



# Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data

2004 Annual Report

*Prepared for*  
**The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission**

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# Foreword

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

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has documented the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. While cataloguing these data, the Authority's Information Clearinghouse also collected data on the juvenile justice system, which has been published in the Authority's Juvenile County Profiles. In order to put relevant information into the hands of Illinois' juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers in a useful summary format, with support of federal funds administered by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2004 Annual Report*. In addition to providing practitioners and policymakers with an overview of data across components of the juvenile justice system, the report also provides summaries on several juvenile justice issues with special interest to Illinois.

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



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

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

# Executive summary

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority received a grant from the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to create the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2004 Annual Report*. In an effort to present a broad range of relevant data to juvenile justice professionals, this report's aim is to be as comprehensive as possible in reporting juvenile justice data. Additionally, this report presents a brief explanation of risk factors and their importance to the juvenile justice system. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing informed planning and policy initiatives.

## **Risk factor data**

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

### Community context

#### *Substance abuse treatment*

Based on data received by the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), substance abuse services were provided to 19,144 youth 10 to 16 years old during FY04.

#### *Poverty*

In calendar year 2003 (the most recent year that data are available), 504,963 youth 17 years old and younger were considered to be living in poverty, a rate of 15,613 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18.

#### *Unemployment*

In FY04, 396,653 people, or 6 percent of the labor force, were unemployed in Illinois.

#### *Income*

In calendar year 2000 (the most recent year that data are available), the estimated median household income for families in Illinois was \$46,327.

#### *Education*

In calendar year 2000 (the most recent year that data are available), approximately 6.5 million people over 25 years old living in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma.

### *Temporary assistance to needy families*

In FY04, an average of 77,575 youth in Illinois per month were in families that received temporary assistance to needy families.

### Social context

#### *Correctional inmates with children*

In FY04, 24,941 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), or 66 percent of the total inmates admitted that year had children.

#### *Domestic violence*

In calendar year 2004, there were 122,797 domestic offense incidents reported to the Illinois State Police (ISP).

#### *Abuse and neglect*

In FY04, 104,262 cases of abuse and neglect were reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). In FY04, 27,040 cases of child abuse and neglect, or 26 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS.

#### *Sexual abuse*

In FY04, 8,819 cases of sexual abuse of children were reported in Illinois to DCFS. In FY04, there were 2,751 cases of child sex abuse, or 31 percent of all reported cases, were verified by DCFS.

#### *Crimes against youth*

In calendar year 2004, there were 40,072 criminal offenses against youth reported to ISP. Reporting of these data to ISP is voluntary; therefore, these data may be a reflection of reporting practices rather than a true measure of the frequency of these incidents.

### School context

#### *Truancy*

There were 280,931 truant youth during the 2003-04 academic year. Of them, 44,304 (16 percent) were chronically truant.

#### *Truant minors in need of supervision*

In Illinois, 14,471 truant minors were in need of supervision during the 2003-04 academic year.

### *Suspensions*

During the 2003-04 academic year, 159,166 students were suspended from school. Of these, 65,352, or 41 percent, were suspended more than once.

### *Expulsions*

During the 2003-04 academic year in Illinois, 2,537 students were expelled from school.

### *Dropouts*

In Illinois, 31,860 high school students dropped out of school during the 2003-04 academic year.

### *Crimes against school personnel*

In calendar year 2004, 2,900 crimes against school personnel were reported to ISP.

## **Illinois juvenile justice system data**

### Arrests

In calendar year 2004, 45,731 arrests of youth were entered into Illinois' computerized criminal history record (CCH) system. CCH records the number of arrests, not the number of youth arrested, and an individual youth may be arrested multiple times in a year. Arrests for property offenses accounted for 32 percent of arrests entered into CCH, violent offenses against a person were 26 percent, drug offenses were 13 percent, and sex offenses were 0.9 percent. In calendar year 2004, 59 percent of arrests were of black youth, and 40 percent were of white youth. Ethnicity is not captured in Illinois' arrest data, so the number of Hispanic youth arrests was unknown. Most youth arrests were of males (78 percent).

### Courts

#### *Delinquency petitions*

In calendar year 2004, 21,859 delinquency petitions were filed in court for youth ages 10 to 16.

#### *Adjudications*

In calendar year 2004, there were 8,535 adjudications of delinquency among youth ages 10 to 16.

#### *Detention*

In calendar year 2004, there were 16,618 admissions of youth ages 10 to 16 to secure detention statewide.

### Transfers to criminal court

In calendar year 2004, 42 detained youth were transferred to the adult criminal court. However, Cook County did not report its number of detained youth transferred to criminal court.

### Sentencing

#### *Probation*

On Dec. 31, 2004, there were 12,311 active youth probation caseloads statewide.

#### *Informal probation*

On Dec. 31, 2004, there were 2,194 active informal probation caseloads in Illinois.

#### *Continued under supervision*

In calendar year 2004, 2,134 youth delinquency cases were continued under supervision in Illinois. However, Cook County data for calendar year 2004 was unavailable.

#### *Corrections*

In FY04, 3,106 youth were admitted to IDOC. In addition, the court committed 1,691 youth, or 54 percent of all youth admissions to IDOC. In this report, IDOC court commitments include delinquency commitments, recommitments after discharge, and court evaluations including returns to IDOC following a court evaluation.

Also in FY04, most youth were committed for a property or person offense (46 and 36 percent respectively). More than half (52 percent) of all youth committed to IDOC were black, and 37 percent of youth committed were white. A total of 89 percent of youth committed to IDOC were male.

## **Special issues**

### Disproportionate minority contact

Disproportionate minority contact is the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. The relative rate index measures disproportionate minority contact by using the rate at which minority youth are involved at a stage of the juvenile justice process compared to the rate at which a reference group is involved at the same stage of the process. In Illinois, the appropriate reference group is white. ICJIA research staff had access to three sources of statewide data on youth to assess disproportionate minority contact at three points in the process: arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment. The following are based on the calculated relative rate index.

### *Arrests*

In calendar year 2004, black youth in Illinois were arrested at a rate more than four times the rate at which white youth were arrested.

### *Detention*

In FY04, black youth in Illinois were detained at a rate that was nearly six times the rate at which white youth were detained.

### *Corrections*

In Illinois in FY04, black youth in Illinois were court committed to IDOC at a rate that was more than four times the rate at which white youth were court committed.

### Status Offenders

Each detainment of a status offender is a violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Illinois recorded 53 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2004.

### Females in the juvenile justice system

#### *Arrests*

In calendar year 2004, female youth accounted for 22 percent of all youth arrests reported to the CCH. CCH records the number of arrests, not the number of youth arrested. A total of 34 percent of all female arrests were for violent offenses. In comparison, 24 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses.

#### *Detention*

Females accounted for 3,014 of 16,618 admissions (18 percent) to secure detention statewide in FY04.

#### *Corrections*

In FY04, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments to IDOC or 191 of 1,691 commitments. This finding suggests that the offenses committed by female delinquents were not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC and/or females were diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts.

### Mental health

An evaluation of the Illinois Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative found that compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment, youth participating in the initiative had lower rates of recidivism. Forty-two percent of youth in the program were rearrested in FY03, compared to a rearrest rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.

### Dually-involved youth

Dually-involved youth are those involved in both the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Although there are challenges in obtaining data on these youth, an estimate can be made based on DCFS data. According to those data, 527 cases showed youth involvement in both DCFS and juvenile justice on June 30, 2003.

### Juvenile drug courts

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

### Juvenile justice councils

In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts found that 50 counties had convened juvenile justice councils or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils.

### Restitution

Statewide data on community service and restitution in calendar year 2004 was not collected. The most recent data collected was for calendar year 2002. In calendar year 2002, just more than \$729,000 in restitution was collected from youth offenders.

### Community service

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

### Youth courts

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which youth volunteers hear cases of youth delinquency or school misconduct and make recommendations. Illinois has approximately 100 operational youth court programs in existence around the state, including within the Chicago public school system.



## Record expungement

Under Illinois law, a youth under the age of 18 who is arrested can seek expungement of his/her juvenile records. The existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing.

## **State initiatives**

### Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois Public Act 093-0641 took effect December 31, 2003. The Act provides counties with funding for community-based services for nonviolent youth who would otherwise be committed to the IDOC. Redeploy Illinois programs are being implemented at four pilot sites in Illinois: Macon County, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit, St. Clair County, and Peoria County. By accepting funds to provide community-based services to delinquent youth, pilot sites are obligated to reduce the number of youth IDOC commitments by 25 percent from the average number of commitments for the previous three years.

### Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

The Annie E. Casey Foundation established the nationwide Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. The objectives of the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including one in Cook County. Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote its objectives throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Eleven counties have received detention alternative funding including: DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago.

# Introduction

In 2004, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Authority) received its second grant from the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission to compile and present annual data on Illinois' risk factors and the juvenile justice system. The goal of this report, the *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data for Illinois: 2004 Annual Report*, is to be as comprehensive as is possible in presenting a broad range of data relevant to the work of juvenile justice professionals in Illinois. In addition to juvenile justice system data (juvenile arrests, delinquency petitions filed, and adjudications of delinquency), this report includes publicly available risk factor data and an explanation of its relevance to the juvenile justice system. Together, these data can assist juvenile justice system policymakers and practitioners in developing more informed prevention and intervention policies and activities. The data is available both in print form and via the Authority's Web site. The data tables that appear in this report can be found at: [www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metasection=data](http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/index.cfm?metasection=data). In addition, the 2003 annual report and its data tables are available on the Authority's Web site at <http://www.icjia.state.il.us/public/pdf/ResearchReports/IJJC2003annualreport.pdf>.

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

Although this report attempts to be as comprehensive as possible, data in certain areas are simply unavailable or lacking detail. Much of the juvenile justice data in Illinois is reported and compiled in a manner that places significant limits on its utility. For example, data on the number of youth **adjudicated delinquent** is submitted in aggregate form, which tells us nothing about the characteristics of youth adjudicated delinquent and their offenses. (Note: Throughout this report, words and phrases that may not be universally understood appear in bold signifying that their definition appears in the Glossary in Appendix A.)

Furthermore, data, which would also be of interest, such as on crimes against children, are not mandated to be collected or reported, making such information limited in its usefulness. Even if a collection mandate exists, few are universally enforced, making much of these data unreliable

as a source of prevalence data. Finally, those collecting and reporting the data often do not see the relevance or benefit of collecting data accurately, which leads to poor reporting, and ultimately provides an inaccurate view of juvenile justice system activity. This report tries to document all data limitations. The Authority encourages practitioners who use this report to contact the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit and any other agencies involved in the collection of the data to report discrepancies in a joint effort toward collecting more accurate and complete data on Illinois' juvenile justice system.

## **Methodology**

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

### Inventory of in-house juvenile justice data

Data was amassed on the juvenile justice system while working on various reports and projects. In addition, data that the Authority is mandated to collect is retained, and in many cases, regularly updated by the agency's Information Clearinghouse. The first step in this report was to assess what data were available in-house and what data still needed to be collected for this report.

### Collecting additional data

Some juvenile justice and risk factor data are not automatically shared with the Authority annually. Requests were sent to all agencies housing needed data for this report.

### Presentation of report and data

This report combines text and data into a seamless document covering the whole juvenile justice system. Graphical depictions of trends and maps are included with detailed text that provides a basic explanation of the system so that an overview of juvenile justice in Illinois is accessible and understandable. Because of the expected diversity of readers of this report, it is written and constructed in a manner that allows readers who are unfamiliar with Illinois' juvenile justice system to learn about the system from arrest to sentencing. Figures depict data typically over a ten-year span by county type— Cook County, which contains the city of Chicago, urban counties, rural counties, and **collar counties**. Appendix B lists all Illinois counties by regional classification. Finally, the data in this report are provided by calendar year or **state fiscal year** (FY), depending upon the time period for which the data were collected. If not specified, years are calendar years rather than state fiscal years. For those who are mainly interested in viewing the juvenile justice data, that information is available in Appendix H.

The data analysis that was conducted for this report, found in the data summaries of each section, describe state and regional trends over time for selected data elements, and in some cases, maps depicting county level data. It should be noted that because of significant differences in the counties in Illinois, in most instances, looking at only the statewide data tells us little about what

is happening at the local level. Since outliers can greatly affect statistics, counties that report zero for a data element can greatly affect the statewide rate. At the opposite end of the spectrum, for many data elements Cook County's numbers drive the statewide rate. For certain elements or issues, such as racial disparity indices, more elaborate analysis was conducted. Providing graphical depictions of trends for every county and data element would make the report unnecessarily long, and therefore are not included in this report. However, all the data tables that appear in this report are available for download on the CJDataNET page of the Authority's Web site in Microsoft Excel format. In this report, graphs visually depict 10-year trends, while further descriptions based on the data tables in Appendix H depict five-year trends.

### Changes from the Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2003 Annual Report

The Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2004 Annual Report builds on the extensive information and data contained in the Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data: 2003 Annual Report.<sup>1</sup> However, several changes were made to improve consistency, organization, and readability. First, in order to be consistent, throughout the report, the term "youth" is used to describe individuals 18 and under. Whenever appropriate, "youth" is used rather than children, **juveniles**, **minors**, students, or another descriptive for this age group. "Student" is used to refer to youth enrolled in school and "child abuse" refers to abuse against a young person. However, the terms "juvenile justice" and "juvenile court" are used.

This report includes updated and accurate U.S. Census Bureau data for appropriate age groups and years that in many instances were unavailable in 2003.<sup>2</sup> The race and ethnic group categories used in this report are based on U.S. Census Bureau data. The concept of race, as used by the Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by individuals according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature and include both racial and national-origin groups. The race categories used in this report are: white, black, American Indian, and Asian and the ethnic category of Hispanic. "American Indian" refers to American Indian or Alaskan Native, and "Hispanic" refers to Hispanic and Latino. The U.S. Census Bureau also recognizes the racial category of "Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander," but state data on youth does not typically distinguish this race category; therefore, that racial category is not used in this report.

The 2003 report provided information only on *reported* cases of child abuse and neglect and child sex abuse, while this report also includes **indicated** cases involving these crimes. In addition, a resource list is provided in Appendix G.

### **Illinois' juvenile justice system**<sup>3</sup>

The juvenile justice system in Illinois operates as 102 county-level systems with some oversight by state agencies for specific responsibilities including probation, detention, and corrections. Thus, each county's juvenile justice system is comprised of a network of various local and state entities that deal with minors. These include:

- Municipal police departments, county sheriffs, and the Illinois State Police.
- Probation and court services.

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

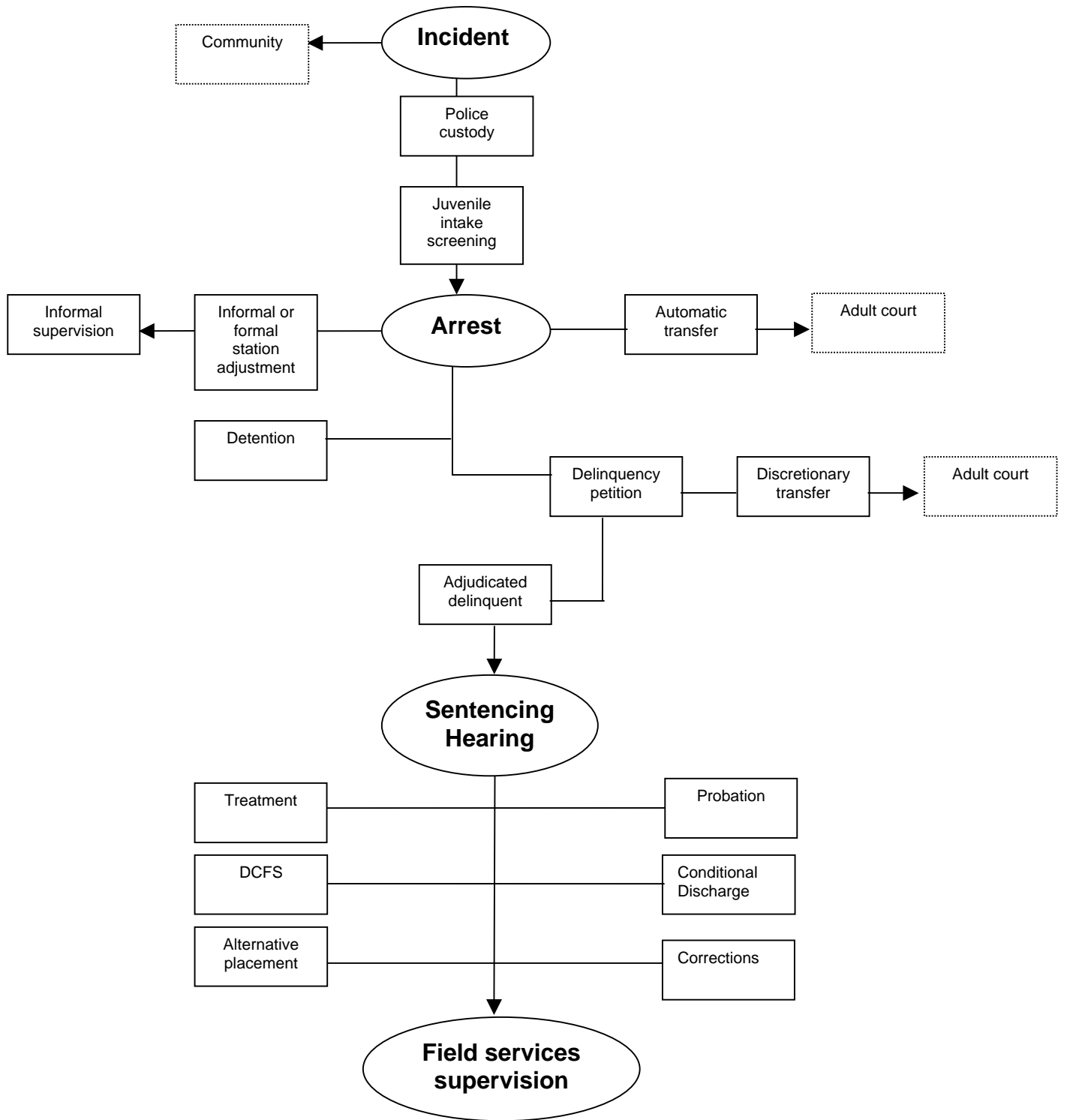
Each agency has different responsibilities within the juvenile justice system and they come into contact with youth at different stages in the justice process. The flowchart presented in *Figure 1* depicts the stages in the juvenile justice process. While the general flow of a case through a local juvenile justice system is similar in all counties, variation exists across counties in how specific types of cases are handled. For instance, some counties may have several types of diversionary programs available for youth who have delinquency petitions filed in court, whereas other counties may have few resources available to divert youth. These differences may impact how juvenile justice professionals address delinquency in their counties.

Case-level data on all youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system at all stages of the process would provide great insight into the efforts of local and state agencies. Unfortunately, these data are not readily accessible in a single information system. Instead, juvenile justice data in Illinois is housed in numerous and disparate local and state agencies creating a barrier to a comprehensive understanding of the how youth are served by Illinois juvenile justice system.

#### Department of Juvenile Justice

In 2005, the Illinois General Assembly passed legislation to create a new juvenile department separate from the adult Department of Corrections. A transition team was developed to make recommendations for the new Department of Juvenile Justice, which was scheduled to open on July 1, 2006. Illinois joins 39 other states with separate adult and youth corrections systems.

**Figure 1: Flowchart of the Illinois juvenile justice system**



## Revisions to Illinois' Juvenile Court Act<sup>4</sup>

In 1998, the Illinois General Assembly passed and the Governor signed Public Act 90-590, or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. Most of the changes made by the reform provisions affected the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-101). For many, the most significant change was the revision of the purpose and policy statement to Article V of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act—the article that addresses how to handle delinquent minors—to reflect the adoption of **balanced and restorative justice** (BARJ) as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system. More information on the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) philosophy can be found in the next section of this report.

However, large pieces of legislation are rarely guided by a single philosophy. For example, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions created less punitive procedures that allow for primarily first time and less-serious offenders to be diverted from the juvenile justice system and referred to programs within the community rather than handled formally by the juvenile justice system. At the same time, the Reform Provisions created an additional process through which a juvenile can be treated as an adult. Through **extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution** (EJJ), a youth found guilty receives both an adult and juvenile sentence (705 ILCS 405/5-810). The adult sentence is suspended as long as the youth does not violate the terms of his or her juvenile sentence or is convicted of another offense. *Table 1* summarizes the changes made to each Illinois statutory act, or collection of codes, by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998.

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

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

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

## Balanced and restorative justice

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 adopted balanced and restorative justice as the guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system. As of March 2005, at least 16 states have included balanced and restorative justice in the purpose clauses of their juvenile courts.<sup>5</sup> Balanced and restorative justice strives to balance the attention paid to the needs of all parties



affected by crime: the victim, the offender, and the community. The principles of balanced and restorative justice serve as a guide to the actions taken to achieve that balance with an explicit focus on meeting the needs of crime victims. BARJ has three main goals:<sup>6</sup>

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

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

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

## Risk factor data

Any attempt to address juvenile delinquency at the local or county level will be aided by an understanding of **risk factors** for juvenile delinquency.<sup>7</sup> Risk factors have been identified that increase the likelihood that youth will engage in serious delinquency. These factors are not causes of delinquency but are correlates of delinquency. Thus, the value in understanding the degree to which risk factors are present in youth and the environments in which they live is found in the guidance they provide to policymakers and practitioners and their attempts to reduce the likelihood of delinquency for individuals and jurisdictions.

This section begins with a general review of the literature examining juvenile delinquency risk factors. Rolf Loeber and David Farrington, members of the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's** (OJJDP's) Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders compiled the following research on risk factors.<sup>8</sup> Risk factor data is available by county in the data tables section in Appendix H of this report.

## **Types of risk factors**

Research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors has focused on distinct types: (1) individual risk factors, (2) social risk factors, (3) school risk factors, (4) community risk factors, and (5) situational risk factors. These risk factors are described based on the compilation of research published by Loeber and Farrington.

### **Individual risk factors**

Individual risk factors include individual traits or qualities, including various types of mental and physical health problems. Studies examining the effects of individual risk factors on juvenile delinquency have found that aggressive behavior, anti-social attitudes or beliefs, hyperactivity, impulsiveness, attention deficits, and risk taking behaviors are strongly linked to juvenile delinquency. Several studies have also found evidence of links between medical or physical conditions impacting development, general problem behavior and negative internalizing behaviors, such as nervousness, worrying, and anxiety, to juvenile delinquency. IQ, low resting heart rate, depression, substance abuse, and obsessive-compulsive behavior have also been identified as potential risk factors.

### **Social risk factors**

Social risk factors are circumstances that are present in a minor's immediate social environments. Research examining social risk factors has typically examined two types of social relationships: family relationships and peer relationships. Strong evidence suggests poor parent-child relationships including poor parental discipline style and lack of parental involvement, as well as relationships with anti-social or delinquent peers, are related to juvenile delinquency.

Mark Lipsey and James Derzon authored a chapter in the book, "*Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions*," in which they reported results of a statistical review of longitudinal research examining juvenile delinquency risk factors.<sup>9</sup> They found that certain family-related risk factors such as antisocial parents or parent criminality were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency for 6 to 11 year olds than for 12 to 14 year olds. Peer-related risk factors including antisocial peers or peer criminality were more predictive of serious and violent juvenile delinquency among 12 to 14 year olds.

Research has also found that family and/or marital conflict, separation from family, and sibling delinquency are risk factors for juvenile delinquency. In addition, abusive parents, low family bonding, high family stress, weak social ties including unpopularity with peers and low levels of social activity, and high family residential mobility may be linked to juvenile delinquency. More research is needed before conclusions regarding these potential risk factors can be made.

### **School risk factors**

School risk factors are related to a minor's academic performance and commitment to school. Research on predictors of serious and violent juvenile delinquency has revealed that truancy, dropping out of school, and poor academic performance are related to juvenile delinquency. Some evidence also suggests that school delinquency, occupational expectations, and new school transitions are also related to juvenile delinquency.

### **Community risk factors**

Community risk factors are related to the broader social environment in which minors reside. Studies examining the impact of environmental factors on juvenile delinquency have found evidence that communities with high levels of poverty or that are socially disorganized also tend to have high levels of juvenile delinquency. Research has also found some evidence that juvenile delinquency is correlated with drug availability, high levels of adult criminality, exposure to violence, and exposure to racial prejudice in the community.

### **Situational risk factors**

Situational risk factors are related to the circumstances surrounding delinquent acts that magnify the likelihood of a delinquent act occurring. Examples of situational risk factors include the presence of a weapon and behavior of the victim at the time of the incident. Situational risk factors act as triggers for minors who exhibit one or more of the other four types of risk factors.

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

Much county-level data is available on the environments in which Illinois youth live. However, the nature of these data places limits upon their ability to describe the environments in which specific youth live. As a result, the data in this section of the report merely provide a context in which to more fully examine the environments in which youth live. These data do show the level at which certain factors are present in a county but are not indicative of any individual's exposure to risk factors.

### **Environmental risk factors**

*Table 2* lists the data examined in this section of the report, the data source, and the years for which the data were reported. The raw data can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H. The information provided should be considered a broad indication of possible issues facing each county.

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

Data element	Source	Years
<i>Community context</i>		
Number of youth (age 10-16) served by race	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	FY04
Number of youth (age 10-16) served by service type	Div. of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	FY04
Estimated number of youth (age 0-17) living in poverty	U.S. Census Bureau	CY03
Number of unemployed (labor force)	Illinois Dept. of Employment Security	FY99-2004
Estimated median household income (families)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY00
Estimated educational attainment (age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau	FY00
Monthly average Illinois youth (age 0-18) receive TANF	Illinois Dept. of Human Services	FY99, 2004
Youth population by race (age 10-16)	U.S. Census Bureau	CY99, 2004
<i>Social context</i>		
Number of adults admitted to IDOC with children	Illinois Dept. of Corrections	FY99-2004
Number of reported domestic offense incidents	Illinois State Police	CY99-2004
Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of reported cases of child sex abuse	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse	IL Dept. of Children and Family Services	FY99-2004
Number of reported crimes against youth offenses	Illinois State Police	CY99-2004
<i>School context</i>		
Number of students (K-12) reported truant	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) reported chronically truant	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) suspended	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) suspended more than once	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of students (K-12) expelled	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of high school dropouts	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of truant minors in need of supervision (TMINS)	Illinois State Board of Education	AY1998-99 & 2003-04
Number of reported crimes against school personnel	Illinois State Police	CY99-2004

Note: AY= academic year

### Data summary

#### Community context

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

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

### *Substance abuse treatment*

Each year, substance abuse treatment providers report to the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) the types of services they provide and to whom they provide them. Based on the data received by IDHS, 19,114 youth received substance abuse services during FY04. Slightly more than half of these services were provided to white youth (54 percent), 29 percent were provided to black youth, and 15 percent to Hispanic youth. Forty-one percent of those served received some type of intervention service, 32 percent received **outpatient** services, 11 percent received **case management** services, and 11 percent received **residential treatment** services. The remaining 5 percent received either **intensive outpatient** services, services through **home recovery**, or **detoxification** services.

### *Poverty*

In calendar year 2003, the most recent year that poverty data was available from the U.S. Census Bureau, 504,963 youth 17 years old and younger were living in poverty in Illinois, a rate of 15,613 for every 100,000 youth under the age of 18.

### *Unemployment*

In FY99, 286,345 people in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois. By FY04, that number had risen to 395,653, an increase of 38 percent. The unemployment rate was 6,186 for every 100,000 in the labor force. In FY04, 6 percent of the labor force was unemployed.

### *Income*

The most recent income data available from the U.S. Census Bureau was collected in calendar year 2000. The estimated median household income for families in Illinois that year was \$46,327.

### *Education*

The most recent education data available from the U.S. Census Bureau was collected in calendar year 2000. Approximately 6.5 million people over 25 years old in Illinois had at least a high-school diploma. A total of 3.1 million males and 3.4 million females were high school graduates or beyond. When comparing education data with estimated income data, in general, the more high school graduates there are in a county the higher the estimated median household income in that county is likely to be.

