
**An Implementation Evaluation of the
Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998**

Part One: Surveys of Juvenile Justice Professionals

Prepared for

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

Prepared by

**Timothy Lavery, Research Analyst
Phillip Stevenson, Project Manager
Megan Alderden, Research Analyst
Charese Jackson, Research Assistant**

March 2002

This project was supported by contract # 011G0000257, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Illinois Department of Human Services for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Illinois Department of Human Services or the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission.

Printed by the authority of the State of Illinois, March 2002; printing order number: 02-206, 500 copies.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone 312.793.8550
Telefax 312.793.8422
World Wide Web <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project benefited from the guidance and input of many individuals. We wish to acknowledge the contributions of the project's advisory committee: Richard Adkins (Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts), Judge Thomas Baker (McHenry County Juvenile Court Judge), Betsy Clarke (Juvenile Justice Initiative), Dr. David Coleman (The Center for Children's Services), Mike Hancox (Adams County Probation and Court Services), Dr. David Koltun (Illinois Department of Human Services), Kirk Lonbom (Illinois State Police), James McCarter (Cook County State's Attorney's Office), Brooke McMillin (Youth Network Council), Mark Myrent (Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority), Kip Owen (Cook County State's Attorney's Office), Dr. David Reed (Children and Family Justice Center, Northwestern School of Law), Dr. Patrick Tolan (Institute for Juvenile Research, University of Illinois-Chicago), Richard Walsh (Illinois Juvenile Officers Association and Matteson Police Department), Carl Weitzel (Illinois State Police), and Rickey Williams (Chicago Area Project). In addition, the project benefited from the work of Elizabeth Kooy and input from the members of the Juvenile Justice Forum and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's Research and Analysis Unit. We also benefited from the guidance of the Authority's Executive Director, Dr. Candice Kane who helped with the conceptualization of the study design, Associate Director and head of the Research and Analysis Unit, Dr. Gerard Ramker, and Tracy Hahn. Finally, this project would not have been completed without the cooperation of those who responded to our surveys. To those individuals who took the time out of their busy schedules to provide us with their opinions, we give our thanks.

Table of Contents

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
II. INTRODUCTION	1
Balanced and Restorative Justice	3
Changes to the Illinois Juvenile Justice System.....	6
BARJ-Related Changes.....	8
Non-BARJ-Related Changes	12
Changes to law enforcement practices	12
Changes in juvenile sentencing	14
Changes to pre-adjudicatory juvenile detention	16
Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records.....	16
The Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions.....	18
III. STATEWIDE EVALUATION COMPONENT	20
Method	20
Sample.....	20
Notes Regarding Sampling and Response Rates	26
Survey Instruments	29
Procedure	31
Reliability Coding.....	34
Supplementary Data Collection.....	37
Method—Reform Provisions funding sub-section.....	37
Results	40
Survey Data Analysis.....	40
Survey Analysis Plan.....	41
Results Section Outline	41
Reform Provisions Funding	42
Reform Provisions Appropriations	43
Illinois Department of Human Services appropriations	44
What DHS received money for	44
The impact of DHS appropriations	45
Illinois Department of Public Aid appropriations	47
What DPA received money for	47
The impact of DPA appropriations	48
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts appropriations	48
What AOIC received money for.....	48
The impact of AOIC appropriations	49
Illinois State Police appropriations	49
What ISP received money for.....	49
The impact of ISP appropriations	51
Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center appropriations	54

III. STATEWIDE EVALUATION COMPONENT *continued*

What the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center received money for	54
The impact of Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center appropriations	54
Additional State Funds.....	55
Illinois Violence Prevention Authority funding	55
Additional Department of Human Services state funding	56
Federal Funds	56
JAIBG funding in Illinois	57
Department of Human Services federal funding	63
Conclusions—Reform Provisions Funding	64
Statewide Survey Results.....	67
General familiarity with the Reform Provisions	67
Adopting BARJ	75
BARJ-related changes	82
Juvenile justice councils	84
Community mediation panels and teen courts.....	86
Parental involvement	87
Changes to law enforcement practices	89
Station adjustments.....	90
Submitting juvenile arrest data	106
Time spent in secure custody	109
Placing minors in police line-ups with adults.....	109
Changes in juvenile sentencing.....	110
Changes to pre-adjudicatory juvenile detention.....	116
Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records.....	120
Overall Conclusions—Statewide Evaluation Component	122

IV. FOCUS COUNTY EVALUATION COMPONENT.....124

Method	124
County Selection.....	124
Focus County Descriptions	126
Sample.....	128
Distributing juvenile court judge and circuit court clerk surveys	129
Distributing state’s attorney, probation officer, and public defender surveys	129
Distributing juvenile police officer surveys	130
Response rates.....	133
Procedure	134
Reliability Coding.....	137
Results	138
Survey Data Analysis.....	138
Survey Analysis Plan.....	139

IV. FOCUS COUNTY EVALUATION COMPONENT continued

Results Section Outline	139
Focus County Survey Results	141
General familiarity with the Reform Provisions	141
Adopting BARJ	146
Juvenile justice councils	150
Station adjustments	153
Changes in juvenile sentencing (EJJ prosecutions)	164
Overall Conclusions—Focus County Evaluation Component.....	167
Final Comment	168
APPENDIX A: Changes Made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998	171
APPENDIX B: Illinois Urban and Rural Designations, and Northern, Central, and Southern Districts	186
APPENDIX C: Survey Instruments for Statewide and Focus County Evaluation Components	187
APPENDIX D: Coding Categories for Open-ended Questions on Statewide and Focus County Surveys	226
APPENDIX E: Community-Based Program Survey: Method and Results	251
APPENDIX F: Frequency of Survey Responses for the Statewide Evaluation Component, by Profession	255

List of Tables

Table 1: Topics and Section Citations for Illinois Juvenile Justice System Changes Addressed in the Evaluation.....	ii
Table 2: The Duties and Responsibilities of Juvenile Justice Councils.....	9
Table 3: Response Rates for the Statewide Evaluation Component by Profession.....	25
Table 4: Response Rates for the Statewide Evaluation Component by Region.....	26
Table 5: The Professions That Were Asked Survey Questions Regarding Changes Made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions	30
Table 6: How 56 Local Governments Funded Through JAIBG For FFY 98 Used Their Money in a Manner Consistent With the Reform Provisions	61
Table 7: Responses to the Statement: “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable on the New Provisions in P.A. 90-590,” by Profession.....	68
Table 8: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a Reform Provisions Training Session, by Profession.....	70
Table 9: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Agreed or Strongly Agreed With the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable on the New Provisions in P.A. 90-590,” by Region.....	72
Table 10: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a Reform Provision Training Session, by Region.....	73
Table 11: Responses to the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice,” by Profession	76
Table 12: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a BARJ Training Session, by Profession.....	78
Table 13: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals who Agreed or Strongly Agreed with the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice,” by Region.....	79

List of Tables continued

Table 14: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a BARJ Training Session, by Region.....	80
Table 15: Juvenile Justice Councils, by Region	85
Table 16: Conditions Used in Formal and Informal Station Adjustment Plans	97
Table 17: Formal and Informal Station Adjustment Monitors	101
Table 18: Actions Taken when Minors Fail to Abide by Station Adjustment Conditions	104
Table 19: EJJ Petitions and Prosecutions, by Profession.....	111
Table 20: EJJ Petitions and Prosecutions, by Region.....	112
Table 21: Responses to the Question: “What Do You Think is the Purpose of EJJ?” by Profession	116
Table 22: Extended Pre-Adjudicatory Detention, by Region	119
Table 23: Permission to Distribute Surveys to Juvenile Police Officers in Focus Counties A, B, and C.....	131
Table 24: Response Rates For the Focus County Evaluation Component by Focus County and Profession.....	133
Table 25: General Familiarity With the Reform Provisions in the Four Focus Counties in Illinois as a Whole	141
Table 26: Responses to the Question “What Do You Think Was the Purpose of P.A. 90-590?” in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole	144
Table 27: General Familiarity With BARJ in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole	147
Table 28: Juvenile Justice Council Membership in Focus Counties A, C, and D.....	151
Table 29: The Handling of Formal and Informal Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole	155

List of Figures

Figure 1: SFY 99 Appropriations for the Implementation of Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions, by Recipient	44
Figure 2: Percentage of Community-Based Agencies That Have Developed New Programs Since the Reform Provisions Took Effect	47
Figure 3: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Have Seen Increased Parental Involvement in the Juvenile Court Process	88
Figure 4: Importance of Various Factors when Determining Whether to Issue a Formal or Informal Station Adjustment	93
Figure 5: Types of Crimes for Which Formal Station Adjustments are Used—Percentage in Five Response Categories	94
Figure 6: Types of Crimes for which Informal Station Adjustments are Used—Percentage in Five Response Categories	95
Figure 7: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Believe That EJJ Will Prevent Re-offending, by Profession.....	114

I. Executive Summary

In 1998, the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois passed Public Act 90-590, or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, which took effect on January 1, 1999. The Reform Provisions were passed in the face of criticism with existing juvenile justice system models (for example, those adopting a rehabilitative response to juvenile crime and those adopting a punitive response to juvenile crime). As such, the Reform Provisions included a new purpose and policy statement which adopted *Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)* as a guiding philosophy. The BARJ philosophy seeks to balance the needs of juvenile offenders, juvenile crime victims, and the community.

In addition to the new purpose and policy statement, the Reform Provisions also made a number of other changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system. Some of these changes seemed consistent with the new purpose and policy statement (and, hence, with BARJ). Other changes were notable, yet seemed to have little to do with BARJ. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority began work on an implementation evaluation of the Reform Provisions during September 1999. The evaluation examined a number of BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes that the Reform Provisions made to the Illinois juvenile justice system. Table 1 shows the changes that were examined in the evaluation. The goals of the evaluation were: (1) to learn the extent to which juvenile justice professionals in Illinois are implementing the BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes listed in Table 1, and (2) to learn the extent to which juvenile justice professionals understand BARJ and are implementing the BARJ philosophy in their everyday professional activities.

**Table 1: Topics and Section Citations for Illinois
Juvenile Justice System Changes Addressed in the Evaluation**

Topic	Citation
Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) purpose and policy statement	705 ILCS 405/5-101
BARJ-related changes	
County Juvenile Justice Councils	705 ILCS 405/6-12
Community Mediation Program	705 ILCS 405/5-130
Teen Court	705 ILCS 405/5-315
Parental Responsibility	705 ILCS 405/5-110
Funding	Reform Provisions appropriations
Non-BARJ-related changes	
<i>Changes to Law Enforcement Practices</i>	
Station Adjustments	705 ILCS 405/5-301
Creation of a Juvenile Arrest Database	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 Lineups with Adults	705 ILCS 405/5-410
Non-Secure Custody or Detention - Time Spent in Secure Custody	705 ILCS 405/5-410
<i>Changes in Juvenile Sentencing</i>	
Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecutions	705 ILCS 405/5-810
<i>Changes to Pre-Adjudicatory Juvenile Detention</i>	
Trial (Extended Time in Detention Awaiting Trial)	705 ILCS 405/5-601
<i>Changes in Inter-Agency Sharing of Juvenile Records</i>	
Sharing of School Records	105 ILCS 10/6
Sharing of Public Aid Records	305 ILCS 5/11-9

There are three components to the evaluation: (1) a statewide component, (2) a focus county component, and (3) a case study component. This document presents the statewide evaluation component and the focus county evaluation component. For both the statewide evaluation component and focus county evaluation component, surveys

were collected from the following types of juvenile justice professionals: state's attorneys with juvenile caseloads, public defenders with juvenile caseloads, juvenile probation officers, juvenile intake officers, juvenile police officers, juvenile court judges who hear delinquency cases, and circuit court clerks. For the statewide evaluation component, surveys were, for the most part, distributed to these types of juvenile justice professionals in each of Illinois' 102 counties. The statewide evaluation component was intended to provide a broad, comprehensive view of statewide Reform Provision implementation. For the focus county evaluation component, the same surveys were distributed to larger numbers of juvenile justice professionals (of the types listed above) in four demographically disparate Illinois counties. The focus county evaluation component was intended to provide in depth descriptions of Reform Provision implementation in the four counties.

Key Findings From the Statewide Evaluation Component

Each section in the evaluation (both the statewide and focus county components) is concluded with a statement that summarizes key findings on the topic described in the section. What follows is a listing of key findings from the statewide evaluation component on several of the topics listed in Table 1 (as summarized from the statements included in the statewide evaluation component itself), as well as key findings regarding general familiarity with the Reform Provisions. In many respects, data from the focus county evaluation component corroborated results from the statewide evaluation component.

General Familiarity with the Reform Provisions

- All juvenile justice professions tended to report fairly low levels of overall knowledge regarding the Reform Provisions. No more than approximately 60% of any profession strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions of P.A. 90-590”.
- There was a great deal of variation by profession in the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed at least one Reform Provision training session that they had attended. No more than approximately 75% of any profession listed at least one Reform Provision training session that they had attended.
- Many juvenile justice professionals, when asked about the purpose of the Reform Provisions, gave responses indicating that the Reform Provisions are punishment-oriented. Others gave responses indicating skepticism as to the utility of the Reform Provisions. Other, albeit fewer, juvenile justice professionals, stated that the Reform Provisions were enacted in order to implement BARJ or aspects of BARJ.

Adopting BARJ

- All juvenile justice professionals tended to report fairly low levels of knowledge regarding BARJ. No more than approximately 55% of any profession strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice”. This suggests that many juvenile justice professionals throughout Illinois are not using BARJ as a guiding philosophy.
- There was a great deal of variation by profession in the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed at least one Reform Provision training session that they had attended. No more than approximately 75% of any profession listed at least one Reform Provision training session that they had attended.
- Responses to questions asking juvenile justice professionals for their definitions of competency and accountability indicate that some juvenile justice professionals define these terms in a manner that is consistent with BARJ. This suggests that some juvenile justice professionals have an implicit understanding of BARJ, even though juvenile justice professionals reported relatively low levels of BARJ knowledge and training.

Juvenile Justice Councils

- Additional research by Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority research staff subsequent to survey data collection indicated that, according to responses from Illinois state’s attorney’s offices, as of August 2001, there were 29 juvenile justice councils in Illinois. Few juvenile justice councils have completed important council tasks, such as developing a juvenile justice plan or a local juvenile resource guide.

Community Mediation Panels and Teen Courts

- The Reform Provisions added new sections to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act encouraging counties or jurisdictions to develop community mediation panel programs and teen court programs. Based on survey responses from state's attorneys, few counties or jurisdictions have developed community mediation panel programs. Teen court programs seem to be somewhat more prevalent than community mediation panel programs. Few community mediation panel programs or teen court programs have been developed directly as a result of the Reform Provisions.

Parental Responsibility

- The Reform Provisions added a new parental responsibility section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which allows courts increased leeway to involve parents or guardians in the juvenile court process. However, overall, juvenile justice professionals reported that parental involvement in the juvenile justice system has not increased as a result of the new parental responsibility section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. This may, in part, be because juvenile justice professionals believed that parents already played a large role in juvenile court processes and juvenile sentences.

Changes to Law Enforcement Practices - Station Adjustments

- The Reform Provisions changed the section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which describes how station adjustments are to be handled. Juvenile police officers are now required to distinguish between two types of station adjustments: formal and informal. Only approximately half of the juvenile police officers who responded to the survey (35 of 69) reported that they are distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments. This is an area of concern because, according to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, juvenile police officers are required to make the distinction between formal and informal station adjustments, then follow the guidelines for each type of station adjustment that appear in the Court Act.
- The guidelines for formal station adjustments in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act indicate that, in order for a juvenile police officer to issue a formal station adjustment, the minor and the minor's parent(s) must sign a written form that describes, among other information, the station adjustment conditions. Only approximately two-thirds of the juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments (23 of 35) use written forms for formal station adjustments.

Changes in Juvenile Sentencing – Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecutions

- The Reform Provisions added a new section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which enables state's attorneys to petition the court for an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a minor 13 years of age or older has committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult.

Minors who are found guilty in an EJJ prosecution are given both an adult and a juvenile sentence. The adult sentence is stayed and not imposed unless the minor violates the conditions of the juvenile sentence. Survey results suggest that EJJ is being used sparingly throughout Illinois. Very few state's attorneys, juvenile court judges, or public defenders who responded to the survey reported having been involved in an EJJ prosecution.

Overall Conclusions

Overall, it can be fairly stated that none of the BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes that we examined in the surveys are being implemented with regularity by survey respondents. Survey results suggest at least three reasons for this lack of implementation.

First, in some instances, changes are not being implemented because they are not perceived as being necessary. Second, some juvenile justice professionals reported being skeptical as to the overall utility of the Reform Provisions (essentially describing the Reform Provisions as unnecessary legislative change). Third, juvenile justice professionals reported fairly low levels of general familiarity with the Reform Provisions and with BARJ.

II. Introduction

The first juvenile court in the United States was founded in Illinois more than 100 years ago. The image of the young offender upon which the original juvenile court was founded is of a neglected, abandoned, and/or poorly socialized child in need of guidance. It is this image of the juvenile offender that drove the juvenile justice system's philosophy of *parens patriae*—that the court has the responsibility to act in place of parents. Consistent with this philosophy, the juvenile justice system has historically emphasized rehabilitation over punishment.

More recently, rehabilitative strategies for handling juvenile offenders have fallen out of favor with some criminal justice professionals, legislators, and members of the public. Fueled by reports of violent juvenile crimes and by academics forecasting increased numbers of chronic juvenile offenders, the juvenile justice system has turned to policies aimed at “getting tough” on juvenile offenders. From 1992 to 1997, all but three states passed legislation that expanded the number of juveniles eligible for adult court processing and sanctioning and/or legislation that reduced confidentiality protections for juvenile offenders (i.e., so that juveniles are treated more like “criminals”).¹ In fact, as juvenile court processes and policies have come to resemble the adult court system, it has even been suggested that the juvenile justice system should be done away with altogether in favor of a single court system for all offenders.²

¹ Torbet, P., Griffin, P., Hurst, H., & MacKenzie, L.R. (2000). Juveniles Facing Criminal Sanctions: Three States That Changed the Rules. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

² For a description of the debate regarding the nature of juvenile courts, see Butts, J. A., & Harrell, A. V. (1998). Delinquents or Criminals: Policy Options for Young Offenders. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. Butts & Harrell address the suggestion that the juvenile and adult court systems should be converged, then offer another alternative: that specialized court models (e.g., drug courts, gun courts) be modified and expanded so that they can incorporate both juvenile and adult offenders.

It was in this climate that the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois passed Public Act 90-590, or the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, which took effect on January 1, 1999. Perhaps not surprisingly, given the social climate at the time, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions did not adopt the traditional rehabilitation-oriented juvenile justice system approach. However, the Reform Provisions do not adopt a punitive approach either. Nor can the Reform Provisions be described as a “middle ground” between those favoring a rehabilitative model and those favoring a punitive model.

Instead, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions adopted *Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)* as a guiding philosophy.³ In the United States, the movement toward BARJ-focused juvenile justice policies and programs began in earnest around the same time that the rehabilitation-oriented approach began to fall out of favor. BARJ proponents (primarily academics and local practitioners) agree that the traditional rehabilitation approach has failed to meet the needs of juvenile offenders, juvenile crime victims, and the community. However, they also believe that a punitive response to juvenile crime will not improve the juvenile justice system either. Thus, a punishment-oriented approach and BARJ are two competing responses to the perceived failure of the rehabilitation-oriented approach. Just as punitive legislation proliferated throughout the 1990’s, so did BARJ-focused programs and policies. As of 1999, 45 states had

³ For resources and information on BARJ, see <http://ssw.che.umn.edu/rjp>, a website offered by the Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking, School of Social Work, University of Minnesota. Alternatively, see [Guide for Implementing the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model](#). Washington, DC: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

developed BARJ-focused programs and policies.⁴ While some states used BARJ to guide certain programs or policies in their juvenile justice system, Illinois used BARJ as a guiding philosophy for large-scale systemic change. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 provided the conduit through which these changes were made.

Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)

Rehabilitative and punitive juvenile justice system approaches are both offender-focused (the primary distinction between the two models lies in how the system should treat juvenile offenders). BARJ proponents believe that, by focusing almost exclusively on juvenile offenders, the juvenile justice system has failed to meet the needs of juvenile crime victims and of communities that experience the negative results of juvenile crime. As such, the BARJ model supports an equitable *balance* between the needs of juvenile offenders, juvenile crime victims, and the community. According to BARJ proponents, criminal behaviors are best understood as actions that have negative, harmful effects on victims and communities.

The BARJ model supports three goals for the juvenile justice system: (1) holding juvenile offenders accountable for their actions, (2) developing competencies in juvenile offenders, and (3) ensuring community safety. However, although these three goals use common juvenile justice system vernacular, the terms “accountability”, “competency”, and “community safety” take on new meanings in the BARJ model.

First, whereas the term “accountability” has traditionally evoked connotations with punishment and retribution, the BARJ model emphasizes *restoration*. If criminal behaviors are understood as actions that have negative, harmful effects on victims and

⁴ Umbreit, M.S. (1999). What is Restorative Justice. St. Paul, MN. Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking, University of Minnesota.

communities, then it follows that the response to crime should focus on repairing the harm that has been done (i.e., restoring victims and communities to pre-offense levels of well-being). According to the BARJ model, it is the responsibility of the juvenile offender to make these reparations.

BARJ accountability, then, focuses on reparation. Juvenile offenders must first be made to recognize the harm they have done, then take action to repair the harm. Reparations may be financial (e.g., paying for a broken window) or psychological (e.g., offering a sincere apology). Juvenile sanctions that are reparative may include financial restitution, written or verbal apologies, personal services to victims, or community service.

BARJ accountability also emphasizes voluntary *victim involvement* and *community involvement* in the juvenile justice system. Juvenile offenders should be made to answer directly to victims and community members. Victims and community members should be allowed to ask questions of juvenile offenders, tell juvenile offenders how their behavior has impacted them, and provide input on how juvenile offenders can repair the harm they have done. BARJ encourages programs that require juvenile offenders to meet face to face with victims and/or community members.

Second, the term “competency development” has traditionally focused on deficits and needs as opposed to positive skills. That is, the rehabilitation-oriented juvenile justice system approach recognizes that minors often become involved in the juvenile justice system because they are in need of social services, treatment, etc. The BARJ model emphasizes that, in order to truly develop competencies in minors, such services should do more than simply focus on deficits or needs. Competency also involves the

development and expansion of socially useful skills. Juvenile offenders who develop socially useful skills will be more likely to feel as if they are an important part of the community in which they live. The intended byproduct of BARJ competency building is *community integration*. Juvenile offenders who are integrated into their community may be more likely to avoid harmful behavior in the future.

Thus, BARJ proponents caution against the exclusive use of programs for juvenile offenders that focus on needs or deficits. By focusing on needs or deficits, juvenile offenders may feel “different” and, hence, excluded from the community. Examples of types of competency building programs supported by the BARJ model include vocational training, conflict resolution, social/interpersonal skills training, educational programs, and citizenship programs (e.g., to learn the value of one’s nation, cultural group, etc.; to learn that it is sometimes appropriate to set aside personal desires for the “greater good”).

Third, the expression “ensuring community safety” typically evokes thoughts of rigorous law enforcement and policing. BARJ proponents assert that community safety can be achieved more effectively through a restorative approach to accountability and through the development of competencies that foster community integration. Moreover, the BARJ model proposes that community involvement in the juvenile justice system will increase community safety. In addition to supporting community involvement in programs that directly respond to juvenile crimes (e.g., community mediation), the BARJ model also encourages increased communication between juvenile justice professionals and community members. Communities are encouraged to enhance their ability to prevent juvenile crime by developing school and church based programs for youths. In essence, the BARJ model encourages communities to work with the juvenile justice

system to prevent or respond to juvenile crime. According to the BARJ model, such cooperative efforts will increase community safety.

Changes to the Illinois Juvenile Justice System

Appendix A summarizes the changes that the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 made to the Illinois juvenile justice system. More specifically, Appendix A summarizes the changes made to each Illinois statutory act, or collection of codes, that was impacted by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions (e.g., the changes that the Reform Provisions made to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act are listed, followed by the changes to the Illinois School Student Records Act, etc.).

When new legislation is passed, it often makes changes to collections of codes that have already been assembled, or all the laws (new and old) pertaining to the same general topic. Often these collections of codes originate as a seminal piece of legislation, but are modified over time when the legislative and executive branches of government believe that changes are necessary.

A large majority of the changes made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions effected the collection of codes called the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which, as the name implies, is a collection of codes describing how to handle minors who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. An examination of Appendix A shows that the Provisions added a new 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 BARJ as a guiding philosophy for the Illinois juvenile justice system:

“It is the intent of the General Assembly to promote a juvenile justice system capable of dealing with the problem of juvenile delinquency, a system that will protect the community, impose accountability for violations of law and equip juvenile offenders with competencies to live responsibly and productively. To effectuate this intent, the General Assembly declares the following to be important purposes of this Article: (a) To protect citizens from juvenile crime; (b) To hold each juvenile offender directly accountable for his or her acts; (c) To provide an individualized assessment of each alleged and adjudicated delinquent juvenile, in order to rehabilitate and to prevent further delinquent behavior through the development of competency in the juvenile offender. As used in this Section, ‘competency’ means the development of educational, vocational, social, emotional, and basic life skills which enable a minor to mature into a productive member of society” (705 ILCS 405/5-101).

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added several new sections to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which seem to complement this new purpose and policy statement. However, large pieces of legislation rarely adopt a single philosophy. The legislative process includes many avenues through which legislators with varying issue positions can impose their values or beliefs on bills that have been introduced. An examination of Appendix A shows that the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions also made changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system that have little or nothing to do with BARJ. As with most large pieces of legislation, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions were clearly influenced by many legislators who raised many different issues regarding the Illinois juvenile justice system.

The next two sub-sections briefly describe BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes that the Reform Provisions made to the Illinois juvenile justice system. For brevity, these sub-sections only describe changes that are addressed in this evaluation. The evaluation addresses all the changes that seem to be BARJ-related and the non-BARJ-related changes that we believed would have the most impact on the Illinois juvenile justice system. The changes addressed in the evaluation are underlined in

Appendix A. Table 1 (on page ii in the Executive Summary) shows the topics and section citations for every change addressed in the evaluation.

BARJ-Related Changes

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added at least four new sections to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which seem to complement the new purpose and policy statement. The four new sections encourage counties or groups of counties to develop juvenile justice councils (705 ILCS 405/6-12), encourage counties or municipalities to develop teen court programs (705 ILCS 405/5-315), encourage counties to develop community mediation panels (705 ILCS 405/5-130), and allow courts leeway to involve parents or guardians of juvenile offenders in the juvenile court process (705 ILCS 405/5-110). While the language in at least two of these four new sections is suggestive of BARJ, there is no explicit statement in any of these sections mandating that they be implemented in accordance with the BARJ philosophy. When considered in isolation, these sections need not necessarily be BARJ-related. On the other hand, when considered in conjunction with the new purpose and policy statement, these new sections can clearly be implemented in a BARJ-consistent manner.

The first new section addressed in the evaluation encourages counties or groups of counties to develop juvenile justice councils. Juvenile justice councils are collaborative bodies composed of important juvenile justice professionals and other relevant individuals (e.g., high school students, interested community members) in a county or group of counties. The section describing juvenile justice councils in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act lists six duties and responsibilities of councils (see Table 2). One of the duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils is to develop a prevention-based plan to

combat juvenile crime. When considered in light of the new purpose and policy statement, such plans may serve as vehicles through which BARJ may be implemented.

Table 2: The Duties and Responsibilities of Juvenile Justice Councils

Citation	Duty/Responsibility
705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3)(a)	Develop a county juvenile justice plan based upon utilization of the resources of law enforcement, school systems, park programs, sports entities, and others in a cooperative and collaborative manner to prevent or discourage juvenile crime.
705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3)(b)	Enter into a written county interagency agreement specifying the nature and extent of contributions each signatory agency will make in achieving the goals of the county juvenile justice plan and their commitment to the sharing of information useful in carrying out the goals of the interagency agreement to the extent authorized by law.
705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3)(c)	Apply for and receive public or private grants, to be administered by one of the community partners, that support one or more components of the county juvenile justice plan.
705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3)(d)	Provide a forum for the presentation of interagency recommendations and the resolution of disagreements relating to the contents of the county interagency agreement or the performance by the parties of their respective obligations under the agreement.
705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3)(e)	Assist and direct the efforts of local community support organizations and volunteer groups in providing enrichment programs and other support services for clients of local juvenile detention centers.
705 ILCS 405/6-12 (3)(f)	Develop and make available a county-wide or multi-county resource guide for minors in need of prevention, intervention, psycho-social, educational support, and other services needed to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The second new section addressed in the evaluation encourages counties or municipalities to develop teen court programs. Generally speaking, in teen court programs, minors rather than adults determine juvenile dispositions (although adults supervise the proceedings and provide the minors with dispositional alternatives). There are various types of teen court programs, which, for the most part, differ in the extent to which minors control the process. The new section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act

does not specify which type of teen court program counties or municipalities should adopt.

The third new section addressed in the evaluation encourages counties to develop community mediation panels. Generally speaking, in community mediation programs, community members determine juvenile dispositions (as opposed to judges). Just as there are various types of teen court programs, there are also various types of community mediation programs. The new section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act provides a great deal of specificity regarding the type of community mediation program that is encouraged. Juvenile offenders who admit to having committed less serious offenses are required to face a diverse panel of community members, who discuss the offense with the minor, then determine a disposition.

Both teen court programs and community mediation panel programs could potentially be implemented in a manner that does not reflect the BARJ philosophy, such as using the programs to punish minors (by “putting them on the spot” in front of their peers, by rebuking them for their actions, by providing dispositions that are not restorative). On the other hand, in conjunction with the new purpose and policy statement, teen court programs and community mediation programs can achieve important BARJ goals, such as helping minors to learn the impact that their actions have had on the victim and the community, and providing restorative dispositions. Moreover, community mediation programs involve communities in the juvenile justice system (another BARJ goal).

The fourth new section addressed in the evaluation allows courts leeway to involve parents or guardians of juvenile offenders in the juvenile court process. Parents

and guardians need not necessarily be involved in the juvenile court in order to implement BARJ. Many juvenile justice professionals believe that parents and guardians must be involved in the court process to, among other reasons, facilitate the likelihood that minors will follow through with the conditions imposed upon them by the court (irrespective of whether or not the conditions are consistent with BARJ). However, when considered in conjunction with the new purpose and policy statement, the new section of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act pertaining to parental involvement implies that courts should involve parents and guardians in the court process *in order to* achieve the three goals of BARJ (to hold juveniles accountable for their action, to develop competencies in juvenile offenders, and to ensure community safety). The section states that:

“The Court may order the parents, guardians, or legal custodian to take certain actions or to refrain from certain actions to serve public safety, to develop competency of the minor, and to promote accountability by the minor for his or her actions” (705 ILCS 405/5-110).

Finally, in addition to the four new sections added to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, large portions of the appropriations allocated directly for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions seem to encourage BARJ programming. Of the overall \$33.21 million appropriated, \$13.2 million was allocated to the Illinois Department of Human Services for juvenile intervention and delinquency prevention programs. When considered in conjunction with the new purpose and policy statement, these appropriations may be used to develop BARJ-related programs. Similarly, \$5.31 million was appropriated to the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, some of which was to be specifically allocated for new probation positions and programs that implement BARJ or are “consistent with the spirit of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions”.

Non-BARJ-Related Changes

Appendix A shows that many of the changes the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made to the Illinois juvenile justice system *are not* related to BARJ. The non-BARJ-related changes examined in the evaluation can be classified into four topic areas: (1) changes to law enforcement practices, (2) changes in juvenile sentencing, (3) changes to pre-adjudicatory juvenile detention, and (4) changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records.

Changes to law enforcement practices. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made at least four notable changes to law enforcement practices pertaining to juvenile cases. First, the Reform Provisions changed the manner in which juvenile officers are to handle station adjustments, or instances when juvenile officers arrest minors but, instead of referring minors to court, handle juvenile cases themselves at the police station (typically, by imposing conditions on minors at the police station). The section describing station adjustments in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act now distinguishes between two types of station adjustments, formal and informal, whereas no such distinction was made prior to the Reform Provisions (705 ILCS 405/5-301). The section describing station adjustments also places limits on the number of formal and informal station adjustments that a minor may receive (although the limits may be exceeded with the explicit permission of the county's state's attorney).

In order to issue an informal station adjustment, there need only be probable cause to believe that a minor has committed an offense. In order to issue a formal station adjustment, probable cause must exist to believe that the minor committed an offense, the minor must admit to the offense, and the minor and the minor's parent(s) or guardian(s)

must sign a form agreeing to the formal station adjustment. Overall, the language and characteristics of the sections in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act describing formal and informal station adjustments suggests that formal station adjustments are a more rigorous (and perhaps more punitive) response to juvenile crime than informal station adjustments.

Second, the Reform Provisions mandated, in the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, that the Illinois State Police (ISP) develop and maintain a database of juveniles who have been arrested (20 ILCS 2605/55a). This mandate was accompanied by a \$3.2 million appropriation for database development. The Reform Provisions also mandated, in the Illinois Criminal Identification Act, that every law enforcement agency in Illinois provide ISP with fingerprints and descriptions of every minor 10 years of age or older who is arrested for a felony offense (20 ILCS 2630/5). It is discretionary for law enforcement agencies to submit fingerprints and descriptions of minors arrested for Class A or Class B misdemeanors.⁵ ISP was mandated to develop and maintain a juvenile arrest database because of perceived deficiencies in the old system of tracking juvenile offenders. The new database was intended to provide a uniform, accurate system for juvenile criminal history information.

Third, the Reform Provisions increased the amount of time that juvenile police officers may detain minors in county jail or municipal lock-up while investigating a crime (705 ILCS 405/5-601). Prior to the Reform Provisions, the Illinois Juvenile Court Act stated that no minor could be detained for longer than six hours. Now, minors age 12

⁵ For the purpose of sentencing, crimes in Illinois are classified according to their severity, using the following classification scheme (ranging from most severe to least severe): First degree murder (a separate class), Class X felony, Class 1 felony, Class 2 felony, Class 3 felony, Class 4 felony, Class A misdemeanor, Class B misdemeanor, Class C misdemeanor, Petty offenses and unclassified business offenses (730 ILCS 5/5-5-1).

or older who are arrested for non-violent crimes may be detained for 12 hours. Minors age 12 or older who are arrested for violent crimes may be detained for up to 24 hours. Minors under 12 may still only be detained for six hours. These changes were made in order to allow juvenile officers more time to conduct thorough investigations.

Fourth, the Reform Provisions allow juveniles to be placed in lineups with adults, provided that the process is closely supervised by a juvenile police officer. Typically, law enforcement agencies and detention centers have been required to maintain sight and sound separation between juvenile and adult detainees. Because lineups are composed of a suspect and several other detainees, it was not possible to place minors in lineups with adults without violating sight and sound separation. In an attempt to improve juvenile investigations, the Illinois Juvenile Court Act now makes lineups an exception to the sight and sound separation rule.

Changes in juvenile sentencing. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions mandated that a new part be added to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act that describe how the Illinois court system should handle serious and/or habitual juvenile offenders (Article V, Part 8; 705 ILCS 405/5-805 through 705 ILCS 405/5-820). The new part begins with a legislative declaration which states that:

“The General Assembly finds that a substantial and disproportionate amount of serious crime is committed by a relatively small number of juvenile offenders. Part 8 of this Article addresses these juvenile offenders and, in all proceedings under Sections 5-805, 5-810, and 5-815, the community’s right to be protected shall be the most important purpose of the proceedings” (705 ILCS 405/5-801).

This part of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act seems to recognize that, while BARJ is appropriate for almost all juvenile offenders, there are a handful of juvenile offenders who, in the interest of community safety, must be provided with swift and certain

punishment. This new part may have been included to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act in an attempt to explicitly recognize the existence of this small subset of offenders. That is, on the whole, the new part includes sections that existed prior to the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions (e.g., provisions for transferring minors to adult court, which experienced only trivial change as a result of the Provisions). The sections are merely re-organized in one place, and made to follow the new legislative declaration.

However, there is one notable new section in the serious and habitual offender part of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act that provides a new sentencing alternative for juvenile offenders who commit serious offenses. Specifically, the Illinois Juvenile Court Act now includes a section allowing state's attorneys to request that a case be designated an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) proceeding if there is probable cause to believe that a minor 13 years of age or older has committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult (705 ILCS 405/5-810). Once a case is designated as an EJJ prosecution, if the minor is found guilty, then he or she is given both a juvenile and an adult sentence. However, the adult sentence is stayed, and not imposed, unless the minor violates the conditions of his or her juvenile sentence. When minors sentenced under EJJ violate their juvenile sentence with a technical infraction (e.g., failing to abide by a curfew, missing a meeting with a probation officer) then it is up to the court's discretion as to whether the adult sentence should be imposed. However, when minors violate their juvenile sentence by committing a new offense, then the adult sentence must be imposed. The purpose of EJJ is to give minors who have committed serious crimes a second chance to remain out of the adult system, while using the potential adult sentence as a deterrent to future criminal activity.

Changes to pre-adjudicatory juvenile detention. After minors are arrested, the juvenile police officer conducts an investigation, then decides how to handle the case. In some instances (e.g., when there is sufficient evidence against the minor, when the offense is serious enough to potentially warrant prosecution, etc.), the juvenile police officer will refer the case to the state's attorney's office. If the state's attorney's office decides to prosecute the case, then the minor typically receives a detention hearing, during which the judge sets a trial date and decides whether the minor should remain in detention until the trial.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions increased the amount of time that minors may remain in detention awaiting trial (705 ILCS 405/5-601). Overall, the changes were made to improve the quality of juvenile prosecutions (all of the increased time periods may be granted by the judge upon receiving a motion from a state's attorney). Prior to the Reform Provisions, the Illinois Juvenile Court Act stated that a trial was generally required to be held within 15 detention days. This general time period has been increased to 30 detention days. Prior to the Reform Provisions, minors could be held for 70 detention days in cases involving death, bodily harm, or criminal sexual assault. The Reform Provisions add aggravated criminal sexual abuse to the list of offenses for which minors may be detained 70 days until trial. Finally, the Reform Provisions allow minors who have been arrested for controlled substance violations to be detained for up to 45 days if the time is necessary in order to obtain a lab report following a drug test (there was no specification pertaining to controlled substances prior to the Reform Provisions).

Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records. Juvenile records have traditionally been kept fairly confidential (i.e., confined to the agency that created the

file) in an attempt to protect minors from potential negative consequences. This confidentiality was consistent with the prevailing rehabilitation-oriented approach, which considered juvenile offenders to be in need of protection by the court system. However, in an effort to improve juvenile justice system decision making and the efficiency with which juvenile cases are handled, the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made it easier for agencies to share information from juvenile records.

Perhaps most notably, a change was made to the Illinois School Student Records Act whereby school records (e.g., grades, disciplinary records, attendance) may be released directly to “juvenile authorities” (including judges, probation officers, juvenile police officers, and both attorneys in juvenile cases; 105 ILCS 10/6). Prior to the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions, the Illinois School Student Records Act stated that juvenile police officers and state’s attorneys could request school records, but, in order to do so, they needed a court order.

In addition, prior to the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions, the Illinois Public Aid Code stated that police officers could request information from the case files of certain types of recipients (for both juvenile and adult cases), most notably those receiving public aid for illness or disability. Other types of public aid recipients were not included among those for whom police officers could request case file information. The Reform Provisions expanded the types of recipients for which police officers could request case file information to include those receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Illinois’ public assistance or welfare program) and those receiving state funds because they cannot afford medical expenses (305 ILCS 5/11-9). This expansion was made to

provide police officers with an additional means of learning the addresses of those who have had an arrest warrant issued against them.

The Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority began work on an implementation evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions during September of 1999. The goals of the evaluation were twofold. The first goal was to learn the extent to which juvenile justice professionals in Illinois are implementing the BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes described above. The second goal was to learn the extent to which juvenile justice professionals in Illinois understand BARJ and are generally applying the BARJ philosophy in their everyday professional activities. The new purpose and policy statement in Article V of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act essentially asked juvenile justice professionals to approach their job with a specific mindset (one consistent with BARJ). The second goal of the evaluation was intended to determine whether this mindset exists.

There are three components to the evaluation: (1) a statewide component, (2) a focus county component, and (3) a case study component. Because of the length of the case study evaluation component, the three components are presented in two separate companion documents. This document presents the statewide evaluation component and the focus county evaluation component. The case study evaluation component is presented in a second document.

The statewide evaluation component provides a broad overview of how juvenile justice professionals throughout Illinois are implementing the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. The focus county evaluation component provides an in-depth (“focused”)

examination of how four Illinois counties are implementing the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. The decision to provide in-depth descriptions of four Illinois counties stemmed from the recognition that there is likely to be regional variation in how the Reform Provisions are implemented. Illinois is composed of 102 counties, which range from densely populated urban counties to sparsely populated rural counties. Given such vast inter-county differences in the demographics of Illinois counties, it stands to reason that the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions may be implemented quite differently throughout the state. It was determined that the broad statewide overview may not be able to adequately capture this regional variation. Thus, the focus county component of the evaluation provides detailed examinations of four demographically disparate Illinois counties: a rural county with a small population, an urban county with a moderate population, an urban county with a fairly large population, and an urban county with a large population.

The case study evaluation component includes three reports, each of which provides a detailed examination of how one Illinois juvenile justice agency or jurisdiction is implementing one of the changes that the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made to the Illinois juvenile justice system. As with the focus county component, the decision to include three case study reports in the evaluation stemmed from a recognition that broad statewide results could not capture all the issues faced by the juvenile justice system as they implement the changes in the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. Thus, we selected three notable changes and, through detailed case specific description and examination, attempted to identify advantages, disadvantages, and issues that may warrant further consideration. The first case study report describes a family group conference program (a

BARJ program in which juvenile offenders and their families meet with victims) developed by a probation department in Illinois that has adopted the “BARJ mindset”. The second case study report describes how one Illinois county handled a juvenile case involving an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) prosecution. The third case study report describes how one Illinois law enforcement agency is handling the distinction between formal and informal station adjustments. All three case study reports “track” an individual juvenile case that was handled through a family group conference, EJJ prosecution, and formal station adjustment, respectively.

