criminal activities, especially risk for violent recidivism, such as early age of offending onset (Cottle et al., 2001; Loeber & Farrington, 1998; Loeber & Farrington, 2000; Moffit, 1993; Mulder et al., 2011)

Incentive-Funded Juvenile Diversion

In many states, most justice-involved youth who are adjudicated delinquent or pre-adjudication are handled at the county-level, with a more decentralized system of courts, supervision, and use of juvenile detention. However, most counties do not receive funding to develop community-based programming that would keep youth in the community. In most states, counties shoulder the financial burden of detaining youth or providing required community-based treatment when youth do not have the means to pay for it (Tyler, et al., 2006). This is because many courts, including those in Illinois, operate at the county or circuit-level. However, when youth are sent to a state correctional facility (Department of Juvenile Justice), the cost to the county tends to be

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[15] An assessment derived from research, or an empirically-based assessment.

small or non-existent, as the burden is placed on the state to pay for their institutionalization and services while in custody (Tyler et al., 2006). This process is not only costly to the state, but to the youth and their communities. Placing youth in state correctional institutions burdens families and impacts community well-being through increased recidivism rates, negative impacts on youth development, and a lack of rehabilitative services available (Armstrong et al., 2006; Children and Family Justice Center, 2018; Justice Policy Institute, 2014; Mendel, 2011). Additionally, Tyler et al. (2006) argue that placing youth in confinement can reinforce delinquent beliefs and increase youths' sense that they are not a part of mainstream society. This funding process and subsequent negative outcomes have led many states to recognize the need for alternatives.

Limited research is available on the efficacy of incentive-funded diversion programs, partly because only a handful of states have implemented the model. Additionally, most evaluations do not examine aspects other than recidivism outcomes (e.g., employment, educational attainment, quality of life).

Incentive-Funded Juvenile Diversion Programs

Below are examples of four states that have implemented incentive-funded diversion programs like Redeploy. These programs largely attempt to reduce reliance on commitments to state youth correctional facilities, "as it often cost counties less to send delinquent children to distant institutions managed and paid for by the state" (Tyler et al., 2006, p.4). Each are briefly described.

Targeted RECLAIM Ohio. The Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors (RECLAIM Ohio) was created in 1993 to reduce the overreliance of courts and corrections for lower risk youth to reduce reliance on the justice system, and create and expand services to lower risk youth, specifically (Latessa et al., 2014). Based on the success of this program, in 2009, the state, in conjunction with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute created Ohio Department of Youth Services' (ODYS) Targeted RECLAIM, a modification to the RECLAIM Ohio program specifically geared toward higher risk youth with felony offenses who may be at risk for state correctional commitment (Speigel et al., 2018). This, too, was established to help increase the number of community-based alternatives to divert youth from ODYS. The program is a funding incentive to local courts to keep higher risk youth adjudicated delinquent in the community by diverting them away from the ODYS (Spiegel et al., 2018). Counties receive a monetary allocation based on the reduction on youth state correctional facility commitments but must reimburse the state for every juvenile committed to an ODYS. The monetary allocation is spent on community-based programing for youth. Spiegel and colleagues (2018) found that residential, cognitive-behavioral, and family-based interventions were most effective in reducing youth recidivism. Services offered by Targeted RECLAIM sites include Multisystemic Therapy (MST), Functional Family Therapy (FFT), residential programs using cognitive-behavioral therapy, and high-fidelity wraparound services (Ohio Department of Youth Services, 2015). A 2014 and 2015 evaluation of Targeted RECLAIM showed the program was effective in reducing youth recidivism (Spiegel, et al.,

2018). Youth participating in Targeted RECLAIM had lower incarceration rates compared to similarly situated youth[16] who were admitted to ODYS (Spiegel et al., 2018).

Pennsylvania Needs-Based Budgeting (Act 148). Act 148 of 1976 in Pennsylvania provides counties with reimbursement for the majority of costs of county-purchased services and provides financial incentives associated with programs designed to keep juveniles at home, in the least restrictive placements, and out of state correctional facilities by providing a continuum of community-based alternatives (Aryna et al., 2005). Act 148 reimburses for services such as case management, after school programs, outpatient counseling, and evening reporting centers (Aryna et al., 2005). Act 148 also reimburses counties for placing juveniles in the least restrictive placements, such as group, non-secure residential, or treatment facilities so that they remain close to home, continue to attend school, and remain active in the community (Aryna, et al., 2005). Least restrictive placements are encouraged, with counties bearing the most financial burden for placement in secure detention (Aryna, et al., 2005). Reimbursements for county-purchased services vary; counties are reimbursed 95% for evidence-based services, 90% for promising or evidence-informed programs, and 80% for services that keep youth at home (Aryna et al., 2005). Reimbursement is only 50% for youth committed to local secure detention facilities and counties must pay 60% for youth commitments to state correctional facilities (Tyler et al., 2006). However, the act does not mandate the types of services each county provides (Tyler et al., 2006). Secure placements dropped 24%, community placements increased 20%, and placement in day treatment programs increased 52% between 1981 to 1984 (Aryna et al., 2005; Blackmore et al., 1988).

California Juvenile Justice Realignment. California Senate Bill 81 of 2007 is known as the juvenile justice realignment law. This law banned state commitments for certain non-serious, non-violent, and non-registered juvenile sex offenders and made counties responsible for both the justice-involved youth and the expense of housing them (California State Auditor, 2012). The idea is that local communities are better suited to provide effective programming for justice-involved youth. This bill also created the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) to compensate counties for increased costs in supervising juvenile offenders (California State Auditor, 2012). Counties are to use YOBG monies to provide and enhance rehabilitative and supervisory juvenile services (California State Auditor, 2012). From initiation of the law in 1996 to 2005, the number of youths detained by the California Youth Authority declined by nearly 70% (Tyler et al., 2006).

Wisconsin Community and Family Youth Aids Program (Youth Aids). In 1978, the Wisconsin legislature revised its Wisconsin Children's Code to, "put the focus more squarely on community-based rehabilitation and encouraged counties to use their dollars to provide rehabilitation locally though the development of the Youth Aids funding formula" (Wisconsin council on Children and Families, 2006, p.6). The funding formula was further expanded to incorporate the rehabilitation of youth in the least restrictive environment, providing more flexibility for judges to make alternative placement decisions (Wisconsin Council on Children and Families, 2006). In Wisconsin, the Community and Family Youth Aids funding formula (Youth Aids) put the cost of placing juveniles in a secure state correctional facility on the county,

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[16] Similarly situated youth were identified through propensity score matching which creates as close to a random equivalent comparison group to the group of youth receiving treatment through Targeted RECLAIM.

and the funding formula is structured based on the county's total youth population and number of juvenile arrests and county secure placements (Tyler et al., 2006). The state bills counties for the cost of juveniles placed in state juvenile correctional facilities to remove any financial incentive (Carmichael, 2015). The Youth Aids program encourages counties to create additional local, community-based options for juveniles and rely less on state correctional facilities (Tyler, et al., 2006). Funding enables Wisconsin counties to pay for community-based juvenile services through an annual allocation of state and federal funds, including revenue from income taxes and grants (Carmichael, 2015). Evaluations of these programs can be difficult, as program structure varies by county, resulting in county, rather than state, outcomes. However, there was a 23% decrease in total state correctional facility population between 1997 and 2003, in addition to the already falling youth crime rates (Tyler et al., 2006).

In his meta-analytic overview, Lipsey (2009) found the most effective youth interventions in community settings serve high-risk youth, provide for a therapeutic intervention, and are highly dependent on the quality of the different therapeutic intervention types. Further, interventions that target—or follow—the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model of assessment and treatment tend to have larger differences in recidivism outcomes compared to interventions that do not (Andrews & Bonta, 2017; Andrews et al., 1990; Dowden & Andrews, 1999; Lipsey, 2009).

The RNR model posits that treatment and services should: a) be provided to those that are at *highest risk for recidivism*, refraining from incorporating low-risk youth with higher risk youth; b) *target criminogenic needs* (also known as dynamic risk factors), or those needs directly associated with recidivism risk based on a valid and reliable risk and needs assessment (RNA); and c) provide treatment and services based on *cognitive and/or behavioral interventions*, *tailoring interventions* to match the style and mode of learning to that individual, such as motivation, language, and cognitive and/or intellectual functioning (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Figure 1). Program adherence to the RNR model can result in a 50% recidivism reduction when compared to programs that did not adhere to the RNR model (Bonta & Andrews, 2017).

Figure 1
Risk, Need, and Responsivity (RNR)

- **Risk:** Indicates who to treat, matching intensity of service with level of risk. Youth assessed at highest risk to reoffend should receive the highest dosage and most intensive services. Further, interactions between low-risk and high-risk youth should be avoided.
- **Need:** Criminogenic needs are those that are most amenable to treatment and services (also known as dynamic risk factors); treatment and services should target criminogenic needs to move these needs towards becoming strengths.
- **General Responsivity:** Use of what works best for most people. This is the employment of behavioral, social learning, and cognitive behavioral techniques and skill building strategies for behavior change.
- **Specific Responsivity:** Adapting to the style and service mode of treatment and services based on the context of service settings, relevant youth characteristics, including strengths, motivation and readiness for change, preferences, personality characteristics, age, gender, ethnicity, culture, and other factors that may be barriers to successfully engaging in treatment, services, and supervision. Barriers to engagement also include:
    - Transportation.
    - Trauma.
    - Language barriers.
    - Day care needs.
    - Mental health.
    - Intellectual and/or cognitive functioning.

For youth, focus on evidence regarding age, developmental stage, gender, and culturally competent services and differential treatment based on these responsivity factors is important for effective programming and services.

Source: Bonta, J., & Andrews, D. A. (2017). *The psychology of criminal conduct* (6th Ed.). Taylor & Francis.

Incarcerating youth can potentially increase the likelihood of future recidivism and can have detrimental effects on juveniles' mental and physical health while negatively impacting their families and communities (Armstrong et al., 2006; Children and Family Justice Center, 2018; Justice Policy Institute, 2014; Lambie & Randell, 2013; Mendel, 2011; Tyler et al., 2006). Incarcerated youth have higher rates of recidivism than their non-incarcerated counterparts, which can contribute to disruption in a youth's education; slow the "natural aging out" process, or desistance of delinquency that predominately occurs for youth with or without justice intervention; disrupt family engagement and attachments to prosocial others; and may affect the adolescent to young adulthood transition due to these disruptions (Justice Policy Institute, 2009). In his meta-analysis, Lipsey (1999) identifies that the most effective interventions for serious juvenile delinquency incorporate the use of interpersonal skills, individual counseling, and behavioral-based programs for youth who are not institutionalized. In addition, Lipsey's (1992) meta-analysis found that delinquent youth who are treated in the community exhibit a greater reduction in risk for recidivism than those who spend time in secure confinement facilities (state or local). While juvenile diversion programs are *not* created, funded, or implemented equally, evidence shows that when comparing multiple models to traditional incarceration, participation in and successful completion of juvenile diversion programs reduce the likelihood of recidivism

compared to custodial supervision and removal from the community (Patrick et al., 2004; Jacobsen, 2013).

Section 2.1: Description of Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Development and Operations

In the early 2000s, Illinois youth advocates grew concerned about the high numbers of non-violent youth being sent to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) and the lack of community alternatives for the youth (Geraghty et al., 2008). Prior to creation of the Redeploy program, judges had a "fiscal incentive to use state institutions rather than local programs," as Illinois does not charge counties that commit youth to IDJJ (Geraghty et al., 2008, p. 6). According to Northwestern's Children and Family Justice Center (2018), Illinois spent about $514 per youth per day in IDJJ,[17] excluding the costs of education, services, and aftercare (the equivalent of youth parole). State legislators recognized financial resources spent on confining youths adjudicated delinquent were not sustainable and initiated change to the financial structure through Redeploy, enacted in 2004 through Public Act 098-0060 [730 *ILCS* 110/16.1]. Funding for Redeploy is appropriated, and the program managed by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS).

According to the Redeploy Illinois Act, the purpose of Redeploy is to

> encourage the deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders by establishing projects in counties or groups of counties that reallocate State funds from juvenile correctional confinement to local jurisdictions, which will *establish a continuum of community-based sanctions and treatment alternatives for juvenile offenders who would be incarcerated if those local services and sanctions did not exist* [emphasis added].[18]

Statutorily, funding for Redeploy is to remain consistent with the purposes and policies set out in the (amended) Juvenile Court Act of 1987 [705 *ILCS* 405/5-710 - /5-750]. Redeploy follows an incentive-funded diversion model. For reimbursement of costs to manage delinquent youth in the community, participating counties (or circuits) pledge to decrease the number of youth sent to confinement by 25%. The reallocated funding must be used to support service provision or creation of treatment and services in the local jurisdictions; Redeploy funding is not provided to probation department staff. Expected indirect and direct administrative costs represent a small percentage of the Redeploy sites' overall budget. Redeploy site eligibility is based on sites pledging to a 25% reduction of the level of commitments to IDJJ based on a 3-year average of IDJJ commitments, and excludes youth sentenced based on a finding of guilt of first-degree murder or a Class X forcible felony as defined in the Criminal Code of 2012 [730 *ILCS* 110/16.1(c)]. For a county or group of counties that does not have a Redeploy Program and, based on a 3-year average, commit fewer than 10 youth, can work with IDHS to create an individualized agreement for service provision to avoid youth commitment to IDJJ [730 *ILCS* 110/16.1(d-5)].

Participating counties (or circuits) also must complete a Redeploy planning grant process to become eligible for funding (Redeploy Program Sites and County Eligibility, 2016). Redeploy planning grants support county and circuit-wide processes for planning and establishing

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[17] This is based on approximately 425 youth incarcerated.

[18] For the full Redeploy Illinois Program Act, see: http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/98/PDF/098-0060.pdf

Redeploy funded services, in which funding has ranged from $5,000 to $40,000. Per the Redeploy Illinois statute, "The allotment of funds will be based on a formula that rewards local jurisdictions for the establishment or expansion of local alternatives to incarceration and requires them to pay for utilization of incarceration as a sanction." Failure to meet the 25% reduction in incarceration results in financial consequences. However, for those counties or groups of counties that successfully meet the 25% reduction in IDJJ commitments in the previous 3-years, the statute allows for a reduction from 25% [730 *ILCS* 110/16.1(c)(5)].

Public Act 99-0268 effective January 1, 2016[19] prohibits IDJJ commitment of youths adjudicated for misdemeanors to IDJJ, and Public Act 99-0628 effective January 1, 2017 prohibits IDJJ commitment of youths adjudicated for some low-level, Class 4 felonies. Thus, only youth adjudicated delinquent on most felony charges are eligible for the program.

Redeploy Youth Eligibility

Per 730 *ILCS* 110/16.1 and the IDHS program website, the target population—or youth eligible for Redeploy—include, "any youth under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, not currently in IDJJ, that is facing a possible commitment to IDJJ for a charge other than first-degree murder or a Class X forcible felony" (see also IDHS Redeploy Illinois, 2020, p. 1). Redeploy sites in good standing–meeting or exceeding their 25% reduction goals–also may serve pre-adjudicated youth per a 2015 policy change by the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) (IDHS Redeploy Illinois Policy for Serving Pre-Adjudicated Youth, 2020).

Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB)

The Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board (RIOB) oversees Redeploy and its sites. A designee from the following agencies are required to be part of the RIOB:
- Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ)
- Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA)
- Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC)
- Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC)
- Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
- Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)
- Cook County State's Attorney's office
- State's Attorney selected by the President of the Illinois State's Attorney's Association
- Cook County Public Defender's office
- A representative of probation, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court
- Judicial representation appointed by the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court
- A representative of the defense bar appointed by the Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court

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[19] For the full (amended) Juvenile Court Act see: http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=099-0268

Further, the Secretary for IDHS may appoint up to nine additional members based on recommendations from the RIOB, who are required to have knowledge of juvenile justice issues and reflect Redeploy's public/private collaborative relationship. Responsibilities of the RIOB include (730 *ILCS* 110/16.1)

- identifying local jurisdictions for participation in Redeploy;
- developing the funding formula for reimbursement to local jurisdictions for community-based services used instead of commitment to IDJJ;
- identifying resources to support ongoing monitoring of Redeploy, administration and evaluation of Redeploy, and training on Redeploy;
- reviewing Redeploy site agreements and approving distribution of resources where appropriate; and
- reporting annually to the Governor and General Assembly regarding the progress of Redeploy.

The main goal of Redeploy is to keep youth out of state correctional facilities and in their communities. To do this, Redeploy incorporates the use of an RNA to identify a youth's highest criminogenic needs (or those most strongly associated with risk for recidivism) and barriers to achievement (e.g., mental health stability, motivation, cognitive or intellectual functioning). Probation personnel and service providers use results of the assessment to develop an individualized case plan for each youth based on their need areas and services available within the community.

Map 1 depicts Redeploy sites and locations during the evaluation period.

Map 1
Redeploy Sites
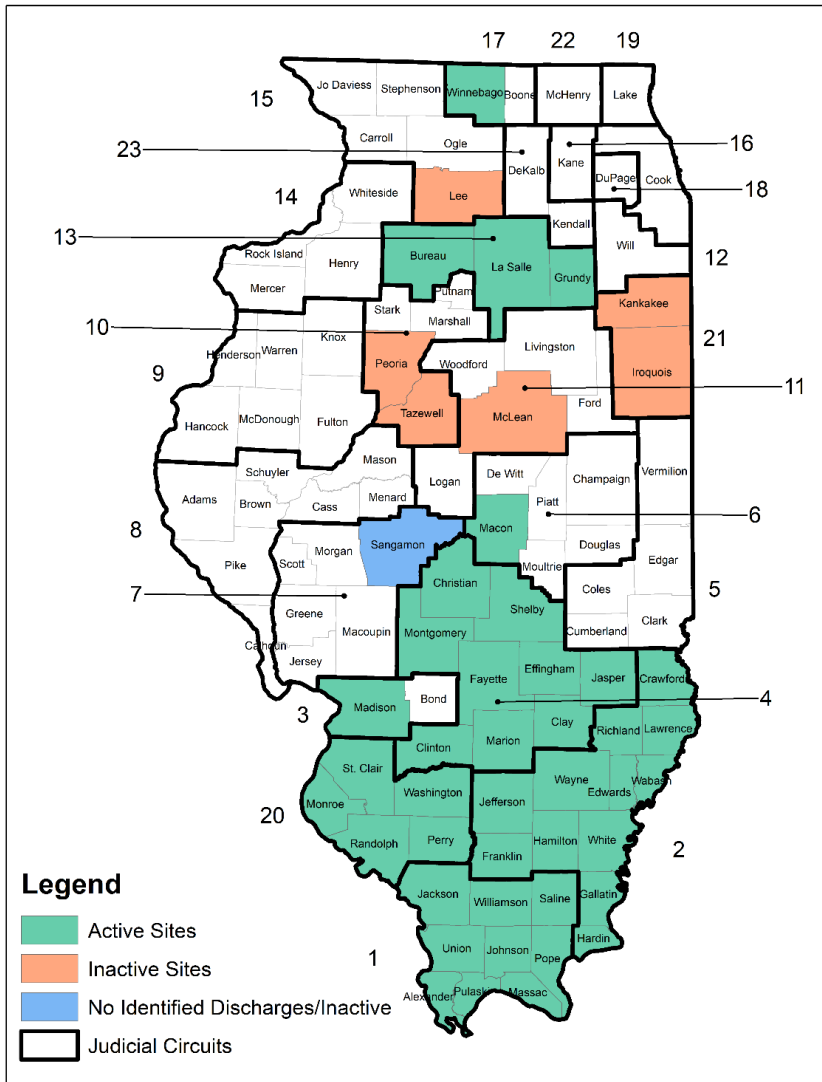
Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice Commitment Data

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice commitments have decreased since 2005 (Figure 2), likely due to a combination of new laws and IDJJ policies.[20] Little is known of Redeploy's impact on total commitments, as the impacts are more local and site-specific, and the sites have not been formally evaluated (process and outcome) since 2005, which was limited to a formal, exploratory evaluation of the pilot sites. New laws that impacted IDJJ commitments include PA 99 – 0268 effective January 1, 2016, which amends the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, prohibiting

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[20] 705 *ILCS* 405 (Juvenile Court Act of 1987) was amended in 2010 to allow 17-year-olds arrested for misdemeanors to be processed in the juvenile court system rather than the adult system and in 2014 to allow 17-year-olds arrested for felony offenses juvenile court processing. Sixteen- and 17-year-old youth have the potentially to be automatically transferred to adult court for first degree murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or aggravated battery with a firearm (705 *ILCS* 405/5-130).

IDJJ commitment as a sentence for youth adjudicated delinquent for a misdemeanor. Second, PA 99 – 0628 enacted January 1, 2017 prohibiting IDJJ commitments for youth with misdemeanors and some low-level, class 4 felonies (e.g., disorderly conduct, criminal damage to property, criminal trespass to a residence, obstructing justice, among others).

According to the IDJJ SFY 2019 annual report, IDJJ housed 286 youth in five secure facilities at the end of the fiscal year and provided aftercare for another 503 youth across Illinois (IDJJ SFY2019 Annual Report, 2020) (Figure 2).

Figure 2
Total Number of Youth Commitments to IDJJ from SFY 2005 to SFY 2019
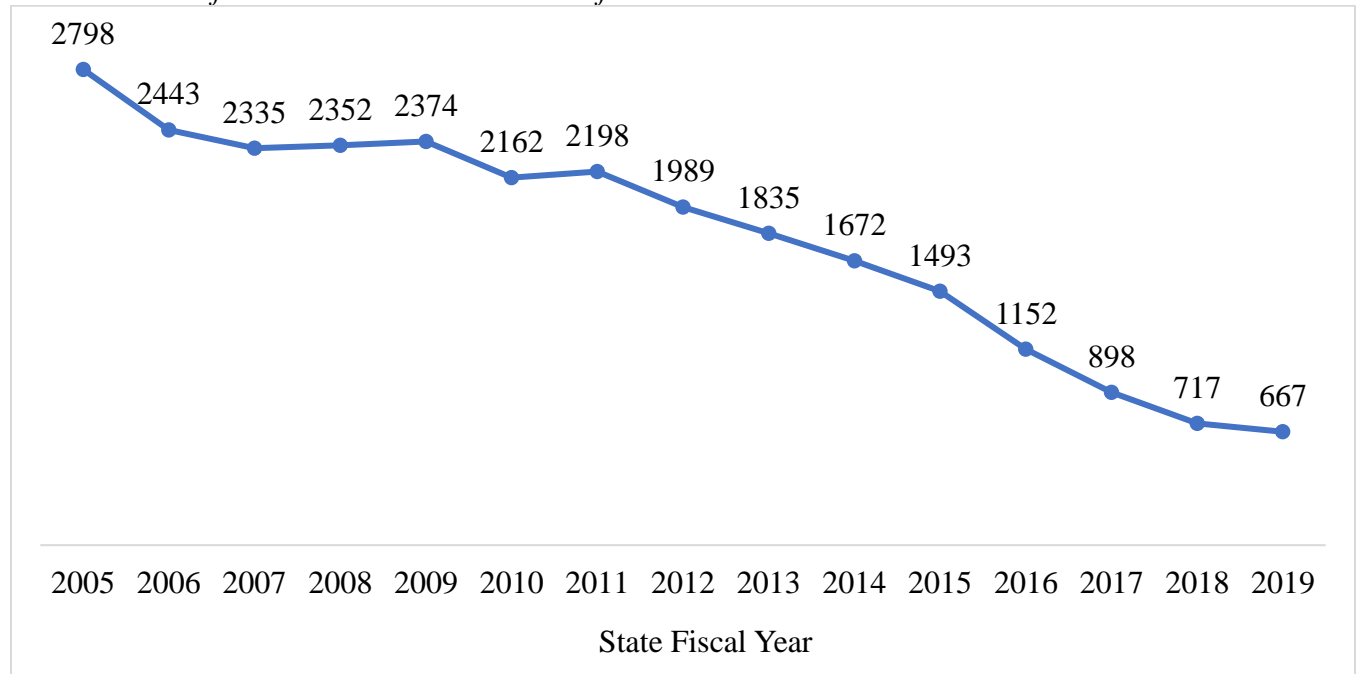
Source: ICJIA analysis of IDJJ data.
Note: Redeploy began in 2005 with two pilot sites. A database for Redeploy was not fully implemented until 2012.

Redeploy RNA and Case Planning

Risk and needs assessment tools are based on over 40 years of research conducted by psychologists, sociologists, and criminologists who have identified the factors that are most highly associated with risk for recidivism. Youth risk factors may have a cumulative or multiplicative effect (Hawkins et al., 1998; Lipsey & Derzon, 1998; Herrenkohl et al., 2000). Risk and needs assessments serve as the first step in identifying a youth's highest need areas and responsivity factors, risk for future law enforcement contact and can help probation staff link youth to appropriate service providers. These service providers can—and should—provide more in-depth assessment to individualize treatment and services plans.

At the time of this evaluation, probation officers and Redeploy service providers conducted the Youth Assessment Service Instrument (YASI), a validated RNA tool.[21] The YASI is designed to assess youth between the ages of 12 and 18. The YASI is a fourth generation RNA, indicating that it incorporates empirically-based static (unchangeable) and dynamic (changeable) risk factors and a mechanism for case planning (Burrell, 2018). Further, the YASI provides information on protective factors, or strengths from which probation, service providers, and youth can build. [22] For more about the YASI, see Orbis Partners, Inc.

The YASI has two key parts: the pre-screen and the full-screens (Baird et al., 2013). The pre-screen is used for early case decision-making, not for identifying youths' most salient criminogenic needs and protective factors, but risk for future problematic behavior. The brief 30-item screener includes items on the most salient static and dynamic risk factors that identify risk for future problematic behavior, specifically legal history, aggression/violence, school, community/peer, and skills domains (Orbis Partners Inc., n.d.). The full-screen provides a complete assessment, building on the pre-screen and incorporating substantially more information to help build a case plan for youth (Orbis Partners Inc., n.d.). Based on a study conducted by Baird and colleagues (2013), the full-screen takes approximately 97 minutes to complete; however, there is no information as to the average time it takes for probation/court supervision officers or service providers conducting the YASI with Redeploy youth.

The YASI domains are as follows (Orbis Partners, Inc., 2018):
- Legal history (static)
- Family
- School
- Community/peers
- Alcohol/drugs
- Mental health (flag, not included in scoring)
- Violence (flag, not included in scoring)
- Aggression
- Attitudes
- Adaptive skills
- Use of free time/employment

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[21] Redeploy staff encourages the use of motivational interviewing when administering the YASI (E. Hughes, personal communication, August 11, 2020). This also emphasized per Orbis Partners, Inc. and the YASI training, which incorporates the youth in the assessment and case planning process, developing motivation for youth to engage in action steps and meeting goals of those case plans (Orbis Partners, Inc. YASI Brochure, n.d.). Further, the YASI and Collaborative Case Work model developed by Orbis Partners, Inc. draws heavily from the RNR model and motivational interviewing for both assessment and case planning processes (Orbis Partners, Inc., YASI Brochure, n.d.).

[22] During the time period examined in this study, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and IDJJ used the YASI. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is currently in the process of adopting, training, and implementing all juvenile correctional agencies and facilities to use the Ohio Youth Assessment System (OYAS), or what Illinois is calling the Juvenile Risk Assessment (JRA). This is also a validated RNA developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute and was born out of the RECLAIM Ohio study conducted in 2004; however, the tool is still in the stages of standardization and validation in Illinois due to its fairly new adoption and implementation across the court system.

The YASI has ten domains, not all of which are used to calculate a youth's numerical risk score in identifying the youths' categorical risk for recidivism. The legal domain is associated with legal or delinquency history which is static (not amenable to change). Mental health and violence domains are used as flags for linkages to further clinical assessments. The seven other YASI domains are associated with youth criminogenic needs (also known as dynamic risk factors)– factors directly associated with risk for recidivism that are amenable to change. The YASI has shown validity and reliability in its ability to identify risk for recidivism across demographic groups, though has demonstrated some lower accuracy in assessing risk for recidivism among girls (Baird et al., 2013; Jones et al., 2016; Orbis Partners, 2007a). Further, an evaluation of the YASI in Illinois based on a sample of 4,998 youth undergoing juvenile probation services found predictive accuracy for identifying risk for new police contacts and for new police contacts for violent offenses during a 12-month follow-up period (Orbis Partners, 2007b).

Section 3: Methodology

This evaluation study was approved by the ICJIA Institutional Review Board. This section offers detail on the evaluation's data sources, samples, and procedure.

Data Sources

To conduct this evaluation, we analyzed four administrative data sources and the 2018 site reports.