### *Temporary assistance to needy families*

The Illinois Department of Health and Human Services (IDHS) grants states federal funds to implement the temporary assistance to needy families (TANF) program. Citizens apply for assistance at their local TANF agency and, if they meet the requirements, are offered temporary financial assistance to help pay for food, shelter, utilities, and expenses other than medical expenses. In Illinois, the average TANF cash grant statewide is \$251 a month.<sup>10</sup>

From FY99 to FY04, there was a significant reduction in the average monthly number of families with children age 10-18 in Illinois receiving TANF administered by IDHS. In FY99, an average of 248,178 youth were living in families received TANF monthly, while in FY04, an average of 77,575 youth received TANF monthly, a reduction of 69 percent. Nationally, there has also been a reduction in youth recipients of TANF funding. Effective October 2002, six TANF offices were closed and services combined with another county. In FY04, one rural county, Alexander County, had a monthly TANF caseload almost six times higher than the statewide average monthly caseload.

### Social context

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

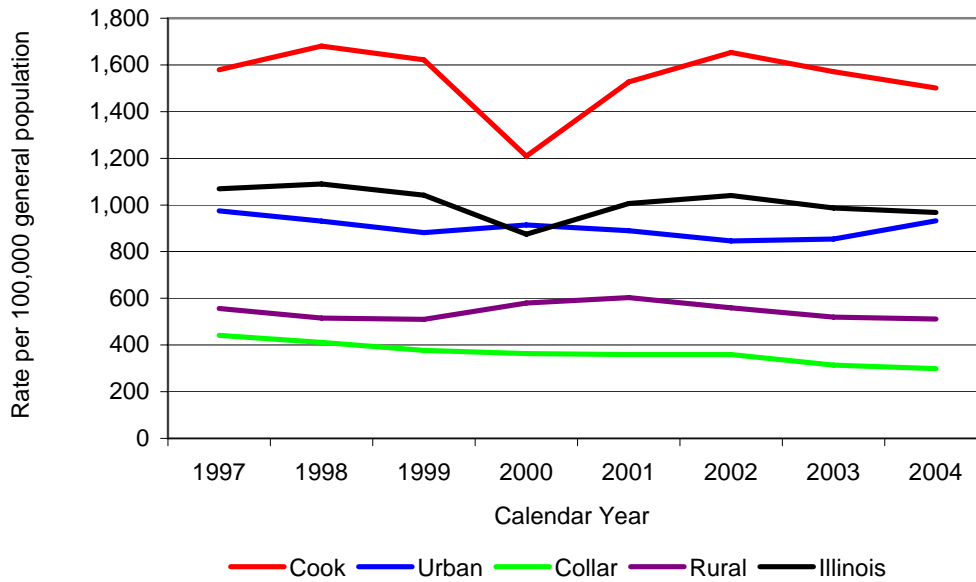
#### *Correctional inmates with children*

In FY04, 24,941 adult inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections had children. This number represented 66 percent of the total inmate admission population. In FY99, there were 11,879 admitted inmates with children or 44 percent of the total inmate population.

#### *Domestic violence*

Domestic offense incidents are reported by local police departments to the Illinois State Police as a part of the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program**. In calendar year 2004, the state rate of reported domestic violence incidents was 968 reports per 100,000 persons in the general population. *Figure 2* depicts the rate of reported domestic offense incidents by county classification from CY97 through CY04. Data prior to CY97 are unavailable.

**Figure 2: Rate of reported domestic offense incidents per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04**



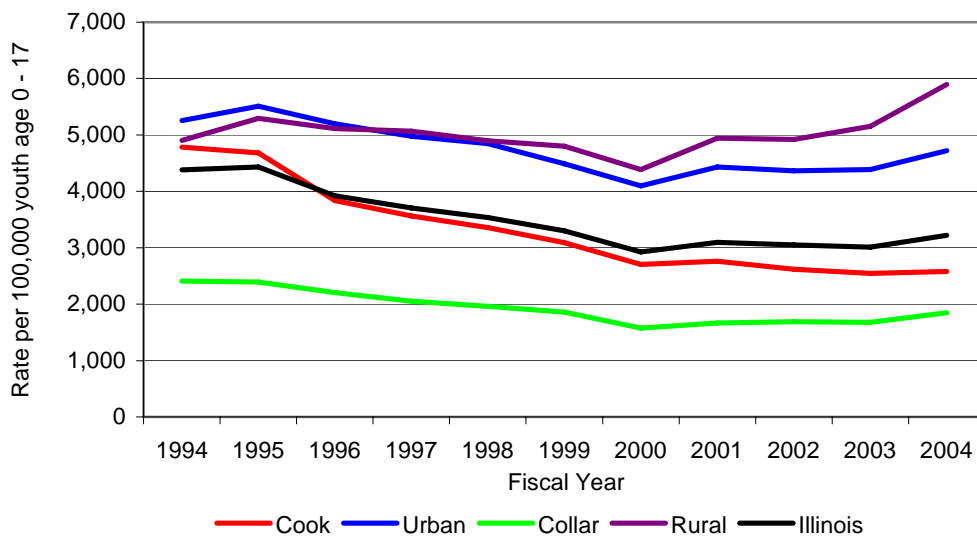
Source: Illinois State Police

In calendar year 2004, there were 122,797 domestic offense incidents reported to the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program**, a decrease of 3 percent from the 126,432 incidents reported in CY99. It is important to note that the rates of domestic incidents were much higher in certain counties than in Illinois as a whole; however, a problem of under-reporting domestic offense incidents exists, and it is probable that high rates are in part a function of some jurisdictions being more likely to report domestic offenses to ISP than others.

### *Abuse and neglect*

Research has determined that **abused and neglected children** have delinquency rates 47 percent higher than children who are not abused or neglected.<sup>11</sup> From FY94 to FY04, a reduction occurred in the rate of **child abuse and neglect reports** to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). In FY04, there was a rate of 3,220 reports of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 10 to 17. *Figure 3* shows the rate of reports of child abuse and neglect by county classification from FY94 to FY04.

**Figure 3: Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 0-17 by county classification, FY94 - FY04**



Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

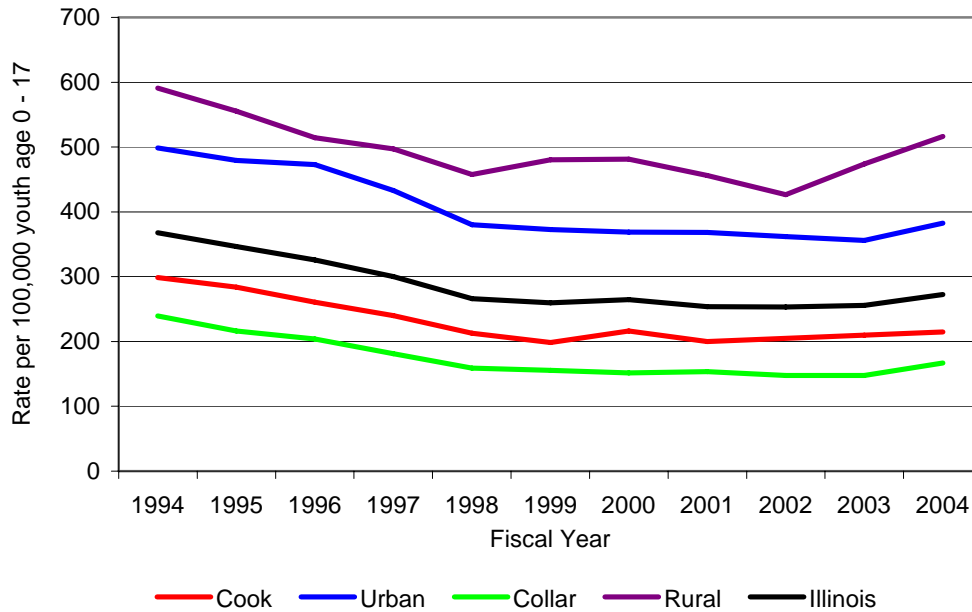
In FY04, there were 104,262 child abuse and neglect reports, a decrease of 2 percent from the 106,895 cases reported in FY99. In FY04, DCFS **indicated** 26 percent of the reported cases of child abuse and neglect in the state. Indicated cases are those that DCFS has confirmed credible evidence of child abuse and neglect. That same year, 27,040 cases of abuse and neglect were indicated, a decrease of 20 percent from the 33,878 cases indicated in FY99. In FY04, DCFS indicated a rate of 835 cases of abuse and neglect per 100,000 youth age 0-17.

### *Sexual abuse*

From FY94 to FY04, in Illinois, there was a decrease in the rate of reports of child sexual abuse to the Department of Children and Family Services. The rate of child sex abuse reports for FY04 was 272 reports per 100,000 youth age 10 to 17. *Figure 4* shows the rate of reported sexual abuse of children by county classification from FY94 through FY04.



**Figure 4: Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth age 0-17 by county classification, FY94 – FY04**



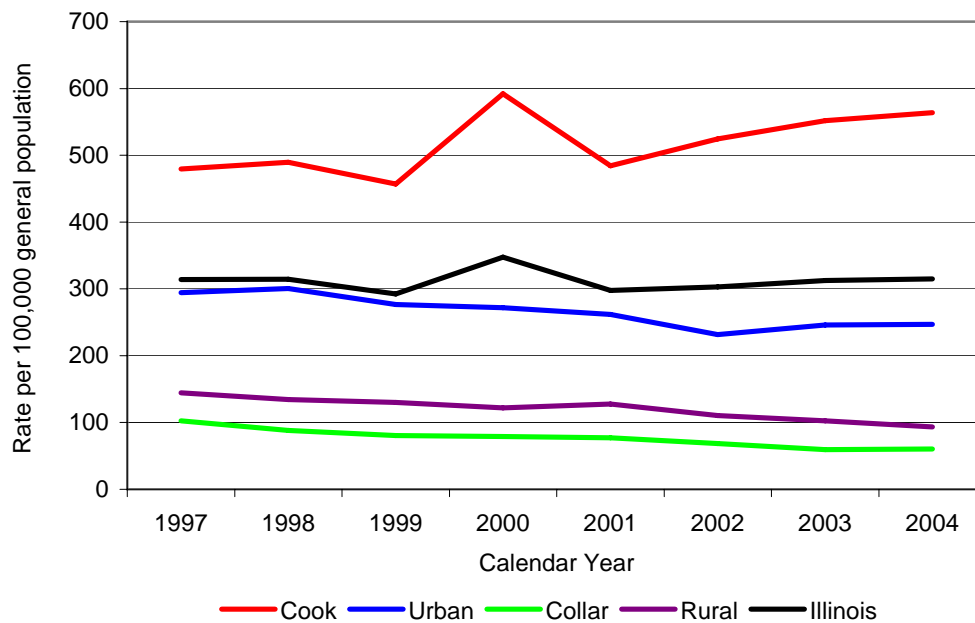
Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

In FY04, DCFS received 8,819 reported cases of sexual abuse of children in Illinois, a 5 percent increase from the 8,409 cases reported in 1999. In FY04, there were 2,751 indicated cases of child sex abuse, a decrease of 18 percent from the 3,358 cases indicated in 1999. In FY04, DCFS indicated 31 percent of reported cases of child sex abuse. In FY04, DCFS indicated child sex abuse reports at a rate of 85 cases of child sex abuse per 100,000 youth age 0-17 in Illinois.

### *Crimes against youth*

Reporting of criminal offenses against youth to the Illinois State Police is voluntary. These numbers may therefore undercount the frequency of crimes against youth. In calendar year 2004, there was a rate of 315 reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons in the general population. *Figure 5* shows the reported crimes against youth rate by county classification for CY97 through CY04. Data prior to CY97 were unavailable.

**Figure 5: Rate of reported crimes against youth per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04**



Source: Illinois State Police

In calendar year 2004, there were 40,072 offenses against youth reported to the I-UCR supplemental reporting program, an increase of 11 percent from the 36,119 offenses reported in 1999. Logan County had a rate of reported offenses against youth more than two times the rate for the state as a whole. This may be a reflection of reporting practices in that county (i.e. this county is more likely than others to report such crimes) as opposed to a higher number of offenses than in other counties.

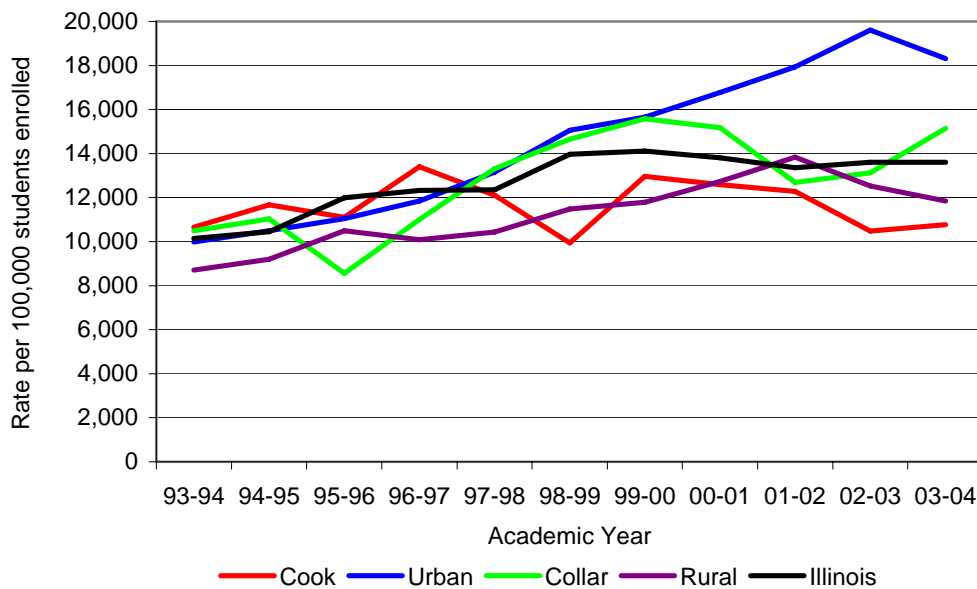
### School context

The data elements in this section that describe the school environment include the number of students who were truant, chronically truant, suspended, suspended more than once, expelled, dropped-out, and truant minors in need of supervision. Also included are reported crimes against school personnel. All of these data, with the exception of reported crimes against school personnel, are for those youth enrolled in public schools in Illinois.

### *Truancy*

In Illinois, students are considered **truant** if they have been absent without valid cause for one or more days at school during the academic year. In academic year 2003-04, the rate of truancy for the state was 13,598 per 100,000 enrolled students. *Figure 6* depicts the rate of truancy a by county classification for academic year 1994-95 through 2003-04. **Truancy programs** are often made available to these students.

**Figure 6: Rate of youth reported truant per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 to academic year 2003-04**

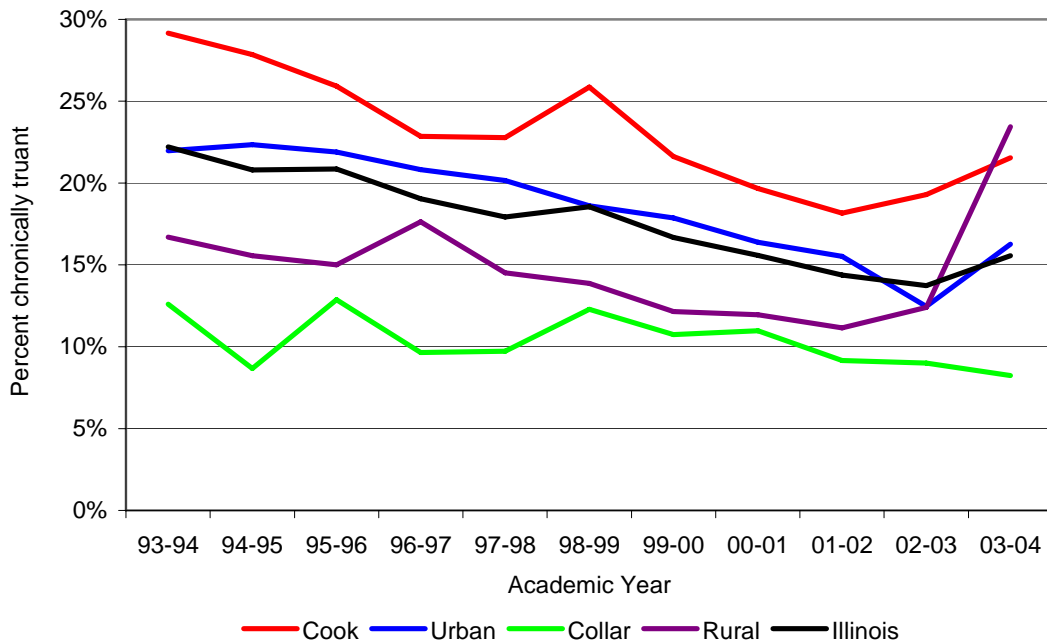


Source: Illinois State Board of Education

In Illinois, 280,931 youth were considered truant during the 2003-04 academic year, a 16 percent increase from the 241,694 students who were truant during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide truancy rate for school year 2003-04 was 13,598 per 100,000 enrolled students.

**Chronic truants** are students who habitually violate compulsory school attendance law by being absent from school without valid cause for 18 or more school days. **Chronic truant programs** are often made available to these students, which may include mentoring, crisis intervention, family counseling, and academic counseling. Of those truant during the 2003-04 academic year, 44,304 (16 percent) were chronically truant. There was a 3 percent decrease in the number of chronic truants from academic year 1994-95 to academic year 2003-04. *Figure 7* depicts the percent of truant students who were chronically truant by county classification for academic year 1994-95 through academic year 2003-04.

**Figure 7: Percent of K-12 students chronically truant by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04**



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

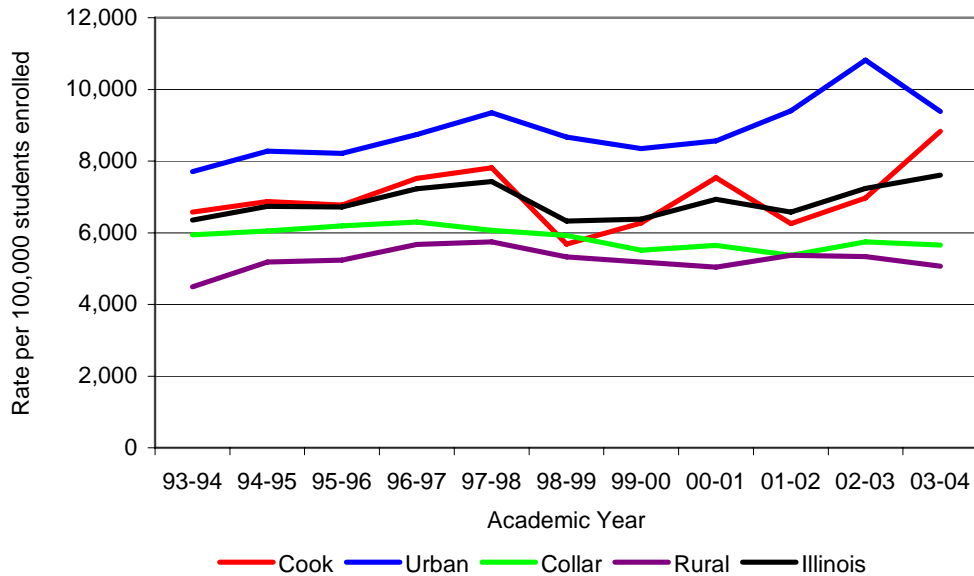
*Truant minors in need of supervision*

**Truant minors in need of supervision (TMINS)** are students age 7 to 17 and attending grades K-12 who are reported by a regional superintendent of schools, or in cities of over 500,000 inhabitants, by the Office of Chronic Truant Adjudication, as chronic truants (705 ILCS 405/3-33). In Illinois, there were 14,471 TMINS during the 2003-04 academic year, representing a 40 percent decrease in TMINS from the 24,002 TMINS recorded during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide rate of TMINS during the 2003-04 academic year was 692 per 100,000 enrolled students.

*Suspensions*

Suspension rates of students increased in the 10-year period from academic year 1994-94 to academic year 2003-04. In academic year 2003-04, the rate of suspensions was 7,609 per 100,000 enrolled students. *Figure 8* shows the suspension rate for students enrolled in kindergarten through high school by county classification for academic year 1993-04 through academic year 2003-04.

**Figure 8: Rate of youth suspended per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04**



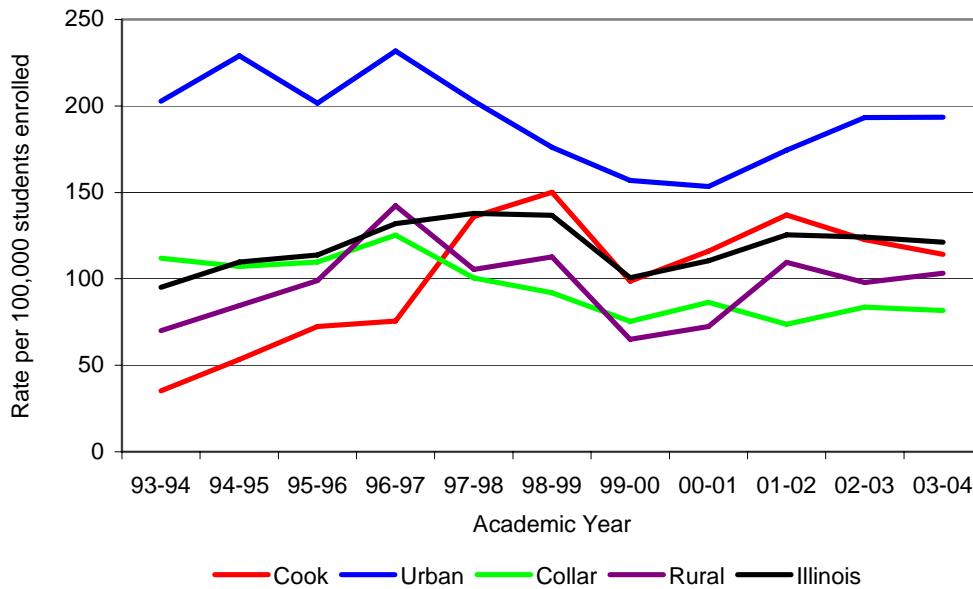
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

During the 2003-04 academic year, 159,166 students were suspended from school, a 27 increase from the 125,786 students suspended during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide suspension rate for academic year 2003-04 was 7,609 per 100,000 enrolled students. Of those suspended during the 2003-04 academic year, 65,352 (41 percent) were suspended more than once. Alexander County had a suspension rate greater than two times the statewide rate.

### *Expulsions*

There was an increase in the rate of students expelled and students who dropped out of school in the 10 years examined, from academic year 1994-94 to academic year 2003-04. The rate of expulsions for academic year 2003-04 was 121 per 100,000 students. *Figure 9* depicts the rate of students expelled by county classification for academic year 1993-94 through academic year 2003-04.

**Figure 9: Rate of youth expelled per 100,000 K-12 students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04**



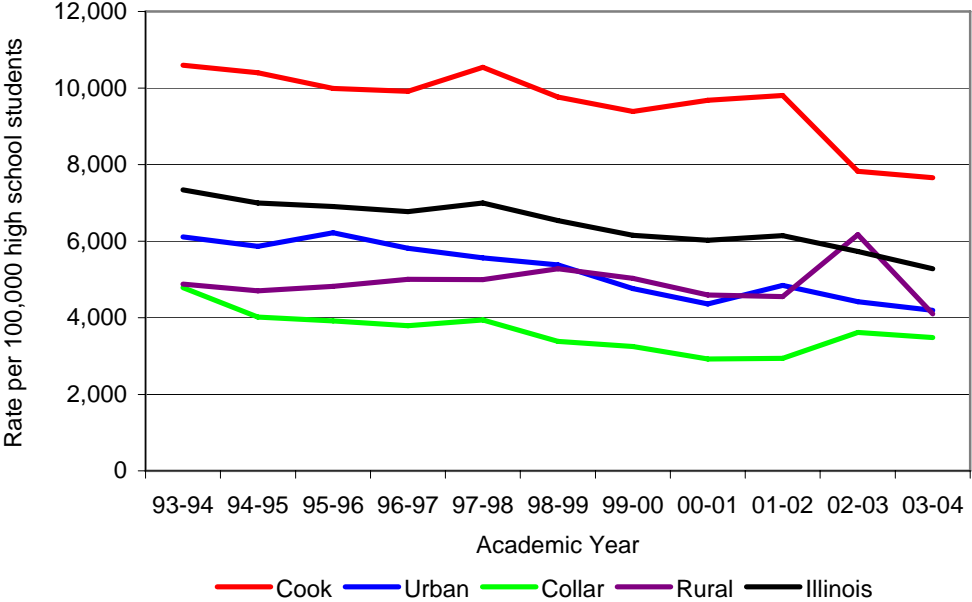
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

During the 2003-04 academic year, 2,537 students were expelled from school, a 7 percent decrease from the 2,718 expelled during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide expulsion rate for academic year 2003-04 was 121 per 100,000 enrolled students. During the 2003-04 school year, Pope County had an expulsion rate that was almost eight times the statewide rate.

### *Dropouts*

There was a statewide decrease in the rate of high school dropouts from academic year 1998-99 to academic year 2003-04. In academic year 2003-04, the rate of dropouts was 5,276 per 100,000 high school students. *Figure 10* depicts the rate of high school dropouts by county type for academic year 1993-94 through 2003-04.

**Figure 10: Rate of high school student dropouts per 100,000 high school students enrolled by county classification, academic year 1993-94 – academic year 2003-04**



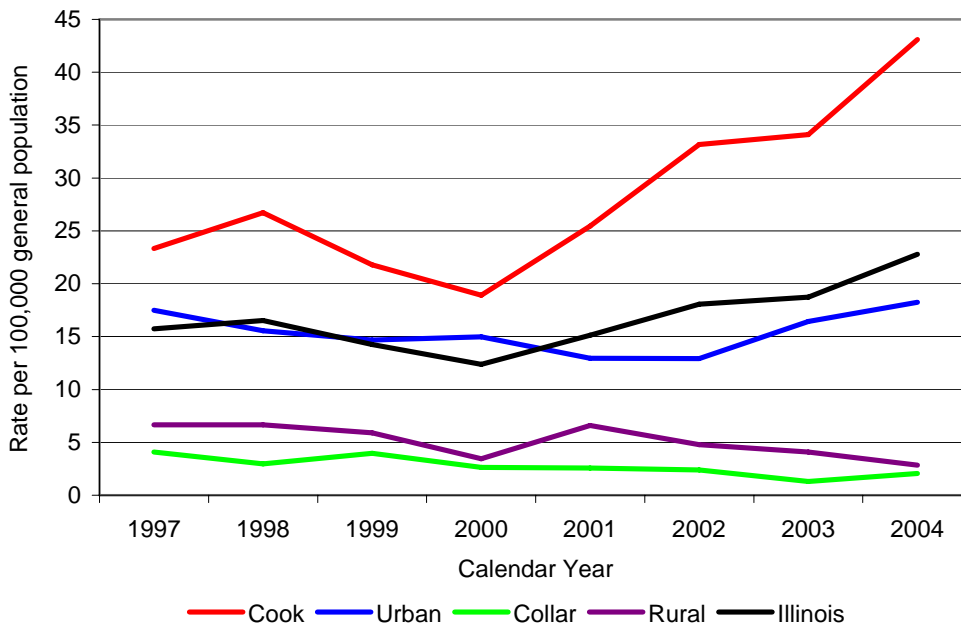
Source: Illinois State Board of Education

During the 2003-04 school year, there were 31,860 high school student **dropouts**, which was a decrease of 9 percent from the 34,900 high school students who dropped out during the 1998-99 academic year. The statewide dropout rate for academic year 2003-04 was 5,276 per 100,000 students enrolled in high school.

*Crimes against school personnel*

Crimes against school personnel are defined as crimes committed against teachers, administrative personnel, or educational and other support personnel who are employed by a school. The reporting of crimes against school personnel to the Illinois State Police became mandatory for police departments in Illinois beginning in April 1996. The rate of crimes against school personnel in calendar year 2004 was 23 crimes per 100,000 persons in the general population. *Figure 11* depicts the rate of reported crimes against school personnel by county classification for calendar years 1997 through 2004. Data prior to CY97 were unavailable.