III. Statewide Evaluation Component

Method

Sample

In order to get a broad, comprehensive view of the statewide implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions, juvenile justice professionals in each of Illinois’ 102 counties were selected and asked to complete a survey. The following types of juvenile justice professionals were asked to complete surveys by telephone or mail: state’s attorneys with juvenile caseloads, public defenders with juvenile caseloads, juvenile probation officers, juvenile intake officers, juvenile police officers, juvenile court judges who hear delinquency cases (some juvenile court judges hear only child abuse and neglect cases), and circuit court clerks. Our sampling strategy differed, based on profession.

We attempted to survey every Illinois circuit court clerk (each county has one circuit court clerk). We also attempted to survey every Illinois juvenile court judge who hears delinquency cases (smaller counties tend to have one juvenile court judge who

hears delinquency cases, while larger counties tend to have multiple juvenile court judges who hear delinquency cases).

We attempted to survey one state's attorney, one public defender, one probation officer, and one intake officer from each Illinois county. For each of these professions, many counties have multiple individuals who could have been appropriate to complete the survey (i.e., who work with the juvenile population). To identify appropriate individuals from each Illinois county's state's attorney's office, public defender's office, and probation department, to whom we could distribute the survey, heads of each of these agencies in each Illinois county were asked to select an appropriate person to complete the survey.^{6 7} The heads of these agencies had the opportunity to select themselves, if deemed appropriate. In some counties, the duties of a probation officer include intake

⁶ Counties differ in the manner in which they employ public defenders. Larger counties often have public defender offices composed of many full-time public defenders. Smaller counties often contract with private attorneys, who serve as part-time public defenders. In some instances, these contractual public defenders serve more than one county. In other instances, counties contract with more than one public defender. After all this variability, there were 92 public defenders to contact and., potentially, 92 public defender surveys to distribute. Similarly, in a number of instances, a chief of probation oversaw probation in multiple counties. As a result, there were 69 chiefs of probation to contact. In all instances when agency heads served multiple counties, we asked the agency head to provide us with an appropriate individual from each county in which he or she oversaw probation (i.e., we asked for a separate individual from each county). In some instances, the chief of probation was able to provide us with a separate individual from each county. In other instances, the chief of probation was only able to provide us with a single individual for all the counties that he or she oversaw. After all this variability, we were able to distribute surveys to 93 probation officers.

⁷ For the focus county component of the evaluation, we often administered surveys to multiple state's attorneys, public defenders, and probation officers. For the four focus counties, we contacted agency heads and gained their permission for wider survey distribution. After administering the surveys, we randomly selected one survey from each focus county agency to include in the statewide sample. For example, we included one state's attorney survey from Focus County C in the statewide sample, one public defender from Focus County C, and so on. This strategy meant that, for the focus counties, agency heads were not able to choose the most appropriate individual from their agency. It is possible that, by randomly selecting surveys from the focus counties to include in the statewide sample, we included surveys from individuals who would not have been chosen by agency heads.

screening. In such instances, the chief of probation was asked to choose one person to answer both the probation officer and intake officer surveys.⁸

Through this process, we were able to identify and attempt to administer the survey to an appropriate probation officer from every Illinois county. That is, every chief of probation in Illinois was contacted and provided assistance. However, we had less success contacting and gaining the assistance of state's attorneys and public defenders. Of the 102 Illinois state's attorneys, 9 either did not allow us to distribute the survey to an appropriate individual (4 state's attorneys) or failed to return our phone calls (5 state's attorneys). Thus, an attempt was made to administer the survey to 93 state's attorneys. Of the 92 public defenders that we contacted, 19 either did not allow us to distribute the survey to an appropriate individual (5 public defenders) or failed to return our phone calls (14 public defenders). Thus, an attempt was made to administer the survey to 73 public defenders.

Whereas most counties have one state's attorney's office, public defender's office, and probation department, counties typically have multiple (sometimes many) law enforcement agencies. This would have made it an extremely cumbersome task to adopt the same sampling strategy for juvenile police officers as we did for state's attorneys, public defenders, probation officers, and intake officers. Thus, a random sampling strategy was used instead. We randomly selected 75 juvenile police officers from a list of all juvenile officers in the state. In some instances, this resulted in multiple officers being

⁸ Each profession was asked both a set of common questions and profession-specific questions. Thus, when probation officers also performed intake screening, the selected officer was administered a combined survey that included the common questions, probation officer specific questions, and intake officer specific questions. Responses to intake officer specific questions are not included in this evaluation (the questions pertained to detention screening forms and were included on the survey as part of another project).

selected from the same law enforcement agency. Of those officers selected, 46 were from counties in northern Illinois, 20 were from counties in central Illinois, and 9 were from counties in southern Illinois. Based on census designations, 21 of the juvenile officers selected were from rural counties and 54 were from urban counties (Illinois has 27 urban counties and 75 rural counties. See Appendix B for a map of Illinois that includes urban and rural designations for each county, as well as our system for classifying Illinois counties as northern, central, or southern).

Once the sample was selected, the chief of police or sheriff of each law enforcement agency for whom the juvenile police officer works was asked for his or her permission to contact the officer. If the chief or sheriff indicated that the selected officer no longer was working with juveniles, he or she could select an active juvenile police officer to complete the survey. In a few instances, the chief of police or sheriff indicated that he or she was a juvenile officer and would be completing the survey.

In two instances, chiefs or sheriffs did not return our phone calls. In these two instances, new officers were randomly selected. The chiefs of the newly selected officers granted us permission to contact the selected officer.

Table 3 shows response rates by profession for the statewide evaluation component. For state's attorneys, public defenders, juvenile probation officers, and juvenile police officers, response rates were calculated based on the number of agency heads we attempted to contact. The overall response rate for the statewide evaluation component was 80.1%, with variation across professions. Of those that completed the survey, 38.9% were from urban counties (n=187 respondents), 58.4% were from rural counties (n=281 respondents), and 2.7% percent worked in both urban and rural counties

(n=13 respondents). Juvenile justice professionals were asked to report the number of years they have worked in their current position and the number of years they have worked in the juvenile justice system. The average number of years in one's current position was approximately 8 years, with a standard deviation of 7 years. The average number of years working in the juvenile justice system was approximately 12 years, with a standard deviation of 8 years.⁹ There was also variation between professions for both the average number of years working in one's current position and number of years working in the juvenile justice system. Juvenile court judges reported being in their current position for the longest period of time (approximately 11 years), whereas intake officers reported the least amount of time in their current position (approximately 4 years). Juvenile court judges also reported working in the juvenile justice system longer than any other profession (approximately 14 years), while state's attorneys working on juvenile cases reported working in the juvenile justice system for the least amount of time (approximately 10 years).

⁹ Circuit court clerks and juvenile police officers were excluded from this analysis because they were not asked this question.

**Table 3: Response Rates for the Statewide Evaluation
Component by Profession**

Profession	Total Number of Surveys Sent^a	Total Number of Completed Surveys	Percent Completed
Juvenile Court Judges	141	85	60.3%
State's Attorneys	102	76	74.5%
Public Defenders	92	51	55.4%
Juvenile Police Officers	77	69	89.6%
Juvenile Probation Officers	93	91	98.0%
Juvenile Intake Officers	93 ^b	91	98.0%
Circuit Court Clerks	102	98	96.1%
Total	700	561	80.1%

a: Response rates for state's attorneys, public defenders, juvenile probation officers, and juvenile police officers are based on the number of agency heads we attempted to contact.

b: Of the 91 juvenile justice professionals who completed the intake officer survey, 80 also completed the probation officer survey (i.e., they work as both a probation officer and an intake officer and, therefore, responded to the common questions, the probation officer specific questions, and intake officer specific questions). The remaining 11 only completed the intake officer survey (i.e., they work only as an intake officer and, therefore answered several common questions and the intake officer specific questions). Thus, a total of 481 different juvenile justice professionals completed the survey.

Appendix B shows our regional designations for each Illinois county. When reporting results by region, results are reported based on urban/rural designation (per the U.S. Census Bureau) and geographic location within Illinois (northern, central, or southern). This creates six regional categories: northern urban (13 counties), northern rural (5 counties), central urban (10 counties), central rural (36 counties), southern urban

(5 counties), and southern rural (33 counties). Table 4 shows response rates for the statewide evaluation component by each of these regions.¹⁰

Table 4: Response Rates for the Statewide Evaluation Component by Region

Region	Total Number of Surveys Sent	Total Number of Completed Surveys	Percent Completed
Northern Urban	140	100	71.4%
Northern Rural	30	24	80.0%
Central Urban	73	63	86.3%
Central Rural	209	169	80.9%
Southern Urban	32	28	87.5%
Southern Rural	195	156	80.0%
Total	679^a	540	79.5%

a: 21 of the surveys we sent were excluded from the table because the respondent reported that he or she works in multiple counties and the counties have different regional designations (e.g., the respondent reported that he or she works in both a central and a northern county).

Notes Regarding Sampling and Response Rates

The sampling strategy used to elicit the participation of juvenile justice professionals has implications for how one may interpret survey results. Our strategy of eliciting the participation of state’s attorney’s, public defenders, and probation officers (as well as juvenile police officers, if we were informed that the randomly selected juvenile police officer was no longer working with juveniles) by asking heads of agencies to select an appropriate individual has implications for survey results. It may be expected

¹⁰ A fairly large number of respondents (54) reported that they work in multiple counties. In 17 of these instances, respondents reported that they worked in counties with different regional designations, according to our manner of classifying counties by region. For example, a respondent may have reported that he or she works in both an urban county and a rural county, both a central and a northern county, etc. We excluded these 17 respondents when describing results by region. Of these 17 respondents, 14 were juvenile court judges. Some judges reported that they “float” throughout the judicial circuit (circuits are generally composed of multiple counties, which may have different regional designations) or that they work mostly in one county, but sometimes hear cases in other counties within the same circuit.

that individuals selected by agency heads are the best informed individuals in their respective offices on the Reform Provisions. As such, these individuals may report more knowledge and understanding of the Reform Provisions than the “average” juvenile justice professional, thereby potentially resulting in overly optimistic conclusions regarding the knowledge and understanding of juvenile justice professionals for whom this sampling strategy was adopted. Readers should keep this in mind as they consider the survey results.

A related, and perhaps more important, issue is that our sampling strategy differed across juvenile justice professions. An attempt was made to administer a survey to every Illinois circuit court clerk and juvenile court judge who hears delinquency cases, thereby eliminating the potential bias towards optimistic results inherent in our sampling strategy for state’s attorney’s, public defenders, and probation officers. A random sample of juvenile police officers was selected. This not only eliminated the potential bias towards optimistic results, but also resulted in geographic disparity in the juvenile police officer sample relative to the sample for every other profession. Specifically, a majority of the juvenile police officers who completed the survey work in urban counties in northern Illinois (more juvenile officers work in northern urban counties as these counties are more populous and, therefore, juvenile officers from northern urban counties were more likely to be randomly selected). On the other hand, a majority of the other juvenile justice professionals who completed the survey work in rural counties throughout the entire state of Illinois.

Thus, because of our sampling strategies, there are differences in the nature of the samples obtained for each juvenile justice profession. Despite this, survey results to

questions asked of multiple professions are reported by profession. In some instances, statements are made comparing the number or percentage of juvenile justice professionals in different professions who responded in a particular manner. These comparative statements are made solely in an attempt to describe the survey results. No evaluative conclusions are drawn comparing the comprehensiveness with which different juvenile justice professions are implementing the Reform Provisions. Readers should keep this in mind as they read results to survey questions asked of multiple juvenile justice professions.

In addition to the sampling strategy, the response rate also has implications for how one may interpret survey results. One concern of researchers when examining response rates is whether the rates differ across distinct groups (in this case, profession or geographic location). When response rates do not differ across groups, then one may infer that individuals opted not to complete the survey for random, idiosyncratic reasons. However, when response rates differ across groups, it may be because there is some consistent, systematic reason for one group to be more likely than another to complete the survey.

Table 3 and Table 4 above show that response rates do in fact differ by profession and geographic region. This begs the question of why these differences occurred. While we do not know for certain why the differences occurred, one possibility that would have implications for how one interprets the survey results would be if those who are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions are more likely to complete the survey. If this is the case, then one may infer that those who completed the survey are more knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions and, therefore, survey results are overly

optimistic. One may also infer that professions and regions with lower response rates are less knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. In any case, readers should keep in mind the non-random nature of the decision not to complete the survey when interpreting the results of those who did complete the survey.

Survey Instruments

Survey instruments were developed to achieve the two goals of the evaluation: to examine the extent to which juvenile justice professionals are implementing the most notable changes made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions (i.e., the changes listed in Table 1), and to examine the extent to which juvenile justice professionals understand BARJ and are applying BARJ. The surveys consisted of both open-ended and close-ended questions, and were constructed so that they could be administered as either a written or telephone survey. However, we encouraged respondents to complete the survey over the telephone (see the next sub-section, “Administering the Survey”). Thus, we constructed the surveys so that they could be completed over the telephone in a relatively short amount of time (approximately 20 minutes).¹¹

Appendix C shows the surveys that were distributed to each profession. Because some of the changes made by the Reform Provisions apply only to certain professions (e.g., the station adjustment changes apply to juvenile police officers, extended

¹¹ Interviewers spent two to three weeks conducting mock interviews. These interviews were used not only to ensure that the surveys could be completed in 20 minutes, but also to help interviewers become comfortable with the questions on the survey and to identify questions that may be awkwardly worded. Record was kept of any problems identified with the surveys and the amount of time needed for completion. Once the mock interviews were completed, modifications were made to the survey instruments as recommended by the interviewers. Only one survey was modified to account for time. This was the juvenile police officer survey. For this survey, several questions regarding BARJ (“I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect BARJ”; “Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders”; and “Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community”) were excluded in the final version.

jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions apply to juvenile judges, state’s attorneys, and public defenders), each profession was asked survey questions that were profession-specific.¹²

Table 5 shows, for each change made by the Reform Provisions that we examined in the evaluation, the professions that were asked survey questions regarding the change.

Table 5: The Professions That Were Asked Survey Questions Regarding Changes Made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions

Topic	Profession(s) Asked
BARJ-related changes	
County Juvenile Justice Councils	State’s Attorneys
Community Mediation Program	State’s Attorneys
Teen Court	State’s Attorneys
Parental Responsibility	State’s Attorneys, Probation Officers, Public Defenders, Juvenile Court Judges
Funding	Juvenile Probation Officers ^a
Non-BARJ-related changes	
<i>Changes to Law Enforcement Practices</i>	
Station Adjustments	Juvenile Police Officers
Creation of a Juvenile Arrest Database	Not asked on surveys (see section below entitled “Supplementary Data Collection”).
Submitting Arrest Data to the Illinois State Police	Juvenile Police Officers
Non-Secure Custody or Detention – Placing Minors in Lineups with Adults	Juvenile Police Officers
Non-Secure Custody or Detention - Time Spent in Secure Custody	Juvenile Police Officers
<i>Changes in Juvenile Sentencing</i>	
Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecutions	State’s Attorneys, Public Defenders, Juvenile Court Judges
<i>Changes to Pre-Adjudicatory Juvenile Detention</i>	
Trial (Extended Time in Detention Awaiting Trial)	Juvenile Court Judges

¹² The profession-specific questions that we asked intake officers and circuit court clerks were collected as part of a different project and, therefore, are not included in the evaluation.

Table 5 (cont.): The Professions That Were Asked Survey Questions Regarding Changes Made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions

Topic	Profession(s) Asked
Non-BARJ-related changes continued	
<i>Changes in Inter-Agency Sharing of Juvenile Records</i>	
Sharing of School Records	State’s Attorneys, Probation Officers, Public Defenders, Juvenile Court Judges, Juvenile Police Officers
Sharing of Public Aid Records	Juvenile Police Officers

a: Juvenile probation officers were not directly asked about Reform Provision funding. Instead, they were asked about whether they have seen changes in the number of programs and services available for youth (a large portion of the Reform Provision appropriations were devoted to new services for youth).

In addition to asking questions regarding specific changes made by the Reform Provisions, the surveys also included questions intended to determine general knowledge of the Reform Provisions. Respondents who report little knowledge of the Reform Provisions as a whole are unlikely to implement specific changes. Finally, the surveys included questions intended to determine general knowledge of BARJ.

Procedure

Beginning February 2000, state’s attorneys, public defenders, chiefs of probation, circuit court clerks, chiefs of police and sheriffs, and juvenile court judges were sent letters explaining the purpose of the project and when to expect a telephone call from a researcher working on the evaluation (as stated above, depending on the individual being called, the purpose of the call was to request the participation of an appropriate individual, to request the participation of a randomly selected individual, or to directly request the participation of the individual being called). The letters all stated that we would prefer respondents to complete the survey by telephone. We believed that we

could increase our response rate by directly contacting potential respondents to request and schedule a telephone interview.

Of the respondents who completed the surveys, 69.6% (n=335) completed the survey via telephone and 30.4% (n=146) completed the survey by mail. Differences between professions should be noted. Of those who completed surveys, circuit court clerks, juvenile probation officers, and juvenile intake officers were more likely to complete the survey via telephone than were juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, and defense attorneys. We compared telephone interview responses to written responses separately for each profession. We found negligible differences in the content of responses made by those who completed a telephone interview and those who completed a written survey. However, juvenile justice professionals who completed a written survey were considerably more likely to skip questions, in particular the open-ended questions (which required them to write answers instead of simply circling the best response). Thus, while the content of the responses did not differ based on response medium (written survey vs. telephone), the likelihood of responding to particular questions did differ based on response medium.

The letters sent to juvenile justice professionals also promised potential respondents that their identities, and that of the counties where they worked, would remain confidential. A set number of letters were sent each week and respondents were contacted approximately two weeks after the mailing date. A copy of the survey was included with the letter to allow participants with the opportunity to review the questions.

Once contact was made with the person to be interviewed, a time and date was set to complete the telephone interview. Individuals who did not feel comfortable or were

not willing to complete a survey via telephone were provided with the opportunity to complete the written survey that was included with the letter.

Three researchers conducted all of the telephone interviews. Generally, each researcher had the responsibility of conducting all interviews for specific professions. For example, one interviewer was responsible for conducting and distributing all juvenile judges' surveys, while another was responsible for all defense attorney surveys.

Researchers began all interviews by reading, from script, information regarding confidentiality and the interview process. Next, all questions and close-ended responses were read to the respondent. Interviewers were instructed to answer any questions the respondent had regarding any questions or answers on the survey. Interviewers were given general definitions of words or phrases used in the survey to ensure consistency of definitions across interviewers. In addition, the interviewers were also given instructions to ask additional questions, if applicable. For instance, if a respondent mentioned information that may not be captured by the survey instruments, then the interviewer could ask the respondent questions to learn more about this issue. Because such information may impact the interpretation of survey responses, interviewers documented instances when respondents qualified their responses with information that could not be captured by the surveys. In several instances, a number of respondents made the same qualifying statement regarding a particular question. We note such instances when we report results to these questions.

If we were unable to contact a potential respondent, if the potential respondent missed his or her interview time, or if the potential respondent failed to return a written survey, then he or she was placed on a second mailing list. In an attempt to increase our

response rate, we completed a second wave of mailings. For the second wave of mailings, we made it easier for respondents to complete a written survey, by including an additional copy of the survey and a self-addressed stamped envelope. We did this on the assumption that those who would have preferred to complete a written survey during the first wave of mailing may have decided not to do so because of our emphasis on telephone interviews.

If a survey was not received within three weeks of the mailing date, an interviewer contacted the person designated to complete the survey to see if they were willing to participate by completing a survey over the telephone. We attempted to contact individuals, on average, two to three more times before assuming that they preferred not to complete the survey. Calls and mailings were completed in July 2000 for the statewide component of the evaluation.

Reliability Coding

Reliability coding was completed to better analyze the data collected from the open-ended questions. Reliability coding involves first developing “categories” of answers by examining open-ended questions to determine if respondents answered the same question in a similar manner. To identify categories, the responses to each open-ended question are recorded. Responses that are similar for each question are then combined to form categories. Because open-ended questions allow respondents to answer freely, many different categories may need to be developed for each open-ended question. Also, one respondent’s answer to an open-ended question may reflect more than one category.

After categories are created, researchers use the category scheme to code (i.e., classify responses according to the category scheme) each open-ended response.

Appendix D shows the categories that were developed for the open-ended questions.

Although coding allows researchers to analyze responses to open-ended questions across multiple surveys, the ability of researchers to make sound claims using coded questions can be compromised if questions are not coded correctly or if individuals coding the questions do not code consistently. Inconsistent coding reduces the reliability of the results based on those codes. For instance, one coder may believe that the category “Victim’s Rights” includes responses about restitution, while the other coder may not believe restitution fits under this category. In this case, the category “Victim’s Rights” would be applied inconsistently by the two coders because they interpret the meaning of the category differently. This type of error can cause researchers to draw erroneous conclusions based on the open-ended responses.

One way to examine whether individuals are coding consistently is to have two individuals code a selected number of the same responses. If these individuals code the selected responses the same, then it can be inferred that the individuals are interpreting coding categories in a similar manner. This process of having two individuals code the same responses is known as *reliability coding*.

Several of the open-ended questions in our surveys were reliability coded. The questions to be reliability coded were determined by considering the purpose of the project, which questions were most useful and informative, and the ability of the researchers to reliably code the question due to the answers received. It should be noted that some of the questions that were deemed useful could not be reliably coded because

the respondents' answers to these questions were too idiosyncratic (making it difficult to develop useful categories). A total of five open-ended questions were reliability coded. These questions were: (1) "What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?"; (2) "How do you define juvenile competency?"; (3) "How do you define juvenile accountability?"; (4) "What do you think was the purpose of extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecutions (EJJ)?"; and (5) "What type of information did you request (from schools)?".

The same two researchers who coded the open-ended responses also completed the reliability coding. For each profession, the two researchers reliability coded 33 percent of the responses for each open-ended question. For example, if one researcher coded all of the state's attorneys' open-ended responses, the other researcher coded 33 percent of the state's attorneys' responses for each reliability coded questions. The responses that were reliability coded were randomly selected for each question.

After reliability coding was completed, a statistic was calculated that measured reliability. Overall, across all questions for all professions, reliability was high. In addition to showing the open-ended coding categories, Appendix D also explains how the reliability statistic was calculated and shows reliability for each reliability coded question by profession. Because we found that reliability was sufficiently high, responses to the five reliability coded questions are systematically reported (i.e., we report the percent of responses that fall into various coding categories). Responses to the questions that were not reliability coded are excluded from the evaluation.

Supplementary Data Collection

In addition to describing survey responses, the statewide evaluation component includes an additional sub-section, which describes the funds that were appropriated for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions (as well as several other appropriations that, while not intended directly for implementation of the Reform Provisions, seemed relevant to its implementation). This sub-section describes data collection procedures for the Reform Provisions Funding sub-section.

Method – Reform Provisions funding sub-section. The purpose of the sub-section on Reform Provision funding is to describe where funds were allocated, as well as how much money was allocated to each funding recipient and the impact that the money has had on the Illinois juvenile justice system. For state fiscal year 1999, the General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois appropriated funds to the following agencies for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions: the Illinois Department of Human Services, the Illinois Department of Public Aid, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois State Police, and the Cook County Temporary Detention Center.

For the most part, information on the funds allocated to each agency was obtained through interviews with a knowledgeable staff person from the funded agency. Staff members from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Illinois State Police, and Cook County Detention Center were interviewed regarding the amount of money they received and how they used the money. We also attempted to contact knowledgeable staff persons from the Illinois Department of Human Services and the Illinois Department of Public Aid. We were unable to obtain interviews with individuals from these two

agencies. Information on funding allocated to the Illinois Department of Public Aid was obtained from the knowledgeable staff member from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. This individual had a great deal of overall knowledge regarding Reform Provision funding. Information on funding allocated to the Illinois Department of Human Services was obtained through a report published by the agency.¹³

The Illinois Department of Human Services received funds to develop or expand prevention, intervention, and diversion programs for youth. In an attempt to indirectly determine the impact of these appropriations, we draw not only upon information provided in the Illinois Department of Human Services report, but also on two additional sources as well. First, responses to questions which appeared on probation officer surveys from the statewide data collection are drawn upon. Probation officers were asked whether they had seen increases in available services for minors since the Reform Provisions took effect. Second, as part of a separate yet complementary project, we distributed surveys to community-based agencies throughout Illinois who provide services to youth. Surveys were received from 309 agencies (see Appendix E for more details about this project). Agencies were asked whether they had developed prevention, intervention, or BARJ programs since the Reform Provisions took effect.

The Illinois State Police received funds in order to develop a juvenile arrest database. Thus, when describing funds appropriated to the Illinois State Police, we also: (1) describe in more detail the Illinois General Assembly's mandate that the Illinois State Police develop the database, (2) describe how far the Illinois State Police has come in

¹³ Department of Human Services (2001). Status of juvenile justice efforts by the Illinois Department of Human Services.

meeting the mandate, and (3) describe successes and difficulties associated with the development of the database. The description of Illinois State Police funding encompasses more than just money issues; it addresses juvenile database development in general. Information on the juvenile arrest database used to address these three issues was obtained primarily through a conference call that two members of the evaluation team had with a knowledgeable individual from the Illinois State Police. Additional information was obtained from quarterly reports that the Illinois State Police is required to submit to the Illinois General Assembly and from instructions that the Illinois State Police gives to Illinois law enforcement agencies regarding the submission of juvenile arrest data for the database.

The Reform Provision funding sub-section also describes monies that, while not intended directly for Reform Provision implementation, seemed as if they would likely have implications for the Illinois juvenile justice system. Specifically, the sub-section describes programs funded by the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority for school safety, additional appropriations (state and federal) allocated to the Illinois Department of Human Services, and appropriations allocated by the federal government to be administered through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. Information on these additional monies were obtained from the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority website, the aforementioned Illinois Department of Human Services report, and knowledgeable staff at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, respectively.

Results

Survey Data Analysis

When analyzing data from the statewide surveys, we opted to, for the purpose of this evaluation, confine our analysis primarily to descriptive statistics (e.g., frequencies, percentages). We opted to limit our analyses to descriptive statistics because we intended the evaluation to give readers a broad overview of Reform Provision implementation. We believed that a comprehensive report of survey results using descriptive statistics would provide this broad overview. Moreover, given the breadth of the evaluation, it became difficult to include the level of detail that more sophisticated data analysis would have required.

Nonetheless, there are limitations to the utility of descriptive statistics. In particular, statistical data analysis enables one to draw firmer conclusions about differences between distinct groups. Thus, in several instances, we conducted basic statistical analyses.¹⁴ Instead of reporting results to these analyses, we simply note instances when our conclusions are based not only on visual inspection of descriptive statistics, but also on basic statistical analysis (these instances are noted either in the text or with a footnote). The decision as to whether to conduct basic statistical analyses was based on the perceived utility of the analyses and the nature of the data. In instances when statistical analyses were conducted, the reader may infer that the conclusions drawn

¹⁴ Chi-square analyses were conducted, typically to examine differences by profession and region in responses to close-ended questions. In instances when chi-square analyses were conducted to examine differences by profession and by region, multiple chi-square analyses were conducted, comparing every profession (or region) to every other profession (or region). For all chi-square analyses, the following assumptions were met: (1) no more than 20% of the expected frequencies were less than five, and (2) no expected frequency was less than 1.

are stronger than they would perhaps otherwise be had we relied exclusively on visual inspection of descriptive statistics.

Survey Analysis Plan

When analyzing survey results, we focused predominantly on questions pertaining directly to notable BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system (see Table 1 for a list of the changes examined in the evaluation) and questions addressing whether Illinois juvenile justice professionals have adopted a “BARJ mindset”. Questions that were peripherally related to notable changes and open-ended questions that were not reliability coded were analyzed but, for the most part results to these questions are not reported. For each question, results were analyzed for the sample as a whole, by profession, and by region.

Results Section Outline

The statewide results section begins with the sub-section on Reform Provision funding. Then, results from the statewide surveys are described. First, responses to questions intended to determine general familiarity with the Reform Provisions are described. Then, responses to questions determining whether juvenile justice professionals in Illinois have adopted a “BARJ mind set” are described. Finally, responses to questions intended to determine the extent to which juvenile justice professionals in Illinois are implementing the BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes listed in Table 1 are described. When describing survey responses pertaining to BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes, we organize survey questions in accordance with Table 1. Thus, questions are organized into the following categories: (1) BARJ-related changes, (2) changes to law enforcement practices (non-BARJ-related

changes), (3) changes in juvenile sentencing (a non-BARJ-related change), (4) changes to pre-adjudicatory juvenile detention (a non-BARJ-related change), and (5) changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records (non-BARJ-related changes). At the end of every sub-section of results, we provide one or more tentative conclusion statements that describe the most notable aspects of the results.

Reform Provisions Funding

In order to implement new legislation, agencies effected by the legislative change often require additional resources. In order to obtain these resources, agencies may need money. Thus, it is often necessary for legislators to accompany new legislation with budget modifications in an attempt to provide necessary funds to agencies effected by the new legislation. This was certainly the case for the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. The Reform Provisions encouraged or mandated a number of changes which, in order to be implemented, clearly required funds. Consistent with this, the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois specifically appropriated funds for the implementation of the Reform Provisions.

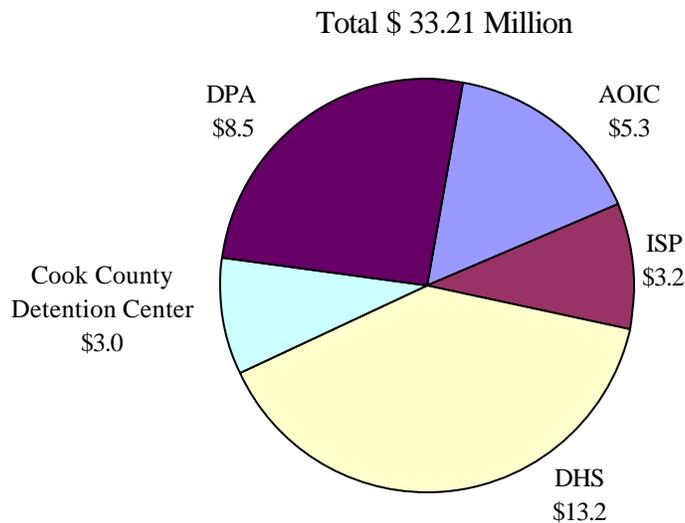
This sub-section describes the funds that were appropriated by the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. We describe which agencies received appropriations in state fiscal year (SFY) 1999, how much each funded agency received, what each agency was required to use their funds for, and the impact that the funds have had on juveniles in Illinois (as of the time the evaluation was being written). Additionally, this sub-section also describes other state and federal funds that were also available to selected

jurisdictions across Illinois, a portion of which were used to help jurisdictions implement the Reform Provisions.

Reform Provision Appropriations

To aid in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions, the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois set aside three years of funding for five agencies beginning in SFY 1999. Four of the agencies receiving funds were state agencies: the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS), the Illinois Department of Public Aid (DPA), the Illinois State Police (ISP), and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). In addition, the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center, a county-funded temporary detention facility, also received funding. Figure 1 shows the amounts that were appropriated to each of these agencies for SFY 1999. In some instances, appropriations for certain purposes were extended beyond SFY 1999. In other instances, agencies used the SFY 1999 funding for more than one year. Thus, Reform Provision appropriations were intended to have an impact beyond SFY 1999.

Figure 1: SFY 99 Appropriations for the Implementation of Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions, by Recipient



Source: Malecki, T. (1999). \$33 million dedicated to support juvenile reform provisions. The Compiler, Winter. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Illinois Department of Human Services appropriations. Figure 1 shows that the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS) received the largest portion of Reform Provision appropriations. For SFY 1999, DHS received \$13.2 million.

What DHS received money for. The Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois mandated that DHS use the \$13.2 million to implement prevention, intervention, and diversion programming. This money was split into multiple funding pools, which required that DHS spend specific amounts of money on specific programs or programs types. Specifically, the \$13.2 million was split into four funding pools to be used for the following purposes: (1) to expand the Teen REACH program (\$6.0 million), (2) to implement unspecified prevention programs (\$3.5 million), (3) to implement unspecified prevention programs through the Comprehensive Community Based Youth

Services (CCBYS) program (\$2.1 million), and (4) to expand the Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (UDIS) program to unserved areas of Cook County and other areas across the state (\$1.6 million).

Teen REACH is an after school program that stands for Teen Responsibility, Education, Achievement, Caring and Hope. DHS reports that Teen REACH programs provide five core services: (1) academic enrichment, (2) recreation, sports, cultural, and artistic activities, (3) mentoring, (4) parental involvement, and (5) life skills education.

CCBYS is a statewide program that serves youths ages 10-17 who are at risk for involvement in the child welfare or juvenile justice systems. This program also offers 24-hour crisis intervention and attempts to provide services to youth who have been displaced from their homes and are unable or unwilling to return home.

UDIS is a community-based diversion program that provides intensive services to youth who have been adjudicated delinquent or who have committed offenses which could result in commitment to the Illinois Department of Corrections.

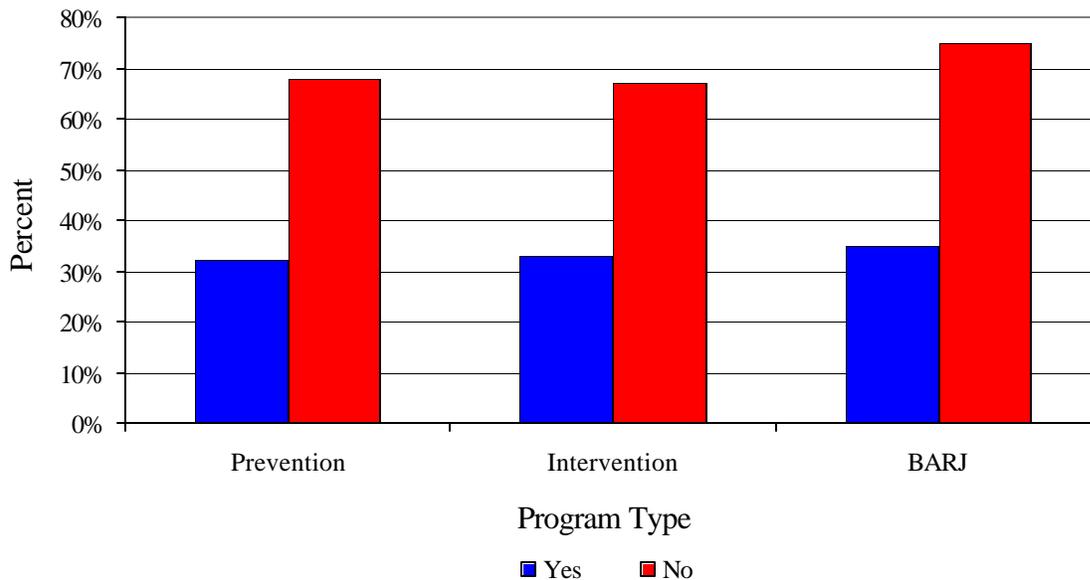
The impact of DHS appropriations. According to DHS' report entitled "Status of Juvenile Justice Efforts by the Illinois Department of Human Services", as of May 2001, thousands of youth were involved in at least one of the programs funded by the monies received by DHS for the Reform Provisions. DHS reported that the Teen REACH program has successfully expanded during each years of its existence. As of May 2001, over 1,000 youth on probation who are at risk for placement with the Department of Corrections were being served under the UDIS program. DHS reports that Teen REACH and UDIS programs have enjoyed success in achieving their goals.

In addition, as a direct response to the Reform Provisions and, more specifically, the allocations received through the Reform Provisions, DHS created the Communities for Youth initiative. DHS allocated the \$3.5 million for unspecified programs and the \$1.6 million for CCBYS programs for the Communities for Youth initiative. According to DHS, the goals of the Communities for Youth initiative are based almost exactly on the goals of Balanced and Restorative Justice: (1) to protect citizens from juvenile crime, (2) to hold each juvenile offender directly accountable for his or her acts, (3) to provide individual assessment of each delinquent and improve competencies of youth, and (4) to provide due process. Thus, it stands to reason that DHS is using this \$5.6 million to implement BARJ. Through the Communities for Youth initiative, 14 prevention programs serving almost 4,000 youth, 24 diversion programs serving approximately 2,300 youth, and 17 intervention programs serving approximately 1,200 youth have been funded.

On the probation officer surveys for the statewide evaluation component, we asked respondents whether they have seen an increase in the number of programs and services for delinquent youth since the Reform Provisions took effect. Of the 88 probation officers who responded to the question (three probation officers completed the survey, but did not respond to the question), 36 (40.9%) reported that they had seen an increase in available programs and services. Finally, of the 309 community-based agencies throughout Illinois who serve youth and who completed our survey (see Appendix E for a brief description of the community agency survey), approximately one-fourth to one-third reported that they had developed a prevention program, and/or an intervention program, and/or a BARJ program since the Reform Provisions took effect.

Figure 2 shows responses to these survey questions. Collectively, survey responses from probation officers and community-based agencies indirectly suggest that the appropriations allocated to the Illinois Department of Human Services for the expansion and development of programs for youth may have made an impact on the availability of services (if one assumes that at least some of the increased programming reported by community service providers and probation officers came about as a result of Department of Human Services funding).

Figure 2: Percentage of Community-Based Agencies That Have Developed New Programs Since the Reform Provisions Took Effect



Illinois Department of Public Aid appropriations. Figure 1 shows that the Illinois Department of Public Aid (DPA) received the second largest portion of Reform Provision appropriations. For SFY 1999, DPA received \$8.5 million.

What DPA received money for. DPA received the \$8.5 million for Medicaid reimbursements to those Illinois counties that were paying for placements (in residential homes, etc.) for juvenile delinquents prior to the Reform Provisions. Prior to the Reform

Provisions, some Illinois counties had not been paying for their own juvenile placements. These counties were not given the opportunity to receive reimbursements. Counties that were eligible for reimbursements under this program received notification that reimbursements were available. However, some counties who were currently paying for placements and were eligible for Medicaid reimbursements under this program opted not to participate due to requirements necessary from DPA reimbursements (e.g., paperwork, participation requirements, etc.).

The impact of DPA appropriations. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts reported that, as of February 2001, 29 Illinois counties were participating in the reimbursement program (15 urban counties and 14 rural counties).

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts appropriations. Figure 1 shows that, for SFY 1999, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) received \$5.31 million for Reform Provision implementation.

What AOIC received money for. The General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois split the \$5.31 million that was allocated to AOIC into three funding pools, which mandated that AOIC spend specific amounts of money for specific purposes. Specifically, the \$5.31 million was split into three funding pools to be used for the following purposes: (1) a three year phase-in of new juvenile probation positions (\$2.36 million), (2) a two year phase-in of juvenile county-funded probation positions (i.e., the state will now provide funding for probation officers that were previously being funded by county governments; \$1.75 million), and (3) a four year phase-in of new juvenile detention officers for two Illinois counties (\$1.2 million).

The impact of AOIC appropriations. AOIC reported that, in SFY 1999, they funded a total of 87 new juvenile probation positions, 118 county-funded juvenile probation positions, and 71 new juvenile detention officers. Overall, AOIC has estimated that by the end of the third year of Reform Provision funding, they will have used the money to fund over 400 new juvenile probation and detention positions.

AOIC reported that they used the \$2.36 million for new juvenile probation positions to fund five specific types of positions: (1) intake screening positions, (2) positions for BARJ programs, (3) positions for cognitive behavioral education programs, (4) additional probation and supervision officers in selected counties that were determined to have workload and supervisory needs, and (5) positions and/or positions for programs that were consistent with the spirit of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. Thus, AOIC likely used some of the \$2.36 million to support BARJ in Illinois.

AOIC reported that, during the first year of the phase-in, money from the \$2.36 million pool went primarily to more needy counties. During the second and third years of the phase-in, counties could “compete” for the money by submitting applications to AOIC (although AOIC still took need into consideration).

Illinois State Police appropriations. Figure 1 shows that, for SFY 1999, the Illinois State Police (ISP) received \$3.2 million for Reform Provision implementation.

What ISP received money for. ISP received the \$3.2 million to develop a juvenile criminal history database. The database, required to be operational by January 1, 2000, was intended to serve as an expanded statewide repository for juvenile criminal history information.

An individual's criminal history data (for both adults and juveniles) includes not only arrest information, but also information such as offender characteristics, whether the state's attorney's office decides to prosecute, how the case was disposed of, sentence lengths, etc. This requires many different agencies to submit information to ISP, including law enforcement agencies, probation departments, state's attorney's offices, and circuit court clerks. ISP had served as a repository for all this information prior to the Reform Provisions. That is, agencies were required to submit the same basic information on both adults and juveniles to ISP both before and after the Reform Provisions took effect.

However, the Reform Provisions greatly expanded the number of juvenile cases for which agencies must submit this information to ISP. Prior to the Reform Provisions, ISP collected juvenile criminal history information when the juvenile was arrested for the following types of offenses: (1) forcible felonies,¹⁵ (2) unlawful use of a weapon, or (3) Class 2 or greater felonies involving drug or certain motor vehicle offenses.^{16 17} In the past, criminal history information on juveniles arrested for these offenses was added to the same database used for adults.

The Reform Provisions expanded the number of juveniles for whom ISP was mandated to collect criminal history information on all juveniles, ages 10 years and older, arrested for any felony-level offense. Law enforcement agencies can also choose to submit arrest information for juveniles who commit misdemeanor A and B offenses,

¹⁵ Forcible felonies include murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, arson, kidnapping, aggravated battery, and other violent felonies.

¹⁶ Myrent, M. (1999). New rules for juvenile criminal history records. The Compiler, Winter. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

¹⁷ See footnote #5 for a description of how offenses are classified in Illinois.

although this is not required through the Reform Provisions.¹⁸ ISP was also mandated to place juvenile criminal history information in a new, exclusively juvenile, database.¹⁹ Thus, because ISP was mandated to collect information pertaining to many more juveniles and develop a new database, the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois provided ISP with \$3.2 million.