Redeploy Data

Administrative data on Redeploy youth participants between 2009[23] and 2019 was accessed via an IDHS case management system, eCornerstone. We accessed eCornerstone data and entered it into an Excel spreadsheet beginning July 11, 2019. The Illinois Department of Human Services developed the web-based case management system, incorporating upwards of 300 variables (or data items). To identify appropriate cases for study inclusion, we eliminated eCornerstone entries entered in error, entries in which Redeploy youth did not have YASI or case plan data, entries in which Redeploy youth had not yet been discharged, and those youth who admitted to IDJJ on a pending charge after their referral to Redeploy. Youth who had been through Redeploy and discharged more than once had their first Redeploy entry used for evaluation in the current study so that each youth had their first, or only, Redeploy engagement as the "intervention" point for the evaluation.[24] Through this process, 874 youth discharged from Redeploy between June 2009 and September 2019 were identified for this time period. The sample was further reduced as we excluded youth discharged for reasons beyond their control, including untimely death, program/site closure, and/or transferring out of the jurisdiction. The final sample included 775 Redeploy youth for overall descriptive information about Redeploy participants.

Due to discrepancies in eCornerstone related to Redeploy start and discharge dates (i.e. discharge dates that came before start dates, human error in eCornerstone data entry for start and discharge dates, time between start and discharge dates that resulted in zero or negative days in Redeploy), only youth with viable start and discharge dates, in which the time between start date and discharge was greater than zero days, were included in the sample when analyzing justice-related information, including prior offenses and commitments, offenses and commitments while in Redeploy, and post-Redeploy discharge offenses and commitments. Redeploy start and discharge dates were necessary to identify justice-related events that occurred prior to Redeploy involvement, during Redeploy involvement, and post-Redeploy involvement for time ordering. This resulted in a total sample for recidivism analyses of 749 Redeploy youth.

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[23] Any Redeploy youth data prior to 2012 was back-entered by the probation officer or provider, as eCornerstone was not implemented until 2012. However, this consisted of only 10 Redeploy youth out of the full 874 sample.

[24] Approximately 18 youth included in the final study sample had more than one acceptance into Redeploy. Fourteen out of 18 of those included in the final sample that had more than one acceptance to Redeploy had the same discharge status as their first acceptance into Redeploy for their second time in Redeploy. That is, if the youth completed program requirements the first time, they completed program requirements the second time. Conversely, if the youth failed to comply with program rules the first time, they failed to comply with program requirements the second time.

In addition, information was gleaned from 2018 program site assessments conducted by IDHS Redeploy staff, including entities and stakeholders involved with each Redeploy site. These site reports were reviewed to identify operational occurrences, discussed later in this report. The IDHS Redeploy website and the Illinois statute that created Redeploy (730 *ILCS* 110/16.1) also were used in this study.

Arrest Data

We obtained arrest, adjudication, and sentence information from the Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) database maintained by the Illinois State Police and used by ICJIA for research purposes. Redeploy youth were matched to CHRI records using a "fuzzy" match of first names, last names, and dates of birth. Of the full youth sample (N = 874), 89.4% of youth were found in the CHRI database. A manual review occurred for partial matches. Arrest information was gathered on the most serious offense charge for any identified arresting event.

Record expungement may have had an impact on arrest data accuracy. In 2018, a new Illinois law resulted in automatic expungement of juvenile records based on qualifying conditions [705 *ILCS* 405/5-915]. Qualifying conditions for automatic expungement of juvenile law enforcement and court records includes the following events occurring before a youth's 18th birthday:

- At least one year has passed since the date of arrest or documented law enforcement interaction.
- No court filings for petitions for delinquency or criminal charges to the clerk of the circuit court related to an arrest or documented law enforcement interaction.
- No other arrests or filing of a petition for delinquency or criminal charges, related or unrelated to the previous arrest, at last six-months from arrest date.
- When a law enforcement agency is unable to verify that arrest conditions have been satisfied if the arrest, if committed by an adult, would result in a Class 2 felony or higher.
- When a petition alleging delinquency or a finding of not delinquent; successful completion of a supervision order; or successful termination of adjudication for a Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, or a petty or business crime, if committed by an adult.
- When delinquency adjudication (based on qualifying offense), after two years since the youths' case was closed, as long as there are no current delinquency or criminal proceedings pending against the individual and the individual has not had any subsequent delinquency adjudications or criminal convictions.

Further, if a juvenile law enforcement record meets the following time-frames, in addition to the above criteria, it is or has already been, automatically expunged. Law enforcement incidents that occurred after January 1, 2013 and prior to January 1, 2018 were expunged prior to January 1, 2020; those incidents that occurred on or after January 1, 2000 and prior to January 1, 2013 are to be expunged no later than January 1, 2023. Any record created prior to January 1, 2000 is not automatically expunged and offenses that do not qualify for automatic expungement may qualify for expungement through petitioning the court.

The Criminal History Record Information system does not contain reliable or accurate data about the criminal histories of juveniles due to this Illinois statute. Existing CHRI information about

youth arrest histories is likely to be inaccurate or biased depending on the past and ongoing sealing and expungement of juvenile records. In general, this would result in an undercount of events recorded by law enforcement and court record information. This will be especially prominent for arrest, conviction, and sentence information for Redeploy youth, as records between January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2017 (prior to January 1, 2018) have already, per statute, been expunged (which aligns with the current dates of the sample of Redeploy youth). Therefore, it is likely that the law enforcement and court record information is skewed based on offenses that do not qualify for automatic seal or expungement, whether the youth is within the time-period where expungement could have occurred, and/or other limitations of CHRI mentioned in the limitations section of this report. It is possible that the arrest and court record information is not representative of actual Redeploy youth law enforcement and court record information.

State Juvenile Corrections Data – Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice

Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice provides juvenile records to ICJIA annually for research purposes. Redeploy youth were matched using a fuzzy match of first names, last names, and dates of birth in IDJJ admission (commitment) files. Data was extracted to identify any prior IDJJ commitment(s) on or before their Redeploy start dates, commitments during Redeploy participation, and any IDJJ commitment on or after their Redeploy discharge dates. Partial matches were manually reviewed for inclusion or exclusion.

State Adult Corrections Data – Illinois Department of Corrections

Illinois Department of Corrections files are provided to ICJIA each year for research purposes. For this evaluation, IDOC admissions files were used to identify Redeploy youth participants who were ultimately committed to IDOC. We matched participants' state identification numbers (associated with arrests) with IDOC numbers (associated with an IDOC commitment). These matches allowed us to examine whether Redeploy youth participants continued to engage in pro-criminal behaviors that ultimately resulted in confinement to an IDOC facility. Only one youth was manually matched to their IDOC commitment through first name, last name, and date of birth.

Further, follow-up times on recidivism measures for Redeploy youth ranged from 8 to 131 months, with an average of 47.7 months (SD = 19.0 months) and a median of 54.0 months. Therefore, each youth had at least an eight-month follow-up period in which recidivism was analyzed.

Population Data

We examined OJJDP EZAPop data for county-level, youth population data by year, race, and gender. Data from OJJDP was used to identify the Redeploy sites' overall population for youth ages 10 – 17 and get an understanding for the racial and ethnic composition of the areas in which Redeploy sites reside and compare those to the total youth served by the Redeploy sites.

Procedure and Analysis

We conducted several analyses regarding the data sources used for this evaluation.

Statistical Analyses

We first analyzed descriptive information on characteristics of the 874 youth who were discharged from Redeploy using eCornerstone data. Descriptive and bivariate statistics were analyzed using *SPSS* and *R* for the final sample of Redeploy youth (N=775). Information gleaned included demographics, YASI data, services and service status, and youth enrollment and discharge information.

We analyzed data on Redeploy youth whose records included viable Redeploy start and discharge dates, and whose time in the program was more than zero days (N=749). Youth data were linked to CHRI records and IDJJ and IDOC commitment data. This includes information regarding justice involvement on or before their Redeploy start dates, between Redeploy start dates and discharge dates, and on or after Redeploy discharge dates. We used *SPSS* to conduct chi-square tests examining the association between two variables, using Cramer's V to identify the strength of that association.

Data Audit and Feasibility Assessment

We completed a data audit to identify potential challenges and strengths regarding eCornerstone data and potential recommendations for improvements. We entered, reviewed, and analyzed eCornerstone data for consistency, completeness, and quality. To do this, descriptive data was run for missing information on each of the eCornerstone data items, identifying data items that had over 10% of data missing. In addition, data from eCornerstone that could be corroborated with other data from different parts of the eCornerstone system (i.e. YASI legal information and intake/discharge legal information), in addition to CHRI, IDJJ, and IDOC data, was used to identify potential accuracy and consistency of data. Based on the analysis, we were able to identify areas for improvement and offered recommendations for data entry consistency and completeness. In addition, we provided information on the feasibility of a conducting an outcome evaluation using a matched comparison group, in addition to the feasibility of linking other data, such as employment and education data.

Section 4: Study Findings

Study findings are divided into three distinct sub-sections. Section 4.1 offers data and trends on population in counties served by Redeploy and Redeploy participant characteristics. It provides an overview of all participants in 12 Redeploy sites from June 2009 to September 2019. Section 4.2 shares findings on justice involvement of Redeploy youth participants. Examined are arrest, IDJJ, and IDOC data. Section 4.3 describes results of a data audit of the Redeploy case management system, eCornerstone. They include an overview of data challenges and the feasibility of a matched-comparison outcome study. The feasibility of integrating education and employment data from other state agencies also is discussed.

Section 4.1: Findings on Redeploy Sites and Participant Characteristics

County-Level Population Information for those Participating in Redeploy

To understand the racial and ethnic composition, as well as total populations for counties served by Redeploy, information was extracted from OJJDP's EZAPop data system for years 2012 (when eCornerstone was implemented for data collection) to 2018 (the most current available) on youth between the ages of 10 and 17. First, a description of the general youth population of counties participating in Redeploy is provided.

The population of all combined counties participating in Redeploy has remained relatively stable, with a slight decrease in the total youth population between 2017 and 2018 (Figure 3).

Figure 3
Total County Populations of Participating in Redeploy Sites, Ages 10 to 17, 2012 - 2018
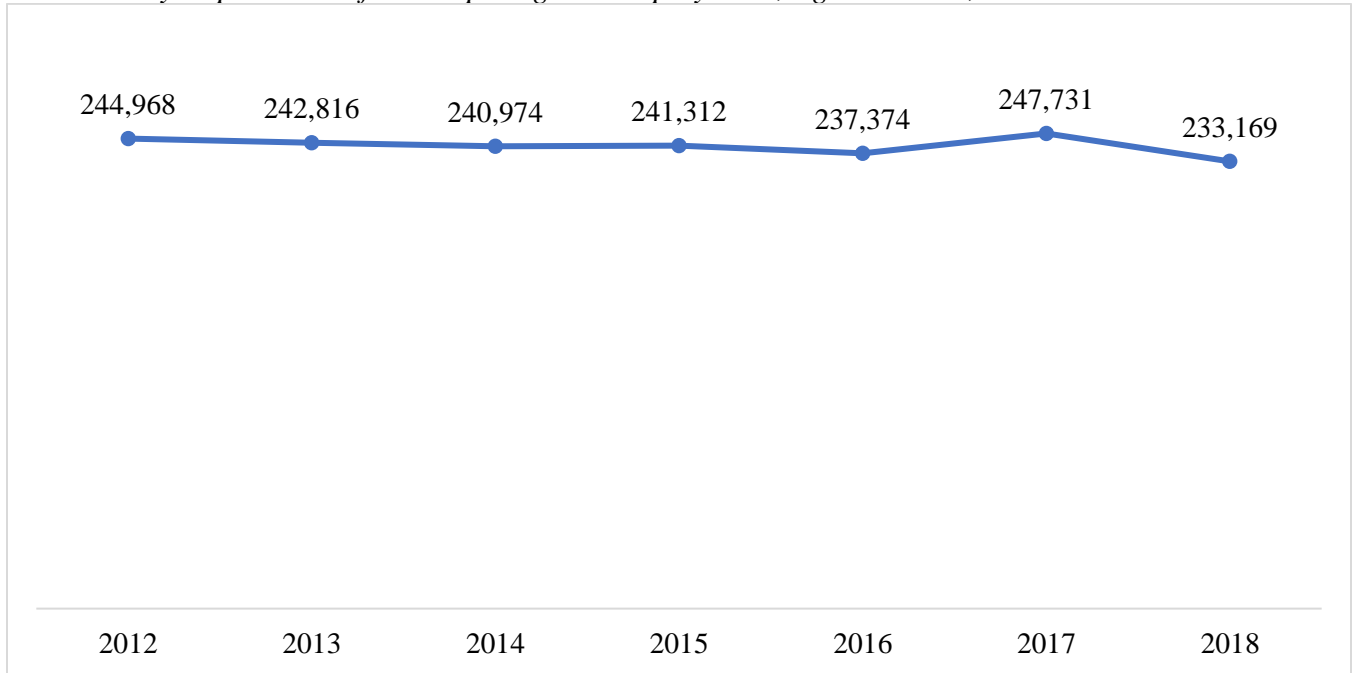
Source: ICJIA analysis of OJJDP EZAPop data.
Note: Redeploy sites that operate in circuits only included those counties within the circuit that are/were Redeploy participants.

Among all Redeploy participating counties, youth ages 10 to 17 predominately identified as White per EZAPop population data (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Total Youth Resident Population of Counties Participating in Redeploy, Ages 10 to 17 by Race, 2012 - 2018

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
■ White	196,629	194,671	193,052	192,935	189,553	198,559	185,312
■ Black	42,333	41,966	41,588	41,860	41,188	41,829	41,073
■ Other	6,201	6,179	6,334	6,517	6,633	7,343	6,784
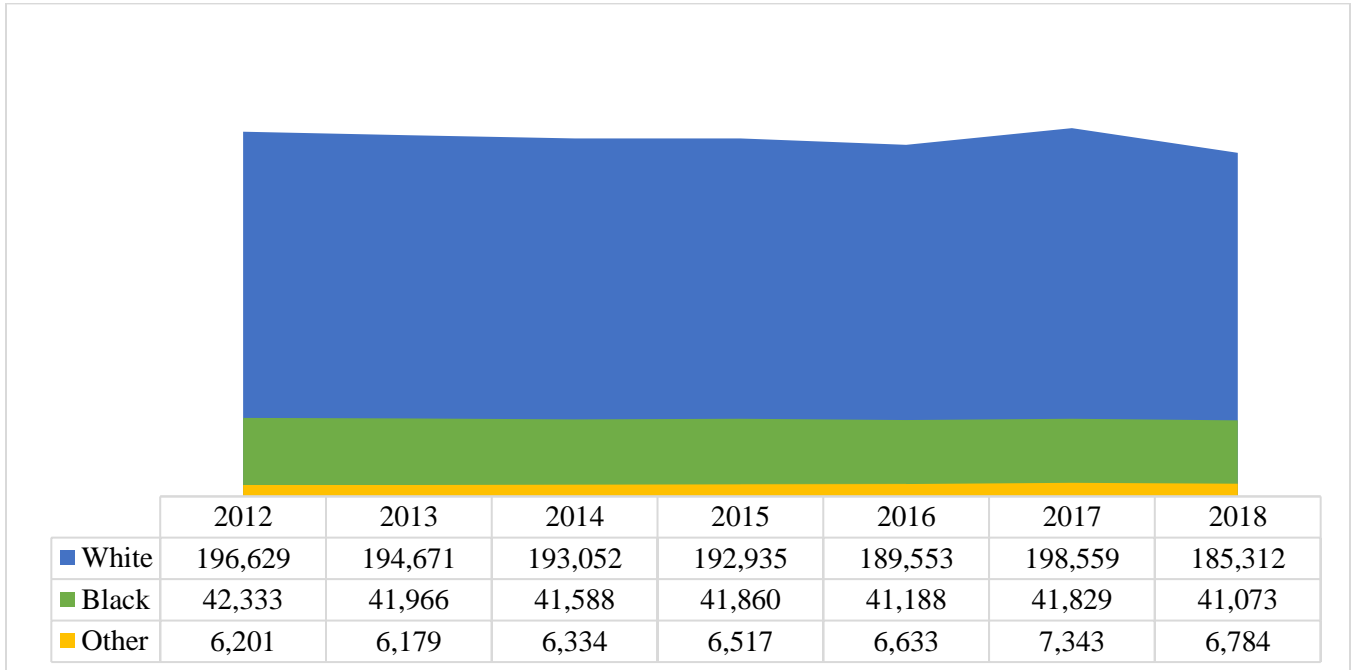
Source: ICJIA analysis of OJJDP EZAPop data.

We then broke down youth populations for counties by Redeploy sites (the counties participating in Redeploy, either by county or group of counties/circuit), the vast majority of counties participating in Redeploy had predominately White populations for youth ages 10 to 17 (Figure 5).

Figure 5

Total Youth (Ages 10 to 17) Resident Population Grouped by Redeploy Site and by Race, 2018

Note: Redeploy sites that operate in circuits only included those counties within the circuit that are/were participants of Redeploy. The 17th Circuit consists of Winnebago County; 15th Circuit is only Lee County.

We then analyzed IDJJ commitments for the Redeploy sites from 2009 to 2019 by race/ethnicity and site (Figure 6). Overall, there are racial and ethnic disparities in IDJJ commitments from Redeploy sites based on each site's total resident youth population, particularly based on the racial and ethnic resident populations for Redeploy sites.

Figure 6

Total Youth Commitments to IDJJ Grouped by Redeploy Site and Race, 2009 - 2019
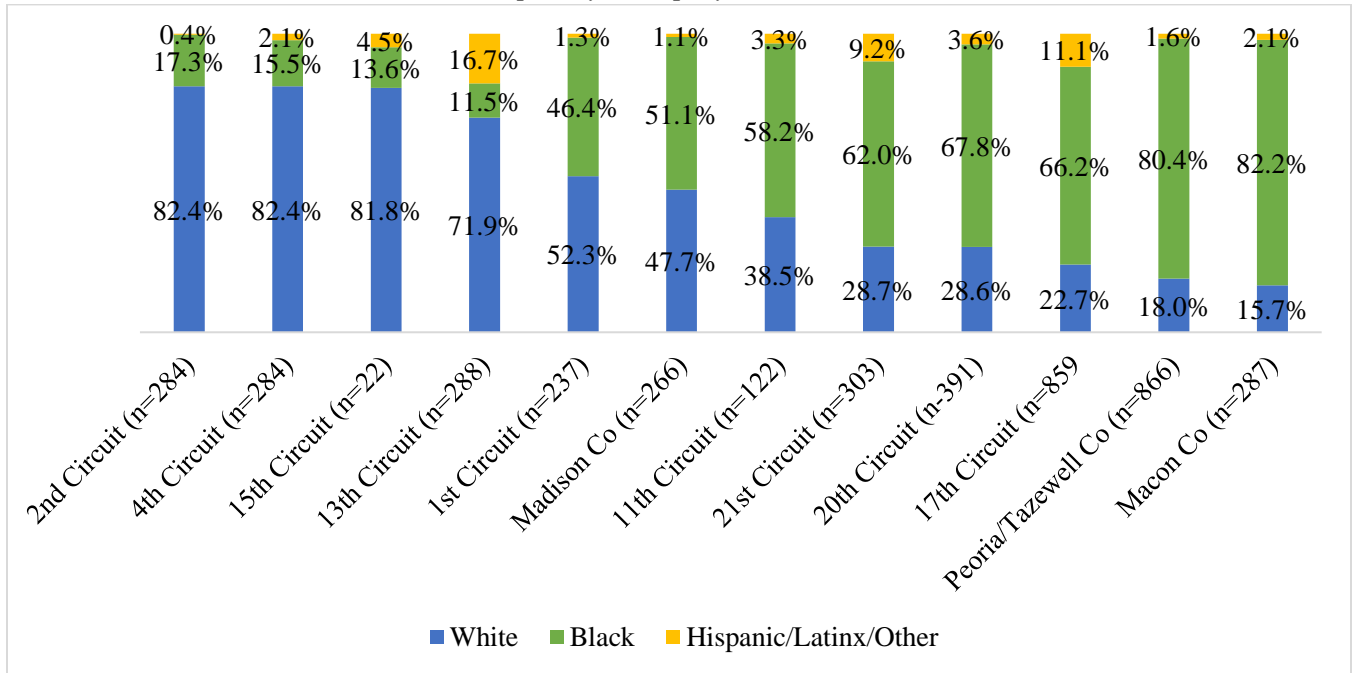
Source: ICJIA analysis of IDJJ new admissions and technical violations.
Note: Redeploy sites that operate in circuits only included those counties within the circuit that are/were participants of Redeploy. The 17th Circuit consists of Winnebago County; 15th Circuit is only Lee County.

Actual Youth Participant Composition who Participated in Redeploy

When analyzing race data on Redeploy youth, we noted a stark contrast in the comparison between the total county(ies) population composition and the actual youth composition of youth served through Redeploy. We found that the actual composition of youth served by Redeploy sites had a greater proportion of youth who identified as Black compared to the county-level composition of youth, which had a greater proportion of youth identified as White. This may be indicative of disproportionate minority contact at decision points up to, and including, determination of Redeploy eligibility (Figure 7). The racial composition of youth under supervision or serving a probation sentence is largely unknown due to limited law enforcement and court record data regarding sentences.

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Figure 7

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Participants, by Site and Race, 2009 - 2019 (N=874)

	White	Black	Multiracial or other
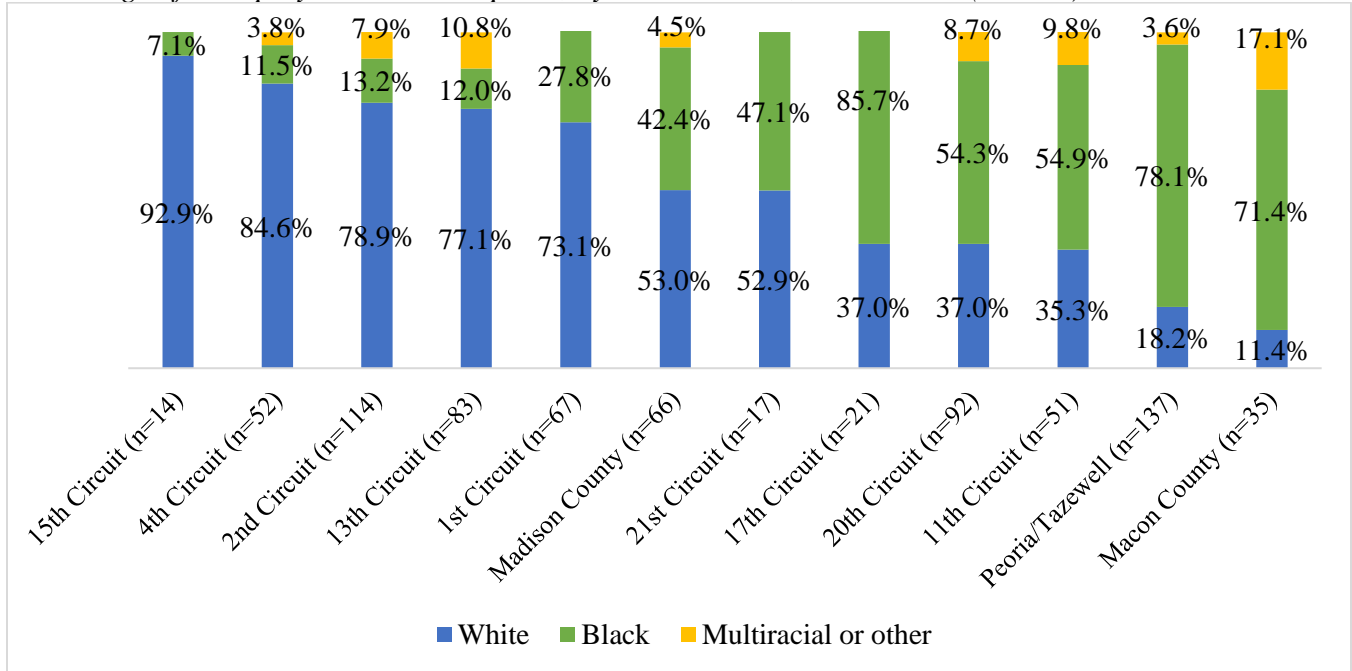
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone Data

Note; The 17th Circuit consists of Winnebago County; 15th Circuit is only Lee County.

The information provided above indicates potential racial and ethnic disparities regarding Redeploy youth (Figure 7) compared to the total youth population in each county served by Redeploy (Figure 5). For example, while Macon County has a predominantly White population of youth ages 10 to 17 (59.8%), 71.4% of Redeploy youth participants identified as Black. In addition, while 78.5% of youth ages 10 to 17 in Peoria and Tazewell counties were predominately White, 78.1% of the Redeploy youth participants identified as Black. There are also racial and ethnic disparities in relation to the 10 years of IDJJ commitments for Redeploy sites and accepted Redeploy site participants. Given that there are racial and ethnic disparities in relation to Redeploy site IDJJ commitments (Figure 6) and total youth county/circuit-based populations for Redeploy sites (Figure 5), this likely impacts the racial and ethnic disparity seen among accepted Redeploy participants (Figure 7).

While some sites have more limited disparity related to their IDJJ commitments and accepted Redeploy youth, there remains racial and ethnic disparity; in some cases, more White youth are accepted to Redeploy in comparison to their IDJJ commitments; youth of color are overrepresented in IDJJ commitments and may be underrepresented in Redeploy, based on Redeploy Figures 5, 6, and 7.

Racial and ethnic disparity at this point in the juvenile justice process (diversion from IDJJ) is complex and difficult to tease out. The racial and ethnic disparities in Redeploy may be due to the disparities occurring at other points in the system, including arrest, filing, adjudications, sentencing, and as demonstrated, IDJJ commitments. It is difficult to determine whether racial and ethnic disparities is related to Redeploy eligibility and acceptance due to limited or no

information on youth who are not accepted. Further, due to the differing eligibility of youth at each Redeploy site, we cannot know if diversion is in lieu of an IDJJ commitment, particularly based on the offense information for Redeploy youth (described in the following sections). That is, there are youth in Redeploy that, per eCornerstone data, that do not have an IDJJ-eligible offense. [25]

Redeploy Youth Participant Characteristics, SFY 2009 - 2019

Most frequently, of the 874 youth accepted into Redeploy, youth were between the ages of 16- to 18-years old, making up 72.0% the Redeploy sample at enrollment and 70.0% of youth at discharge (Table 1). Redeploy youth ranged in age from 11 to 25 years old.

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[25] What is considered an IDJJ-eligible offense has changed over the years.

Table 1

Redeploy Youth Characteristics at Enrollment for Full Sample, 2009 – 2019 (N=874)

Variable	n (%)
Race (N=846)	
White	459 (54.3)
Black	375 (44.3)
Other	12 (1.4)
Gender (N=874)	
Female	138 (15.8)
Male	736 (84.2)
Education status at enrollment (N=870)	
Traditional School or Home School	
Attending	358 (41.1)
Attending sporadically	72 (8.3)
AEC (non-GED)	
Attending	146 (16.8)
Attending sporadically	35 (4.0)
Dropped out/suspended/expelled	98 (11.3)
Enrolled in education – not attending	84 (9.7)
GED classes	22 (2.5)
Obtained GED/HS diploma	12 (1.4)
Unspecified School	
Attending	20 (2.3)
Attending sporadically	15 (1.7)
Other	8 (0.9)
Employment status at enrollment (N=865)	
Not employed	809 (93.5)
Part-time	50 (5.8)
Full time	6 (0.7)
Living arrangement at enrollment (N=870)	
At home	727 (83.6)
Other family	69 (7.9)
Secure confinement	47 (5.4)
DCFS foster home/residential	8 (0.9)
Substance use disorder (SUD) residential treatment	8 (0.9)
Friends	6 (0.7)
Other	5 (0.6)
Referral source (N=864)	
Probation officer	590 (68.3)
Judge	248 (28.7)
States attorney	21 (2.4)
Public defender	3 (0.3)
Other	2 (0.2)

Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone Data

Note: Secure confinement refers to detention or IDJJ.

Final Sample of Redeploy Youth Characteristics at Enrollment and Discharge

The Redeploy sites varied in size, depending on whether the Redeploy operated as a single county or group of counties (generally within a judicial circuit), as well as the county sizes within Redeploy sites that consisted of more than one county. Further, as demonstrated in the previous section, while the vast majority of the county-level youth resident populations participating in Redeploy are predominately White, the composition of some Redeploy site's youth participant composition is disproportionate to the overall Redeploy area population, indicating an overrepresentation of youth of color being diverted from IDJJ, but also an overrepresentation of youth of color, in general, at any previous juvenile justice decision point.