**Figure 11: Rate of reported crimes against school personnel per 100,000 persons in the general population by county classification, CY97 – CY04**



Source: Illinois State Police

There was a significant increase in the number of reported crimes against school personnel from calendar year 1999 to calendar year 2004. In CY04, there were 2,900 crimes against school personnel reported to the I-UCR supplemental data-reporting program, a 68 percent increase from the 1,727 crimes reported in CY99. However, in CY04, 65 counties reported no crimes against school personnel to the Illinois State Police. The rate of reported crimes against school personnel was 23 reports per 100,000 in the general population.

## Conclusion

Many factors influence the community, social, and school environments in which Illinois youth live. Although state or county-level data cannot tell us the degree to which any single youth is differentially exposed to factors that increase his or her risk for delinquency, these data can be useful to policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners as indicators of potential challenges to successful youth development. In particular, knowledge of risk factors and the prevalence of these factors are extremely useful in planning and implementing prevention activities. Research has been very helpful in identifying risk factors, and if policymakers and practitioners are able to effectively reduce these factors, they increase the likelihood that youth will not become involved in the juvenile justice system.

For many of the data elements discussed in this report, rural counties had risk factor rates greater than the statewide average rate. Based on these rates, policymakers and practitioners should be aware that many rural counties have community, social or school environments that increase the risk of youth engaging in delinquency just as their urban counterparts do. At the same time, it is



important to recognize that because rural counties have smaller populations than urban counties, change in rural rates can be sensitive to slight changes in numbers. Though there is some indication that youth living in rural counties may be exposed to many factors that put them at risk for delinquency, policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners in all counties need to consider their risk factor rates where there is an indication that many youth may be exposed to one or more risk factors. Officials should investigate more thoroughly the reasons behind high risk factor rates and seek out opportunities to reduce them.

## Juvenile justice system data

### Population data

The understanding and use of population data is critical to putting into context the juvenile justice data contained in this report. Population data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau is needed to calculate rates and the measures of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Rates are calculated using the youth population 10-16, the age range at which youth are typically held responsible by Illinois' juvenile justice system for the offenses they commit. In calendar year 2004, there were 1.3 million youth age 10 to 16 living in Illinois according to the U.S. Census.

Based on U.S. Census Bureau data elements contained in this report are Youth Population by County (age 10-16) and Youth Population by Race and Ethnicity by County (age 10-16), which are provided in the data tables section in Appendix H for each county in Illinois.

### Arrest data

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

- Charge the youth with an offense and refer him or her to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution or to probation for **intake screening**.
- Initiate a **station adjustment** (formal or informal). Under both forms of station adjustments, the youth's case is not referred to the court for prosecution but is released to a parent or guardian under specified conditions (e.g. obeying curfew, attending school, performing community service, participating in social services, etc.). With an informal station adjustment, there is no admission of guilt by the minor, but in a formal station adjustment, the youth admits to having been involved in the offense (705 ILCS 405/5-301).
- Release the youth without charging him or her.

Under the **Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program**, all law enforcement agencies in the state are required to report monthly offense and arrest data to the Illinois State Police (ISP). Although in the past the I-UCR program collected more detailed offense and arrest information, since 1994 I-UCR program has only collected aggregate-level offense and arrest data from law enforcement agencies across the state. **Index offenses** are required to be reported,

which include **property crime index** offenses, **violent crime index** offenses, drug crime index offenses, as well as supplemental data (domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes). These aggregate totals combine offense and arrest data across gender, race, and age. Unfortunately, the collection of offense and arrest data at the aggregate-level prevents researchers from comparing offender characteristics by age and other important variables.

An alternate source for youth arrest data is Illinois's central repository for criminal history record information (CHRI), ISP's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. The Criminal Identification Act (20 ILCS 2630/5) mandates that an arrest fingerprint card be submitted for all minors age 10 and over who have been arrested for: 1) an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, and 2) any motor vehicle offense (e.g., motor vehicle theft, driving under the influence, aggravated fleeing, eluding police, etc.). (See 625 ILCS 5/4; 625 ILCS 11-501; and 625 ILCS 5/11-204.1). Fingerprint-based arrest cards for minors age 10 and over who have committed an offense that would be a class A or B misdemeanor if committed by an adult may be submitted to ISP, but are not required. Further, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1999 mandated that ISP maintain a record of all station adjustments, both formal and informal, for offenses that would be a felony if committed by an adult. The reporting of station adjustments for misdemeanor offenses is optional.

The Authority, in cooperation with ISP, has established an in-house computer linkage to certain data elements of the CCH system's back-up database for research purposes. The Authority has begun to assess the quality of the juvenile criminal history record information contained in CCH and its suitability for research purposes. Preliminary analyses conducted on yearly datasets (1999-2001) extracted from CCH focused on compliance with the new youth arrest reporting requirements. As with adult criminal history records kept in CCH, which are audited periodically by the Authority, various reporting issues affect the quality of juvenile CCH data. For example, changes in reporting requirements, coupled with the advent of electronic reporting technology (i.e., Livescan), led to a substantial increase (217 percent) in the total statewide volume of youth arrests reported to ISP from 1999 to 2001. In 1999, prior to the reporting changes, close to 40 percent of the largest police departments in the state were *not* submitting youth arrest cards to ISP. By 2001, close to 90 percent of all police departments in the most populated areas were reporting youth arrests. However, even though the percentage of jurisdictions reporting had increased, the *volume* of arrests expected in a given area, when using Census Bureau population estimates to create a rough benchmark, was found to be adequate in only 22 counties. In other words, while the number of jurisdictions reporting has increased, the number of arrests reported is not as high as expected. Because of these data issues, arrest trends over the 1999-2001 period cannot be reliably calculated using CCH data.

As mentioned above, trends in the youth arrest data derived from criminal history records submitted to the CCH system from 1999-2001 mostly reflect changes in reporting mandates and technology enhancements made earlier in the decade, rather than actual arrest trends in Illinois. Further, as with any data reporting system, the CCH data will always be limited to those events it is designed to capture, namely, arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. Although these issues are challenges to the research utility of the CCH system, the data provided by CCH can potentially fill a gap that exists in the current Illinois UCR program, particularly as

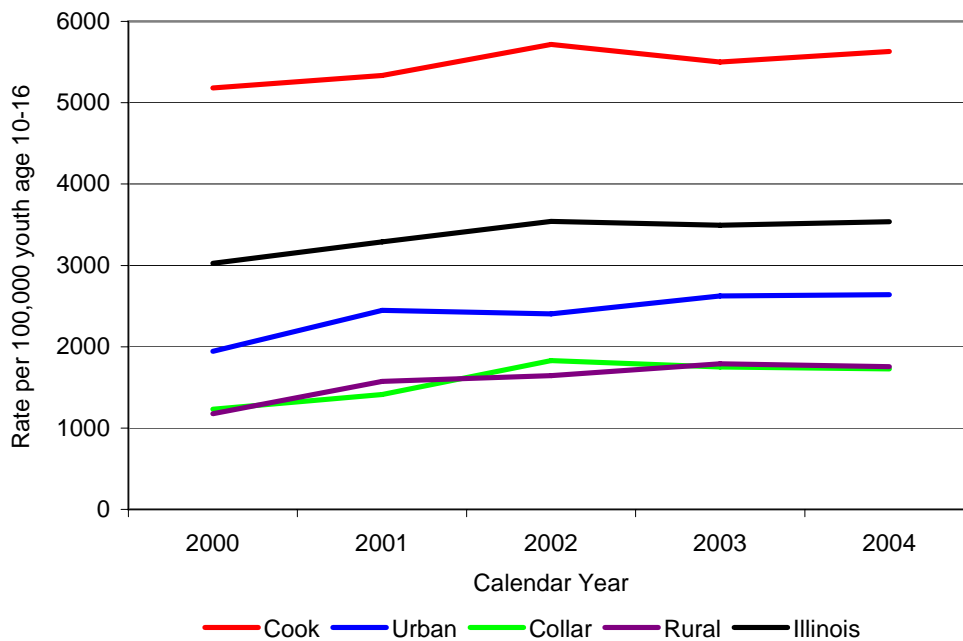
youth arrest reporting practices become more accepted and standardized across the state. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CCH system, continues to monitor progress in this regard. In addition, the number of juvenile arrests is not static— that is they change often, mainly due to expungements of juvenile arrest records.

An additional limitation of arrest data collected through the CCH system is the lack of ethnicity demographic categories. Although CCH does collect arrestee demographic information by race (e.g., white, black, Asian, American Indian), Hispanic ethnicity is not collected. The omission of ethnicity is a result of all state criminal history systems reporting data electronically to the Federal Bureau of Identification (FBI) having to comply with the national standard data format, which does not include ethnicity among the other positive identifiers (e.g., race, gender, date of birth). As a result, the race categories used by CCH may not be comparable to race categories used by other criminal justice agencies that include ethnicity in their race codes (e.g., detention and corrections). In light of these data quality issues, the number of youth arrests and the characteristics of those arrested reported here should be viewed as a conservative estimate, and not an absolute measure of youth crime in Illinois.

#### Data summary

From calendar years 2000 to 2004, overall youth arrests have increased from 38,246 to 45,731, an increase of 20 percent. Arrest data is used beginning in CY00 because at that time, the revisions to the Juvenile Court Act had been implemented and data reporting had improved due to reporting requirements and the use electronic reporting technology. This count of arrests totals the number of fingerprint cards filed, not the unique number of youth arrested. Observed increases in youth arrests can be attributed in part to improved arrest data collection and entry rather than an increase in youth arrests or youth crime. *Figure 12* below depicts youth arrest trends by county type from CY00 to CY04.

**Figure 12: Rate of reported arrests per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY00 – CY04**

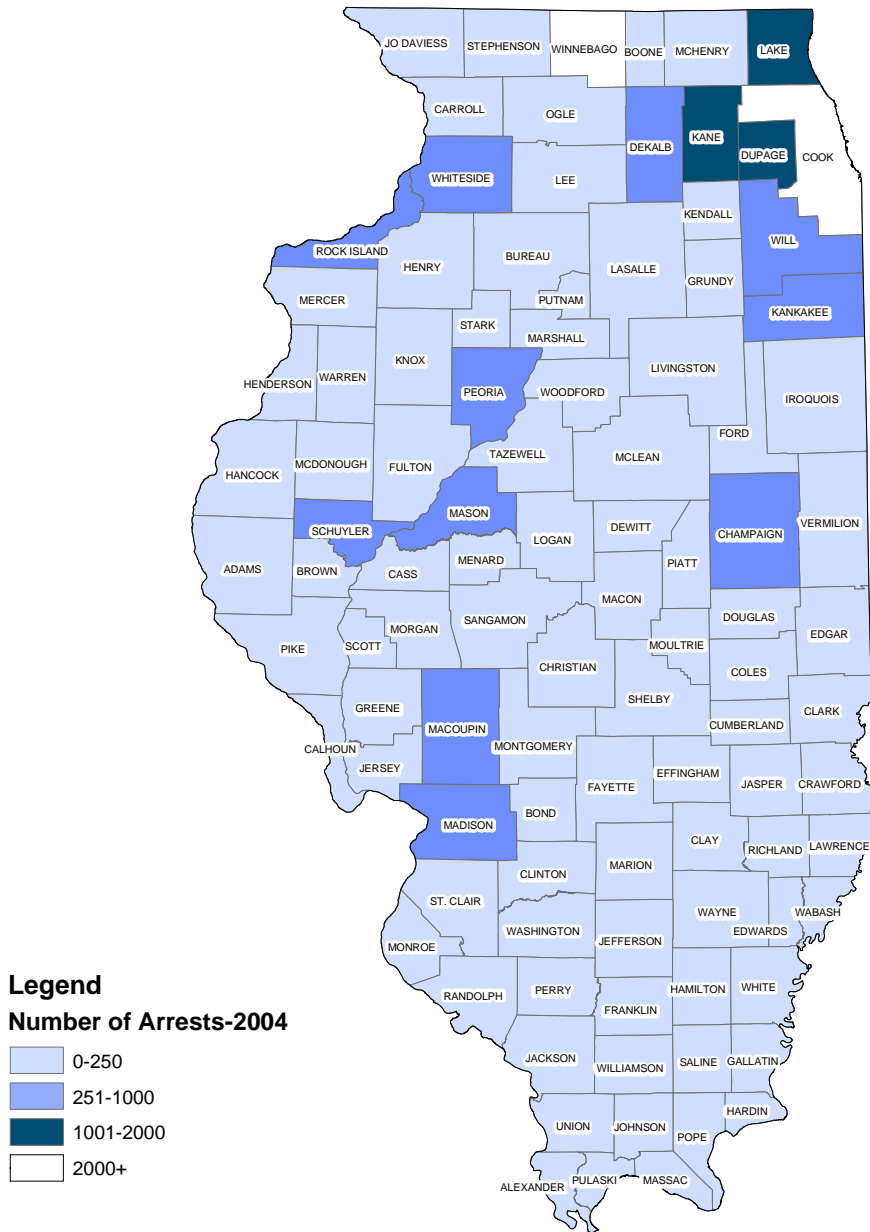


Source: Illinois State Police

In calendar year 2004, there were a total of 45,731 youth arrests in Illinois. Arrests for property offenses were the most common, accounting for 32 percent of all youth arrests. Arrests for violent or person offenses accounted for 26 percent and arrests for a drug offense accounted for 13 percent of all youth arrests. The number of sex offenses was 0.9 percent of all arrests. Offense categories— property, violent, drug, sex offenses— were created based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes. Fifty-nine percent of youth arrested in 2004 were identified as black and 40 percent were identified as white. Hispanic youth arrested in 2004 could appear in any race category, depending on their specific ethnic background and the reporting practices of local law enforcement. Most youth arrestees were 15 or 16 years old (28 percent and 35 percent respectively). Most arrestees are also male (78 percent). Arrest data is available by county in the data tables section in Appendix H of this report.

*Map 1* compares the level of arrests across Illinois counties in CY04. Counties that have a higher number of youth arrests may be those counties in which local law enforcement agencies are fully complying with youth arrest reporting requirements and/or are reporting all youth arrests, even those that are encouraged, but not required, to report (i.e., misdemeanor arrests) and is not necessarily a reflection of a serious youth problem than in counties with lower youth arrest numbers.

# Map 1: Number of youth arrested in Illinois, CY04



Source: Computerized Criminal History System

## Court data

After being arrested a youth may be referred to the county's State's Attorney's Office for prosecution. If this occurs and the decision is made to prosecute the case, a petition is filed. The number of petitions filed per county can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H. The court may also choose to perform investigations that may inform court staff of a youth's background and prior history. The number of these **juvenile investigation reports** conducted by a county's probation department is also included in the data tables section in Appendix H.

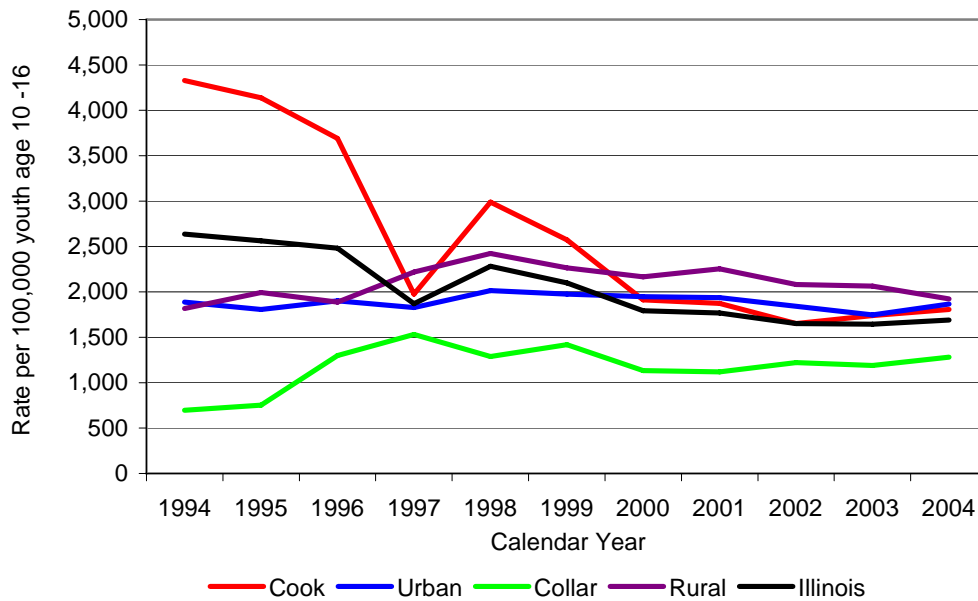
The most common type of petition filed is a delinquency petition. **Delinquency petitions** are filed when a youth is alleged to be **delinquent**; that is, the youth allegedly violated or attempted to violate a state, federal, municipal, or county ordinance. Once a delinquency petition is filed, a number of possible scenarios may follow. New information may come to light that results in the State's Attorney's Office dropping the petition against the youth, a prosecutor may offer a plea agreement to the defense attorney representing the youth, or the State's Attorney's Office might refer the youth to a program which diverts the case from the court. If none of these scenarios occur, an **adjudicatory hearing**, or **trial**, is held which determines if the allegations against the youth are supported by evidence. If the youth is found guilty a **dispositional hearing** or **sentencing hearing** is held. After the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, the terms "adjudicatory hearing" and "dispositional hearing" were changed to "trial" and "sentencing hearing," respectively, to reflect the terms used in criminal court.

### Data summary

#### *Delinquency petitions*

There was a steady decrease in the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide over the 10-year time period studied. From calendar years 1994 to 2004, the number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois decreased by 36 percent. This decline was driven in part by a 31 percent decline in delinquency petitions filed in Cook County between CY94 and CY04. *Figure 13* depicts the rate of delinquency petitions filed by county type. Delinquency petition data for Cook County in CY97 was only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 13*.

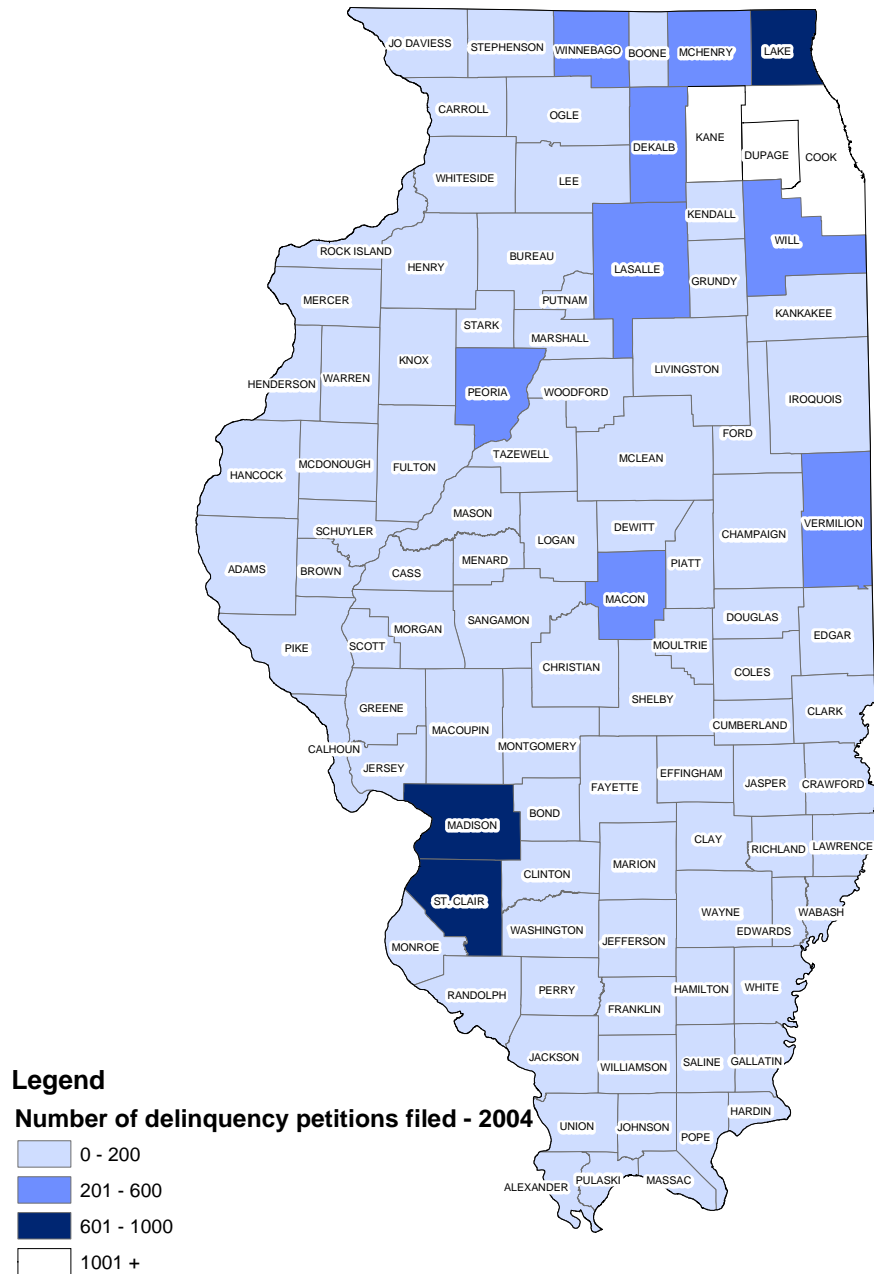
**Figure 13: Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

From calendar year 1999 to calendar year 2004, the number of delinquency petitions filed statewide fell by 17 percent from 26,188 to 21,859 petitions filed. This decline was driven by a 25 percent decline in the number of delinquency petitions filed in Cook County, from 12,724 in 1999 to 9,535 in CY04. *Map 2* shows the number of delinquency petitions filed in CY04 by county.

**Map 2: Number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois, CY04**



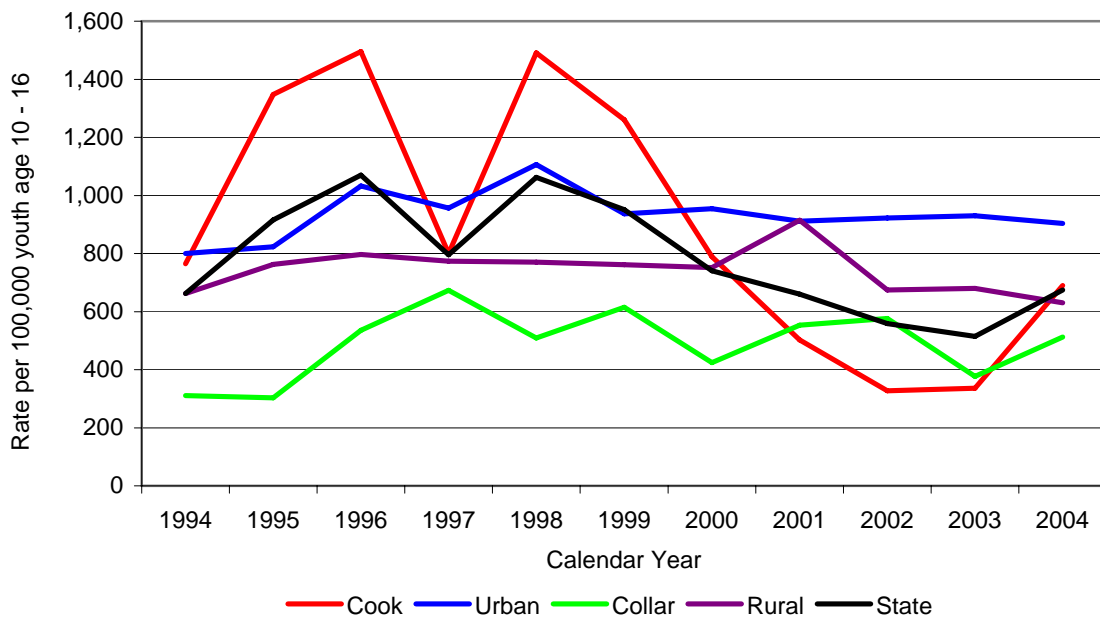
Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



## Adjudications

In Illinois, the rate of adjudications of delinquency increased slightly from calendar year 1994 to calendar year 2004. However, in CY03 the state rate of adjudications per 100,000 youth age 10-16 was 515, the lowest rate since CY89 before increasing in CY04. *Figure 14* depicts the rate of youth adjudicated delinquent by county classification. As with delinquency petition data, adjudication data for Cook County in CY97 was only available for January through June, which accounts for the dip depicted in the line graph in *Figure 14*.

**Figure 14: Rate of youth adjudicated delinquent per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A 28 percent decrease occurred in the number of adjudications from CY99 to CY04, from 11,872 to 8,535. This decrease was driven in part by a significant decline in the rate and number of adjudications in Cook County. From CY99 to CY04, Cook County had a 42 percent decrease in adjudications of delinquency. *Map 3* shows the number of youth adjudicated delinquent by county for CY04.



## Detention data

Once a police officer takes a youth into custody, the officer considers whether or not the youth should be placed in **detention**. This decision is primarily based on whether the youth is a flight risk and/or is a danger to himself or the community. If the officer feels the youth might need to be detained, the officer will contact the agency responsible for formal detention screening (typically a probation department or detention center) and request that the youth be screened for detention. If the officer decides not to request detention, the youth is released to a guardian.

If a police officer requests a youth be screened for detention and calls the local detention screener, it is the screener's responsibility to determine whether or not the youth will be detained. In nearly all jurisdictions in Illinois, detention screeners use a **detention screening instrument** for this purpose. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is in the process of developing and piloting a new screening instrument. Appendix E provides a copy of the detention screening instrument being used at the time this report was written.

The detention screening instrument is scorable and detention decisions are made based on a final score. Points are assigned based on the severity of the current offense, the youth's prior involvement with the juvenile justice system, whether or not the youth has missed court appearances in the past, and the youth's legal status. For most instruments in use in Illinois, if a youth scores 12 or more points, he or she is detained. If a youth scores 7 to 11 points, the screener may release the youth, but use a less restrictive or **non-secure custody** option, such as **home detention** if available. If a youth scores less than six points, the youth is released to a guardian. In most cases the score on the instrument is the determining factor, although a detention screener may ask a supervisor for permission to override the score if he/she does not agree with the action that the score dictates. This override most often occurs when aggravating and/or mitigating factors not found on the instrument are considered. For example, a youth arrested during a domestic dispute may not score 12 or more points, but the screener may request an override if the screener feels the youth should not be returned to the home environment).

If the decision is made to place a youth in **secure** or **non-secure detention**, a **detention hearing** must be held within 40 hours of detention. Once there is probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent, a continuation of detention can be based on any of the following reasons: (1) secure custody is of immediate and urgent necessity for the minor's protection or the protection of another person or his or her property; (2) the minor is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court; or (3) the minor was arrested under a **warrant** (705 ILCS 405/5-501). Only youth 10 years of age or older can be held in any of Illinois' 17 youth detention centers. A map with the location of all Illinois detention centers operating in 2004 can be found in Appendix D.

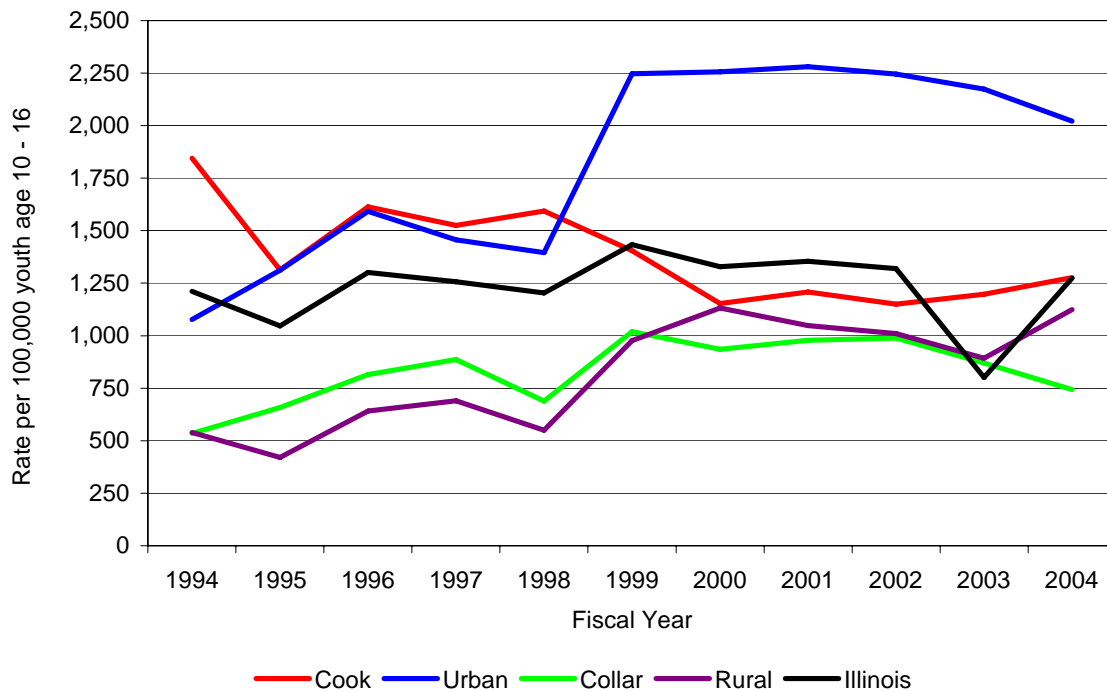
Most **admissions** to youth detention centers are of youth who have been accused of committing delinquent acts but have not yet been adjudicated delinquent. The detainment of youth accused of delinquent acts but who have not yet had a trial is referred to as pre-trial detention. Youth detention centers can also be used for short periods of detention that are part of a sentence following a finding of delinquency. The detainment of youth following trial is referred to as a post-trial detention. Youth found delinquent can be ordered to serve up to 30 days in a county detention center, which includes time served prior to sentencing.