The impact of ISP appropriations. Law enforcement agencies report arrest information to ISP by filling out an arrest and fingerprint form that ISP develops and distributes to law enforcement agencies, then sending the form back to ISP (by mail, etc.). The form includes information on the arrested individual, as well as inkroll fingerprints that are taken from the individual at the police station. Prior to receiving the Reform Provision appropriations, ISP developed new arrest and fingerprint forms for the juvenile database. Although the information obtained on juveniles is quite similar to the information obtained on adults, the new database provided ISP with the opportunity to also gather additional juvenile-specific information on arrested minors. Thus, ISP conducted focus groups with juvenile offenders in an attempt to identify additional information that may be useful to include on the forms. In addition, the Reform Provisions added new juvenile justice processes and terminology that needed to be included in the juvenile database (e.g., formal and informal station adjustments).

¹⁸ The mandate that ISP develop a juvenile database was accompanied by a mandate that law enforcement agencies submit juvenile felony arrest data to ISP (with the discretionary option of submitting Class A and Class B misdemeanor information as well). The mandate went to law enforcement agencies (as opposed to all the other agencies required to submit information to ISP) because the submission of arrest data *begins* the process by which criminal history information is obtained. All other agencies submit information only after an arrest has occurred and arrest information has been submitted. Each arrest submission by a law enforcement agency is assigned a Document Control Number that is used as a tracking number to connect information pertaining to the same case that is obtained from different agencies.

¹⁹ In addition, there are several more restrictions regarding access to the juvenile system than the adult system. The information collected on juvenile delinquents is only available to select individuals who are listed in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act (705 ILCS 405/1-8).

ISP used some of the \$3.2 million to develop, print, and disseminate the new arrest and fingerprint forms. Some of the \$3.2 million was also used to develop and disseminate training manuals to law enforcement agencies, instructing them on the information they were required to submit and how to complete the new juvenile arrest and fingerprint forms. ISP also used some of the money to embark on an “awareness and training campaign” (e.g., through letters sent to law enforcement agencies, trainings conducted by ISP field staff, trainings conducted by associations such as the Juvenile Justice Forum and the Juvenile Officers’ Association).

Finally, ISP also used some of the money to update and reformat the system by which electronic fingerprints are sent to ISP. Traditionally, fingerprints of all arrested individuals were obtained by having the individual place his or her finger in ink, then roll the finger on paper. ISP reports that, for various reasons (resistance on the part of the arrested individual, insufficient training of officers), a large number of these fingerprints are of such low quality (with smears, etc) that they cannot be used to identify the individual in the future. Thus, ISP, as well as numerous other law enforcement agencies throughout the state, have purchased livescan fingerprint imaging machines. These machines scan fingerprints electronically and inform police officers when fingerprints are of low quality.

Livescan machines throughout the state are linked to the ISP livescan machine. Livescan machines allow law enforcement agencies to not only submit higher quality fingerprints to ISP, but also to submit arrest information as well. That is, livescan machines can circumvent the need for law enforcement agencies to submit arrest and fingerprint forms to ISP; all the necessary information can be submitted electronically

through the livescan machine. Because ISP developed new juvenile arrest and fingerprint forms, they also needed to develop new electronic forms that could be used to submit juvenile arrest information through livescan.

The juvenile criminal history system became operational on the mandated date: January 1, 2000. By the end of 2000, 43,479 juvenile cases were reported to ISP. ISP reports that it is likely that many law enforcement agencies are still not reporting the mandated juvenile arrests.

To date, ISP has been unable to determine how many law enforcement agencies are failing to report juvenile arrests. Moreover, ISP is missing some critical information from the juvenile cases they have received. First, 19,946 of the juvenile cases are missing the offense code (e.g., Class 1 felony, Class A misdemeanor, etc.). Second, 33,828 of the juvenile cases are missing information on how the law enforcement agency handled the case (referring the case to court, issuing a station adjustment, etc.).

These omissions are occurring for at least two reasons. First, law enforcement agencies are excluding information from their submissions. Second, there have been difficulties associated with the development of a new livescan electronic form for juveniles. Specifically, after ISP developed the new livescan juvenile form and had the form programmed into their livescan machine, it was necessary for each individual law enforcement agency to follow suit. That is, the changes needed to be made on each individual livescan machine at each individual law enforcement agency. Thus, in order to receive the new livescan juvenile form, a law enforcement agency would have to find out from ISP what the new electronic form looks like (e.g., all the information on the form, appropriate responses to be entered, etc.), then have a programmer put the form on

their individual machine. Law enforcement agencies that were slow to make this change submitted arrest information to ISP using the old electronic forms. The old electronic forms did not include some of the information that was included on the new forms.

Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center appropriations. Figure 1 shows that, for SFY 1999, the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center received \$3.0 million, through the Illinois Department of Corrections, for Reform Provision implementation.

What the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center received money for. The Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center may have received Reform Provision funding because it is the only detention center in Illinois that does not receive direct state funds for its operation. Moreover, Chicago (which, relative to the remainder of the state, has a large amount of juvenile crime) is located in Cook County. This suggests that the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center may have been in need of additional funding, irrespective of the Reform Provisions.

The impact of Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center appropriations. The funds appropriated to the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center may have had little direct impact on the Illinois juvenile justice system as a whole. However, the money certainly assisted the detention center itself. The Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center used the funds to purchase equipment, to purchase furniture used by youth in the facility (bedding, tables, chairs, etc.), to purchase a new metal screening device, and to purchase a telecommunications system that will give detention officers the ability to communicate with other detention officers and staff throughout the detention center. In addition, Cook County used some of the funds to upgrade entry-level

job requirements and job descriptions for all youth detention officers who work with the youth residing in the facility and to, as a result of these upgrades, increase salaries for detention officers. Finally, the funds were also used to contract with the John Howard Association for an operational assessment of all aspects of the detention center.

Additional State Funds

This part of the funding sub-section describes additional state funds that, while not allocated by the General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois for implementation of the Reform Provisions, may, given the purposes of the funds, be used to implement the Reform Provisions. These funds include monies from the Illinois Violence Prevention Authority's (IVPA) Safe to Learn Grant Program and additional funds available through DHS.

Illinois Violence Prevention Authority funding. \$11.3 million was available from IVPA through the Safe to Learn Grant for school districts in Illinois for the 99-00 school year.²⁰ Schools interested in applying for funding were required to apply under four general categories: building security, violence prevention and intervention, crisis management, and teacher/staff training. Schools interested in addressing violence prevention and intervention could receive funding for activities that involved: (1) identifying at-risk students and their families for services provided by counselors or school social workers, (2) conflict resolution and peer mediation programs, bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and teen dating violence prevention programs, (3) violence prevention curricula, (4) after school programs, (5) parent education programs,

²⁰ IVPA funds violence prevention programs through the sale of a special violence prevention Illinois license plate. For more information see the IVPA website (www.ivpa.org).

and (6) mentoring programs. However, schools were not exclusively limited to these topic areas.

Of the schools that received funding (136 schools), 121 applied under the building security category, 100 applied under the violence prevention or intervention category, 88 applied under the crisis management category, and 94 applied under the teacher/staff training category (schools could apply for funds under more than one of the four general categories).

Additional Department of Human Services state funding. In addition to the DHS programs funded through Reform Provision appropriations, DHS also has two additional funding programs that specifically serve at-risk or delinquent youth. First, the Delinquency Prevention program provides community outreach, advocacy, individual and family counseling, intake assessment, employment and recreation services to youth referred by law enforcement or probation departments. Second, the Community Youth Services program seeks to reduce and prevent juvenile delinquency by organizing community members to develop plans for locally-based delinquency prevention.

Federal Funds

Another source of juvenile justice system funding for jurisdictions in Illinois is through federal funds. Federally funded programs that may contribute to Reform Provision implementation include the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) program, the Title II Formula Grant program, the Title V Delinquency Prevention Grant program, and Challenge Grants. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority administers and monitors JAIBG funds. That is, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority receives all the JAIBG money that the federal

government allocates to Illinois, then distributes the money and monitors recipients to ensure that the funds are being used appropriately. Similarly, DHS administers and monitors Title II Formula Grants, Title V Delinquency Prevention Grants, and Challenge Grants. Because the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority monitors JAIBG grants, we are able to describe the program and the impact that the program has had on the Illinois juvenile justice system, in detail. Thus, a part of this sub-section is devoted exclusively to the JAIBG program.

JAIBG funding in Illinois. JAIBG was developed by the United State's Congress to assist states and local units of government in dealing with serious and violent juveniles by providing funding to increase accountability in the juvenile justice system.

Illinois was awarded \$8,770,400 in JAIBG funds for federal fiscal year (FFY) 98.²¹ For the most part, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority allocates Illinois' JAIBG funds to county and municipal governments using a formula provided by the federal government. The formula determines how much money a jurisdiction should receive through an algorithm that combines violent index crime data (number of murders, criminal sexual assaults, robberies and aggravated assaults that occurred in the jurisdiction) and criminal justice expenditures in the jurisdiction. Every jurisdiction that, according to the formula, could receive \$5000 or more is informed of the funding opportunity and invited to submit an application. The application is intended to verify that the jurisdiction will use the money in a manner that fits with one of the JAIBG purpose areas, and that the jurisdiction has fulfilled other JAIBG guidelines. Jurisdictions

²¹ Descriptions of Reform Provision funding and additional state funds are all based on SFY 99 data. At the time the evaluation was being written, FFY 99 data on the JAIBG program was unavailable. Thus, we used data from the most recent federal fiscal year for which data was available: FFY 98.

that, according to the formula, could not receive \$5000 are not invited to complete the application. However, money from the overall JAIBG allocation is set aside and used to provide funding to county or local governments that do not receive funding through the formula process. These county or local governments are allowed to compete for the remaining funds, by submitting a proposal to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (who awards funds to county or municipal governments who submit the best proposals).²²

In addition, in FFY 1998, additional JAIBG funds were set aside and allocated to the Illinois Department of Correction for the hiring of additional juvenile parole officers and monitor agents. Finally, in FFY 1998, funds were made available to five county probation departments across the state. All five probation departments submitted proposals and were subsequently awarded JAIBG funds.

Regardless of how a county or municipal government (or, for FFY 98, an agency) receives JAIBG funds (through the formula, through a competitive process, etc.) they must use the JAIBG funds for certain general purposes. The federal government has established twelve purpose areas that JAIBG funds may be used for. All recipients must establish, in the application they submit for JAIBG funds, that they intend to use the funds for at least one of the twelve purpose areas. In general, the purpose areas require

²² County or local governments that did not qualify for funding based on the formula were required to use remaining funds for one of six programs that have been shown to be effective for dealing with minors: (1) Multisystemic Therapy (MST), (2) Functional Family Therapy (FFT), (3) Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS), (4) Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America (BB/BS), (5) Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care, or (6) the Bullying Prevention Program. Each of these six programs are Blueprints programs. Blueprints are programs that have been selected based on scientific standards of proven effectiveness. These standards include strong research design, significant deterrence effects, site replication, and sustained effects. See the following reports: (1) Workload measurement for juvenile justice system personnel: Practices and needs. *JAIBG Bulletin*. (NCJ 178895). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, and (2) Blueprints for Violence Prevention (1997). C&M Press: Denver, CO. Ten local county or municipal governments submitted proposals and received funding for the following: one MST program, three FFT programs, one PATHS program, four BB/BS programs, and one Bullying Prevention Program.

recipients to use JAIBG money to prevent or improve responses to serious and violent juvenile crime. However, the purpose areas are broad enough to support a wide array of programs.

As employees of the administrating agency, the evaluation team has access to JAIBG proposals. During FFY 98, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority funded a total of 68 municipal governments, county governments, and agencies through the JAIBG program. The evaluation team examined each of the 68 proposals that were accepted during FFY 98.

When examining how the 68 funded local governments were using their JAIBG allocations, we were particularly interested in whether JAIBG money was being used to support the Reform Provisions. Thus, when examining the 68 proposals, we first examined whether the proposal seemed as if it intended to achieve one of the three goals of BARJ (juvenile accountability, juvenile competency development, and ensuring community safety). When classifying whether proposals intended to support BARJ, an attempt was made to read the language of the proposal literally. That is, it was inferred that a program was intended to support BARJ if the proposal specifically stated that the program focused on accountability (or other terms such as making juveniles “take responsibility for their behavior” or “take action to repair harm”), competency development (or other terms connoting skill development, such as education, vocational skills, social skills, emotional skills, or basic life skills), or community safety. Because classification was confined to the actual language used in the proposals, it is possible that those who submitted the proposal did not intend to actually practice the BARJ philosophy. The number of proposals that used terminology consistent with BARJ goals

is likely a liberal estimate of the number of local governments that intended to practice BARJ using JAIBG funds.

After examining whether proposals for JAIBG funded programs stated that they were attempting to achieve the three goals of BARJ, the program's content was then examined. That is, after looking for BARJ-consistent words in the proposal (irrespective of the nature of the program for which funds were being requested), we then looked at the type of program (prevention, community mediation, etc.). The type of program examined to determine whether the program seemed to potentially be consistent with the BARJ philosophy, consistent with the BARJ-related changes in the Reform Provisions (see Table 1), or consistent with the non-BARJ-related changes in the Reform Provisions (again, see Table 1).

Of the 68 proposals funded through JAIBG, 56 either stated they were attempting to achieve at least one of the three goals of BARJ and/or the type of program seemed consistent with the BARJ philosophy, a BARJ-related change, or a non-BARJ-related change. Thus, there is an indication that these 56 programs are being used to implement the Reform Provisions. Table 6 shows how the 56 local governments who submitted these proposals are using JAIBG funds in a manner consistent with the Reform Provisions. Table 6 also shows the amount of money the 56 local governments received (\$5000-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$20,000, \$20,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, or \$100,000 and over). In total, the 56 local governments were awarded approximately \$7,818,626.

**Table 6: How 56 Local Governments Funded Through
JAIBG For FFY 98 Used Their Money in a Manner
Consistent With the Reform Provisions**

How The Money Was Used	Amount of Funding					Total
	\$5000- \$10,000	\$10,001- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$100,001 and Over	
BARJ Goals						
Juvenile Competency Development	1	1	1	2	3	8
Juvenile Accountability	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ensuring Community Safety	2	0	0	0	3	5
Programs Potentially Consistent With BARJ Goals						
Community Service Programs	2	5	1	1	2	11
Prevention/Intervention Programs	8	8	10	5	11	42
Services for Victims	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Involvement	0	0	0	0	0	0
BARJ-Related Changes						
Supports Work of County Juvenile Justice Council	0	1	0	0	2	3
Community Mediation Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teen Court	2	0	1	1	0	4
Rehabilitation Involving Parents	1	1	0	0	0	2
Non-BARJ-Related Changes						
Improve Inter-Agency Information Sharing	3	3	1	0	2	9
Programs for Youths Issued Station Adjustments	1	1	2	2	1	7

It should be noted that many of these 56 proposals fit into more than one category (e.g., a proposal for a teen court program may have said that they intended to make juveniles accountable for their actions). Moreover, many of the 56 proposals requested funding for multiple initiatives, some of which did not support the Reform Provisions. The remaining 12 local governments that did not use JAIBG money in a manner consistent with the Reform Provisions used JAIBG funds for additional staff members in a particular juvenile justice system agency or to purchase computer equipment.

Table 6 shows that, on the whole, only a small number of the 56 proposals specifically stated that the JAIBG funds would be used for one or more of the three BARJ goals. However, 42 of the proposals were funded for prevention and intervention programs. Some of the funded prevention and intervention programs were intended to address deficits (e.g., drug prevention or intervention) and, therefore, are not entirely consistent with competency development as defined by the BARJ philosophy (which focuses on socially useful skills as opposed to deficits). However, a large number of the funded prevention and intervention programs did focus on skill development. Eleven community service programs were funded (such programs may be consistent with the restorative component of BARJ). No programs were funded to provide services to victims or to involve the community in the juvenile justice system (both of which seem consistent with the BARJ philosophy).

Very few programs were funded for the BARJ-related changes made by the Reform Provisions. Four local governments were granted funds to develop teen court programs. Three local governments were granted funds to assist their local juvenile justice council. Two local governments were granted funds to assist with programs involving parents. However, no local governments were granted funds for community mediation programs. Finally, a total of 16 programs were funded directly or indirectly for two different non-BARJ-related changes (improving inter-agency information sharing, typically between juvenile justice professionals and other agencies, or developing programs for youths who are issued station adjustments).

Overall, most of the programs funded through JAIBG for FFY 98 adopt *some* element of the Reform Provisions. However, few of the programs funded through JAIBG for FFY 98 seemed to have been developed exclusively *because of* the Reform Provisions

Department of Human Services federal funding. DHS administers and monitors three federally funded grant programs that specifically fund projects in juvenile justice and which may contribute to Reform Provision implementation. These programs are the Title II Formula Grant program, the Title V Delinquency Prevention program, and the Challenge Grant program.

The Title II Formula Grant program seeks to help facilitate reform of states' juvenile justice systems. Title II funds in Illinois are used to establish alternatives to detention (i.e., alternatives to placing youth in temporary detention centers), training for juvenile justice professionals, transportation for juveniles in need of detention, and assisting jurisdictions in assessing and planning for their detention needs.

Title V Delinquency Prevention programs assist communities in identifying risk factors that place their children at risk for delinquency, substance abuse and other problem behaviors. Additionally, Title V programs also help communities develop strategies to address juvenile delinquency risk factors in their community and to build upon community strengths that may prevent delinquency.

The Challenge Grant program seeks to influence or change juvenile justice system policy through research. Projects funded the Challenge Grant program must fall into one of seven research categories: juvenile's access to counsel, gender equity in the juvenile justice system, detention screening, mental health of youth in the juvenile justice system,

mental health aftercare needs of youth in the juvenile justice system, alternatives to suspension and expulsion from schools, and public attitudes towards juvenile justice.

Conclusions – Reform Provisions Funding

In this section, some general conclusions are drawn regarding monies available for Reform Provision implementation (both the appropriations specifically allocated for implementation of Reform Provisions and other funds described that seemed as if they may be used to implement the Reform Provisions). The following four questions are addressed: (1) Do the appropriations specifically allocated for implementation of the Reform Provisions sufficiently enhance the ability of the Illinois juvenile justice system to implement the Reform Provisions?, (2) Do all the applicable monies (i.e., appropriations and other monies described in this section) enable the Illinois juvenile justice system to efficiently adopt the BARJ philosophy?, (3) Do all the applicable monies enable the Illinois juvenile justice system to implement the BARJ-related changes made by the Reform Provisions (see Table 1)?, and (4) Do all the applicable monies enable the Illinois juvenile justice system to implement the non-BARJ-related changes made by the Reform Provisions (see Table 1)?

In response to the first question, it appears as if the appropriations allocated to DHS and to the ISP had the most direct impact on Reform Provision implementation. Although it is unclear whether the amount is sufficient, DHS funds seem to allow the Illinois juvenile justice system to implement BARJ programming and, related, to develop competencies in at-risk minors or minors who have been involved with the juvenile justice system. Although it is unclear whether the amount is sufficient, ISP funds seem to facilitate the development of a statewide juvenile criminal history database. On the other

hand, the intended uses of the funds appropriated to DPA, AOIC and the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center, seem either unrelated or only peripherally related to the Reform Provisions.

Conclusion: The appropriations allocated by the Illinois General Assembly and the Governor of Illinois for implementation of the Reform Provisions address some, but not all of the Reform Provisions. Some of the appropriations, while they may have been put to good use, do not seem to have any impact on implementation of the Reform Provisions.

In response to the second question, it appears as if there is enough flexibility in DHS programs pertaining to juveniles (through Reform Provision appropriations, additional state funds, and federal funds), the intended uses of IVPA funding, and the twelve purpose areas of JAIBG funding whereby a jurisdiction interested in developing a BARJ program should be able to seek funding to support the program. Moreover, it seems as if many jurisdictions in Illinois should be able to receive funds through at least one of these sources.

Conclusion: There seem to be numerous resources available to support BARJ programming in Illinois. These sources should be able to provide some support to a relatively large number of jurisdictions in Illinois.

In response to the third question, the same funding sources used to generally support BARJ programming (DHS, IVPA, and JAIBG) may be used to specifically support the BARJ related changes listed in Table 1. However, there are no funding sources that specifically support the BARJ-related changes. Each of the BARJ-related changes may require specific funding.

Conclusion: *Just as there seems to be general funding opportunities for BARJ programming, there are likely funding opportunities for the BARJ-related changes made by the Reform Provisions. However, funding targeted specifically towards the BARJ-related changes may increase the likelihood that the BARJ-related changes are implemented.*

In response to the fourth question, the only funding available for any of the non-BARJ-related changes was provided to ISP for development of the juvenile criminal history record database. No funding was provided for any of the other non-BARJ-related changes made by the Reform Provisions. However, it is conceivable that some of the funding sources described in this section could be used to support some of the non-BARJ-related changes. For example, nine local governments used JAIBG funds to improve information sharing. Moreover, some of the non-BARJ-related changes may not require a large amount of funds in order to be implemented.

One notable non-BARJ-related change that has received no funding is the change whereby state's attorneys may request that a juvenile case involving a serious crime be tried as an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) prosecution. Minors sentenced under EJJ are treated as a special class of juvenile offenders who are given "once last chance" to remain out of the adult criminal justice system. Yet, no funding has been allocated to help ensure that minors succeed, upon being given this last chance. This may be because the General Assembly intended EJJ to be an additional option for the juvenile court system, as opposed to a substitute for transfers to juvenile court. Therefore, juvenile justice professionals seemed to believe that EJJ would not be used very often.²³

²³ See Dighton, D. (1999). Panel Q and A on juvenile justice reform. The Compiler, Winter. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Conclusion: The development of the juvenile criminal history database is the only non-BARJ-related change that received any direct funding. For other non-BARJ-related changes, it may be possible to receive funding or funds may not be necessary in order to implement the change. If EJJ is used frequently throughout Illinois, it may be useful to develop programs to ensure that minors sentenced under EJJ remain out of the adult system. Such programs may require funding.

Statewide Survey Results

Appendix F shows, for each profession, responses to all close-ended questions, including both survey questions described in the text and survey questions omitted from the text. Specifically, Appendix F shows, for each profession, the percentage of responses in each close-ended response category (e.g., the percentage of respondents who circled “strongly agree” for a close-ended question, etc.).

General familiarity with the Reform Provisions. The statewide surveys included two questions which examined the extent to which respondents are generally familiar with the Reform Provisions. First, every juvenile justice professional was asked to respond to the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in P.A. 90-590” (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree). Table 7 shows responses to this statement by profession.

Table 7: Responses to the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable on the New Provisions in P.A. 90-590,” by Profession

Response Category	Profession							
	Judges (n=85) ^a	State’s Attorneys (n=76)	Public Defenders (n=51)	Probation Officers (n=91)	Intake Officers (n=11)	Police Officers (n=69)	Court Clerks (n=96)	Total (n=479)
Strongly Agree	12.9%	19.7%	5.9%	7.7%	0.0%	5.8%	2.1%	8.8%
Agree	35.3%	36.8%	51.0%	50.5%	63.6%	26.1%	17.7%	35.9%
Neutral	37.6%	28.9%	29.4%	19.8%	27.3%	31.9%	37.5%	30.9%
Disagree	10.6%	10.5%	7.8%	13.2%	9.1%	11.6%	21.9%	13.2%
Strongly Disagree	3.5%	3.9%	5.9%	8.8 %	0.0%	23.2%	20.8%	11.1%
Do Not Know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%

a: n’s reflect the number of juvenile justice professionals in each profession who responded to the statement. Every juvenile justice professional except for two circuit court clerks responded to the statement.

Table 7 shows that, across all professions, only 44.7% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions of P.A. 90-590”. Moreover, a fairly low percentage of juvenile justice professionals from every profession strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. If one excludes intake officers (a profession for which there were only 11 respondents), then less than 60% of each profession strongly agreed or agreed with the statement.

However, Table 7 also shows that there was variation across professions in responses to the statement. Juvenile police officers and circuit court clerks tended to report that they were less knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions than other professions.²⁴ State’s attorneys, public defenders, or probation officers were the three

²⁴ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion.

professions with the highest percentages of respondents who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. There was relatively little variation in the percentage of state's attorneys, public defenders, or probation officers who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement (although a larger percentage of state's attorneys strongly agreed with the statement).²⁵

Every juvenile justice professional was also asked to list every Reform Provision training session that they have attended. This provided us with another indication of the extent to which juvenile justice professionals are familiar with the Reform Provisions. Of the 469 juvenile justice professionals who were asked to list Reform Provision training sessions that they have attended, 214 (45.6%) listed at least one Reform Provision training session.²⁶

²⁵ A statistical analysis was conducted to confirm this conclusion.

²⁶ Prior to being asked to list Reform Provision training sessions that they had attended, state's attorneys, public defenders, juvenile police officers, probation officers, and intake officers were asked the question "How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on P.A. 90-590?" (all, most, some, very few, none). We opted not to report responses to this question because of concerns as to how juvenile justice professionals were interpreting the question. Those who responded "none" to the question were asked to skip the question in which they were to list the Reform Provision training sessions they had attended. By implication, if no one in their agency had attended a training session, then they had not attended any sessions themselves. Thus, even though juvenile justice professionals who responded "none" were asked not to list Reform Provision training sessions, they were included in the calculation of this percentage (i.e., they were counted as having listed no training sessions). On the other hand, juvenile justice professionals who reported that at least "very few" individuals in their agency had received training, but did not respond to the question asking them to list Reform Provision trainings were excluded from the calculation. In addition, a number of juvenile justice professionals (n = 15) responded "do not know" to the question asking them to list Reform Provision training sessions that they had attended. These individuals responded "do not know" because they could not remember the name of the training session they had attended (as opposed to because they did not know whether they had attended a training session). Thus, when calculating the percentage, they were classified as reporting that they had attended at least one Reform Provision training session.

Table 8 shows that there was considerable variation by profession in the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed a Reform Provision training session that they had attended. Table 8 shows that, there seemed to be a tendency for probation officers (and intake officers) to list at least one Reform Provision training session that they had attended more often than other professions (although it is difficult to draw strong conclusions).

Table 8: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a Reform Provision Training Session, by Profession

Profession	% Who Listed a Training Session They Had Attended
State's Attorneys	66.2% (n = 74)
Public Defenders	36.7% (n = 49)
Juvenile Court Judges	43.5% (n = 85)
Juvenile Police Officers	50.7% (n = 67)
Probation Officers	76.1% (n = 88)
Intake Officers	75.0% (n = 8)
Circuit Court Clerks	3.4% (n = 98)

Conclusion: All juvenile justice professions tended to report fairly low levels of knowledge regarding the Reform Provisions. Probation officers, state's attorneys, and public defenders reported the most (and approximately equal) knowledge of the Reform Provisions.

Conclusion: There was a great deal of variation by profession in the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed at least one Reform Provision training session

that they had attended. No more than approximately three quarters of any juvenile justice profession listed a training session that they had attended. There seemed to be a tendency for probation officers to list a Reform Provision training session that they had attended more often than other juvenile justice professions, followed by state's attorneys.

There was also some regional variation in the extent to which juvenile justice professionals are familiar with the Reform Provisions. Table 9 shows the percentage of respondents by region who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in P.A. 90-590”.²⁷ There was a tendency for central urban juvenile justice professionals to be more likely than juvenile justice professionals from other regions to strongly agree or agree with the statement.²⁸ There was also a tendency for northern urban and central urban juvenile justice professionals to be more likely to strongly agree or agree with the statement than juvenile justice professionals from any rural region (northern, central, or southern).²⁹ The exception to this generalization is that northern urban and central rural juvenile justice professionals were about equally likely to strongly agree or agree with the statement.³⁰

²⁷ Because so few circuit court clerks reported that they had received training on the Reform Provisions, they were excluded from results in this section reported by region (for both results to the question “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in P.A. 90-590” by region and reported Reform Provision training by region).

²⁸ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion. However, northern rural and southern urban counties were excluded from these analyses because the inclusion of this region resulted in violations of assumptions of the chi-square test.

²⁹ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion for southern rural counties, but not for northern rural counties.

³⁰ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion.

Table 9: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Agreed or Strongly Agreed With the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable on the New Provisions in P.A. 90-590,” by Region^a

Region	% Who Agreed or Strongly Agreed
Northern Urban	55.7% (n = 88)
Northern Rural	37.5% (n = 16)
Central Urban	65.0% (n = 40)
Central Rural	51.4% (n = 107)
Southern Urban	43.5% (n = 23)
Southern Rural	44.9% (n = 93)

a: Circuit court clerks were excluded from the results reported in this table.

Table 10 shows the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed at least one Reform Provision training session that they attended by region.³¹ A comparison of Table 8 (which shows Reform Provision training by profession) and Table 10 shows that, although there was variation in reported Reform Provision training by region, there was less variation by region than by profession. There were fairly small differences among the regions with a reasonably large number of juvenile justice professionals (northern urban, central urban, central rural, and southern rural). Larger percentages of juvenile justice professionals from these four regions listed a Reform Provision training session, as compared to the other two regions (northern rural and southern urban). However, because of the small number of responses from juvenile justice professionals in these two

³¹ When calculating percentages by region, we used the same approach that we adopted when calculating percentages by juvenile justice profession (i.e., including those who reported that no one in their agency had attended a training session in the calculation of the percentage, etc.). See Footnote 26.

regions, it is not reasonable to conclude that juvenile justice professionals in these regions have received less training.

Table 10: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a Reform Provision Training Session, by Region

Region	% Who Listed a Training Session They Had Attended
Northern Urban	59.0% (n = 83)
Northern Rural	42.9% (n = 14)
Central Urban	68.4% (n = 38)
Central Rural	62.7% (n = 102)
Southern Urban	47.8% (n = 23)
Southern Rural	55.4% (n = 92)

a: Circuit court clerks were excluded from the results reported in this table.

Conclusion: *Central urban juvenile justice professionals tended to report that they are familiar with the Reform Provisions more often than juvenile justice professionals from other regions of Illinois (in particular, northern rural and southern rural counties). Reported familiarity with the Reform Provisions by region tended not to parallel reported Reform Provision training by region. Northern urban, central urban, central rural, and southern rural juvenile justice professionals tended to list a Reform Provision training session that they had attended more often than northern rural and southern urban juvenile justice professionals (although there were a small number of responses from northern rural and southern urban juvenile justice professionals). There tended to be less variability in reported Reform Provision training by region than there was by profession.*

In addition to asking juvenile justice professionals about their knowledge of the Reform Provisions and Reform Provision training, they were also asked an open-ended question that indirectly assessed their familiarity with the Reform Provisions. Specifically, all juvenile justice professionals except for circuit court clerks were asked “What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?” Appendix D shows the response categories for this question.

Of the 281 juvenile justice professionals who provided a substantive response to this question, the most common type of response was that the Reform Provisions were intended to punish juveniles or make them more accountable for their actions (119 responses, 42.3%). A majority of the juvenile justice professionals who gave punishment/accountability responses also gave other types of responses as well (the same open-ended response could receive multiple response codes). However, 33 juvenile justice professionals gave a punishment/accountability response as their sole response. While some of the changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system made by the Reform Provisions are punishment or accountability oriented (e.g., EJJ, the provisions for increased time in detention), it seems clear that punishment was not the sole, or even the primary, motivation for the legislation.

An additional 50 juvenile justice professionals reported that they did not know the purpose of the Reform Provisions. Finally, 41 juvenile justice professionals (14.6%) gave a somewhat skeptical response, stating that the Reform Provisions were nothing more than a political response by legislators in an attempt to appease their constituents.

On the other hand, some juvenile justice professionals gave responses suggesting that the Reform Provisions were enacted to implement BARJ or aspects of BARJ.

Sixteen juvenile justice professionals (5.7%) responded by specifically stating that the purpose of the Reform Provisions is to implement BARJ. Others responded that the purpose of the Reform Provisions are to help victims (33 responses, or 11.7%), involve victims in the juvenile justice system (10 responses, or 3.6%), or involve communities in the juvenile justice system (29 responses, or 10.3%).

Conclusion: Many juvenile justice professionals, when asked about the purpose of the Reform Provisions, gave responses indicating that the Reform Provisions are punishment-oriented. Other juvenile justice professionals stated that they did not know the purpose of the Reform Provisions or gave a response suggesting that they were skeptical as to the utility of the Reform Provisions. Other, albeit fewer, juvenile justice professionals stated that the Reform Provisions were enacted in order to implement BARJ or elements of BARJ.

Adopting BARJ. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added a new purpose and policy statement to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, which was consistent with the BARJ philosophy. As such, Illinois juvenile justice professionals are encouraged to adopt a “mindset” that is consistent with BARJ as they embark upon their duties. Juvenile justice professionals were asked several questions which enabled us to get an indication of whether juvenile justice professionals have adopted such a mindset.

First, juvenile justice professionals were asked two questions which paralleled those that we asked regarding general familiarity with the Reform Provisions. Specifically, juvenile justice professionals were asked to respond to the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice” (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree). Respondents from every juvenile justice

profession except for circuit court clerks were also asked to list BARJ training sessions that they have attended.

Table 11 shows responses to the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice” by profession. Table 11 shows that, across all professions, only 37.4% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. This percentage was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who reported that they were familiar with the Reform Provisions (44.7% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions of P.A. 90-590” question; see Table 7). However, a statistical analysis showed that there was a strong relationship between reported knowledge of the Reform Provisions and reported knowledge of BARJ, suggesting that if juvenile justice professionals believe that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions, they are also likely to believe that they are knowledgeable on BARJ.

Table 11: Responses to the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice,” by Profession

Response Category	Profession							
	Judges (n=85) ^a	State’s Attorneys (n=76)	Public Defenders (n=51)	Probation Officers (n=91)	Intake Officers (n=11)	Police Officers (n=69)	Court Clerks (n=96)	Total (n=479)
Strongly Agree	9.4%	10.5%	9.8%	12.1%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%	7.3%
Agree	30.6%	40.8%	25.5%	42.9%	54.5%	15.9%	18.8%	30.1%
Neutral	37.6%	30.3%	35.3%	25.3%	36.4%	34.8%	28.1%	31.5%
Disagree	12.9%	7.9%	13.7%	15.4%	9.1%	20.3%	21.9%	15.4%
Strongly Disagree	9.4%	10.5%	13.7%	4.4%	0.0%	26.1%	29.2%	15.2%
Do Not Know	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%

a: n’s reflect the number of juvenile justice professionals in each profession who responded to the statement. Every juvenile justice professional except for two circuit court clerks responded to the statement.

Table 11 also shows that there was variation across professions in response to the statement. The pattern of responses to the statement across professions approximated that for the parallel “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions of P.A. 90-590” question. As with the parallel question regarding Reform Provision familiarity, juvenile police officers and circuit court clerks were, on the whole, the most unfamiliar with BARJ.³² Although there were slight differences in the percentage of judges, state’s attorneys, public defenders, and probation officers who strongly agreed or agreed to the statement, statistical analyses showed that differences between these professions were not significant.

Of the 375 juvenile justice professionals who were asked to list BARJ training sessions they have attended, 206 (54.9%) listed at least one training session.³³ Table 12 shows the percentage of juvenile justice professionals in each profession who listed at least one BARJ training session that they had attended. Table 12 shows that the pattern of responses by profession for reported BARJ training approximates the pattern of responses by profession for Reform Provision trainings. As with the Reform Provision training question, there seemed to be a tendency for probation officers to list a Reform Provision training session that they had attended more often than other professions, followed by state’s attorneys (although it is difficult to draw strong conclusions).

³² Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion.

³³ When calculating the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed a BARJ training session, we used the same approach that we adopted when calculating the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed a Reform Provision training session (i.e., including those who reported that no one in their agency had attended a training session in the calculation of the percentage, etc.). See Footnote 26.

Table 12: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a BARJ Training Session, by Profession

Profession	% Who Listed a Training Session They Had Attended
State's Attorneys	58.7% (n = 75)
Public Defenders	34.7% (n = 49)
Juvenile Court Judges	47.1% (n = 85)
Juvenile Police Officers	48.5% (n = 68)
Probation Officers	74.2% (n = 89)
Intake Officers	66.6% (n = 9)

Conclusion: All juvenile justice professions tended to report low levels of knowledge regarding BARJ. This suggests that many juvenile justice professionals throughout Illinois are not using BARJ as a guiding philosophy. Reported BARJ knowledge tended to be related to reported Reform Provision knowledge; those who reported that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions tended to also report that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Juvenile court judges, state's attorney's, public defenders, and probation officers reported being more knowledgeable on BARJ than juvenile police officers or circuit court clerks.

Conclusion: There was a great deal of variation by profession in the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed at least one BARJ training session that they had attended. No more than approximately three quarters of any juvenile justice profession listed a training session that they had attended. There seemed to be a

tendency for probation officers to list a BARJ training session that they had attended more often than other juvenile justice professions, followed by state’s attorneys.

Table 13 shows the percentage of respondents who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice” by region. Table 13 shows that there was some variation across regions in the percentage of respondents who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement. The region with the highest percentage of juvenile justice professionals who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement was northern rural Illinois, although this was also the region with the fewest survey respondents. Among the remaining regions, there was a tendency for juvenile justice professionals from central urban counties to report more familiarity with BARJ than juvenile justice professionals from central rural or southern rural counties.³⁴

Table 13: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Agreed or Strongly Agreed With the Statement “I Consider Myself Knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice,” by Region

Region	% Who Agreed or Strongly Agreed
Northern Urban	43.2% (n = 88)
Northern Rural	56.3% (n = 16)
Central Urban	50.0% (n = 40)
Central Rural	37.4% (n = 107)
Southern Urban	43.5% (n = 23)
Southern Rural	37.6% (n = 93)

³⁴ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion.

Table 14 shows the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed at least one BARJ training session that they had attended by region. Table 14 shows that there was relatively little variation across regions in the percentage of juvenile justice professionals who listed a BARJ training session (although there may be a tendency for juvenile justice professionals from northern urban counties to be more likely to list a BARJ training session than juvenile justice professionals from southern rural counties).

Table 14: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Reported That They Had Attended a BARJ Training Session, by Region

Region	% Who Listed a Training Session They Had Attended
Northern Urban	61.6% (n = 86)
Northern Rural	57.1% (n = 14)
Central Urban	57.5% (n = 30)
Central Rural	57.1% (n = 105)
Southern Urban	56.5% (n = 23)
Southern Rural	49.5% (n = 91)

Conclusion: Given the small number of responses from certain regions, it is difficult to make cross-regional comparisons in the extent to which juvenile justice professionals are familiar with BARJ and have received BARJ training. Nonetheless, results suggest that: (1) central urban juvenile justice professionals reported more familiarity with BARJ than juvenile justice professionals from two other regions, and (2) there was little variability by region in reported attendance at one or more BARJ training sessions.

In addition to the two survey items regarding BARJ knowledge and BARJ trainings, the surveys also included two open-ended questions intended to indirectly assess the extent to which juvenile justice professionals have adopted the BARJ “mindset”. Specifically, state’s attorneys, public defenders, probation officers, juvenile police officers, and juvenile court judges were asked “How do you define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?” and “How do you define juvenile competency?” It was our hope that, by allowing professionals to define juvenile accountability and competency using their own language, we would be able to indirectly detect the presence or absence of a BARJ “mindset”.

Upon examining and coding responses to these questions (Appendix D shows the response categories for these questions), it became apparent that many juvenile justice professionals gave definitions of accountability and competency that were BARJ-consistent. This suggests that, despite reporting relatively low levels of BARJ knowledge and training, many juvenile justice professionals have an implicit understanding of BARJ, which they perhaps apply to their work.

For example, when examining definitions of accountability, responses that define accountability as punishing the minor were distinguished from those that focus on victim and community reparation. Of the 307 juvenile justice professionals that gave a substantive definition of juvenile accountability, 212 (69.1%) mentioned punishing the minor or making minors face consequences for their actions. However, 185 (60.3%) mentioned reparations to the victim and/or the community or making the minor understand the consequences that his or her behavior had on the victim and/or the community. Such responses seem consistent with the BARJ definition of accountability.

Thus, a large subset of juvenile justice professionals gave a definition of accountability that was at least partially consistent with BARJ.

Similarly, many juvenile justice professionals gave a definition of competency that focused on the development of socially useful skills, such as receiving an education, obtaining job skills, or developing “life skills” (of the 251 juvenile justice professionals that gave a substantive definition of competency, 176, or 70.1%, mentioned one of these types of socially useful skills). Such responses seem consistent with the BARJ definition of competency.

Conclusion: Responses to questions asking juvenile justice professionals for their definitions of competency and accountability indicate that some juvenile justice professionals define these terms in a manner that is consistent with BARJ. This suggests that some juvenile justice professionals have an implicit understanding of BARJ, even though juvenile justice professionals reported relatively low levels of BARJ knowledge and training.

BARJ-related changes. Table 1 shows that, in addition to appropriations that may fund programs consistent with the BARJ philosophy, we opted to address four additional BARJ-related changes in the evaluation: (1) county juvenile justice councils, (2) community mediation panels, (3) teen courts, and (4) parental responsibility. This section describes responses to survey questions pertaining to these four BARJ-related changes.

The juvenile justice council section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act states that until council members elect a chairperson, the state’s attorney shall act as interim chairperson. In addition, state’s attorneys are identified in the juvenile justice council

section as a required member of the council.³⁵ Because they are intended to play an important role in juvenile justice councils, state's attorneys were asked questions pertaining to juvenile justice councils.

Similarly, state's attorneys were asked questions pertaining to community mediation panel programs and teen court programs. An assumption was made that state's attorneys would likely be aware if such programs existed in their county (e.g., the community mediation section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act specifically calls upon state's attorneys to establish the program).