Of the 775 youth, enrollment data indicates that, 54.0% identified as White and 44.0% identified as Black. Seventy-three percent of youth were between the ages of 15 and 17 at the time of their Redeploy start date, with an average age of 15.7 (SD=1.5) and median age of 16. Eighty-four percent of participants identified as male. The average age at discharge was 16.6 years old (SD=1.5) and a median age of 17. Table 2 provides Redeploy youth enrollment and discharge information on education status, employment status, and living arrangements.

Table 2

Youth Characteristics at Redeploy Enrollment and Discharge, 2009 – 2019 (N=775)

Variable	At Enrollment (N=775)	At Discharge (N=775)
	n (%)	n (%)
Education status	(n=771)	(n=775)
Traditional School or Home School		
Attending	322 (41.8)	280 (36.1)
Attending sporadically	62 (8.0)	42 (5.4)
Alternative Education Classes (Non-GED)		
Attending	134 (17.4)	105 (13.5)
Attending sporadically	32 (4.2)	19 (2.5)
Dropped out/suspended/expelled	89 (11.5)	120 (15.5)
Enrolled in Education - not attending school/classes	74 (9.6)	116 (15.0)
Attending GED classes	22 (2.9)	30 (3.9)
Obtained GED/HS diploma	12 (1.6)	49 (6.3)
Attending college, technical or vocational school	3 (0.4)	9 (1.2)
Other	21(2.7)	5 (0.6)
High school diploma/GED	(n=766)	(n=774)
No	754 (97.3)	713(92.1)
Yes	12 (1.7)	61 (7.9)
Employment status	(n=767)	(n=774)
Not employed	715 (93.2)	638 (82.4)
Part-time	46(6.0)	94 (12.1)
Full time	6 (0.8)	42 (5.4)
Living arrangement	(n=772)	(n=775)
At home	639 (82.8)	532 (68.6)
Other family	63 (8.2)	68 (8.8)
Youth detention	42 (5.4)	39 (5.0)
IDJJ	1 (0.1)	60 (7.7)
County/city jail	0 (0.0)	12 (1.5)
IDOC	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
DCFS foster home/residential	8 (1.1)	10 (1.3)
SUD residential treatment	8 (1.0)	5 (0.6)
Friends	6 (0.8)	17 (2.2)
Other	5 (5.9)	32 (4.1)

Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone Data

Note: Totals varied based on data availability. Other included homeless youth, unknown living arrangement, and independent living (supported and non-supported). DCFS foster home/residential at discharge also includes DCFS "other" placement and DCFS transitional living placement.

Based on Redeploy youth with viable start and discharge dates (N=749), on average, Redeploy youth spent 332 days in Redeploy, with a median of 280 days. The standard deviation of 242, indicating high variability in average days spent in Redeploy. The range of days for youth in Redeploy was a minimum of one day and a maximum of 1,668 days. This translates to a

minimum of zero months (or more than one, but less than 30 days) and maximum of 54 months of youth in Redeploy services, with an average of 1.44 months. The standard deviation was 8 months, also demonstrating great variability regarding months spent in Redeploy. Most frequently, Redeploy youth spent five months (n=60, 8.0%) or six months (n=56, 7.5%). Less than 2.0% of Redeploy youth spent 21 or more months in Redeploy.

Most frequently, participants were referred to Redeploy by a probation officer; however, one Redeploy site indicated judges in that jurisdiction made the most referrals. Ten of the 12 Redeploy sites indicated over half of their referrals came from probation officers. Three sites indicated all referrals were from probation officers. Few referrals were made by public defenders, state's attorneys, and other methods (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Redeploy Youth Participants by Referral Source, 2009 - 2019 (N=775)
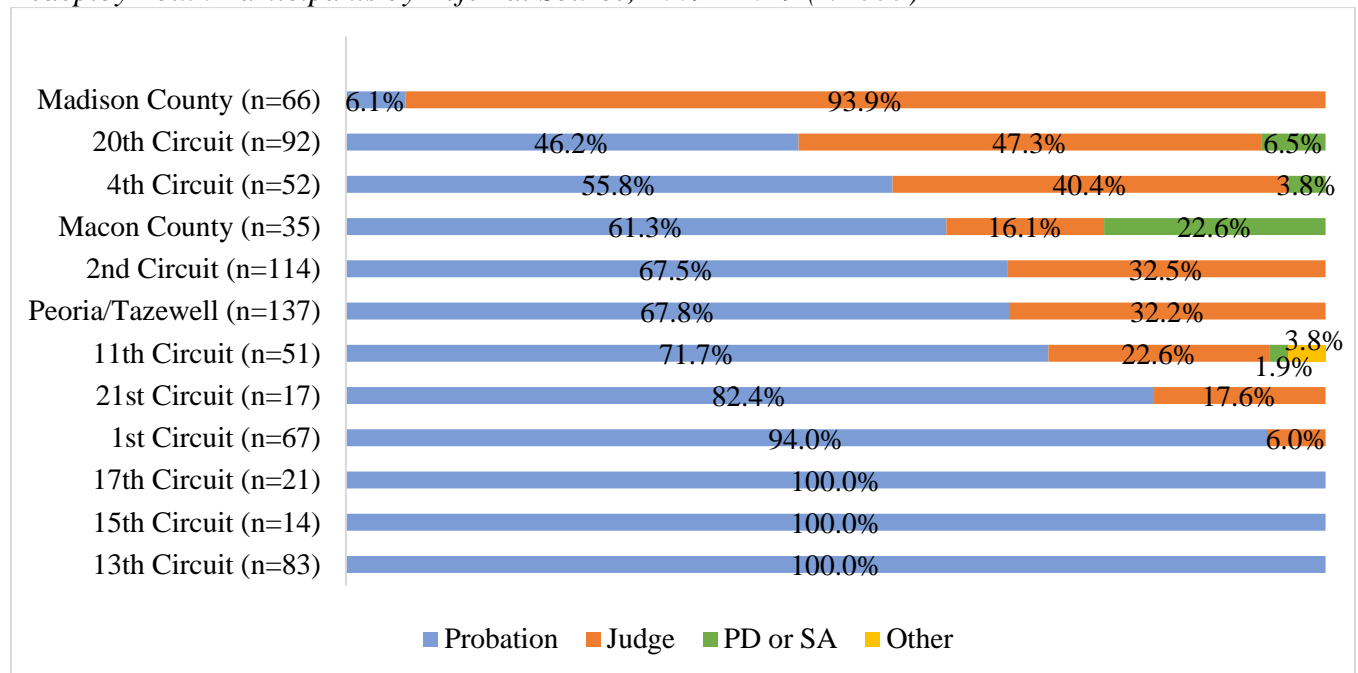
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.
Note: PD and SA refer to public defender and state's attorney, respectively.

In addition, youth at all but three Redeploy sites most frequently incorporated Redeploy as part of the youths' original sentence (Figure 9). Two Redeploy sites had youth participants who were most frequently referred to Redeploy as the result of a new arrest, resulting in a probation or court supervision violation. One site predominately received Redeploy youth based on a probation technical violation.

Figure 9

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Participants by Sentence Type, 2009 – 2019 (N=766)

Circuit	Original sentence	Deferred adjudication	Violation	Other
1st Circuit (n=67)	71.6%	14.9%	13.5%	
13th Circuit (n=83)	65.9%	8.0%	19.3%	6.8%
Madison County (n=66)	65.2%	3.0%	31.8%	
4th Circuit (n=52)	59.6%	1.9%	38.4%	
20th Circuit (n=92)	53.7%		40.0%	6.3%
2nd Circuit (n=114)	51.3%	38.5%	1.8%	8.6%
Peoria/Tazewell (n=137)	47.7%	0.8%	45.5%	6.1%
15th Circuit (n=14)	46.2%	7.7%	38.5%	7.7%
11th Circuit (n=51)	40.4%		36.6%	23.0%
21st Circuit (n=17)	35.3%		64.7%	
Macon County (n=35)	11.4%	2.9%	82.8%	2.9%
17th Circuit (n=21)	4.8%		95.2%	

■ Original sentence ■ Deferred adjudication ■ Violation ■ Other

Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.

Most frequently, Redeploy youth participants had an arrest for a property offense or person offense, a Class 2 felony or a Class A misdemeanor, and a non-weapon offense (Figure 10).

Figure 10

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Participants by Offense Class at Enrollment, by Site, 2009 – 2019 (N=754)
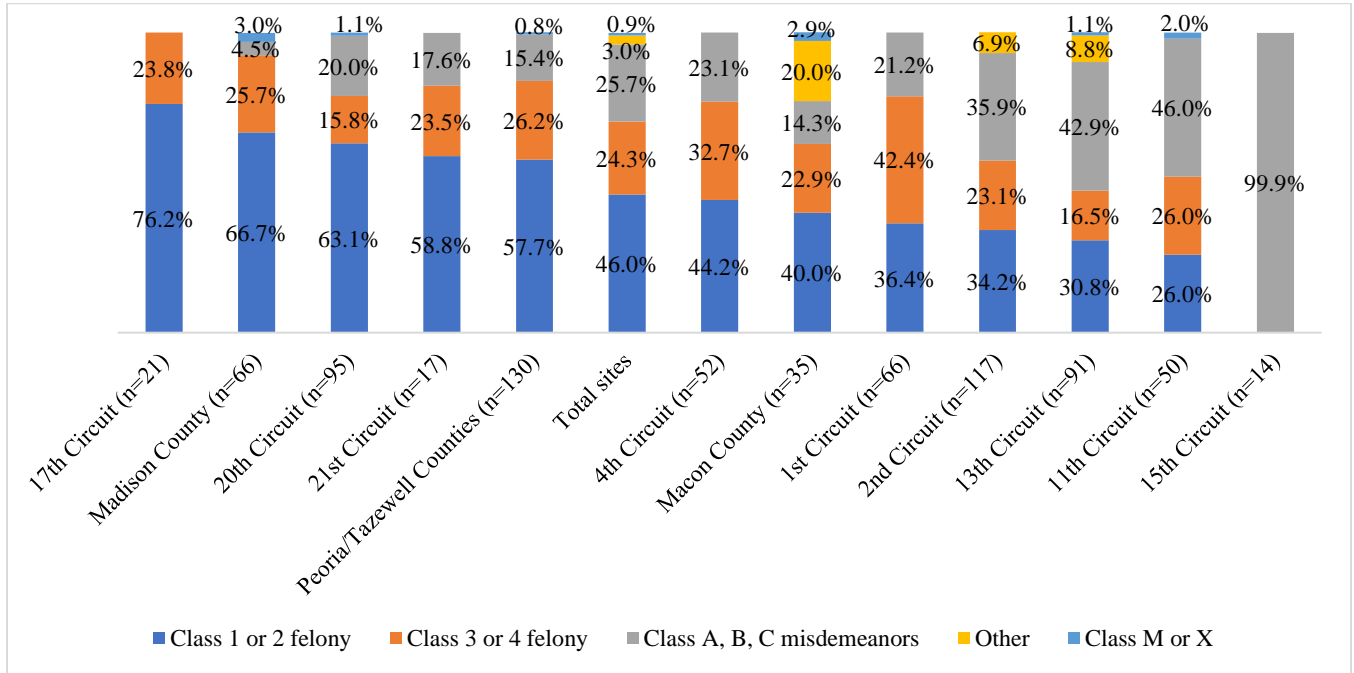
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.

Note: Some percentages may be slightly higher or lower than 100% due to rounding. Other offenses consist of status offenses or those classified as other in eCornerstone.

Among 754 Redeploy youth participants, youth most frequently had been arrested for a prior property offense (n=394, 52.3%) or a person offense (n=253, 33.6%). The most infrequent offenses for which youth entered Redeploy were sex offenses (n=23, 3.1%) and drug offenses (n=31, 4.1%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11
Redeploy Youth by Offense Types and Site, 2009 - 2019 (N=754)
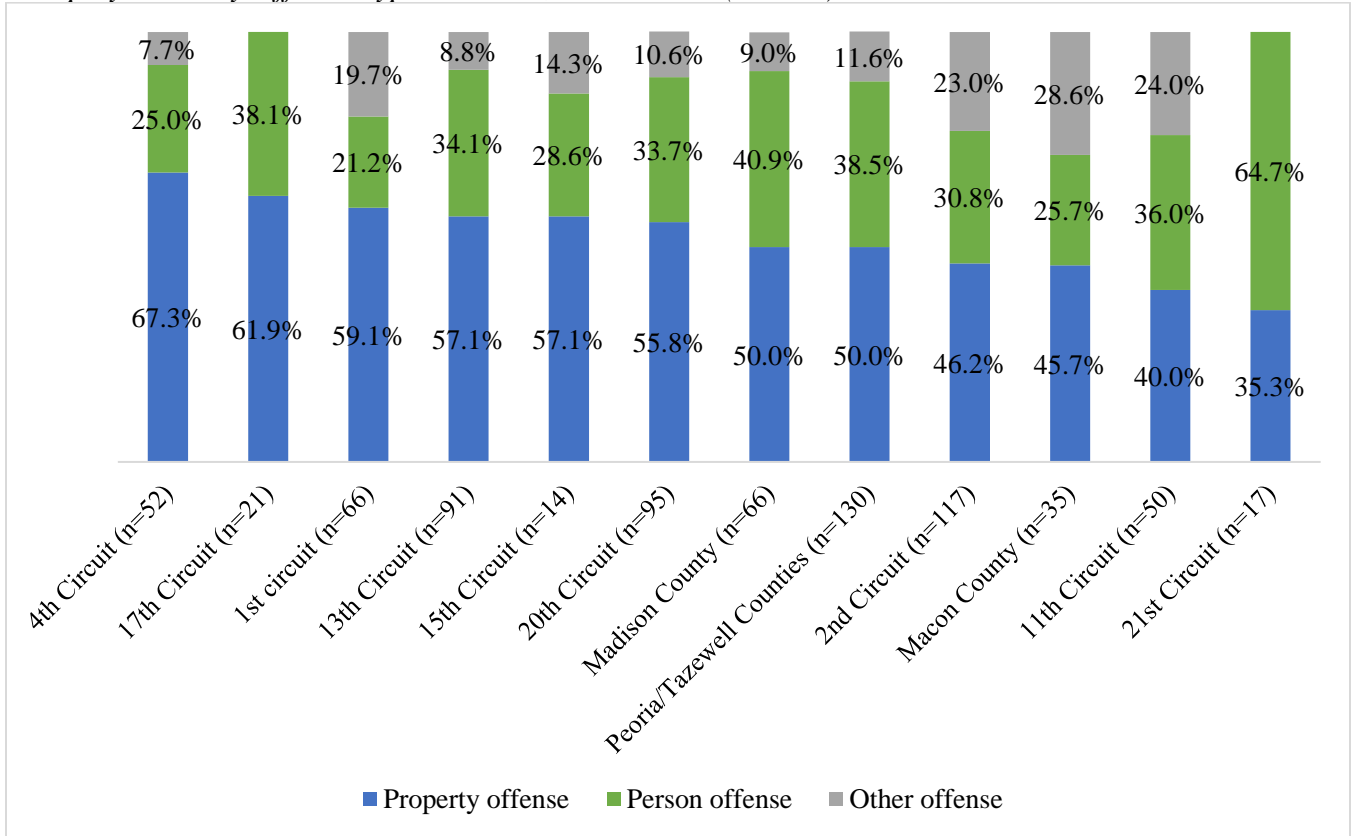
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.
Note: Other offenses include the categories of sex offenses, drug offenses, or "other" offenses, per eCornerstone's drop-down selection for data entry.

Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) Data

Based on YASI information, the average age of the sample of Redeploy youth at age of first law enforcement contact was 13.7 years old with a median of 14 years old. Both formal and informal law enforcement contacts were self-reported in conjunction with collateral materials (arrest histories or other court information). Upon enrollment, Redeploy youth most frequently reported having one prior law enforcement contact, with an average of 3.1 prior law enforcement contacts (Median = 2, SD = 3.2), ranging between 0 and 29 prior law enforcement contacts. Upon discharge, Redeploy youth most frequently reported having one law enforcement contact, with an average of 3.3 law enforcement contacts (Median=2, SD=3.2), ranging between 0 and 29. Per YASI information in eCornerstone, Redeploy youth participants' self-reported ages of first law enforcement contact ranged from 5 to 18 years old.[26]

Overall, YASI dynamic risk scores tended to decrease between initial and closing assessments. Further, dynamic protective scores tended to increase between initial and closing assessments.

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[26] This indicates potential discrepancies in information entered into the legal history domain, as first contact for an 18 year old would likely not occur in the juvenile system, though this only accounted for one individual. Further, 17 Redeploy youth had identified first law enforcement contact ages between 5 and 9 years old.

However, because the dates when the YASI is conducted overwrite themselves—or are only indicative of when the case is closed, closing YASI dates have unknown reliability (see Section 4.3 of this report for data audit).[27] Therefore, there is limited information and interpretation of increases or decreases in these scores based on length of time between initial and closing assessment.

Figures 12 provides the average and median differences between overall dynamic and protective YASI scores for Redeploy youth at initial YASI assessment and closing YASI assessment. Overall, there were general decreases in Redeploy youths' raw dynamic risk scores and increases in their raw dynamic protective scores, suggesting some movement in raw scores in the right directions; however, this generally did not translate into a change in actual risk or protective levels.

Figure 12

Total Redeploy Youths' Average and Median Dynamic Raw Risk Scores at Intake (N=752) and Closing (N=742) YASI, 2009 - 2019
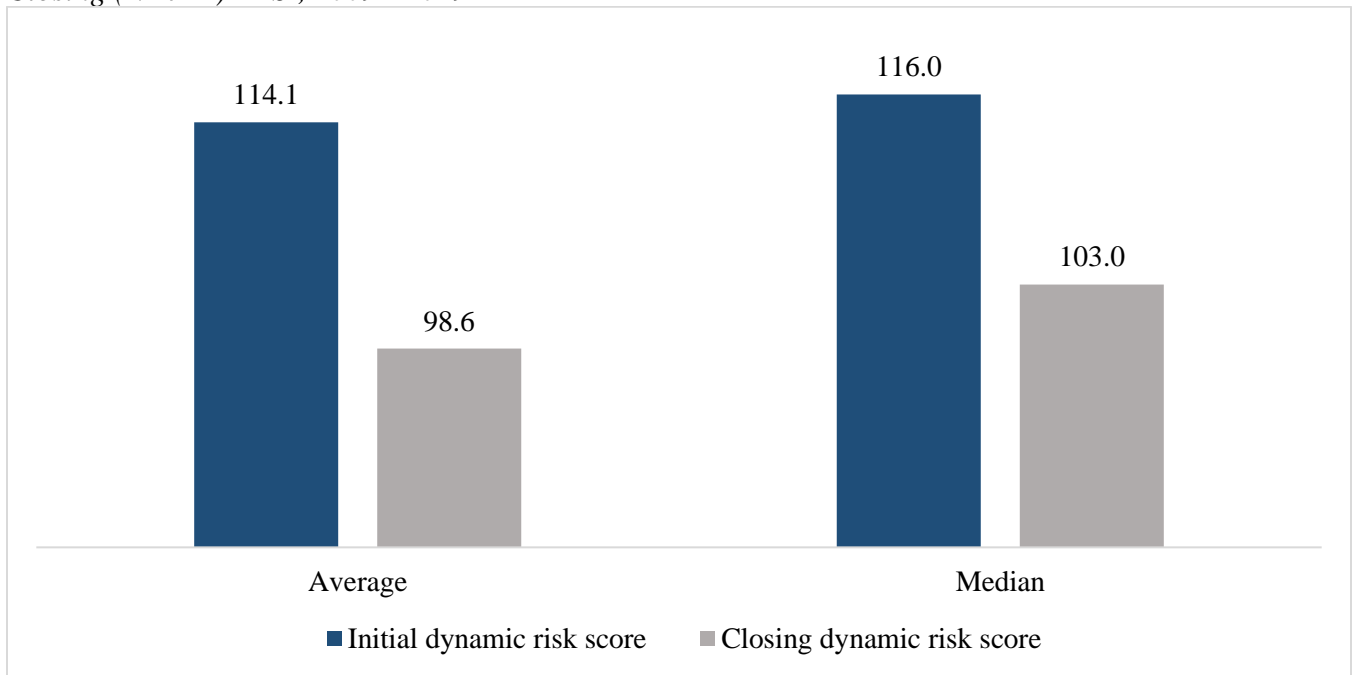
Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI scores in eCornerstone data.

Overall, dynamic protective scores increased slightly between initial and closing YASI (Figure 13). This means that overall, youth demonstrated some increases in protective factors, which can help buffer dynamic risk, reducing possible risk for future law enforcement contact.

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[27] This is a product of the database.

Figure 13

Overall Redeploy Youths' Average and Median Dynamic Raw Protective Scores at Initial (N=752) and Closing (N=748) YASI, 2009 – 2019
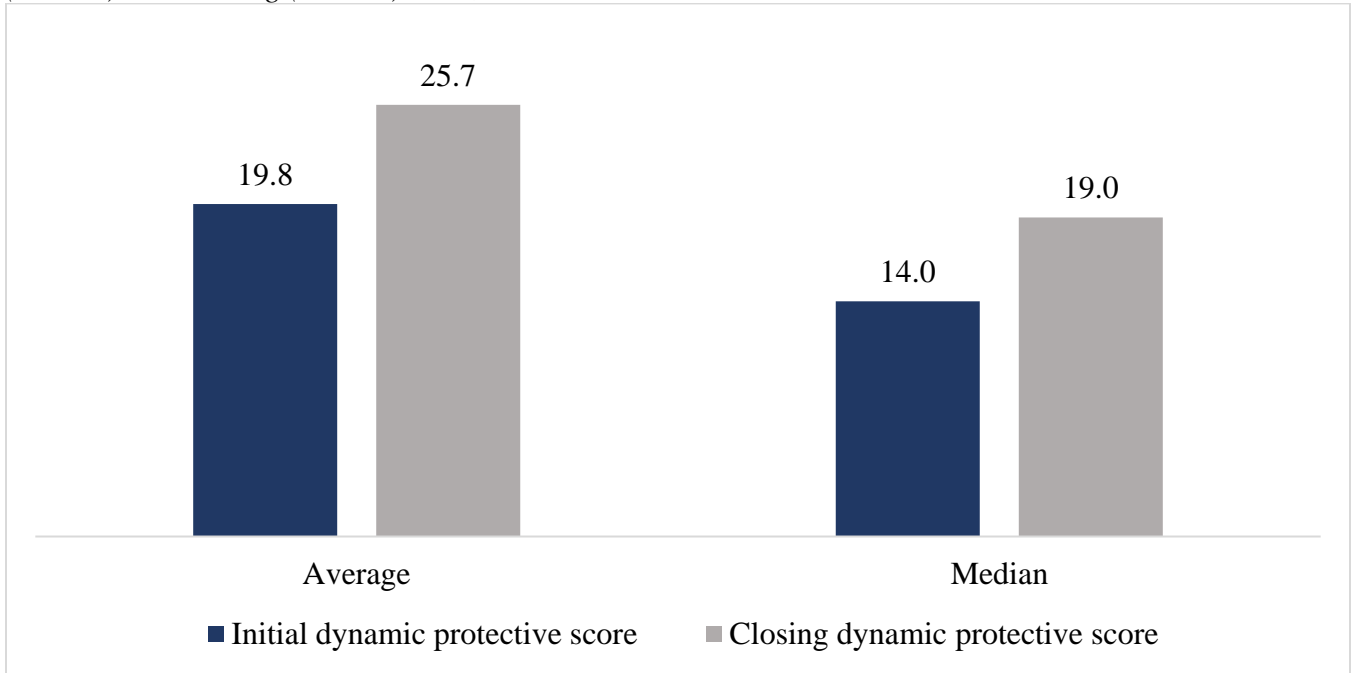
Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI scores in eCornerstone data.

Among the nine YASI domains, on average, the analysis showed modest decreases in all categories but the YASI legal domain (a static factor that can only increase if conducted with fidelity to the assessment). This suggests that youth continued to have law enforcement contact that increased their risk in relation to the legal domain score. The skills domain saw the largest numerical decrease in dynamic risk score (Figure 14).

Figure 14

Redeploy Youths' Dynamic Raw Risk Scores by YASI Domain at Initial (N=752) and Closing (N=748) YASI, 2009 – 2019
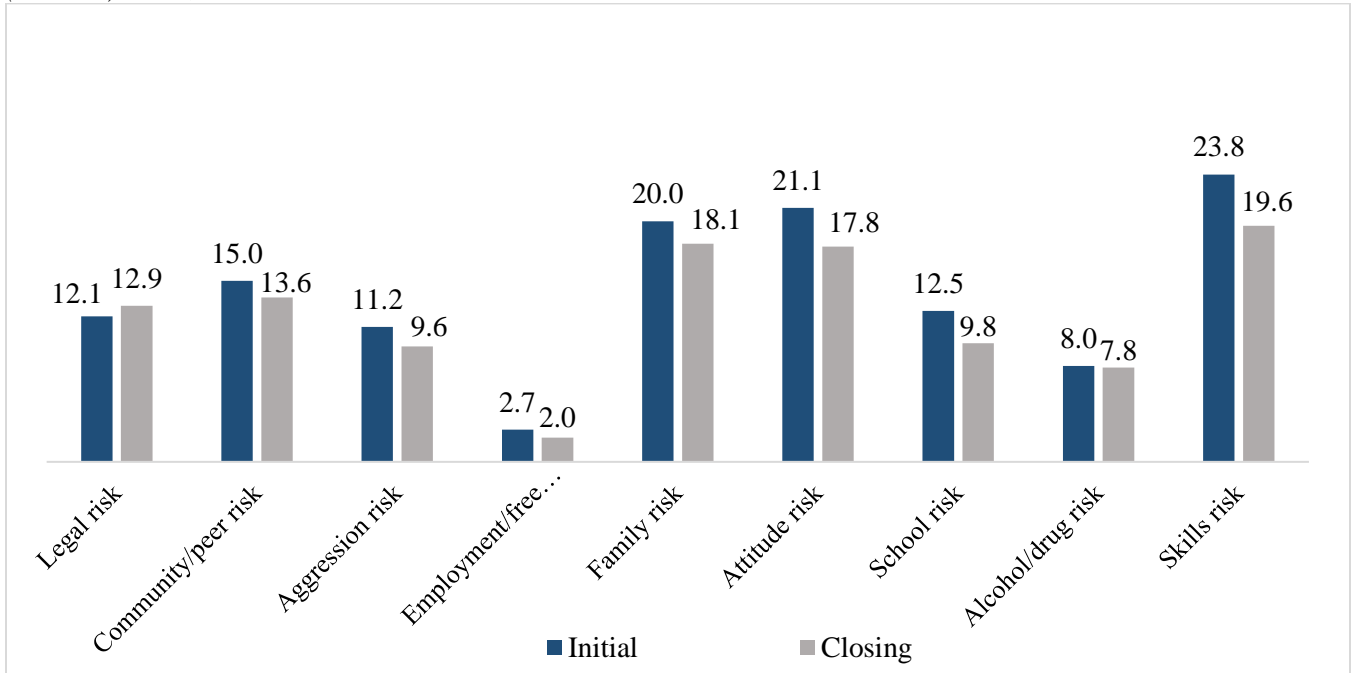
Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI scores in eCornerstone data.

Figure 15 provides the dynamic protective scores at Redeploy youth participants' initial and closing YASI. Overall, the largest numerical increase in protective scores were seen in the skills and attitude domains.