## Data Summary

Data collected for the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Annual Report to the Illinois Supreme Court and from the **Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)** were used to examine admissions to Illinois' youth detention centers for the calendar years 1999 to 2004. JMIS is a web-based management information system that allows all Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit data and run reports. The CY04 data extracted from JMIS can be separated by age, gender, race, and offense type for each admission. Each detention center, with the exception of Cook County, currently reports to JMIS the number of admissions and the characteristics of the youth admitted. Although Cook County does not report to JMIS, the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center provided the Authority with detention data for CY04. Detention offense categories are based on the Illinois Compiled Statutes and are detailed by specific offenses in Appendix F.

In the ten years examined from calendar year 1994 to calendar year 2004, the state rate of annual detention admissions increased slightly. In 2004, the rate of detention admissions was 1,285 admissions per 100,000 youth age 10-16. *Figure 15* shows the rate of youth admissions to secure detention by county type from CY94 to CY04.

**Figure 15: Rate of admissions to secure detention per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 - CY04**

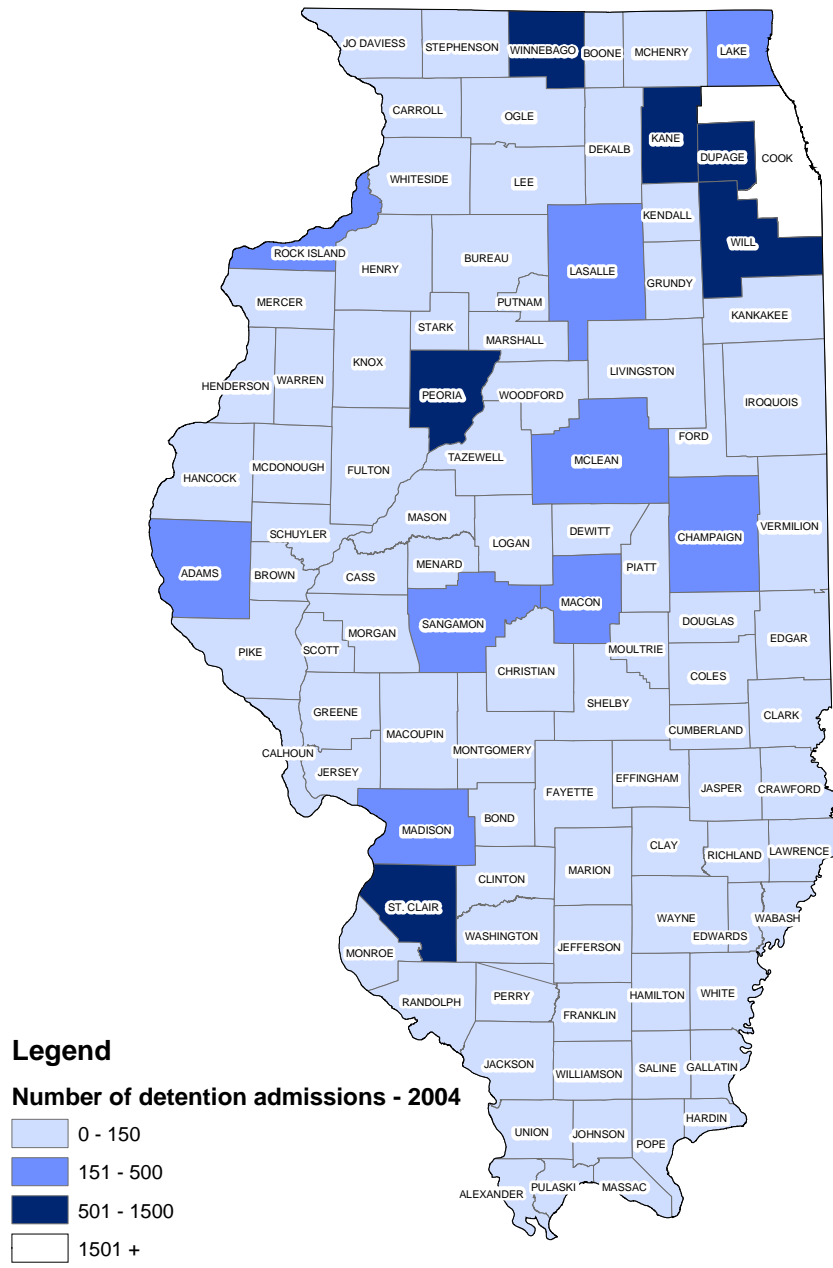


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and Juvenile Monitoring Information System

In calendar year 2004, there were 10,018 admissions to secure detention statewide, a 9 percent decrease from the 18,245 admissions in calendar year 1994. In CY04 total of 57 percent of

detention admissions were black youth, 30 percent were white youth, and 11 percent were Hispanic youth. Most youth admitted to detention were male 82 percent. A total of 25 percent of youth admissions to detention were due to a violent offense, followed by a warrant (23 percent) and a property offense (22 percent). Cook County detention admission data by offense category was unavailable. *Map 4* depicts county level detention center admission levels for CY04.

**Map 4: Number of youth admissions to secure detention in Illinois, CY04**



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

In Illinois in calendar year 2004, the **average daily population** (ADP) of youth in state detention centers was 513 youth. The **average length of stay** (ALOS) of youth in detention was 18 days. The average length of stay is based on the admission and release dates of youth in detention. Data by county on ADP and ALOS, as well as **total days detained**, can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H.

## **Transfers to criminal court**

Although most youth cases in Illinois are handled by the juvenile court, youth 13 years or older charged with more serious crimes can be transferred to criminal (i.e. adult) court. Three different types of transfers may result in a youth being tried in criminal court: presumptive transfer, discretionary transfer, and automatic (mandatory) transfer/excluded jurisdiction (705 ILCS 405/5-805). In each type of transfer, the State's Attorney's Office files a motion to transfer and a juvenile court judge decides if the motion should be granted.

A **presumptive transfer** occurs when a youth 15 years old or older has allegedly committed a Class X felony or any violent offense with a firearm, and the attorney representing the youth is unable to convince a juvenile court judge that the youth is amenable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court. **Discretionary transfer** refers to a motion made by the State's Attorney to allow for the prosecution of a youth 13 years old or older under criminal laws. While there are no specific offenses associated with a discretionary transfer, the court will consider many factors before granting such a transfer, including the seriousness of the offense and the minor's prior record of delinquency. Youth are **automatically transferred** to adult criminal court or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction if they are 15 years of age or older and are alleged to have committed specific offenses (e.g., aggravated discharge of a firearm in a school, on school property, within 1,000 feet of a school, at a school activity, or in a school vehicle; any forcible felony when the youth has been previously adjudicated delinquent for another felony and the current alleged felony was related to gang activity; any offense that would qualify for a presumptive transfer and the youth has been previously adjudicated delinquent for a forcible felony). The exclusion from the jurisdiction of juvenile court means that the criminal (adult) court is established as the original court of jurisdiction rather than the juvenile court (juvenile court is the original court of jurisdiction in presumptive and discretionary transfers). That is, cases in which the youth is automatically transferred or excluded from the juvenile court's jurisdiction are not originally heard in juvenile court, and the youth will from that point on be treated as an adult by the courts [705 ILCS 405/5-130(6)].

The primary statewide data source for information on youth transferred to adult court is the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC). Until 2000, AOIC collected aggregate-level information on the number of youth transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data were collected, however, it was not possible to determine the offenses for which the transfers took place, the eventual sentences of the cases once they were transferred, or the demographic characteristics of the youth transferred. AOIC discontinued the reporting of these data in 1999.

Although transfer data is no longer being reported directly to AOIC, the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) allows the determination of which youth admitted to detention had

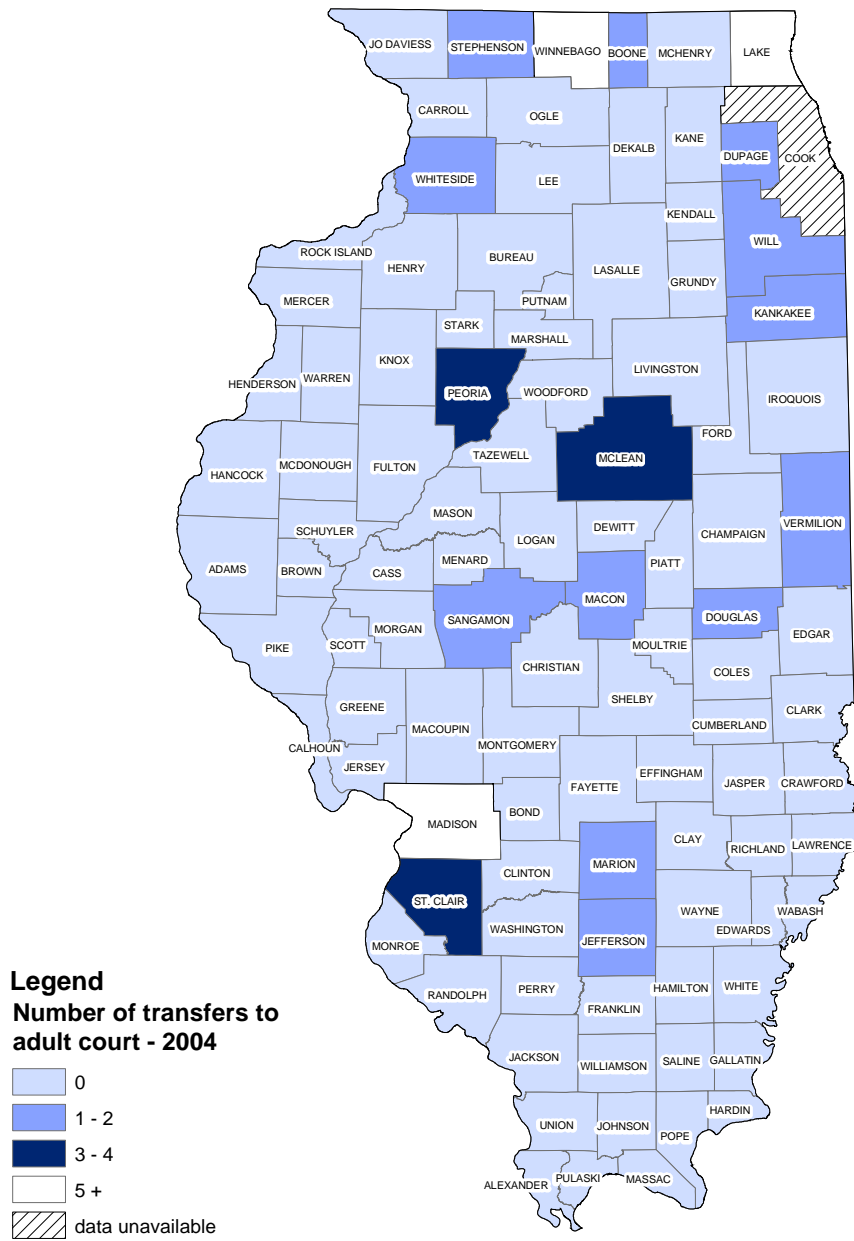
their cases transferred to adult court. However, there are obvious limits to reporting the number of transfers using JMIS; JMIS can only provide the numbers of youth *detained* who were transferred to criminal court. But given the criteria through which detention decisions are made and the nature of the offenses for which youth cases are eligible for transfer to adult court, it is likely that the JMIS transfer data are a reasonable approximation of the number of transfer cases outside of Cook County. The numbers reported by JMIS can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H.

#### Data summary

In calendar year 2004, 42 detained youth were transferred to the adult criminal court. In CY04, the counties with the most youth transfers were Madison and Winnebago, with six transfers each. Cook County transfer data were not available in CY04 for reasons discussed earlier; therefore, a discussion of statewide trends in the use of transfer provisions would have little meaning. With the exception of Cook County the use of transfers to adult court is generally found in counties with large, urban populations. *Map 5* depicts transfers of detained youth to adult court by county for CY04.



**Map 5: Number of youth transferred to adult court in Illinois, CY04\***



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

\* Detained youth transferred to adult court

## Sentencing data

### Probation<sup>12</sup>

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

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

Probation departments also oversee court-ordered services and programs to which youth probationers are sentenced at disposition. Such services and programs include, but are not limited to, **alcohol and drug treatment**, mental health treatment, **Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc.** (TASC) programs, **Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (UDIS)** programs, and **Job Training Participation Act (JTPA)** programs. Probationers may also receive **community service** and be ordered to pay victim **restitution** costs. Youth may also be removed from their homes, or in some cases require **placement** while on probation, which may include placement in a **foster home, group home, residential treatment center**, or placement with a relative.

### Data summary

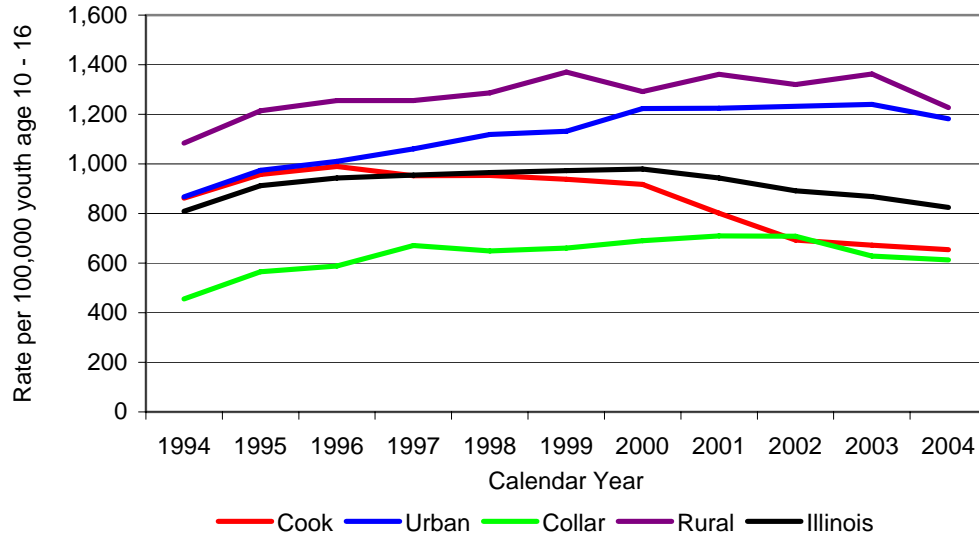
#### *Probation caseloads*

AOIC collects aggregate-level **active probation caseload** information on the number of youth receiving informal supervision, those continued under supervision, and those who are on formal probation from county probation departments. These data, along with data on programs ordered and youth placements, can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H.

The rate of formal probation caseloads statewide decreased from calendar years 1994 to 2004, peaking in CY00 before a slight decline through CY04. Caseloads are the number of active youth probation cases open on December 31, 2004. In CY04, the state rate of active youth probation caseloads was 825 per 100,000 youth age 10-16. The more populated counties of the state drove

the recent decrease. *Figure 16* depicts the rate of youth probation caseloads by county type from CY94 to CY04.

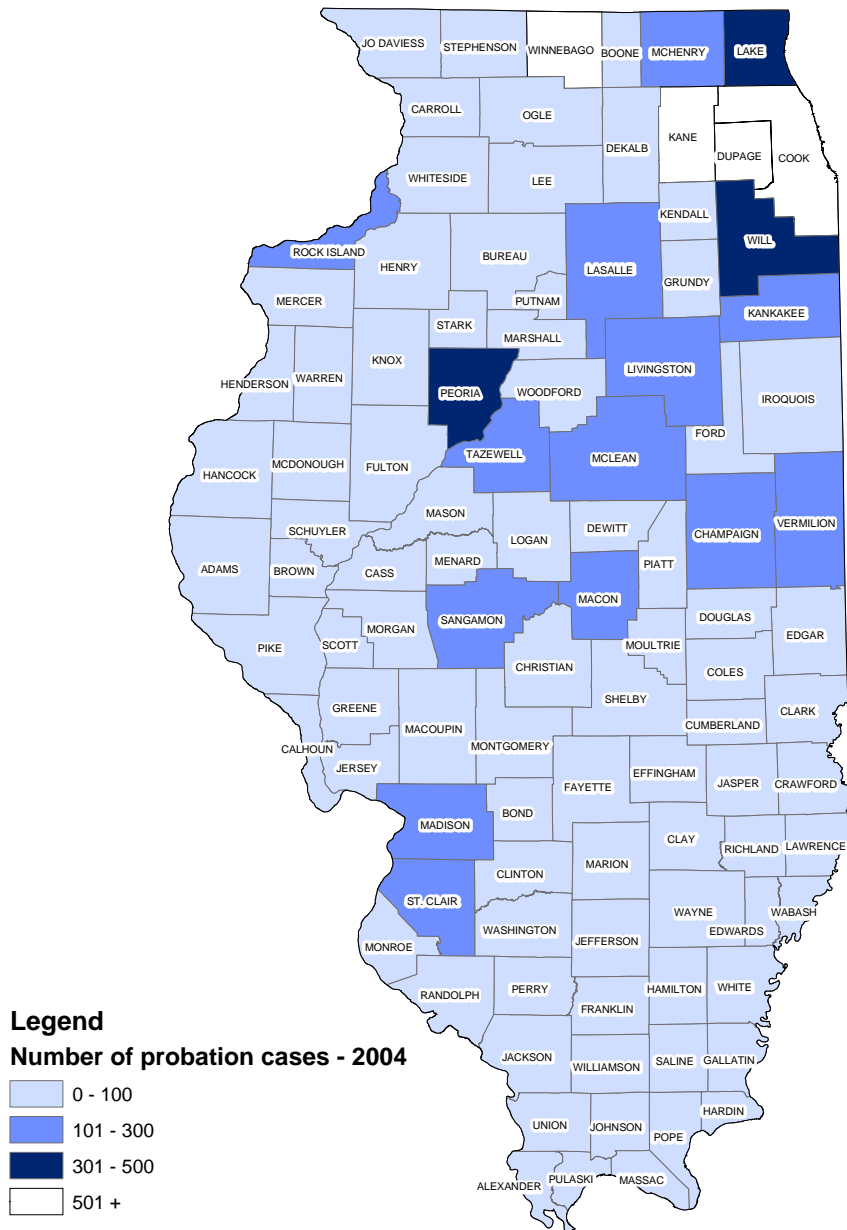
**Figure 16: Rate of youth probation caseloads per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A decline of 11 percent was recorded in active probation caseloads from CY94 to CY04. There were 13,878 active probation caseloads in 1994 and 12,311 caseloads in CY04. *Map 6* depicts the number of youth probation caseloads in Illinois CY04.

**Map 6: Number of youth probation caseloads in Illinois, CY04\***

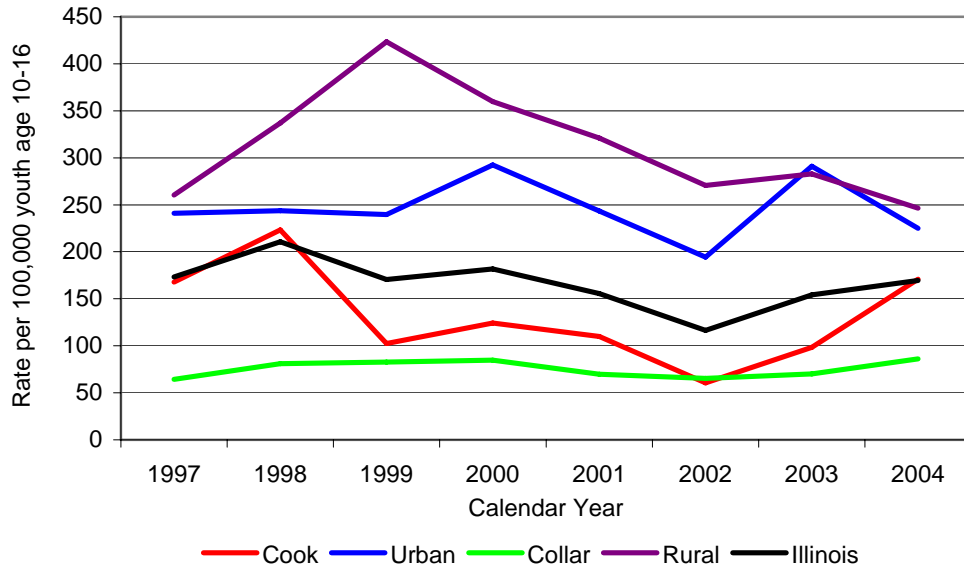


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts  
 \* As of December 31, 2004

*Informal probation caseloads*

The state rate of active informal probation caseloads declined from calendar years 1997 to 2004. The state rate of informal probation was 170 caseloads per 100,000 youth age 10-16. Rural counties have historically had the highest rates of informal probation caseloads. Data for Cook County were unavailable for CY94-CY96. Therefore, *Figure 17* depicts data from CY97 to CY04 only.

**Figure 17: Rate of active informal probation caseloads per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY97- CY04**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

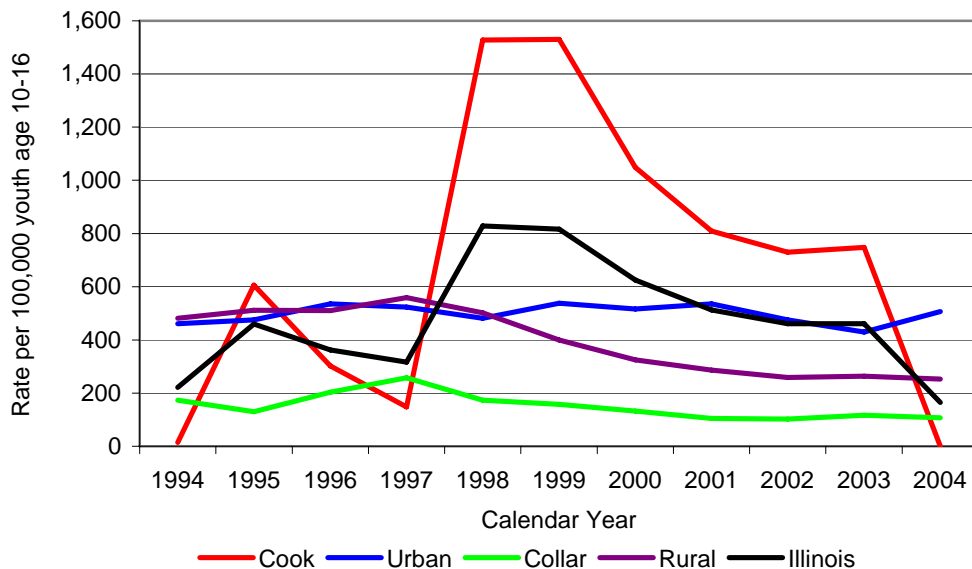
The number of informal probation caseloads statewide increased 3 percent from 2,127 in calendar year 1999 to 2,194 in calendar year 2004. Caseloads are based on the number of active cases open on December 31, 2004. A total 39 counties had no active informal probation supervision caseloads. *Map 7* shows the number of informal youth probation caseloads in Illinois counties in CY04.



### Cases continued under supervision

In Illinois, the court may order a continuance under supervision during court proceedings for youth alleged to be delinquent which may not exceed a 24-month period. During the time of the continuance, the youth must follow conditions of supervision determined by the court (705 ILCS 405/5-615). *Figure 18* shows the trend in rates of continued under supervision cases by county classification from calendar years 1994 to 2004. Data for Cook County for CY04 was unavailable, which explains the dip shown in *Figure 18*.

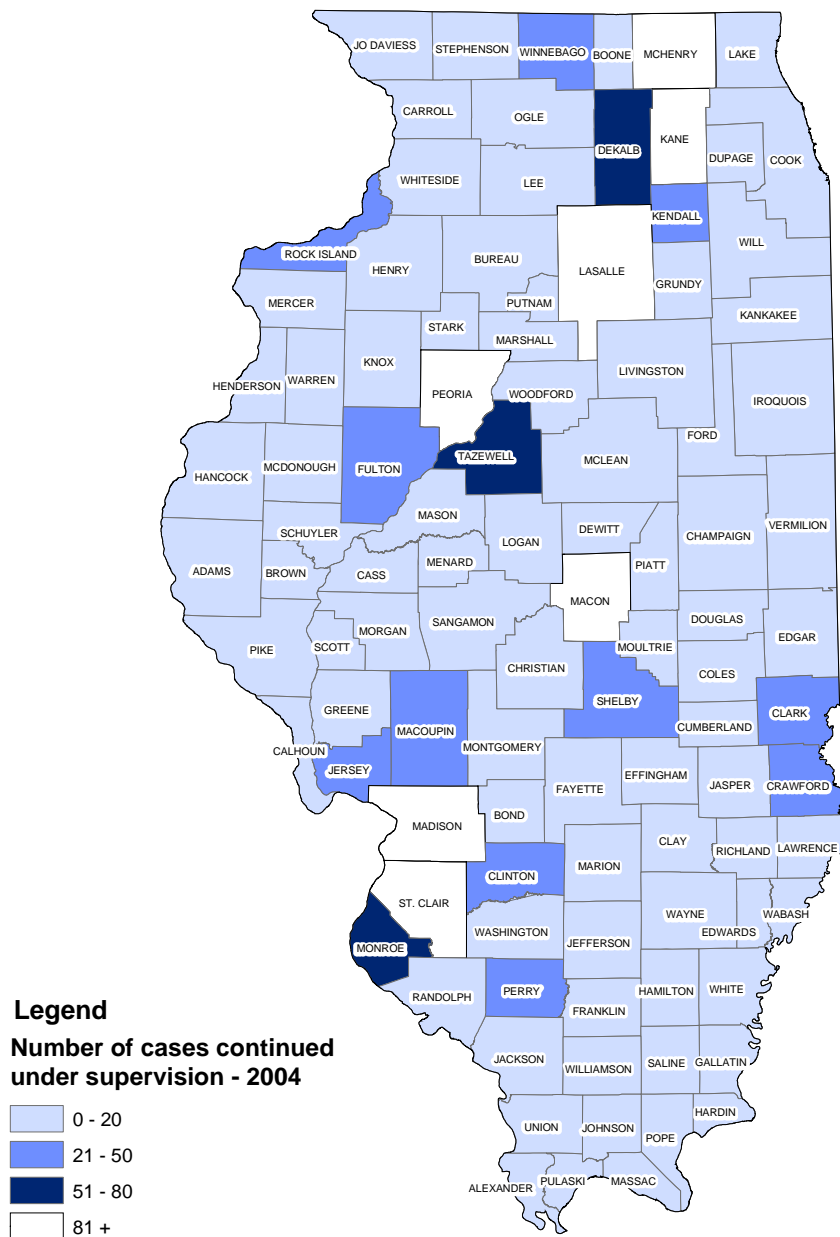
**Figure 18: Rate of cases continued under supervision per 100,000 youth age 10-16 by county classification, CY94 – CY04**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

A decrease was noted in the number of delinquency cases continued under supervision from calendar years 1999 to 2004. However, Cook County reported no cases continued under supervision. Because the number of cases continued under supervision in Cook County in CY04 is not readily available, a discussion of statewide trends would have little meaning. *Map 8* depicts the number of cases continued under supervision by county for CY04.