With the exception of state's attorney's, no other juvenile justice profession was asked questions about juvenile justice councils, teen courts, or community mediation panels. State's attorneys may be likely to know about the existence of juvenile justice councils, teen courts, and community mediation panels in their county. However, it is still possible that the state's attorney who responded to the survey could be unaware of the existence of a juvenile justice council, teen court program, or community mediation panel. As such, because we opted not to verify state's attorney responses with those of other juvenile justice professions in the same county, our results may underestimate the existence of juvenile justice councils, teen courts, and community mediation panels in Illinois.

However, as will be described below, we made a second systematic attempt (after the surveys were collected) to determine which counties have juvenile justice councils. Thus, our survey results may under-report the existence of teen court programs and

³⁵ Other required members include a representative from the sheriff's office, the county's probation department, and the county board. In addition, the chief judge in the county may designate a representative to serve on the council.

community mediation panels more so than the existence of juvenile justice councils. On the other hand, we asked state's attorney's questions on the surveys about completion of council activities which were not asked in the second attempt. Our data may underestimate the extent to which juvenile justice councils have completed these activities.

Juvenile justice councils. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions include a section which encourages each county, or group of counties pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement, to establish a juvenile justice council. State's attorneys were asked whether a juvenile justice council had been established in their county. Juvenile justice councils had been formed in 17 of the 76 counties (22.4%) in which a state's attorney responded to the survey. The Illinois Juvenile Court Act lists six duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils (see Table 2). State's attorney surveys asked about two of the six duties or responsibilities: the development of a local juvenile justice plan, and the development of a local resource guide identifying programs that serve youth at risk for involvement in the juvenile justice system or those already in the system. Of the 17 state's attorneys who reported that their county has formed a council, 14 answered the survey questions about juvenile justice plans and local resource guides. Of these 14 state's attorneys, three reported that the council had developed a juvenile justice plan and four reported that the council had developed a resource guide.

More recently, as part of another project, in the summer of 2001, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority research staff called every state's attorney's office in Illinois to inquire whether a juvenile justice council had been formed in their county. Based on these telephone calls, we learned that several additional counties had developed

juvenile justice councils. As of August 2001, 29 of the 102 Illinois counties have formed juvenile justice councils. Table 15 shows a listing of the juvenile justice councils by region.

Table 15: Juvenile Justice Councils, by Region^a

Region	# of Counties in the Region	# of Councils
Northern Urban	13	9
Northern Rural	5	2
Central Urban	10	5
Central Rural	36	7
Southern Urban	5	1
Southern Rural	33	5
Total	102	29

a: As of August 2001

If Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority research staff was informed that the county has a juvenile justice council, then they inquired as to who served as chairperson of the council. Of the 29 juvenile justice councils, 26 are chaired by the following types of individuals: a state's attorney from the county's state's attorney's office (17), a judge (3), a representative from the county's probation department (3), a county board member (1), a community representative (1), and a youth service provider (1). One juvenile justice council rotates the role of chairperson, with each council member taking his or her turn as chairperson. In the remaining two councils, research staff was unable to learn the organizational affiliation of the chairperson.

Conclusion: There are currently relatively few juvenile justice councils in Illinois. State's attorneys reported that relatively few juvenile justice councils have developed a juvenile justice plan or a local juvenile resource guide.

Community mediation panels and teen courts. The Juvenile Justice Reform

Provisions also included new sections to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which encourage counties or municipalities to develop community mediation panels and teen courts.

State's attorneys were asked whether community mediation panels and teen courts had been established in their counties. Of the state's attorneys who responded to the survey, only five (6.6%) reported that their county has a community mediation panel program. Of those state's attorneys who reported that their county does not have a community mediation panel program, seven (9.9%) reported that their county has plans to develop a community mediation panel program. State's attorneys who reported that their county has a community mediation panel program were asked whether the program was developed in response to the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. Of the five state's attorneys who reported that their county has a community mediation panel program, two reported that the program was developed in response to the Reform Provisions.

More state's attorneys (15 or 19.7%) reported that their county has a teen court program than that their county has a community mediation panel program. Of those state's attorneys who reported that their county does not have a teen court program, four (6.6%) reported that their county has plans to develop a teen court program. Of the 15 state's attorneys who reported that their county has a teen court program, 5 reported that the program was developed in response to the Reform Provisions.

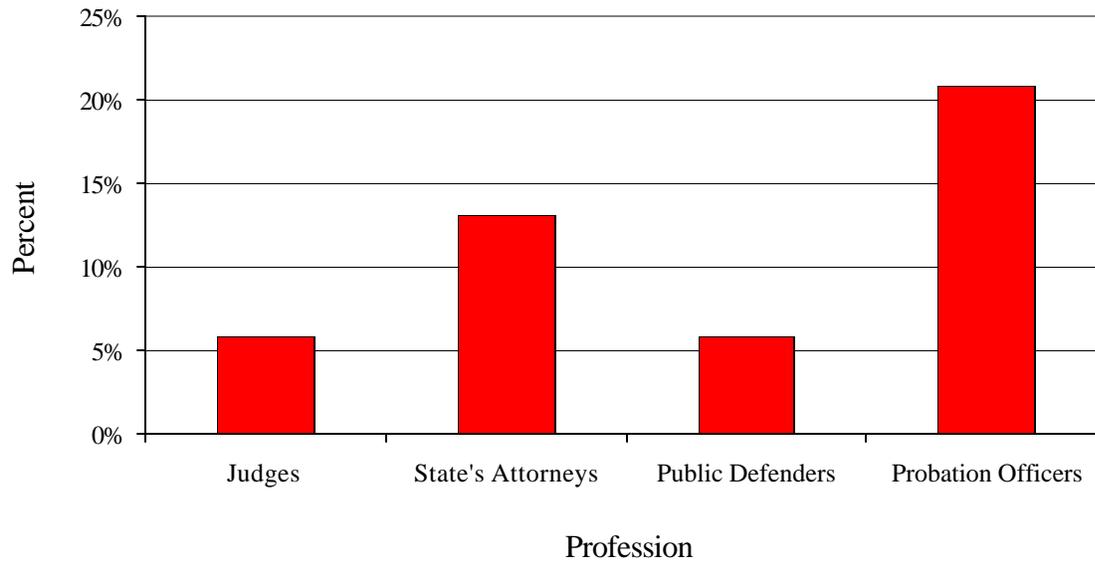
Conclusion: Few counties or jurisdictions have developed community mediation panel programs or teen court programs. Teen court programs seem to be somewhat more prevalent than community mediation panel programs. Few community mediation

panel programs or teen court programs have been developed directly as a result of the Reform Provisions.

Parental Involvement. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions also added a parental responsibility section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which states that “the court may order the parents, guardian or legal custodian to take certain actions to serve public safety, to develop competency of the minor, and to promote accountability by the minor for his or her actions” (705 ILCS 405/5-110). Thus, probation officers, juvenile court judges, public defenders, and state’s attorneys were asked whether they have seen an increase in parental involvement in juvenile court processes since the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions took effect.

Of the 303 juvenile justice professionals who were asked this question, only 37 (12.2%) reported that they had seen an increase in parental involvement in juvenile court processes. There was some variation by profession in response to the parental involvement question. Figure 3 shows responses to the question “Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process since the enactment of P.A. 90-590?” by profession. There was a tendency for probation officers to report that they have seen an increase in parental involvement in court processes more often than other types of juvenile justice professionals. It should be noted that a number of juvenile justice professionals who reported that they have *not* seen an increase in parental involvement qualified their response by stating that parents have always been involved in the juvenile court process and there was no need for an increase, irrespective of the new section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act.

Figure 3: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Have Seen Increased Parental Involvement in the Juvenile Court Process



Juvenile court judges, public defenders, and state’s attorneys were also asked an additional question pertaining to the new parental responsibility section added to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. These juvenile justice professionals were asked if they have seen an increase in “parental/guardian involvement in the sentences of juveniles” since the Reform Provisions took effect. Thus, this additional question focused specifically on juvenile sentences, as opposed to the juvenile court process. Of the 212 juvenile justice professionals who were asked this question, only 21 (9.9%; 4 juvenile court judges, 5 public defenders, and 12 state’s attorneys) responded affirmatively.

Juvenile probation officers were also asked an additional question about parental involvement in probation sentences that paralleled the additional question that juvenile court judges, public defenders, and state’s attorneys were asked. Probation officers were asked if they have seen an increase in “parental/guardian involvement in juvenile probation sentences” since the Reform Provisions took effect. Of the probation officers

who responded to the survey, 32 (35.2%) reported that they had seen increased parental involvement in probation sentences.

We also examined reported increases in parental involvement by region. There was little regional variation in reported increases in parental involvement.³⁶

Conclusion: Overall, juvenile justice professionals reported that parental involvement in the juvenile justice system has not increased as a result of the new parental responsibility section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. This may, in part, be because juvenile justice professionals believed that parents already played a large role in juvenile court processes and juvenile sentences. An examination of survey responses by profession suggests that, to the extent that parents are getting more involved in the juvenile justice system, this increased involvement is occurring through probation departments. It is unclear why probation officers were more likely to report increased parental involvement, as the increased involvement of parents in probation is contingent upon other professions (most notably juvenile court judges and state's attorneys) involving parents in the court process and in juvenile sentences.

Changes to law enforcement practices. Table 1 shows that the evaluation addresses five changes to law enforcement practices. Of these, the juvenile police officer surveys asked questions about the following four changes: (1) handling of station adjustments (in particular, the distinction between formal and informal station

³⁶ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion for the first parental involvement question ("Have you seen an increase in parental involvement in juvenile court processes since the Reform Provisions took effect?"). However, northern rural counties were excluded from these analyses because the inclusion of this region resulted in violations of assumptions of the chi-square test. Similarly, because so few juvenile justice professionals responded affirmatively, it was not possible to conduct statistical analyses comparing responses to the questions regarding increased parental involvement in juvenile sentences and probation sentences without violating the assumptions of the chi-square test.

adjustments), (2) submitting juvenile arrest data to the Illinois State Police, (3) increasing the amount of time that juveniles can be detained in secured custody, and (4) allowing juveniles to be placed in lineups with adults. This section describes survey responses pertaining to these four changes. The fifth change to law enforcement practices, the creation of a juvenile arrest database, is addressed in the Reform Provision funding section of the evaluation.

Station Adjustments. Juvenile police officers were asked whether they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments. One distinguishing characteristic between formal and informal station adjustments is that, for formal station adjustments, juvenile offenders and their parent(s) must sign an agreement form that describes (among other information) the offense and the station adjustment conditions. Juvenile officers who reported that they are distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments were asked whether they are using agreement forms for both formal and informal station adjustments. Juvenile officers who reported that they are distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments were asked to report: (1) how important various criteria are when determining whether to issue a formal station adjustment and when determining whether to issue an informal station adjustment, (2) the types of offenses for which they issue formal station adjustments and informal station adjustments, (3) the conditions they impose upon minors who are issued formal station adjustments and informal station adjustments, (4) how often they ask various types of individuals to monitor formal and informal station adjustments, and (5) how often they take particular types of actions when minors fail to abide by the conditions of a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment (see the juvenile police officer

survey in Appendix C for the questions and response categories pertaining to these topics).³⁷

Of the 69 juvenile police officers who responded to the survey, 35 (50.7%) reported that they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments. Of these 35 juvenile police officers, a large majority are from northern urban counties (27, or 77.1%). No more than three officers from any other region reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments. Because there was very little regional variation among the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments, we do not report their responses by region.

In addition, because there were only 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments and who, therefore, were asked the additional questions listed above pertaining to station adjustments (e.g., the criteria for issuing formal and informal station adjustments, types of offenses, etc.), we attempted to be very cautious when drawing conclusions based on responses to these questions. With so few responses, patterns of results may have occurred simply by chance. In addition, because of the small number of responses, we did not conduct statistical analyses on the questions regarding formal and informal station adjustments.

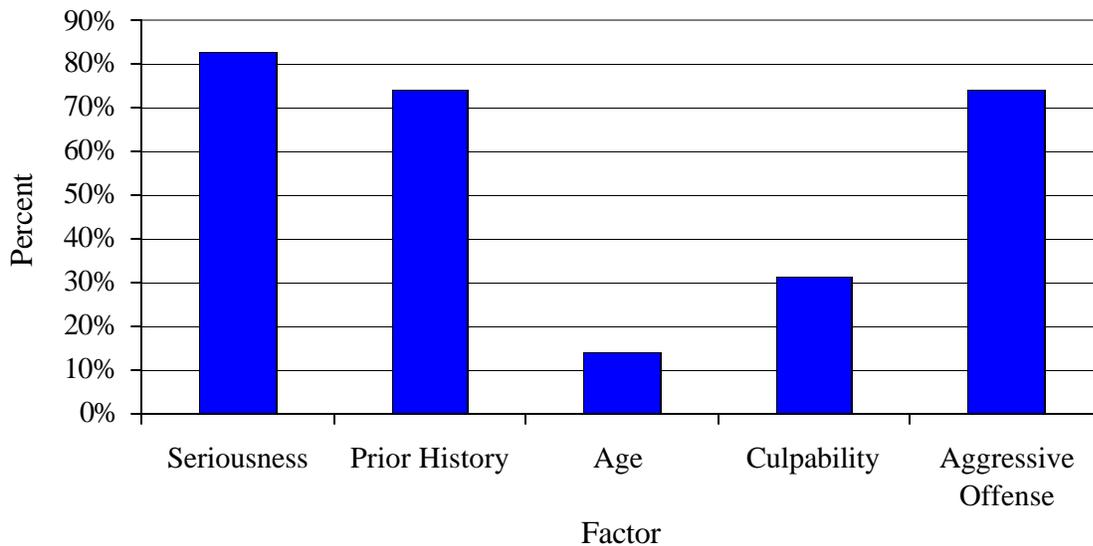
Conclusion: A fairly low percentage of juvenile police officers who responded to the survey reported that they are distinguishing between formal and informal station

³⁷ The section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act that describes formal and informal station adjustments (705 ILCS 405/5-301) lists criteria that juvenile police officers are to consider when deciding whether to impose a station adjustment (formal or informal), conditions which may be included in a formal station adjustment plan, conditions which may be included in an informal station adjustment plan, and consequences should minors fail to abide by station adjustment conditions. We used the information in the station adjustment section to guide the questions we asked pertaining to these topics.

adjustments. This is an area of concern because, according to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, juvenile police officers are required to make the distinction between formal and informal station adjustments, then follow the guidelines for each type of station adjustment that appear in the Court Act. The Illinois Juvenile Court Act no longer addresses station adjustments in general, suggesting that the distinction between formal and informal station adjustments is mandatory. Juvenile police officers who are distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments tend to be from northern urban counties.

The 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments were asked to report the importance of the following factors (very important, important, slightly important, and not important for each factor) when determining whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment: (1) the seriousness of the alleged offense, (2) the prior history of delinquency of the minor, (3) the age of the minor, (4) the culpability of the minor in committing the alleged offense, and (5) whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner. Figure 4 shows the percentage of the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that each factor was very important when distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments.

Figure 4: Importance of Various Factors when Determining Whether to Issue a Formal or Informal Station Adjustment^a



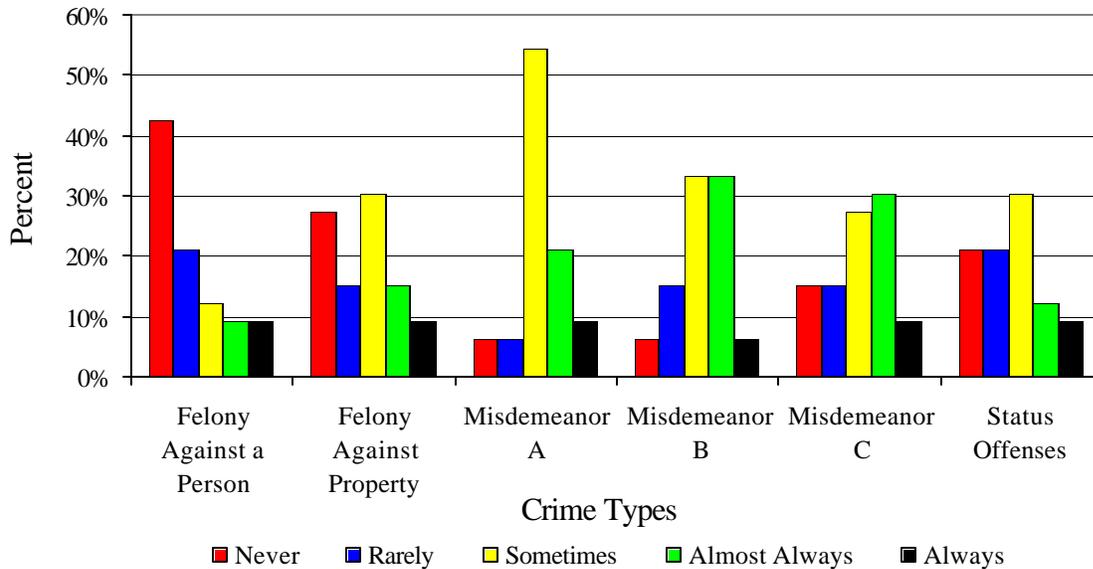
a: Percentages in the figure show the percentage of juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments (n = 35) and reported that the factor is very important when determining whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment.

Figure 4 shows that, of the five factors (each of which are listed in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act), the seriousness of the offense (29 officers, or 82.9%), the minor's prior history of delinquency (26 officers, or 74.3%), and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner (26 officers, or 74.3%) were reported most often as being very important when determining whether to issue a formal or informal station adjustment. When asked what the *most* important factor is when determining whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment (as distinguished from asking *how* important individual factors are), the factor reported most frequently was the seriousness of the offense (by 13 officers, or 37.1%).

If the seriousness of the offense is an important factor when determining whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment, then it should follow that juvenile

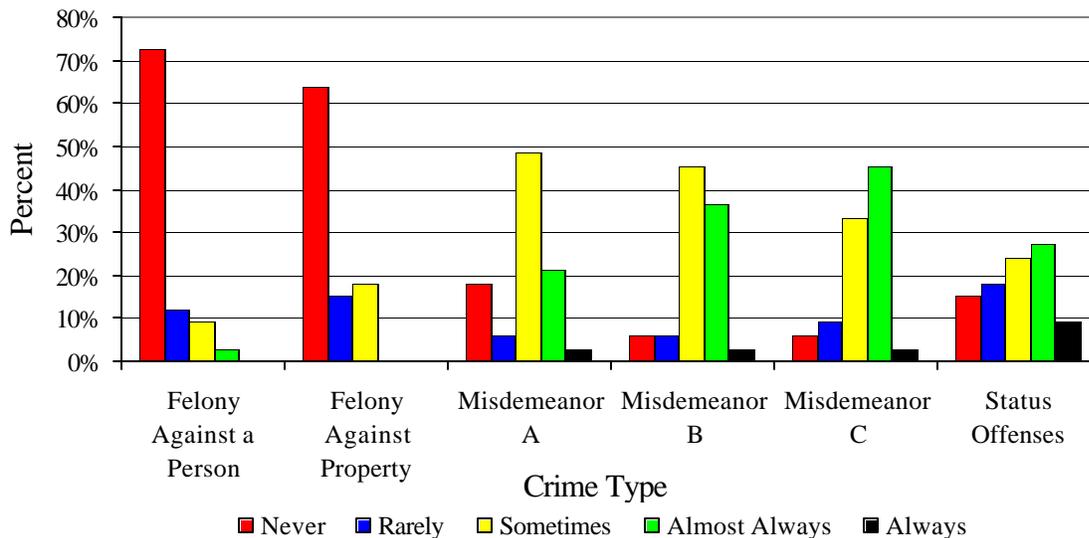
police officers issue the two types of station adjustments for different types of offenses. Survey results suggest that this was the case. The 35 juvenile police officers were asked how often (never, rarely, sometimes, almost always, always) they use formal and informal station adjustments for various types of offenses (felonies committed against a person, felonies committed against property, class A misdemeanors, class B misdemeanors, class C misdemeanors, and status offenses).³⁸ Figure 5 and Figure 6 show how the 35 juvenile police officers responded to these questions for formal station adjustments and informal station adjustments, respectively.

Figure 5: Types of Crimes for Which Formal Station Adjustments are Used--Percentage in Five Response Categories



³⁸ See footnote #5 for a description of how offenses are classified in Illinois.

Figure 6: Types of Crimes for Which Informal Station Adjustments are Used--Percentage in Five Response Categories



A comparison of Figure 5 and Figure 6 shows that, in general, the 35 juvenile police officers reported using formal station adjustments more frequently than informal station adjustments for the three most serious types of offenses (felonies committed against a person, felonies committed against property, and class A misdemeanors). In contrast, juvenile police officers reported using informal station adjustments more frequently than formal station adjustments for the three less serious offenses (class B misdemeanors, class C misdemeanors, and status offenses). This is consistent with the information reported above indicating that the seriousness of the offense is an important consideration when determining whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment. However, Figure 5 and Figure 6 also show that, for both formal and informal station adjustments, there was a tendency for more station adjustments to be issued for misdemeanor or status offenses than for felony offenses.

Conclusion: When deciding whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment, the 35 juvenile police officers reported that the seriousness of the alleged offense, the prior history of delinquency of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are important considerations. The 35 juvenile police officers reported that they are more likely to issue formal station adjustments for more serious offenses and informal station adjustments for less serious offenses.

Of the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments, only 23 (65.7%) reported that they use written forms as part of the formal station adjustment process. An additional four juvenile police officers reported that their agency plans on developing a formal station adjustment form. Moreover, 18 of 34 juvenile police officers (52.9%; one of the 35 juvenile police officers did not respond to the question) reported that they use written forms as part of the informal station adjustment process, even though the Illinois Juvenile Court Act does not require written forms to be used for informal station adjustments.

Conclusion: Only approximately two-thirds of the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments use written forms for formal station adjustments. Whether juvenile police officers are using written forms as part of the formal station adjustment process is an area of concern, as the Illinois Juvenile Court Act states that, in order for a juvenile police officer to issue a formal station adjustment, parents and minors must sign a written form.

The 35 juvenile police officers were asked to report how often (always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, or never) they use various conditions in formal and informal

station adjustment plans. A number of juvenile police officers did not respond to these questions (eight juvenile police officers did not respond to the questions for formal station adjustments and eleven juvenile police officers did not respond to the questions for informal station adjustments). Table 16 shows the conditions imposed by juvenile police officers who did respond to the questions.

Table 16: Conditions Used in Formal and Informal Station Adjustment Plans

Condition	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Curfews	Formal				
	1 ^a (3.7%) ^b	1 (3.7%)	8 (29.6%)	5 (18.5%)	11 (40.7%)
	Informal				
	2 ^c (8.3%)	2 (8.3%)	6 (25.0%)	8 (33.3%)	5 (20.8%)
Geographic Restrictions	Formal				
	2 (7.4%)	4 (14.8%)	8 (29.6%)	11 (40.7%)	1 (3.7%)
	Informal				
	2 (8.3%)	3 (12.5%)	9 (37.5%)	7 (29.2%)	2 (8.3%)
Restricting Contact With Specified Persons	Formal				
	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.4%)	8 (29.6%)	9 (33.3%)	6 (22.2%)
	Informal				
	1 (4.2%)	3 (12.5%)	10 (41.7%)	7 (29.2%)	2 (8.3%)

**Table 16 (cont.): Conditions Used in Formal and Informal
Station Adjustment Plans**

Condition	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
School Attendance	Formal				
	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.7%)	6 (22.2%)	16 (59.3%)
	Informal				
	3 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (12.5%)	6 (25.0%)	10 (41.7%)
Community Service	Formal				
	3 (11.1%)	2 (7.4%)	11 (40.7%)	9 (33.3%)	1 (3.7%)
	Informal				
	4 (16.7%)	3 (12.5%)	9 (37.5%)	5 (20.8%)	2 (8.3%)
Community Mediation Panels	Formal				
	18 (66.7%)	4 (14.8%)	4 (14.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Informal				
	12 (50.0%)	5 (20.8%)	4 (16.7%)	1 (4.2%)	1 (4.2%)
Teen or Peer Court	Formal				
	17 (63.0%)	3 (11.1%)	4 (14.8%)	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	Informal				
	11 (50.0%)	2 (8.3%)	6 (25.0%)	3 (12.5%)	1 (4.2%)
Restitution	Formal				
	3 (11.1%)	2 (7.4%)	13 (48.1%)	3 (11.1%)	5 (18.5%)
	Informal				
	6 (25.0%)	1 (4.2%)	8 (33.3%)	4 (16.7%)	4 (16.7%)

Table 16 (cont.): Conditions Used in Formal and Informal Station Adjustment Plans

Condition	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Require Minor to Report to Police Officer	Formal				
	6 (22.2%)	6 (22.2%)	7 (25.9%)	4 (14.8%)	3 (11.1%)
	Informal				
	6 (25.0%)	5 (20.8%)	6 (25.0%)	3 (12.5%)	3 (12.5%)
Restricting Use or Possession of a Firearm	Formal				
	4 (14.8%)	2 (7.4%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.7%)	18 (66.7%)
	Informal				
	4 (16.7%)	1 (4.2%)	3 (12.5%)	1 (4.2%)	14 (58.3%)

a: 27 juvenile police officers responded to the questions on formal station adjustment conditions.

b: Percentages do not add to 100% because the table does not include those who responded “do not know” (one juvenile police officer responded “do not know” for all questions on both formal and informal station adjustment conditions).

c: 24 juvenile police officers responded to the questions on informal station adjustment conditions.

Although there are too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, Table 16 shows a notable pattern of results among juvenile police officers who did respond to the questions. For both formal and informal station adjustments, juvenile police officers tended to report that they require school attendance, impose firearms restrictions, impose curfews, and restrict contact with specified persons more often than they impose other conditions. These tend to be broad conditions that are more difficult for juvenile police officers to follow up and rigorously enforce. Conditions that are more specific and require follow up (restitution, reporting to the juvenile police officer, community service) are imposed less often. Conditions that require the existence of programs encouraged by

the Reform Provisions (community mediation panels, teen or peer court) are imposed even less often.

Conclusion: Although we received too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, the juvenile police officers who responded to questions regarding station adjustment conditions reported a tendency to impose broader conditions upon minors regardless of the type of station adjustment imposed. More specific conditions or conditions based on programs encouraged by the Reform Provisions are imposed less often.

The station adjustment section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act does not state who is responsible for monitoring station adjustment conditions. The 35 juvenile police officers were asked how often (always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, never) they have the following types of individuals monitor formal and informal station adjustment conditions: (1) juvenile police officers (including themselves), (2) parents, (3) probation officers, and (4) community members. Again, eight juvenile police officers did not respond to the questions for formal station adjustments and eleven juvenile police officers did not respond to the questions for informal station adjustments. Table 17 shows responses by juvenile police officers that did respond to the questions.

Although there are too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, Table 17 shows that, for both formal and informal station adjustments, the juvenile police officers who responded to the questions reported that they ask parents to monitor station adjustment conditions more often than other types of potential monitors. The juvenile police officers who responded to the questions also reported that juvenile police officers

(themselves or other officers) frequently monitor station adjustment conditions.

Probation officers and community members rarely monitor station adjustment conditions.

Table 17: Formal and Informal Station Adjustment Monitors

Monitor	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Juvenile Police Officers	Formal				
	2 ^a (7.4%) ^b	3 (11.1%)	7 (25.9%)	7 (25.9%)	7 (25.9%)
	Informal				
	3 ^c (12.5%)	2 (8.3%)	8 (33.3%)	6 (25.0%)	4 (16.7%)
Parents	Formal				
	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.4%)	6 (22.2%)	4 (14.8%)	13 (48.1%)
	Informal				
	2 (8.3%)	2 (8.3%)	3 (12.5%)	6 (25.0%)	10 (41.7%)
Probation Officers	Formal				
	7 (25.9%)	9 (33.3%)	7 (25.9%)	3 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Informal				
	9 (37.5%)	7 (29.2%)	5 (20.8%)	1 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Community Members	Formal				
	16 (66.7%)	4 (14.8%)	3 (11.1%)	2 (7.4%)	1 (3.7%)
	Informal				
	14 (58.3%)	2 (8.3%)	4 (16.7%)	1 (4.2%)	1 (4.2%)

a: 27 juvenile police officers responded to the questions on formal station adjustment conditions.

b: Percentages do not add to 100% because the table does not include those who responded “do not know” (one juvenile police officer responded “do not know” for all questions on both formal and informal station adjustment monitors).

c: 24 juvenile police officers responded to the questions on informal station adjustment conditions.

Conclusion: *Although we received too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, the juvenile police officers who responded to questions regarding station adjustment monitors reported that parents and/or juvenile police officers typically monitor station adjustment conditions. This may explain why station adjustment conditions tend to be broad, as juvenile police officers may not have time to effectively monitor more specified conditions or make repeated contacts with parents to ensure that specific conditions are being completed.*

The Illinois Juvenile Court Act lists actions that juvenile police officers may take, should a minor fail to abide by the conditions of a formal or informal station adjustment. According to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, if a minor fails to abide by the conditions of a formal station adjustment, then the juvenile police officer may: (1) warn the minor of consequences of continued violations and continue the formal station adjustment, (2) extend the period of the formal station adjustment up to a total of 180 days, (3) extend the hours of community service work up to a total of 40 hours, (4) terminate the formal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and take no other action, or (5) terminate the formal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and refer the matter to juvenile court. According to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, if a minor fails to abide by the conditions of an informal station adjustment, then the juvenile police officer may: (1) impose a formal station adjustment or (2) refer the matter to the state's attorney's office (and, potentially, to juvenile court).

The 35 juvenile police officers were asked how often (always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, never) they take each of the actions listed in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act for formal station adjustments when minors fail to abide by the conditions of a

formal station adjustment *or* an informal station adjustment. Thus, even though the Illinois Juvenile Court Act lists the actions specifically in the context of formal station adjustments, the surveys asked about them in the context of both formal and informal station adjustments. In addition, the 35 juvenile police officers were asked how often they impose a formal station adjustment when minors fail to abide by the conditions of an informal station adjustment. As with the questions pertaining to station adjustment conditions and monitors, eight juvenile police officers did not respond to the questions for formal station adjustments. Ten juvenile police officers did not respond to the questions for informal station adjustments (as opposed to eleven juvenile police officers for the questions pertaining to conditions and monitors).

Although there are too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, Table 18 shows that, based on the percentage of responses in the “sometimes” , “almost always” and “always” response categories (although, overall, very few juvenile police officers responded “always” to any of the actions), when minors fail to abide by station adjustment conditions the juvenile police officers who responded to the questions are most likely to: (1) warn the minor of consequences of continued violations, then continue the station adjustment, (2) extend the period of the station adjustment, or (3) terminate the station adjustment unsatisfactorily and refer the matter to juvenile court.

Although there are too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, Table 18 shows that there was a tendency for the juvenile police officers who responded to the questions to report that they were more likely to terminate the station adjustment and refer the minor to court for failure to abide by a formal station adjustment than for failure to abide by an informal station adjustment. For the other actions listed in Table 18, the

differences between formal and informal station adjustments were too small to draw any conclusions, given the small number of responses.

Table 18: Actions Taken When Minors Fail to Abide by Station Adjustment Conditions

Action	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Warn the Minor	Formal				
	6 ^a (22.2%) ^b	4 (14.8%)	8 (29.6%)	4 (14.8%)	4 (14.8%)
	Informal				
	4 ^c (11.4%)	3 (8.6%)	11 (31.4%)	4 (11.4%)	2 (5.7%)
Extend the Station Adjustment	Formal				
	7 (25.9%)	3 (11.1%)	13 (48.1%)	3 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Informal				
	6 (17.1%)	2 (5.7%)	10 (28.6%)	5 (14.3%)	1 (2.9%)
Extend Community Service	Formal				
	9 (33.3%)	5 (18.5%)	10 (37.0%)	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	Informal				
	10 (28.6%)	1 (2.9%)	10 (28.6%)	3 (8.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Terminate Station Adjustment, No Further Action	Formal				
	14 (51.9%)	6 (22.2%)	4 (14.8%)	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	Informal				
	12 (34.3%)	7 (20.0%)	4 (11.4%)	1 (2.9%)	1 (2.9%)

Table 18 (cont.): Actions Taken When Minors Fail to Abide by Station Adjustment Conditions

Action	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
Terminate Station Adjustment, Refer to Court	Formal				
	2 (7.4%)	5 (18.5%)	6 (22.2%)	11 (40.7%)	2 (7.4%)
	Informal				
	7 (20.0%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (28.6%)	4 (11.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Impose a Formal Station Adjustment	Informal Only				
	6 (17.1%)	2 (5.7%)	11 (31.4%)	5 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)

- a: 27 juvenile police officers responded to the questions on actions taken when minors fail to abide by formal station adjustment conditions.
- b: Percentages do not add to 100% because the table does not include those who responded “do not know” (one juvenile police officer responded “do not know” for all questions on actions taken for both formal and informal station adjustments).
- c: 25 juvenile police officers responded to the questions on actions taken when minors fail to abide by informal station adjustment conditions.

Conclusion: Although we received too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, the juvenile police officers the juvenile police officers who responded to questions regarding their response when minors fail to abide by station adjustment conditions reported that, for both formal and informal station adjustments, they are most likely to respond by warning the minor, extending the station adjustment, or referring the minor to court as opposed to taking no further action or extending community service hours. Extending community service hours is contingent upon having imposed community service as a station adjustment condition. The section on station adjustment conditions suggests that the juvenile police officers are not imposing community service as a station adjustment condition as often as some other conditions.

In addition, although we received too few responses to draw any strong conclusions, the 35 juvenile police officers reported that they are more likely to refer the minor to court for failure to abide by a formal station adjustment than for failure to abide by an informal station adjustment. This may be related to the result reported above indicating that formal station adjustments tend to be issued for more serious offenses; juvenile police officers may be more likely refer minors to court for failure to abide by station adjustment conditions issued for more serious offenses.

Submitting juvenile arrest data. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made a change to the Illinois Criminal Identification Act mandating that juvenile police officers provide the Illinois State Police with fingerprints and descriptions of every minor 10 years of age or older who is arrested for a felony offense. In addition, the changes to the Illinois Criminal Identification Act allow juvenile police officers to use their discretion in deciding whether to submit misdemeanor arrests to the Illinois State Police. The 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments were asked whether they intend to report misdemeanor formal station adjustments and misdemeanor informal station adjustments to the Illinois State Police beginning January 1, 2000 (the date by which the Illinois State Police was mandated to have their new database operational). Of the 35 juvenile police officers, 21 (60.0%; 6 juvenile police officers responded “do not know”) reported that they would be submitting misdemeanor formal station adjustments and 16 (45.7%; 7 juvenile police officers responded “do not know”) reported that they would be submitting misdemeanor informal station adjustments.

Conclusion: Some of the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments will not be submitting misdemeanor formal and/or informal station adjustments to the Illinois State Police. If, across Illinois as a whole, data on misdemeanor station adjustments are not submitted to Illinois State Police, then the new Illinois State Police database will be incomplete.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions took effect on January 1, 1999. As of that date (in accordance with the station adjustment section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act) limits were placed on the number and type of station adjustments a minor can receive without consulting with the state's attorney's office. However, the Illinois State Police database that would house this information was not required to be operational until January 1, 2000. The Illinois State Police will be making a concerted effort to retrieve information on minors arrested during 1999, including information on minors given formal and informal station adjustments.

The ability of the Illinois State Police to retrieve 1999 juvenile arrest data is contingent upon local law enforcement agencies keeping an accurate record of 1999 juvenile arrests. Thus, the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments were asked if they kept a record of the station adjustments that they issued during 1999. Of the 35 juvenile police officers, 28 (80.0%) reported that they kept record of all formal station adjustments in 1999 and 23 (65.7%) reported that they kept record of all informal station adjustments in 1999 (2 juvenile police officers responded "do not know" to these questions).

Conclusion: Some of the 35 juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments will not be able to submit

1999 station adjustment data to the Illinois State Police. If, across Illinois as a whole, police departments are unable to retrieve 1999 station adjustment data, then the new Illinois State Police database will include incomplete 1999 data on station adjustment data.

The change to the Illinois Criminal Identification Act mandated that all law enforcement agencies in Illinois furnish both descriptions and *fingerprints* of minors 10 years of age or older who are arrested for felonies. All 69 juvenile police officers who responded to the survey were asked how often they fingerprint minors who are arrested for felony offenses (always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, or never). A large majority of the juvenile police officers reported that they always or almost always fingerprint minors who are arrested for a felony offense (62 juvenile police officers, or 89.8%; one juvenile police officer responded “do not know”). All 69 juvenile police officers were also asked how often they fingerprint minors who are arrested for misdemeanor offenses because, should the officer opt to submit misdemeanor arrest data to the Illinois State Police, they will be asked to submit fingerprints as well. Slightly over half of the juvenile police officers (40 juvenile police officers, or 57.9%; one juvenile police officer responded “do not know”) reported that they always or almost always fingerprint minors who are arrested for a misdemeanor offense.

Conclusion: Most of the juvenile police officers who responded to the survey reported that they always or almost always fingerprint minors who are arrested for felony offenses. If, across Illinois as a whole, juvenile police officers fingerprint minors who are arrested for a felony offense, then it may be possible for most felony juvenile arrests that are submitted to the Illinois State Police to be accompanied by a fingerprint.

Fewer juvenile police officers who responded to the survey reported that they always or almost always fingerprint minors who are arrested for misdemeanor offenses.

Time spent in secure custody. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions increased the amount of time that juvenile police officers may detain minors in a county jail or municipal lock-up while investigating a crime. Minors age 12 or older may now be detained for up to 12 hours for non-violent crimes and for up to 24 hours for violent crimes. The 69 juvenile police officers who responded to the survey were asked how often they have kept minors in secure custody for 6 to 12 hours, how often they have kept minors in secure custody for more than 12 hours, and how often they have kept minors in secure custody for 24 hours (always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, or never).

Perhaps not surprisingly, no juvenile police officer responded “always” to any of these three questions and only one juvenile police officer responded “almost always” to any of these three questions. However, a number of juvenile police officers responded “sometimes” to these questions. Of the 69 juvenile police officers, 23 reported that they sometimes keep minors in secure custody for 6 to 12 hours (33.3%), 9 reported that they sometimes keep minors in secure custody for more than 12 hours (13.0%), and 6 reported that they sometimes keep minors in secure custody for 24 hours (8.7%; one juvenile police officer responded “do not know” to each of the three questions).

Conclusion: Juvenile police officers who responded to the survey occasionally utilize the new laws that enable them to detain minors in secure custody for longer periods of time.

Placing minors in police line-ups with adults. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made a change to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which allows minors to be

placed in a police line-up with adults under the supervision of a juvenile police officer. Prior to the Reform Provisions, law enforcement agencies were required to always maintain sight and sound separation between adult and juvenile detainees, and lineups were not an exception to this requirement. The 69 juvenile police officers were asked if they have ever placed juveniles in a police line-up with adults. Of the 69 juvenile police officers that responded, only 7 (10.1%) reported that they have placed a juvenile in a police line-up with adults.

Conclusion: Very few of the juvenile police officers who responded to the survey are utilizing the new law that enables them to place juveniles in line-ups with adults. It is unclear whether this is because they do not perceive that it is necessary to do so (i.e., the new law lacks utility), because they are not aware of the new law, or because an appropriate case has not arisen in which they deemed it necessary to place juveniles in a line-up with adults.

Changes in juvenile sentencing. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added a section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which allows state's attorneys to file a petition requesting that a case be designated as an extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) prosecution if there is probable cause to believe that a minor 13 years of age or older has committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. Minors who are found guilty in an EJJ prosecution are given both an adult and a juvenile sentence. The adult sentence is not imposed unless the minor violates the conditions of the juvenile sentence.

State's attorneys, public defenders, and juvenile court judges were asked whether they have been involved in a case in which an EJJ petition was submitted to the court (irrespective of whether or not the petition was accepted) and whether they have been

involved in an EJJ prosecution (i.e., a case in which an EJJ petition was accepted). Juvenile court judges were asked whether a prosecuting attorney has ever petitioned their court for a case to be heard as an EJJ prosecution and whether they have ever presided over an EJJ prosecution. State’s attorneys were asked whether they had ever petitioned the court for an EJJ prosecution and whether they had ever prosecuted a minor under EJJ. Public defenders were asked whether they have ever defended a minor who was petitioned under EJJ and whether they had ever defended a minor who was being prosecuted under EJJ. Table 19 shows responses to these questions. Table 19 suggests that EJJ is being used infrequently in Illinois.

Table 19: EJJ Petitions and Prosecutions, by Profession

Profession	EJJ Petitions	EJJ Prosecutions
State’s Attorneys (n = 76)	9 (11.8%)	7 (9.2%)
Juvenile Court Judges (n = 85)	8 (9.4%)	5 (5.9%)
Public Defenders (n = 51)	6 (11.8%)	6 (11.8%)

Conclusion: Very few of the state’s attorneys, juvenile court judges, and public defenders who responded to the survey reported involvement in EJJ cases. Prior to the evaluation, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority staff discussed EJJ with several juvenile justice professionals, all of whom predicted that EJJ would be used sparingly in Illinois for the following reasons: (1) juvenile offenders commit serious and violent offenses relatively infrequently, (2) minors who are prosecuted under EJJ have the right to request a jury trial; the added time and expense necessary to conduct a jury trial will dissuade courts from using EJJ, and (3) EJJ competes with Illinois’ juvenile transfer laws (i.e., the laws whereby juveniles may be transferred to adult court; state’s attorneys may opt to petition for a transfer as opposed to an EJJ prosecution).

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts publishes data on petitions for transfers to adult court. Their data indicates that transfers are a much more common way of handling serious and violent juvenile offenders (providing an indication that the third reason for the infrequent use of EJJ listed above may be accurate). The data in Table 19 reflects the time period from when the Reform Provisions took effect (January 1, 1999) to the date the survey was administered to the respondent (from February 2000 to July 2000). In contrast, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts reported that, in 1999, there were 63 petitions filed in Illinois to have a juvenile case transferred to adult court.³⁹ While this is not a large number, it dwarfs the numbers in Table 19 (while also encompassing a shorter time period than the data in Table 19) and suggests that transfers are still a more common way of handling serious and violent juvenile offenders.