Figure 15

Redeploy Youths' Dynamic Raw Protective Scores by YASI Domain at Initial (N=752) and Closing (N=748) YASI, 2009 - 2019
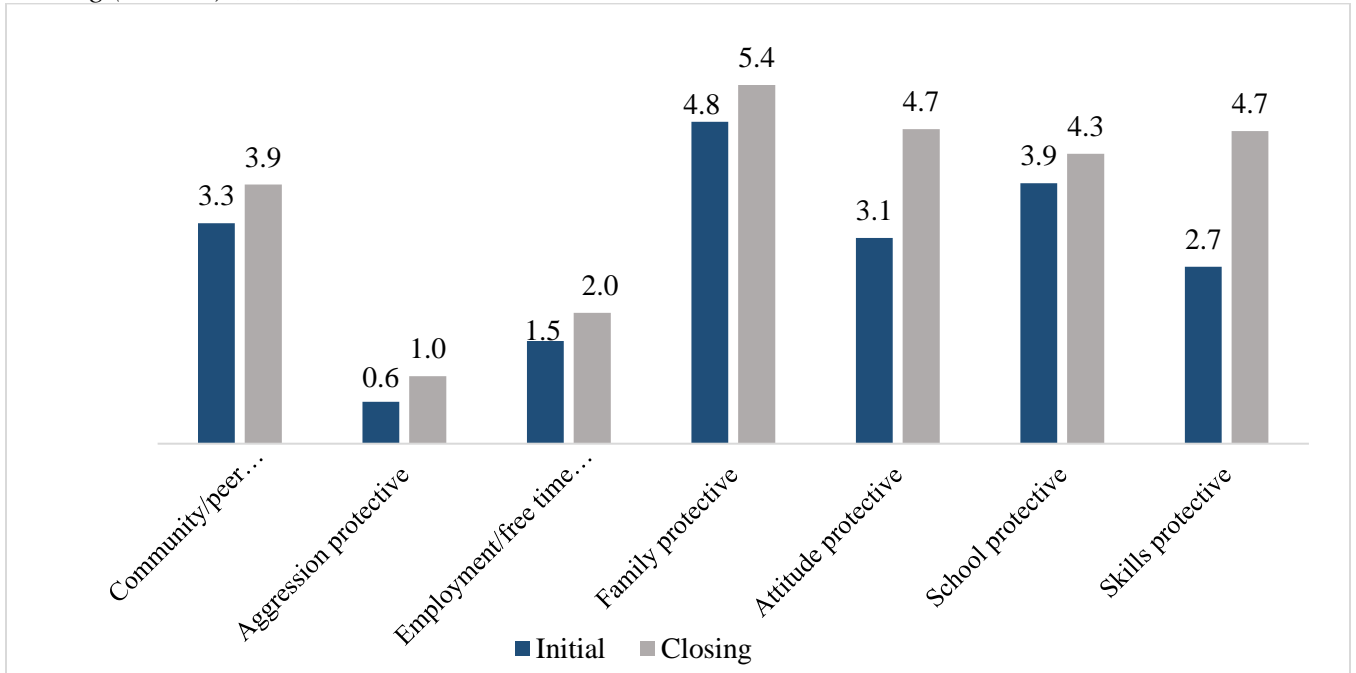
Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI scores in eCornerstone data.

The mental health and violence domains can be "flagged" for further inquiry, assessment, and linkage to service. Figure 16 provides the percentage of Redeploy youth who had at least one flag on the violence and at least one flag on the mental health indicator. Overall, little change was seen on the two indicators between enrollment and discharge.

Figure 16

Percentage of Redeploy Youth with At Least One Flag on the Violence Indicator and At Least One Flag on the Mental Health Indicator at Enrollment (N=752) and Closing (N=748) YASI, 2009 – 2019
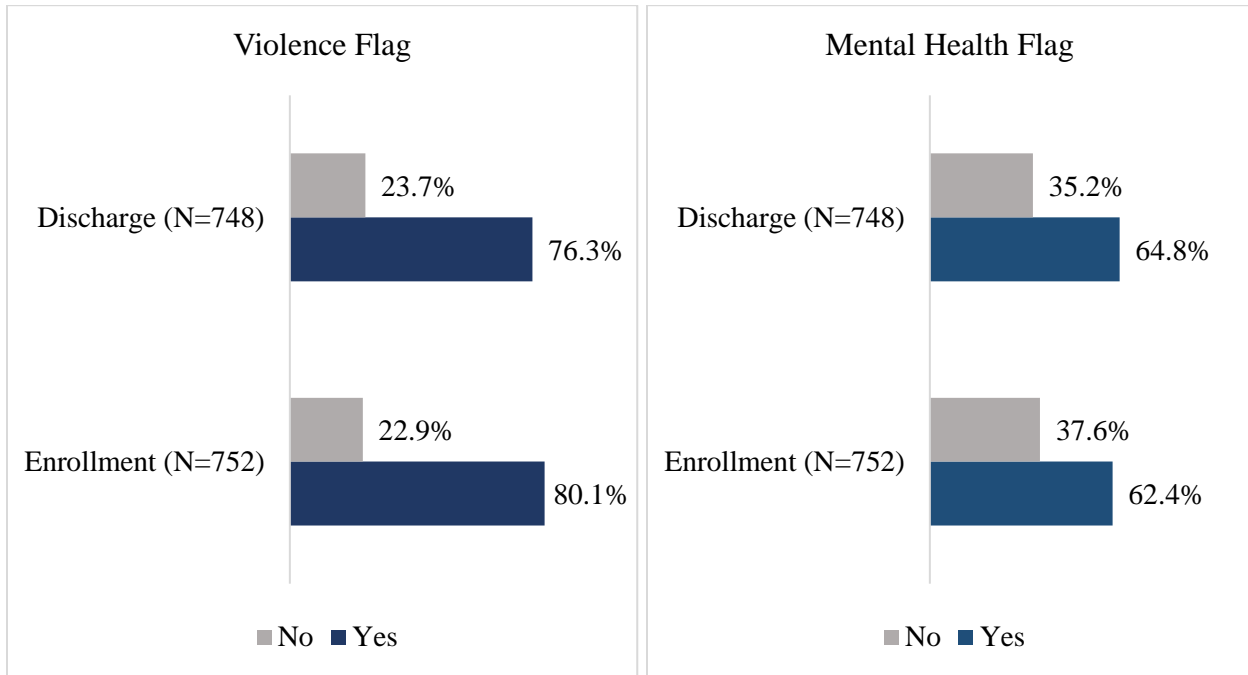
Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI scores in eCornerstone data.

Most Redeploy youth participants exhibited no change in dynamic risk or protective levels, despite the decreases in raw scores for dynamic risk and raw scores for dynamic protective factors (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4

Redeploy Youths' Change in Dynamic Risk Leve at Initial and Closing YASI, 2009 – 2019 (N=748)

Initial YASI Dynamic Risk	Total (n)	Increase in dynamic risk n (%)	Decrease in dynamic risk n (%)	No change in dynamic risk n (%)
Low	25	4 (16.0)	--	21 (84.0)
Low-moderate	36	3 (8.3)	16 (44.4)	17 (47.2)
Moderate	130	16 (12.3)	34 (26.2)	80 (61.5)
Moderate-high	188	22 (11.7)	69 (36.7)	97 (52.0)
High	213	16 (7.5)	81 (39.4)	113 (53.1)
Very high	159	--	71 (44.7)	88 (55.3)
TOTAL	**748**	**61 (8.2)**	**271 (36.2)**	**416 (55.6)**

Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI data in eCornerstone data.

Table 5

Redeploy Youths' Change in Dynamic Protective Level from Initial to Closing YASI, 2009 – 2019 (N = 751)

Initial YASI Dynamic Protective Category	Total (n)	Decrease in protective factors n (%)	Increase in dynamic protective factors n (%)	No change in dynamic risk n (%)
Low	406	--	101 (24.9)	305 (75.1)
Low-moderate	155	19 (12.3)	49 (31.6)	87 (56.1)
Moderate	123	21 (17.1)	30 (24.4)	72 (58.5)
Moderate-high	40	6 (15.0)	12 (30.0)	22 (55.0)
High	23	1 (4.3)	6 (26.1)	16 (69.6)
Very high	4	--	--	4 (100.0)
TOTAL	**751**	**47 (6.2)**	**198 (26.4)**	**506 (67.4)**

Source: ICJIA analysis of YASI scores in eCornerstone data.

See Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix A for dynamic risk and protective levels by Redeploy site.

Redeploy Youth Case Plans Services

Case plans for Redeploy youth consist of the services prescribed as part of Redeploy programming. Separate from that is the status of that service upon discharge. Therefore, services identified in this section may or may not have been received or completed by Redeploy youth.

In general, these services should be geared towards a youths' highest dynamic risk factors (criminogenic needs, which are the YASI domains),[28] building upon youth dynamic protective factors. All Redeploy youth are given an individualized case plan in which services are indicated or identified to target those criminogenic needs.[29] Most frequently, Redeploy youth participants had case plans in which multiple services were prescribed and identified for multiple YASI domains.[30] However, these prescribed services may be duplicated across YASI domain areas. For example, a youth may be prescribed cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), indicated in the skills, attitudes, and family domain areas. While youth do not receive CBT services three times, it may be identified more than once in a case plan. This is okay, as there are several promising and effective services that target multiple dynamic risk factors (see Appendix B). This information just helps identify that adding up services for Redeploy youth without knowing whether the service is duplicated under multiple areas may skew the number of services higher than the number of unique services actually being provided (non-duplicated services).

However, it is possible that a service prescribed to target a YASI domain is not an appropriate service. For example, GED classes should likely fall under the school YASI domain; however, GED classes were also prescribed at least once in the following YASI domains: legal, family,

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[28]Services were indicated for youth on the legal domain; however, the legal domain cannot be targeted for change due to its static nature..

[29]This case plan could be the product of the provider, probation, and/or supervision officer. This is highly dependent on the site, per 2018 site assessments.

[30]Prescribed services are entered into the case plan as it relates to the YASI domain the prescribed service is meant to target.

community/peer, substance use, aggression, attitudes, skills, and employment/free time domains. Similarly, job training should likely fall under employment/free time; however, job training was also prescribed at least once in the following YASI domains: family, community/peer, substance use, mental health, aggression, attitudes, and skills. See Appendix C and D for all services prescribed based on YASI domains. This means that while at least one or more services may be prescribed in relation to a YASI domain as part of a youth's case plan, the service may or may not be related to the YASI domain area.

Further, while flags for violence were indicated for 603 youth (77.8%), the case plans showed no services prescribed to the Redeploy youth to address this area. Figure 17 shows the percentage of Redeploy youth with at least one service prescribed within the identified YASI domain; however, the service may or may not actually target that domain area.

Figure 17

Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One Service Prescribed, by YASI Domain, 2009 – 2019 (N=775)

Domain	Percentage
Family	55.1%
School	43.6%
Aggression	42.8%
Attitudes	41.5%
Skills	41.5%
Substance use	37.4%
Comm/Peer	37.3%
Mental health	32.6%
Legal	31.5%
Emp/Free time	24.3%
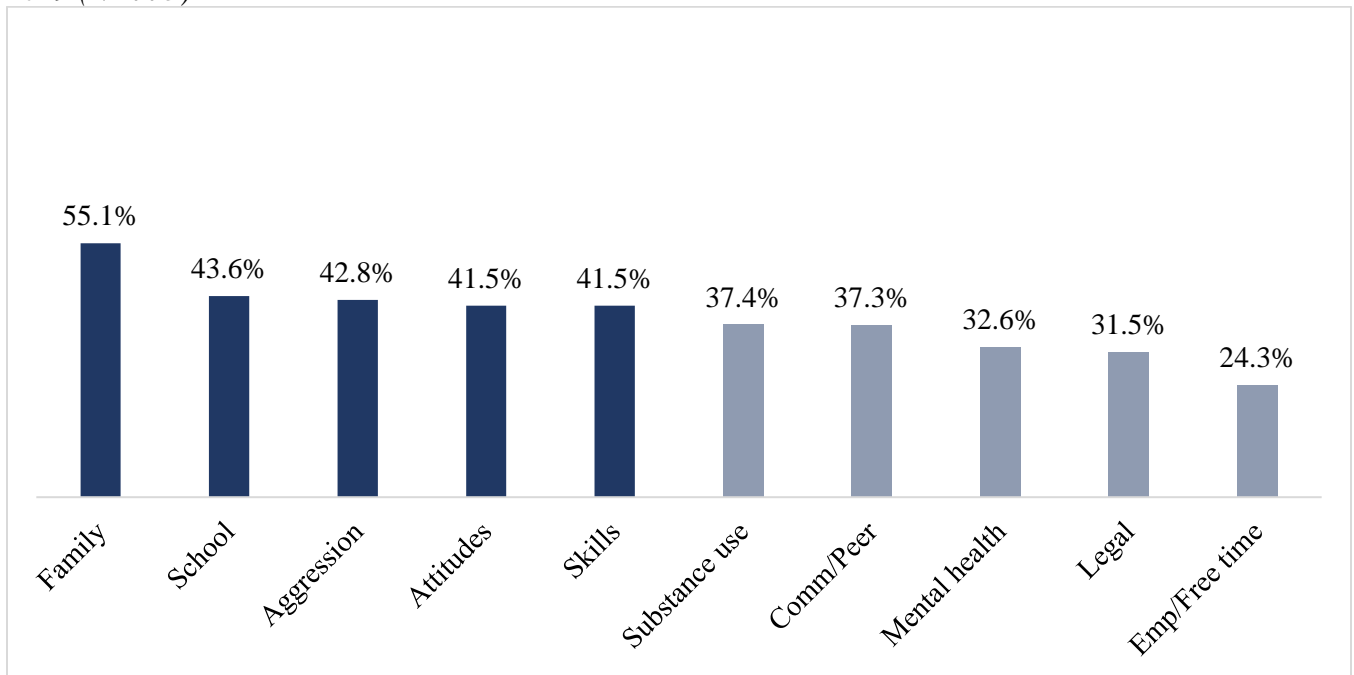
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone case plan data.

Overall, 67 unique services were indicated for the youth by the probation/supervision officer and/or provider across all YASI domains. Redeploy youth were prescribed an average of approximately 5 unique services, ranging between 1 and 20 unique services for a given youth. Most frequently, youth received at least 1 unique service in at least on YASI domain (n=144, 18.6%), followed by 4 unique services (n=82, 10.6%), 6 unique services (n=80, 10.3%), and 2 unique services (n=79, 10.1%).

When totaling the number of services identified for each youth, there was an average of 14 services and a median of 9 services, with a range between 1 and 98 total services indicated (this includes duplicated services across YASI domains). Some services did not target those

criminogenic needs based on the YASI domains. For example, Alternative Education Classes (AEC non-GED), GED classes, drug testing, and restitution were indicated as services on the attitudes domain. However, these services do not target attitudes (or attitudes, values, and beliefs that maintain or enhance likelihood for pro-criminal behavior). Restitution is not a service, but a sanction as a condition of supervision and drug testing is not a service that assists in changing attitudes. The number of unique services identified in any one domain across Redeploy sites ranged from 34 to 51 services. See Appendix D for unique services indicated under each YASI domain.

Most frequently, Redeploy youth were prescribed a family service and skill service as part of their Redeploy participation; however, the prescription of a service does not necessarily mean the youth was eligible for the service, could access the service, or completed the service prescribed. Redeploy youth most frequently, at time of Redeploy discharge, partially completed service(s) in all other YASI domains. Figure 18 provides the breakdown of service status for any service provided to youth within each YASI domain. Due to the complexity and large number of identified services, further analysis is needed to identify types of services most frequently completed, partially completed, and not completed, and how those statuses may impact Redeploy youth success.

Figure 18
Redeploy Youth Service Status at Discharge, 2009 – 2019 (N=775)
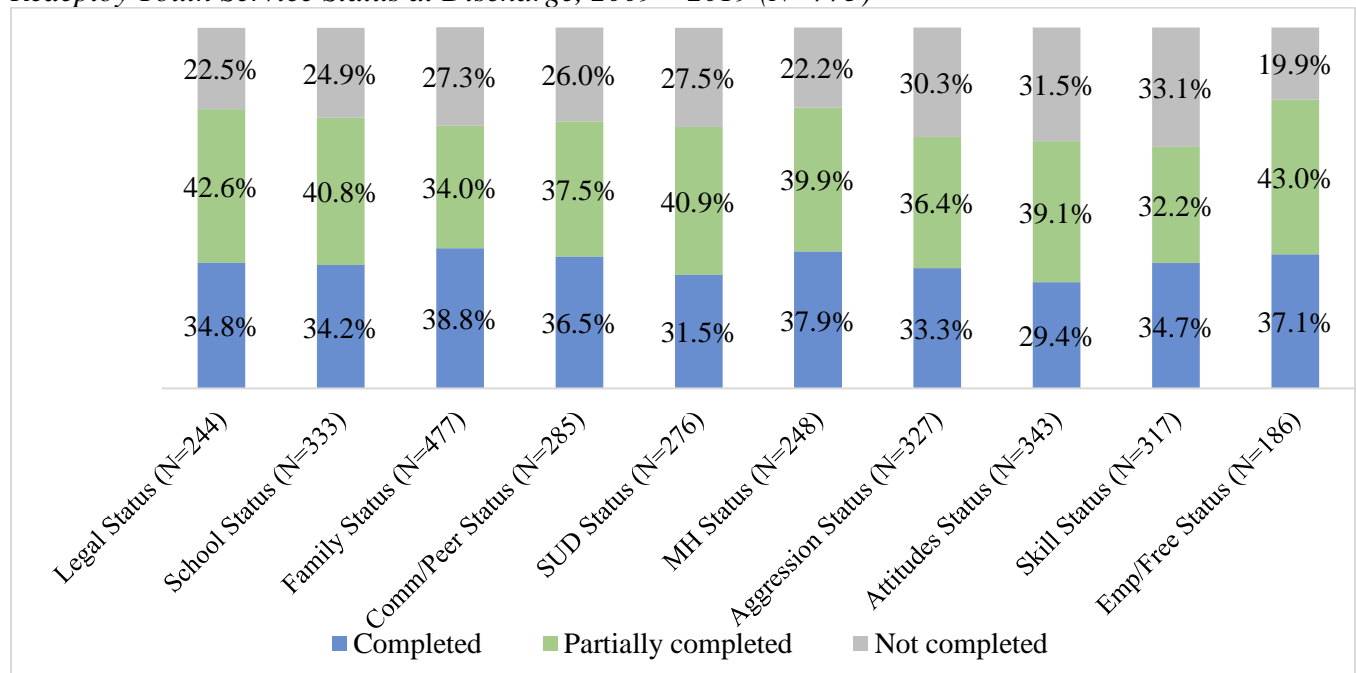
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone case plan data.
Note: If a service was identified in more than one domain, that service status is included in each of the service status domains. Due to the complexity and large number of identified services, further analysis is needed to identify, more specifically, the types of services most frequently completed, partially completed, and not completed.

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Redeploy Youth Discharge Information

At discharge, data points asked at intake were also asked at discharge (see Table 2, at the beginning of this section for this information). In addition, eCornerstone incorporates the reporting of other information about a Redeploy youths' time at discharge. Aside from any new legal status or justice-involvement, Redeploy sites also collect information on the number of probation contacts (in the office, in the youth's home, on the phone, or in the community) and non-probation contacts (in-person provider contacts) during a youth's time in Redeploy. Additional information, described below, is also reported at discharge.

Restorative justice acts, per Redeploy, include peace-keeping circles, victim-offender mediation, and restitution, among others.[31] Court evaluations are when youth are temporarily committed to IDJJ for 30, 60, or 90 days for evaluation – for some sites, this may be the only way to get a youth a psychiatric evaluation as they may not have the resource(s) in the community. Individual care grants, currently referred to as Family Support Programs, are provided by the Department of Health and Family Services, creating access to intensive mental health and supports for youth who may have severe emotional disturbances (Illinois Department of Healthcare and Family Services, n.d.). Table 6 provides the frequency with which these occur for Redeploy youth, among other occurrences such as whether the youth is frequently truant, whether the youth remained in the same placement (living arrangement), whether the youth has an identified learning disability, and whether youth were connected to electronic monitoring (EM) or a global positioning device (GPS).

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[31] Limited information is provided in the 2018 site assessment reports regarding what sites actually do regarding restorative justice practices and principles and some acknowledge no formal restorative justice programming. Others just identify that principles are used, but not how. Three of the nine 2018 site assessment reports received from the Redeploy program do not mention restorative justice. Of those, very limited information is provided as to what is done and how it is used.

Table 6

Redeploy Youth Characteristics at Discharge for Final Sample, 2009 – 2019 (N=775)

Variable	n *or* n (%)
Probation contacts (N=752)	
Mean	45.37 (SD = 96.2)
Median	24
Non-probation contacts (N=751)	
Mean	71.5 (SD = 113.6)
Median	26
Restorative Justice Acts (N=768)	
No	562 (73.2)
Yes	206 (26.8)
Court evaluation (N=768)	
No	537 (69.9)
Yes	231 (30.1)
Chronic truant (N=768)	
No	579 (75.4)
Yes	189 (24.6)
Remain in placement (N=768)	
No	207 (27.0)
Yes	561 (73.0)
Referral made for Individual Care Grant (N=768)	
No	766 (99.7)
Yes	2 (0.3)
Electronic monitoring or GPS (N=768)	
No	657 (85.5)
Yes	111 (14.5)
Learning disability (N=768)	
No	610 (79.4)
Yes	158 (20.6)

Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.

On average, Redeploy youth received 45.37 probation contacts (median = 24; SD = 96.2) and 71.5 non-probation contacts (median = 26; SD = 113.6). The differences between the average and median number of contacts and standard deviations indicate a widely varying number of probation and non-probation contacts among Redeploy youth. Total probation contacts ranged from 0 to 2,015; total non-probation contacts ranged from 0 to 846. Based on this information, 67 (8.7%) Redeploy youth did not have contact with probation and 157 (20.4%) Redeploy youth did not have non-probation contacts (provider contact). Zero was the modal category – or the most frequent number of contacts – for both probation (n=68, 8.8%) and non-probation contacts (n=158, 20.5%) followed by 24 probation contacts (n=40, 5.2%), and 4 non-probation contacts (n=32, 4.1%). These numbers are meant to capture the number of times probation has contact with a Redeploy youth and number of times Redeploy youth have contact with a non-probation entity (e.g. service providers). Because the most frequent number of probation and non-probation contacts is zero, this may indicate one or more of the following may be occurring: (1) that staff are not inputting the data into this part of eCornerstone, (2) that Redeploy youth are not having

these contacts with probation or non-probation/providers, and/or (3) those Redeploy youth may not be in the program long enough to have these contacts.[32] However, this potential explanations cannot be confirmed and there may be other explanations regarding the data related to probation and non-probation contacts.

Figure 19 provides reasons for youth discharge per eCornerstone. Most frequently, eCornerstone indicated Redeploy youth were discharged for completion of program requirements.

Figure 19
Percentage of Redeploy Youth by Discharge Reason, 2009 – 2019 (N=774)
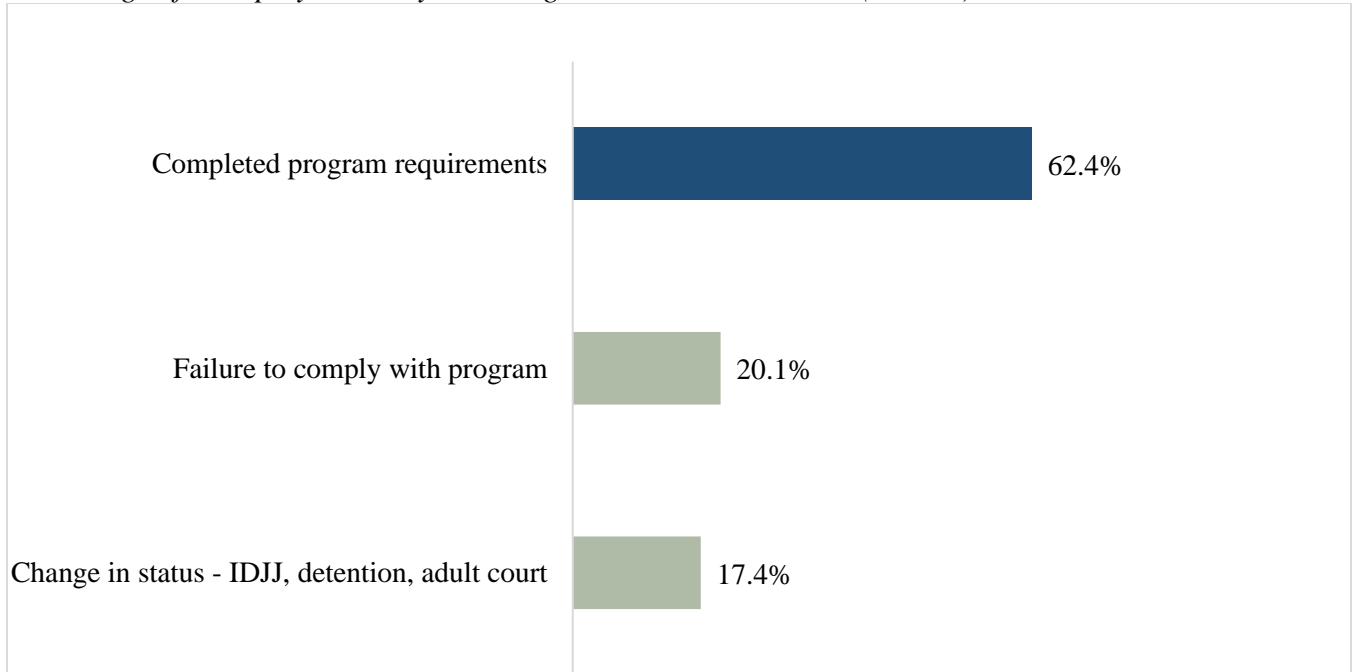
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.
Note: One youth was missing a discharge reason.

However, when analyzing Redeploy discharge reasons more closely, the following was found for those Redeploy youth who were discharged for *completing Redeploy requirements* who either partially or did not complete one or more services across the YASI domains (Table 7).

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[32] These are three possible reasons as to why zero may be the modal category; however, it is unknown why zero is the most frequent number of contacts for probation and non-probation (or providers). The reasons are not limited to these three.

Table 7

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Discharged for Completing Requirements who Partially or Did Not Complete One or More Services, 2009 – 2019 (N=483)

Variable	(%)
Partially or did not complete:	
Attitude-related service(s)	53.8
School service(s)	53.4
Aggression-related service(s)	52.0
Legal service(s)	51.3
Employment/free time service(s)	49.1
Substance use disorder service(s)	47.7
Family service(s)	47.6
Skill-related service(s)	47.2
Mental health service(s)	46.5
Community/per service(s)	46.3

Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone Data

On average, out of the total services indicated, 34.1% of case plan services had a status of completed, with a median of 18.2%; however, the standard deviation indicates this was highly variable around the average percentage of completed services (36.7%). Of the 775 youth, 44.3% (n=343) had no completed services in their case plan and 4.3% (n=33) who completed all services in their case plan. Of the 483 youth whose discharge indicated completion of program requirements, on average, 44.7% of services identified in youths' case plan had a completed status, with a median of 50%. Additionally, of those 483 youth, 6.6% (n=32) completed all services indicated in their case plan; 171 youth (35.4%) had zero services identified as completed in their case plan.

Most frequently, youth were discharged for completing program requirements for each Redeploy site except for one, in which change of status (detention, IDJJ, or adult court) was the most frequent discharge reason. *However, there is no definition as to what completion of program requirements and failure to comply with program requirements means for Redeploy youth, either by Redeploy sites individually or more generally for Redeploy.* This is discussed further in the discussion section of this report. Figure 20 below breaks out discharge reasons for Redeploy youth by site.

Figure 20

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Discharge Reasons by Redeploy Site, 2009 – 2019 (N=774)
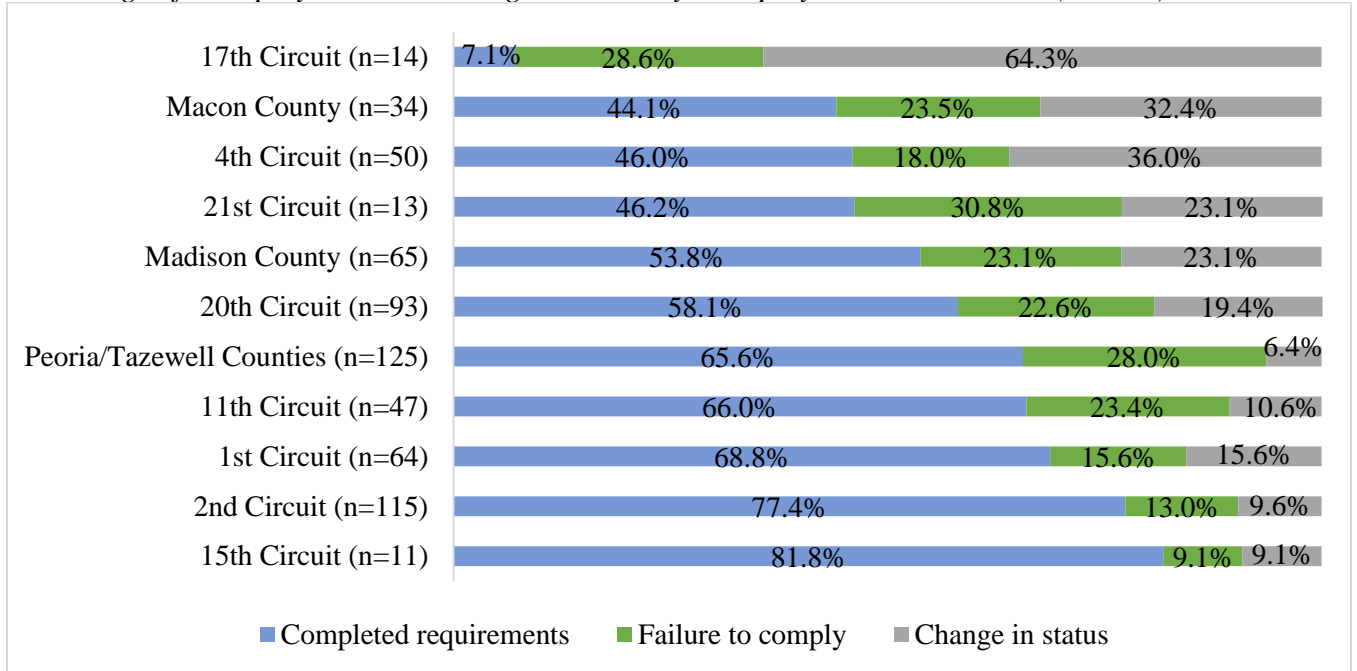
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone data.
Note: Discharge information was missing on one youth.