**Map 8: Number of youth continued under supervision in Illinois, CY04**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts



## Corrections data<sup>13</sup>

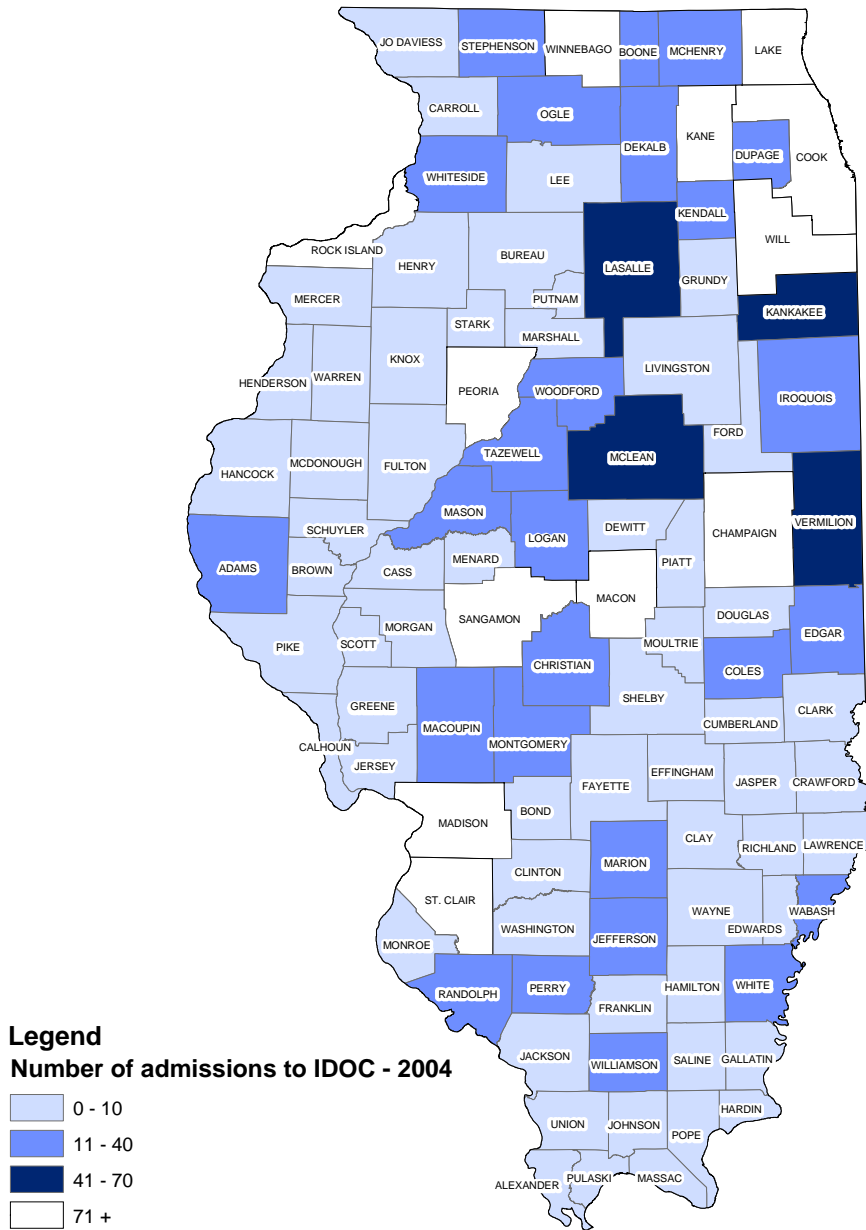
Unlike secure youth detention, which is relatively short-term incarceration, the Illinois Department of Corrections' (IDOC) Illinois Youth Centers (IYCs) provide long-term custody for youth ages 13 through 16 years old at the time of their sentencing. According to 730 ILCS 5/5-8-6, a youth may remain in the Juvenile Division until age 21, unless the Juvenile Division chooses to file a petition to transfer the youth to the **adult corrections** division (or prison) under the guidelines set forth in 730 ILCS 5/3-10-7. Youth committed to IDOC are sent to one of eight Illinois Youth Centers located throughout Illinois (see Appendix D for locations). In FY04, the average annual cost of housing one youth in an IYC was \$64,406, although the cost per youth varies considerably across IYCs.<sup>14</sup>

### Data Summary

#### *Admissions to IDOC*

In FY04, 3,106 youth were admitted to an IDOC Youth Center—an increase of 7 percent from the number admitted in FY99, when 2,891 youth were admitted to IDOC. Seven counties reported no youth admissions to IDOC during FY04. *Map 9* depicts the total number of all youth admissions to IDOC by county in FY04.

## Map 9: Number of youth admissions to IDOC, FY04



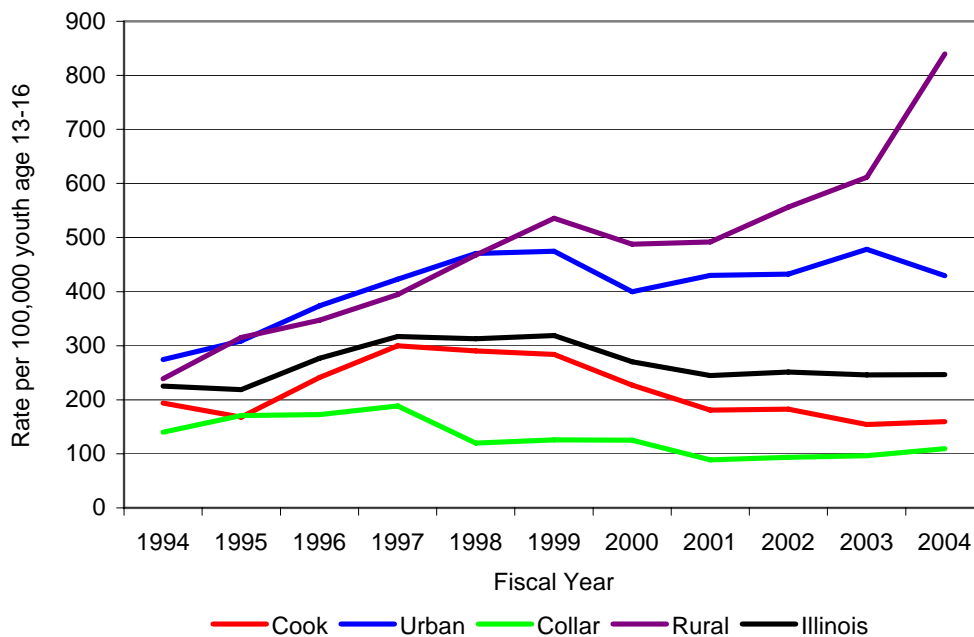
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

## Court commitments to IDOC

**Court commitments** are a subset of all admissions to IDOC. In this report, court commitments to IDOC are defined as **delinquency commitments** (also referred to as initial commitments or new sentences), **court evaluations**, which include **court evaluation returns**, and recommitments to IDOC.<sup>15</sup> Delinquency commitments are for those youth who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced to IDOC for their offenses. A delinquent commitment is an indeterminate sentence that is assessed during the youth’s stay at an IYC. Adjudicated delinquents can also be sent to IDOC for court evaluation, which is a short-term (30, 60, or 90-day) commitment that is used to assess the needs of delinquent youth. Based on the court evaluation, a youth could be released from IDOC custody by a juvenile court judge have a court evaluation return or return to IDOC to serve an indeterminate term in an IYC.

The state rate of youth court commitments to IDOC increased from FY94 to FY04. In FY04, the state rate of court commitments was 247 per 100,000 youth age 13-16. *Figure 19* depicts the rate of youth court committed to IDOC by county classification from FY94 to FY04.

**Figure 19: Rate of youth court commitments to IDOC per 100,000 youth age 13-16 by county classification, FY94 – FY04**



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

In FY04, there were a total of 1,691 court commitments— 798 delinquency commitments, 821 court evaluations, and 72 recommitments. There were 610 ordered court evaluations and 211 evaluations that led to a return to IDOC. In FY04, court commitments represent 54 percent of the total admissions to IDOC. From FY99 to FY04, delinquency commitments fell from 1,461 to

798, a 45 percent decrease. In contrast to the decrease in delinquency commitments statewide from FY99 to FY04, there was a 33 percent increase, from 616 to 821, of court evaluation commitments. In FY04, there were a total of 211 court evaluation returns, that is 26 percent of ordered terms in IDOC for a court evaluation resulted in a return to IDOC.

In FY04, 46 percent of youth were court committed to IDOC was for a property offense, 36 percent for an offense against a person, and 12 percent for a drug offense. Over half (52 percent) of all youth court committed to IDOC were black, and 37 percent of youth admitted were white. Most (89 percent) of youth court commitments were male and 11 percent were female.

IDOC reports recidivism rate as the percentage youth who return to IYC facilities within three years after release. Youth who return to an adult IDOC facility or receive any other sentence, such as probation, are not counted in IDOC's recidivism rate. In FY04, IDOC reported the recidivism rate as 46.6 percent for youth after three years of exiting an IDOC facility in FY01.<sup>16</sup>

### *Technical violations*

Youth can also be admitted to an IYC for technical violations of parole or mandatory supervised release conditions. When all admissions to IDOC are broken down by type, 44 percent of FY04 admissions were for technical violations. Of the 3,106 admissions to an IYC, 1,363 were for technical violations of conditions of parole or mandatory supervised release.

## Special issues

This section highlights various juvenile justice issues and initiatives occurring in Illinois. Some issues have been addressed through legislation, while others have been addressed through local policy changes such as through a county's juvenile justice council. A few initiatives have received funding from state and federal grants and others are awaiting funding. Though the issues discussed below are by no means an exhaustive list of all juvenile justice issues in Illinois, they provide a glimpse into some of the state's more significant juvenile justice initiatives.

### **Disproportionate minority contact**

Over the past several decades, researchers and policymakers have begun to express interest in the problem of **disproportionate minority contact** (DMC) in the juvenile justice system. DMC refers to the general empirical finding that across the U.S. a higher percentage of minority youth are involved in the juvenile justice system than their representation in the general population. For example, in 1987 minority youth comprised 32 percent of all youth in the U.S. yet they constituted 53 percent of youth in secure detention and correctional facilities.<sup>17</sup> By 1997, minority youth comprised 34 percent of all youth in the U.S., 62 percent of youth in secure detention, and 67 percent of youth in secure correctional facilities.<sup>18</sup> The rate of minority over-representation in juvenile justice systems across the country has contributed to greater scrutiny of juvenile justice system decision making and the examination of how other factors correlated with race, such as poverty, attribute to the over-representation of minorities.

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

From FY03 to FY05, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission funded four sites (Peoria County, St. Clair County, south suburbs of Cook County, and the Lawndale community area in Chicago) to improve efforts to reduce DMC in their communities. Each site hired a local DMC coordinator to work with the W. Haywood Burns Institute, a leading national organization working to reduce the over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. Another project impacting DMC, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is described in detail in the "state initiatives" section of this report.

### Measuring DMC

Several methods have been utilized to assess minority representation in the juvenile justice system. One method for assessing DMC is to calculate a **representation index (RI)**. A representation index compares the percentage of all youth at a specific stage of the juvenile justice process (e.g., arrest, referral to court, trial, etc.) who belong to a minority group, and compares that percentage to the percentage of that same minority group in the general youth population of the jurisdiction of interest (e.g., community, county, state, nation, etc.). If this ratio is greater than one, there is over-representation; if less than one, there is under-representation. Put into a formula, an RI is calculated by the following:

Representation Index (RI) =

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

In addition to assessing representation in the juvenile justice system relative to representation among the general youth population, minority representation can be examined at specific points in the juvenile justice system relative to their representation at the previous point in the system through the use of a **disproportionate representation index (DRI)**. The DRI assesses the degree to which a stage of the juvenile justice system process contributes to over- or under-representation of a minority group. For example, one could compare the percentage of black youth whose cases are referred to the State's Attorney's Office for prosecution to the percentage of black youth at the arrest stage to understand whether the referral process disproportionately impacts black youth. DRI for any stage of the juvenile justice process is calculated by comparing the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile

justice system to that same minority group's representation at the previous stage using the RI formula. The interpretation of this ratio is similar to the representation index: if the ratio is greater than one, the stage increased the representation of the minority group; if less than one, the stage decreased the representation of the minority group.

Although the RI and DRI measure minority representation at each stage and changes in minority representation from one stage to the next, these measures have their methodological and interpretation problems. For example, in the representation index, the ratio of youth at a particular stage of the juvenile justice system is dependent on the percentage of minority youth in the population. Because one county's minority population will not be the same as another county's, RIs cannot always be fairly compared across jurisdictions and it does not necessarily indicate the extent of the disparity. For example, if County A has an RI of two and County B has an RI of four for blacks, the interpretation of this finding is that both counties have over-representation and County B's over-representation is greater than County A, but not that the over-representation problem is two times "worse" in County B. County B could have a black youth population of 10 percent and a black arrest percentage of 40 percent (an arrest RI of 4), whereas County A could have a black youth population of 50 percent and an black arrest percentage of 100 percent (an arrest RI of 2). This is of course an extreme example that is used only to illustrate the inappropriateness of comparing only RI's across jurisdictions with unequal minority youth populations, but one that also impacts the interpretation of the DRI for similar reasons.

In an attempt to address the weaknesses of the RI and DRI, OJJDP convened a workgroup that was charged with identifying a more effective measure of disproportionate minority contact.<sup>19</sup> Using the same data that is needed to calculate the representation index, the workgroup developed a **relative rate index (RRI)** that is independent of the size of the minority population across jurisdictions. The relative rate index compares the rate at which a minority group is represented at a particular juvenile justice stage to the rate a reference group is represented at the same stage.

In order to calculate the Relative Rate Index (RRI) follow the following two steps:

Step 1: 
$$\frac{\text{Rate per 1,000 of a minority group at specific stage in jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Rate per 1,000 of reference group at same stage in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

Step 2: 
$$\frac{\text{(Calculation from Step 1) Minority group rate at specific stage in jurisdiction of interest}}{\text{Reference group rate at specific stage in jurisdiction of interest}}$$

Rates are calculated per 1,000 youth, not 100,000 as in other sections of this report, in order to be consistent with how OJJDP measures RRI nationally. The reference group is white youth age 10-16. Using this method, a comparison of relative rates indices between jurisdictions can be made. For example, if County A has an arrest relative rate index of two for blacks compared to whites (blacks are arrested two times more often than whites) and County B has an arrest relative rate index of four for the same group, then in both counties there is an over-representation of blacks at the arrest stage and County B's over-representation problem is twice that of County A's.

## Data summary

The lack of data that identifies the number of youth in each race and ethnic group involved with the juvenile justice system across all stages of the juvenile justice process prevents us from calculating measures of racial and ethnic disparity for the entire juvenile justice system. Although it is likely that much of the data needed to assess DMC for the entire system exists in some form, in most cases these data are collected informally and maintained at the local level. Fortunately, data is available that allows us to calculate the RI and RRI for arrests, detention admissions, and commitments to IDOC across all counties in Illinois. Tables that report the county-level RI's and RRI's can be found in the data tables section in Appendix H.

It is important to note that a “one percent rule” was used in calculating the indices discussed in this section. If a county's minority group population was less than one percent, neither an RI nor an RRI was calculated for that minority group in that county. The formulas used to assess minority representation, when working with very small numbers and percentages, can result in extremely large indices that are difficult to interpret. Additionally, as described earlier, 2004 youth arrest data was extracted from the Criminal History Record Information. This system supports Illinois' participation in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which administers the UCR program, does not require states to submit data on the ethnicity of those arrested (i.e. Hispanic or non-Hispanic), thus, ISP does not collect this information and as a result Hispanic representation among arrested youth was not assessed.

### *Representation index*

#### Arrests

When interpreting the following data, please note that an RI of 1.0 would be equal representation in the general population and in the system, an RI over 1.0 is over-representation, and an RI under 1.0 is under-representation. In Illinois in calendar year 2004, the arrest representation index was 3.02 for black youth, .12 for Asian youth, and .67 for white youth. The data revealed that black youth age 10 to 16 in Illinois were arrested at a level that was more than three times their representation in the general youth population. Asian youth in Illinois were arrested at a level less their representation in the general youth population. White youth in Illinois were arrested at a level that was about 67 percent of their representation in the general youth population. *Table 3* shows the arrest representation indexes by race in Illinois for CY04.

**Table 3: Youth arrest representation indices (RIs)  
by race in Illinois, CY04**

	RI	Percent of population age 10-16	Percent arrested
<i>Black</i>	3.02	19.56%	59.06%
<i>Asian</i>	0.12	3.35%	0.40%
<i>White</i>	0.67	60.20%	40.51%

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

Detention

In calendar year 2004, the state detention representation index (RI) for black youth was 2.94, 0.64 for Hispanic youth, 0.09 for Asian youth, and 0.50 for white youth. Black youth were admitted to detention at a level that was almost three times their representation in the general youth population age 10 to 16. Hispanic youth were detained at a level 64 percent of their representation; Asian youth at a level 9 percent of their representation; and white youth at a level that was half of their representation in the general youth population. *Table 4* indicates the RI, percent in population, and percent detained for youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity for CY04.

**Table 4: Youth detention representation indices (RIs) by race and ethnicity in Illinois, CY04**

	RI	Percent of population age 10-16	Percent detained
<i>Black</i>	2.94	19.56%	58.38%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.64	16.20%	30.41%
<i>Asian</i>	0.09	3.35%	0.29%
<i>White</i>	0.50	60.68%	10.88%

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

IDOC commitments

In Illinois in FY04, the IDOC representation index (RI) for black youth age 10-16 was 2.65. In contrast, the RI for commitments was 0.63 for Hispanic youth, 0.02 for Asian youth, and 0.62 for white youth. Black youth were committed to IDOC at a level that was over two and a half times their representation in the general youth population. Hispanic youth were committed at a level 63 percent of their representation, and Asian youth at a level less than 2 percent of their representation. White youth were committed at a level 62 percent of their representation. *Table 5* indicates the RI, percent in population, and percent in correctional facilities for youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity for FY04. No counties with at least 1 percent Asian youth of the county's youth population 13 to 16 years old over-represented Asian youth as measured by the representation index.

**Table 5: Youth IDOC commitments representation indices (RIs) by race and ethnicity in Illinois, FY04**

	RI	Percent of population age 10-16	Percent in IDOC
<i>Black</i>	2.65	19.56%	51.86%
<i>Hispanic</i>	0.63	16.68%	10.47%
<i>Asian</i>	0.02	3.35%	0.06%
<i>White</i>	0.62	60.20%	37.37%

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



*Relative rate index*

Arrests

Statewide, the relative rate index for arrested black youth age 10-16 was 4.49 and .18 for Asians in calendar year 2004. This means a black youth in Illinois was more than four times, or 449 percent, more likely to be arrested than a white youth. An Asian youth was arrested at a rate 14 percent less than a white youth. *Table 6* shows the youth arrest relative rate indexes and arrest rates by race in CY04.

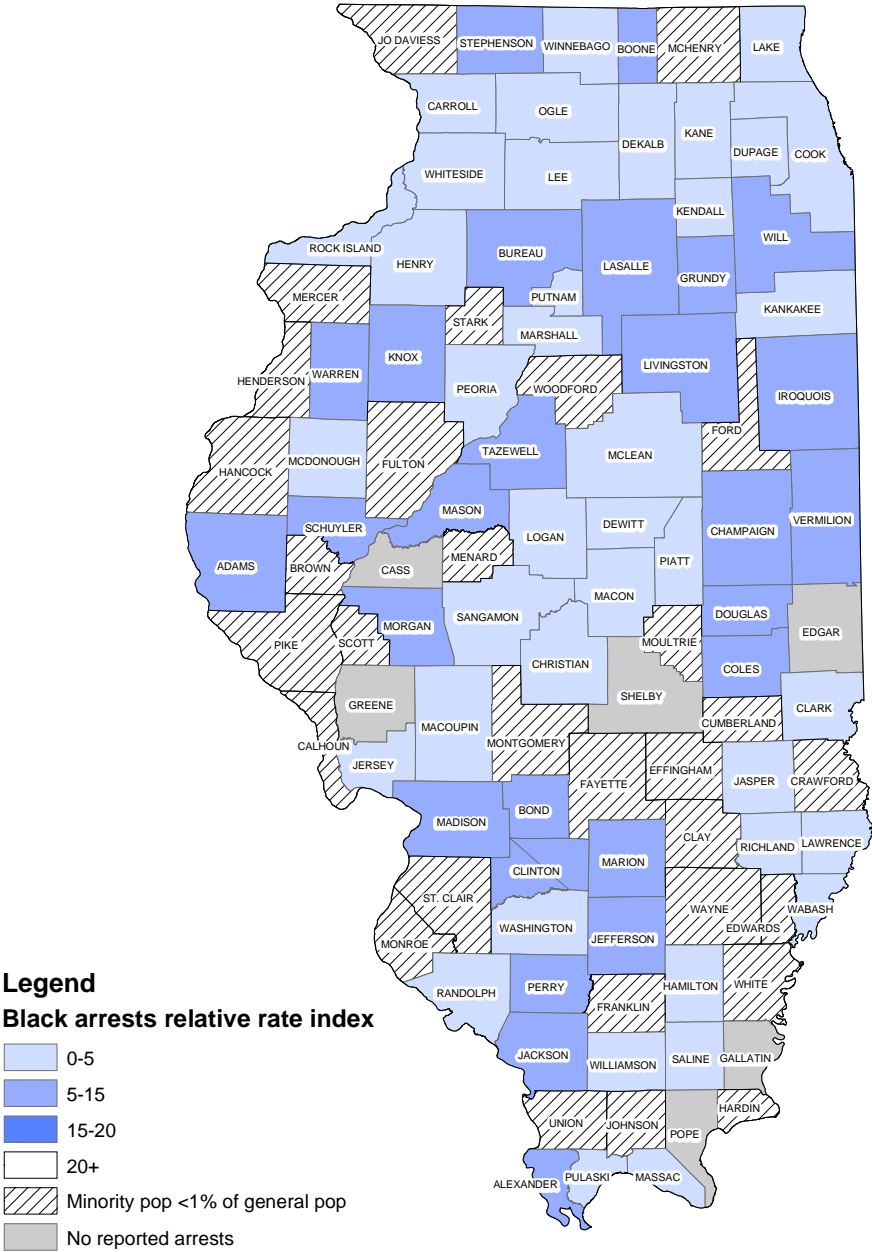
**Table 6: Youth arrest relative rate indices (RRIs)  
by race in Illinois, CY04**

	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>White</b>
<i>RRI</i>	4.49	.18	--
<i>Arrest rate/1,000</i>	20.74	.14	23.63

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

*Map 10* highlights the relative rate indices for black youth at the arrest stage by county in CY04.

**Map 10: Black youth arrest relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04**



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

### Detention

In Illinois in calendar year 2004, the relative rate index for black youth age 10 to 16 in detention was 5.91, for Hispanics 1.29, and for Asians, 0.17. This indicates that a black youth was 5.91 times, or 591 percent, more likely to be committed to an IYC than a youth who was white. A Hispanic youth was slightly more likely than a white youth to be committed to an IYC. An Asian youth was committed to an IYC at a rate that was 17 percent less than the rate of a white youth. *Table 7* depicts the RRI for minority youth and the detention rate per 1,000 youth by race and ethnicity for CY04.

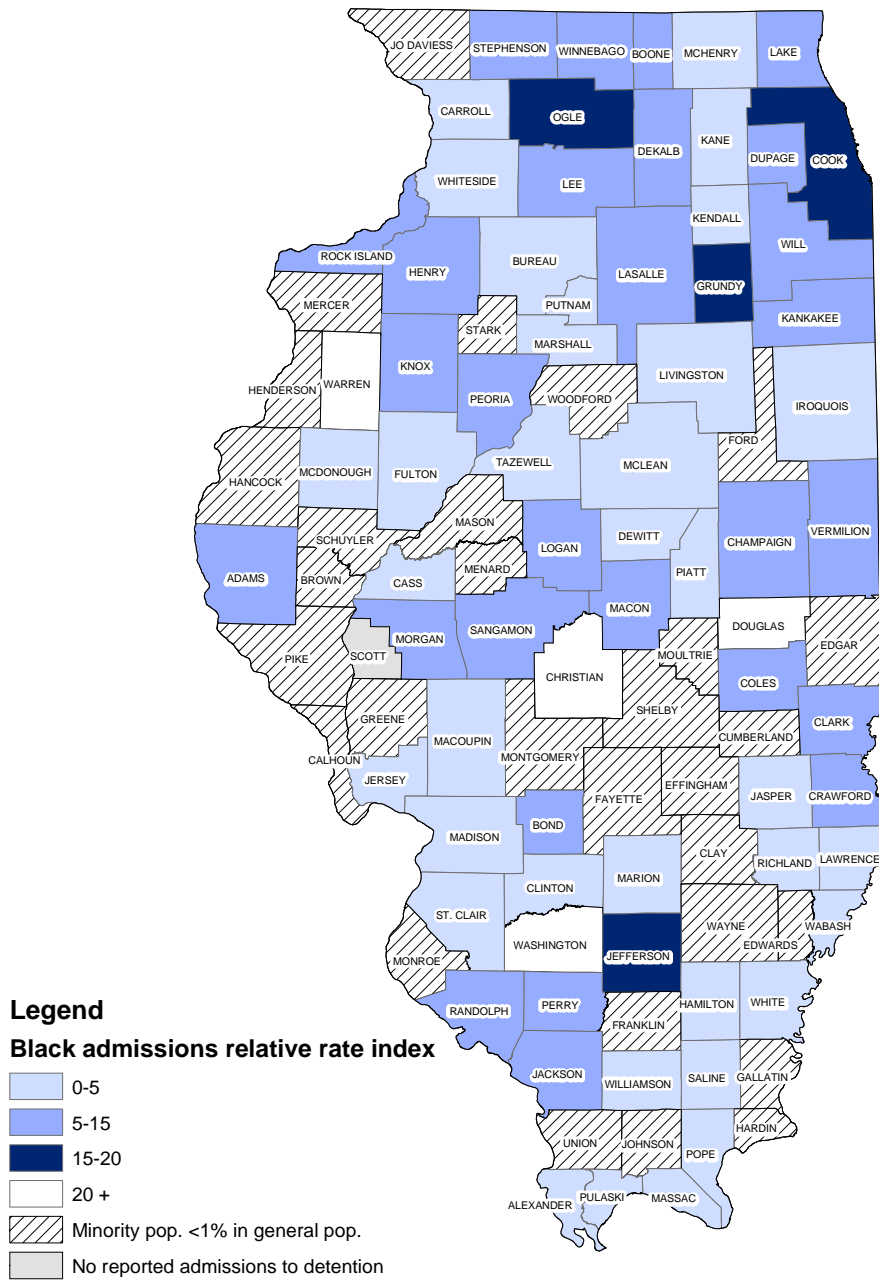
**Table 7: Youth detention relative rate indices (RRIs)  
in Illinois, CY04**

	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>White</b>
<i>RRI</i>	5.91	0.17	1.29	--
<i>Detention rate/1,000</i>	7.33	0.04	1.37	3.82

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

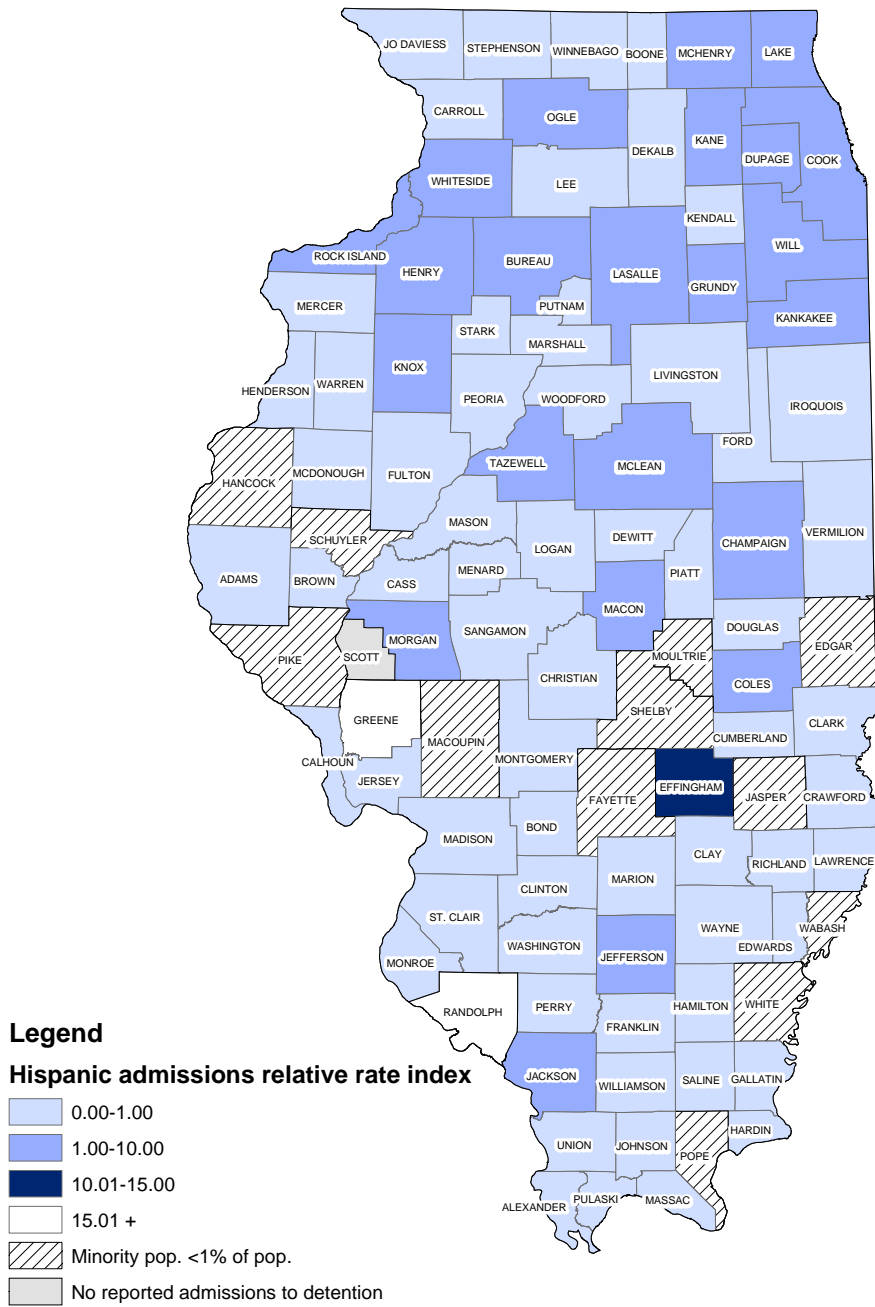
Again, in calendar year 2004, none of the counties in Illinois were Asian youth admitted to detention at a rate greater than the rate at which white youth were detained. *Map 11* and *Map 12* highlight the counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 10 to 16 years old, and indicate their detention relative rate indices for CY04.