The juvenile justice professionals who reported that they have been involved in a case in which an EJJ petition was filed worked in 17 different Illinois counties. The juvenile justice professionals who reported that they have been involved in a case in which an EJJ prosecution was held worked in 11 different Illinois counties. Table 20 shows EJJ petitions and prosecutions by region.

**Table 20: EJJ Petitions and Prosecutions,
by Region**

Region	EJJ Petitions	EJJ Prosecutions
Northern Urban	5	4
Northern Rural	0	0
Central Urban	3	2
Central Rural	3	1
Southern Urban	1	0
Southern Rural	5	4

³⁹ Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (1999). Annual Report of the Illinois Courts: Statistical Summary 1999. Springfield, IL: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

Conclusion: *There is slight regional variation in the number of EJJ petitions filed and prosecutions held that were reported by survey respondents. Because of the overall small number of cases in Illinois involving EJJ, this may simply be chance variation (especially as the largest number of cases involving EJJ occurred in two quite disparate regions, northern urban counties and southern rural counties).*

State's attorneys, juvenile court judges, and public defenders were also asked several questions intended to elicit their opinions regarding EJJ. In theory, EJJ is intended to give serious and/or violent juvenile offenders a second chance to avoid the adult criminal justice system, while at the same time reducing recidivism by having a potential adult sentence "hanging over the heads" of minors who are convicted under EJJ. The utility of EJJ is contingent upon whether the potential adult sentence serves as an effective deterrent to future criminal activity. State's attorneys, juvenile court judges, and public defenders were asked whether they thought EJJ would reduce the likelihood of juveniles re-offending during their juvenile sentence. Figure 7 shows the percentage of state's attorneys, juvenile court judges, and public defenders who reported that, in their opinion, EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles re-offending (excluding those who did not respond to the question; three state's attorneys, eight juvenile court judges, and five public defenders did not respond to the question).

Figure 7: Percentage of Juvenile Justice Professionals Who Believe That EJJ Will Prevent Re-offending, by Profession

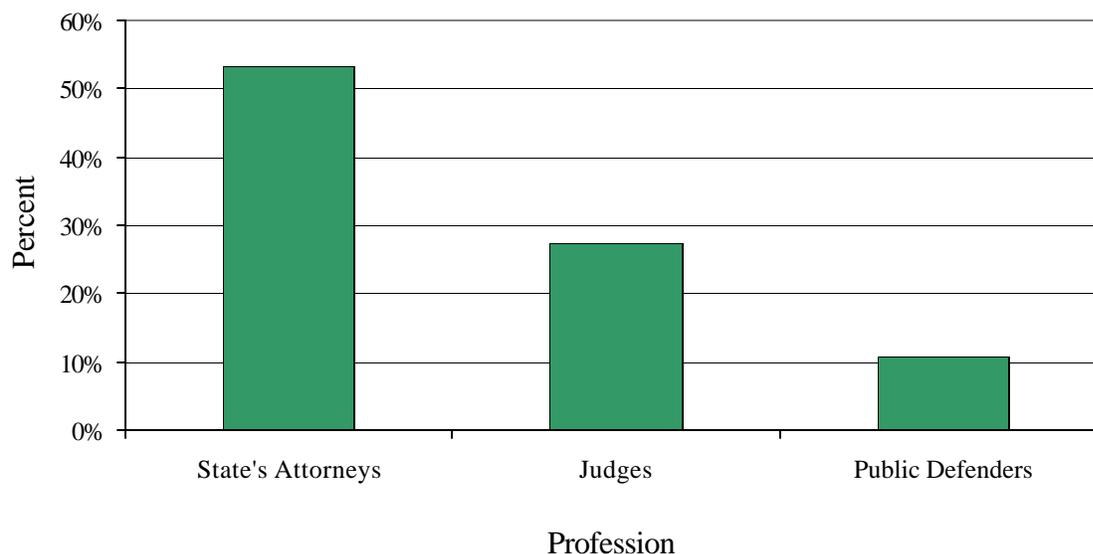


Figure 7 shows that, perhaps not surprisingly given that EJJ is an additional prosecutorial tool, appreciably more state’s attorneys than juvenile court judges or public defenders reported believing that EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles re-offending.⁴⁰ Juvenile court judges were more likely than public defenders to believe that EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juvenile’s re-offending.⁴¹

Another interesting aspect of Figure 7 is that, although only 11.8% of the state’s attorneys who responded to the survey have petitioned the court for an EJJ prosecution (see Table 18), Figure 7 shows that 53.4% of the state’s attorneys who responded to the question believed that EJJ will reduce juvenile re-offending (and, by implication, believe that EJJ is a useful prosecutorial tool). Thus, many state’s attorneys who have favorable perceptions of EJJ have not petitioned the court for a case to be prosecuted under EJJ.

⁴⁰ Statistical analyses were conducted to confirm this conclusion.

⁴¹ A statistical analysis was conducted to confirm this conclusion.

Conclusion: Approximately half of the state's attorneys who responded to the question "Do you think EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles re-offending during their juvenile sentence?" responded affirmatively. While this percentage is low in absolute terms (it suggests that the other half of the state's attorneys who responded to the question are unreceptive to the possibility of using EJJ), it is appreciably higher than the percentage of state's attorneys who reported having petitioned the court for an EJJ prosecution. This suggests that a subset of the state's attorneys who responded to our survey would be willing to petition the court for an EJJ prosecution, but have not done so. There are likely multiple reasons why these state's attorneys have not petitioned the court for an EJJ prosecution (e.g., there has not been an appropriate case, the juvenile court judge does not support EJJ).

State's attorneys, juvenile court judges, and public defenders were asked an open-ended question regarding EJJ: "What do you think is the purpose of EJJ?". This question was intended to indirectly assess perceptions of EJJ. Some juvenile justice professionals opted not to respond to this question (13 state's attorneys, 22 juvenile court judges, and 10 public defenders did not respond to the question). Five types of responses appeared 20 or more times among the juvenile justice professionals who did respond to the question: (1) the purpose of EJJ is to provide a last chance for juvenile offenders, (2) EJJ was included in the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions so that legislators could appease constituents who wanted them to get tough on juvenile crime, (3) the purpose of EJJ is to provide another way to deal with serious or violent juvenile offenders, (4) the purpose of EJJ is to provide a way to get tough on juvenile offenders, and (5) the purpose of EJJ is to reduce recidivism.

Table 21 shows the frequency with which juvenile justice professionals gave these five types of responses (overall and by profession). Table 21 indicates that, when asked the purpose of EJJ, state’s attorneys tended to give more optimistic responses. For example, fewer state’s attorneys reported that EJJ is simply a political response by legislators who are trying to satisfy their constituents. The tendency for state’s attorneys to respond more positively to EJJ corroborates results reported above indicating that more state’s attorneys believe that EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles re-offending.

Table 21: Responses to the Question: “What Do You Think is the Purpose of EJJ?” by Profession

Response	Profession			
	State’s Attorneys	Judges	Public Defenders	Total
Last Chance	14 (22.2%) ^a	7 (11.1%)	5 (12.2%)	26 (15.6%)
Political	3 (4.8%)	15 (23.8%)	11 (26.8%)	29 (17.4%)
For Serious Offenders	19 (30.2%)	7 (11.1%)	5 (12.2%)	31 (18.6%)
Get Tough	24 (38.1%)	29 (46.0%)	9 (22.0%)	62 (37.1%)
Reduce Recidivism	10 (15.9%)	11 (17.5%)	5 (12.2%)	26 (15.6%)

a: Percentages reflect the percent of juvenile justice professionals who responded to the question and gave a response consistent with the category type.

Conclusion: When asked about purpose of EJJ, the most frequent response given by juvenile justice professionals was that EJJ was included in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act to get tough on juvenile offenders. State’s attorneys tended to give more optimistic responses regarding the purpose of EJJ.

Changes to pre-adjudicatory juvenile detention. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made a change to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which increased the amount of time that juveniles may remain in detention while awaiting trial. The new laws: (1) increased the time period for which minors arrested for any offense may be detained to

30 days (increased from 15 days), (2) allows minors who have been arrested for controlled substance violations to be detained for up to 45 days (prior to the Reform Provisions, there was no specific time period pertaining to controlled substances), and (3) added aggravated criminal sexual abuse to the list of offenses for which minors could be detained for up to 70 days (prior to the Reform Provisions, only minors arrested for offenses involving death, bodily harm, or criminal sexual abuse could be detained for 70 days). State's attorneys must file a motion with the court in order for minors to be detained for these increased time periods.

Juvenile court judges were asked three questions inquiring how often (always, almost always, sometimes, rarely, never) state's attorneys have petitioned the court for the three increased detention time periods: the general 30 day period, the 45 day period for controlled substance violations, and the 70 day period for aggravated criminal sexual abuse. As the state's attorney surveys were already quite lengthy, we opted not to ask state's attorneys how often they had filed motions with the court for the increased detention time periods.

Of the juvenile court judges that responded to the three questions (one judge did not respond to each of the three questions), 46 (54.8%) reported that state's attorneys never or rarely petition for the general 30 day time period, 77 (91.7%) reported that state's attorneys never or rarely petition for the 45 day controlled substances time period, and 75 (89.3%) reported that state's attorneys never or rarely petition for 70 days for aggravated criminal sexual abuse. Thus, according to the judges who responded to the surveys, state's attorneys are not petitioning for the increased detention time periods very often.

Conclusion: *The juvenile court judges who responded to the survey tended to report that state’s attorneys have infrequently filed motions requesting that minors remain in pre-adjudicatory detention for increased time periods allowed for by the Reform Provisions.*

It should be noted that some judges from smaller jurisdictions qualified their responses to the questions inquiring about increased detention time periods for controlled substance violations and aggravated criminal sexual abuse by noting that state’s attorneys could not possibly file for the extended time periods very often because juvenile controlled substance offenses and aggravated criminal sexual abuse occur very infrequently in their jurisdictions.

Table 22 shows responses to the three detention time period questions by region (urban vs. rural because there were a small number of judges from several of the regional categories that have been used throughout the evaluation).⁴² Statistical analyses were conducted comparing the responses of urban and rural judges on the three detention time period questions. Across these analyses, the only significant finding was that urban judges were more likely to report that state’s attorneys had filed a motion for the 70 day time period (i.e., were more likely to respond “rarely”, “sometimes”, “almost always”, or “always”, as opposed to “never”).⁴³

⁴² Twelve judges who reported that they work in both urban and rural counties were excluded from Table 21. Thus, Table 22 is based on responses from 73 judges.

⁴³ Because there were so few responses in some response categories (which would have precipitated violations of the assumptions of the chi-square test), we collapsed response categories prior to conducting analyses. For the 45 day and 70 day detention time questions, we collapsed the “rarely”, “sometimes”, “almost always”, and “always” responses categories. For the 30 day detention time question, we collapsed the “sometimes”, “almost always” and “always” response categories and the “never” or “rarely” response categories.

**Table 22: Extended Pre-Adjudicatory Detention,
by Region^a**

Increase	Response Category				
	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Almost Always	Always
30 Days (General)	Urban^b				
	2 (7.4%)	5 (18.5%)	16 (59.3%)	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)
	Rural				
	6 (13.0%)	26 (56.5%)	13 (28.3%)	1 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)
45 Days (Controlled Substances)	Urban				
	12 (44.4%)	11 (40.7%)	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Rural				
	30 (65.2%)	13 (28.3%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.2%)
70 Days (Aggravated Criminal Sexual Abuse)	Urban				
	11 (40.7%)	12 (44.4%)	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Rural				
	33 (71.7%)	9 (19.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.3%)	1 (2.2%)

a: Based on responses given by juvenile court judges.

b: Judges who work in both urban and rural counties, were excluded from results reported in the table. Thus, the table is based on responses from 73 judges (46 from rural counties and 27 from urban counties). One urban judge did not respond to each of the three questions. Thus percentages are based on 26 judges. Moreover, percentages for urban judges do not add to 100% because one judge responded, “do not know” to each of the three questions.

Conclusion: Responses from urban and rural judges suggest that state’s attorneys in urban counties file motions for the 70 day detention time period more often than state’s attorneys in rural counties. This may be partially the result of differences in crime prevalence and the types of crime that occur in urban and rural counties. In addition, urban counties are more likely to have juvenile detention centers. In order to detain minors, counties that do not have detention centers must transfer the minor to a detention

center in another county. This can become quite costly (more costly than detaining a minor in one's own county) and, therefore, can have implications for the extent to which state's attorneys file motions for minors to stay in detention for extended periods prior to adjudication. For counties without a detention center, there is a financial incentive to minimize time spent in detention.

Changes in inter-agency sharing of juvenile records. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions revised the Illinois School Student Records Act such that the school records of minors who are involved in the juvenile court system may be released to "juvenile authorities" who request information prior to adjudication of the minor's case. Prior to the Reform Provisions, no similar law existed and, as a result, there were greater limitations on the accessibility of school records. Juvenile police officers and state's attorneys could obtain school records, but only with a court order.

According to the Illinois School Student Records Act, juvenile authorities include judges, probation officers, juvenile police officers, state's attorneys, and defense attorneys. Thus, many of the individuals to whom we distributed surveys are defined as juvenile authorities. Judges, state's attorneys, public defenders, juvenile police officers and juvenile probation officers were asked if they had ever "requested information without a court order from a school prior to the adjudication of the student involved in a crime." If the juvenile justice professional responded affirmatively, then they were asked how often they received the information they requested (never, rarely, sometimes, almost always, always).

Of the 365 juvenile justice professionals who were asked whether they had requested information from a school prior to the adjudication of a juvenile case (7

juvenile justice professionals were asked the question, but did not respond), 160 responded affirmatively (43.8%). Of those who requested information from a school, 135 (84.4%) always or almost always received the information they requested. Only three juvenile justice professionals responded “rarely” or “never”, suggesting that most juvenile justice professionals have little difficulty obtaining information that they request. This is consistent with comments made by a number of juvenile justice professionals during interviews. A number of juvenile justice professionals from each profession reported that they had established relationships with school administrators and had been able to obtain information as necessary even before the Reform Provisions. Such comments were also made by juvenile justice professionals who were not mentioned in the Illinois School Student Records Act prior to the Reform Provisions. This suggests that the change to the Illinois School Student Records Act has had little real impact on the ability of juvenile justice professionals to obtain information from schools. The four most requested types of information were attendance records, academic reports, disciplinary reports, and behavior reports.

Conclusion: Fewer than half of the state’s attorneys, judges, probation officers, public defenders, and juvenile police officers who responded to the survey have requested information from the school records of minors who are involved in the juvenile court system prior to adjudication. Juvenile justice professionals reported that, when they request information from schools, they typically have little difficulty obtaining the information. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the change made to the Illinois School Student Records Act has had little impact on juvenile justice professionals’ ability to

obtain school information pertaining to juveniles or on relationships between juvenile justice professionals and school personnel.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions also made a change to the Illinois Public Aid Code, which expanded the number of public aid recipients for whom police officers (investigating juvenile or adult cases) could request information from case files. This expansion was made in order to assist police officers in apprehending individuals with pending arrest warrants (by providing them with an additional outlet to obtain updated addresses). Juvenile police officers were asked whether they had requested information from the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Only five juvenile police officers reported that they had requested such information.

Conclusion: Very few of the juvenile police officers who responded to the surveys have used Department of Public Aid information to find juveniles with pending arrest warrants.

Overall Conclusions – Statewide Evaluation Component

It can be fairly stated that none of the BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes that we examined in the surveys are being implemented with regularity by survey respondents. This overall conclusion is perhaps more disconcerting when one considers the following: (1) for several professions, agency heads were allowed to choose the most qualified individual to complete the survey (which may mean that other, non-selected, individuals are implementing the Reform Provisions even less frequently), and (2) individuals may be more likely to respond to a survey if they believe that they are knowledgeable on the survey topic (i.e., it is conceivable that those who opted not to

respond to the survey are less knowledgeable on the Reform Provision and also not implementing the Reform Provisions).

While the reasons for these seemingly low levels of implementation are unclear, survey results suggest at least three reasons. First, in some instances, changes are not being implemented because they are not perceived as being necessary. Some juvenile justice professionals reported that they have not seen increased parental involvement in the juvenile justice system because, in their opinion, parents were *already* involved in the juvenile justice system. Many judges reported that state's attorneys had not petitioned for increased pre-adjudicatory detention time because there are few instances when minors commit offenses which make them eligible for the increased detention time. Some juvenile justice professionals reported that, irrespective of the change enabling them to obtain school records, they had previously had a productive relationship with the school system and had been able to obtain all necessary information.

Second, some juvenile justice professionals seem to perceive the Reform Provisions as unnecessary legislative change. A number of juvenile justice professionals responded to open-ended questions asking about the purpose of the Reform Provisions and of EJJ prosecutions by stating that the Reform Provisions and/or EJJ were merely attempts by politicians to appease constituents. Similarly, although the survey data cannot speak to this, some juvenile justice professionals may be satisfied with the way their juvenile justice system is operating and may believe that the time and resources necessary to make changes are not worth the effort.

Third, it seems likely that another factor contributing to low implementation levels is general unfamiliarity with the Reform Provisions and with BARJ. Overall,

juvenile justice professionals are relatively unfamiliar with the Reform Provisions. In addition, perhaps the single most significant change that the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions made to the Illinois juvenile justice system was to alter the philosophical system that juvenile justice professionals are to consider as they perform their duties and responsibilities. BARJ is now to be the guiding philosophy of the Illinois juvenile justice system. Yet, overall, across all professions, juvenile justice professionals are relatively unfamiliar with BARJ. It is likely that unfamiliarity with the Reform Provisions and with BARJ partially explains why the surveys indicate that none of the Reform Provisions are being implemented with regularity.

IV. Focus County Evaluation Component

Method

County Selection

The purpose of statewide evaluation component was to provide a broad statewide overview of Reform Provision implementation. However, a broad statewide overview may mask interesting regional variation in Reform Provision implementation. The focus county component of the evaluation was intended to capture some of this variation by providing in depth descriptions of Reform Provision implementation in four counties with different demographic characteristics.

When determining which Illinois counties to select as focus counties, a decision was made to, as a starting point, select the following two types of counties as focus county “types”: a rural county with a fairly low population and an urban county with a fairly large population. These two types of counties were selected because it was

believed that counties of these two types are disparate and, therefore, might be implementing the Reform Provisions differently.

After it was determined that an attempt would be made to examine these two types of counties, two Illinois counties were selected based on the following factors: (1) census designation (urban vs. rural), (2) county population, and (3) location within Illinois (north, central, south).

After selecting two prospective counties, juvenile justice professionals in the two counties (juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, and other juvenile justice professionals when deemed appropriate) were contacted to inquire whether their county could serve as a focus county. We discussed the purpose of the evaluation (the overall purpose and the purpose of the focus county component), what their county's participation as a focus county would entail, and issues regarding confidentiality with juvenile justice professionals. In no instance did any juvenile justice professional choose not to have us "focus" on their county. These two counties are Focus County A and Focus County D (described below).

After permission was obtained from juvenile justice professionals in Focus County A and Focus County D, the demographics of other Illinois counties were examined. Two additional prospective focus counties were selected. The two additional counties were selected because we believed they would provide an interesting contrast to Focus County A and Focus County D. One of the selected counties is a moderately populated urban county whose residents have a moderate standard of living (Focus County B). The other selected county is an urban county with a large population (but with a smaller population than Focus County D) whose residents have a fairly affluent

standard of living (relative to Illinois as a whole; Focus County C). Juvenile justice professionals in these two counties were contacted, and did not object to their county being selected as a focus county.

Focus County Descriptions

Focus County A is a rural county. The overall 2000 population in Focus County A ranks in the lowest fifth of Illinois populations. Based on 2000 estimates, nearly all of the residents of Focus County A are White, non-Hispanic. Based on 2000 estimates, the largest minority group in Focus County A are those of Hispanic or Latino origin, yet Hispanics/Latinos comprise a very small percentage of the overall population in Focus County A. Based on 1997 census models, the median household income in Focus County A is slightly lower than the median household income for Illinois as a whole. However, there is a lower percentage of individuals living in poverty in Focus County A than in Illinois as a whole. Based on the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Focus County A in 1999, Focus County A ranks in the lowest fifth of Illinois in juvenile crime.

Focus County B is an urban county. The overall 2000 population in Focus County B ranks in the highest fifth of Illinois populations. However, the overall 2000 population in Focus County B is average compared to the other urban counties in Illinois (in the middle fifth of Illinois urban populations). Based on 2000 estimates, a majority of the residents of Focus County B are White, non-Hispanic. Based on 2000 estimates, there are considerable numbers of Blacks or African-Americans and Hispanics or Latinos residing in Focus County B (considerably more Blacks/African-Americans than Hispanic/Latinos). Based on 1997 census models, the median household income in Focus County B is slightly lower than the median household income for Illinois as a

whole. In addition, there is a slightly higher percentage of individuals living in poverty in Focus County B than in Illinois as a whole. Based on the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Focus County B in 1999, Focus County B ranks in the top fifth of Illinois in juvenile crime.

Focus County C is an urban county. The overall 2000 population in Focus County C is larger than the overall population in Focus County B. Based on 2000 estimates, a large majority of the residents of Focus County C are White, non-Hispanic. Based on 2000 estimates, there are considerable numbers of Hispanics or Latinos residing in Focus County C. Based on 1997 census models, the median household income in Focus County C is considerably higher than the median household income for Illinois as a whole. In addition, there is a much lower percentage of individuals living in poverty in Focus County C than in Illinois as a whole. Based on the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Focus County C in 1999, Focus County C ranks in the top fifth of Illinois in juvenile crime (and has more juvenile crime than Focus County B).

Focus County D is an urban county. The overall population in Focus County D is larger than the overall population in Focus County C. Based on 2000 estimates, Focus County D is ethnically diverse. White, non-Hispanics comprise the largest percentage of the population, but there are also very large number of Blacks or African-Americans and Hispanics or Latinos in Focus County D. Based on 1997 census models, the median household income in Focus County D approximates the median household income for Illinois as a whole. However, there is a higher percentage of individuals living in poverty in Focus County D than in Illinois as a whole. Based on the number of juvenile

delinquency petitions filed in Focus County C in 1999, Focus County C ranks in the top fifth of Illinois in juvenile crime (and has more juvenile crime than Focus County D).

Sample

In some respects, the statewide evaluation component and the focus county evaluation component are similar. To get an in-depth view of how the four focus counties are implementing the Reform Provisions, the same surveys that were used for the statewide evaluation component were distributed to the same types of juvenile justice professionals who were asked to complete the survey for the statewide component: state's attorneys with juvenile caseloads, public defenders with juvenile caseloads, juvenile probation officers, juvenile intake officers, juvenile police officers, juvenile court judges who hear delinquency cases, and circuit court clerks (see Appendix C for copies of the surveys that were distributed to each profession and the section entitled "Survey Instruments" in the statewide evaluation component method section on pages 28-30 for a description of the surveys).

The point of departure between the statewide component and the focus county component is that, for the statewide component, the survey was distributed to *small numbers* of juvenile justice professionals in *every* Illinois county, whereas, for the focus county component, the survey was distributed to *large numbers* of juvenile justice professionals *only in each of the four counties*.⁴⁴ In fact, for three of the four focus counties (Focus Counties A, B, and C), the surveys were distributed to *every* juvenile

⁴⁴ Recall that some surveys were used for both the statewide and focus county evaluation components. For example, all juvenile court judge surveys completed by judges who work in the four focus counties were also included in the statewide sample, the one probation officer survey completed by a probation officer who works in each of the four focus counties was included in the focus county sample, etc. See Footnote #7.

justice professional of the types listed above. The number of juvenile justice professionals working in Focus Counties A, B, and C varied. Hence, the number of surveys we distributed varied. Of the four focus counties, the fewest surveys were distributed in Focus County A (a rural county with a small population). Considerably more surveys were distributed in Focus County B (an urban county with a moderate population and a moderate standard of living), and even more surveys were distributed in Focus County C (an urban county with a fairly large population and a fairly affluent standard of living).

Focus County D (an urban county with a large population) is even larger than Focus County C. Thus, even more juvenile justice professionals work in Focus County D. Nonetheless, surveys were distributed to every juvenile justice professional in Focus County D of the types listed above, with one exception: surveys were distributed to a sample of juvenile police officers.

Distributing juvenile court judge and circuit court clerk surveys. For the statewide evaluation component, every juvenile court judge and circuit court clerk in Illinois was contacted and asked to complete the survey. Thus, for juvenile court judges and circuit court clerks, we simply combined our efforts for the statewide component and focus county component. That is, the completed surveys of judges and clerks who work in the four focus counties were used for both the statewide and focus county evaluation component.

Distributing state's attorney, probation officer, and public defender surveys. In order to distribute surveys to every state's attorney, public defender, probation officer, and intake officers, agency heads and/or key personnel in each of the four focus counties

were contacted to request permission to distribute surveys in their agency (if we had not already spoken to them to request permission for their county to be used as a focus county) and, pending their permission, to obtain a list of *every* juvenile justice professional in their agency who works on juvenile delinquency cases (so that surveys could be distributed to everyone on the list). We were able to distribute surveys to every state's attorney, public defender, probation officer, and intake officer in each of the four focus counties.⁴⁵

Distributing juvenile police officer surveys. For Focus Counties A, B, and C, the chiefs of police of every municipal law enforcement agency in each of the three counties, and the sheriffs of each of the three counties were contacted to request permission to distribute surveys and, pending their permission, to obtain lists of juvenile police officers. Table 23 shows the number of law enforcement agencies in Focus Counties A, B, and C that were contacted, and the number of law enforcement agencies (both municipal police departments and sheriff's offices) that granted permission to distribute surveys and provided lists of juvenile police officers.

⁴⁵ Focus Counties A, B, and C do not have separate intake officers. Thus, for each of these three counties, the probation officer and intake officer surveys were combined into one survey (i.e., the intake officer specific questions were added onto the probation officer surveys).

Table 23: Permission to Distribute Surveys to Juvenile Police Officers in Focus Counties A, B, and C

County	# of Law Enforcement Agencies Contacted re: Survey Distribution	# of Law Enforcement Agencies Granting Permission to Distribute
Focus County A (rural, small population)	5	2 ^a
Focus County B (urban, moderate population)	14	8 ^b
Focus County C (urban, fairly large population)	25	21

a: One law enforcement agency in Focus County A did not have a juvenile police officer at the time of data collection.

b: Two law enforcement agencies in Focus County B did not have a juvenile police officer at the time of data collection.

Surveys were distributed to the sheriff’s office in Focus County A, B, and C (sheriff’s offices tend to be larger than municipal police departments and, hence, have more juvenile officers). In addition, with one exception, surveys were distributed to law enforcement agencies serving the largest cities in Focus Counties A, B, and C. One of the largest cities in Focus County A (the rural county with a small population) did not have a juvenile police officer at the time of survey data collection. The agency was in the process of training a new juvenile police officer. Similarly, two small law enforcement agencies in Focus County B had no juvenile police officers at the time of survey data collection.

For Focus County D, surveys were not distributed to every juvenile police officer in the county. Instead, juvenile police officers were randomly selected from a list of

juvenile police officers in Focus County D.⁴⁶ Chiefs of police and the county sheriff from the agencies of randomly selected juvenile police officers (two juvenile police officers from the county's sheriff's office were randomly selected) were then contacted to request permission to distribute surveys to the randomly selected juvenile police officers. A large majority of chiefs of police (and key personnel at the county sheriff's office) granted permission for surveys to be distributed in their agency. All but four of the law enforcement agencies from which juvenile police officers were randomly selected granted permission for surveys to be distributed in their agency. New law enforcement agencies were not selected to replace those for whom we were unable to gain permission to distribute surveys.

In some instances, upon receiving permission to distribute surveys in the agency, we were told that the randomly selected juvenile police officer no longer worked at the agency or was no longer handling juvenile cases as his or her primary responsibility. In such instances, key personnel at the law enforcement agency were allowed to determine which officer(s) should receive the survey ("officer" is pluralized because, in several instances, more than one officer from the same law enforcement agency were randomly selected). Similarly, in some instances, upon receiving permission to distribute surveys in the agency, we were told that, in the agency's opinion, it would be more appropriate for another officer to complete the survey. In such instances, the law enforcement

⁴⁶ Prior to randomly selecting juvenile police officers from Focus County D, permission had already been gained from one large law enforcement agency in the county to distribute surveys to juvenile officers in their agency. Key personnel at the agency requested that a number of copies of the survey be sent to them and they would, in turn, distribute the surveys to the appropriate individuals. Because of this prior agreement, juvenile police officers who work at this agency were excluded from the random selection process. Nonetheless, surveys received from the agency are included in the Focus County D juvenile police officer sample.

agency was allowed to distribute the survey to the officer who they believed could best complete the survey.

Response Rates

Law enforcement agencies from whom permission to distribute surveys was not obtained were excluded when calculating response rates.⁴⁷ Across all four focus counties, the overall response rate (across all professions) was 65.1%. Table 24 shows response rates for the focus county evaluation component by focus county and by profession. Table 24 shows that the overall response rates for each focus county varied greatly.

Table 24: Response Rates For the Focus County Evaluation Component by Focus County and Profession

County	Profession						Total
	Prob. Officers	State's Attorneys	Public Defenders	Police Officers	Juv. Judges	Court Clerks	
Focus Cnty A	100.0%	0.0% ^a	0.0% ^a	71.4%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%
Focus Cnty B	87.5%	0.0% ^b	66.6%	23.1%	100.0%	100.0%	35.8%
Focus Cnty C	93.3%	100.0%	100.0%	44.4%	50.0%	100.0%	52.1%
Focus Cnty D	93.3% ^c 76.9% ^d	73.3%	23.3%	80.6% ^e 100.0% ^f	25.0%	100.0%	76.8%

- a: One survey was distributed to a state's attorney and to a public defender in Focus County A.
- b: Two surveys were distributed to state's attorneys in Focus County B.
- c: Probation officer surveys.
- d: Intake officer surveys
- e: Juvenile police officer surveys from the random selection process.
- f: Juvenile police officer surveys from a large law enforcement agency that agreed to survey distribution prior to random sampling.

⁴⁷ These law enforcement agencies were excluded because, in Focus Counties A, B, and C, it was not possible to know how many juvenile police officers *should have* completed the survey in those agencies for which we were unable to obtain permission to distribute surveys. Recall that heads of law enforcement agencies in Focus Counties A, B, and C were asked for lists of every juvenile police officer in their agency.

Table 24 also shows that, for each focus county, there was a great deal of variation in response rates across professions. In fact, no surveys were received from state's attorneys or public defenders in Focus County A, and no surveys were received from state's attorneys in Focus County B. This limits our ability to make comprehensive claims about how the Reform Provisions are being implemented in these two counties. However, the reader should keep in mind that Focus County A is a sparsely populated rural county and Focus County B is an urban county with a moderate population. Because both Focus County A and Focus County B do not have large populations, there are very few state's attorneys and public defenders in these counties who work on juvenile delinquency cases. Surveys were distributed to one state's attorney and one public defender in Focus County A. Surveys were distributed to two state's attorneys in Focus County B.

Procedure

As was mentioned above, survey distribution for focus county juvenile court judges and circuit court clerks was incorporated into the data collection process for the statewide evaluation component. This section describes our data collection procedures for the remaining professions.

Beginning April 2000, letters explaining the purpose of the project were sent to the state's attorneys, public defenders, heads of probation, and the chiefs of police and sheriff's of each focus county.⁴⁸ A copy of the survey was also included with the letter. The letters stated that a researcher would be contacting them to obtain permission to

⁴⁸ Letters were sent one focus county at a time over a period of five months, although some overlap did occur. Letters were sent in this manner because the focus county portion of this project entailed extensive record keeping by researchers collecting the focus county surveys.

distribute surveys to juvenile justice professionals in their agency and to obtain the names of appropriate individuals to whom the surveys could be distributed. After the letters were sent, an attempt was subsequently made to contact agency heads between one to five times.

Upon receiving lists of juvenile justice professionals, the individuals whose names appeared on the lists were sent letters explaining the purpose of the project. The letters also stated that survey responses would remain confidential and that we had obtained permission from their agency heads to distribute surveys to them. A survey and a self-addressed stamped envelope accompanied each letter. Juvenile justice professionals were instructed to complete the survey and return it via mail using the self-addressed stamped envelope. The letter also informed juvenile justice professionals that if we did not receive the completed survey within three weeks of the mailing date, they would be contacted to inquire whether they are willing to complete the survey over the telephone. Upon calling juvenile justice professionals who did not return their surveys, they were also given the opportunity to still return the survey in the mail (thereby using the telephone call as a reminder about the survey and the evaluation project). Most juvenile justice professionals, upon receiving the telephone call, stated that they would complete the survey at the soonest opportunity and return it in the mail. Only two juvenile justice professionals opted to complete the survey over the telephone.

Three attempts were made to contact juvenile justice professionals who did not return their surveys. Survey mailings and follow up telephone calls were completed by August 2000, although a few juvenile justice professionals returned surveys as late as January 2001.

This, for the most part, describes the procedure for the focus county evaluation component. However, in some instances, an alternate procedure was adopted. Specifically, in some instances, upon contacting agency heads or key personnel, they stated that they preferred to distribute and collect the surveys themselves, as opposed to providing us with a list juvenile justice professionals in their agency. This happened quite often in Focus County D. Focus County D is a large urban county with a large number of juvenile justice professionals. Thus, it was more difficult for agency heads to develop a list of juvenile justice professionals.

When agency heads or key personnel stated that they would prefer to distribute and collect the surveys themselves, they were sent a fairly large number of surveys (the agency head or key personnel typically specified how many surveys should be sent) and a self-addressed stamped envelope, in which to return completed surveys. Follow-up calls were made to agency heads or key personnel if the surveys were not received.

Overall, the method of data collection used for the focus county evaluation component differs from the method used in the statewide evaluation component. For the statewide evaluation component, juvenile justice professionals were contacted to request telephone interviews (i.e., to request that they complete the survey over the telephone) and written surveys were accepted only if the juvenile justice professional explicitly stated that he or she would prefer to complete a written survey and send it in the mail. Thus, for the statewide evaluation component, our first choice was a telephone interview, whereas for the focus county component, our first choice was to receive surveys in the mail.

Ideally, it would have been preferable to conduct telephone interviews for the focus county evaluation component as well (as one can improve response rates and sometimes obtain more complete responses through telephone interviews). However, because, for the focus county evaluation component, a large number of surveys were often requested from a single agency, it would have been burdensome (both to us and to the agency) to conduct telephone interviews. Moreover, by requesting surveys in the mail, it was possible to contact a large number of juvenile justice professionals in a short period of time. The drawback, however, was that the overall response rate for the focus county evaluation component was considerably lower than the response rate for statewide evaluation component (65.1% for the focus county evaluation component vs. 80.1% for the statewide evaluation component).

Reliability Coding

Reliability coding was completed to better analyze open-ended questions for the focus county evaluation component. Open-ended questions on the focus county surveys were coded using the same overall method that was used for the statewide evaluation component (see Appendix D and the section entitled “Reliability Coding” in the method section for the statewide evaluation component on pages 34-36). The same two researchers who reliability coded the statewide surveys also coded the focus county surveys, using the same categories that were developed for the statewide evaluation component. As with the statewide evaluation component, for the questions that were reliability coded, one researcher coded all the responses for a profession, and the other coded 33 percent randomly selected responses for each reliability coded question for the same profession. For example, one researcher coded all the reliability open-ended questions for state’s attorneys and the other researcher coded 33 percent randomly

selected state's attorney responses for each reliability coded question. The 33 percent of responses coded by both researchers were checked for consistency, or reliability.

For the statewide evaluation component, reliability coding was limited to certain open-ended questions. Reliability coding was limited to questions which were deemed most useful and to questions for which it was possible (based on the nature of the responses) to reliably code responses. The same questions that were reliability coded for the statewide evaluation component were also reliability coded for the focus county evaluation component (see page 35 for a list of the questions that were reliability coded for the statewide evaluation component). As will be described below, for the focus county evaluation component, results are reported in a more abbreviated manner. Thus, although the same questions were reliability coded for both the statewide evaluation component and the focus county evaluation component, results for only one open-ended question are reported as part of the focus county evaluation component: "What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?"

After focus county surveys were reliability coded, the same strategy that was used to develop a reliability statistic for the statewide evaluation component was also used for the focus county evaluation component (see Appendix D). Reliability was sufficiently high for the "What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?" question.

Results

Survey Data Analysis

When analyzing data from the focus county surveys, we opted to confine our analysis to descriptive statistics. Our rationale for confining analysis of the focus county data to descriptive statistics is identical to our rationale for primarily confining analysis

of statewide data to descriptive statistics (see page 39). Essentially, our goal was to provide a broad overview of results, while not expanding the breadth of an already large evaluation.

Survey Analysis Plan

The primary goals when analyzing focus county survey results were to learn: (1) how Reform Provision implementation differed across the four focus counties, and (2) how Reform Provision implementation in the four focus counties differed from the “norm” (i.e., from implementation practices in Illinois as a whole). To achieve the first goal, survey responses in the four focus counties were compared. To achieve the second goal, survey responses in the four focus counties were compared to survey responses for the overall sample obtained for the statewide evaluation component (for the statewide evaluation component, an attempt was made to obtain surveys from juvenile justice professionals in every Illinois county).

For the statewide evaluation component, all questions on the surveys were analyzed, but the statewide evaluation component results section focused predominantly on questions pertaining directly to notable BARJ-related and non-BARJ-related changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system made by the Reform Provisions (see Table 1 for a list of these changes), and on questions addressing whether Illinois juvenile justice professionals have adopted a “BARJ mindset”. The results section for the focus county evaluation component focuses on the same questions.

Results Section Outline

Although we focused our analyses for the focus county evaluation component on the same questions that we focused on for the statewide evaluation component, we

describe focus county survey responses in a more abbreviated manner than we reported statewide survey responses. Analysis of both the statewide and focus county surveys indicated that certain questions yielded more informative and interesting results than others, perhaps because they pertained to more notable changes to the Illinois juvenile justice system made by the Reform Provisions. The focus county results section is confined to describing results to questions on the following topics: (1) general familiarity with the Reform Provisions, (2) general familiarity with BARJ, (3) juvenile justice councils, (4) station adjustments (the distinction between formal and informal station adjustments), and (5) EJJ prosecutions.

The focus county results section includes sub-sections describing results on each of these five topics. In each of these five sub-sections, differences between the four focus counties are reported, as well as differences between the four focus counties and the state of Illinois as a whole (i.e., how focus county results differ from overall results for the statewide evaluation component sample). Every sub-section of results is concluded with one or more tentative conclusion statements that describe the most notable aspects of the results.

When describing focus county survey results, our approach was more qualitative than quantitative. Results are described without reporting numbers and percentages. However, the results are largely based on numbers and percentages calculated from survey responses. We focused more on qualitative description in part because there were large differences in the size of the focus counties and, as a result, large differences in the number of surveys we received from each of the four focus counties. As a result, it seemed less useful to compare absolute numbers and percentages across the four focus

counties than to provide a broad, descriptive “picture” of how the Reform Provisions are being implemented in the four counties.

Focus County Survey Results

General familiarity with the Reform Provisions. The surveys included two questions which examined the extent to which juvenile justice professionals are familiar with the Reform Provisions. First, every juvenile justice professional was asked to respond to the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in P.A. 90-590” (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree). Second, every juvenile justice professional was asked to list every Reform Provision training session they have attended.⁴⁹ Table 25 describes, based on responses to these questions, familiarity with the Reform Provisions by profession in each of the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole.

Table 25: General Familiarity With the Reform Provisions in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of General Familiarity with the Reform Provisions
Focus County A (rural, low population)	<p>Probation officers and the county’s only juvenile court judge tended to agree that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. The juvenile court judge and a majority of the probation officers listed a Reform Provision training that they have attended.</p> <p>Juvenile police officers tended to report that they are not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Only one juvenile police officer listed a Reform Provision training that he or she had attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions, but did not list a Reform Provision training that he or she has attended.</p>

⁴⁹ When determining whether juvenile justice professionals from the four focus counties had attended a Reform Provision training session, we used the same approach that was used for the statewide evaluation component. See Footnote 26.

**Table 25 (cont.): General Familiarity With the Reform Provisions
in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of General Familiarity with the Reform Provisions
<p>Focus County B (urban, moderate population)</p>	<p>Public defenders agreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Only one public defender listed a Reform Provision training that that he or she has attended.</p> <p>The county’s only juvenile court judge agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions, and listed a Reform Provision training that he or she has attended.</p> <p>Juvenile police officers gave mixed responses but tended to report that they are not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Very few juvenile police officers listed a Reform Provision training that they have attended.</p> <p>Probation officers gave mixed responses but tended to report that they are not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Half of the probation officers listed a Reform Provision training that they have attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk reported that he or she is not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions, and did not list any Reform Provision trainings.</p>
<p>Focus County C (urban, fairly large population)</p>	<p>Overall, probation officers, state’s attorneys, and one of the county’s juvenile court judges (the only juvenile court judge to respond to the survey) agreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions and listed a Reform Provision training that they attended.</p> <p>One of the county’s public defenders (the only public defender who responded to the survey) agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions, but did not list a Reform Provision training that he or she attended.</p> <p>Juvenile police officers gave mixed responses. Approximately equal umbers of juvenile police officers agreed and disagreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Fewer than half of the juvenile police officers listed a Reform Provision training that they had attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk reported that he or she is not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions and did not list a Reform Provision training.</p>

**Table 25 (cont.): General Familiarity With the Reform Provisions
in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of General Familiarity with the Reform Provisions
Focus County D (urban, large population)	<p>State’s attorneys and juvenile court judges all agreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. All of the state’s attorneys who responded to the survey listed a Reform Provision training that they had attended. Half of the juvenile court judges listed a Reform Provision training that they had attended.</p> <p>Juvenile police officers and probation officers gave mixed responses. Approximately equal numbers of juvenile police officers and probation officers agreed and disagreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Fewer than half of the juvenile police officers and probation officers listed a Reform Provision training that they had attended.</p> <p>Slightly less than half of the public defenders agreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Very few public defenders listed a Reform Provision training that they had attended.</p> <p>Most intake officers reported that they are not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions. Very few intake officers listed a Reform Provision training that they had attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions, but did not list a Reform Provision.</p>
Illinois As a Whole	<p>Overall, all juvenile justice professions reported low levels of knowledge of the Reform Provisions. Probation officers, intake officers, public defenders, and state’s attorneys reported the most knowledge on the Reform Provisions (approximately equal numbers of individuals in these professions agreed or strongly agreed that they are knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions).</p> <p>Juvenile police officers and circuit court clerks reported the least knowledge of the Reform Provisions.</p> <p>Overall, all juvenile justice professions reported low levels of Reform Provision training. Probation officers were most likely to list a Reform Provision training that they had attended.</p>

Table 25 shows that the pattern of results differs for each focus county.