Section 4.2: Findings on Justice Involvement of Redeploy Youth

We examined Redeploy youths' justice history and recidivism outcomes including arrests, IDJJ commitment(s), and IDOC commitment(s), using CHRI, IDJJ, and IDOC administrative data. Only those youth accepted into Redeploy, who had viable start and discharge dates, were included in this section of the report, resulting in a total sample of 749 youth.

Justice System Involvement on or Before Redeploy Start Date

Criminal history record information data was used to capture arrest information. Arrests on or before a youth's Redeploy start date, during a youth's time in Redeploy services, and on or after a youth's Redeploy discharge date were examined. It is important to keep the CHRI limitations in mind; automatic juvenile expungements and data on misdemeanor or other qualifying offenses are largely unreported.

Of the 749 youth with viable Redeploy start and discharge dates, 68.1% (n=510) had at least one arrest on or before their Redeploy start date. Further, 52.3% (n=392) had at least one prior felony arrest and 28.0% (n=210) had at least one prior violent (person) offense (Figure 21).[33]

Figure 21
Percentage of Redeploy Youth Participants with at Least One Arrest on or Before Redeploy Start Date, by Offense Type, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)
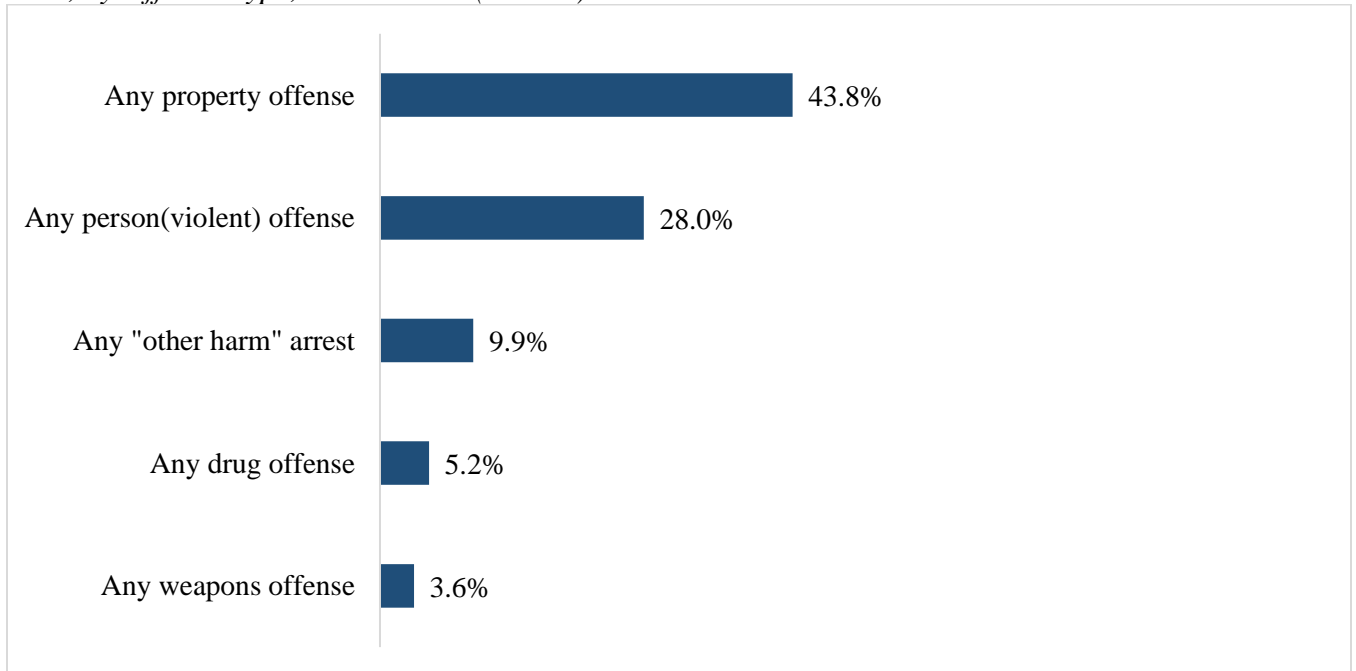
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data.
Note: Harm offenses include some sex offenses, offenses involving children, criminal abortion, disorderly conduct, interference with public officers, intimidation, threat-terrorism, DUI offenses, and other unspecified offenses.

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[33] Violent offenses were identified based on the Illinois Right of Crime and Victims and Witnesses Act (725 *ILCS* 120/). The number in the report includes criminal sexual assault; however, when criminal sexual assault is taken out, the number of Redeploy youth with a prior violent offense is 27.4% (n=205).

In addition, 30.0% (n=225) of Redeploy youth participants had at least one prior adjudication on their record, 25.6% (n=192) had prior felony adjudication(s), and 6.8% (n=51) had prior Misdemeanor A and B adjudication(s). Of the 749 Redeploy youth, 16.0% (n=120) had at least one prior probation, court supervision, or conditional discharge sentence on their records and 13.5% (n=101) had at least one prior local or county detention admission. Ten Redeploy youth (1.3%) had any IDJJ commitment prior to acceptance in Redeploy. Three individuals had an identified IDOC commitment prior to Redeploy participation.

Justice System Involvement During Redeploy Participation

Completion of program requirements for Redeploy youth does not consider juvenile legal system involvement, as the two entities are separate. That means, Redeploy youth participants can be discharged for completion of program requirements, but still have law enforcement contact, based on the current eCornerstone and legal system data. Therefore, it is important to consider Redeploy youths' system contact—juvenile or adult—while receiving Redeploy services. Further, Redeploy youth participants can be discharged for completion of program requirements, but partially or not complete some or all prescribed services. Overall, 27.1% (n=203) had at least one arrest during Redeploy participation. Figure 22 provides the percentage of youth who had at least one system-related contact during Redeploy participation.

Figure 22
Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One System-Related Contact During Redeploy Participation, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)

	Any arrest	Any felony arrest	Any person (violent) arrest	Any felony adjudication	Any IDJJ commitment	Any IDOC commitment	Any misdemeanor A or B adjudication
	27.1%	17.9%	9.2%	6.8%	5.5%	2.7%	1.6%
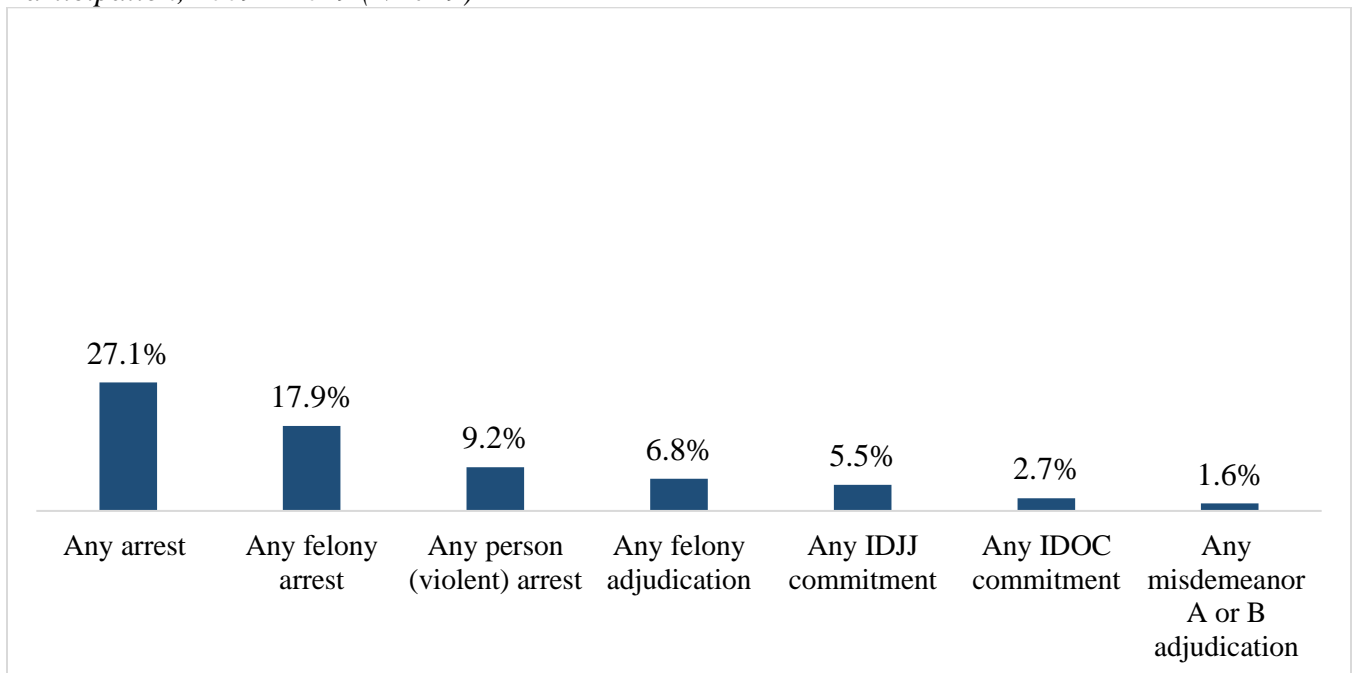
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI, IDJJ, and IDOC data.

Figure 23 provides information for Redeploy youth participants discharged for completion of program requirements and whether that youth was arrested during Redeploy participation.

Figure 23

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Discharged for Completing Requirements with at Least One Arrest During Redeploy, 2009 – 2019 (N=469)
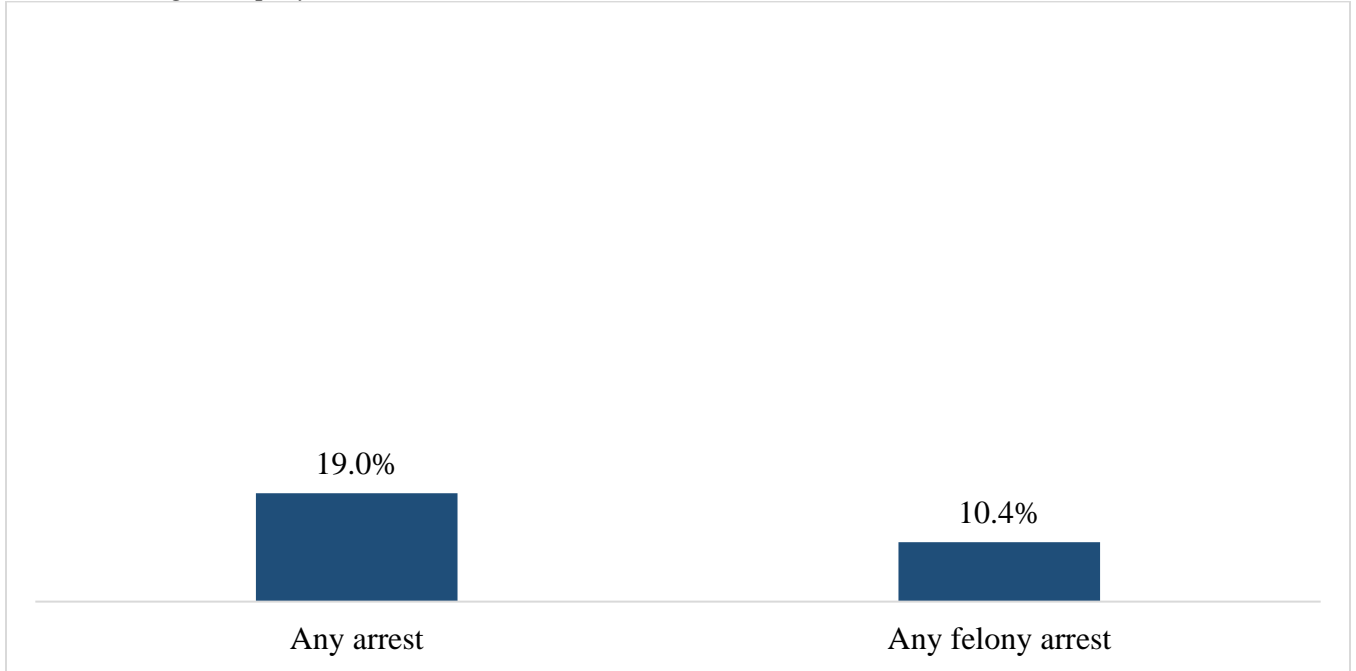
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data.

Few youths discharged for completion of program requirements (n=469) from Redeploy were committed to IDJJ during Redeploy (n=4, 0.09%) and fewer were committed to IDOC (n=1, 0.02%).

Justice System Involvement on or After Redeploy Discharge Date

We analyzed CHRI, IDJJ, and IDOC data to identify justice involvement on or after a youth's Redeploy discharge date. Overall, 66.4% (n=497) had at least one arrest; 20.2% (n=151) had at least one probation, supervision, or conditional discharge sentence; 15.4% (n=115) had at least one IDJJ commitment, and 12.3% (n=92) had at least one IDOC commitment on or after their Redeploy discharge date. Discharge from Redeploy does not consider a youth's continuation or discharge of their court or probation supervision sentence. Figure 24 provides the percentage of Redeploy youth with at least one arrest on or after Redeploy discharge date, by discharge reason.

Figure 24

Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One Arrest on or After Redeploy Discharge Date, by Discharge Reason, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)
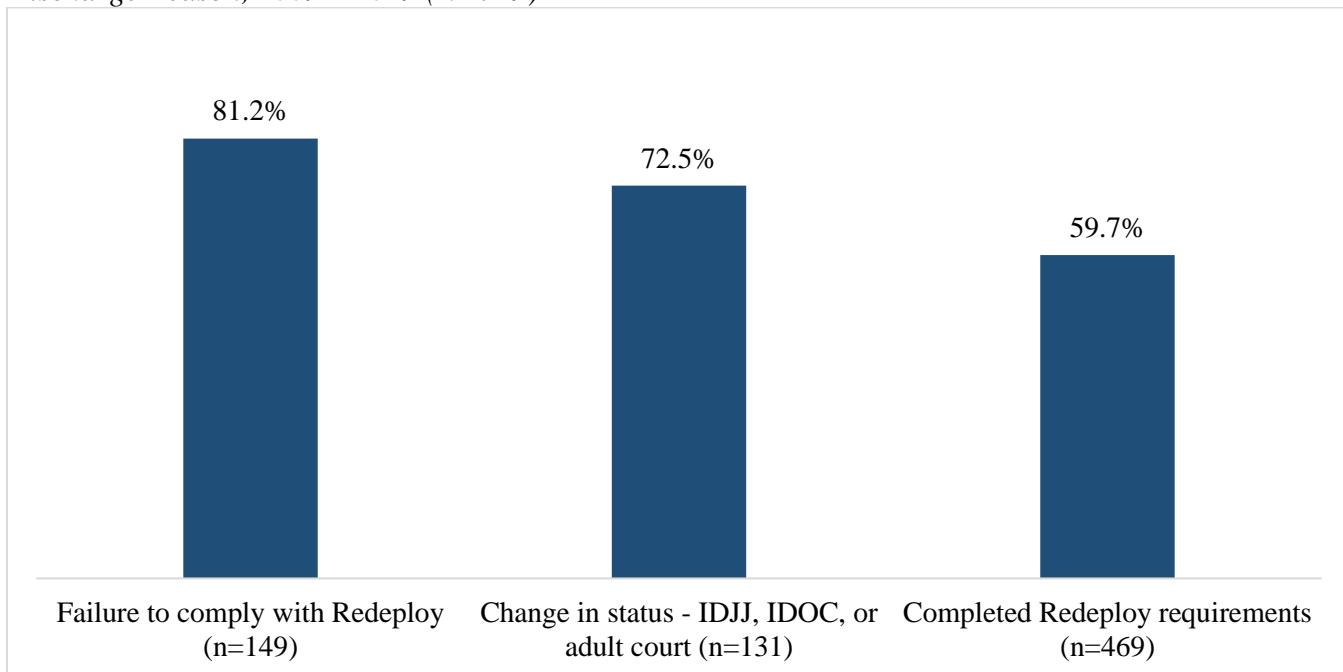
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI and eCornerstone data.

On average, Redeploy youth who were arrested on or after Redeploy discharge at 24.9 months (774 days, SD=15.08), with a median of 21 months (664 days). The large standard deviation indicates that there is high variability around the mean as to the time to arrest for those Redeploy youth who have an identified arrest on or after Redeploy discharge. That is, the time to arrest varies greatly and is not highly concentrated around this mean number. This is also demonstrated by the wide range of time to rearrest on or after Redeploy discharge, with a minimum of approximately one month (34 days) and maximum of approximately 77 months (2,352 days).

The 497 Redeploy youth arrested on or after their Redeploy discharge date were arrested for the following offense types:
- 48.0% for a property offense.
- 44.5% for a person/violent offense
- 43.8% for a person/violent offense excluding criminal sexual assault.
- 19.2% for a drug-related offense.
- 11.7% for a weapons-related offense.

Figure 25 provides the percentages of Redeploy youth arrests on or after their Redeploy discharge date by offense class. Of Redeploy youth arrested on or after their Redeploy discharge date (N=497), the most frequent arrest was for a Class A misdemeanor, with the next most frequent arrest as a Class 2 felony.

Figure 25

Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at least one Arrest on or after Redeploy Discharge Date, by Offense Class, 2009 - 2019 (N=497)
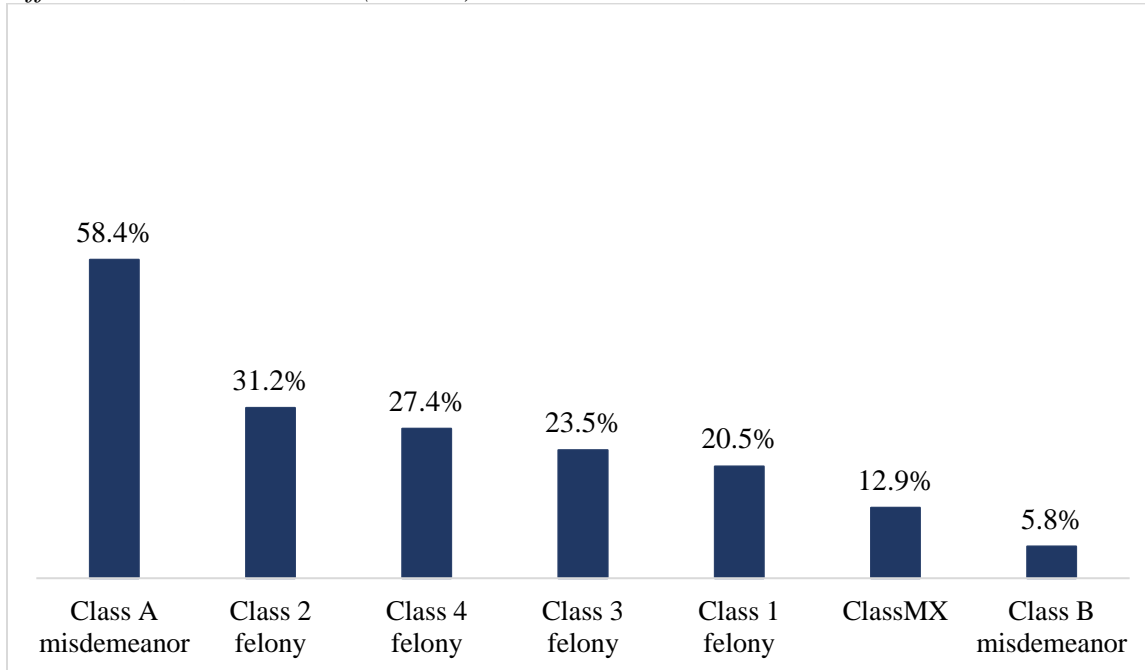
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI and eCornerstone data.

Figure 26 and 27 provide a breakdown of arrest types and arrest classes by discharge reason for Redeploy youth who had at least one arrest on or after their Redeploy discharge date (n=497). Across all discharge reasons, Redeploy youth were most frequently rearrested for a Class A misdemeanor. Further, across all discharge reasons, Redeploy youth most frequently were rearrested for a property offense.

Figure 26

Percentage Redeploy Youth with at least One Arrest on or after Redeploy Discharge Date, by Discharge Reason and Offense Type, 2009 - 2019 (N=497)
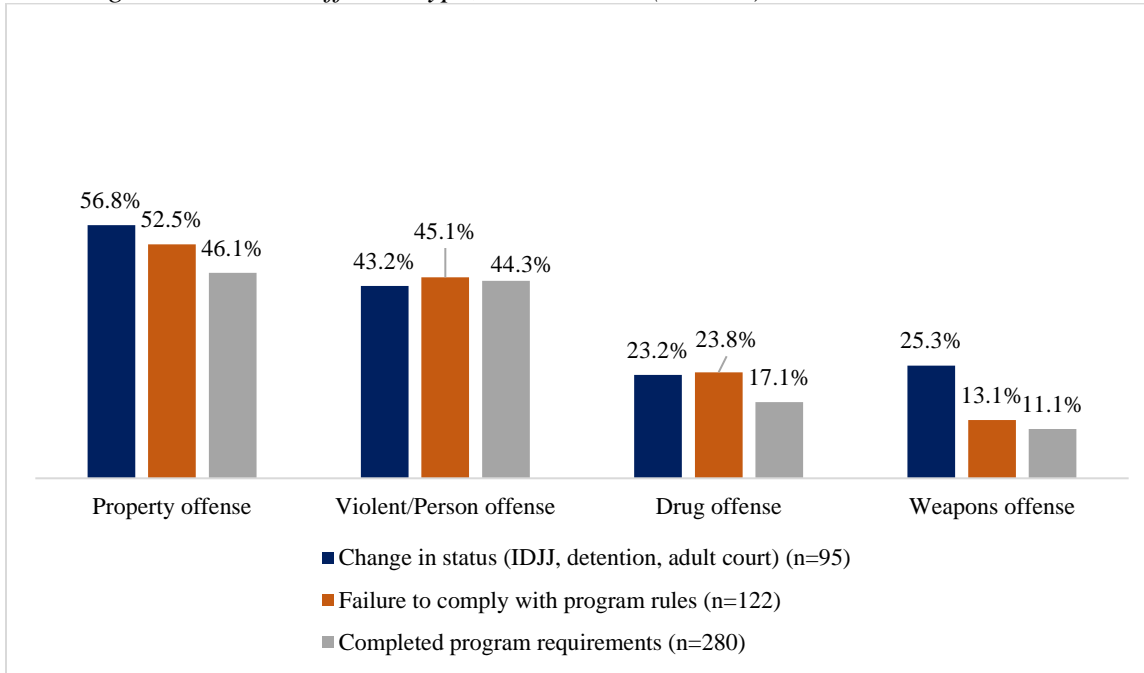
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI and eCornerstone data.

Figure 27

Percentage Redeploy Youth with at least One Arrest on or after Redeploy Discharge Date, Grouped by Discharge Reason and Offense Class, 2009 - 2019 (N=497)
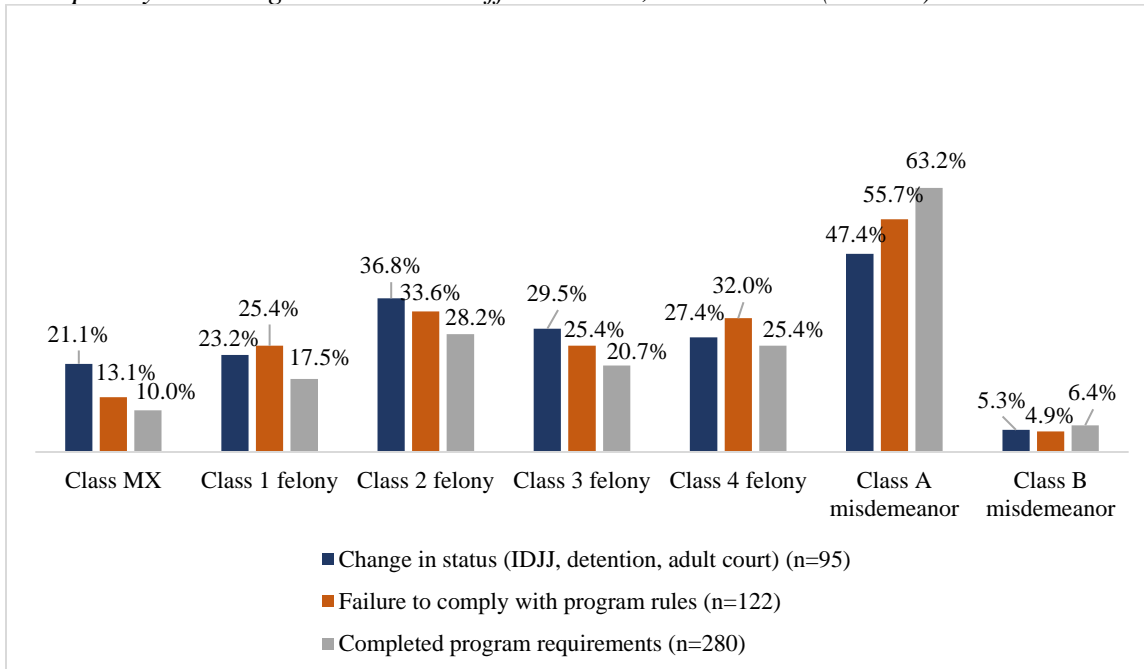
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI and eCornerstone data.

Of the 749 Redeploy youth, 36.2% (n=271) had at least one conviction and 26.2% (n=196) had at least one felony conviction on or after their Redeploy discharge date; 16.7% (n=125) had at least one misdemeanor conviction on or after their Redeploy discharge date.

Figure 28 provides the frequencies for arrests on or after discharge date for youth participants, by Redeploy site. All except one Redeploy site had at least 60.0% of youth with at least one arrest on or after their Redeploy discharge date.

Figure 28

Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One Arrest on or After Redeploy Discharge Date, by Redeploy Site, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)
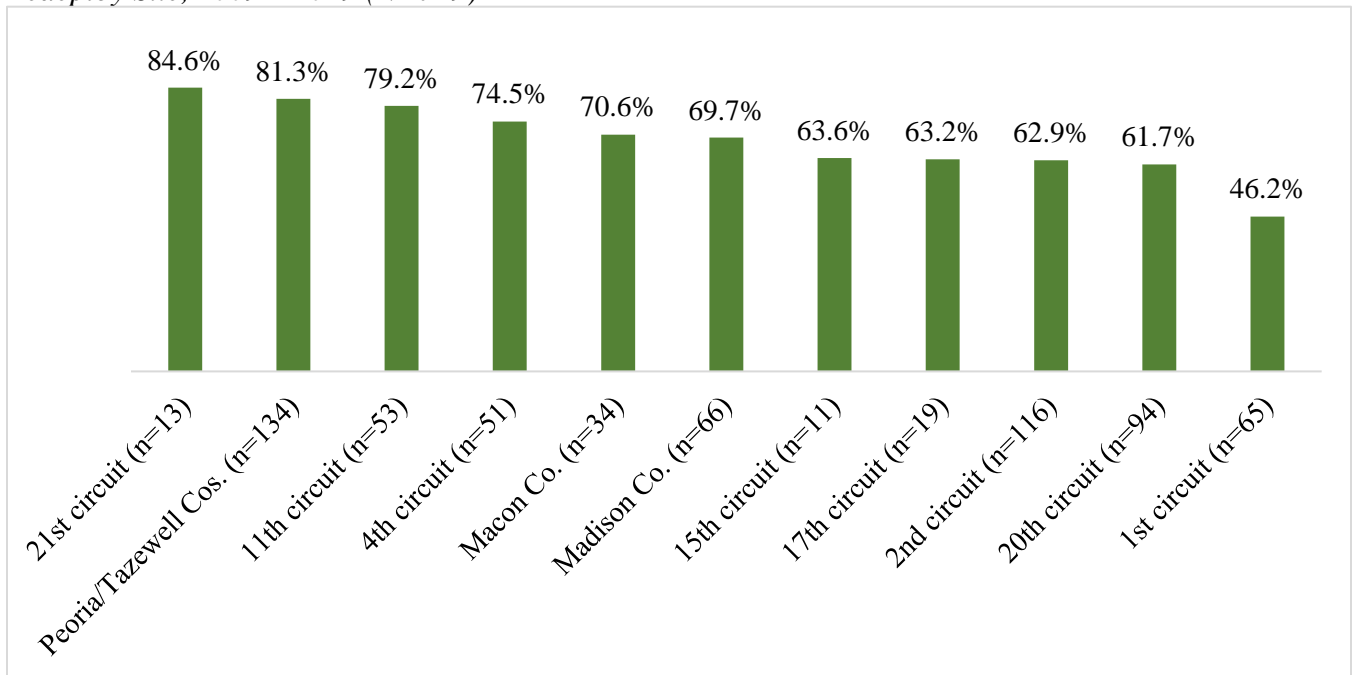
Source: ICJIA analysis of eCornerstone and CHRI data.