**Map 11: Black youth detention relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, CY04**



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

**Map 12: Hispanic youth detention relative rate indices (RRIs), CY04**



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

Corrections

In Illinois in FY04, the IDOC relative rate index for black youth age 10-16 court committed to IDOC was 4.27, the Hispanic IDOC relative rate index was 1.01, and for Asians the IDOC relative rate index was 0.03. This indicates that a black youth was 4.27 time, or 427 percent, more likely to be committed to an IYC than a youth who was white. A Hispanic youth was as likely as a white youth to be committed to an IYC. An Asian youth was committed to an IYC at a rate that was 3 percent less than the rate of a white youth. *Table 8* shows the relative rate indices and commitment rates per 1,000 youth for youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity.

**Table 8: Youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs)  
in Illinois, FY04**

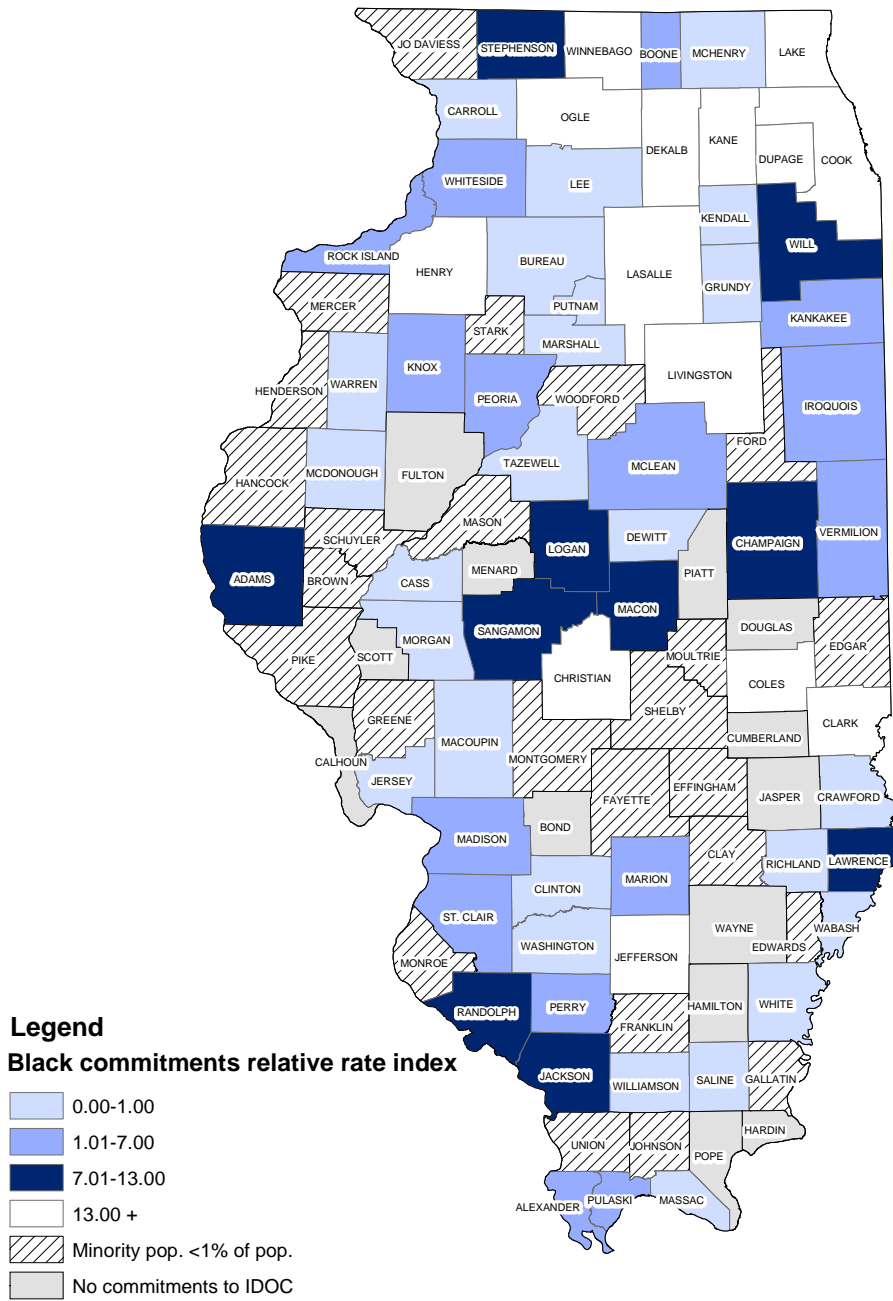
	<b>Black</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>White</b>
<i>RRI</i>	4.27	0.03	1.01*	--
<i>Commitment rate per 1,000</i>	0.68	0.00	0.14	0.49

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

\* Not statistically significant

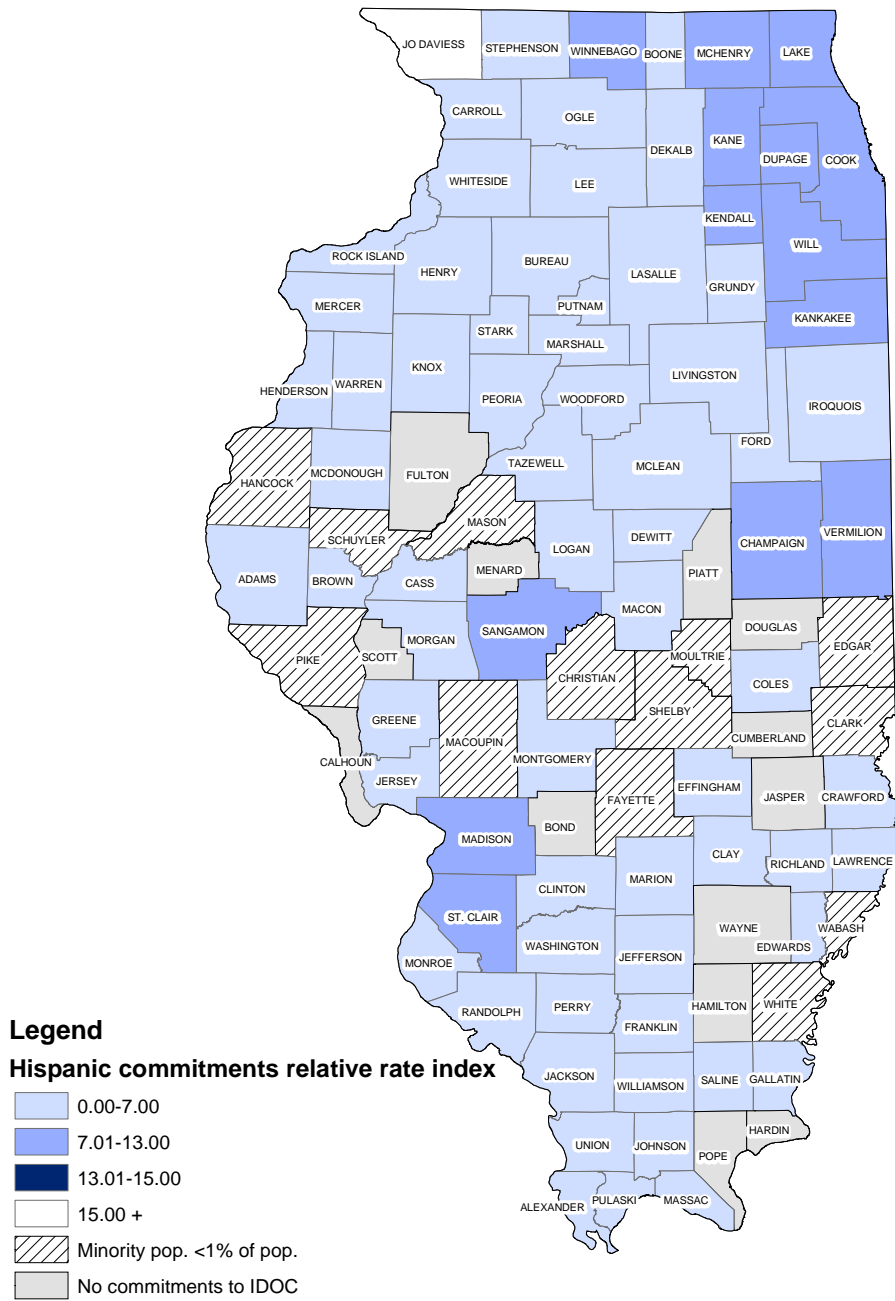
*Map 13* and *Map 14* highlight counties where black and Hispanic youth, respectively, made up at least one percent of the youth population 13 to 16 years old, and indicate their IDOC relative rate indices in FY04. In none of the 18 counties where Asian youth constituted more than one percent of the general youth population were they over-represented when compared to the rate at which white youth were court committed to IDOC.

**Map 13: Black youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, FY04**



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

**Map 14: Hispanic youth IDOC relative rate indices (RRIs) in Illinois, FY04**



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



Table 9 shows the population, population rates, and RRIs for various stages in the juvenile justice system of youth age 10-16 by race and ethnicity for 2004.

**Table 9: Illinois juvenile justice system relative rate indices (RRIs) by race and ethnicity, 2004**

Stages	Black			Asian			Hispanic			White		
	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI	Number	Rate	RRI
Population (age 10-16)	253,019	196	--	43,382	34	--	215,821	167	--	778,744	602	--
Arrest	26,829	20.74	4.49	180	0.14	0.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,401	14.22	--
Detention	9,484	7.3	5.91	47	0.04	0.17	1,767	1.36	1.29	4,940	3.82	--
Corrections	877	0.68	4.27	1	0.00	0.03	177	0.14	1.01	632	0.49	--

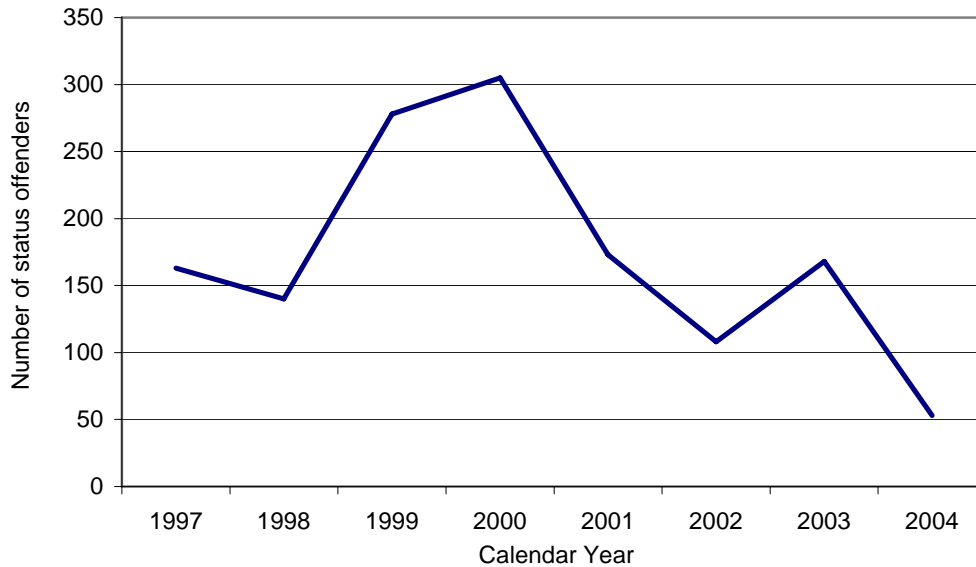
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Criminal History Record Information System, Juvenile Monitoring Information System, and Illinois Department of Corrections

### Status offenders in secure detention

States must meet four core requirements to be eligible to receive federal funding to aid in the administration of juvenile justice programming as provided by the **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act**: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of youth and adult offenders, removal of youth from **adult jails** and lockups, and reduction of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system. The deinstitutionalization of status offenders in Illinois is primarily a matter of keeping status offenders out of Illinois' detention centers. A **status offender** is a youth who commits a crime that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. Examples of status offenses include underage drinking, truancy, smoking, or breaking curfew.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) considers each detainment of a status offender as a violation of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders core requirement. Illinois recorded 53 violations for the detainment of status offenders in calendar year 2004. From CY97 to CY04, there was a 67 percent reduction in the number of status offenders detained in Illinois. A total 188 violations per year in this category would make Illinois non-compliant with this core requirement and ineligible for a portion of federal funding. *Figure 20* depicts the number of detained status offenders in Illinois from CY97 to CY04. The number of detained status offenders prior to CY97 was unavailable.

**Figure 20: Number of youth status offenders detained in Illinois, CY97– CY04**



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

*Table 10* reports the number of status offenders in detention in calendar year 2004 in violation of the JJDP Act. *Table 11* reports the number of youth placed in municipal jails and lockups in violation of the Jail Removal Act (part of JJDP Act) in CY04, in which violations occur when youth are held in municipal lock-ups for more than six hours. *Table 12* reports the number of youth placed in county jails respectively in CY04 in violation of the Jail Removal Act (part of JJDP Act), in which violations occur when youth are held in county jails for more than six hours.

**Table 10: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Status Offender Act violations in detention facilities, CY04**

County facility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Adams	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	11
Champaign	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DuPage	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Franklin	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Kane	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Knox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LaSalle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	0	2	14
Peoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sangamon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Clair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermilion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Will	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Winnebago	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>53</b>

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

\* Note: The Franklin County Detention Center opened February 16, 2004

**Table 11: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in municipal lock-ups, CY04**

Municipal lockup	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Alton	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Aurora	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	10
Bartlett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Batavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Bellwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Berwyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	8
Blue Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Broadview	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Calumet City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Carol Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chicago	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Chicago Ridge	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cicero	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
East St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flossmoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Granite City	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	12
Maywood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Morton Grove	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Naperville	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O'Fallon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Riverdale	1	0	4	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	14
Saulk Village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Streamwood	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wauconda	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Woodridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>99</b>

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

**Table 12: Number of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Jail Removal Act violations in county jails, CY04**

County jail	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Coles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Cook	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Crawford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DeWitt	2	3	4	2	0	2	3	2	0	2	0	1	21
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jasper	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	14
Kankakee	3	1	0	0	2	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mason	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Perry	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rock Island	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Washington	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Woodford	0	1	4	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>106</b>

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

### Females in the juvenile justice system

Although fewer females enter the juvenile justice system than males, for the past decade there has been an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. In 1996, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) research found that at several points in the juvenile justice system process, female involvement with the juvenile justice system had increased across the nation.<sup>20</sup>

An increase in female involvement in the juvenile justice system signals a greater need for programming geared specifically for females. Since their needs are inherently different from those of male offenders, programming should be established that recognizes and addresses these differences. However, before a complete understanding of the breadth and depth of the need for gender-specific programming can be established, the extent to which females are involved in the juvenile justice system must be understood. This section of the report serves as a follow up to a research bulletin published by the Authority in 2002 on female delinquents.<sup>21</sup> Because juvenile justice data by gender is limited in Illinois, the 2002 research bulletin only included estimates of arrest and probation trends based on surveys conducted by the Authority. Through collaboration with other state agencies the Authority now has better and more recent data than was available in 2002 to analyze the involvement of females at three points in the juvenile justice system. As a result, this section, although broader than the 2002 research bulletin, can only focus on involvement of females at the arrest, detention, and corrections stages of the juvenile justice system.

In Cook County, the Cook County Bureau of Public Safety established the GIRLS LINK Collaborative to address this issue by changing policies that affect girls in Cook County’s juvenile justice system.<sup>22</sup> Although GIRLS LINK does not provide services to delinquent females, it does work to create avenues for participating agencies to be more responsive to gender-based issues. OJJDP has recognized GIRLS LINK as a national model.

Data summary

*Female arrests*

In calendar year 2004, females accounted for 22 percent of all arrests statewide. A total of 34 percent of all female arrests in CY04 were for violent offenses. In comparison, 24 percent of all male arrests were for violent offenses. However, there was not a large difference by gender in the percentage arrested for property crimes: 33 percent of female arrests and 32 percent of male arrests were for property offenses. *Table 13* depicts the type of offenses for which female youth in Illinois were arrested in CY04.

**Table 13: Number and percentage of female youth arrests by offense category, CY04**

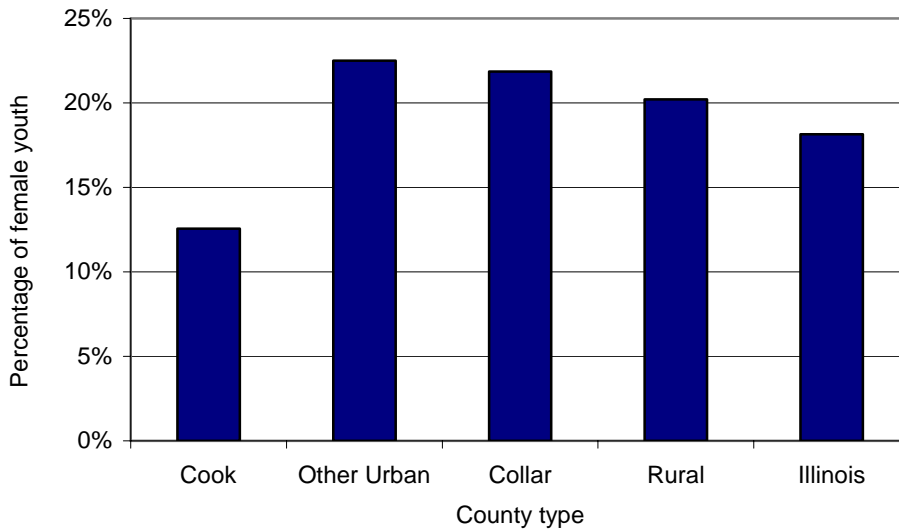
Type of offense	Number of arrests	Percent of arrests
Violent	3,439	34.2%
Property	3,337	33.2%
Sex	22	0.2%
Drug	525	5.2%
Status offenses	379	3.8%
Weapons	128	1.3%
Disorderly	906	9.0%
Resist/obstruct/ violations	229	2.3%
Traffic	159	1.6%
Other	935	9.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,059</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Computerized Criminal History System

*Females in secure detention*

Of the 16,618 admissions to secure detention statewide in calendar year 2004, females accounted for 3,014 of those admissions (18 percent). *Figure 21* depicts the percentage of female detainees by county classification for CY04. Mason County, detained more females (60 percent) than males (40 percent) in CY04.

**Figure 21: Percentage of female youth detainees in Illinois, CY04**



Source: Juvenile Monitoring Information System

### *Females in corrections*

Although the percentage of females arrested and detained is 22 and 25 percent respectively, the percentage of females committed to an IYC is much lower. In FY04, females accounted for 11 percent of commitments to IDOC (191 of 1,691 commitments). This finding seems to suggest that the offenses committed by female delinquents are not severe enough to warrant a commitment to IDOC. However, as shown by the analysis on arrests for violent offenses, the percentage of violent offenses allegedly committed by females is slightly higher than that by males. These data seem to indicate that either females who commit violent crimes are diverted from IDOC more often than their male counterparts or females commit violent crimes that are less violent than those committed by males. It should be noted that even if it were true that more females were being diverted from corrections than males for the same offenses, this finding should not draw attention from those females who entered corrections and need services targeted to their specific needs.

Due to the way data is reported in Illinois, comparisons over time by gender could only be conducted for corrections data. Although overall the number of females committed to IDOC had remained relatively low, the number of female commitments to IDOC increased 65 percent, from 116 in FY94 to 191 in FY04. During that same time, the number of male commitments increased 9 percent, from 1,376 to 1,500. The percentage of females committed also increased from FY94 to FY04. In 1994, female offenders made up only 8 percent of IDOC's youth population, but by FY04, female offenders made up 11 percent. *Table 14* outlines the number of youth commitments to IDOC by gender from FY94 to FY04.

**Table 14: Number of youth commitments to IDOC  
by gender in Illinois, FY94– FY04**

Fiscal Year	Male		Female		Total*
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent of total</i>	
1994	1,376	92%	116	8%	1,492
1995	1,384	93%	102	7%	1,486
1996	1,774	93%	139	7%	1,913
1997	1,982	91%	201	9%	2,183
1998	1,948	90%	205	10%	2,153
1999	1,962	90%	225	10%	2,187
2000	1,633	88%	219	12%	1,852
2001	1,457	87%	222	13%	1,679
2002	1,537	89%	187	11%	1,724
2003	1,500	89%	188	11%	1,687
2004	1,500	89%	191	11%	1,691
Total	16,136	90%	1,737	10%	17,873

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

## Mental health issues

Studies conducted in the 1990s documented a clear and increasing reliance on the adult justice system to care for the mentally ill.<sup>23</sup> This trend can also be found in the juvenile justice system. According to OJJDP, research has shown that the juvenile justice system has higher rates of mental illness than youth in the general population and research also suggests that at least 20 percent of youth in the juvenile justice system have a serious mental health problem.<sup>24</sup> Most of these disorders are diagnosable but tend to remain untreated or mistreated. Strategies promoted by OJJDP to address this growing problem include diverting youth from the system to community-based alternatives and developing mental health treatment plans in correctional facilities.

In Illinois, programs participating in the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice (MHJJ) Initiative refer mentally ill youth in detention to community-based mental health services. The MHJJ Initiative began in January 2000 when the Illinois Department of Human Services awarded contracts to providers for case monitoring of youth in detention identified as having a mental illness. The MHJJ Initiative operates in all counties in the state with youth detention centers. Eligibility is based on the definition of mental illness, which is the presence of a psychotic or affective disorder; therefore, behavior disorders (e.g., oppositional behavior, antisocial behavior, risk behavior) are excluded from the program unless they occur at the same time as a psychotic or affective disorder. Department of Children and Family Services' wards are not eligible. Court staff may refer youth to the program, but the screening tool, Childhood Severity of Psychiatric Illness (CSPI), determines who receives services. An MHJJ liaison conducts the initial eligibility screening after referral from **court services**. The liaison then develops a treatment plan and connects the youth to appropriate treatment services.



Data summary

Counties varied widely in the number of referrals made to the MHJJ Initiative. Although screeners at LaSalle County detention center referred almost half of their youth detention population to MHJJ, those in Knox County referred less than five percent. Due to difficulties in contacting parents and obtaining consent, a prerequisite for participation, the final number of participants is much lower than the number initially referred to the program. Almost all of Knox’s referrals ended up participating in MHJJ programming, but only a third of LaSalle’s referrals participated. *Table 15* contains the number of referrals and actual participants in the MHJJ Initiative for FY03. *Table 15* also shows the number of parents who were contacted and who consented to their child’s participation in the program.

**Table 15: Number of detained youth participating in Illinois MHJJ Initiative, FY03<sup>25</sup>**

Detention center	#Referrals	Percent of detention admissions	Number of parents contacted	Number of parents consented	Number that participated
Adams	82	27.24%	38	23	23
Champaign	81	18.62%	27	27	35
Cook	386	6.11%	266	177	125
DuPage	47	11.30%	39	32	29
Kane	182	23.51%	70	38	24
Knox	30	4.73%	27	22	27
Lake	120	20.80%	88	59	48
LaSalle	92	53.18%	44	34	34
Madison	189	36.91%	156	156	60
McLean	87	18.71%	33	30	36
Peoria	100	10.91%	49	44	42
Sangamon	209	32.35%	32	30	26
St. Clair	80	8.81%	69	59	36
Will	80	8.21%	54	48	27
Winnebago	220	21.85%	134	94	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>13.22%</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>621</b>

Note: Macon and Franklin Counties were included in the original study but left out of this report because at the time of reporting, they did not have detention centers. Vermilion County was not included in this study.

An evaluation of the MHJJ Initiative has found that compared to detained youth who do not receive mental health treatment, youth participating in the MHJJ Initiative have lower rates of recidivism. The study found that 42 percent of youth in the MHJJ program were rearrested in FY03, compared to a recidivism rate of 72 percent for all youth detained in Illinois.<sup>26</sup> In this context, recidivism is defined by the rate at which youth detained are re-arrested.

**Dually-involved youth**

Dually-involved youth are those youth who are involved in both the state’s child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Research has found that children with at least one placement in foster care are significantly more likely to have a delinquency petition filed against them than those not

in foster care.<sup>27</sup> Although there have been attempts to address the issue of youth entering both systems, such as the convening of the Cook County Dually-Involved DCFS Youth Advisory Board, the number of dually-involved youth and the circumstances that lead to their involvement in both systems are still largely unknown. Although research on the issue in Illinois has been stymied by confidentiality mandates and poor data reporting and collection, involvement in the child welfare system may be a risk factor for delinquency.<sup>28</sup> Others counter this view, arguing that more “troubled” DCFS wards are often sent to IDOC or detention because of a lack of resources in DCFS facilities to handle such youth, who may act out violently. Additionally, DCFS wards are subjected to more rules than non-wards, and a violation of such rules may be deemed criminal for DCFS wards but not for youth outside of the child welfare and juvenile justice systems [e.g. not notifying a guardian of whereabouts is designated as “away without leave”(AWOL)]. More research is needed to further explain the situations faced by dually-involved youth.

### Data Summary

Data reported in *Table 16* reflect the number of DCFS wards in IDOC and county-run facilities (i.e., detention center or county jail) for a specific date in time, June 30, 2004. Unfortunately, these data likely underreport the number of DCFS wards in confinement because detention screeners are not required to report if a youth is a DCFS ward, and would only know of this designation if the youth volunteered it. Also, although the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) does have a field for entering a youth’s DCFS status, it is not required to be entered and does not prompt a screener to request the information from the youth. Additionally, DCFS reports the data based on points in time. Since placements in detention are often short-term, a point-in-time report fails to capture the full number of youth who pass through both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems in any given year. Despite these problems with data reporting and collection, the number of youth in both systems on June 30, 2004 provides an estimate of the scope of this issue.