Moreover, the pattern of results for each focus county differs from the pattern of results for Illinois as a whole.

Conclusion: *Each of the four focus counties shows a unique pattern of results on survey questions intended to determine familiarity with the Reform Provisions. Each of*

the four focus counties shows a pattern of results on survey questions intended to determine familiarity with the Reform Provisions that differs from that in Illinois as a whole. This underscores the need for local communities to determine whether juvenile justice professionals need to be educated on the Reform Provisions and, if so, then which juvenile justice professionals need to be educated.

In addition to asking juvenile justice professionals about their knowledge of the Reform Provisions and Reform Provision training, they were also asked the following open-ended question: “What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?” By examining responses to this question to determine whether juvenile justice professionals made mention of BARJ, aspects of BARJ, or of specific changes to the juvenile justice system made by the Reform Provisions, this question could be used to indirectly assess familiarity with the Reform Provisions. Table 26 describes how juvenile justice professionals in each of the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole responded to this open-ended question.

Table 26: Responses to the Question “What Do You Think Was the Purpose of P.A. 90-590?” in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of Responses
Focus County A (rural, low population)	<p>Over half of the juvenile justice professionals who responded to the question reported that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to punish juveniles and/or to make juveniles more accountable for their actions.</p> <p>Several juvenile justice professionals reported that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to implement BARJ.</p>
Focus County B (urban, moderate population)	<p>A large number of juvenile justice professionals either did not respond to the question or responded “do not know”.</p> <p>The most frequent response made by the juvenile justice professionals who did respond to the question was that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to punish juveniles and/or to make juveniles more accountable for their actions.</p>

Table 26 (cont.): Responses to the Question “What Do You Think Was the Purpose of P.A. 90-590?” in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County C (urban, fairly large population)</p>	<p>A large number of juvenile justice professionals either did not respond to the question or responded “do not know”.</p> <p>The most frequent response made by the juvenile justice professionals who did respond to the question was that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to punish juveniles and/or to make juveniles more accountable for their actions.</p> <p>Other common responses were that the Reform Provisions were created for victims (in the interest of victims or to involve victims in the juvenile justice system) or for the community (in the interest of the community/community safety or to involve the community in the juvenile justice system).</p>
<p>Focus County D (urban, large population)</p>	<p>A large number of juvenile justice professionals either did not respond to the question or responded “do not know”.</p> <p>The most frequent response made by the juvenile justice professionals who did respond to the question was that the Reform Provisions were created for victims (in the interest of victims or to involve victims in the juvenile justice system).</p> <p>Other common responses were that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to punish juveniles and/or to make juveniles more accountable for their actions or to provide juvenile rehabilitation/intervention.</p>
<p>Illinois As a Whole</p>	<p>A large number of juvenile justice professionals either did not respond to the question or responded “do not know”.</p> <p>The most frequent response made by the juvenile justice professionals who did respond to the question was that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to punish juveniles and/or to make juveniles more accountable for their actions.</p> <p>Other common responses were that the Reform Provisions were a political response by legislators, or were created for victims (in the interest of victims or to involve victims in the juvenile justice system).</p>

Table 26 shows that, for the most part, responses to the question “What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?” was consistent across the four focus counties. Moreover, responses in the four focus counties tended to parallel those in Illinois as a whole. With the exception of Focus County D, the most frequent type of response for the

other three focus counties and for Illinois as a whole was that the purpose of the Reform Provisions was to punish juveniles and/or to make juveniles accountable for their actions (in Focus County D this was a common response, but not the most frequent response).

In addition to punishment/accountability, juvenile justice professionals in each of the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole made “BARJ-related” responses, by specifically indicating that the purpose of the Reform Provisions is to implement BARJ, by indicating that the Reform Provisions were developed specifically to implement BARJ, by indicating that the Reform Provisions were developed for victims (in the interest of victims or to involve victims in the juvenile justice system), or by indicating that the Reform Provisions were developed for the community (in the interest of the community or to involve the community in the juvenile justice system). In Focus County D, the most frequent type of response was that the Reform Provisions were developed for victims. However, with the exception of Focus County D, “BARJ-related” responses tended to be more infrequent than punishment/accountability type responses.

Conclusion: Responses to the open-ended question “What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?” suggest that juvenile justice professionals in the focus counties and in Illinois as a whole tend to think about the Reform Provisions in terms of punishment and accountability. Juvenile justice professionals also tend to think about the Reform Provisions in terms of BARJ and/or BARJ goals, but not as often.

Adopting BARJ. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions changed the purpose and policy statement of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. The new purpose and policy statement is consistent with BARJ. As such, juvenile justice professionals in Illinois are encouraged to adopt the BARJ philosophy. The surveys included two questions which

examined the extent to which juvenile justice professionals are familiar with BARJ. First, every juvenile justice professional was asked to respond to the statement “I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice” (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree). Second, every juvenile justice professional (except for circuit court clerks) was asked to list every BARJ training session that they had attended.⁵⁰ Table 27 describes, based on responses to these questions, familiarity with BARJ by profession in each of the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole.

Table 27: General Familiarity With BARJ in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of General Familiarity with BARJ
Focus County A (rural, low population)	<p>Probation officers tended to agree that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Almost every probation officer listed a BARJ training session that they have attended.</p> <p>The county’s only juvenile court judge agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ and listed a BARJ training session.</p> <p>Juvenile police officers tended to report that they are not knowledgeable on BARJ. Only one juvenile police officer listed a BARJ training session that he or she had attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ.</p>

⁵⁰ When determining whether juvenile justice professionals from the focus counties had attended a BARJ training session, we used the same approach that was used for the statewide evaluation component. See Footnote 26.

Table 27 (cont.): General Familiarity With BARJ in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of General Familiarity with BARJ
<p>Focus County B (urban, moderate population)</p>	<p>The county's only juvenile court judge agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ and listed a BARJ training session.</p> <p>We received surveys from two public defenders, one of whom agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ, and one whom responded "neutral". Neither public defender listed a BARJ training session that they had attended.</p> <p>Approximately equal numbers of probation officers agreed and disagreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Similarly, half of the probation officers listed a BARJ training session that they had attended.</p> <p>More juvenile police officers disagreed than agreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. However, a small majority of juvenile police officers listed a BARJ training session that they had attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk reported that he or she is not knowledgeable on BARJ.</p>
<p>Focus County C (urban, fairly large population)</p>	<p>Overall, probation officers agreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Nearly every probation officer listed a BARJ training session that he or she had attended.</p> <p>One of the county's juvenile court judges (the only juvenile court judge to respond to the survey) agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ and listed a BARJ training session that he or she had attended.</p> <p>We received surveys from two state's attorneys, one of whom agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ, and one whom responded "neutral". One state's attorney listed a BARJ training that he or she had attended.</p> <p>One of the county's public defenders (the only public defender to respond to the survey) agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ, but did not list a BARJ training that he or she had attended.</p> <p>Slightly more juvenile police officers disagreed than agreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Slightly fewer than half of the juvenile police officers listed a BARJ training that they had attended.</p> <p>The circuit court clerk strongly agreed that he or she is knowledgeable on BARJ.</p>

Table 27 (cont.): General Familiarity With BARJ in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of General Familiarity with BARJ
Focus County D (urban, large population)	<p>Overall, state’s attorneys agreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Every state’s attorney listed a BARJ training session that he or she had attended.</p> <p>Juvenile court judges agreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Half of the juvenile court judges listed a BARJ training session that they had attended.</p> <p>Overall, appreciably more probation officers agreed than disagreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. A majority of the probation officers listed a BARJ training session that they had attended.</p> <p>A large majority of public defenders do not consider themselves knowledgeable on BARJ. Only one public defender listed a BARJ training session that he or she had attended.</p> <p>Overall, more juvenile police officers disagreed than agreed that they are knowledgeable on BARJ. Approximately one-third of the juvenile police officers listed a BARJ training session that they had attended.</p>
Illinois As a Whole	<p>Overall, all juvenile justice professions reported low levels of BARJ knowledge and training. However, probation officers and state’s attorneys reported the most BARJ knowledge and probation officers were most likely to list a BARJ training that they had attended.</p>

Table 27 shows that there are some consistencies across the four focus counties in reported familiarity with BARJ. Moreover, these consistencies parallel responses of juvenile justice professionals in Illinois as a whole. Specifically, in Illinois as a whole, probation officers tended to report somewhat higher levels of BARJ knowledge and training than several other juvenile justice professions. Probation officers in the focus counties tended to report somewhat higher levels of BARJ knowledge and training as well. Probation officers in Focus Counties A, C, and D reported that they were knowledgeable on BARJ and often listed BARJ training sessions that they had attended (in contrast, probation officers in Focus County B did not report a great deal of BARJ knowledge or training).

Conclusion: *In general, focus county data corroborates the trend in Illinois whereby probation officers tend to report more BARJ knowledge and training than several other juvenile justice professions.*

Juvenile justice councils. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added a new section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which encourages counties or groups of counties to develop juvenile justice councils. This section seems to support the new purpose and policy statement of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, which adopts BARJ as the guiding philosophy of the Illinois juvenile justice system.

Because state's attorneys are intended to play a key role in juvenile justice councils, state's attorneys were asked whether their county has convened a juvenile justice council. State's attorneys who responded affirmatively were asked whether the council had completed two of the duties and responsibilities of juvenile justice councils (see Table 2): developing a juvenile justice plan and developing a local resource guide identifying programs that serve youth.

State's attorneys in Focus County A and Focus County B did not complete the survey. This limited our ability to address these BARJ-related changes in these counties. However, in the summer of 2001, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority research staff contacted every state's attorney's office in Illinois asking if a juvenile justice council had been formed in their county. Those who reported that their county has a juvenile justice council were asked for a list of council members. These telephone calls enabled us to examine juvenile justice councils in each of the four focus counties.

Through these telephone calls, it was learned that Focus Counties A, C, and D have convened juvenile justice councils and Focus County B has not convened a juvenile

justice council. In contrast, it was also learned from the telephone calls that, only 29 of 102 Illinois counties (28.4%) have convened a juvenile justice council.

Council membership varies considerably in Focus Counties A, C, and D. Table 28 shows the types of individuals who serve on the juvenile justice councils in Focus Counties A, C, and D. Table 28 distinguishes between required juvenile justice council members and other juvenile justice council members. The Illinois Juvenile Court Act states that several types of individuals *must* be represented on a juvenile justice council (a representative from the state’s attorney’s office, probation department, county board, and sheriff’s office). These individuals are listed as “required members” in Table 28. All other members are listed as “other members” in Table 28.

Table 28: Juvenile Justice Council Membership in Focus Counties A, C, and D

County	Juvenile Justice Council Members
<p>Focus County A (rural, sparse population)</p>	<p><u>Required Members</u> State’s Attorney (1) Probation Officers (4) County Board Member (1) Law Enforcement Officer (1)</p> <p><u>Other Members</u> Judge (1) School Administrators (3) Youth Service Providers (3) Teacher (1)^a Students (3) Faith Community (2) Victim/Witness Coordinator (1) Department of Children and Family Services Case Worker (1) Community Members (4)</p> <p>Total # of Members: 26</p>

Table 28 (cont.): Juvenile Justice Council Membership in Focus Counties A, C, and D

County	Juvenile Justice Council Members
Focus County C (urban, fairly large population)	<p><u>Required Members</u> State’s Attorneys (2) Probation Officers (2) County Board Member (1) Law Enforcement Officers (2)</p> <p><u>Other Members</u> Judges (3) School Administrator (1) Youth Service Provider (1) Court Administrator (1) Local College Instructor (1)</p> <p>Total # of Members: 14</p>
Focus County D (urban, large population)	<p><u>Required Members</u> State’s Attorney (1) Probation Officer (1) County Board Member (1) Law Enforcement Officers (3)</p> <p><u>Other Members</u> Judges (2) School Administrators (2) Youth Service Provider (1) Public Defender (1)</p> <p>Total # of Members: 12</p>

a: Council chairpersons are listed in bold. Focus County D rotates chairpersons.

Focus Counties A, C, and D each have the required members on their juvenile justice council. Nonetheless, Table 28 shows an inverse relationship between the size of the county and the number of council members. Focus County A, the smallest of the three counties whose council membership is shown in Table 28, has the largest juvenile justice council. Focus County A has much broader juvenile justice council composition outside of the required members. In fact, Focus County A has a number of council

members who do not work in the juvenile justice system (the faith community, students, other community members).

Focus County C reported that their juvenile justice council began with broader membership (outside of the juvenile justice system), but the process became unmanageable, so the county decided to limit council membership, yet have the council report back to the community at large. Focus County D reported that they intend to add members from the business community and the faith community to their juvenile justice council, as well as a victim advocate.

Of the state's attorneys who completed surveys for the statewide evaluation component, 17 reported that their county has convened a juvenile justice council. Of these 17 state's attorneys, very few reported that their council has developed a juvenile justice plan or a local resource guide for minors (three state's attorneys reported that their county has developed a juvenile justice plan and four state's attorneys reported that their county has developed a resource guide). Similarly, the juvenile justice councils in Focus Counties A, C, and D have not developed a juvenile justice plan. Only Focus County C has developed a local resource guide.

Conclusion: Disparity in the juvenile justice council memberships of Focus Counties A, C, and D suggests that councils adopt different strategies as they decide upon their members. Some may decide to have broad council membership while others may limit membership in the interest of, among other factors, decision-making expediency. Council membership may be contingent upon the size of the county.

Station adjustments. The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions changed the section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act that describes how juvenile police officers are to handle

station adjustments. Most notably, juvenile police officers are now required to distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments.

Juvenile police officers were asked whether they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments. Table 29 shows that juvenile police officers in all four focus counties were more likely than juvenile police officers in Illinois as a whole to report that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments (see the descriptions labeled “Distinguishing Between Formal and Informal” in Table 29). Approximately half of the juvenile police officers from the statewide evaluation component reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments. In contrast, a large majority of the juvenile police officers in the four focus counties reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments.

Juvenile police officers who reported that they distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments were asked several survey questions inquiring how they handle the two types of station adjustments. See pages 90-91 for a summary of the questions that juvenile police officers were asked about how they handle formal and informal station adjustments. Table 29 shows how juvenile police officers in each of the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments handle both types of station adjustments.

**Table 29: The Handling of Formal and Informal
Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties
and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County A (rural, low population)</p>	<p><u>Distinguishing Between Formal and Informal</u> A majority of the juvenile police officers who responded reported that they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Factors Considered When Distinguishing</u> The juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that the seriousness of the alleged offense, the prior delinquency history of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are the most important factors they consider when determining whether to issue a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment.</p> <p><u>Types of Offenses</u> Formal station adjustments tend to be used for serious offenses (felonies against persons, felonies against property) more often than informal station adjustments. Informal station adjustments tend to be used for less serious offenses (Class B misdemeanors, Class C misdemeanors, status offenses) more often than formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Using Written Forms</u> All of the juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that they use written forms for formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Conditions</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments consistently reported that they almost always or always impose the following conditions for formal station adjustments: curfews, school attendance, performing community service, restitution, requiring youth to report to a police officer, and restricting use or possession of a fire arm or other weapon. The juvenile officers reported that they impose the same conditions for informal station adjustments, with the exception that they impose community service less often.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Monitors</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that juvenile’s parents and juvenile police officers frequently monitor both formal and informal station adjustment conditions.</p>

**Table 29 (cont.): The Handling of Formal and Informal
Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties
and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County A continued (rural, low population)</p>	<p><u>Consequences for Non-Compliance</u> There were no clear trends regarding the actions that juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments take when minors fail to abide by formal and informal station adjustment conditions. Approximately equal numbers of juvenile police officers reported that they would (for both formal and informal station adjustments) warn the minor, extend the station adjustment, extend community service, terminate the station adjustment with not further action, or refer the minor to juvenile court.</p>
<p>Focus County B (urban, moderate population)</p>	<p><u>Distinguishing Between Formal and Informal</u> A majority of the juvenile police officers who responded reported that they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Factors Considered When Distinguishing</u> The juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that the seriousness of the alleged offense, the prior delinquency history of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are the most important factors they consider when determining whether to issue a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment.</p> <p><u>Types of Offenses</u> Formal station adjustments tend to be used for serious offenses (felonies against persons, felonies against property) more often than informal station adjustments. Informal station adjustments tend to be used for less serious offenses (Class B misdemeanors, Class C misdemeanors, status offenses) more often than formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Using Written Forms</u> Approximately one third of the juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that they use written forms for formal station adjustments.</p>

**Table 29 (cont.): The Handling of Formal and Informal
Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties
and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County B continued (urban, moderate population)</p>	<p><u>Station Adjustment Conditions</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments consistently reported that they almost always or always impose the following conditions for formal station adjustments: curfews, restricting entry into designated geographic areas, restricting contact with specific persons, school attendance, performing community service, restitution, and restricting use or possession of a firearm or other weapon. The juvenile police officers reported that they impose the same conditions for informal station adjustments, although they may also require minors to report to a police officer.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Monitors</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that juvenile’s parents and juvenile police officers frequently monitor both formal and informal station adjustment conditions. Juvenile police officers also reported that probation officers frequently monitor formal adjustment conditions.</p> <p><u>Consequences for Non-Compliance</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that, when minors fail to abide by formal or informal station adjustment conditions, they most often respond by terminating the station adjustment unsatisfactorily and referring the minor to juvenile court. The juvenile police officers also tended to report that they warn the minor of the consequences of continued violations, extend the station adjustment, or extend the number of hours of community service.</p>

**Table 29 (cont.): The Handling of Formal and Informal
Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties
and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County C (urban, fairly large population)</p>	<p><u>Distinguishing Between Formal and Informal</u> A majority of the juvenile police officers who responded reported that they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Factors Considered When Distinguishing</u> The juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that the seriousness of the alleged offense, the prior delinquency history of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are the most important factors they consider when determining whether to issue a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment.</p> <p><u>Types of Offenses</u> Formal station adjustments tend to be used for serious offenses (felonies against persons, felonies against property) more often than informal station adjustments. Informal station adjustments tend to be used for less serious offenses (Class B misdemeanors, Class C misdemeanors, status offenses) more often than formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Using Written Forms</u> A large majority of the juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that they use written forms for formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Conditions</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments consistently reported that they almost always or always impose the following conditions for formal station adjustments: curfews, restricting contact with specified persons, school attendance, restitution, and restricting use or possession of a firearm or other weapon. The juvenile officers reported that they impose the same conditions for informal station adjustments, with the exception that they impose restitution less often.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Monitors</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that juvenile’s parents and juvenile police officers frequently monitor both formal and informal station adjustment conditions.</p>

Table 29 (cont.): The Handling of Formal and Informal Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties and in Illinois as a Whole

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County C continued (urban, fairly large population)</p>	<p><u>Consequences for Non-Compliance</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that when minors fail to abide by the conditions of formal station adjustments, they most often respond by terminating the station adjustment unsatisfactorily and referring the minor to juvenile court. The juvenile police officers reported that they also may refer the minor to court for failing to abide by informal station adjustment conditions, but are just as likely to warn the minor of the consequences of continued violations or extend the station adjustment.</p>
<p>Focus County D (urban, large population)</p>	<p><u>Distinguishing Between Formal and Informal</u> A majority of the juvenile police officers who responded reported that they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Factors Considered When Distinguishing</u> The juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that the seriousness of the alleged offense, the prior delinquency history of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are the most important factors they consider when determining whether to issue a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment.</p> <p><u>Types of Offenses</u> Formal station adjustments tend to be used for serious offenses (felonies against persons, felonies against property) more often than informal station adjustments. Informal station adjustments tend to be used for less serious offenses (Class B misdemeanors, Class C misdemeanors, status offenses) more often than formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Using Written Forms</u> A large majority of the juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that they use written forms for formal station adjustments.</p>

**Table 29 (cont.): The Handling of Formal and Informal
Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties
and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of Responses
<p>Focus County D continued (urban, large population)</p>	<p><u>Station Adjustment Conditions</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments consistently reported that they almost always or always impose the following conditions for formal station adjustments: curfews, restricting contact with specified persons, school attendance, and restricting use or possession of a firearm or other weapon. The juvenile officers reported that, for the most part, they impose the same conditions for informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Monitors</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that juvenile’s parents and juvenile police officers frequently monitor both formal and informal station adjustment conditions.</p> <p><u>Consequences for Non-Compliance</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that when minors fail to abide by conditions of formal and informal station adjustment, they are most likely to warn the minor of consequences of continued violation and continue the station adjustment. The juvenile police officers also frequently extend the period of the station adjustment or extend community service hours. The juvenile police officers are about equally likely to take these actions for formal and informal station adjustments.</p>
<p>Illinois As a Whole</p>	<p><u>Distinguishing Between Formal and Informal</u> Approximately half of the juvenile police officers who responded reported that they differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Factors Considered When Distinguishing</u> The juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that the seriousness of the alleged offense, the prior delinquency history of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are the most important factors they consider when determining whether to issue a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment.</p>

**Table 29 (cont.): The Handling of Formal and Informal
Station Adjustments in the Four Focus Counties
and in Illinois as a Whole**

Region	Description of Responses
Illinois As a Whole continued	<p><u>Types of Offenses</u> Formal station adjustments tend to be used for serious offenses (felonies against persons, felonies against property) more often than informal station adjustments. Informal station adjustments tend to be used for less serious offenses (Class B misdemeanors, Class C misdemeanors, status offenses) more often than formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Using Written Forms</u> Approximately two thirds of juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that they use written forms for formal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Conditions</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments consistently reported that they almost always or always impose the following conditions for formal station adjustments: curfews, restricting contact with specified persons, school attendance, and restricting use or possession of a firearm or other weapon. The juvenile officers reported that, for the most part, they impose the same conditions for informal station adjustments.</p> <p><u>Station Adjustment Monitors</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that juvenile's parents and juvenile police officers frequently monitor both formal and informal station adjustment conditions.</p> <p><u>Consequences for Non-Compliance</u> Juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments reported that when minors fail to abide by the conditions of formal and informal station adjustments, they are most likely to warn the minor of the consequences of continued violations, extend the station adjustment, or terminate the station adjustment unsatisfactorily and refer the minor to court. Juvenile police officers are more likely to refer the minor to court for violating a formal station adjustment condition.</p>

Table 29 shows that, in several respects, juvenile police officers in the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole handle formal and informal station adjustments similarly. Juvenile police officers in the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole reported that: (1) the seriousness of the offense, the prior delinquency history of the minor, and whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner are the most important factors that they consider when deciding whether to issue a formal or an informal station adjustment (see the descriptions labeled “Factors Considered When Distinguishing” in Table 29) , (2) formal station adjustments tend to be used for more serious offenses than informal station adjustments (see the descriptions labeled “Types of Offenses” in Table 29), (3) approximately the same types of conditions are used for formal station adjustment and informal station adjustments (see the descriptions labeled “Station Adjustment Conditions” in Table 29) , and (4) parents and juvenile police officers frequently monitor station adjustment conditions (see the descriptions labeled “Station Adjustment Monitors” in Table 29).

On the other hand, Table 29 also shows some notable differences in the manner that formal and informal station adjustments are handled. First, there is variability across the four focus counties and Illinois as a whole in the extent to which juvenile police officers use written forms for formal station adjustments (see the descriptions labeled “Using Written Forms” in Table 29). Results from the statewide evaluation component revealed that, in Illinois as a whole, approximately two-third of the juvenile police officers who distinguish between formal and informal station adjustments use written forms for formal station adjustments. On the other hand, most of the juvenile police officers in Focus Counties A, C, and D reported that they use written forms for formal

station adjustments. Only one third of juvenile police officers from Focus County B reported that they use written forms.

Second, Table 29 shows that there is variability across the four focus counties and Illinois as a whole in the conditions that juvenile police officers impose upon minors who are issued formal and informal station adjustments (see the descriptions labeled “Station Adjustment Conditions” in Table 29). Specifically, results from the statewide evaluation component indicated that, in Illinois as a whole, there was a tendency for juvenile police officers to impose station adjustment conditions that are more general or abstract and do not necessarily require personalized monitoring, or following up to determine whether the minor has abided by the condition (e.g., imposing a curfew, school attendance restricting entry into geographic locations, restricting contact with specified persons, restricting use or possession of a weapon). On the other hand, juvenile police officers responding to surveys for the statewide evaluation component tended to report that they impose more “hands-on” conditions less often (e.g., requiring minors to report to a juvenile officer, restitution, community service). Juvenile police officers could conceivably impose the general abstract conditions stringently (by calling minors’ homes to check whether they are home by the time of their curfew, calling minors’ schools, checking restricted locations, etc.). Realistically, however, time constraints will likely make it difficult for juvenile police officers to impose these conditions stringently.

Table 29 shows that juvenile police officers in Focus Counties C and D reported imposing approximately the same types of conditions as officers in Illinois as a whole. That is, juvenile police officers in Focus Counties C and D reported that they impose general and abstract formal and informal station adjustment conditions. However, there

was a stronger tendency for juvenile police officers in Focus Counties A and B to report that they impose “hands-on” conditions. Focus Counties A and B are smaller counties than Focus Counties C and D. Juvenile police officers in Focus Counties A and B may have more time to impose “hands-on” conditions.

Third, juvenile police officers in each of the four focus counties reported that they emphasize different actions when minors fail to abide by the conditions of formal and informal station adjustments (see the descriptions labeled “Consequences for Non-Compliance” in Table 29). Moreover, these actions differ from the actions emphasized by juvenile police officers in Illinois as a whole.

Conclusion: Juvenile police officers reported that, in several respects, they handle formal and informal station adjustments in a manner similar to that reported by juvenile police officers in Illinois as a whole (factors determining whether to issue a formal or informal station adjustment, types of crimes for which formal and informal station adjustments are issued, similarities in the conditions imposed for formal and informal station adjustments, and station adjustment monitors). However, the focus county data also highlights limitations in the conditions that juvenile police officers who work in larger counties may impose, likely because of their larger caseloads and, hence, limitations in the time that juvenile officers are able to devote to individual juvenile cases. This may suggest that larger law enforcement agencies may need additional support in order to make station adjustments an effective dispositional alternative for minors.

Changes in juvenile sentencing (EJJ prosecutions). The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added a new section to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which allows state’s

attorneys to petition the court for an Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile (EJJ) prosecution. See pages 14-15 for a brief description of the EJJ section in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act and pages 110-116 for descriptions of survey questions pertaining to EJJ.

Results from the statewide evaluation component indicated that relatively few EJJ prosecutions have occurred throughout Illinois. Consistent with this, Focus County C is the only focus county in which a juvenile court judge, state's attorney, or public defender reported that they had been involved in a juvenile case in which an EJJ petition had been filed. The juvenile court judge, a state's attorney, and a public defender in Focus County C each reported that they had been involved in a case in which an EJJ petition had been filed. They also reported that they had participated in a case in which a minor had been tried under EJJ (suggesting that the petition was accepted).

Results from the statewide evaluation component indicated that, overall, juvenile justice professionals were skeptical as to whether having a potential adult sentence "hanging over minor's heads" would reduce the likelihood of juvenile's re-offending during their juvenile sentence. However, state's attorneys were more likely than juvenile court judges or public defenders to believe that EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juvenile's re-offending during their juvenile sentence. This pattern of responses by profession was even more magnified for the focus counties. Across all four focus counties, every state's attorney who responded to the question believed that EJJ would reduce the likelihood of minor's re-offending during their juvenile sentence (recall that we received no surveys from state's attorneys in Focus Counties A or B; a large number of state's attorneys from Focus County D did not respond to the question). On the other hand, across all four focus counties, every juvenile court judge and public defender who

responded to the question believed that EJJ would not reduce the likelihood of minor's re-offending during their juvenile sentence (recall that we received no surveys from public defenders in Focus County A).

Results from the statewide evaluation component indicated that state's attorneys responded more favorably than juvenile court judges or public defenders to the question "What do you think is the purpose of EJJ?" Although the most frequent response given by juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders, was that EJJ provides a way to get tough on juvenile offenders, state's attorneys were much less likely to report that EJJ was included in the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions for political reasons, so that legislators could appease constituents who wanted them to get tough on juvenile crime. For the most part, this pattern held for the focus county evaluation component. Across all the responses given by juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders in the four focus counties, the two most frequent responses were that the purpose of EJJ is to get tough on juvenile offenders and the purpose of EJJ is to provide a last chance for juvenile offenders to avoid the adult criminal justice system. In addition, no state's attorney reported that EJJ was included in the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions for political reasons (whereas at least one juvenile court judge and public defender gave this response).

Conclusion: Data from the focus county evaluation component corroborates data from the statewide evaluation component, which indicates that EJJ is being used sporadically in Illinois and that state's attorneys are more optimistic about EJJ than juvenile court judges and public defenders.

Overall Conclusions – Focus County Evaluation Component

The purpose of the focus county evaluation component was to provide a detailed description of how four disparate Illinois counties are implementing the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions. It was our hope that large-scale survey distribution in the four focus counties would reveal some interesting details regarding Reform Provision implementation that may have been masked by the broad, all-encompassing approach adopted in the statewide evaluation component. Thus, the four focus counties were compared to Illinois as a whole on several aspects of the Reform Provisions.

In some respects, data from the focus county evaluation component corroborated data from Illinois as a whole. That is, for several aspects of the Reform Provision, implementation examined on a large scale in the four focus counties paralleled implementation examined broadly in Illinois as a whole. For example: (1) more juvenile justice professionals in the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole perceive the Reform Provisions in terms of punishment and accountability than in terms of BARJ and/or BARJ goals, (2) there was a tendency for probation officers in the focus counties and in Illinois as a whole reported more knowledgeable on BARJ and more BARJ training than several other juvenile justice professions, (3) juvenile police officers in the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole use the same factors to determine whether to issue a formal station adjustment or an informal station adjustment, (4) EJJ has rarely been used in the four focus counties and in Illinois as a whole.

Research results tend to become more reliable is when they are corroborated across multiple samples. Thus, it may be fairly stated that these four results are among

the strongest, most reliable results that can be taken from this evaluation (i.e., the results are consistent across two samples).

On the other hand, the focus county evaluation was also useful in identifying some interesting variation in Reform Provision implementation. In instances when results varied across the four focus counties and results in the four counties varied from Illinois as a whole, it may be more useful to consider how individual counties or jurisdictions are implementing that aspect of the Reform Provisions (as opposed to using state-level results to draw conclusions). The following results are examples of instances when the focus county evaluation component revealed variation across the four focus counties and between the four focus counties and Illinois as a whole: (1) each focus county displayed a unique pattern of results regarding the extent to which different professions reported knowledge on the Reform Provisions and Reform Provision training, (2) juvenile justice council membership varied greatly in the three focus counties that have convened councils, suggesting that county size and demographics may play a role in determining the approach that counties take regarding council development, and (3) juvenile police officers in smaller focus counties seem to have more flexibility in the station adjustment conditions that they are able to impose.

Final Comment

In order for any new legislative act to be implemented, those who are affected by the changes embodied in the act must be aware of and understand the changes. The most basic conclusion that may be drawn from this evaluation is that there are juvenile justice professionals in Illinois who are currently not knowledgeable on the Reform Provisions and on BARJ. Ensuring that juvenile justice professionals who are affected by the

Reform Provisions understand the changes (including the intended utility of the changes) and the BARJ philosophy is the most fundamental step that can be taken to enhance implementation.

At the same time, there may be juvenile justice professionals who are aware of the Reform Provisions and BARJ, yet who are not implementing changes. It may be useful to pinpoint obstacles that are preventing juvenile justice professionals from implementing important or mandatory aspects of the Reform Provisions (e.g., adopting the BARJ philosophy, distinguishing between formal and informal station adjustments).

Finally, there may be aspects of the Reform Provisions that juvenile justice professionals are aware of, yet are not implementing because they do not perceive them to be useful or broadly applicable. For certain changes, this was to be expected. For example, extending the time that minors remain in detention prior to adjudication after being charged with aggravated criminal sexual abuse may only be useful in instances when a minor commits aggravated criminal sexual abuse and there is a delay in receiving DNA results from a laboratory. To be sure, such instances are limited. On the other hand, there were also additional, more broadly applicable, changes that juvenile justice professionals tended to report were not useful. It may be useful to revisit these changes in an attempt to make them more useful to juvenile justice professionals. Two changes that could potentially be used more frequently are the EJJ and parental responsibility provisions in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act.

Overall, then, in order to enhance Reform Provision implementation, a threefold approach may be useful: (1) increasing awareness, (2) removing obstacles, and (3) enhancing the utility of particular changes made by the Reform Provisions. Until such

efforts or other similar efforts are undertaken, this evaluation suggests that many of the changes made by the Reform Provisions will not be implemented.

APPENDIX A

Changes Made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998

This appendix reflects the changes made by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998. Provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 that were not changed by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 are not included in this appendix. The underlined areas of this appendix reflect the changes enacted that were the subject of this evaluation.

Several resources were used to create this appendix. These include a copy of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 as provided by the 1997 edition of West's Illinois Criminal Law and Procedure, a copy of the 1998 edition of the Juvenile Court Act, and a document developed by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office that highlighted the changes made by the new act. The information provided in this appendix should not replace legal guidance to the provisions stipulated under the new act.

Statutory Provision	Changes/Additions Made Through the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998
Children and Family Services Act 20 ILCS 505/35.1	The new act extended the numbers of individuals that are allowed access to case and clinical records of minors that are patients of Department services, children that are applying for or are receiving welfare or other Department services. The new act allows such records to be released to "juvenile authorities" as needed to complete their official duties. Juvenile authorities include: "(i) a judge of the circuit court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge; (ii) parties to the proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and their attorneys; (iii) probation officers and court appointed advocates for the juvenile authorized by the judge hearing the case; (iv) any individual, public or private agency having custody of the child pursuant to court order; (v) any individual, public or private agency providing education, medical or mental health service to the child when the requested information is needed to determine the appropriate service or treatment for the minor; (vi) any potential placement provider when such release is authorized by the court for the limited purpose of determining the appropriateness of the potential placement; (vii) law enforcement officers and prosecutors; (viii) adult and juvenile prisoner review boards; (ix) authorized military personnel; (x) individuals authorized by court; (xi) the Illinois General Assembly or any committee or commission thereof."
Civil Administrative Code of Illinois 20 ILCS 505/35.1	<u>The new act now allows the Department of Public Aid to release information to the State Police to locate persons for the purposes of establishing paternity or enforcing child support obligations. The reform provisions also require the State Police "develop a separate statewide central juvenile records system for persons arrested prior to the age of 17 or adjudicated delinquent minors (for felony-level offenses) and to make information available to local law enforcement officers so that law enforcement officers will be able to obtain rapid access</u>

to the background of the minor from other jurisdictions to the end that the juvenile police officers can make appropriate decisions which will best serve the interest of the child and the community. The (State Police) shall submit a quarterly report to the General Assembly and Governor which shall contain the number of juvenile records that the Department has received in that quarter, a list, by category, of offenses that minors were arrested for or convicted of by age, race and gender.” Additionally, the new act requires that these records are kept confidential, and that these records are only available to juvenile authorities (“juvenile authorities” are defined in the same manner as that stipulated under the Children and Family Services Act).

Criminal Identification Act
20 ILCS 2630

The new act requires State’s Attorneys to report to the State Police when delinquency petitions are filed, and the courts are required to report to the State Police findings of delinquency and subsequent sentences, for those offenses which are required by statute. The new act also stipulates that information should be provided to the State Police for minors, 10 years or older, who have allegedly committed felony-level offenses. Information may also be submitted for minors 10 years or older who have allegedly committed misdemeanor A or B offenses. This, however, is not required.

Illinois School Student Records Act
105 ILCS 10/2

Specifies that school records cannot contain information maintained by law enforcement officers that work in schools. Also, the new act stipulates that minors’ “student temporary records” include: information regarding serious disciplinary infractions that resulted in expulsion, suspension, or the imposition of punishment or sanction. For purposes of this provision, serious disciplinary infractions means: infractions involving drugs, weapons, or bodily harm to another.” Schools are required to maintain these temporary records for five years from the date of graduation, student transfer or the student leaving school. Additionally, information communicated to law enforcement officers by minors, their parents or guardians is confidential. The new act also allows the following juvenile authorities to have access to school records prior to adjudication of a student’s case: “when necessary for the discharge of their official duties who request information prior to adjudication of the student and who certify in writing that the information will not be disclosed to any other party except as provided under law or order of court. For purposes of this Section ‘juvenile authorities’ means: (i) a judge of the circuit court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge; (ii) parties to the proceedings under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 and their attorneys; (iii) probation officers and court appointed advocates for the juvenile authorized by the judge hearing the case; (iv) any individual, public or private agency having custody of the child pursuant to court order; (v) any individual, public or private agency providing education, medical or mental health service to the child when the requested information is needed to determine the appropriate service or treatment for the minor; (vi) any potential placement provider when such release is authorized by the court for the limited purpose of determining the appropriateness of the potential placement; (vii) law enforcement officers and prosecutors; (viii) adult and juvenile prisoner review boards; (ix) authorized military personnel; (x) individuals authorized by court.”

The new act now provides that case files shall be made available to law enforcement officers, without subpoena or court notification, for the purpose of determining a current address of minors for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding, for minors under Articles IV, V, VI and VII of the Public Aid Code. The previous act only provided access to this information for minors under Articles VI and VII of the Public Aid Code.

Juvenile Court Act
705 ILCS 405

Article V. Delinquent Minors: Part 1

General Provisions (Section 5-101)

The previous Juvenile Court Act did not contain a specific purpose and policy statement under Article V, but rather, the delinquency statute shared a common purpose with the other articles under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

The purpose and policy clause of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 contains language that indicates the adoption of the Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ) philosophy to govern the activities of Illinois' juvenile justice system. This new philosophy is reflected in the following goals of the Article V: "(a) *To protect citizens from juvenile crime. (b) To hold each juvenile offender directly accountable for his or her acts. (c) To provide an individualized assessment of each alleged and adjudicated delinquent juvenile, in order to rehabilitate and to prevent further delinquent behavior through the development of competency in the juvenile offender . . . (d) To provide due process . . . through which each juvenile offender and all other interested parties are assured fair hearings at which legal rights are recognized and enforced.*"

Additionally, the purpose and policy statement also contains descriptions of the activities, or policies, that were included in Article V to ensure that the above goals are accomplished. These include, the promotion of community based prevention and intervention programs, parental/guardian involvement in the treatments offered to minors, and community safety.

Definitions (Section 5-105)

The previous Juvenile Court Act only contained six definitions. Under the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998, that list was expanded to include eleven new definitions.

The New Act

The definitions included in the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 reflect the new terminology adopted by the new Act. Under the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of the 1998, the language used to describe the activities of the juvenile justice system (e.g., taking into custody; adjudicatory hearing, dispositional hearing, etc.) were changed to the language commonly used in the criminal justice system (i.e., the adult system). For instance, “taking a minor into custody” is now called an arrest, “adjudicatory hearing” is now called a trial, and “dispositional hearing” is now referred to as a sentencing hearing. Several other definitions reflect the new philosophy of the new act, including definitions of community service, diversion, and juvenile justice continuums. Additionally, the new act lengthened the time a minor could be subject to the Juvenile Court Act from 19 years of age to 21 years of age.

Parental Responsibility (Section 5-110)

Provisions regarding parental responsibility were not included in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

Under the new Act, families are recognized as important components to the treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles. Parents/guardians are now required to participate in the assessment and treatment of delinquent minors by helping juveniles “recognize and accept responsibility for (their) delinquent behavior.” The provision also gives the juvenile court the ability to order parents/guardians to refrain from certain activities for the purpose of public safety, to develop competencies in minors, and to promote accountability.

Rights of Victims (Section 5-115)

The rights of victims of juvenile crime were not addressed in the previous act other than stating that victims cannot be excluded from juvenile proceedings. Only victims of sex offenses committed by juveniles were allowed to give a victim impact statement under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 (this conflicted with provisions in The Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, which permits any victim of a violent crime, committed by a juvenile, to give a victim impact statement).

The New Act

Juvenile crime victims now have the same rights as those provided in The Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act and the Bill of Rights for Children.

Exclusive Jurisdiction (Section 5-130)

Previously titled “Criminal Prosecutions Limited” in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, the provisions under this section have remained the same, with the exception of one additional provision, which mandates that juveniles be automatically transferred to the adult criminal court for a new offense if they have been previously convicted in adult court.

Admissibility of Evidence and Adjudications in other Proceedings (Section 5-150)

The new act allows evidence regarding juvenile court evidence and adjudications to be admissible “in proceedings under this Act or in criminal proceedings in which anyone who has been adjudicated delinquent . . . is to be a witness including the minor or defendant if he or she testifies, and then only for purposes of impeachment and pursuant to the rules of evidence for criminal trials.” The previous act did not allow for a defendant in a criminal case to be impeached with a prior adjudication of delinquency.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 2: Administration of Juvenile Justice Continuum for Delinquency Prevention**

Legislative declaration (Section 5-201)

This provision was not included in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

This section identifies the importance of addressing juvenile crime through prevention and intervention strategies that are community-based. The provision encourages county officials, including school officials, community members, and juvenile justice professionals (i.e., judges, juvenile police officers, etc.), to collaborate and develop a juvenile justice plan to address the issue of juvenile crime and the prevention and treatment of children.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 3: Immediate Intervention Procedures**

Legislative declaration (Section 5-300)

This provision was not included in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

This section identifies the need for a locally based continuum for delinquency prevention through immediate intervention programs that are geared toward identifying and redirecting delinquent youth.