Among Redeploy youth, 15.4% (n=115) had at least on IDJJ commitment on or after their Redeploy discharge date. Figure 29 shows the percentage of Redeploy youth with at least one IDJJ commitment on or after Redeploy discharge date, by discharge reason.

Figure 29
*Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One IDJJ Commitment on or After Redeploy
Discharge Date, by Discharge Reason, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)*

47.3%	20.1%	4.9%
Change in status - IDJJ, IDOC, or adult court (n=131)	Failure to comply with Redeploy requirements (n=149)	Completed Redeploy requirements (n=469)
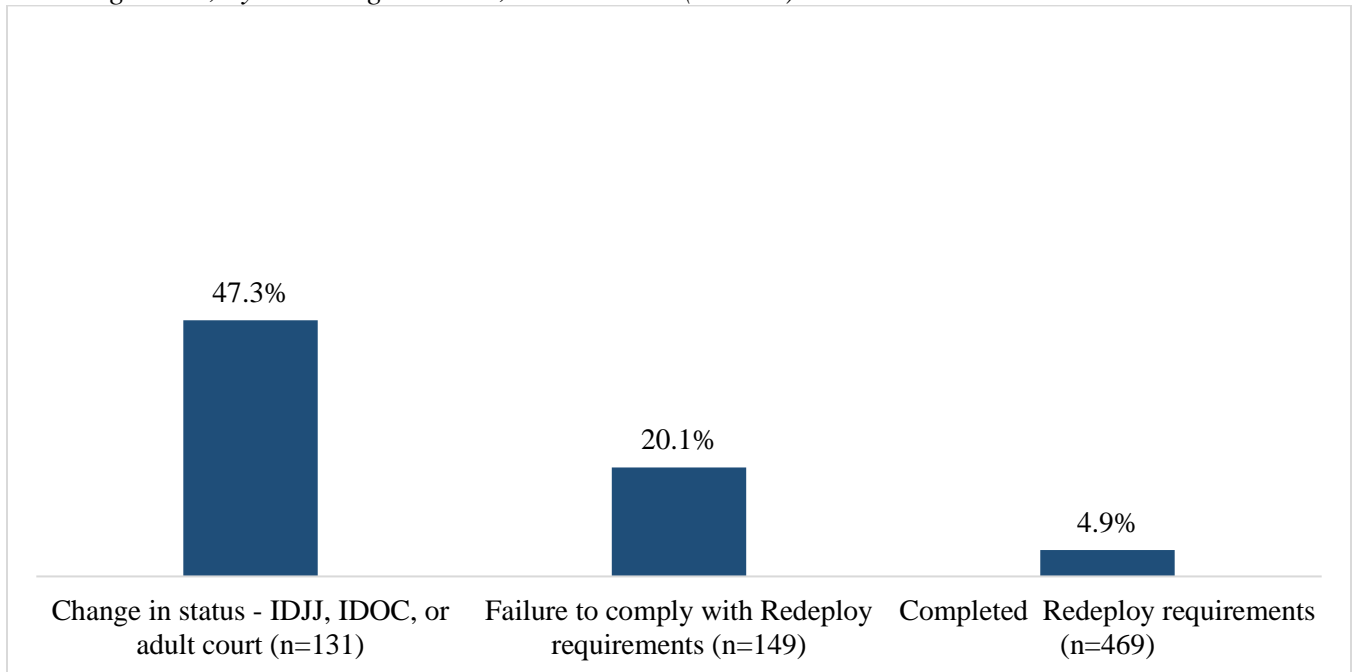
Source: ICJIA analysis of IDJJ and eCornerstone data.

Among Redeploy youth with any IDJJ admit on or after a youth's Redeploy discharge date was most frequently for a new sentence admission. For Redeploy youth discharged for a change in status (n=62), 55 post-Redeploy IDJJ commitments were for a new sentence admission and 26 were for a technical violation. Among Redeploy youth discharged for failure to comply with program rules (n=30), 29 admissions were for a new sentence and 9 admissions were for a technical violation. For Redeploy youth discharged for completing program requirements (n=23), 23 admissions were for a new sentence and 3 admissions were for a technical violation. These numbers exceed the total number of youths who were admitted to IDJJ on or after their Redeploy discharge date because a youth could have an admission for a new sentence and an admission for a technical violation. Thirty Redeploy youth had both an IDJJ admission for a new sentence and an IDJJ admission for a technical violation

On average, those youth with at least one IDJJ commitment on or after their Redeploy discharge date were admitted to IDJJ at 168.9 days (SD=253.8), with a median of 59 days. The large standard deviation indicates that there is high variability around the mean regarding the time to IDJJ commitment for those Redeploy youth had any post-Redeploy IDJJ commitment. That is, the time to IDJJ commitment varies greatly and is not highly concentrated around this mean number. This is also demonstrated by the large range of time to IDJJ commitment on or after Redeploy discharge, with a minimum of zero days (same day commitment as discharge date) and maximum of 1452 days.[34]

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[34] This does not include those Redeploy youth who had an IDJJ commitment close to their discharge date if it occurred before their identified Redeploy discharge date.

Figure 30 provides IDJJ commitments on or after youths' Redeploy discharge date, by Redeploy site. Participants of Macon County and 17th and 21st circuit Redeploy programs had the highest IDJJ commitment rates.

Figure 30
Percentage of Redeploy Youth IDJJ Commitments on or After Redeploy Discharge Date, by Redeploy Site, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)
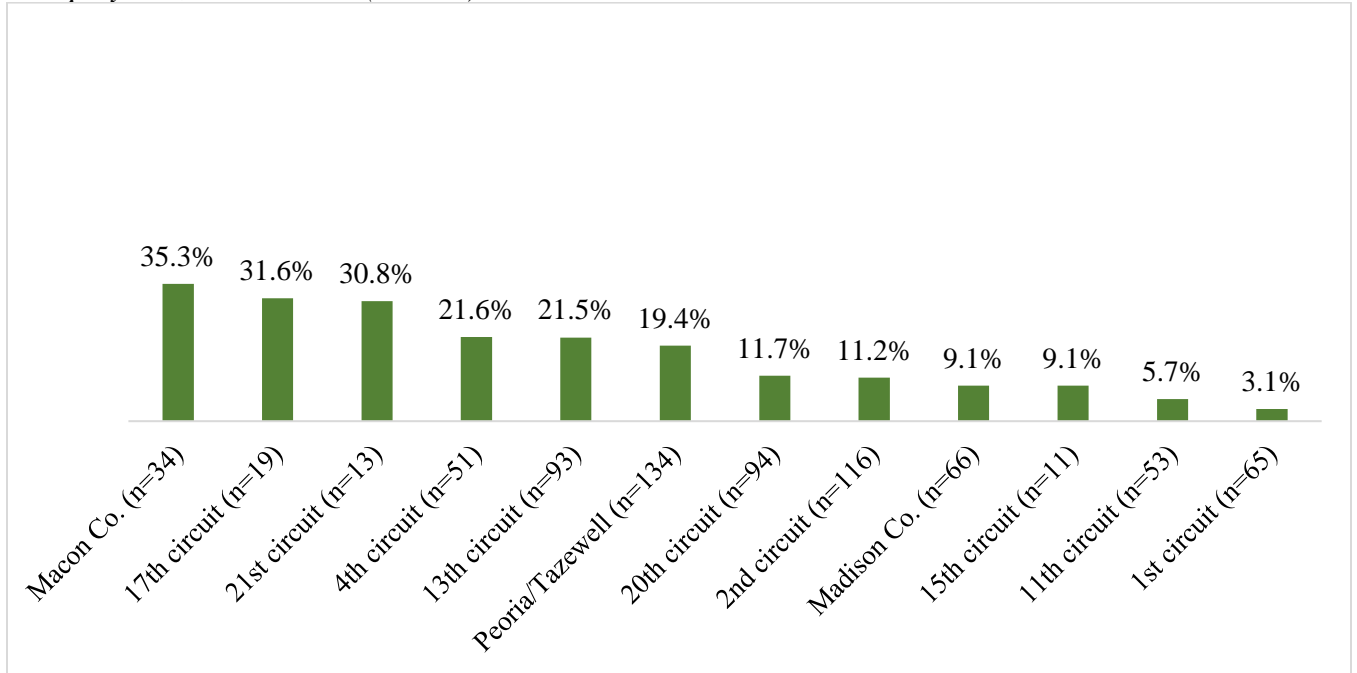
Source: ICJIA analysis of IDJJ and eCornerstone data.
Note: The number of Redeploy youth for each site varies.

Of the 749 Redeploy youth participant, 20.2% (n=151) had at least one probation, court supervision, or conditional discharge sentence on or after their Redeploy discharge date (Figure 31).

Figure 31

Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One Probation, Court Supervision, or Conditional Discharge Sentence on or After Redeploy Discharge Date, by Discharge Reason, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)
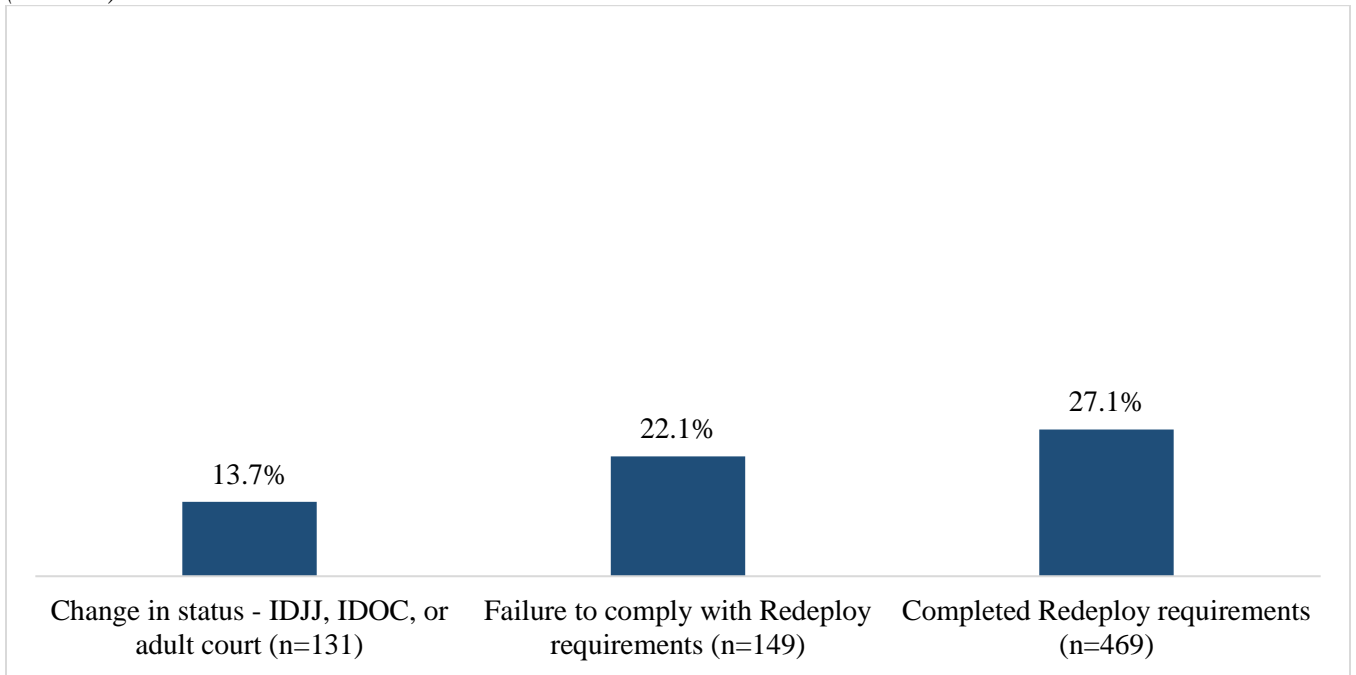
Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI and eCornerstone data.

Figure 32 provides an examination of any probation, court supervision, or conditional discharge sentence by Redeploy site. At all but one Redeploy site, less than 30.0% of youth were sentenced to probation, court supervision, or conditional discharge on or after their Redeploy discharge date.

Figure 32

Percentage of Redeploy Youth Sentenced to At Least One Probation, Court Supervision, or Conditional Discharge Sentence on or After Redeploy Discharge Date, by Redeploy Site, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)
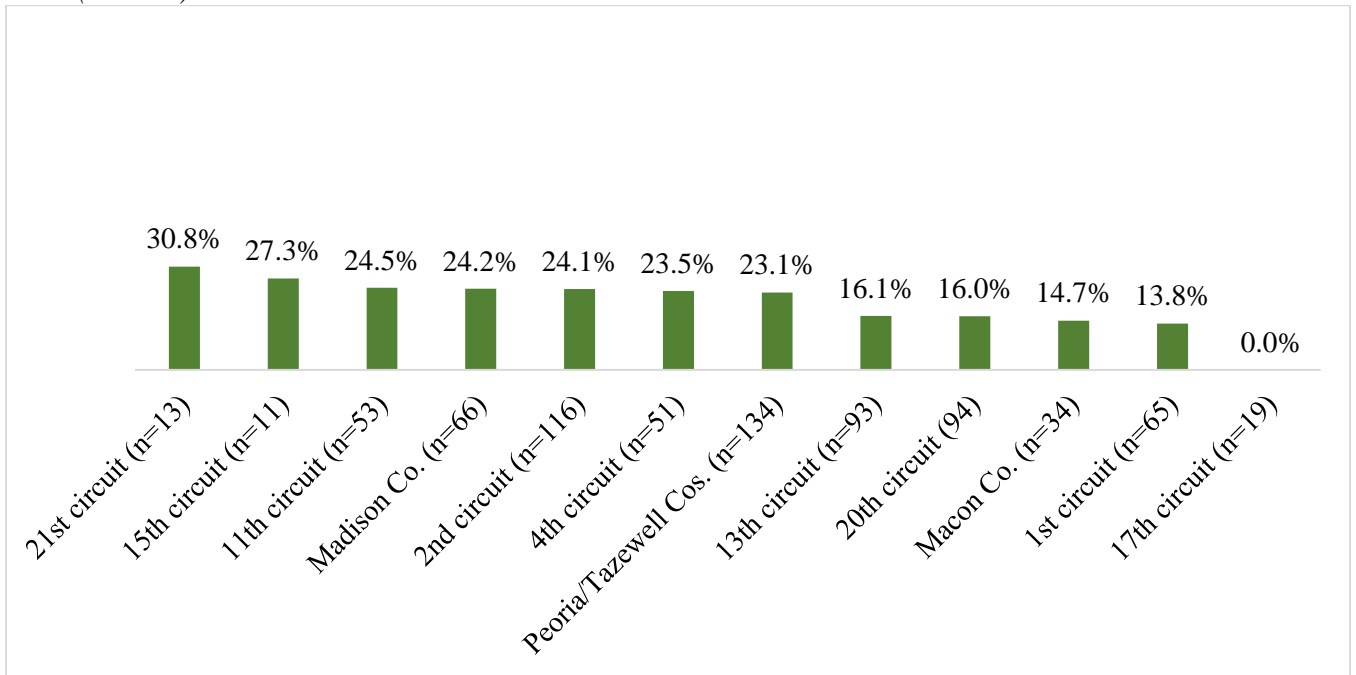
Note: The number of Redeploy youth for each site varies.

We matched Redeploy youth records with IDOC data to identify any adult state correctional commitments among participants. Of the 749 Redeploy youth participants, 12.3% (n=92) were committed to IDOC at least once on or after their Redeploy discharge date. Figure 33 provides a breakdown of IDOC commitments for each type of discharge.

Figure 33
Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One IDOC Commitment on or After Redeploy Discharge Date, by Discharge Reason, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)

26.0%	15.4%	7.5%
Change in status - IDJJ, detention, or adult court (n=131)	Failure to comply with Redeploy requirements (n=149)	Completed Redeploy requirements (n=469)

Source: ICJIA analysis of IDOC and eCornerstone data.

On average, Redeploy youth were committed to IDOC on or after Redeploy discharge at 812.5 days (SD=426.6), with a median of 804 days. The large standard deviation indicates that there is high variability around the mean as to the time to IDOC commitment for those Redeploy youth who have an identified IDOC commitment on or after Redeploy discharge. That is, the time to IDOC commitment varies greatly and is not highly concentrated around this mean number. This is also demonstrated by the large range of time to IDJJ commitment on or after Redeploy discharge, with a minimum of 9 days and maximum of 1885 days. It is also likely a longer time to IDOC commitment based on the age of the youth at time of discharge from Redeploy.[35]

Figure 34 provides an analysis of IDOC commitments by Redeploy site. In most cases, fewer than 20.0% of Redeploy youth participants were committed to an IDOC facility on or after their Redeploy discharge date.

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[35] This does not include Redeploy youth who had IDOC commitments close to their Redeploy discharge dates or IDOC commitments that occurred during their time on Redeploy.

Figure 34
*Percentage of Redeploy Youth with at Least One IDOC Commitment on or After Redeploy
Discharge Date, by Redeploy Site, 2009 – 2019 (N=749)*

Source: ICJIA analysis of IDOC and eCornerstone data.
Note: The number of Redeploy youth for each site varies.

Of the 749 Redeploy youth in the sample, 92 Redeploy youth had at least one IDOC admit on or
after their Redeploy discharge date; 115 Redeploy youth had at least one IDJJ admit on or after
their Redeploy discharge date. Of the 115 Redeploy youth who had at least one IDJJ admit on or
after their Redeploy discharge date, 31 (27.0%), or 4.1% of the 749 Redeploy youth in the
sample, had both an IDJJ and an IDOC admit on or after their Redeploy discharge date. In
addition, of the 115 Redeploy youth with at least one IDJJ admit on or after their Redeploy
discharge date, 25 (21.7%), or 3.3% of the 749 Redeploy youth in the sample also had at least
one admit to jail, and less than 10 had any juvenile detention admit on or after Redeploy
discharge date.[36]

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[36] Because juvenile detention and jail admission data comes from CHRI, any number of individuals less than 10
must be masked per ICJIA's agreement with ISP in using the CHRI data for research purposes.

Section 4.3: Findings from the Data Audit

The eCornerstone system provides a wealth of information on Redeploy youth. However, there are several areas of the eCornerstone system in which data may be unreliable or inaccurate, particularly regarding performance and outcome measures for Redeploy youth outcomes. We identified the following contributing issues:

- Inconsistencies in who is responsible for entering eCornerstone data and what data is available to them.
- Need for clarity in eCornerstone's system data entry manual for not just what is in eCornerstone and how you open and close a case, but what those pieces of information refer to, how the data items are defined, and what should be entered regarding Redeploy youth at specific points in time.
- Challenges to data sharing among probation, the courts, and Redeploy service providers. Data sharing would allow a more wholistic picture of Redeploy youth, their progress, and their participation in Redeploy services. This is a pervasive issue not only across juvenile and criminal justice systems, but among interagency, cross-jurisdictional, and multi-agency collaborations (La Vigne, et al., 2017).
- A data system in which IDHS staff can easily and readily pull and analyze data to inform decision-making, creating more data-driven policies to guide Redeploy and individual sites. Because IDHS staff cannot obtain this data, decisions are not currently based on data that is being entered in eCornerstone that is essential to understanding Redeploy youth, programming and services, and different data points and measures that would be vital to effective policy and practice for Redeploy. Further, in the 2018 site reports, many sites indicate the frustration and concern that they cannot obtain data they enter in eCornerstone. This results in an inability for Redeploy, as a whole, and Redeploy sites, individually, to enact data-driven policies, practices, and programming.

Regardless of some of the data challenges mentioned below, easy access to pull, use, and analyze this data could allow Redeploy to be truly data-driven.

Data Challenges

Data challenges in eCornerstone were most frequently related to incomplete, inaccurate, and/or missing data, particularly regarding offense-related information, legal history, legal status, filing status, pretrial placement, original sentence, post-disposition findings, and case status. In addition, the data manual for eCornerstone, provided by Redeploy staff, is used to identify data entry in eCornerstone, but is limited in how data points are defined and how the information should be collected.

Legal status and legal history information. Of the 756 youth with viable Redeploy start and discharge dates, most frequently, just over half indicated no new involvement in the legal system (n=389, 52.4%), 17.6% (n=133) indicated a new arrest(s), and 9.8% (n=73) continued on existing probation based on eCornerstone's legal status items. However, based on the, albeit limited, CHRI data for Redeploy youth, 26.9% (n=203) of Redeploy youth had at least one arrest

while participating in Redeploy; 66% had at least one arrest on or after their Redeploy discharge date.

The reason for this discrepancy could be due to the interpretation of legal status, as it is unclear whether legal status refers to the point of discharge from Redeploy, after Redeploy discharge, or during Redeploy, as it is unclear to which time frame the legal status information at enrollment and at discharge is referring to in eCornerstone. Discrepancies may also be the product of whether the person entering the data has access to the information needed. Further, legal status and legal history information at enrollment and discharge has unknown accuracy and consistency in who and how it is reported, rendering this information questionable for use. One data piece that we used to corroborate the eCornerstone legal status and history information with, CHRI, indicates the inaccuracy of legal status at discharge. There were some discrepancies in YASI law enforcement contact information (legal domain) when comparing to information received at intake and discharge related to legal history and legal status. This was also corroborated via discrepancies compared to CHRI arrests. For example, of the 11 Redeploy youth YASIs that indicated no prior law enforcement contact, CHRI showed 7 had at least one prior arrest and three had more than one prior arrest. In addition, 11 Redeploy youth participants had zero reported prior law enforcement contacts based on the YASI; however, based on eCornerstone's legal history items at intake, these 11 youth had data indicating at least one prior arrest (n=3) and at least one prior juvenile probation sentence (n=1). When analyzing the YASI data of 218 Redeploy youth participants who indicated one prior law enforcement contact, no known legal history was reported for 132 youth at intake in eCornerstone.

Data completeness. A substantial amount of information was missing from offense-related eCornerstone data. The following are examples large portions of missing data. Total percentages of missing data within eCornerstone on the 775 youth were as follows:
- Current case status at enrollment (n=491, 63.4%)
- Original sentence at enrollment (n=454, 58.6%)
- Case status at discharge (n=359, 46.3%)
- Post disposition findings at enrollment (n=332, 42.8%)
- Post disposition findings at discharge (n=266, 34.3%)
- Pretrial placement at enrollment (n=233, 30.1%)

The data manual for eCornerstone could be revised to provide greater clarity on what is to be entered, taking into consideration the sites' individual differences in Redeploy youth eligibility. Some questions Redeploy program staff could consider as it revises data entry:
- Should offense information entered be based on the initial offense for a youth who is referred to Redeploy for violating the conditions of their current probation?
- Are post-disposition findings related to the youths' initial offense or to what offense and disposition findings is this information in eCornerstone based on?

These are just some questions to consider when refining the data items and entry process in eCornerstone. Further, most of the check boxes for legal history that indicate additional information for the amount or number of, for example, prior detentions, is generally left at 0 (the default for this item) when there should be a number greater than one present.

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YASI and service information. Based on eCornerstone's data entry manual, closing YASI assessment dates have unidentifiable accuracy or consistency. Per the manual, eCornerstone users can submit the closing YASI assessment, but do not have to close out the Redeploy youth case for completion, resulting in potential inaccurate closing YASI assessment dates. Accurate assessment dates allow program administrators to see the amount of time between assessments and changes in domain scores during those periods. Further, while the name of a service or sanction is provided under each YASI domain, there is no information regarding the frequency, intensity, or length of a service or sanction prescribed to Redeploy youth participants. This information is needed to understand whether enough treatment dosage is being provided based on youths' assessed risk level and given their highest criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors) for more effective case planning (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Calleja et al., 2016).

Further, there were identified inconsistencies in YASI implementation regarding when and how individuals using the YASI are to enter certain data, specifically related to the legal history, school (especially when the youth may have dropped out or is not currently enrolled), and family (especially for those youth who were identified as not currently living with their family or guardians). Further, in-depth analysis into this data was beyond the scope of this study but was noted when entering the data by hand. Quality assurance measures and booster sessions (or refresher trainings) for RNAs can help rectify these issues to keep assessors up-to-date and fresh on their skills, ensuring fidelity to assessment processes and preventing what is commonly referred to as *drift*, or when those administering the tool start to use the tool slightly differently from each other over time (Casey et al., 2014), which results in reduced fidelity to RNA assessment procedures and protocol and can ultimately impact the findings from the RNA.

Outcome Study Feasibility

Matched comparison feasibility. Because each Redeploy site was highly heterogeneous in eligibility and implementation, per the 2018 site assessment reports provided by Redeploy program staff, it was not possible to create one matched-comparison group to evaluate Redeploy, in totality. An evaluation on each individual site/program—and counties within circuit sites— would be necessary to consider the feasibility of creating a matched comparison group for each site. How sites operate Redeploy and their youth eligibility criteria drastically differed by site and within counties in judicial circuit-based sites. This results in the inability to evaluate Redeploy as a whole. In addition, some Redeploy sites had such small populations that it would be difficult to find a comparable match and sample size would limit statistical power or ability to determine meaningful differences regarding statistical analyses (Kyonka, 2019).

Additional data feasibility. It may be feasible to place a request to the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) for participant school data. This is predicated on submitting a data request through ISBE's data request portal, completing required data security forms, and obtaining IRB approval. The turnaround time on such state data requests can take as little as a couple weeks to sometimes more than a year, based on the experiences of ICJIA researchers. Further, as with any data, there can be a learning curve for understanding and examining the data, requiring frequent conversations with the owners of the data. It is preferable to have youths' ISBE numbers to obtain this data, however, other identifying data may be used to obtain

this data, such as first name, last name, and dates of birth. Conversely, it is not currently possible to obtain Illinois Department of Employment Services (IDES) data, as IDES requires an individual's social security number (SSN) to obtain individual-level data, and SSNs for each Redeploy participant are frequently not captured, but also not made available.

Section 5: Discussion and Recommendations

Below are several recommendations that incorporate discussion related to the findings of this evaluation. These recommendations are considerations for Redeploy as they move forward. This list is extensive, but not exhaustive. We recognize that many recommendations will require resource and time investment to achieve that may be difficult to acquire. Further, data sharing, assessment and instrument use, and technical assistance by experts in these areas are recommended for most of these recommendations.

Recommendation #1: Enhance adherence to risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model for youth assessment and treatment, including for Redeploy youth eligibility and case planning.

Based on site reports and supporting documentation, youth acceptance to Redeploy is generally staffed by probation or court stakeholders, in discussions to decide whether the youth is an appropriate candidate for Redeploy and should be accepted into Redeploy for services. While this staffing can be helpful, if RNAs are not guiding decision-making, decisions are more subjective. This may lead to stakeholders including youth in the program whom they feel will be successful at completing services; this practice has been identified as an issue in the literature (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Sheldon, 1999; Taxman & Dezember, 2018). This may exclude others that may be eligible for the program, or potentially contribute to net-widening (Sheldon, 1999). Based on review of Redeploy documents, youth eligibility for Redeploy has expanded (see pre-adjudication policy changes in 2015, see also the expanded site changes referenced in RIOB meeting minutes throughout 2019, 2020). Redeploy has offered sites the flexibility in to serve youth adjudicated or pre-adjudicated, those youth with misdemeanor offenses[37]and not at risk for IDJJ commitment based on their offense (non-IDJJ eligible offenses) for sites that have successfully reduced commitments by 25% over a 5-year period (E. Hughes & K. Reuter, personal communication, August 11, 2020). While this may not inherently be an inappropriate application of Redeploy—as long as youth at higher risk for recidivism are those that are being incorporated rather than lower risk youth (adherence to the RNR model); however, there have been no formal analyses or evaluations as to whether this expansion and broader use has resulted in net-widening effects or unintended negative consequences for those outside youth identified in the Redeploy statute (those who, without these community-based alternatives, would otherwise be incarcerated in IDJJ), or conversely, whether these expansions have resulted in benefits. Thus, it is unknown as to whether this broader interpretation has any positive or negative impact on youth.