**Table 16: Number of dually-involved youth age 10-21 in Illinois, 2004**

Placement type	Total cases
County facility	260
Adult IDOC	28
Youth IDOC	239
Total	527

Source: Department of Child and Family Services, June 30, 2004

### **Juvenile drug courts**

**Juvenile drug courts** are specialized courts that focus either on substance-abusing youth in juvenile justice cases or substance abusing family members in child protection cases. The Illinois’ juvenile drug court act recognizes the need to create specialized drug courts with the flexibility to address the drug problems of youth in the state of Illinois (705 ILCS 410/1). The

goals of juvenile drug courts are to offer immediate intervention in the lives of youth using drugs or those exposed to substance abuse addiction and to provide structure for youth through the ongoing, active oversight and involvement of the drug court and judge. Research has shown that juvenile drug court has demonstrated substantial reductions in recidivism and reduced drug use.<sup>29</sup>

In Illinois, there are four juvenile drug courts that are active or in the planning stages in Illinois in Cook, Peoria, Kane, and Will counties.<sup>30</sup> The Cook County Juvenile Drug Court Program was implemented in 1996, and reported that in calendar year 2004 it served 331 youth age 12-16.

### **Juvenile justice councils**

When the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 were enacted, one important component of the provisions that encouraged local juvenile justice system planning was the recommendation that counties or groups of counties create **juvenile justice councils**. Juvenile justice councils are collaborative groups of juvenile justice professionals and community representatives who come together to address youth crime in their communities. The duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils include developing a juvenile justice plan for addressing youth crime and developing a local resource guide listing services available for minors. Juvenile justice councils can also serve as a mechanism for involving the community in the juvenile justice system and as a vehicle for adopting Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) as the philosophy guiding their local juvenile justice system.

In 2001, the Authority published a *Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Evaluation Manual* to guide counties and **judicial circuits** in implementing juvenile justice councils.<sup>31</sup> In this *Guidebook*, the six duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils as set forth by the legislation were summarized and guidance was provided on how these duties might be accomplished [705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3) (a-f)].<sup>32</sup> These duties and responsibilities are:

- Develop a juvenile justice plan.
- Enter into an interagency agreement specifying contributions of each agency to the council.
- Apply for and receive grants to administer portions of the juvenile justice plan.
- Provide a forum for presentation of recommendations and resolutions of disputes over the interagency agreement.
- Assist local efforts to provide services and programs for youth.
- Develop and distribute a juvenile justice resource guide.

### Data summary

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

In 2003, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) conducted additional research on the number and activities of juvenile justice councils. AOIC found that 50 counties had convened councils of their own or were participating on circuit-wide juvenile justice councils, or nearly 50 percent of all counties in Illinois. Of those counties or judicial circuits, 19 counties and 2 circuits had a juvenile justice plan and 5 counties and 1 circuit had local resource guides. *Table 17* contains a list of all the judicial circuits and counties with a juvenile justice council, and the legislative duties completed.

**Table 17: List of juvenile justice councils and duties completed in Illinois, FY03**

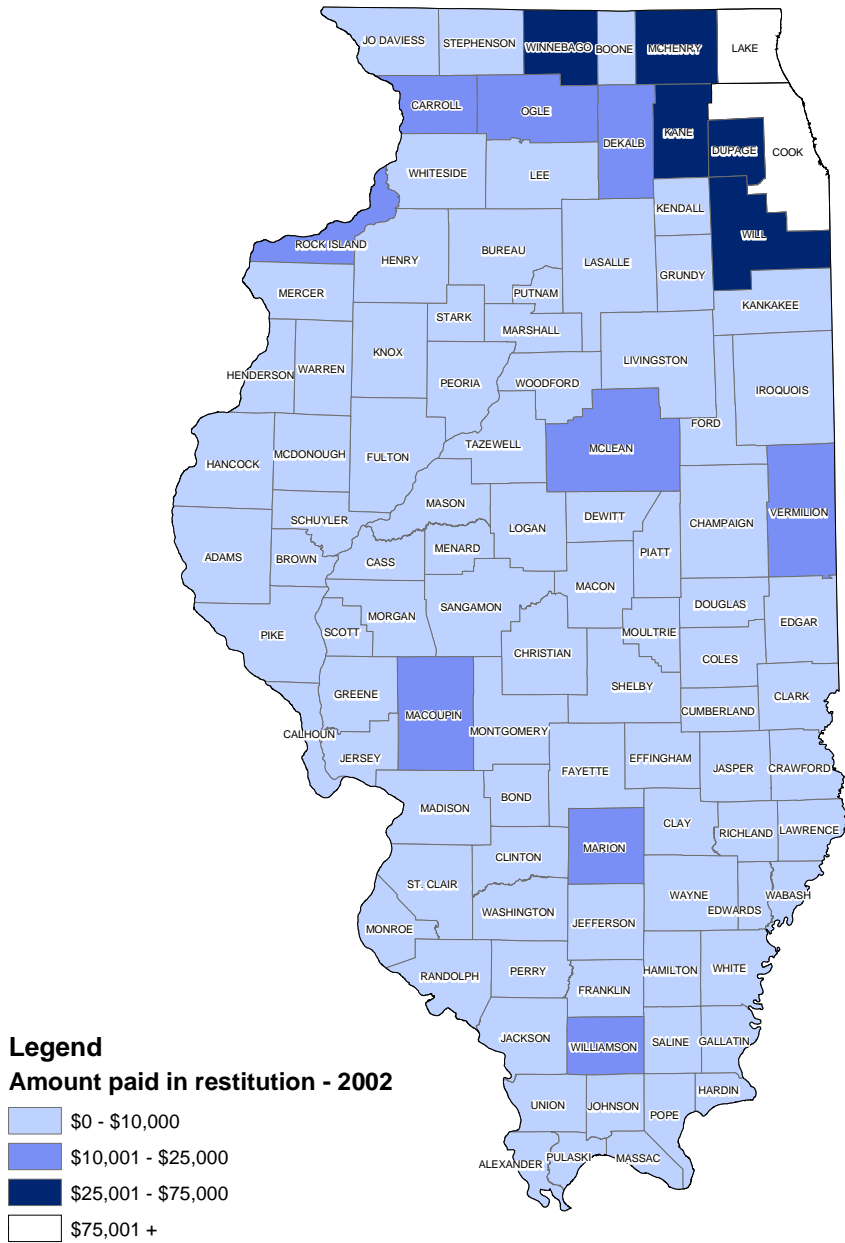
Circuit or county	Plan	Agreement	Grants	Forum	Assist locals	Guide
Second Circuit						
Fourth Circuit						
Fifteenth Circuit	✓		✓			
Twenty-First Circuit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adams						✓
Bureau	✓				✓	
Cook						
DeKalb						
DuPage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ford	✓			✓	✓	
Franklin						
Grundy	✓				✓	
Jefferson	✓		✓	✓		
Jo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

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

## Restitution

The most recent year for which restitution data was available is calendar year 2002. In CY02, just over \$729,000 in restitution was collected from youth offenders. The amount of restitution collected statewide remained relatively constant between CY93 and CY02. In 1993, approximately \$722,000 in restitution was collected. During that 10-year time period, the amount of restitution collected has ranged from a low of \$644,000 in 1999 to a high of \$766,000 in CY95. Many counties did not report the amount of restitution collected from youth in their county during the latter portion of that time period. Currently, no agency is gathering data on the amount of restitution collected in the state. *Map 15* depicts the amount of restitution collected by county in CY02.

**Map 15: Restitution collected from youth in Illinois, CY02\***



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts  
 \* Data for calendar year 2003 and 2004 were not available

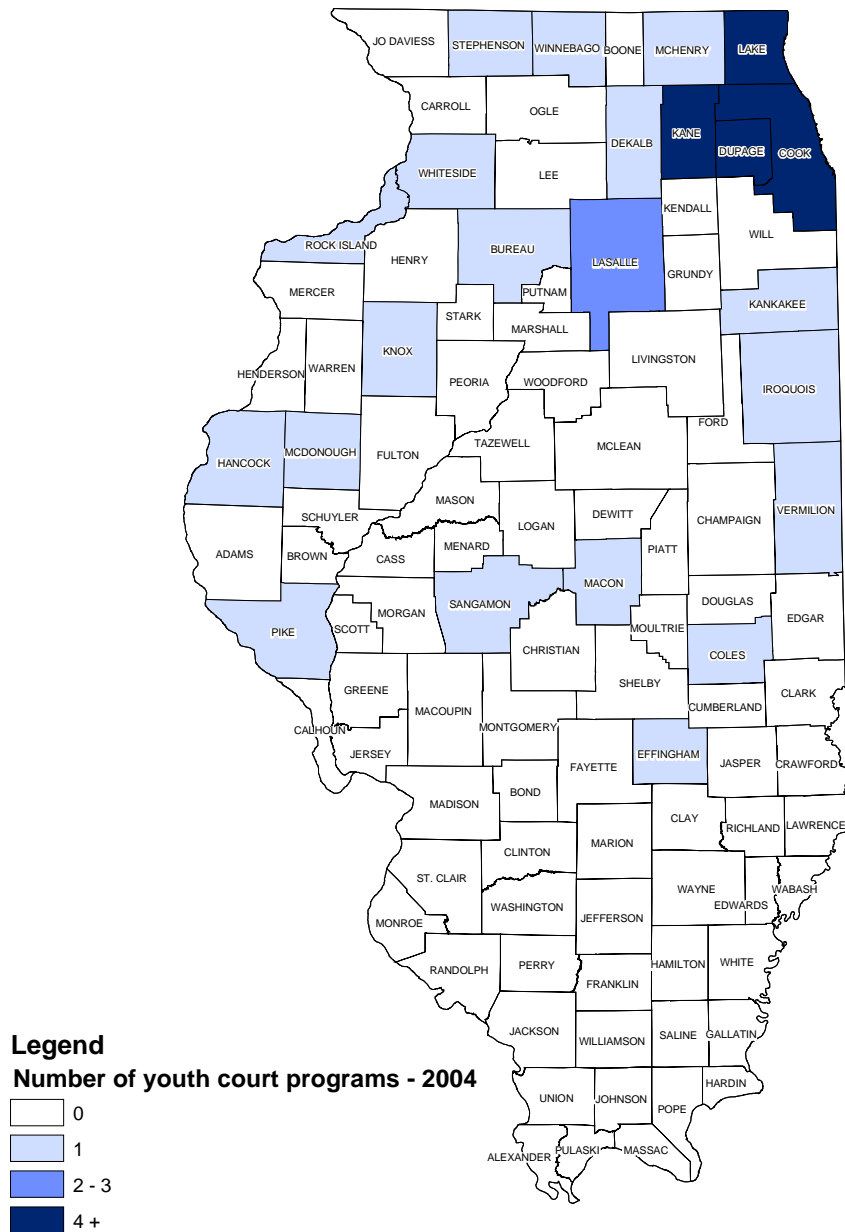
## **Community service**

The most recent year for which community service and restitution data was available is calendar year 2002. Community service hours completed are only reported for CY02 due to significant concerns over the quality of data. For example, in CY95, Cook County reported to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts that youth offenders completed approximately 22,000 hours of community service. In 1996, that number jumped to approximately 70,000 hours completed, and by CY99 it was reported to be more than 412,000. By CY02, the number of these hours performed by youth in Cook County had fallen back down to approximately 39,000 hours. Data indicating that one county could have an 18-fold increase in community service in three years, followed by community service levels less than one-tenth of what they were four years earlier, seems questionable. Although trends in other counties' data on community service hours completed also bring into question the accuracy of those data, the Cook County data dramatically illustrates the challenge in capturing and reporting juvenile justice data in Illinois. In CY02, youth in Illinois completed 274,625 hours of community service work. At the CY02 minimum wage rate of \$5.15 per hour, delinquent youth performed more than \$1.4 million dollars worth of community service work in communities across Illinois.

## **Youth courts**

Youth courts, also called teen courts and peer juries, are programs in which youth volunteers hear cases of youth delinquency and develop sentences or agreements. These agreements may include activities such as community service, substance abuse assessments, apology letters, essays, mentoring, and tutoring. In Illinois, most operate through police departments or probation departments serving station adjusted youth and diverting them from juvenile court (705 ILCS 405/5-330). A youth court funding mechanism permits counties to pass resolutions increasing financial penalties for vehicular and certain criminal offenses to generate funds allocated for diversion programs including youth courts (Public Act 93-0892). Illinois has 95 operational youth court programs around the state in 23 counties. In addition, 36 schools statewide operate youth courts to hear cases of school misconduct in Cook and Macon counties. Due to the growing interest and development of youth courts in the state of Illinois, the Office of the Attorney General established the Illinois Youth Court Association (IYCA) in February 2000. *Map 16* depicts the number of youth court programs in Illinois in CY04.

**Map 16: Number of youth court programs in Illinois, CY04**



Source: Office of the Illinois Attorney General



## **Record expungement**

In Illinois, after a youth arrest, records are made and kept by state courts and law enforcement agencies. Expungement laws allow for the erasure or destruction of juvenile records once a youth turns the age of 18. The sealing of records removes juvenile records from review or examination except by court order or by designated officials. All states have some laws that allow the expungement or sealing of records for certain youth offenders, based on age or type of crime(s).<sup>33</sup> In August 2004, the Juvenile Court Act was amended to require that minors eligible to have their juvenile court records expunged must be informed by the judge of their right to expungement (705 ILCS 405/5-915). Expungement is a valuable tool because the existence of a juvenile record can be a barrier to individuals trying to gain employment, housing, credit, scholarships, and certain licensing. In order to expunge a record, an individual needs to file court forms with the circuit court in the county of arrest, show proof of identification, and pay a fee. Illinois State Police (ISP) collects numbers of record expungements, but ISP does not keep the adult count separate from the juvenile count, so the number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown. More information can be obtained from the Office of the State Appellate Defender listed in Appendix G of this report.

# **State initiatives**

## **Redeploy Illinois**

Redeploy Illinois is a strategy to enable counties to build a continuum of care for youth in the juvenile justice system. Under Public Act 93-0641, counties or a group of counties interested in providing community-based treatment as alternatives to incarcerating youth in IDOC are asked to develop a plan to be approved by the IDHS. The plan must specify how it will reduce commitments of youth offenders to IDOC through community programs. If approved, the plan permits the county (or group of counties) to negotiate an agreement with IDHS that limits the number of commitments from that county to 25 percent of the average number of commitments over the prior three years. Based on this agreement, the county receives payment from the state to offset the costs of rehabilitating the youth within the county. These funds are used by the county for purposes of serving youth involved in the juvenile justice system in community-based settings. Youth sentenced upon a finding of guilt of first degree murder or an offense which is a Class X forcible felony are excluded from participation in the initiative.

In 2004, there were 1,691 new court commitments of youth to IDOC, 59 percent of which were convicted of property or drug crimes. However, research demonstrates that non-violent youth are more likely to become further involved in delinquent or criminal behavior if they are securely confined rather than remaining in their home communities and receiving services that address their underlying needs (e.g., mental illness, substance abuse, learning disabilities, unstable living arrangement).<sup>34</sup> Moreover, community-based services are generally less expensive than institutional care in IDOC. Additionally, counties currently have a fiscal incentive to commit youth to IDOC. Even though a community-based program may be more cost-effective, the county must pay the cost of community-based treatment. However, the cost of housing and

providing services to youth in IDOC is covered by the state. Therefore, more youth may be unnecessarily committed because it is at the state's, rather than the county's, expense.

Implementation of Redeploy Illinois began at the local level November 1, 2004. During the initial pilot phase of implementation, two jurisdictions submitted plans for participation in the program: Macon County and the Second Judicial Circuit. Macon County's Redeploy program began January 1, 2005 and is aimed at creating a collaborative, community-based approach and increasing client (i.e., youth offenders and their families) access to services. Researchers evaluated the program from January 2005 through October 2005. During the evaluation period, Macon County reduced youth commitments to IDOC by 36 percent to from 53 to 34 youth and served a total of 22 participants.<sup>35</sup>

The Second Judicial Circuit Redeploy program was implemented in its 12 counties— Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne and White. The program served 45 youth annually and the average length of stay in the program was 9-12 months. Probation assumed the administrative function and day-to-day oversight of the program. Evaluators estimated that during its first year of operation, the program will reduce its youth commitment rate to IDOC by 56 percent, from 41 youth to 18.<sup>36</sup>

More recently, two additional Redeploy Illinois pilot sites in Peoria and St. Clair counties began implementation. In Peoria County, the focus of Redeploy is on high-risk youth probationers and those youth who would otherwise have been sent to IDOC for a court evaluation. Peoria County expects to serve approximately 80 youth, with length of service for each youth estimated to be 6-12 months. Among other services, Redeploy youth will receive mentoring, individual and family counseling, Aggression Replacement Therapy, and increased community supervision. In St. Clair County, the goals of Redeploy Illinois are to provide evaluations locally instead of committing youth to IDOC for a court evaluation, and increasing the capacity of St. Clair County to provide evidence-based treatment in the least restrictive setting. The program intends on serving approximately 60 youth for 9-12 months. Treatment services that will be supported with Redeploy funds include Functional Family Therapy, Multi-Systemic Therapy, Aggression Replacement Therapy, Family Group Conferencing, and intensive community supervision. Evaluations of the Peoria and St. Clair sites are currently underway.

### **Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative**

To demonstrate that jurisdictions can establish more effective and efficient alternatives to placing youth in juvenile detention centers, the Annie E. Casey Foundation established the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) in 1992. The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the nation. The objectives of JDAI are to reduce the number of children unnecessarily or inappropriately detained; to minimize the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication; to redirect public funds toward developing alternatives to secure confinement; and to improve conditions of confinement. The Foundation tested the initiative in five pilot sites nationwide, including Cook County.<sup>37</sup>

Cook County made substantial improvements on all four objectives of JDAI. The county was able to decrease the number of youth unnecessarily detained by implementing an objective detention-screening instrument. Cook County also reduced the number of failures to appear in court by creating an automatic notification system to confirm court appearances. Alternatives to detention were also created, such as evening reporting centers, where 92 percent of youth placed in centers remained arrest free during their placement. Finally, Cook County was able to improve conditions of confinement by decreasing the number of youth detained, thereby easing overcrowding in their detention center. Changes to mental health care, staff training, and the facility itself that improved conditions of confinement were also implemented.

Building on the success of the Cook County initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative was formed to promote the objectives of JDAI throughout Illinois. It is coordinated by the several partners, which include the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, Illinois Department of Human Services, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Cook County Juvenile Probation and Court Services Department and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Counties that have received detention alternative funding include: DuPage, Franklin, Jefferson, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson, and Winnebago. Efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of the IJDAI are ongoing.

## Conclusion

The primary goal of this report was to provide all the readily available juvenile justice and risk factor data on youth in Illinois to Illinois juvenile justice professionals and policymakers. Offering both county and state level data into a single document provides users an opportunity to better understand who is being served by the juvenile justice system and who is at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system from both a statewide and county perspective. In addition, all of the data tables that are included in this report are also available for downloading from the Web site of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority at [www.icjia.state.il.us](http://www.icjia.state.il.us).

Although there are 47 tables that describe the number and type of youth who are involved in the juvenile justice system from arrest through commitment to the Juvenile Division of the Illinois Department of Corrections, there is significant need for more and better data on youth in Illinois. Although these data can tell state and county practitioners a great deal about the youth they serve, there is a recognition that there is much more that is unknown about juvenile justice system involved youth and that there are significant limitations to the data that is available. Additionally, the absence of quality and consistent race and ethnicity data on all youth at all stages of the juvenile justice system process are barriers to a full understanding of the problem of disproportionate minority contact. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts is working on a new database system that will include race data on delinquency petitions and adjudications providing a significant improvement over what is currently available. More changes system-wide and statewide are needed to improve the quantity and quality of Illinois' juvenile justice data.

# Recommendations

## Improve the quantity and quality of juvenile justice data

Steps that are needed to improve the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois include not only improving the quality of data currently being collected by various state and local agencies, but also identifying areas in which more or new data is needed. For example, improvements to the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) should be considered. Although JMIS has made detention data more readily accessible, people familiar with the data are concerned about the quality of data contained in JMIS. Data entry errors are often found in JMIS, leading many to question the accuracy of the data. Many of these errors have been eliminated through the new eJMIS system, where detention centers now report their data through a web-based form that notifies the user if an improper value has been entered. However, some counties do not have the technological capacity to enter the data in this manner, making eJMIS less comprehensive than it could be. Additionally, Cook County does not report to JMIS, which makes it difficult to have a complete understanding of Illinois' detention population. Eliminating errors in data entry and bringing all counties onto eJMIS could give juvenile justice practitioners and policymakers a more complete and accurate understanding of detention utilization in Illinois.

In addition to improving the quality of existing data collection mechanisms, new data collection mechanisms are needed to capture data not currently being collected. For example, it is not possible to answer the simple question of how many youth by race and ethnicity are adjudicated delinquent in Illinois each year. This is an empirical question that if answered would provide a better understanding of the issue of disproportionate minority contact in Illinois. This is not the only point of the system where collecting these data would be useful, as is illustrated by the ability to assess DMC at only the arrest, detention, and commitment to IDOC stages.

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

The amount of restitution collected and community service hours completed are no longer collected. These data were one of the few ways to attempt to measure balanced and restorative justice. Other measures of balanced and restorative justice in the juvenile justice system need to be developed, such as the number of programs and victims services. Finally, Illinois State Police (ISP) collects numbers of expungements, but does not keep the adult count separate from the juvenile count, so the number of juvenile expungements annually is unknown. These are a few of many examples of gaps in juvenile justice data in Illinois that hampers the use of data to inform juvenile justice practice and policy.

Comprehensive juvenile arrest data, available through computerized criminal history records submitted by local police departments, presently have many limitations. Trends in the youth

arrest data derived from criminal history records mostly reflect mandated reporting and enhanced technology rather than actual arrest trends in Illinois. Further, as with any data reporting system, the CCH data will always be limited to arrests documented by an arrest fingerprint card submitted to ISP. The Authority, through its direct computer linkage with the CCH system, continues to monitor CCH data to improve accuracy.

### **Monitor juvenile justice data**

In addition to improving the breadth and quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois, the data currently being collected should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure their accuracy and timeliness. The juvenile justice system can operate in a manner more beneficial to youth and society when more timely and accurate data are available. Making such data available to practitioners and policymakers would provide a basis for well-informed decisions, as well as responses to changes in system policies and practices. Significant changes to the juvenile justice system, such as legislation, occur often and should be documented, with the goal of better understanding the impact of those changes. Regular monitoring of juvenile justice data also allows for the discovery of discrepancies in the data and leads to collaborative efforts that improve quality of the data. Annual monitoring allows the pertinent agencies to detect these problems early and find means to addressing the discrepancies.

### **Reduce disproportionate minority contact**

It is evident Illinois has minority over-representation in its juvenile justice system. Even though the data is not readily available to describe the magnitude of the problem at every juvenile justice system decision point, disproportionate minority contact should continue to be studied, monitored, and addressed. Though it was not possible to measure the entire scope of disparity in the juvenile justice system due to the data issues described above, race data is available at the arrest, detention, and IDOC commitment stages, and an analysis of these data illustrate the pervasiveness of the problem across Illinois. At the same time that efforts are being made to better understand disproportionate minority contact across all stages of the system, efforts should also be made to address the problem where it clearly exists. Concentrating on better understanding the impact that juvenile justice system practices and policies have on disproportionate minority contact, and changing the practices and policies that unfairly result in minority youth disproportionately being brought into the juvenile justice system, are well placed to begin problem-solving efforts.

As previously mentioned, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has addressed disproportionate minority contact in Illinois by funding projects in four pilot sites: North Lawndale (Cook County), south suburban Cook County, Peoria County, and St. Clair County. These sites are implementing the Burns Institute (BI) model for reducing minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system. The BI model brings together stakeholders in the juvenile justice system and leads them through a data-driven, consensus-based process that focuses specifically and intentionally on reducing disproportionate minority confinement. Although this model has proven successful in other jurisdictions in Illinois, an evaluation of the effort in Illinois is warranted. If the BI model is shown to be effective at reducing disproportionate minority contact in the pilot sites, the model should be expanded to additional

sites in Illinois. If the BI model proves to be ineffective, an attempt should be made to understand where the model failed and whether it can be improved upon. Given the success the model has had in other jurisdictions, it is worth the effort to understand if the model works in Illinois.

### **Support gender-specific programming**

As discussed in this report, Illinois has witnessed an increase in female involvement with the juvenile justice system. However, most juvenile justice systems in the United States are not designed to handle the needs of female delinquents,<sup>38</sup> as they were designed to handle delinquent males and their needs.<sup>39</sup> The importance of creating programs geared toward female offenders stems from research and theory on how both genders develop identities and relationships differently, which then affects each gender's pathway to crime and delinquency.<sup>40</sup> Because of the inherent difference in female pathways to crime coupled with the unique problems girls face (e.g. sexual abuse, pregnancy, single parenthood, etc.), gender-specific programs are needed to target the gender- and culturally-specific problems females face while in the juvenile justice system.<sup>41</sup> Developing, implementing, and monitoring gender-specific programming in Illinois will create an environment that realistically addresses the treatment needs of females in the juvenile justice system.

### **Further recommendations**

The recommendations described above focus on improving the quality of juvenile justice data in Illinois and briefly touch on two significant issues currently facing Illinois' juvenile justice system, disproportionate minority contact and gender-specific programming. These are not, however, the only issues facing Illinois' juvenile justice system. A list of further recommendations that could not be included in this report but merit examination and study include:

- Study the prevalence of youth with mental disorders in the juvenile justice system.
- Gauge impact of increases in methamphetamine use and abuse.
- Monitor prevalence of gang-involved youth in Illinois juvenile justice system.
- Research the use and outcomes of evidence-based practices.
- Seek explanations for jurisdictions' reductions in juvenile crime compared to others.
- Measure the use of balanced and restorative justice-based practices.

## Appendix A: Glossary

Term	Definition
Abused child	Any child whose parent, family member, or any person responsible for the child's welfare inflicts or creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury; or commits or allows to be committed any sex offense or torture against such child; or inflicts excessive corporal punishment.
Active probation caseload	The total workload of open juvenile cases in a court services' department at a given point in time. The active caseload includes probation cases, supervision cases, cases continued under supervision, and informal supervision cases.
Adjudicated delinquent	A juvenile who is found guilty of an offense and is deemed delinquent.
Adjudicatory hearing (adjudication)	A court-based hearing to determine whether the allegations of a petition are supported. In the case of abused, neglected, or dependent minors, addicted minors, and minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI), a preponderance of the evidence is the standard applied. In the case of delinquency, the allegations of a petition that a minor is delinquent (has committed a delinquent offense) must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. An adjudication is a finding of guilt filed with the court. Effective January 1, 1999, the term "trial" replaced "adjudicatory hearing" in delinquency proceedings.
Admission	The entry of a juvenile offender into the temporary care of a secure custody facility. The minor is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and requires secure custody for the minor's own protection (or the community's protection) in a facility designed to physically restrict the minor's movements pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment.
Adult jails	Youth 12 years or older may be held up to 40 hours in an adult county jail, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and court designated holidays, and must be kept separate from confined adults, and may not at any time be kept in the same cell, room or yard with confined adults. To accept or hold youth, county jails must comply with all monitoring standards for juvenile detention homes promulgated by the Department of Corrections and training approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board. Prior to the Juvenile Court Act change on January 1, 1999, minors could only be kept up to 36 hours in jail. In addition, youth who are held in detention and turn 17 while in detention may be released to and held in a jail facility regardless of these standards.
Adult corrections (or prison)	Youth offenders may be ordered to stay at a state adult correctional facility at their dispositional hearing.
Alcohol and drug treatment	Programs that treat youth with substance abuse problems. Outpatient programs are less intensive where youth return home daily. Inpatient programs are an increased level of intervention, where youth remain at a facility on a 24-hour basis.
Arrest	The taking of a youth into custody by a law enforcement officer (1) who has probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent; or (2) that the minor is a ward of the court who has escaped from a court-ordered commitment; or (3) whom the officer reasonably believes has violated the conditions of probation or supervision ordered by the court.