Station Adjustments (Section 5-301)

The new act differentiates between two different types of station adjustments, formal station adjustments and informal station adjustments. The new act changed the factors juvenile police officers use to determine if a minor should be station adjusted. Upon determining to use a station adjustment, the juvenile officer should now consider the following factors: “(A) The seriousness of the alleged offense. (B) The prior history of delinquency of the minor. (C) The age of the minor. (D) The culpability of the minor in committing the alleged offense. (E) Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner. (F) Whether the minor used or possessed a deadly weapon when committing the alleged offenses.” The Act also includes restrictions on the number of informal and formal station adjustments that a minor can obtain. For informal station adjustments, no more than 3 informal station adjustments can be received for misdemeanor offenses and no more than 3 station adjustments for felony offenses within a 3 year period without the approval of a State’s Attorney. A minor can receive a combination of only 5 informal station adjustments statewide during his or her youth. For formal station adjustments, minors can only receive 3 station adjustments for misdemeanor cases and 2 station adjustments for felony level cases within a 3 year period. Minors cannot receive over a total of 4 formal station adjustments statewide during his or her minority without approval of the State’s Attorney. The new act also provides suggested conditions of informal and formal station adjustments. Conditions for informal station adjustments includes “(i) Curfew. (ii) Conditions restricting entry into designated geographical areas. (iii) No contact with specified persons.(iv) School attendance.(v) Performing up to 25 hours of community service work.(vi) Community mediation.(vii) Teen court or a peer court. (viii) Restitution limited to 90 days.” Conditions for informal station adjustments include: “(a) Attending school. (b) Abiding by a set curfew.(c) Payment of restitution.(d) Refraining from possessing a firearm or other weapon. (e) Reporting to a police officer at designated times and places, including reporting and verification that the minor is at home at designated hours. (f) Performing up to 25 hours of community service work. (g) Refraining from entering designated geographical areas. (h) Participating in community mediation. (i) Participating in teen court or peer court. (j) Refraining from contact with specified persons.” Suggested remedies for juvenile police officers for when juveniles fail to comply with the agreed conditions of informal or formal station adjustments are also provided.

Probation Adjustments (Section 5-305)

In the 1987 edition of the Juvenile Court Act, probation adjustments are referred to as “preliminary conferences”. The only change made to the previous Act by the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 is the section that requires probation officers, who institute a probation adjustment plan, to report information to the Illinois State Police about the offender and the offense, if the offense would constitute a felony if committed by an adult. Probation officers may also report information to the State Police about a misdemeanor offense; however, this is not required.

Community Mediation Program
(Section 5-310)

This provision was not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

This section details the purpose and goals of community mediation programs. This provision (1) allows the establishment of community mediation programs to address juvenile crime by State's Attorneys, or individuals designated by State's Attorneys; (2) the types of cases that can be addressed through community mediation (e.g., the minor must admit responsibility for the offense in order to be eligible); (3) describes of the composition of community mediation panels and the types of dispositions the community mediation panel may consider; and (4) the length of the "sentence" imposed (i.e., the agreement cannot last longer than 6 months).

Teen Court (Section 5-315)

No specific mention of teen courts in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

Provides that "the county board or corporate authorities of a municipality, or both, may create or contract with a community based organization for teen court programs."

Reports to State's Attorney
(Section 5-325)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

Provides that "(u)pon the request of the State's Attorney in the county where it is alleged that a minor has committed a crime, any school or law enforcement agency that has knowledge of those allegations shall forward information or a report concerning the incident to the State's Attorney, provided that the information is not currently protected by any privilege."

State's Attorney's Discretion to Prosecute
(Section 5-330)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

The provision gives State's Attorneys the discretion to pursue prosecution of a juvenile offender that may have initially been sent to an immediate intervention program.

Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 4: Arrest and Custody

Arrest of a Minor (Section 5-401)

The provisions under the new Act are the generally the same as the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, with one exception. The new act allows officers to take into custody minors “reasonably” believed to be in violation of the conditions of their probation or supervision as ordered by the court. There were also slight modifications in the terminology used (i.e., “taken into custody” is now referred to as “arrest”).

Duty of Officer (Section 5-405)

The provisions under the new Act are the same as the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, with one exception. The new Act allows law enforcement officers to release minors to their parents if the alleged offenses are misdemeanor-level offense. The previous act required law enforcement officers to take minors to the nearest juvenile police officer if the minors were not immediately released from custody, regardless of the offense type.

Non-secure Custody or Detention
(Section 5-410)

This section is the same as the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, except for the following provisions: (1) The length of time a minor can be detained in a county jail or municipal lock up was extended to 12 hours for minors over the age of 12 years. Additionally, if the offense for which a minor, over 12 years of age, is a violent offense, the minor may be detained for 24 hours. The previous act only allowed minors to be detained for no more than 6 hours regardless of age and offense. (2) The provisions extended the length of time, to 40 hours after the time of arrest, that a minor may be detained pending a detention hearing. The previous act only allowed 36 hours after arrest. (3) For counties with over 3,000,000 persons, probation officers or detention officers are now required to consult with State’s Attorneys if it is the intention of probation or detention officers to not detain minors for the following offenses: first degree murder, second degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery with a firearm, aggravated or heinous battery involving permanent disability or disfigurement or great bodily harm, robbery, aggravated robbery, armed robbery, vehicular hijacking, aggravated vehicular hijacking, vehicular invasion, arson, aggravated arson, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, home invasion, burglary, or residential burglary. Probation officers or detention officers are except from this provision if they are using a scoreable screening form that was created with input from the State’s Attorney. The new provision also allows juveniles to be placed in a lineup with adults as long as there is constant supervision by a juvenile police officer. (5) Minors may be fingerprinted at a County Jail or municipal lockup as long as there is constant supervision by a juvenile police officer.

Setting of Detention or Shelter Care Hearing (Section 5-415)

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998 allows juveniles to be detained up to 40 hours pending a detention hearing. This was previously 36 hours in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Additionally, the new act specifies that if minors give false information about their identity, the 40 hour time limit does not include the time expended due to false information. The new provision also specifies that the 40 hour time limit does not include the time when juveniles are hospitalized and receiving treatment that impedes the presence of those minors in court. The new act also allows the court to review the custodial status of juveniles at any time prior to the trial or sentencing of those minors. However, only when probable cause and immediate and urgent necessity is established can a minor be detained after the initial 40 hour time limit.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 5: Pretrial Proceedings**

Pretrial Conditions Order (Section 5-505) This provision was not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

This section allows the court to require minors to comply with set conditions prior to trial. These include not committing a new offense, reporting to a court appointed agency, refraining from possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, residing with parents/guardians, attending school, complying with a set curfew, refraining from entering specified geographical areas, refraining from having contact with specified persons, or any other conditions imposed by the court. The conditions imposed by the court may be maintained until sentencing if deemed necessary by the court.

Petition; Supplemental Petitions
(Section 5-520)

Under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987, any adult may file a petition. The new Act restricts this to only a State's Attorney, or the court, may file a delinquency petition.

Service (Section 5-525)

Unlike the previous act, which used the terms "service" and "notice" intermittently, the new act specifies "service" as all procedures for serving summons on parties. The new act also reduced the number of times parents or legal guardians had to be served prior to minors' sentencing, from 2 to only 1 time prior to sentencing.

Notice (Section 5-530)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

Stipulates that a "party presenting a supplemental or amended petition or motion to the court shall provide the other parties with a copy of any supplemental or amended petition, motion or accompanying affidavit not yet served upon that party, and shall file proof of that service. . . Written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing, shall be provided to all parties in accordance with local court rules." This section also includes who should be notified and what methods of notification can be used. These methods include: personal delivery, leaving the notification with the attorneys' staff or resident of the party (if over 10 years of age or older, by the United States mail, or by facsimile machine.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 6: Trial**

Trial (Section 5-601)

Under the new act, all delinquency trials must be conducted within 120 days of a written demand by any party. Only one exception is noted. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 did not specify that the demand had to be in writing. The new act also extended the time period in which a trial had to be conducted once a delinquency petition had been filed for a minor in detention or shelter care. The length of time was extended from 15 to 30 calendar days. Provisions regarding cases involving controlled substances and aggravated criminal sexual abuse were added to this section. The new provisions allow State's Attorneys to request the expansion of the time period before a trial to 45 days in cases involving controlled substances, when the State's Attorney is waiting for results from a confirmatory laboratory, and extends the time period to 70 calendar days for cases involving aggravated criminal sexual abuse. Additionally, a new provision was added to permit a 120 day extension for DNA testing and a 30 day extension if the case will be tried as an extended juvenile jurisdiction prosecution.

Trials, Pleas Guilty but Mentally Ill and Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity
(Section 5-605)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

The new action now sets forth criteria when a minor can be found guilty but mentally ill or not guilty by reason of insanity. The criteria listed is similar to the criteria for when adults can be found guilty but mentally ill or not guilty by reason of insanity.

Absence of Minor (Section 5-625)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

New act now allows a minor who is "willfully avoiding trial" to be tried in absence. Sets provisions to govern when and how the court can proceed when a minor is purposively absent.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 7: Proceedings After Trial, Sentencing**

Sentencing Hearing
(Section 5-705)

The new act eliminated the need to serve parties a second time before the sentencing hearing. Now the parties only need to be served once before sentencing. The new act also extended the amount of time for a period of continuance, from 15 days to 30 days, for minors being held in detention prior to sentencing.

Kinds of Sentencing Orders
(Section 5-710)

The new act includes a new provision that allows the court to suspend the driver's license or driving privileges until minors are 18 years old.

Probation
(Section 5-715)

The new act extended the period under which a minor can be placed on probation, from 19 years to 21 years of age, for minors sentenced to probation for first degree murder, a Class X felony, or a forcible felony.

Placement
(Section 5-740)

The new act extended the amount of time minors can continued to be kept under legal custody or guardianship, from 19 years to 21 years of age.

Duration of Wardship and Discharge Proceedings (Section 5-755)

The new act extends the duration of wardship, from 19 years to 21 years, for all delinquency cases.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 8: Violent and Habitual Juvenile Offender Provisions**

Legislative Declaration
(Section 5-801)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

The new act declares that "(t)he General Assembly finds that a substantial and disproportionate amount of serious crime is committed by a relatively small number of juvenile offenders"

Transfer of Jurisdiction
(Section 5-805)

The new act still includes the three types of transfer provisions of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. These include: mandatory transfer (known as the gang crime transfer under the 1987 edition), presumptive transfer and discretionary transfer.

Mandatory Transfer—same as old act, with an additional provisions that a minor may fall under the mandatory transfer if the minor has a previous finding of delinquency for a forcible felony and is now charged with a felony that falls under the presumptive transfer provision.

Presumptive Transfer—The new act changed the factors used to rebut the presumption in favor of a transfer. The new criteria include: “(i) The seriousness of the alleged offense; (ii) The minor's history of delinquency; (iii) The age of the minor; (iv) The culpability of the minor in committing the alleged offense; (v) Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner; (vi) Whether the minor used or possessed a deadly weapon when committing the alleged offense; (vii) The minor's history of services, including the minor's willingness to participate meaningfully in available services; (viii) Whether there is a reasonable likelihood that the minor can be rehabilitated before the expiration of the juvenile court's jurisdiction; (ix) The adequacy of the punishment or services available in the juvenile justice system.” The new act also states that “greater weight (should be given) to the seriousness of the alleged offense and the minor's prior record of delinquency than to the other factors listed”.

Discretionary Transfer—The new act changed the factors to be considered when determining a discretionary transfer to include: “(i) The seriousness of the alleged offense; (ii) The minor's history of delinquency; (iii) The age of the minor; (iv) The culpability of the minor in committing the alleged offense; (v) Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner; (vi) Whether the minor used or possessed a deadly weapon when committing the alleged offense; (vii) The minor's history of services, including the minor's willingness to participate meaningfully in available services; (viii) The adequacy of the punishment or services available in the juvenile justice system”. The new provisions as state that the court “greater weight to the seriousness of the alleged offense and the minor's prior record of delinquency than to the other factors listed.”

Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecutions (Section 5-810)

Provision not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

The new act authorizes the use of a new type of prosecution that allows a minor to be tried in the juvenile court, and upon being found guilty, can receive a juvenile sentence and an adult sentence, which is stayed under the condition that the minor completes the terms of the juvenile sentence. If it is found that the minor did not complete the terms of the juvenile sentence or violated the terms of the juvenile sentence or if a minor commits a new crime, the adult sentence may be imposed. The new provision also provides that minors tried under extended jurisdiction juvenile prosecution have the right to a jury trial.

**Article V. Delinquent Minors:
Part 9: Confidentiality of Records and Expungements**

Court File (Section 5-901)

The new act extended the number of individuals/agencies who may have access to juvenile court files. Under the new act, victims are now given access to more than just the name, address and information pertaining to the disposition of a minor case (as was allowed under the 1987 edition). Additionally, agencies serving youth are given access to juvenile court records (providing that names of sex crime victims are removed). This was not allowed in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. Thus, the following individuals/agencies can now obtain access to juvenile court records: “(i) A judge of the circuit court and members of the staff of the court designated by the judge; (ii) Parties to the proceedings and their attorneys; (iii) Victims and their attorneys, except in cases of multiple victims of sex offenses in which case the information identifying the nonrequesting victims shall be redacted; (iv) Probation officers, law enforcement officers or prosecutors or their staff; (v) Adult and juvenile Prisoner Review Boards.” The following individuals are also given access, with the stipulation that a sex crime victim information is removed: “(i) Authorized military personnel; (ii) Persons engaged in bonafide research, with the permission of the judge of the juvenile court and the chief executive of the agency that prepared the particular recording: provided that publication of such research results in no disclosure of a minor’s identity and protects the confidentiality of the record; (iii) The Secretary of State to whom the Clerk of the Court shall report the disposition of all cases, as required in . . . The Illinois Vehicle Code. However, information reported relative to these offenses shall be privileged and available only to the Secretary of State, courts, and police officers; (iv) The administrator of a bonafide substance abuse student assistance program with the permission of the presiding judge of the juvenile court; (v) Any individual, or any public or private agency or institution, having custody of the juvenile under court order or providing educational, medical or mental health services to the juvenile or a court-approved advocate for the juvenile or any placement provider or potential placement provider as determined by the court.”

Law Enforcement Records
(Section 5-905)

Under the new act, minors, minors’ parents or legal guardians and their attorneys may have access to juvenile police records if minors are charged with an offense. Additionally, the new act stipulates that law enforcement records can be provided to the Department of Corrections if minors are in custody of DOC. The new act also includes provisions that allow law enforcement officers to release the name and address of minors, who allegedly committed a criminal offense, to victims if the officer receives a written request from the victim and if the officer believes that releasing the information will not endanger persons or property. These provisions were not provided in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987. All other provisions are the same as the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

Social psychological and Medical Records
(Section 5-910)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

Stipulates how juvenile social psychological and medical records can be released. These records are only disclosed: “a) upon the written consent of the former juvenile or, if the juvenile offender is under 18 years of age, by the parent of the juvenile; or (b) upon a determination by the head of the treatment facility, who has the records, that disclosure to another individual or facility providing treatment to the minor is necessary for the further treatment of the juvenile offender; or (c) when any court having jurisdiction of the juvenile offender orders disclosure; or (d) when requested by any attorney representing the juvenile offender, but the records shall not be further disclosed by the attorney unless approved by the court or presented as admissible evidence; or (e) upon a written request of a juvenile probation officer in regard to an alleged juvenile offender when the information is needed for screening and assessment purposes, for preparation of a social investigation or presentence investigation, or placement decisions; but the records shall not be further disclosed by the probation officer unless approved by the court; or (f) when the State's Attorney requests a copy of the social investigation for use at a sentencing hearing or upon written request of the State's Attorney for psychological or medical records when the minor contests his fitness for trial or relies on an affirmative defense of intoxication or insanity.”

Expungement of Law Enforcement and Juvenile Court Records (Section 5-915)

The new act allows individuals to petition the court to expunge misdemeanor B offenses when a juvenile reaches his or her 17 birthday or when the juvenile court proceedings regarding that minor have been terminated, whichever is later. The previous act did not allow misdemeanor B offenses to be expunged at age 17. Additionally, the new provisions stipulate that “Any person may petition the court to expunge all law enforcement records relating to any incidents occurring before his or her 17th birthday which did not result in proceedings in criminal court and all juvenile court records with respect to any adjudications except those based upon first degree murder and sex offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, if the person for whom expungement is sought has had no convictions for any crime since his or her 17th birthday and: (a) has attained the age of 21 years; or (b) 5 years have elapsed since all juvenile court proceedings relating to him or her have been terminated or his or her commitment to the Department of Corrections, Juvenile Division pursuant to this Act has been terminated; whichever is later of (a) or (b).” The previous act required 10 years to elapse from the time of a minor’s 17th birthday or since all juvenile proceedings were terminated, whichever was first.

County Juvenile Justice Councils
(Section 6-12)

Not in the Juvenile Court Act of 1987.

The New Act

Provides that counties may develop juvenile justice councils “to provide a forum for the development of a community-based interagency assessment of the local juvenile justice system, to develop a

county juvenile justice plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and to make recommendations to the county board, or county boards, for more effectively utilizing existing community resources in dealing with juveniles who are found to be involved in crime, or who are truant or have been suspended or expelled from school.” County councils are required to comprise of at least the sheriff, the State's Attorney, Chief Probation Officer, and the county board, or their designees. The councils may also include representatives of local law enforcement, juvenile justice agencies, schools, businesses, and community organizations
Responsibilities of the juvenile county councils include, but are not limited to: developing a county juvenile justice plan; entering into interagency agreements that stipulate the contributions of each member agencies; applying for public or private grants; providing a forum to present interagency recommendations and resolving disagreements; assisting local programming efforts to provide services to clients of local detention centers; and, to develop a county-wide, multi-agency resource guide.

Article 3001 Youth Driving
3001-5 Illinois Vehicle Code: 625 ILCS 5/6-204 & 205.1

When Court to forward License and Reports (Section 6-204)

Not in current statute.

The New Act

Provides that truant minors in need of supervision, an addicted minor, or delinquent minor may have their driver's license suspended by the court until he or she reaches 18 years of age. The new act also requires that the circuit court clerk forward to the Secretary of State a report of the adjudication and the court order requiring that the minor's driver's license be suspended.

Suspension of driver's licenses of certain minors (Section 6-205.1)

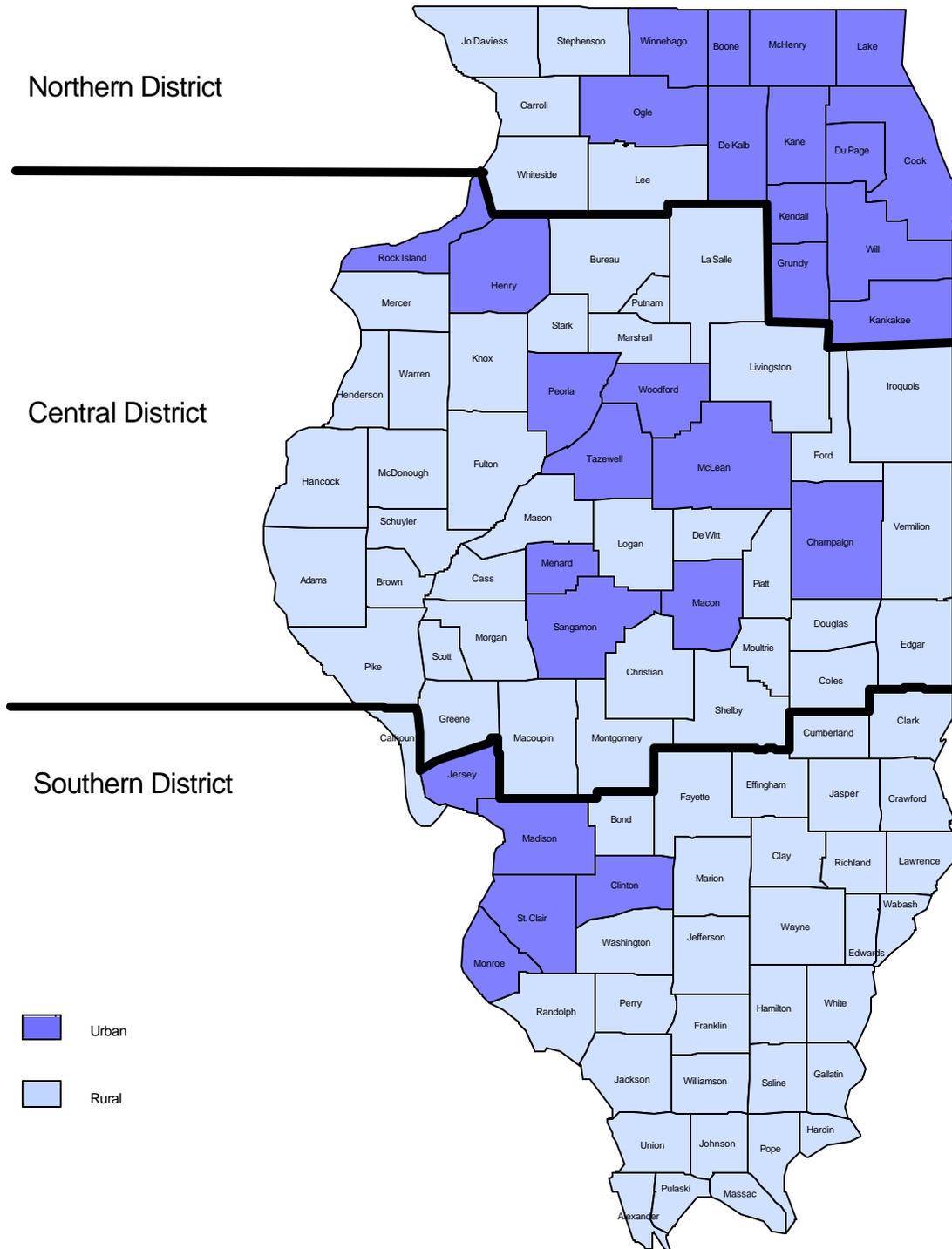
Not in current statute.

The New Act

Provides that: “Whenever a person is adjudicated under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 as a truant minor in need of supervision, an addicted minor, or a delinquent minor and the court orders that the minor's driver's license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle be suspended for such time as determined by the Court but only until the minor attains 18 years of age, the Secretary of State shall suspend the driving privileges of that person as order by the Court.”

APPENDIX B

Illinois Urban and Rural Designations and Northern, Central, and Southern Districts



APPENDIX C

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

Juvenile Judge Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority is documenting the activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). We will be using this information in future studies to assess the impact of PA90-590 on the juvenile justice system. If you do not know an answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will remain confidential.

Current Position: _____

County/Countries where you work: _____

Years in Position: _____

Years working in Juvenile Justice System: _____

Section 1: The next set of questions pertains to your knowledge about the new juvenile justice reform act and Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).

1. Please list the name of any **BARJ** training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

2. Please list the name of any **PA90-590** training sessions, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

For questions 3-6, please circle the number that corresponds with your opinion of the Act and BARJ (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
3. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	1	2	3	4	5
4. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	1	2	3	4	5
5. I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect Balanced and Restorative Justice.	1	2	3	4	5

7. What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?

8. Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what are those unanticipated outcomes?

Section 2: For this section, we would like to know what is happening *now* in your jurisdiction. Please circle the number that corresponds to your opinion on the following statements. (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
1. The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community.	1	2	3	4	5
4. The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community.	1	2	3	4	5

Part of our project involves documenting the availability of programs that are based on the BARJ model.

5. In your jurisdiction, are there youth programs that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, please list those programs by name.

Section 3: The following questions pertain to building juvenile competencies as defined by PA90-590. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Are steps being taken to build competencies in juvenile offenders? Yes No

4. **If yes**, does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

5. How do **you** define juvenile competency?

Section 4: The following questions pertain to juvenile accountability as defined by the Act. Please answer in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of juvenile offender accountability to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1=it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

4. How do **you** define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?

Section 5: The next questions pertain to community safety in your jurisdiction.

1. How important is the goal of community safety to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of community safety changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). If yes, briefly describe.

Section 6: The following questions pertain to victims and their role in the juvenile court process in your jurisdiction.

1. Have you seen increased participation of victims in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

2. Has there been an increase in ordered restitution since the new Act took effect? Yes No

3. Is there a forum where victims and offenders meet and have dialogue about the offense/harm/restitution? (e.g. victim offender mediation, family group conferencing, victim impact panels, etc.) Yes No

Section 7: The following questions pertain to requesting information from schools about juvenile offenders.

1. Since the enactment of PA90-590 on January 1, 1999, have you requested information without a court order from a school prior to the adjudication of the student involved in the crime? Yes No

If no, please skip to Section 8.

(a). What type of information did you request?

(b). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

Section 8: The following questions pertain to the use of Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile prosecution (EJJ).

1. Have you ever had a petition in your court for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile prosecution (EJJ)? Yes No

2. Have you ever presided over an EJJ prosecution? Yes No

3. Do you think EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles reoffending during their juvenile sentence? Yes No

4. What do you think is the purpose of EJJ?

5. Do you think there will be any unanticipated outcomes of EJJ? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what do you think will be the unanticipated outcomes?

Section 9: The following questions pertain to extended time spent in detention for minors. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. Since the enactment of the juvenile justice reform act, how often are you reviewing the custodial status of a minor?

Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

2. How often are State’s Attorneys petitioning for a juvenile to remain in detention for 30 days?

Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

3. How often are State’s Attorneys petitioning for a juvenile to remain in detention for 45 for violations of the controlled substance act?

Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

4. How often are State’s Attorneys petitioning for a juvenile to remain in detention for 70 days for aggravated criminal sexual abuse?

Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

Section 10: The following questions pertain to parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

2. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the sentences of juveniles since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

State's Attorney Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority is documenting the juvenile justice system activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). We will be using this information in future studies to assess the impact of PA90-590 on the juvenile justice system. If you do not know an answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will remain confidential.

Current Position: _____

County/Countries where you work: _____

Years in Position: _____

Years working in Juvenile Justice System: _____

Section 1: The next set of questions pertains to your knowledge about the new juvenile justice reform act and Balanced and Restorative Justice.

	None				All
1. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)	1	2	3	4	5

If none, skip to question 3.

2. Please list the name of any **BARJ** training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each training session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

	None				All
3. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on PA90-590?(5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)	1	2	3	4	5

If none, skip to question 5.

4. Please list the name of any **PA90-590** training sessions, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

For questions 5-8, please circle the number that corresponds with your opinion of the act and BARJ (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5		
5. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	1	2	3	4	5		
6. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	1	2	3	4	5		
7. I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime.	1	2	3	4	5		
8. I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect Balanced and Restorative Justice.	1	2	3	4	5		

9. What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?

10. Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what are those unanticipated outcomes?

Section 2: For this section, we would like to know what is happening *now* in your jurisdiction. Please circle the number that corresponds to your opinion on the following statements. (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)

	Strongly Disagree			Neutral			Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5		
1. The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system.	1	2	3	4	5		
2. Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders.	1	2	3	4	5		
3. Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community.	1	2	3	4	5		
4. The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community.	1	2	3	4	5		

Part of our project involves documenting the availability of programs that are based on the BARJ model.

5. Are there youth programs in your jurisdiction that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, please list those programs by name.

Section 3: The following questions pertain to building juvenile competencies as defined by PA90-590. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|----|---|
| 1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. How has the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important) | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 3. Are steps being taken to build competencies in juvenile offenders? | Yes | | No | |
| 4. If yes , does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? | Yes | | No | |

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

5. How do **you** define juvenile competency?

Section 4: The following questions pertain to juvenile accountability as defined by the Act. Please answer in your jurisdiction.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|----|---|
| 1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of juvenile offender accountability to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. How has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1=it is less important) | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 3. Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? | Yes | | No | |

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

4. How do **you** define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?

Section 5: The next questions pertain to community safety in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of community safety to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of community safety changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 3= it is less important) 1 2 3
Yes No

3. Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

Section 6: The following questions pertain to victims of crime and their involvement in the juvenile court process. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. Do you invite victims to participate in the juvenile court process? Yes No

2. Have you seen increased participation of victims in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

3. Have you increased your requests for restitution since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

4. Is there a forum in your jurisdiction where victims and offenders meet and have dialogue about the offense/harm/restitution? (E.g. victim offender mediation, family group conferencing, victim impact panels, etc.) Yes No

Section 7: The next questions pertain to requesting information about juvenile offenders.

1. Since the enactment of PA90-590 on January 1, 1999, have you requested information without a court order from a school prior to the adjudication of the student involved in the crime? Yes No

If no, please skip to question 2.

(a). What type of information did you request?

(b). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

2. Have you requested information, not protected by privilege, from a school in regard to a minor’s alleged involvement with a crime? Yes No

If no, please skip to question 3.

(a). What type of information did you request?

(b). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

3. Since the enactment of PA90-590, have you requested information, not protected by privilege, from a law enforcement agency in regard to a minor’s alleged involvement with a crime? Yes No

If no, please skip to Section 8.

(a). What type of information did you request?

(b). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

Section 8: The following questions pertain to the use of Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile prosecution (EJJ).

1. Have you ever petitioned for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile prosecution (EJJ)? Yes No

2. Have you ever prosecuted an EJJ? Yes No

3. Do you think EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles reoffending during their juvenile sentence? Yes No

4. What do you think is the purpose of EJJ?

5. Do you think there will be any unanticipated outcomes of EJJ? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what do you think will be the unanticipated outcomes?

Section 9: The next questions pertain to parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590? | Yes | No |
| 2. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the sentences of juveniles since the enactment of PA90-590? | Yes | No |

Section 10: The following questions pertain to the development of County Councils.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Has your county formed a County Council? | Yes | No |
| (a). If yes , who heads the Council? (Name and Affiliation) | | |
| _____ | | |
| (b). If no , are there plans to form a County Council? | Yes | No |

(If you do not have a county council, please skip to question 7a)

If you are a member of the County Council please answer questions 2-7. Otherwise please skip to question 7a.

2. When was the Council first created? _____
3. Who are the Council members? (Names and Affiliations)
- _____
- _____
- _____
4. Who selected the members of the Council?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 5. Has the Council developed a juvenile justice plan? | Yes | No |
| 6. Has the Council applied for and/or received funding that supports their juvenile justice plan? | Yes | No |
| 7. Has the Council developed a countywide resource guide for youth at risk for involvement or involved in the juvenile justice system? | Yes | No |
| (a). Has any agency in your county developed a countywide resource guide for youth at risk for involvement or involved in the juvenile justice system? | Yes | No |
| 8. Are there community mediation panels in your county? | Yes | No |

If yes, please answer only 8 (b), (c), and (d).

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| (a). If no , are there plans to form community mediation panels? | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|

(b). Were these panels developed in response to the act? Yes No

(c). Who organized the panels? _____

(d). Who oversees the panels? _____

9. Are there teen courts in your county? Yes No

If yes, please answer only 9 (b), (c), and (d).

(a). **If no**, are there plans to form teen courts? Yes No

(b). Were these courts developed in response to the act? Yes No

(c). Who organized the teen courts? _____

(d). Who oversees the teen courts? _____

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

Defense Attorney Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority is documenting the juvenile justice system activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). We will be using this information in future studies to assess the impact of PA90-590 on the juvenile justice system. If you do not know an answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will remain confidential.

Current Position: _____

County/Countries where you work: _____

Years in Position: _____

Years working in Juvenile Justice System: _____

Section 1: The next set of questions pertains to your knowledge about the new juvenile justice reform act and Balanced and Restorative Justice.

	None			All	
	1	2	3	4	5
1. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)					

If none, skip to question 3.

2. Please list the name of any **BARJ** training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each training session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

	None			All	
	1	2	3	4	5
3. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on PA90-590?(5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)					

If none, skip to question 5.

4. Please list the name of any **PA90-590** training sessions, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

For questions 5-8, please circle the number that corresponds with your opinion of the act and BARJ (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
5. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	1	2	3	4	5
7. I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect Balanced and Restorative Justice.	1	2	3	4	5
9. What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?					

10. Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes?	Yes	No
(a). If yes , what do you think are those unanticipated outcomes?		

Section 2: For this section, we would like to know what is happening *now* in your jurisdiction. Please circle the number that corresponds to your opinion on the following statements. (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
1. The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community.	1	2	3	4	5
4. The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community.	1	2	3	4	5

Part of our project involves documenting the availability of programs that are based on the BARJ model.

5. In your jurisdiction, are there youth programs that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts?	Yes	No
--	-----	----

(a). **If yes**, please list those programs by name.

Section 3: The following questions pertain to building juvenile competencies as defined by PA90-590. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system? (4= very important, 3= important, 2= slightly important, 1= not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Are steps being taken to build competencies in juvenile offenders? Yes No

4. **If yes**, does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

5. How do **you** define juvenile competency?

Section 4: The following questions pertain to accountability for juvenile offenders. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of juvenile offender accountability to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1=it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

4. How do **you** define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?

Section 5: The next questions pertain to community safety in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of community safety to the juvenile justice system? (4= very important, 3= important, 2= slightly important, 1= not important)

1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of community safety changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important)

1 2 3

3. Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?

Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

Section 6: The following questions pertain to parental or guardian involvement in the juvenile court process. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590?

Yes No

2. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the sentences of juveniles since the enactment of PA90-590?

Yes No

Section 7: The following questions pertain to Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution (EJJ). Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. Have you had a client petitioned under Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution (EJJ)?

Yes No

2. Have you ever defended a client under EJJ?

Yes No

3. Do you think EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles reoffending during their juvenile sentences?

Yes No

4. What do you think was the intended purpose of EJJ?

1. Do you think there will be any unanticipated outcomes of EJJ? Yes No

(a). What do you think will be the unanticipated outcomes?

Section 8: The following questions pertain to obtaining information from schools.

1. Since the enactment of PA90-590 on Jan. 1, 1999, have you requested information from a school without a court order prior to the adjudication of the student involved in the crime? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, What type of information did you request?

(b). **If yes**, how often did you receive this information?

Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

Probation Officer Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority is documenting the juvenile justice system activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). We will be using this information in future studies to assess the impact of PA90-590 on the juvenile justice system. If you do not know an answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will remain confidential.

Current Position: _____

County/Counties where you work: _____

Years in Position: _____

Years working in Juvenile Justice System: _____

Section 1: The next set of questions pertains to your knowledge about the new juvenile justice reform act and Balanced and Restorative Justice.

1. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)

None					All
1	2	3	4	5	

If none, skip to question 3.

2. Please list the name of any **BARJ** training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

3. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on PA90-590? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)

None					All
1	2	3	4	5	

If none, skip to question 5.

4. Please list the name of any **PA90-590** training sessions, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any please indicate by writing "none."

For questions 5-8, please circle the number that corresponds with your opinion of the act and BARJ (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
5. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	1	2	3	4	5
7. I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect Balanced and Restorative Justice.	1	2	3	4	5
9. What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?					

10. Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what are those unanticipated outcomes?

Section 2: For this section, we would like to know what is happening *now* in your jurisdiction. Please circle the number that corresponds to your opinion on the following statements. (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
1. The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community.	1	2	3	4	5
4. The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community.	1	2	3	4	5

Part of our project involves documenting the availability of programs that are based on the BARJ model.

5. In your jurisdiction, are there youth programs that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, please list those programs by name.

Section 3: The following questions pertain to building juvenile competencies as defined by PA90-590. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Are steps being taken to build competencies in juvenile offenders? Yes No

4. **If yes**, does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

5. How do **you** define juvenile competency?

Section 4: The following questions pertain to juvenile accountability, as defined by the Act. Please answer in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of juvenile offender accountability to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1=it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

4. How do **you** define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?

Section 5: The next questions pertain to community safety in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of community safety to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of community safety changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3= it is more important, 2= it is equally important, 1= it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

Section 6: The following questions pertain to parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

2. Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in probation adjustment plans since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes No

3. Since the enactment of PA90-590, have you increased parental/guardian participation in probation sentences? Yes No

Section 7: The following questions pertain to requesting information from schools about juvenile offenders.

1. Since the enactment of PA90-590 on January 1, 1999, have you requested information without a court order from a school prior to the adjudication of the student involved in a crime? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what type of information did you request?

(b). **If yes**, how often do you receive this information?

Never

Rarely

Sometimes

Almost Always

Always

Section 8: The following questions pertain to the changes in youth service delivery since the enactment of PA90-590. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. What types of programs and services do you refer most of your probationers? If possible we would also like the name(s) of the program(s) and the agency that runs it.

2. In your county, has there been an increase in the number of programs and/or services for delinquent youth since the enactment of PA90-590?

Yes

No

3. Has there been a change in service delivery since the new Act took effect?

Yes

No

(a). **If yes**, please describe changes.

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

Detention Screening Form Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority is documenting the activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). We will be using this information as a tool in future studies that will examine the impact of PA90-590 on the juvenile justice system. If you do not know an answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will remain confidential.

Current Position: _____ County/Countries where you work: _____

Years at Position: _____ Years working in Juvenile Justice System: _____

Section 1: The next set of questions pertains to your knowledge about the new juvenile justice reform act and Balanced and Restorative Justice.

	None				All
1. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)	1	2	3	4	5

If none, skip to question 3.

2. Please list the name of any **BARJ** training session, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If you have not attended any pleas indicate by writing "none."

	None				All
3. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on PA90-590? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)	1	2	3	4	5

If none, skip to question 5.

4. Please list the names of any **PA90-590** training sessions, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If you have not attended any pleas indicate by writing "none."

For the next few questions, we would like to know your opinion of the act and Balanced and Restorative Justice. Would you strongly agree, agree, feel neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
5. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	1	2	3	4	5
6. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	1	2	3	4	5
7. I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime.	1	2	3	4	5
8. I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect Balanced and Restorative Justice.	1	2	3	4	5

In your opinion,

9. What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?

10. Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what are those unanticipated outcomes?

Section 2: For the next questions, we would like to know what is happening *now* in your jurisdiction. Please indicate whether you strongly agree, agree, feel neutral, disagree, or strongly disagree to the following statements:

(5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
1. The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system.	1	2	3	4	5
2. Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders.	1	2	3	4	5
3. Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community.	1	2	3	4	5
4. The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community.	1	2	3	4	5

Part of our project involves documenting the availability of programs that are based on the Balanced and Restorative Justice Model.

5. In your jurisdiction, are there youth programs that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, please list those programs by name.

Section 3: The following questions pertain to the use of score-able detention screening form.

1. Are you currently using a score-able detention screening form? Yes No

If you marked yes, please skip to Section 4. If you marked no, please complete the following questions.

(a). How are you currently determining which juveniles are detained?

(b). How effective do you think this method is in determining which youth should be detained (4=very effective, 3= effective, 2=slightly effective, 1=not effective)?	Not			Very
	1	2	3	4

(c). How consistent do you think this method is in determining which youth should be detained (4=very consistent, 3= consistent, 2=slightly consistent, 1=not consistent)?	1	2	3	4
--	---	---	---	---

(d). Do you think that you will be using a score-able detention screening form in the future? Yes No

Section 4: If you are currently using a score-able screening form, please answer the following questions.

1. Did you create this form based on any criteria given to you by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC)? Yes No

2. When creating this form, were other juvenile justice professionals consulted about what should be included on the form? Yes No

(a). If yes, please indicate which professionals you consulted:

- State's Attorney
- Judges
- Juvenile Police Officers
- Detention Officers
- Probation Officers
- Other Detention Centers
- Other (please indicate) _____

3. How long have you been using this screening form? _____

4. Did you develop this form because of PA90-590? Yes No

5. How effective do you think this screening form is in determining which youth should be detained (4=very effective, 3= effective, 2=slightly effective, 1=not effective)? Not Very

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

6. How consistent do you think this screening form is in determining which youth should be detained (4=very consistent, 3= consistent, 2=slightly consistent, 1=not consistent)? 1 2 3 4

7. Were all employees using the screening form trained on its use? Yes No

If possible, please send us copies of the screening forms that are used by your department. We hope to use these to identify similarities of detainment factors across counties. You can either fax us a copy at (312) 793-8422 or mail them to 120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016, Chicago, IL 60606, c/o Phillip Stevenson.

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

Juvenile Officer Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority hopes to explore the activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). We hope to use this information in future studies to assess the impact of PA90-590 on the juvenile justice system. If you do not know an answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will be confidential.

Current Position: _____ County/Countries where you work: _____

Years in Position: _____ Police Agency where you work: _____

Section 1: The next set of questions pertains to your knowledge about the new juvenile justice reform act and Balanced and Restorative Justice.

	None					All
	1	2	3	4	5	
1. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ)? (5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)						

If none, skip to question 3.

2. Please list the name of any **BARJ** training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

	None					All
	1	2	3	4	5	
3. How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on PA90-590?(5=all, 4=most, 3=some, 2=very few, 1=none)						

If none, skip to question 5.

4. Please list the name of any **PA90-590** training sessions, the sponsors and the number of hours for each session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any, please indicate by writing "none."

For questions 5-7, please circle the number that corresponds with your opinion of the act and BARJ (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral	Strongly Agree		
	1	2	3	4	5	
5. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.						

6. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ). 1 2 3 4 5

7. I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime. 1 2 3 4 5

8. What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?

9. Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, what are those unanticipated outcomes?

Section 2: For this section, we would like to know what is happening *now* in your jurisdiction. Please circle the number that corresponds to your opinion on the following statements. (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree)

1. The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system. Strongly Disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Strongly Agree

2. The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community. 1 2 3 4 5

Part of our project involves documenting the availability of programs that are based on the BARJ model.

3. Are there youth programs in your jurisdiction that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, please list those programs by name.

Section 3: The following questions pertain to building juvenile competencies as defined by PA90-590. Please answer in regard to your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2= slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1= it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Are steps being taken to build competencies in juvenile offenders? Yes No

4. **If yes**, does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

5. How do **you** define juvenile competency?

Section 4: The following questions pertain to juvenile accountability as defined by the Act. Please answer in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of juvenile offender accountability to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1=it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

4. How do **you** define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?

Section 5: The next questions pertain to community safety in your jurisdiction.