Based on the vast research spanning over 40 years, identification of appropriately eligible youth is heavily reliant on the effective use of screening and comprehensive risk assessments and RNAs, rather than on the type and severity of offense. While the Redeploy statute has restrictions and limitations around youth eligibility and target population, the application of the statute does vary, and at times, potentially strays from Redeploy Illinois' statutory intent in deinstitutionalization of youth who, without Redeploy services, would be committed to IDJJ.[38]

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[37] One site wanted/was approved to serve Class X felonies, which is allowable under the statute, except for those that are Class X forcible felonies.
[38] That is not to say that this misalignment is appropriate or inappropriate; however, these changes made have an an unknown impact on youth being served (outcomes) and it is unknown whether these changes that veer off from the

Redeploy and the board have made policy changes and additional interpretations of the statute; however, the changes have been made without data to drive those decisions, resulting in an unknown impact on those youth incorporated into Redeploy as part of the 2015 policy changes and other interpretations beyond the scope of the Redeploy statute. It is recommended that youth eligibility be highly predicated on the use of an RNA and that these policy changes be evaluated, as it is possible this could be creating a net-widening effect rather than reductions in recidivism.

First, the use of RNAs can ensure that Redeploy funding goes to those youth at highest risk for reoffending and commitment to IDJJ and that funding goes to services to meet the needs of youth at highest risk to reoffend. Second, this eliminates potential selection bias or overuse of discretion in who is chosen to participate in Redeploy based on whether the site believes the youth will be successful. Lastly, the use and integration of an RNA into case planning helps probation officers better triage their caseloads based on risk for recidivism – spending more time and creating appropriate linkages for those at highest risk for reoffending and less time on those who are at low risk for reoffending, so as to not interfere with protective factors (what make youth—or adults—lower risk) (Bonta & Andrews, 2017).

In addition, RNA requires ongoing training and technical assistance to support initial training efforts and continued use of RNAs with fidelity to best practices, support, and quality assurance measures to make sure that there is overall reliability and consistency in how practitioners assess youth with the RNA (Burrell, 2018). As Taxman and Dezember (2018) state, "If RNA tools are meant to advance the goals of predicting recidivism and helping organizations to address recidivism related factors, then the failure to use the information gathered from the RNA is a major limitation and challenge to the science" (p.11). Further, it is beneficial to really highlight, emphasize, and build upon youth strengths. In their study of the YASI, Jones and colleagues (2016) found that odds of recidivism decreased for every 5% unit increase in the protective (or strength) score. This may be even more important given the lack of autonomy youth have in certain decision (e.g. school, residence) in relation to adults (Sullivan, 2019; Sharkey & Sampson, 2010). Further, booster or refresher sessions for individuals conducting RNAs are vital to prevent drift, discussed in section 4.3 of this report (Casey et al., 2014). It is recommended, based on researcher, that booster or refresher sessions occur every six months to prevent drift and maintain fidelity to assessment practices (Casey et al, 2014). Quality assurance measures also should assess the frequency and use of overrides for RNAs that are the result of an assessor's subjective judgment (Casey et al., 2014).[39] Booster or refresher trainings and quality assurance measures are recommended for many different assessments in a variety of arenas, including education, criminal and juvenile justice, and mental and behavioral health (Bertram, Blasé, & Fixsen, 2015; Casey et al., 2014; Fixsen et al., 2005;; Joyce & Showers, 2002). A great deal of information regarding quality assurance, data monitoring, booster/refresher training, and elements associated with RNAs implemented with fidelity can be found in Casey and colleagues (2014) Offender Risk & Needs Assessment Instruments: A Primer for Courts.

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statutes intended purposes contributes to net-widening. This is particularly true as IDJJ admissions continue to decline, suggesting other policies are contributing to these larger decreases, and whether including more youth as part of Redeploy in other capacities is effective or ineffective.

[39] This does not suggest that overrides can never happen, but that overrides should be used with caution and have specific purposes that are limited in their subjectivity. The purpose of an actuarial RNA and creation for RNAs was the result of individual's professional judgment being less predictive and accurate than an actuarial assessment's findings (Casey et al., 2014; Papp, 2019).

In addition, the quantity—or dosage—of treatment for justice-involved individuals provides that as an individuals' risk in the community for law enforcement contact increases, so too does the intensity of treatment services (Lipsey & Cullen, 2007)—that is, higher-risk youth should be provided more intensive care, for longer periods of time (including aftercare), than those youth who are identified as low-risk for future contact with law enforcement—based on a validated RNA. Makarios and colleagues (2014) found that dosage effectiveness varies by risk level and is not a linear relationship. Further, the researchers found that low-medium and medium risk offenders increased in recidivism when dosage was increased (or too much treatment dosage was provided), suggesting that high dosage, or intensity, of treatment is more effective for youth that are assessed at a higher risk (moderate- to high-risk) and can be detrimental to individuals who are assessed as lower risk for future contact with law enforcement (Makarios, Gentry Sperber, & Latessa, 2014). Research consistently finds that treatment is more effective when used on individuals assessed as higher-risk via RNA (Andrews et al., 1990; Lipsey, 2009; Lowenkamp & Latessa, 2004). Conversely, low-risk offenders are less likely to benefit from treatment. Lowenkamp and Latessa (2004) found that most programs that incorporated low-risk offenders increased the failure rate for low-risk offenders. It is likely that programming for individuals that are low-risk may aggravate the protective factors that make them low-risk in the first place; therefore, increasing their risk level. While most sites appear in their data to accept youth who are assessed at moderate risk or higher, there are some sites who have accepted those not at-risk for IDJJ commitment and those that who are assessed at low or low-moderate risk (see YASI data in Findings section as well as Appendix A).

Recommendation #2: Examine services to ensure services are meeting youth needs and adhering to best practices. This includes a more developmentally appropriate and age-graded approach to services.

Redeploy provides sites (counties, judicial circuits) with the ability to create or expand services to meet the needs of youth that may otherwise result in their commitment to a state youth correctional facility. To that end, the services provided to youth and the quality of a treatment program or social service is important to an effective intervention and the efficacy of Redeploy. As Lipsey (2009) wrote, "a well-implemented intervention of an inherently less efficacious type can outperform a more efficacious one that is poorly implemented" (p. 127). Different types of programming are more effective for reducing youth recidivism than others. For example, in their meta-analysis, Cullen and Lipsey (2007) found "rehabilitation treatment is capable of reducing the re-offense rates of convicted offenders and that it has greater capability for doing so than correctional sanctions" (p. 314). Further, an analysis of program effectiveness for non-institutionalized youths found that individual counseling, interpersonal skills, and behavioral programs were the most effective at reducing recidivism (Lipsey et al., 2000) when provided with fidelity to the programs and service models. This indicates that programming and services are most effective when they target criminogenic needs (specific to the individual) and are responsive to the individual's barriers to success (responsivity). It is unknown at this time if this is currently done within Redeploy sites as it is beyond the scope of this report; however, this should be analyzed, by Redeploy site, to better understand the general criminogenic needs of its youth and whether sites creating or expanding services to meet those needs.

There are several services that are broadly identified and limitedly defined within the eCornerstone case management system as well as in site reports; though, frequently, psychiatric evaluations, substance use providers (or lack thereof), and parenting programs were the most frequently described in these site reports. However, there is unknown the quality or efficacy of a large portion of these services, particularly as to whether they are responsive to Redeploy participants' different criminogenic needs and responsivity factors. This is likely the result of the data and its limited ability to know what is largely incorporated into the general categories of "educational advocacy," "family advocacy," "services from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)," "participating classes," or "recreation." Further, it is important to consider that not all services in a youth's case plan are funded by Redeploy, which should be considered when accounting for costs to Redeploy but also costs to other agencies (e.g. DCFS) if Redeploy is to analyze the cost differences or potential cost savings, if any, in the future. In addition, several Redeploy site reports indicated the desire to provide more gender-responsive and gender-specific programs, specifically for females. While several Redeploy sites indicate providing gender-specific male or female services, the actual services provided—based on eCornerstone data—was largely unknown as the specific service information is not provided and limited information was available in 2018 site assessment reports. Therefore, at this time, it is unknown the extent to which gender-based services are being used by Redeploy sites.

Another example of use of evidence-informed or evidence-based practices, and decisions on which ones to use can be best demonstrated by family-based interventions. For example, several Redeploy sites changed to the family-based program, Active Parenting (AP) from Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL). Of the two, PLL is evidence-based whereas AP has limited information in the way of program evaluation and outcomes of youth and families (California Evidence-based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare, 2020). Many of the evaluations noted on AP's website were several decades old; are process, rather than outcome, evaluations; or are based on other, similar programs that used the same theory, Adlerian theory, of parenting. In addition, AP's target population are children 5 to 12 years old whereas PLL's target population are youth ages 10 to 18 years old—more in line with the Redeploy youth population. Further, the California Evidence-based Clearinghouse for Child Welfare (CEBC4CW) indicated AP was unable to be rated and Collins and Fetsch (2012) indicated only process evaluations have been conducted. The National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP) indicated AP has not had comparative effectiveness evaluations so there is unknown effects on parent and child outcomes.

Another example of Redeploy services that deserve further examination, are mentoring and life skills education. Redeploy sites used mentoring services and life skills education frequently; however, limited information is provided as to models of mentoring programs provided and the extent of what is provided in life skills education. Based on information from 2018 site assessments, life skills education included financial management and other life skills necessary to live independently. While important and likely targeting a responsivity need, it could benefit from incorporating social-emotional skills, including structured skill building (like that of Thinking for a Change or the skill section of Aggression Replacement Training) to also target a criminogenic need directly associated with risk for reoffending—skills, aggression, and attitudes (Bonta & Andrews, 2017). Based on the data, it is unknown what exactly occurs in life skills education services across Redeploy, among other services listed in Appendices C and D. It would be beneficial for several of these services, including AP, mentoring, and life skills

education, to have a process and outcome evaluation conducted to identify service efficacy, among others that Redeploy is funding.

Greater discussion regarding evidence-informed and evidence-based practices that could be used to meet the needs of Redeploy youth regarding individual sites would be beneficial, as it is likely one family-based treatment program would be insufficient to target all Redeploy youth with a high need in the family domain (Sullivan, 2019; Vincent et al., 2012). Consideration to developmental stages of Redeploy youth, cultural backgrounds, and environmental context of youth should also be considered when identifying appropriate, age-graded services to fund for youth (Sullivan, 2019). This is because different stages of youth and adolescent development may have some factors that are more salient than others. For example, peers tend to play a more prominent role in youths' lives by the ages of 11 or 12 (pre-teen), beginning to influence a youths' life choices; however, research on how adolescents spend their time indicates that older youth—or later adolescence— spend significantly more time with their peers and that peers are likely to be more salient, or an influential factor compared to their parents or guardians at later adolescence. However, weight given to peers compared to parent/guardians is also likely mediated by the youth and family dynamics (Sullivan, 2019; Collins & Laursen, 2004; Csikzentmihalyi et al., 1997; Scott et al., 1995).

Further, 20.0% of Redeploy youth had an identified learning disability or behavioral disorder (encompassed within learning disability) per eCornerstone data. Consideration should also be given to how a youth's learning disability or behavioral disorder may impact their participation, success, or impact of services they receive, and modifications or adaptations to services could be made. This is directly related to being specifically responsive (or responsivity) to a youths' mode and style of learning and barriers to that learning and may also differ between males and females regarding developmental pathways (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Chitsabesan et al., 2007; Zabel & Nigro, 1999).

In the data audit portion of this evaluation, we shared information and data challenges of Redeploy. We have identified several areas to enhance and clarify Redeploy data collection and measures to gain more data consistency and reliability on each participant. Again, each Redeploy site—and even the counties within those sites—operated differently. Similarly, who and how the Redeploy data is entered into eCornerstone varies by site. Redeploy service providers and probation should strive for greater dialogue and collaboration regarding data. In addition to regular meetings, data sharing agreements could outline who and how pieces of information get entered into the eCornerstone system. Each entity has its own set of useful participant information to offer.

Additional measures could be used to identify progress for Redeploy youth, especially as it relates to YASI (or JRA) domains, but also regarding youth-identified goals and strengths. This could come from pre- and post-surveys of youth and caregivers. Additional measures could include:
- interpersonal and familial relationships,
- prosocial relationships,
- socio-emotional skills,
- readiness for employment and the labor market, and

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- satisfaction with services and supervision (Butts et al., 2018).

In addition, other outcomes could be assessed by either probation or providers (though data sharing of this information is highly encouraged) regarding positive youth development and progress, building on youth-identified strengths and interests. One way to measure this is through the use of the Positive Youth Development Measurement Toolkit or the Bridge-PYD (Hinson et al., 2016; Lopez et al., 2014). Further, examples of a positive approach[40] to assessing youth outcomes can be found in Butts et al (2018), including scales to measure youth 5-Cs or developmental assets – competence, confidence, character, caring, and connection. The 5-Cs have been associated with youth desistance from pro-criminal behavior and contribute to youth developmental processes of desistance from antisocial or pro-criminal behavior (Butts et al., 2018; Butts et al., 2010). Another tool that could be used to assess youth development is the Rochester Evaluation of Asset Development for Youth (READY tool), a tool used in community-based youth services and organizations (Sabaratnam & Klein, 2006).

This may be especially important to focus on as the findings indicate little movement in the way of increasing Redeploy youth protective factors, which may buffer risk factors. Using this tool to identify positive youth development, but also integrating this framework into Redeploy—among all stakeholders involved—can create a more balanced approach not only for Redeploy service providers, but for the probation and court practitioners that supervise them. This is where probation or other supervision staff can support providers and services youth engage in by taking a "coaching" approach rather than a "referee" approach—where a focus is more on positive youth behavioral change rather than rule enforcement and sanctioning, including authoritative, not authoritarian supervisory practices, engaging youth in teaching moments and learning new behaviors, and supporting what is learned with service providers as reminders of more prosocial behaviors (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Lovins et al, 2018;).

Recommendation #3: More concretely defining success for Redeploy youth and consideration in amending the Redeploy statute to be more evidence-based.

At its onset, Redeploy's purpose was to reduce what was an overreliance on IDJJ as an option for youth. At this point, since 2012, the IDJJ population has been significantly reduced. This has largely been the result of policy changes made that reduce youth eligibility to IDJJ and reduce IDJJ commitments for technical violations (IDJJ 2019 Annual Report, 2020). Illinois Public Act 99-0268 passed in the 2015 legislative session prohibiting youth with misdemeanors from IDJJ sentences and amending the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. In the 2016 Illinois legislative session, effective January 1, 2017, Public Act 99-0628 was enacted that amended the Unified Code of Corrections that made youth adjudicated delinquent of Class 4 felonies such as criminal trespass to a residence, disorderly contact, or obstructing justice, among others, ineligible for IDJJ commitment.

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[40] A positive approach supports programs and services that apply youth development principles within their programs and services (Butts et al., 2010). Generally, this includes focusing on building and enhancing youth strengths, capabilities, capacities, and competencies, in addition decision-making skills, working with others, the notion of reciprocity, and having high expectations for themselves and their peers (Butts et al., 2010). This comes out of work conducted by students from the University of Chicago School of Social Work Administration and researchers, who developed the positive youth approach framework (Butts et al., 2010). Positive Youth Development (PYD) is a resilience-based perspective (Lopez et al., 2014).

Based on the evaluation, Redeploy should consider how the program is integrated with juvenile probation. The data indicated a Redeploy youth could be discharged successfully from Redeploy but have new legal involvement/commitment to IDJJ. A Redeploy youth can partially or not complete programs or social services, but then be discharged as completing program requirements. While some of the service statuses (partially or not completed services) may be due to unavailable or inaccessible services, identifying more specific discharge reasons can provide greater insight as to why a youth was discharged from Redeploy and the reason for that discharge status. Further, in their 2018 site assessment reports, several sites indicated the desire to incorporate misdemeanor youth and reduce the overutilization of detention. Based on the original intent of the Redeploy statute in the deinstitutionalization of justice-involved youth from IDJJ, the statute or policies related to Redeploy could be expanded to reduce institutionalization not just to IDJJ, but to juvenile detention facilities as well. Regardless, an RNA should be used to guide this decision-making rather than professional judgment (Bonta & Andrews, 2017; Burrell, 2018; Taxman & Dezember, 2018;). Further, the discharge of completion of Redeploy requirements is largely undefined, as is failure to comply with Redeploy requirements. Some youth who are discharged as completing program requirements appear almost identical to those who are discharged as failure to comply with program requirements, as there are no clear definitions as to when these discharge statuses are to be used and there is no area in eCornerstone in which the data enterer can identify the reason for the discharge status.

While partial completion of services related to the ongoing nature of a service is reasonable, this information provides little clarity as to what Redeploy program completion means (how it is actually defined and what criteria needs to be met for this discharge status) and what success in Redeploy looks like. This includes clear definitions— specified by the Redeploy board for consistency across sites—as to what constitutes or defines a youth discharge of "completion of program requirements" and "failure to comply with program requirements," as there is no information that clearly differentiates these two discharge statuses in the data or in reports. Redeploy could benefit from revising their logic model to include not just activities, but how those activities will be measured (outputs) and criteria as to what it means to complete program requirements and failure to comply with program requirements. The Community Tool Box has a section on developing logic models, as does the Pell Institute, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison's Division of Extension, Program Development and Evaluation. Revision of Redeploy's logic model should consist of an overall logic model for Redeploy as well as site-specific logic models due to the heterogeneous nature of Redeploy sites. At current, Redeploy's logic model is missing key components of a logic model, especially those that could help guide better understanding as to what occurs in Redeploy and within Redeploy sites.

Recommendation #4: Reduce the overuse of assessments, especially duplicative ones, and over-prescription of services

Currently, some Redeploy sites have probation/court supervision officers and providers conducting the YASI (twice); some sites have the probation/court supervision officer conduct the YASI and that information is shared with providers; and, with the introduction of the JRA in 2019, some probation/court supervision agencies are having probation/court supervision officers conducting both the YASI and the JRA, while some Redeploy providers may also be conducting another YASI (as the YASI is still what is required in eCornerstone). Regardless, this creates

issues of consistency in who and how RNAs are being conducted, the frequency and duplicity at which they are occurring, and creates issues related to quality assurance and overassessment of youth. At current, it is unknown how Redeploy intends to move forward given AOIC's change in requirement for probation and the courts to use the JRA, and what Redeploy intends to do with the JRA and whether they will continue conducting the YASI. While Redeploy does not fund probation/court supervision, it is imperative that there is a collaborative working relationship between these agencies to best serve Redeploy (and justice-involved youth more generally), as changes made by the AOIC directly impact youth Redeploy serves. Further, having easily accessible data to analyze related to RNA and other assessment information can better inform where Redeploy funds go and can help Redeploy sites identify services that may not be available but that may best fit their current Redeploy youth.

In theory, once the probation officer has used the RNA to assess a youth, the officer is prepared to refer and link the youth to the appropriate Redeploy (and/or other-funded) services. After referral, a provider can conduct a different, more thorough assessment related to that specific need area and a youth's overall functioning. The use of the same or similar RNA by the probation/court supervision officer and service provider presents potential issues and concerns related to reliability of responses by youth in addition to potentially re-traumatizing or making the youth feel continually assessed and therefore, exhausted (Vincent et al., 2012). In their assessment of YASI in comparison to other RNAs, the full assessment takes approximately 97 minutes (Baird et al., 2013). A suggestion for the process of how probation/courts and Redeploy services can collaborate, particularly regarding assessments, could include a more streamline process and information sharing that can be achieved through creation of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and/or data sharing agreements. One way in which the process of RNA and assessment use for case planning for Redeploy youth could work as follows:

1. Probation or court supervision officer conducts the RNA (the JRA that will be in use moving forward in probation/the courts) to identify youth criminogenic needs (dynamic risk factors), responsivity factors, and protective factors. Minimally, youth information on highest criminogenic need areas and deficits in protective factors could then be provided to Redeploy service providers. While the JRA, unlike the YASI, does not have a separate section for protective factors, these can be identified in many different ways—by asking youth what they enjoy, what they believe they are good at, or helping them identify something positive as well as through formal assessment (see points below) in order to help increase that protective level to help buffer risk level.
2. Redeploy service providers can receive this information, conduct further, more specific assessments of youth based on the findings from the JRA. This may be through a variety of assessments relevant to the JRA domains to indicate level and intensity of services, some of which current Redeploy providers already conduct. Further, this eliminates the duplicity of RNAs and unnecessary assessments that are not based on areas of need.
3. Once additional assessments are conducted, probation/court supervision officers and Redeploy provider(s) can work together to create individualized case plans for Redeploy youth. Additional examples of other assessments that can help identify more specificity regarding criminogenic needs, responsivity factors, and protective factors can include the IM+CANS for an overall assessment of youth needs and strengths, but also more specific assessments in high risk areas to identify appropriate level and service dosage. For example, level of service for substance use, mental health, family-based interventions,

educational supports, and positive youth development and skill assessments. Redeploy case managers/care coordinators or the collaboration of probation/courts and Redeploy provider(s) can create more developmentally appropriate, individualized case plans for youth, matching level and intensity of service with risk for recidivism and criminogenic needs and responsivity concerns.

It is important that RNAs support the appropriate matching of services but requiring youth to participate in too many services can result in unintended negative consequences such as the inability to complete all services, transportation barriers to services, and being overwhelmed resulting in lack of motivation or participation in services (Vincent et al., 2012). Therefore, the Model Programs guidebook to implementing risk assessment in juvenile justice provides the recommendation of youth receiving no more than two to three services at any given time (Vincent et al., 2012). Further, as seen in Appendix B, several individual services target multiple criminogenic needs (e.g., Functional Family Therapy [FFT], Multisystemic Therapy [MST], Multidimensional Family Therapy [MDFT], Brief Strategic Family Therapy [BSFT], and Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy [CBT]). In addition, it may be useful to consider that Redeploy sites may need more than one service that targets a specific need area based on the developmental stage of youth, overall dynamic risk level and specific dynamic risk score in the different criminogenic need areas. Per Phillippi and colleagues (2011) service matrix for the Louisiana Models for Change Brief, FFT is identified for moderate risk/need youth whereas MST or MDT may be better suited for youth with high risk/need the YASI domain area of family (or family dynamic risk factor/criminogenic need) (see also Vincent et al., 2012).

Lastly, as a new RNA, the JRA, is fully implemented—and if Redeploy does continue to use the YASI on top of the JRA—it will be important to review assessment overrides—or situations in which the assessor exercises discretionary professional judgement to change the risk level assessed in the event they feel the assessed risk is not accurate (Guay & Parent, 2017; Papp, 2019). This is important moving forward to ensure the integrity of the RNA, as findings suggest that upward overrides (those in which risk level is discretionarily increased) is not predictive of risk of recidivism compared to the original risk level and may result in increased time on supervision for youth who receive an upward override (Papp, 2019). Further, quality assurance supports should be put in place to ensure fidelity to assessment practices, including booster sessions on use of the assessment, data monitoring and quality assurance measures, inter-rater reliability checks, and overseeing the use of overrides (Casey et al., 2014).

Section 6: Study Limitations and Future Research Directions

Data Challenges and Delays

While in the process of getting IDHS eCornerstone data, the researchers learned that the data requested could not be successfully pulled down from the eCornerstone system. Therefore, three researchers over the span of approximately three-months, hand-entered data from the eCornerstone system, going through each youth's case in the case management system across all tabs (enrollment, YASI, case plan, discharge) to enter the information into a separate excel spreadsheet. It took another approximately three-months to merge, clean, code, and analyze the newly entered data. Therefore, there may be human error due to this process.

The data contained in eCornerstone can be difficult to tease out and understand. While there is case plan data for Redeploy youth, it is unclear as to which services Redeploy funded or not funded. Therefore, it is unknown what is technically considered Redeploy services or other services and which made an impact on youth quality of life and recidivism outcomes. Additional data limitations for eCornerstone data can be found in the data audit section of this report. In addition, the final data analysis and writing occurred during the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic. This delayed some of the information to merge with the eCornerstone data and limited our ability to access ISBE data. Employment data from IDES was not feasible due to the lack of Redeploy youth SSNs as these are not collected by Redeploy. Further, the inability to easily access, use, and analyze eCornerstone data hamper Redeploy's ability to be truly data-driven and use the data being entered to drive effective policies and decisions, for sites and for the board. Further, additional measures to identify positive youth development were not collected and therefore, were unable to be identified for this evaluation. Once measures are put into place, this is something Redeploy staff and sites should analyze and use to understand how Redeploy youth are doing and incorporate this into case plans. Further, the lack of a standardized definitions, or minimally, definitions per Redeploy site, on what constitutes a youth's discharge status (specifically failure to comply with program rules and completion of program requirements) hampered our ability to conduct and interpret bivariate analyses.

Further, as noted previously, there is no way for us to know the criminal histories or records of Redeploy youth—or youth generally—due to automatic seal and expungement law passed in 2018. The law severely reduces the ability to provide accurate juvenile justice arrest and court record information for the purposes of research and data trends. Further, there are other inherent limitations with the CHRI database, as reporting requirements for juveniles is different from those of adults (Devitt-Westley & Hughes, 2016). Juveniles are typically fingerprinted at the discretion of the police agency, for Class A and B misdemeanor arrests and lower, along with court information (Devitt-Westley & Hughes, 2016). Further, there was missing juvenile arrest data based on differential rates at which law enforcement agencies participate in juvenile arrest reporting to CHRI. A 2013 data audit found only 43% of central region law enforcement agencies submitted at least one juvenile arrest compared to 83% of Cook County law enforcement agencies (Devitt-Westley & Hughes, 2016).

State Budget Impasse

Further, the study was further impacted by the state budget impasse in Illinois from July 1, 2015 to August 31, 2017. This resulted in the loss of over two state fiscal year budgets for operating Redeploy, though some sites operated at limited capacity. This lead to Redeploy site closures, service provider closures, additional limitations regarding social and human services and resources, and therefore, a potential impact on Redeploy itself in addition to youth outcomes. Further, other policy changes at the state level and within IDJJ have resulted in significant decreases in IDJJ commitments or recommitments (those for aftercare violations), even during the budget impasse, suggesting that policy changes are the main driver of IDJJ commitment declines, particularly considering the low amount of youth being served by each Redeploy site over the 10-year period (2009 – 2019). This is important to consider as Redeploy moves forward, particularly regarding their expansion efforts that have been occurring since 2015 to include pre-adjudicated youth; however, these changes in operation should be driven by data to create a truly data-driven program and data-driven policies. Currently, these 2015 policy changes to Redeploy have not been evaluated and have an unknown impact on youth.

Generalizability

Because each of the Redeploy sites operates differently from each other, even within a circuit-based site, it makes information gleaned from this report minimally generalizable to all Redeploy. It is likely that each site varies in its efficacy, just as it varies in its practices, eligibility requirements, access to services, and consistency, quality, and completeness of data entry. Further, some sites have very few Redeploy participants, making the generalizability limited, particularly in relation to a largely unknown court-involved youth population, in total.

Future Research Directions

First, because Redeploy sites operate heterogeneously, it is recommended that future process and outcome evaluations be conducted in Redeploy sites individually as that is the only way to create a truly comparable matched-comparison group to identify the impact of Redeploy compared to "treatment as usual." This cannot be done with the current study due to the highly varying nature of Redeploy site processes and target populations. This is also why a process evaluation for each site is highly recommended as outcomes mean little if the processes are not understood; this also limits the ability of Redeploy to identify the aspects of the program that are effective and that can be replicated. Second, future research could incorporate qualitative interviews of Redeploy youth, parents, providers, and probation/court staff who work with youth to better understand the processes of Redeploy, as well as Redeploy youth and parent perceptions of satisfaction and utility of services. This would be more formalized and above and beyond what IDHS staff do for site assessment reports as it would be more systematic and methodologically rigorous. Finally, once additional data measures for positive youth development, satisfaction, and perceived utility of services (including youth and parent collaborative working relationships with providers and probation/court supervisors), and quality of life measures are incorporated into data collection, future research can analyze these aspects. This also includes Redeploy's ability to obtain ISBE data for youth and working with IDJJ to help identify when Redeploy youth end up being committed to IDJJ. It is also important to consider that some Redeploy youth, once discharged

from Redeploy and from juvenile justice involvement, may age out of the juvenile justice system and recidivate, though this would not be captured in juvenile data. That means, it is imperative to consider whether Redeploy youth who age out of the juvenile system (especially those that are 16 or older while in Redeploy) go on to the adult system.