Automatic (or mandatory) transfer	A petition filed by the prosecutor for a youth to be prosecuted in adult criminal court upon order of a juvenile court judge if the youth is over 15 years old, accused of committing an offense listed below, and the judge believes these allegations to be true: murder, armed robbery with firearm, delivery of a controlled substance on school grounds, delivery of a controlled substance on public housing, UUW on school grounds, possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver at school or public housing, aggravated vehicular hijacking w/firearm, aggravated criminal sexual assault.
Average daily population	The number of detention beds that are needed on a daily basis for a given period of time (e.g. monthly or annually). For example, when computing the average daily population for a one-year period, this figure is determined by dividing the total number of days detention is used by the number of calendar days (365).
Average length of stay	The average number of days spent in detention per detention admission. This figure is determined by dividing the total number of detention days by the total number of admissions.
Balanced and restorative justice (BARJ)	A justice philosophy that an offender be held accountable for his or her actions to victims and the community, that increases offender competencies, and that protects the public through processes in which victims, the community, and offenders are all active participants. BARJ principles were included in the Juvenile Court Act effective January 1, 1999.
Case management/coordination	Services designed to augment clinical services for an admitted treatment patient.
Child abuse and neglect reports	The notification of suspected child maltreatment to the Department of Children and Family Services that either initiates an investigation or becomes part of an ongoing investigation by the child protective services agency. A family report can contain multiple alleged child victims and for statistical purposes all alleged victims are counted. The number of children reported will be lower than the number of child reports, since a child may be reported as a victim of abuse more than once during a given year.
Chronic (habitual) truant	A minor subject to compulsory school attendance who is absent without valid cause from such attendance for 10 percent or more of the previous 180 regular attendance days (more than 18 unexcused absences).
Collar counties	The five counties that surround Cook County: DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County.
Community service	Uncompensated labor as a court requirement for alleged or adjudicated offenders for a non-profit organization or public body, which agrees to accept public or community service from offenders and to report on the progress of the offenders and community service to the court.
Continuance under court supervision	When the court enters an order (1) upon an admission or stipulation by the appropriate respondent or minor respondent of the facts supporting the petition and before proceeding to adjudication, or after hearing the evidence at the adjudicatory hearing, and (2) in the absence of objection made in open court by the minor, his or her guardian, defense attorney, or state's attorney. During the continuance period, not to exceed 24 months, the court requires the minor to follow specific conditions ordered by the court and the minor is supervised by court services. If the alleged offender successfully completes the conditions imposed by the court, the petition is dismissed.
Court commitment	A sentence to IDOC after adjudication of delinquency by the courts or for a court evaluation.



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

Dispositional hearing (disposition)	Hearing to determine whether a minor should be adjudged to be a ward of the court and to determine what order of disposition should be made. Effective January 1, 1999, the term “sentencing hearing” replaced “dispositional hearing” in delinquency cases.
Disproportionate minority confinement	The over-representation of minority youth in secure juvenile facilities compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate minority contact (DMC)	The over-representation of minority youth involved in the juvenile justice system at any given stage of the process compared to minority youth representation in the general population.
Disproportionate Representation index (DRI)	Compares the percentage of all youth who are of a particular minority group at one stage of the juvenile justice process to that minority group’s representation at the previous stage.
Dropouts	The number of students, grades 9-12, who were removed from the school district roster during the school year for any reason other than death, extended illness, graduation, transfer to another school, or expulsion.
Drug offenses	Violations of the following public acts regarding illegal drugs and liquor violations by minors: Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, Drug Paraphernalia Act, and Liquor Control Act.
Extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution	A juvenile prosecution where a juvenile, if found delinquent, receives a juvenile and an adult sentence with the adult sentence stayed pending satisfactory completion of the juvenile sentence. Should the juvenile not satisfactorily complete the juvenile sentence, the adult sentence will be imposed. See 705 ILCS 405/5-810.
Family group conferencing	Also called community, accountability, and restorative group conferences. Guided by a trained facilitator, the offender and victim along with members of their support systems, typically family members, share their feelings about the conflict or harm. An agreement is developed that describes what the offender must do to repair the harm.
Formal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of delinquent youth, after a court sentence. Youth adjudicated delinquent can be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years or until age 21, whichever comes first.
Foster home	A form of non-secure custody, where youth are placed with licensed, private caregivers on a temporary basis.
Group home	24-hour supervision by professionally trained staff for as many as 12 youth. Youth may attend community schools, but usually education is provided on the premises due to security risks. Professional parenting group homes provide a highly structured home environment. Youth served are individuals who are waiting for further action by the court and who would be placed in a secure detention setting as a result of having no other option available. Professional parents serve no more than four youth at a time.
Home detention	An alternative to secure detention, where probation staff at home may monitor a juvenile offender without the intensity and expense of secure detention. Home detention may be pre- or post-dispositional and may include electronic monitoring. Intensive supervision detention is a higher level of intervention than home detention. Greater restrictiveness is provided by more frequent supervision, visits, or contacts.
Home recovery	Alcohol and drug-free housing components whose goal is to provide an environment for maintenance of sobriety for persons in early recovery from substance abuse, who recently have completed substance abuse treatment, or who may be receiving such treatment at another licensed facility.

Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program	Local law enforcement agencies are mandated by 20 ILCS 2630/8 to report crime index offenses, crime index arrests, and drug arrest. The Illinois State Police publishes an annual uniform crime report, which is available on their Web site at <a href="http://www.isp.state.il.us">http://www.isp.state.il.us</a> .
Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program	In April 1996, the Illinois State Police began collecting additional crime information. This data includes statistics pertaining to offenses mandated by state statutes including domestic crimes, crimes against children, crimes against school personnel, and hate crimes data.
Index offense	A crime-reporting category established by the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. Index crime refers to more serious crimes, including violent crimes against persons and serious property crime.
Indicated case of child abuse and neglect or child sex abuse	Any report of child abuse or neglect made to the Department of Children and Family Services for which it is confirmed after an investigation that credible evidence of the alleged abuse or neglect exists.
Informal probation	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation officer for the behavior of non-delinquent youth prior to a court referral. Informal probation provides short-term care and functions as a diversion option from the formal court process.
Intake screening of delinquency	Used when a juvenile is referred to the court, or to the place designated by the court. At an intake investigation, a probation officer or another officer designated by the court investigates the circumstances of the minor and the facts surrounding his or her being taken into custody for the purpose of determining whether a delinquency petition should be filed.
Intensive outpatient services	Face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting. Intensive outpatient services are regularly scheduled sessions for a minimum of nine hours per week.
Intensive probation	A more intrusive form of probation, including increased daily contact with youth, usually at least 2-3 daily contacts. Specially trained probation officers know each youth's schedule of activities and whereabouts at all times. Youth are required to "check in" personally or by phone and to review their schedule of the day's activities. Intensive probation officers often work directly with the families.
Job training partnership act (JTPA)	Operated by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. JTPA provides work experience and other employment training services, as well as some remedial education activities to youth. In 2000, the name was changed to the Work Force Investment Act.
Judicial circuit	Illinois is divided into 21 judicial circuits, excluding Cook County. Most judicial circuits consist of several counties with one shared circuit court. Court services may be provided for an entire judicial circuit, and not for each individual county in the circuit.
Juvenile drug courts	An immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment of eligible minors that brings together substance abuse professionals, local social programs, and intensive judicial monitoring.
Juvenile	Youth in juvenile justice system are under the age of 17 in Illinois. However, in general the term refers to individuals under age 18, which is a reporting category for youth defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Demographic data from federal sources typically categorize juveniles as under age 18. See "delinquent minor" and "minor."
Juvenile investigation report	A court-ordered investigation completed by probation departments to highlight a youth's background and prior delinquent history in order to determine if filing a case against the youth is appropriate. See 705 ILCS 405/5-325 and 705 ILCS 405/5-701.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)	The federal JJDP Act of 1974 established a block grant program to the States by formula based upon juvenile population. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission oversees the program. In order to be eligible to receive grant funds, states must be committed to achieving and maintaining compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. The four core requirements are: (1)remove non-offending youth and status offenders from locked facilities (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, or DSO); (2)ensure complete separation of youth from adult offenders in county jails and municipal lockups (jail separation); (3)eliminate confinement of juveniles in county jails and municipal lockups (jail removal); and (4)assess the representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system, and where disparity exists, develop strategies to address the disparity-disproportionate minority confinement.
Juvenile justice councils	Local collaborations that develop a plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and make recommendations for effectively utilizing resources in dealing with juveniles who are involved in crime, are truant, are suspended, or are expelled from school. May be set up by a county, or group of counties. The enabling statute, effective January 1, 1999, designates who must serve on the council and suggests specific duties and responsibilities of the council.
Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS)	A juvenile detention data collection program that compiles information regarding youth in detention. It funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission is overseen by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois Champaign-Urbana. In 2004, e-JMIS was instituted to provide web access for detention centers to input data and pull reports.
Juvenile police officer	A sworn police officer who has completed a Basic Recruit Training Course, has been assigned to the position of juvenile police officer by his or her chief law enforcement officer, and has completed training provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board, or in the case of a state police officer, juvenile officer training approved by the director of state police.
Minor	A person under the age of 21 years old.
Minors requiring authoritative intervention (MRAI)	A subcategory of offense status, refers to minors less than 18 years who are absent from home without consent of a guardian, or is beyond control of a guardian.
Neglected child	Any child who is not receiving the proper or necessary nourishment or medically indicated treatment
Non-secure custody	Physical restriction of movement or activity solely through facility staff.
Non-secure detention	Confinement where the minor is not physically restricted by being placed in a locked cell or room, by being handcuffed, or by other means.
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)	A component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, accomplishes its mission by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles.
Outpatient	Services that consist of face-to-face clinical services for adolescents in a non-residential setting with regularly scheduled sessions that typically average less than nine hours per week.
Peacemaking circle processes	Circles provide an informal opportunity to bring parties in conflict together to resolve an issue. A trained facilitator, often called the circle keeper, allows all interested parties to share any feelings and information related to the conflict or offense. The facilitator may use a talking piece, an object that is passed from person to person indicating that it is that person's turn to speak.
Placement	Court-ordered commitments or assignments to non-secure settings such as

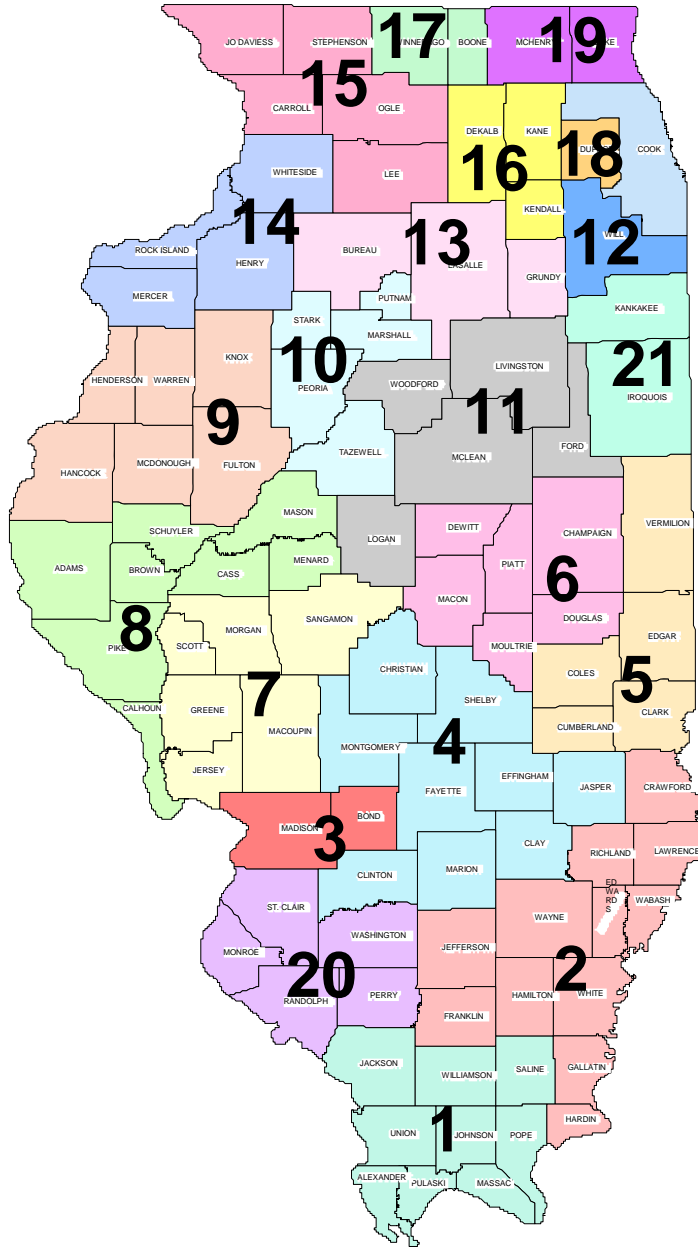
	placements with relatives, foster homes, group homes, or residential treatment.
Presumptive transfer	A transfer to adult court for criminal prosecution if there is probable cause that a juvenile has committed a Class X felony or certain other offenses, and the juvenile's attorney is unable to convince a juvenile court judge that the juvenile is amendable to the care, treatment, and training programs available to the juvenile court.
Probation	The conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to an alleged or adjudicated delinquent offender, as long as the person meets certain conditions. The period of probation may not exceed five years or extend beyond the offender's 21 <sup>st</sup> birthday, whichever is less. A probation violation occurs when one or more of the conditions of probation are not followed and may result in a commitment to the Department of Corrections. The age limit for probation was changed to 21 years old on January 1, 1999 with the Juvenile Court Act change.
Property crime index	A subcategory of non-violent index crime referring to serious crimes against property, including burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
Relative rate index (RRI)	A measure of disproportionate minority contact. Compares the rate at which one racial or ethnic group is represented at a particular juvenile justice decision point to the rate a different racial or ethnic group is represented at the same decision point.
Representation index (RI)	Compares the percentage of all youth of a particular minority group at a certain juvenile justice decision point to that minority group's representation in the general juvenile population.
Residential treatment	Substance abuse treatment that consists of clinical services for adolescents. A planned regimen of clinical services for a minimum of 25 hours per week must be included and requires staff on duty 24 hours per day, seven days per week. These treatment programs may address special juvenile offender populations such as sex offenders, teen prostitutes, and substance abusers.
Restitution	A court requirement that an alleged or adjudicated offender pays money or provide services to the victim of the crime or provide services to the community.
Secure detention	Confinement where the minor is physically restricted by being placed in a locked cell or room, by being handcuffed to a stationary object, or by other means.
Sentencing hearing	See dispositional hearing.
State Fiscal Year	In Illinois, runs from July 1 through June 30.
Station adjustment	The informal or formal handling of a minor by a juvenile police officer as a diversionary intervention procedure as defined by the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/5-301).
Status offender	Any offense committed by a juvenile that would not be a crime if committed by an adult; an offense specifically applicable to juveniles because of their age (e.g. non-criminal behavior such as curfew violations, running away from home, truancy, possession of alcohol, etc.).
Supervision (or supervised probation)	The guidance, treatment, or regulation by a probation agency for the behavior of non-delinquent juveniles who are subject to the court. For example, Minors Requiring Authoritative Intervention (MRAI) may receive supervised probation.
Supervision violation	The failure to abide by the terms of the juvenile's supervision agreement. A supervision agreement may be violated in two ways. (1) The agreement is violated if the juvenile commits a new offense. (2) Violating a specific term of the agreement is a technical supervision violation.
Technical violation (of probation)	A violation of a specific condition or term of a youth's probation. May result in a revocation of probation and a sentence to secure custody.

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

## Appendix B: Regional classifications of counties

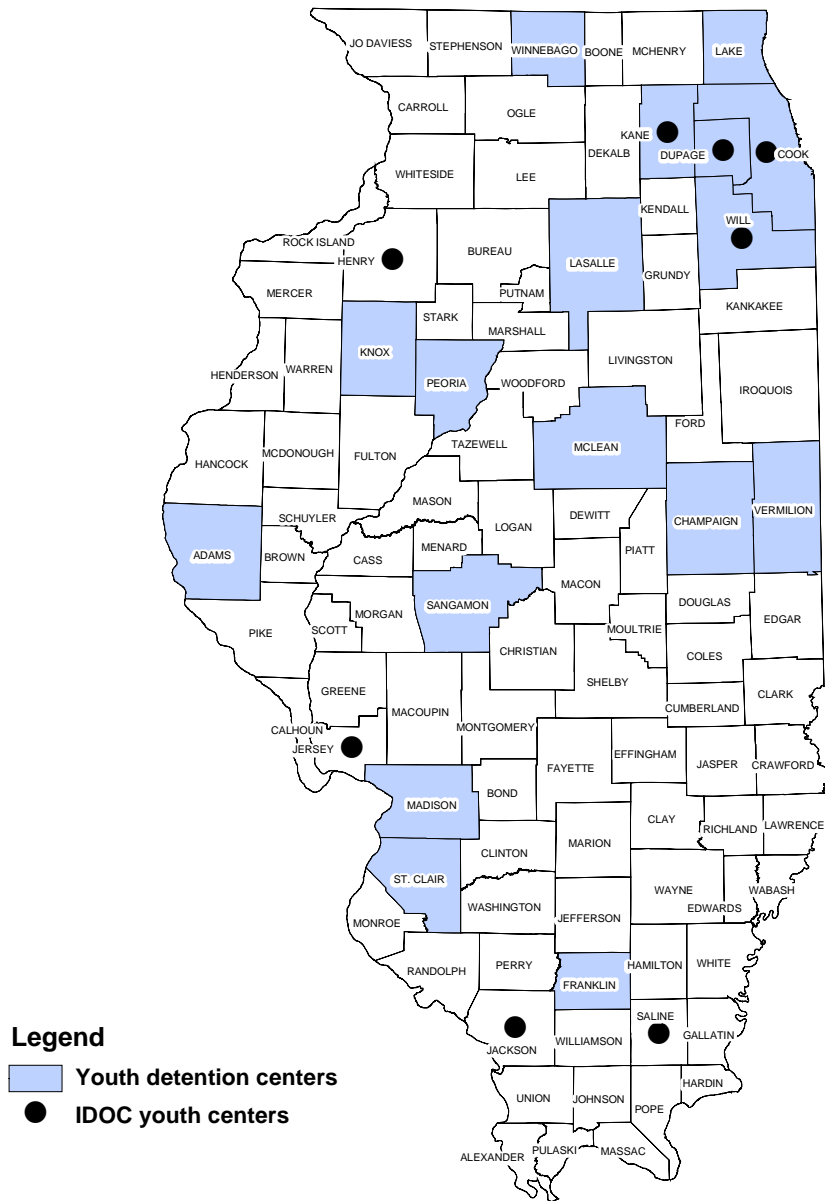
Collar	Urban	Rural	
DuPage	Bond	Adams	LaSalle
Kane	Boone	Alexander	Lawrence
Lake	Calhoun	Brown	Lee
McHenry	Champaign	Bureau	Livingston
Will	Clinton	Carroll	Logan
	DeKalb	Cass	McDonough
	Ford	Christian	Marion
<b>Cook</b>	Grundy	Clark	Mason
	Henry	Clay	Massac
	Jersey	Coles	Montgomery
	Kankakee	Crawford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

# Appendix C: Map of judicial circuits in Illinois





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



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

# Appendix E: Detention screening instrument

Minor: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Screener: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

- 8 - Aggravated Battery, Compelling Gang Membership, Felony Drug Offenses, Residential Burglary
- 6 - Aggravated Assault, Robbery
- 5 - Burglary, Offenses Related to Motor Vehicle (Felony), Theft/Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle, Felony Mob Action
- 4 - Theft Over \$300, False Fire Alarm/Bomb Threat (Felony Disorderly Conduct), Criminal Damage to Property Over \$300, Misdemeanor Criminal Sexual Abuse, Misdemeanor Domestic Battery, Misdemeanor Battery
- 3 - Forgery, Unlawful Use of Credit Cards, Resisting Arrest, Obstructing Justice
- 2 - Misdemeanor Offenses (i.e. Assault, Resisting a Peace Officer, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Damage to Property, Criminal Trespass to Vehicle)
- 0 - Status Offense

## Appendix F: Offense categories for detention data

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

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

## **Appendix G: Resources**

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

### State resources

#### **Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts**

Probation Division  
3101 Old Jacksonville Road  
Springfield, IL 62704  
Phone: (217) 785-0413  
<http://www.state.il.us/court/Administrative/default.htm>

#### **Illinois Department of Child and Family Services**

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

#### **Illinois Department of Human Services**

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

#### **Illinois Department of Public Health**

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

#### **Illinois Department of Corrections**

1301 Concordia Court  
P.O. Box 19277  
Springfield, IL 62794-9277  
Phone: (217) 522-2666  
<http://www.idoc.state.il.us>

**Illinois State Board of Education**

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

**Illinois State Police**

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

**Illinois Violence Prevention Authority**

100 W. Randolph Street, Room 6-600  
Chicago, IL 60601  
Phone: (312) 814-1714  
<http://www.ivpa.org>

**Office of the State Appellate Defender**

P.O. Box 5240  
Springfield, IL 62705-5240  
Phone: (866) 431-4907  
<http://state.il.us/defender>

**Office of the Illinois Attorney General**

100 West Randolph Street  
Chicago, IL 60601  
Phone: (312) 814-3000  
TTY: (312) 814-3374  
<http://www.ag.state.il.us/index.html>

Other resources

**W. Haywood Burns Institute of San Francisco**

180 Howard Street, Suite 320  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
Phone: (415) 321-4100  
<http://www.burnsinstitute.org>

**Annie E. Casey Foundation**

701 St. Paul Street  
Baltimore, MD 21202  
Phone: (410) 547-6600  
<http://www.acef.org>

**Fight Crime, Invest in Kids Illinois**

70 E. Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 986-9200

<http://www.fightcrime.org/il/index.php>

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

361 N. Railroad Avenue

Paxton, IL 60957

Phone: (217) 379-4939

<http://www.ibari.org>

**Illinois Center for Violence Prevention**

70 East Lake Street, Suite 720

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 986-9200

<http://www.icvp.org>

**Illinois Juvenile Justice Initiative**

413 West Monroe Street

Springfield, IL 62704

Phone: (217) 522-7970

<http://www.jjustice.org>

**Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association**

<http://www.iljoa.com>

**John Howard Association of Illinois**

300 West Adams Street, Suite 423

Chicago, IL 60606

Phone: (312) 782-1901

<http://www.john-howard.org>

**John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation**

140 S. Dearborn Street

Chicago, IL 60603-5285

Phone: (312) 726-8000

<http://www.macfound.org>

**Prevention First**

2800 Montvale Drive

Springfield, IL 62704

Phone: (217) 793-7353

<http://www.prevention.org>



**Youth Network Council**

200 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 400

Chicago, IL 60601

Phone: (312) 704-1257

<http://www.youthnetworkcouncil.org>

**Treatment Alternatives for Safe Communities, Inc. (TASC)**

1500 N. Halsted Street

Chicago, IL 60622

Phone: (312) 787-0208

TDD: (312) 573-8261

<http://www.tasc.org>

**Voice for Illinois Children**

208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1490

Chicago, IL 60604-1120

Phone: (312) 456-0600

<http://www.voices4kids.org>

# Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Lam, Y. Angela, Erica Hughes, and Phillip Stevenson, *Juvenile Justice and Risk Factor Data: 2003 Annual Report*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority: March 2006.
- <sup>2</sup> U.S. Census data from “Easy Access to Juvenile Populations,” web-based data analysis tool for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) on the World Wide Web: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop>. The Easy Access data file source is National Center for Health Statistics (2005). *Estimates of the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2004, United States resident population from the Vintage 2004 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin*. [Released 9/8/2005; Retrieved 9/12/2005]. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau.
- <sup>3</sup> Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, March 2004: 8.
- <sup>4</sup> Lavery, Timothy, Phillip Stevenson, Megan Alderden, and Charese Jackson, *An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2002: 6-7; and Ashley, Jessica, *Research Bulletins: Examining trends and data on incarcerated youth in Illinois*, , Research Bulletin, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, publication, 2007:1.
- <sup>5</sup> Griffin, Patrick, Linda Szymanski, and Melanie King, *National Overviews, State Juvenile Justice Profiles*, National Center for Juvenile Justice Online (2005).
- <sup>6</sup> Ashley, Jessica and Phillip Stevenson, *Implementing Balanced and Restorative Justice: A Guide for Defense Attorneys*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2006: 7.
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- <sup>8</sup> Loeber, R., and D. P. Farrington, eds., *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 1998.
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- <sup>10</sup> Illinois Department of Human Services, “DHS Temporary Assistance for Needy Families,” Retrieved October 31, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.dhs.state.il.us/ts/fss/tanf.asp>.
- <sup>11</sup> Ryan, Joseph and Mark Testa, “Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: Investigating the Role of Placement and Placement Instability,” *Children and Youth Services Review* 27 (2005): 227.
- <sup>12</sup> Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 14.
- <sup>13</sup> Adapted from: Research and Analysis Unit, “A Profile of Juvenile Justice System Activities and Juvenile Delinquency Risk Factors,” 23.
- <sup>14</sup> Illinois Department of Corrections, “2004 Department Data,” June 2004: Retrieved August 2, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/default.shtml>.
- <sup>15</sup> Note: Detention officials in Cook County record the number of juveniles admitted for “bring-back orders” (short term determinate sentences to be served at the detention center) and do not record the number of those admitted for court evaluations. However, IDOC officials record the number of juveniles admitted for bring-back orders in Cook County as court evaluations.
- <sup>16</sup> Illinois Department of Corrections, “2004 Department Data” June 2004: Retrieved August 3, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.idoc.state.il.us/subsections/reports/default.shtml>.
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- <sup>18</sup> Hsia, Heidi M., George S. Bridges, Rosalie McHale, *Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 2002 Update*, Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, September 2004, NCJ 201240: 1.
- <sup>19</sup> For more information on disproportionate minority contact and calculating the relative rate index, please see <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dmcl/>.
- <sup>20</sup> Poe-Yamagata, Eileen, and Jeffrey A. Butts, *Female Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System*, Statistics Summary, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, June 1996, NCJ 160941: 18.

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- <sup>26</sup> Lyons, John S., et al., "Clinical and Forensic Outcomes from the Illinois Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative," 1632.
- <sup>27</sup> Ryan, Joseph and Mark Testa, "Child Maltreatment and Juvenile Delinquency: Investigating the Role of Placement and Placement Instability," *Children and Youth Services Review* 27 (2005): 227.
- <sup>28</sup> Fusco, Chris, "1 in 4 Boys in Foster Care Get Charged with Crimes," *Chicago Sun-Times*, January 14, 2004, News Special Edition 31.
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- <sup>30</sup> Illinois Association of Drug Court Professionals, "Illinois Drug Courts," Retrieved July 17, 2006, on the World Wide Web: <http://www.iadcp.org/Courts.asp>
- <sup>31</sup> Lavery, Timothy, Phillip Stevenson, and Tracy Hahn, *Enhancing Local Juvenile Justice Systems in Illinois: Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Manual*, Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 2001.
- <sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, 2-3.
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- <sup>36</sup> Senbatta, Ghenno, and Darryl L. Jinkerson, *Redeploy Illinois, 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit Pilot Site Impact and Implementation Evaluation Report*, Research Report, December 2005: 1-68.
- <sup>37</sup> Rust, Bill, *Juvenile Jailhouse Rocked: Reforming Detention in Chicago, Portland, and Sacramento*, Advocacy: Documenting Programs that Work for Kids and Families, Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Fall/Winter 1999.
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- <sup>39</sup> Bloom, Barbara E., and Stephanie S. Covington, "Effective Gender-Responsive Interventions in Juvenile Justice: Addressing the Lives of Delinquent Girls," paper presented to the American Society of Criminology, Atlanta, November 7-10, 2001, 1.
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- <sup>41</sup> Bloom, Barbara E., and Stephanie S. Covington, 1998, "Gender-Specific Programming for Female Offenders: What is it and Why is it Important?," paper presented to the American Society of Criminology, Washington, November 11-14, 1998, 1-4.