Section 7: Conclusion

This evaluation analyzed a variety of different data sources to better understand Redeploy, an incentive-based juvenile diversion program. The sample of youth in the study included those who were admitted and/or discharged from Redeploy between June 2009 and September 2019, which consisted of 12 Redeploy sites. Most frequently, Redeploy youth identified as White, had an average age of 15.5 and a median of 16 years-old. The majority of Redeploy youth were male, referred by probation, and entered Redeploy with a property crime. Most frequently, youth entered Redeploy with a Class 1 felony or Class A misdemeanor and had an average of 3 prior law enforcement contacts, per youth YASI data. Overall, youth dynamic risk and protective scores decreased and increased, respectively; however, most youth remained at the same dynamic risk and protective level. Most frequently, Redeploy identified a family service for the youth, followed by a school service(s) and aggression-related service(s). Sixty-two percent of Redeploy youth were discharged based on completing program requirements. For justice-related outcomes, 66.4% of Redeploy youth had one or more arrest post-discharge from Redeploy and 28.0% had at least one arrest while in Redeploy services. Regarding IDJJ admissions, 15.4% had at least one IDJJ admission for a new sentence or technical violation, and 12.3% had at least one IDOC admission for a new sentence post-discharge. These justice-related outcomes should be interpreted with caution as there is no matched comparison group—or comparison in general—to understand the context of these numbers. Further, data limitations limit the interpretation of these outcomes.

Due to the highly heterogenous nature of Redeploy sites, information on the efficacy of Redeploy would require an evaluation for each Redeploy site and, in some cases, counties within Redeploy sites that are Circuit based. In addition, future research and analyses would benefit from identifying and breaking down this information more specifically based on identified risk and protective scores, services provided to youth based on these scores, and the impact of these services based on risk and protective scores. Further, it would be beneficial to gain understanding regarding racial and ethnic disparities within Redeploy jurisdictions at each of the nine decision points outlined by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to identify if this is occurring and how to mitigate this disproportion, demonstrated in the racial make-up of the youth populations of Redeploy sites in comparison to the Redeploy youths they are serving. Lastly, future research should consider other positive youth outcomes, rather than focusing purely on negative outcomes or justice involvement.

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Appendix A: Changes in Dynamic Risk and Protective Level by Redeploy Site

Those numbers bolded and in a color mean they are the most frequent occurrence. If the numbers are blue, it indicates no change in dynamic or protective level; green indicates a decrease in dynamic risk but an increase in dynamic protective levels; red indicates an increase in dynamic risk but a decrease in dynamic protective levels. A decrease in dynamic risk level indicates lower risk for recidivism based on dynamic risk factors (this is good); increase in dynamic risk level indicates a potential increase in risk for recidivism.

Table 1

Change in Dynamic Risk Level from Initial (N=752) to Closing (N=748) YASI, by Redeploy Site

Initial YASI Dynamic Risk Level	Total (n)	Decrease in dynamic risk level n(%)	Increase in dynamic risk level n(%)	No change in dynamic risk level n(%)
1ˢᵗ Circuit				
Low	4	0	1 (25.0)	**3 (75.0)**
Low-moderate	8	4 (50.0)	0	**4 (50.0)**
Moderate	19	2 (4.6)	5 (26.3)	**12 (63.2)**
Moderate-high	9	3 (33.3)	0	**6 (66.7)**
High	20	5 (25.0)	1 (5.0)	**14 (70.0)**
Very high	6	1 (16.7)	0	**5 (83.3)**
2ⁿᵈ Circuit				
Low	2	0	0	**2 (100)**
Low-moderate	6	**4 (66.7)**	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)
Moderate	22	9 (40.9)	1 (4.5)	**12 (54.5)**
Moderate-high	29	11 (37.9)	4 (13.7)	**14 (48.3)**
High	28	**15 (53.6)**	0	13 (46.4)
Very high	30	**21 (70.0)**	0	9 (30.0)
Macon County				
Low	0	0	0	0

Low-moderate	0	0	0	0
Moderate	7	0	0	**7 (100)**
Moderate-high	8	3 (37.5)	1 (12.5)	**4 (50.0)**
High	10	4 (40.0)	0	**6 (60.0)**
Very high	8	3 (37.5)	0	**5 (62.5)**
4th Circuit				
Low	1	0	0	**1 (100)**
Low-moderate	2	0	0	**2 (100)**
Moderate	6	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	**4 (66.7)**
Moderate-high	9	**6 (66.6)**	2 (22.2)	1 (11.1)
High	18	5 (27.9)	2 (11.1)	**11 (61.1)**
Very high	16	6 (37.5)	0	**10 (62.5)**
Madison County				
Low	3	0	0	**3 (100)**
Low-moderate	4	**2 (50.0)**	0	**2 (50.0)**
Moderate	13	**6 (46.2)**	2 (15.4)	5 (38.5)
Moderate-high	11	**4 (36.4)**	**4 (36.4)**	3 (27.3)
High	22	**13 (59.1)**	0	9 (40.9)
Very high	13	**9 (69.2)**	0	4 (30.8)
Peoria/Tazewell counties				
Low	4	0	0	**4 (100)**
Low-moderate	5	1 (20.0)	0	**4 (80.0)**
Moderate	20	2 (10.0)	0	**18 (90.0)**
Moderate-high	49	9 (18.3)	1 (2.0)	**39 (79.6)**
High	34	8 (23.5)	0	**26 (76.5)**
Very high	30	4 (13.3)	0	**26 (86.7)**
11th Circuit				
Low	1	0	**1 (100)**	0
Low-moderate	1	0	0	**1 (100)**
Moderate	8	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	**5 (62.5)**

Moderate-high	8	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	**4 (50.0)**
High	13	2 (15.4)	2 (15.4)	**9 (69.2)**
Very high	5	1 (20.0)	0	**4 (80.0)**
13th Circuit				
Low	6	0	2 (33.4)	**4 (66.7)**
Low-moderate	5	**3 (60.0)**	0	2 (40.0)
Moderate	15	3 (20.0)	2 (13.3)	**10 (66.7)**
Moderate-high	24	**12 (50.0)**	1 (4.2)	11 (45.8)
High	23	**11 (47.8)**	4 (17.4)	8 (34.8)
Very high	19	**13 (68.4)**	0	6 (31.6)
15th Circuit				
Low	0	0	0	0
Low-moderate	0	0	0	0
Moderate	0	0	0	0
Moderate-high	3	**3 (100)**	0	0
High	9	**7 (77.7)**	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
Very high	2	**2 (100)**	0	0
17th Circuit				
Low	0	0	0	0
Low-moderate	0	0	0	0
Moderate	2	0	**1 (50.0)**	**1 (50.0)**
Moderate-high	3	1 (33.3)	0	**2 (66.7)**
High	13	3 (23.1)	3 (23.1)	**7 (53.8)**
Very high	3	0	0	**3 (100)**
20th Circuit				
Low	4	0	0	**4 (100)**
Low-moderate	4	**2 (50.0)**	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)
Moderate	16	**10 (62.5)**	2 (12.6)	4 (25.0)
Moderate-high	29	**14 (48.2)**	7 (24.1)	8 (27.6)
High	18	**9 (50.0)**	0	**9 (50.0)**

Very high	24	11 (45.8)	0	**13 (54.2)**
21st Circuit				
Low	0	0	0	0
Low-moderate	1	0	**1 (100.0)**	0
Moderate	2	0	0	**2 (100)**
Moderate-high	6	1 (16.7)	0	**5 (83.3)**
High	5	2 (40.0)	**3 (60.0)**	0
Very high	3	0	0	**3 (100)**

A decrease in dynamic protective level indicates fewer factors that protect against risk to recidivate; an increase in dynamic protective level indicates greater factors that protect against risk to recidivate (this is good).

Table 2

Change in Dynamic Protective Factor Level from Initial (N=752) to Closing (N=748) YASI, by Redeploy Site

Initial YASI Dynamic Protective Level	Total (n)	Increase in dynamic protective level n(%)	Decrease in dynamic protective level n(%)	No change in dynamic protective level n(%)
1st Circuit				
Low	25	3 (12.0)	0	**22 (88.0)**
Low-moderate	14	4 (28.5)	1 (7.1)	**9 (64.3)**
Moderate	14	2 (14.3)	5 (35.7)	**7 (50.0)**
Moderate-high	9	3 (33.3)	0	**6 (66.7)**
High	4	1 (25.0)	0	**3 (75.0)**
Very high	-	-	-	-
2nd Circuit				
Low	62	5 (8.1)	0	**57 (91.9)**
Low-moderate	23	6 (26.1)	3 (13.0)	**14 (60.9)**
Moderate	24	7 (29.2)	5 (20.9)	**12 (50.0)**
Moderate-high	4	**2 (50.0)**	**2 (50.0)**	0
High	4	1 (25.0)	0	**3 (75.0)**
Very high	-	-	-	-
Macon County				
Low	24	4 (16.7)	0	**20 (83.3)**
Low-moderate	4	**2 (50.0)**	0	**2 (50.0)**
Moderate	5	0	0	**5 (100)**
Moderate-high	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very high	-	-	-	-

4th Circuit				
Low	36	10 (27.8)	0	**26 (72.2)**
Low-moderate	9	0	4 (44.4)	**5 (55.6)**
Moderate	5	0	0	**5 (100)**
Moderate-high	2	0	0	**2 (100)**
High	-	-	-	-
Very high	-	-	-	-
Madison County				
Low	36	18 (50.0)	0	**18 (50.0)**
Low-moderate	13	**7 (53.9)**	3 (23.1)	3 (23.1)
Moderate	9	**4 (44.4)**	1 (11.1)	**4 (44.4)**
Moderate-high	5	2 (40.0)	1 (20)	2 (40.0)
High	3	0	0	3 (100)
Very high	-	-	-	-
Peoria/Tazewell counties				
Low	85	14 (16.5)	0	**71 (83.5)**
Low-moderate	36	8 (22.3)	2 (5.6)	**26 (72.2)**
Moderate	15	1 (6.7)	0	**14 (93.3)**
Moderate-high	4	0	0	**4 (100)**
High	2	**1 (50.0)**	0	**1 (50.0)**
Very high	-	-	-	-
11th circuit				
Low	20	3 (15.0)	0	**17 (85.0)**
Low-moderate	4	0	1 (25.0)	**3 (75.0)**
Moderate	10	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	**8 (80.0)**
Moderate-high	2	0	0	**2 (100)**
High	-	-	-	-
Very high	-	-	-	-
13th Circuit				
Low	38	18 (47.4)	0	**20 (52.6)**

Low-moderate	14	**7 (50.0)**	0	**7 (50.0)**
Moderate	22	8 (36.4)	2 (9.1)	**12 (54.5)**
Moderate-high	10	3 (30.0)	1 (10.0)	**6 (60.0)**
High	6	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	**4 (66.7)**
Very high	2	0	0	**2 (100)**
15th Circuit				
Low	9	**8 (88.8)**	0	1 (11.1)
Low-moderate	4	1 (25.0)	0	**3 (75.0)**
Moderate	1	0	0	**1 (100)**
Moderate-high	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very high	-	-	-	-
17th Circuit				
Low	17	1 (5.9)	0	**16 (94.1)**
Low-moderate	3	0	1 (33.3)	**2 (66.7)**
Moderate	1	0	0	**1 (100)**
Moderate-high	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very high	-	-	-	-
20th Circuit				
Low	4	0	0	**4 (100)**
Low-moderate	4	1 (25.0)	**2 (50.0)**	1 (25.0)
Moderate	16	2 (12.6)	**10 (62.5)**	4 (25.0)
Moderate-high	29	7 (24.1)	**14 (48.2)**	8 (27.6)
High	18	0	**9 (50.0)**	**9 (50.0)**
Very high	24	0	11 (45.8)	**13 (54.2)**
21st Circuit				
Low	0	0	0	0
Low-moderate	1	**1 (100)**	0	0
Moderate	2	0	0	**2 (100)**

Moderate-high	6	0	1 (16.7)	**5 (83.3)**
High	5	**3 (60.0)**	2 (40.0)	0
Very high	3	0	0	**3 (100)**

Appendix B: Central Eight Risk/Need Factors

RNA Domains	Description	Targets for change – Decreasing Risk	Evidence-informed & Evidence-based programs/practices
Static Risk Factor			
Criminal history	Consists of early involvement in pro-criminal behavior that span a variety of settings (in home, outside of the home). Considerations – formal law enforcement contact at an early age, large number of prior offenses, other rule violations under supervision.	This is a static risk factor in that, it cannot change; however, targets for change can include enhancing self-efficacy in rehabilitation, change; identifying new anticriminal situations; and enhancing motivation for change.	These more generally target motivation and structuring time and do not specifically target criminal history. Motivational interviewing* Motivational enhancement* therapy Case management
Dynamic Risk Factors (Criminogenic Needs)			
Pro-criminal attitudes	The attitudes, values, beliefs and neutralizations of pro-criminal thoughts or cognitions. This also includes cognitive-emotional states related to crime such as anger, irritation, resentment, and/or defiance.	Reducing, countering, and restructuring pro-criminal attitudes towards crime; negative attitudes towards the law, justice system, and authority; and justifications for crime.	Programs informed by the following: Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT)* -CBT for anger related problems in children and adolescents -Dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) -Expressive Writing Interventions for Adolescents* – can also help with mental health symptoms
Pro-criminal associates	Associating with pro-criminal peers and isolation from prosocial peers.	Work to provide or link to opportunities to engage with prosocial peers and decrease association with pro-criminal peers.	-Big Brothers Big Sisters – Community-Based Model (CBM)* -Mentoring programs* that involve motivated volunteers who can provide emotional support, have

			similar interests, and provide teaching/information and/or advocacy role for mentors
Antisocial personality pattern	Consists of low impulse-control and general low self-control, pleasure-seeking, poor problem-solving, callous disregard for others, trouble that spans multiple victims and/or settings, and being restlessly aggressive.	Services should target enhancing ability to manage anger and increase self-control, build empathy, and increase problem-solving skills.	-Interpersonal Psychotherapy – Adolescent Skills Training -Trauma Affect Regulation: Guide for Education And Therapy (TARGET) -Aggression Replacement Training (ART)
Family/Martial	For youth, this consists more of the family origin and environment, including inconsistent and/or harsh behavioral expectations, rules, and disciplinary approaches; lack of parental supervision; pro-criminal attitudes of parents/guardians/siblings; and the quality of interpersonal communication and relationships with the family/guardian unit.	Targets for change include more structured family boundaries and conflict management, enhancing parental/guardian supervision and monitoring, increasing positive interpersonal relationships within the unit.	-Criando con Amor: Promoviendo Armonia y Superacion (CAPAS)* – culturally adapted parenting intervention for Latinx populations -Functional Family Therapy (FFT)* -Multisystemic Therapy (MST)* -Multidimensional Family Therapy (MFT)* -GenerationPMTO* -Familias Unidas* -Guiding Good Choices* -Strong African American Families (SAAF)* - Triple P – Positive Parenting Program* -Brief Strategic Family Therapy*

School/Work	This consists of poor interpersonal relationships built at school or at a workplace and low attachments to these institutions and peers/colleagues. This also includes low academic and work performance, low reward/reinforcement for involvement or participation, and low satisfaction.	This includes providing opportunities that meet the needs of the youth, particularly in school, with regard to increasing satisfaction with school (and/or employment), increasing rewards or reinforcement for school and/or work participation, and increasing involvement and participation in school or work.	-Eisenhower Quantum Opportunities Program* -Paid internship opportunities or student/youth employment opportunities -Year Up -Vocation/job training -YouthBuild*
Substance use	Misuse or unhealthy relationships with drugs and alcohol, with current misuse and unhealthy relationships with substances indicative of higher risk than past histories.	This includes targeting alternatives to substance use and increase interpersonal supports for non-substance using behavior. Further, this can incorporate, based on medical consultation, the use of medications to treat substance use disorders such as alcohol use disorder and opioid use disorder.	-Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach* -MST – Substance abuse -Contingency Management for Substance Use Disorders* -Motivational Interviewing for Substance Abuse
Recreation/Leisure	This relates to unstructured or low levels of participation and satisfaction in different leisure pursuits.	This includes targeting individuals' strengths and interests to build ideas to enhance leisure/recreation opportunities. For youth, this could include prosocial involvement in after-school programs or other school activities; extracurricular activities; and enhancing the reward, reinforcement, and satisfaction an individual receives from participating in different leisure activities.	-Structured recreation, see also here -The arts

Responsivity Factors – Targeted Through Additional, Specific, and Clinical Assessment for Treatment and Services
Mental health *Cognitive or intellectual functioning* *Housing, food, other basic needs* *Trauma* *Motivation* *Gender-responsive services* *Gender-specific services* *Culturally responsive and competent services* *Language barriers*

Source: Bonta, J., & Andrews, D. A. (2017). *The psychology of criminal conduct* (6th Ed.). Taylor & Francis.; Crimesolutions.gov (2020). *Programs and practices.* Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.; Weisner, L. (2020). *Youth development: An overview of related factors and interventions.* Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.; Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development. (2020). *Programs.* Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder.

Note: Programs and practices with an asterisk indicate that they also help target additional RNA domain areas, responsivity factors, and/or can increase protective factors in other domains.

Appendix C: List of Services Provided to Redeploy Youth

Code	Service Indicated
1	Alternative Education- Non GED
2	Anger management
3	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) – also includes Thinking for a Change
4	College readiness
5	Community service
6	Domestic violence (DV) services as offender
7	Educational advocacy
8	Employment coaching
9	Family advocacy
10	Family counseling
11	Functional Family Therapy (FFT)
12	GED classes
13	Group counseling
14	Individual counseling
15	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment
16	Inpatient mental health treatment- hospitalization
17	Job training
18	Life skills education
19	Mentoring services
20	Multisystemic therapy (MST)
21	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)
22	Outpatient mental health treatment
23	Psychiatric evaluation
24	Psychological treatment - includes medication monitoring
25	Recreation
26	Restitution
27	Services through DCFS
28	Services to treat a sex offender (SO)
29	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense (SO)
30	SPARCS groups
31	Tutoring/Homework assistance
32	WAIT/ART
33	Other - Intensive case management
34	Other - Case management
35	Other - Financial Assistance
36	Other – GPS
37	Other - Ankle Monitoring

38	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
39	Other – "Get help with schoolwork, get on bus, walk away when angry"
40	Other – "Communicate with adults (foster mom, prob ofc, caseworker)"
41	Other – Parenting with Love and Limits (PLL)
42	Other – Individualized Education Program (IEP)
43	Participating classes
44	Other - Case monitoring
45	Domestic violence (DV) services as a victim
46	Participating classes
47	Cognitive education (developmental disability treatment)
48	Nutritional education
49	Unidentified type of intensive outpatient (non-specified)
50	Unidentified or unknow psych/eval (non-specified of psychological or psychiatric)
51	Other - psychological evaluation
52	Other - psychological evaluation/trauma
53	Other - trauma assessment, trauma counseling, or trauma services
54	Other - "employment, attend school"
55	Other - trauma, psych evaluation (non-specified)
56	Other - trauma, transportation
57	Service learning
58	Gender specific services – female
59	Gender specific services – male
60	Other - "job applications, avoid negative peers"
61	Other - probation drug testing/drug testing
62	Other - psychological evaluation; SUD evaluation
63	Other - "take medications consistently"
64	Other - "talk to teacher when angry"
65	Other – sex offender evaluation
66	Other - "job applications/workout"
67	Other - not specified
-99	Not indicated, identified, or none

Appendix D: Services Identified for Youth by YASI Domain

YASI Domain	Services Identified for Redeploy Youth	
Legal services (N=36)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)
	Anger management	Outpatient mental health treatment
	CBT	Other - Intensive case management
	Community service	Other - Case management
	DV services as offender	Other - Case monitoring
	DV services as a victim	Psychiatric evaluation
	Educational advocacy	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Employment coaching	
	Family advocacy	Recreation
	Family counseling	Restitution
	FFT	Services to treat a sex offender
	GED classes	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Group counseling	
	Individual counseling	SPARCS groups
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Tutoring/homework assistance
		WAIT/ART
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	Participating classes
		Services through DCFS
	Job training	
	Life skills education	
	Mentoring services	
	MST	
School services (N=39)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Other - Intensive case management
		Other - Case management
	Anger management	Other - Financial Assistance
	CBT	Other - GPS
	Cognitive education (developmental disability treatment)	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
		Other – "Get help with schoolwork, get on bus, walk away when angry"
	College readiness	
	Community service	Other – "Communicate with adults (foster mom, prob ofc, caseworker)"
	Educational advocacy	
	Employment coaching	Other - PLL
	Family advocacy	Other - IEP
	Family counseling	Psychiatric evaluation
	GED classes	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Group counseling	
	Individual counseling	Recreation
		Services through DCFS

	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	SPARCS groups
	Job training	Tutoring/ homework assistance
	Life skills education	WAIT/ART
	Mentoring services	Participating classes
	MST	Unidentified type of intensive outpatient
	Nutritional education	
	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)	
	Outpatient mental health treatment	
Family services (N=51)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Other - Intensive case management
	Anger management	Other - Case management
	CBT	Other - Financial Assistance
	College readiness	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
	Community service	Other - PLL
	DV services as offender	Other - psychological evaluation
	DV services as a victim	Other - psychological evaluation/trauma
	Educational advocacy	Other - trauma assessment, trauma counseling, or trauma services
	Employment coaching	
	Family advocacy	Other - "employment, attend school"
	Family counseling	Other - trauma, psych eval
	FFT	Other - trauma, transportation
	GED classes	Participating classes
	Gender specific services - female	Psychiatric evaluation
	Group counseling	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Individual counseling	
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Recreation
		Restitution
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	Service learning
		Services through DCFS
	Job training	Services to treat a sex offender
	Life skills education	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Mentoring services	
	MST	SPARCS groups
	Nutritional education	Tutoring/ homework assistance
	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)	Unidentified type of intensive outpatient
	Outpatient mental health treatment	Unidentified or unknown "psych/eval"
	Other - GPS	WAIT/ART

Community/Peer services (N=46)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)
	Anger management	Outpatient mental health treatment
	CBT	Other - "job applications, avoid negative peers"
	Cognitive education (developmental disability treatment)	Other - Intensive case management
		Other - Case management
	College readiness	Other - Financial Assistance
	Community service	Other - GPS
	DV services as offender	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
	DV services as a victim	
	Educational advocacy	Other - psychological evaluation
	Employment coaching	Other - "employment, attend school"
	Family advocacy	Participating classes
	Family counseling	Psychiatric evaluation
	FFT	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	GED classes	
	Gender specific services - male	Recreation
		Restitution
	Group counseling	Services through DCFS
	Individual counseling	Services to treat a sex offender
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	SPARCS groups
		Service learning
	Job training	Tutoring/ homework assistance
	Life skills education	WAIT/ART
	Mentoring services	
	MST	
	Nutritional education	
Substance use disorder services (N=34)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Other - probation drug testing/drug testing
	Anger management	Other - psychological evaluation; SUD evaluation
	CBT	
	Educational advocacy	Other - Intensive case management
	Employment coaching	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
	Family advocacy	
	Family counseling	Other - PLL
	GED classes	Other - trauma assessment, trauma counseling, or trauma services
	Group counseling	
	Individual counseling	Service learning
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Other - "job applications, avoid negative peers"

	Inpatient MH treatment - hospitalization	Psychiatric evaluation
	Job training	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Life skills education	Recreation
	Mentoring services	Services through DCFS
	MST	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)	SPARCS groups
	Outpatient mental health treatment	Tutoring/ homework assistance
		WAIT/ART
Mental health services (N=41)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Other - Intensive case management
	Anger management	Other - Case management
	CBT	Other - PLL
	DV services as offender	Unidentified or unknow "psych/eval"
	DV services as a victim	Other - psychological evaluation
	Educational advocacy	Other - psychological evaluation/trauma
	Family advocacy	Other - trauma assessment, trauma counseling, or trauma services
	Family counseling	
	FFT	Other - trauma, psych eval
	Group counseling	Other - trauma, transportation
	Individual counseling	Service learning
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Other - psychological evaluation; SUD evaluation
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	Other - "take medications consistently"
	Job training	Psychiatric evaluation
	Life skills education	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Mentoring services	
	MST	Recreation
	Nutritional education	Services through DCFS
	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)	Services to treat a sex offender
		Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Outpatient mental health treatment	SPARCS groups
		Tutoring/ homework assistance
		WAIT/ART
Aggression services (N=45)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Other - psychological evaluation
	Anger management	Other - psychological evaluation/trauma
	CBT	Other - trauma assessment, trauma counseling, or trauma services
	Community service	
	DV services as offender	Other - trauma, psych eval

	DV services as a victim	Other - trauma, transportation
	Educational advocacy	Other - "talk to teacher when angry"
	Employment coaching	Other – sex offender evaluation
	Family advocacy	Other - Intensive case management
	Family counseling	Other - PLL
	FFT	Participating classes
	GED classes	Psychiatric evaluation
	Gender specific services - male	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Group counseling	Recreation
	Individual counseling	Restitution
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Services through DCFS
		Services to treat a sex offender
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Job training	SPARCS groups
	Life skills education	Tutoring/ homework assistance
	Mentoring services	WAIT/ART
	MST	Unidentified type of intensive outpatient
	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)	Unidentified or unknown "psych/eval"
	Outpatient mental health treatment	
Attitudes services (N=47)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Other - psychological evaluation
	Anger management	Other - psychological evaluation/trauma
	CBT	Other - trauma, transportation
	College readiness	Service learning
	Community service	Other - probation drug testing/drug testing
	DV services as offender	
	Educational advocacy	Other - Intensive case management
	Employment coaching	Other - Case management
	Family advocacy	Other - Financial Assistance
	Family counseling	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
	FFT	
	GED classes	Other – "Get help with schoolwork, get on bus, walk away when angry"
	Gender specific services - female	
		Other – PLL
	Gender specific services - male	Participating classes
		Psychiatric evaluation
	Group counseling	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Individual counseling	
		Recreation

	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Restitution
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	Services through DCFS
		Services to treat a sex offender
	Job training	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Life skills education	SPARCS groups
	Mentoring services	Tutoring/ homework assistance
	MST	WAIT/ART
	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)	Unidentified type of intensive outpatient
	Outpatient mental health treatment	
Skill services (N=44)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)
	Anger management	Outpatient mental health treatment
	CBT	Other - Intensive case management
	Cognitive education (developmental disability treatment)	Other - Case management
		Other - Financial Assistance
	College readiness	Other - Ankle monitoring and financial assistance
	Community service	Other – PLL
	DV services as offender	Other - psychological evaluation
	Educational advocacy	Participating classes
	Employment coaching	Psychiatric evaluation
	Family advocacy	Psychological treatment - includes med monitoring
	Family counseling	
	FFT	Recreation
	GED classes	Restitution
	Gender specific services - male	Services through DCFS
		Services to treat a sex offender
	Group counseling	Services to treat the victim of a sex offense
	Individual counseling	
	Inpatient drug/alcohol treatment	Service learning
		SPARCS groups
	Inpatient mental health treatment - hospitalization	Tutoring/HW assistance
		WAIT/ART
	Job training	Unidentified type of intensive outpatient
	Life skills education	
	Mentoring services	
	MST	
	Nutritional education	
Employment/Free time services (N=37)	Alternative Education- Non GED	Outpatient drug/alcohol treatment (includes TASC)

	Anger management	Outpatient mental health treatment
	CBT	Other - Intensive case management
	College readiness	Other - Case management
	Community service	Other - Financial Assistance
	Educational advocacy	Other - GPS
	Employment coaching	Other - Ankle monitoring and
	Family advocacy	financial assistance
	Family counseling	Other – "Communicate with adults
	FFT	(foster mom, prob ofc, caseworker)"
	GED classes	Other - "job applications/workout"
	Group counseling	Other - not specified
	Individual counseling	Psychiatric evaluation
	Inpatient drug/alcohol	Psychological treatment - includes
	treatment	med monitoring
	Job training	Recreation
	Life skills education	Restitution
	Mentoring services	Services through DCFS
	MST	Services to treat the victim of a sex
	Nutritional education	offense
		Tutoring/homework assistance
		WAIT/ART

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

300 W. Adams Street, Suite 200

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Phone: 312.793.8408

Fax: 312.793.8422

TDD: 312.793.4170

www.icjia.state.il.us