1. In your opinion, how important is the goal of community safety to the juvenile justice system? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important) 1 2 3 4

2. How has the goal of community safety changed since the enactment of PA90-590? (3=it is more important, 2=it is equally important, 1=it is less important) 1 2 3

3. Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system? Yes No

(a). **If yes**, briefly describe.

Section 6: Please answer the following questions pertaining to station adjustments.

1. Do you differentiate between **formal** and **informal** station adjustments? Yes No

If no, please skip to Question 22 on page 7.

2. Did you keep record of all **formal** station adjustments in 1999? Yes No

3. Did you keep record of all **informal** station adjustments in 1999? Yes No

4. Do your records differentiate between misdemeanor station adjustments and felony station adjustments? Yes No

5. Will you be reporting all misdemeanor **formal** station adjustments to the Illinois State Police beginning January 1, 2000? Yes No

6. Will you be reporting all misdemeanor **informal** station adjustments to the Illinois State Police beginning January 1, 2000? Yes No

7. Are you using agreement forms for **formal** station adjustments? Yes No
 By agreement form, we mean a written document that includes: (1) the offense committed; (2) the terms of the station adjustment and the consequences of violating that agreement; (3) information concerning the expungment of this record; (4) information on the admittance of this record into evidence; and (5) a statement which asserts all parties agree to the conditions.

(a). **If no**, do you plan on developing an agreement form for **formal** station adjustments? Yes No

8. Are you using agreement forms for **informal** station adjustments? Yes No

(a). **If no**, do you plan on developing an agreement form for **informal** station adjustments? Yes No

9. How important are the following when deciding between a **formal** station adjustment and referring the case to the State's Attorney? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important)

	Not			Very
(a). The seriousness of the alleged offense.	1	2	3	4
(b). The prior history of delinquency of the minor.	1	2	3	4
(c). The age of the minor.	1	2	3	4
(d). The culpability of the minor in committing the alleged offense.	1	2	3	4
(e). Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner.	1	2	3	4

10. Which factor, of those listed in question 9, do you think is the most important when deciding between a **formal** station adjustment and referring the case to the State's Attorney? _____

11. How important are the following when deciding between an **informal** station adjustment and a **formal** station adjustment? (4=very important, 3=important, 2=slightly important, 1=not important)

	Not			Very
(a). The seriousness of the alleged offense.	1	2	3	4
(b). The prior history of delinquency of the minor.	1	2	3	4
(c). The age of the minor.	1	2	3	4
(d). The culpability of the minor in committing the alleged offense.	1	2	3	4
(e). Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner.	1	2	3	4

12. Which factor, of those listed in question 11, do you think is the most important when deciding between an **informal** station adjustment and a **formal** station adjustment? _____

Please answer questions 13-20 by indicating how often you do the following (5=Always, 4=Almost Always, 3 Sometimes, 2=Rarely, 1=Never).

	Never				Always
13. How often do you ask the following people to monitor formal station adjustment agreements?					
(a). Juvenile police officers.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Parents.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Probation officers.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). Community members.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Other (please specify)_____	1	2	3	4	5

14. How often do you ask the following people to monitor **informal** station adjustment agreements?

(a). Juvenile police officers.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Parents.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Probation officers.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). Community members.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Other (please specify)_____	1	2	3	4	5

5= Always, 4= Almost Always, 3= Sometimes, 2= Rarely, 1= Never

15. How often do you use the following conditions in **formal** station adjustment plans:

	Never			Always	
(a). Curfews.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Restricting entry into designated geographical areas.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Restricting contact with specified persons.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). School attendance.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Performing community service.	1	2	3	4	5
(f). Community mediation panels.	1	2	3	4	5
(g). Teen or peer court.	1	2	3	4	5
(h). Restitution.	1	2	3	4	5
(i). Requiring the youth to report to a police officer.	1	2	3	4	5
(j). Restricting use or possession of a firearm or other weapon.	1	2	3	4	5
(k). Other (please specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

16. How often do you use the following conditions in **informal** station adjustment plans:

(a). Curfews.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Restricting entry into designated geographical areas.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Restricting contact with specified persons.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). School attendance.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Performing community service.	1	2	3	4	5
(f). Community mediation panels.	1	2	3	4	5
(g). Teen or peer court.	1	2	3	4	5
(h). Restitution.	1	2	3	4	5
(i). Requiring the youth to report to a police officer.	1	2	3	4	5
(j). Restricting use or possession of a firearm or other weapon.	1	2	3	4	5
(k). Other (please specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

17. How often do you take the following actions when a minor violates the conditions of their **formal** station adjustment:

(a). Warn the minor of possible consequences without further action.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Extend the period of the formal station adjustment.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Extend the hours of community service work.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). Terminate the formal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and take no further action.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Terminate the formal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and refer to the State's Attorney.	1	2	3	4	5
(f). Other (please specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

18. How often do you take the following actions when a minor violates the conditions of their **informal** station adjustment:

(a). Warn the minor of possible consequences without further action.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Extend the period of the informal station adjustment.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Extend the hours of community service work.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). Terminate the informal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and take no further action.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Impose a formal station adjustment.	1	2	3	4	5
(f). Refer the matter to the State's Attorney.	1	2	3	4	5
(g). Other (please specify) _____	1	2	3	4	5

19. How often do you use formal station adjustments for the following types of crimes:	Never				Always
(a). Felonies committed against a person.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Felonies committed against property.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Misdemeanor A.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). Misdemeanor B.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Misdemeanor C.	1	2	3	4	5
(f). Status offenses.	1	2	3	4	5

20. How often do you use informal station adjustments for the following types of crimes:					
(a). Felonies committed against a person.	1	2	3	4	5
(b). Felonies committed against property.	1	2	3	4	5
(c). Misdemeanor A.	1	2	3	4	5
(d). Misdemeanor B.	1	2	3	4	5
(e). Misdemeanor C.	1	2	3	4	5
(f). Status offenses.	1	2	3	4	5

21. Have you asked other police agencies to monitor your formal station adjustment agreement plans when minors lived in another jurisdiction?		Yes		No	
(a). If yes , how often have those police agencies agreed to monitor your formal station adjustment agreement plans (1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Sometimes, 4=Almost Always, 5=Always)?	1	2	3	4	5

22. Have you been asked to monitor formal station adjustment agreement plans for other agencies?		Yes		No	
---	--	-----	--	----	--

Section 7: The following questions pertain to juvenile fingerprinting and secured custody. Please answer by circling the appropriate number (5=Always, 4=Almost Always, 3=Sometimes, 2=Rarely, 1=Never).

	Never				Always
1. How often do you fingerprint juveniles arrested for felony offenses?	1	2	3	4	5
2. How often do you fingerprint juveniles arrested for misdemeanor offenses?	1	2	3	4	5
3. How often do you keep juveniles in secured custody for 6 to 12 hours?	1	2	3	4	5
4. How often do you keep juveniles in secured custody for more than 12 hours?	1	2	3	4	5
5. How often do you keep juveniles in secured custody for 24 hours?	1	2	3	4	5
6. Have you placed juveniles in police line-ups with adults?		Yes		No	

Section 8: The following questions pertain to requesting information about juvenile offenders.

1. Since the enactment of PA90-590 on January 1, 1999, have you requested information without a court order from a school prior to the adjudication of the student involved in the crime? Yes No

If no, please skip to question 2.

(a). What type of information did you request?

(b). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

2. Have you requested information from the Department of Public Aid for the purpose of determining a current address of a recipient for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding? Yes No

(a). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590)

Circuit Court Clerk Questionnaire

Please take a moment to answer the following questions. As stated in our cover letter, the Authority hopes to explore the juvenile justice system activities of different agencies since the enactment of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 (PA90-590). If you do not know the answer to any question please write "do not know". All of your answers will be confidential.

Current Position: _____

County/Countries where you work: _____

Years in Position: _____

1. Please list the name of any juvenile justice reform act training sessions, sponsors, and number of hours for each training session **you** attended. If **you** have not attended any training sessions, please indicate by writing "none."

For questions 2 and 3, please circle the number that corresponds with your opinion of the act and balanced and restorative justice (5=Strongly Agree, 4=Agree, 3=Neutral, 2=Disagree, 1=Strongly Disagree).

	Strongly Disagree		Neutral		Strongly Agree
2. I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	1	2	3	4	5
3. I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	1	2	3	4	5

The next few questions pertain to information sharing with other agencies (5=Always, 4=Almost Always, 3=Sometimes, 2=Rarely, 1=Never).

	Never				Always
4. How often have you shared information regarding specific juvenile offenders and/or offenses?					
a) Law enforcement agencies	1	2	3	4	5
b) Probation Officers	1	2	3	4	5
c) Attorneys	1	2	3	4	5
d) Judges	1	2	3	4	5
e) Schools	1	2	3	4	5
f) Youth service providers	1	2	3	4	5
g) Detention centers	1	2	3	4	5
h) Other Juvenile authorities as defined by PA90-590	1	2	3	4	5

(Over Please)

5. What type of information is shared with other agencies?

a) Law enforcement agencies

b) Probation Officers

c) Attorneys

d) Judges

e) Schools

f) Youth service providers

g) Detention centers

h) Other Juvenile authorities as defined by PA90-590

Community Programming Questionnaire

Agency Name _____

Contact Person: _____

Address: _____

Telephone #: _____

Fax #: _____

Email: _____

Service Area: _____

Website: _____

Counties Served: _____

Section 1: Please answer the following questions about your organization. Feel free to send us any information that will be useful. If you do not know an answer to any question, please indicate by writing "do not know."

1. What types of programs or services do you provide (e.g., substance abuse, anger management, and family counseling, etc)?

2. Which of the following does your agency provide (check all that apply):

- Vocational Skills
- Education, Knowledge, and Creativity Skills
- Personal/Social, Conflict Management, and Communication Skills
- Decisionmaking, Reasoning, and Problem Solving Skills
- Citizenship Skills
- Health and Recreation Skills

3. What general population do you serve (check all that apply):

Adults Adolescents (16 or younger) Males Females Court Ordered Juveniles

4. What specific youth populations do you target (e.g. juvenile gang members, juvenile drug abusers, etc.)?

5. What is the maximum number of youth your agency can serve? _____

6. Do you generally operate at, above, or below the youth service capacity of your programs? _____

7. How are youth referred to your agency? (Please list all types of referrals)

8. Have any of your programs been evaluated? Yes No

If no, please skip to Section 2.

(a). Which programs were evaluated, when, and by whom?

Section 2: As you may or may not know, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 made possible for agencies working with youth to share information about juvenile offenders. This includes those agencies that provide treatment services. The Act also promoted the development of prevention and intervention programs. The following questions pertain to these issues.

1. Since the enactment of the new juvenile justice reform act on January 1, 1999, have you requested information, without a court order, from a school when a minor was involved in a juvenile delinquency court case? Yes No

If no, please skip to question 2.

(a). What type of information did you request?

(b). How often did you receive this information? Never Rarely Sometimes Almost Always Always

2. Has your agency developed delinquency prevention programs since the enactment of the new juvenile justice reform act on January 1, 1999? Yes No

3. Has your agency developed delinquency intervention programs since the enactment of the new juvenile justice reform act on January 1, 1999? Yes No

4. Has your agency developed programs for youth that are modeled after Balanced and Restorative Justice since the enactment of the new juvenile justice reform act on January 1, 1999? Yes No

5. Please list the funding sources for your programs:

APPENDIX D

Coding Categories for Open-ended Questions on Statewide and Focus County Surveys

Questions (asked of all professions except BARJ trainings for circuit court clerks):

“Please list the name of any BARJ training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each session you attended. If you have not attended any, please indicate by writing ‘none’.”

“Please list the name of any PA90-590 training sessions, the sponsors and number of hours for each session you attended. If you have not attended any, please indicate by writing ‘none’.”

Codes:

(1) Attended no training sessions

(2) Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC)

(3) Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPCSA)

(4) In house—Sponsored by Individual Circuits:

This category encompasses any response in which the respondent lists a training session sponsored by any circuit-wide agency (e.g., First Judicial Circuit, etc.).

(5) In house—Sponsored by Individual Counties:

This category encompasses any response in which the respondent lists a training session sponsored by any countywide agency (e.g., county’s State’s Attorney’s Office).

(6) Illinois State Appellate Prosecutor

(7) Illinois State’s Attorney’s Association

(8) Illinois Bar Association

(9) Illinois Law Enforcement Training Board

(10) Juvenile Justice Commission

(11) Police Training:

This included instances when the respondent stated that PA90-590 or BARJ was mentioned during juvenile police training (with the exception of training given by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training Board), a police agency sponsored juvenile class, or other “in house” training.

(12) Conference at Matteson, IL: (Focus county data only.)
Specific training session identified by focus county respondents.

(13) Read information on their own/information was distributed: (Focus county data only.)
Respondent stated that he or she was given information to read or took it upon himself or herself to read up on either BARJ or PA90-590.

(14) Training in Rockford: (Focus county data only.)
Specific training session identified by focus county respondents.

(15) Received training on conducting victim impact panels: (Focus county data only.)
Specific training that respondents from focus county stated taught them how to conduct victim impact panels.

(16) Other
All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(17) Do not know

Question (asked of all professions except for circuit court clerks):

“What do you think was the purpose of PA90-590?”

Codes:

(1) Punishing Juveniles / Making Juveniles More Accountable:

The purpose of Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to make juveniles accountable through punishments and/or other consequences. Examples or comments fitting in this category included the comment that the goal is to (1) make juveniles more accountable/responsible; (2) that the Juvenile Justice Reform Act will make it easier to detain youth; (3) that juveniles will get punished more; (4) that the juvenile system will look more like the adult system; (5) and that juveniles should be given consequences that fit the crime.

(2) Juvenile Rehabilitation / Intervention:

The purpose of Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to provide more avenues to rehabilitate the juvenile and to place the juvenile in programs that will minimize the likelihood of recidivism. Examples include comments pertaining to building competencies in juveniles and providing placements and services for juveniles.

(3) Dealing with Serious / Repeat Offenders:

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act was written to address serious or repeat juvenile offenders.

(4) Reducing Crime:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to reduce crime. Comments in this category include comments such as “to reduce crime” or “to deter crime” or “to respond to concerns about crime.”

(5) Updating or Improving Statutes:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to identify problems in pre-existing statutes and make changes that will improve the juvenile justice system. Examples include comments pertaining to making changes for the future, eliminating loopholes, and providing for new funding.

(6) Political Reaction:

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act was a legislative response to the public perception that juvenile crime is a big problem; it makes legislators look good if they address the public’s concern. Examples include comments pertaining to legislators getting re-elected or looking good or political response to public concern.

(7) Victim Interest:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to place emphasis on victims’ interests. Includes victim reparation.

(8) Community Safety / Interests:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to protect the public or keep communities safe. This category includes statements that reflect the purpose was to obtain community reparation or uphold the community's interests.

(9) Victim Involvement

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to get victims more involved in the juvenile justice system.

(10) Community Involvement

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to get the community involved in the juvenile justice system.

(11) Helping Juveniles Understand the Implications of Their Actions:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to get juveniles to understand the impact or implications of their actions on others (the victim and the community).

(12) Benefits a Specific Profession:

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act was believed to specifically benefit a juvenile justice profession. Examples include comments such as "Gives judges more options to punish" or "Advances the State's Attorney's agenda."

(13) Benefits Cook and Larger Counties (Collar):

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act was a response to specific concerns or issues that plagued the larger counties of Illinois, but have little relevance to smaller, rural counties.

(14) Guide to Police Officers:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to be a guide to juvenile police officers in their interactions with the juvenile population.

(15) Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ):

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was to create a more balanced juvenile justice system or to implement BARJ.

(16) Parental Accountability / Involvement:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act was not only to hold the juvenile accountable, but also to hold the parents accountable and get the parents more involved in the system and/or process.

(17) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(18) Do not know

Questions (asked of all professions except for circuit court clerks):

“Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, what do you think are those unanticipated outcomes?”

Codes:

(1) Always Unanticipated Outcomes:

Respondents state that legislation always has unanticipated outcomes, but does not know what the unanticipated outcomes of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act will be.

(2) EJJ / Implications or Outcomes of EJJ:

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act will result in more juveniles ending up in the adult system because of EJJ or there will be issues related to trying juveniles under EJJ.

(3) Lack of Funding to Implement the Juvenile Justice Reform Act:

Some aspect(s) of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act will not be implemented, or as expected, due to lack of funding. This category also includes comments pertaining to a lack of resources or a lack of available services.

(4) More Work in General:

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act will create more work for juvenile justice professionals.

(5) Juveniles Punished More Severely / Threatened with Severe Punishment:

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act will result in more severe punishments for juveniles, or the threat of severe punishment will be held over the juvenile. Examples include comments pertaining to making juveniles more accountable, juveniles having longer sentences, or increased emphasis on punishment.

(6) Victims / Community Not Involved: (Focus county data only.)

Responses suggesting that there will be less victim/community involvement than some may anticipate.

(7) Victims / Community Involved, More Aware: (Focus county data only.)

Responses suggesting that victims and community will be more involved in the juvenile justice system, will become more aware of the juvenile justice system and will be better served by the juvenile justice system.

(8) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(9) Do not know

Questions (asked of all professions except for intake officers and circuit court clerks):

“Does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, briefly describe.”

Codes:

(1) Programming Issues:

The goal of building competencies has made it necessary to refer more juveniles to programs, develop more programs, become more aware of programs, and have more contact with other agencies. This category also includes comments pertaining to juveniles developing competencies because of a particular program (community or probation) and comments pertaining to monitoring juveniles' progress in programs.

(2) Successful Juveniles:

Because of the goal of building competencies, some juveniles have been successful, have completed probation successfully.

(3) Affects Recidivism Rates:

These respondents stated that if competencies are developed then crime will be reduced or the juvenile will not reappear in court.

(4) Rehabilitation or Skill Building:

The goal of building competencies has meant that the respondent has had to assist the minor in rehabilitation and development of skills (skills or rehab of any sort – vocational, educational, alcohol, etc.). Includes comments stating that the respondent has had to spend more time with minors in order to develop their skills.

(5) Accountability / Responsibility:

The goal of building competencies has meant that the respondent must help the juvenile to become accountable for his or her actions, make the juvenile accountable to the victim/community, and make the juvenile realize the impact of his or her actions.

(6) More Work:

The goal of building competencies has increased workloads.

(7) Determining Sentencing:

The goal of building competencies has implications for the sentences the respondent seeks (e.g., probation officer or state's attorney) or the sentences that the respondent gives (e.g., judges).

(8) Reparation: (Focus County data only.)

The goal of building competencies has meant that the respondent must insure that the offender repairs harm done to the victim and/or community. This category can include specific avenues of reparation (victim/offender mediation, impact panels, etc.)

(9) Other:
All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(10) Do not know

Question (asked of all professions except for intake officers and circuit court clerks):

“How do you define juvenile competency?”

Codes:

(1) Education:

Competency means going to school and getting an education.

(2) Job Skills:

Competency means developing job skills or attending vocational training.

(3) Life Skills:

Competency means developing general skills that will allow the juvenile to function effectively in society. Examples include comments pertaining to developing social skills, being able to function in life, and becoming a productive member of society.

(4) Self-esteem:

Competency means developing self-esteem or a sense of self worth.

(5) Other Skills:

This category includes general comments related to some skill or ability that is not explicitly covered in category 1, 2, 3, or 4. Examples include “Learning how to make other choices in life” or “Psychological skills building” or “Learning from one’s mistakes.”

(6) Being Law Abiding:

Competency means not committing crimes and leading a lifestyle that prevents recidivism.

(7) Accountability / Responsibility:

Competency means that the juvenile will take responsibility for his or her actions and will accept the consequences of his or her actions.

(8) Free From Drugs / Alcohol:

Competency is having the ability to remain free from drugs or alcohol.

(9) Understanding the Impact / Consequences of Actions:

Competency is the understanding of the impact / consequences of behavior.

(10) Rehabilitation:

Competency means rehabilitating juveniles or placing juveniles in programs that will help them.

(11) Used Definition in Act:

Gave the definition of competency, word for word, as it is seen in the Act or used the definition that was given to them during the interview process.

(12) Understanding Law:

Competency means being able to understand the juvenile justice system, the process, or the law.

(13) Family Issues:

Being competent means being able to handle family problems or issues.

(14) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(15) Do not know

Questions (asked of all professions except for circuit court clerks):

“In your jurisdiction, are there youth programs that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, please list those programs by name.”

Codes:

(1) Teen Court or Peer Mediation

(2) Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (UDIS):
County or area has a UDIS program.

(3) Probation-based Program:
Respondent referred to programs created, run, or monitored by county probation department.
This may include programs that focus on collecting restitution from juveniles.

(4) Community-based Program

(5) Victim Impact Panel: (Focus County data only.)
County or area has victim impact panels.

(6) Family Group Conferencing / Victim Mediation: (Focus County data only.)
County or area has Family Group Conferencing.

(7) Victim Services Coordinator: (Focus County data only.)
County or area has a Victim Services Coordinator.

(8) Moral Reconciliation Therapy: (Focus County data only.)
County or area has Moral Reconciliation Therapy for juveniles.

(9) Public service / Community service: (Focus County data only.)
County probation department offers public/community service work.

(10) Other:
All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(11) Do not know

Questions (asked of all professions except for intake officers and circuit court clerks):

“Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, briefly describe.”

Codes:

(1) Punishment / Sanctions:

The goal of juvenile accountability has resulted in more emphasis on punishment and sanctioning for delinquent behavior. Included in this category were specific sanctioning options such as paying restitution and community service. Also included are general comments about helping the juvenile take responsibility for actions.

(2) More Kids Involved in System:

The goal of juvenile accountability will result in more juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system. Responses fitting this category would include: an increase in juveniles being referred to court, more juveniles on probation for longer periods, and more incarceration. Includes comments regarding more work with juveniles who are in the system (e.g., more monitoring) and juveniles being in the system for longer periods of time.

(3) Juvenile Reparation to Victim and/or Community:

The goal of accountability means that youth need to be required to repair the harm to the community and/or victims. Examples of the ways in which a juvenile would repair the harm to the victim are also included in this category (e.g., community service work to victim and apology letters).

(4) More Work in General:

The goal of making juveniles more accountable has created more work.

(5) Appropriate Sentence / Program Placement:

The identifying of or seeking the appropriate sentence to a placement or diversion program or the development of a program that entails holding the juvenile accountable.

(6) Understanding the Impact of Crime:

Helping juvenile offenders understand the impact of their actions.

(7) Resources:

Problems associated with a lack of resources. Resources could include detention space, personnel or money.

(8) Respondent Working with the Victim and/or Community:

Working directly with the victim and community. May include obtaining victim impact statements.

(9) Holding Minor Accountable:

Holding the juvenile accountable for his or her actions.

(10) Recidivism:

Belief that by holding juveniles accountable, fewer youth will recidivate-by making them accountable we deter future crime.

(11) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(12) Do not know

Question (asked of all professions except for intake officers and circuit court clerks):

“How do you define juvenile accountability as it applies to juvenile offenders?”

Codes:

(1) Appropriate Punishments / Consequences for Behavior:

Getting sanctions that are equal to the crime committed. Includes sentencing juveniles to age appropriate sanctions for their crimes and holding them accountable and giving them consequences for their behavior. Includes accepting responsibility for one’s actions and being able to admit when one has done wrong.

(2) Successfully Complete Sentence / Punishment:

Accountability means successfully completing and complying with the sentence or punishment given.

(3) Be Law Abiding:

Includes responses such as abide by laws, respect laws or be law abiding. Also includes answers that reflect living a life crime free.

(4) Reparation to Victim and/or Community:

Repairing the harm or restoring the victim and/or community, including such activities as restitution, community service and apology letters.

(5) Rehabilitation :

Rehabilitating the juvenile, helping juveniles improve themselves, or increasing their ability to deal with their personal problems.

(6) Parental Accountability:

Holding the parents responsible. Includes involving the parents with the juvenile.

(7) Juvenile Understand Impact / Understand Consequences:

Understanding the impact of crime and/or their actions. Acknowledging wrong doing and being aware of the consequences of their behavior.

(8) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(9) Do not know

Questions (asked of all professions except for intake officers and circuit court clerks):

“Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, briefly describe.”

Codes:

(1) Longer / More Sentencing and Detainment:

More juveniles receiving longer and harsher sentences, including longer probationary periods and more juveniles detained.

(2) Accountability / Receiving Consequences:

Juveniles receiving punishments that fit their crimes and the protection of the community through making juveniles accountable.

(3) More Juvenile Monitoring / Contact

(4) Decision for Detainment:

Determining if the juvenile should be detained or diverted.

(5) Work with Community

Also includes comments pertaining to communities becoming more involved.

(6) Rehabilitation of Offender:

Includes developing competencies, referrals to programs and identifying appropriate placements.

(7) Victim Reparation:

Programs or requirements in sentencing that require the youth to repair the harm caused by the crime committed. Examples would be apology letters and restitution to the victim. Also victim impact panels.

(8) More Work

(9) Recidivism:

Belief that if we increase community safety, we decrease recidivism rates of juvenile offenders.

(10) Lack of Resources

(11) Community Involvement / Communities Securing Own Safety (Focus County data only)

(12) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(13) Do not know

Questions (asked of all professions except for intake officers and circuit court clerks):

“Since the enactment of PA90-590 on Jan 1, 1999, have you requested information from a school without a court order prior to the adjudication of the student involved in the crime?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, what type of information did you request?”

Codes:

(1) Academic Records:

Grades and/or transcripts.

(2) Behavior Reports:

Oral or written.

(3) Attendance Reports:

Includes requesting information regarding attendance and/or truancy records.

(4) Evaluations / Assessments:

Includes psychological assessments and any special education evaluations.

(5) Disciplinary Reports:

Includes requesting information specifically about disciplinary actions taken by the school such as detentions, suspensions, and/or expulsions.

(6) Current Class Load:

Includes classes in which the juvenile is currently enrolled.

(7) Incident Reports:

Includes incident reports regarding crimes occurring on school grounds.

(8) Personal History / Background Information:

Includes information regarding address, phone numbers, date of birth, and parent information.

(9) Other Juvenile Records / School Records:

Other school records that did not fit into the above categories and/or respondents indicating that they request “school records.”

(10) Status of enrollment:

Includes requesting information regarding if the student is enrolled, etc.

(11) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(12) Do not know

Questions (asked only of state's attorneys):

“Have you requested information, not protected by privilege, from a school in regard to a minor’s alleged involvement with a crime?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, what type of information did you request?”

Codes:

(1) Statements Made about Incident

(2) Physical Evidence

(3) School Records

(4) Behavior Records:
Oral or written.

(5) Investigative Reports

(6) Witness Information

(7) Disciplinary Records:
Includes requesting information specifically about disciplinary actions taken by the school such as detentions, suspensions, and/or expulsions.

(8) Personal History / Background Information:
Includes information regarding address, phone numbers, date of birth, and parent information.

(9) School Activities:
Includes extracurricular activities.

(10) Academic Records:
Grades and/or transcripts.

(11) Attendance:
Includes requesting information regarding attendance and/or truancy records.

(12) Other:
All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(13) Do not know

Questions (asked only of state's attorneys):

“Since the enactment of PA90-590, have you requested information, not protected by privilege, from a law enforcement agency in regard to a minor’s alleged involvement with a crime?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, what type of information did you request?”

Codes:

(1) Police Records

Police reports/incident reports.

(2) Prior History / Criminal Histories / Prior Contacts

Prior crimes committed, other contacts with criminal justice agencies and criminal history records.

(3) Background Information

Any background information to the offense or of the offender, his/her parents, etc.

(4) Probation Reports

(5) Other

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(6) Do not know

Question (asked of juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders):

“What do you think is the purpose of EJJ?”

Codes:

(1) Last Chance:

EJJ is a last chance for offenders in the juvenile justice system or “holding a hammer over the juvenile’s head.”

(2) Political:

There was a purely political purpose for including this sentencing option in the act. EJJ is a politically popular portion of the act that was just a legislative reaction to highly publicized violent juvenile behavior.

(3) Way to Deal with Serious / Violent Offender:

EJJ is a way to punish for serious crimes and address the serious and/or violent juvenile offenders.

(4) Get Tough on Crime / Hold Juvenile Accountable:

EJJ is a get-tough measure. Includes responses such as getting tough on crime, holding juveniles responsible for more serious offenses like adults and punish juveniles for serious crimes.

(5) Community Safety:

The purpose of EJJ was to protect the community or ensure community safety.

(6) Reduce Recidivism / Deter Crime:

The purpose of EJJ was to reduce recidivism or to deter future crimes.

(7) Makes Easier to Detain

(8) Another Sentencing Option

(9) Plea Bargaining tool:

Provides State’s Attorneys with the opportunity to get more pleas.

(10) Part of State’s Attorney’s Agenda:

Tool that satisfies the State’s Attorney’s agenda

(11) Helps State’s Attorneys:

Includes all responses that reflect EJJ as a tool that helps State’s Attorneys with their jobs.

(12) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(13) Do not know

Questions (asked of juvenile court judges, state's attorneys, and public defenders):

“Do you think there will be any unanticipated outcomes of EJJ?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, what do you think will be the unanticipated outcomes?”

(1) Always have Unanticipated Outcomes

Legislation always has unanticipated outcomes.

(2) Will Not Pass Appellate Review:

EJJ sentences will be appealed--EJJ will not pass appellate review.

(3) Use of Jury / Jury Issues:

EJJ will cause more jury trials. Respondents from small counties indicated that due to the fact that they do not have rotating jury pools and that they have problems scheduling jury trials, EJJ is not practical.

(4) More Adult Convictions:

More juveniles will end up with adult convictions/sentences.

(5) Juvenile Justice System becoming like Adult:

The juvenile justice system will become more like the adult system. Juveniles being incarcerated without appropriate services to rehabilitate and more harden criminals will come out of the system just like the adult system.

(6) Will not / Does not Work:

EJJ will not or does not work—EJJ is ineffective.

(7) Community Awareness of Unrepresentative Cases:

EJJ will result in the community will hearing about cases that are exceptions and unrepresentative of the typical juvenile in juvenile court.

(8) Abuse of EJJ:

Individuals working in the system will abuse or misuse EJJ. EJJ will be used for inappropriate cases.

(9) Judges Resistant to Act:

Judges seen as being resistant to the act.

(10) Judges use of EJJ in Place of Discretionary Transfers:

Judges who are reluctant to accept or use the discretionary transfer will opt for using EJJ instead.

(11) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(12) Do not know

Question (asked only of probation officers):

“What types of programs and services do you refer most of your probationers? If possible, we would also like the name(s) of the program(s) and the agency that runs it”

Codes:

- (1) Community Service
- (2) Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Assessments
- (3) Mental Health Counseling
- (4) School Based Programs
- (5) Individual/Family Counseling
- (6) Anger Management
- (7) Vocational Training
- (8) Sex Offender Treatment/Assessment
- (9) Unified Delinquency Intervention Services (UDIS)
- (10) Residential Placement
- (11) Teen Court
- (12) Gang Intervention (Focus County data only)
- (13) Violence Intervention (Focus County data only)
- (14) Other Programs:
All other programs that did not fit in any other category.
- (15) Do not know

Questions (asked only of state's attorneys):

“Has your county formed a county council?” (Yes/No)

“Who are the council members?”

Codes:

- (1) Judges
- (2) Probation
- (3) Superintendent of Schools
- (4) County Board Member
- (5) Police Agencies
- (6) Representatives from the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
- (7) Social Service Agencies
- (8) Student
- (9) Public Defender
- (10) State's Attorney
- (11) Do not know

Questions (asked only of probation officers):

“Has there been a change in service delivery since the new Act took effect?” (Yes/No)

“If yes, please describe changes.”

Codes:

- (1) New Programs
- (2) Accepting More Youth Involved in System
- (3) Agencies Working Together
- (4) Moving More Programs into Schools
- (5) Probation Paying for More Programming
- (6) Other:
All other responses that did not fit in any other category
- (7) Do not know

Questions (asked only of intake officers):

“Are you currently using a score -able detention screening form?” (Yes/No)

“If no, how are you currently determining which juveniles are detained?”

Codes:

- (1) Safety of the juvenile
- (2) Safety of the community or property
- (3) If the juvenile will flee the jurisdiction
- (4) Type of offense/current offense/offense class
- (5) Criminal/delinquent history
- (6) Age
- (7) Seriousness of offense
- (8) Missed court appearances
- (9) School information
- (10) Parental information
- (11) State’s attorney requests detainment
- (12) Knowledge of youth
- (13) If on court supervision already
- (14) If the minor is close to being sent to IDOC
- (15) Nature of offense (e.g., domestic battery)
- (16) Juvenile’s attitude
- (17) SA makes the decision.
- (18) Officer discretion
- (19) SA works with intake on decision

(20) Other:

All other responses that did not fit in any other category.

(21) Do not know

Explanation of the Reliability Statistic for the Statewide and Focus County Evaluation Components

After the two researchers completed reliability coding for both the statewide and focus county evaluation components, the same two researchers examined two types of coding errors: disagreements and omission/commission errors. Disagreements occurred when the two researchers used a different code for the same response. For example, if one researcher coded a response as “Accountability” and the other researcher coded the same response as “Competency,” then a disagreement error was made. Omission/commission occurred when one researcher added an extra code. For example, if one researcher coded a response “Accountability” and the other researcher coded a response “Accountability” and “Other,” then the two coders made a omission/commission error because the two researchers agreed on “Accountability” but one also coded the response as “Other.”

When reviewing omission/commission errors, a pattern emerged whereby, when omission/commission occurred, it was typically because one researcher tacked on the catch-all “Other” category, while the other did not. This may be a “less serious” form of omission/commission than had it been the case that one researcher was consistently tacking on one of the substantive categories. Nonetheless, to correct omission/commission errors, the two researchers examined every reliability coded question for which an omission/commission error of any type was made and resolved the errors (by coming to an agreement as to whether or not extra categories should be included).

After the two researchers agreed on the number of categories for each open-ended category, a reliability statistic was then calculated based on the number of agreements divided by the number of codes. For example, if the two researchers agreed that the number of categories for question A was ten, and both researchers coded five of the ten categories the same, then the reliability percentage for question A would be 50 percent [$(5/10) \times 100\% = 50\%$]. For both the statewide and focus county evaluation components, this reliability statistic was calculated for each of the five reliability coded questions for each profession.

For the statewide evaluation component, the overall reliability statistic (for all five questions across all professions), was 94.5%. In two instances, the reliability statistic for one of the questions for one profession fell below 90% (in these two instances, the percentages were 86.7% and 87.8%). In no other instance did the reliability statistic fall below 90%.

For the focus county evaluation component, we opted to only report results to one open-ended question: “What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?”. Across all professions in all four focus counties, the overall reliability statistic for the “What do you think was the purpose of P.A. 90-590?” open-ended question was 90.0%.

APPENDIX E

Community-Based Program Survey: Method and Results

As part of a project peripherally related to the evaluation of the Reform Provisions, a survey was distributed to community-based programs that provide services to youth. An initial list of community-based programs was obtained from two sources: (1) a list of Illinois Department of Human Service funded programs, and (2) the 1999 edition of the Illinois Human Care Services Directory published by the Illinois United Way. The Illinois Human Care Services Directory lists human services and service providers throughout Illinois.

The sponsoring agencies for the programs identified through these sources were sent a survey. Because the list obtained through the two sources was not entirely comprehensive, it was determined that an attempt would be made to collect additional names of community programs through snowball sampling. Snowball sampling is a technique whereby survey respondents are asked to identify others who they believe would be appropriate research subjects. As surveys were received, the names of the additional programs that had been identified were compared to the list of programs already identified. If the program had not already been identified, it was added to the list and a survey was sent. A total of 646 surveys were sent. We received 309 surveys (approximately a 48% response rate).

The surveys administered to community-based programs included both open-ended and close-ended questions (see Appendix C for a copy of the survey). These questions pertained to the development of juvenile competency, information sharing, and program development based on BARJ components. In addition, other questions were added to obtain the following information: (1) types of programs provided, (2) populations served, (3) operating capacity, and (4) whether the program has been evaluated.

Programs were sent a letter that included information regarding the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority and the purpose of this project. Accompanying this letter was the survey and instructions for returning it either via mail, fax, or the Internet.⁵¹ Respondents who chose to complete the survey over the Internet were sent an e-mail message informing them that a researcher affiliated with the project would be contacting them to confirm that they had completed the survey. This was done to ensure that the information received was legitimate. Of the surveys received, 177 were received by mail, 99 were received by fax, and 33 were completed through the Authority's website.

The community-based program survey served two purposes. First, it allowed researchers to better understand the impact of the Reform Provisions (in particular, Reform Provision appropriations) on community-based programming for youth. Second, the survey information was used to develop a web-based inventory of community-based programs for youth. This inventory is available via the ICJIA website and has a search function that allows users to find programs of a specific type and/or in a specific location.

⁵¹ A web-based version of the community programming survey was created that allowed respondents to complete the survey on the ICJIA website.

Of the programs from which we received completed surveys, approximately 70 percent are located in the northern region of Illinois, 17 percent are located in the central region, and 13 percent are located in the southern region. Nearly three-fourths (73 percent) of these programs serve youth in urban counties only, while 15 percent serve youth in rural counties only. Only 12 percent reported serving youth in both urban and rural counties.

The community programming survey also captured information on the services provided by the programs, targeted youth populations, and how youth are referred to the program. We used these data to provide more information on the programs for users of our web-based inventory.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions added a new purpose and policy statement to the Illinois Juvenile Court Act which states that it is the General Assembly's intent to promote a juvenile justice system that will "equip juvenile offenders with competencies to live responsibly and productively." Thus, respondents were asked if their agency had programs that developed any of the following six competencies: vocational, educational, communication, problem solving, citizenship, and recreational. Agencies were asked to check all the categories that applied to the services they deliver to youth. Nearly all of the programs surveyed reported that they have programs that teach communication skills (92 percent of the programs) and problem-solving skills (88 percent of the programs). Education based programs are offered by 76 percent of the responding agencies and health/recreational programs are offered by 60 percent. Citizenship and vocational skills are being offered by the fewest agencies; 40 percent have citizenship programs while 32 percent have programs that teach vocational skills.

Respondents were also asked for more general information on their agencies' programs and services. These programs and services fit within six categories: programs for youth with special needs, family focused programs, crime prevention/intervention programs, general youth programs, specialized offender focused programs, and victim-focused programs. Table E1 summarizes the type of programs that fit within these categories.

The most common types of programs among responding agencies are those that fall within the general youth category; nearly one-third (32 percent) of the agencies reported having a general youth program. Programs for youth with special needs were offered by approximately one-fourth (24 percent) of responding agencies while family focused programs were offered by one-fifth (20 percent). Approximately one-tenth of the agencies (11 percent) offered crime prevention/intervention programs for youth. Less than ten percent of the agencies reported having programs for victims of crime (7 percent), while even fewer (2 percent) offered programs to specific types of juvenile offenders.

Table E1: Types of Programs Offered by Agencies That Responded to the Community-Based Program Survey

Category	Types of Programs
Programs for youth with special needs	Emergency shelter; residential group homes; programs for youth who are HIV positive; Counseling for emotionally and mentally disordered youth.
Family focused programs	Family counseling; conflict resolution; anger management.
Crime prevention/intervention programs	Substance abuse education and treatment; school safety planning; gang intervention.
Specific offender focused programs	DUI programs; treatment for juvenile sex offenders; legal advocacy;
Victim focused programs	Counseling for domestic violence victims; shelter for abused and neglected youth; counseling for sexual assault victims.
General youth programs	Mentoring programs; peer mediation; job training; college preparatory programs

A large majority of the agencies replying to our survey (95 percent) serve adolescents 16 years of age or younger. Over 94 percent of the responding agencies reported that they served both males and females. Five percent of the agencies surveyed serve only females and one percent serve only males. Approximately half (52 percent) of the reporting agencies serve court ordered juveniles.

Responding agencies were also asked for more detail on the youth populations they target for services. Responses were classified into five categories: at risk youth, youth offenders, victims, general youth, and youth with special needs. Using these criteria, 28 percent of responding agencies said they targeted a general youth population. Twenty-seven percent reported that they targeted youth at risk. Nineteen percent targeted youth with special needs. Young offenders were targeted by nine percent of the agencies, and six percent targeted victims of crime. Ten percent of the responding agencies reported targeting all of the above youth populations.

A question asking how youth are referred to the responding agencies was also an item on our survey. Responses were divided into three categories: referred through the juvenile-justice system, referred through non-juvenile justice system methods, or both. The juvenile-justice system category included referrals by police via station adjustments, by probation officers, or by court order. The non-juvenile justice system included referrals from parents, school administrators, or other social service agencies. Over half of the responding agencies received referrals from both the juvenile justice system and from outside the juvenile justice system. Only five percent received referrals from the juvenile-justice system exclusively.

To understand how community programs were developed as a result of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act, respondents were asked if their agencies developed prevention or intervention programs since the enactment of the new Act. Since the Juvenile Justice Reform Act took effect, nearly one-fourth (24 percent) of responding agencies said that they had developed delinquency prevention programs. In addition, one-fourth (25 percent) reported that they have developed intervention programs for delinquent youth. However, only 17 percent reported having programs that are modeled after the BARJ philosophy. Because most of the agencies reported that they had prevention and intervention programs in place before the Juvenile Justice Reform Act took effect, these percentages reflect an increase in the delivery of prevention and intervention services to youth.

Many of the responding agencies were unaware of information sharing privileges. Only 15 percent of responding agencies reported that they had requested information from a school regarding youth involved in a court case. Of those who did request information, the types of information requested were school attendance records, grade reports, youth's disciplinary records, or school progress reports.

Currently, there are over 300 community programs that serve youth listed in the web-based inventory. The hope is that this inventory can be a useful tool for juvenile justice professionals and the general public searching for appropriate services for youth. To use the web-based inventory, visit the ICJIA's website at <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>. On the front page of the website, there is a menu bar on the left hand side that links users to the inventory.

APPENDIX F

Frequency of Survey Responses for the Statewide Evaluation Component, by Profession

Question	Judges (N=85) ⁵²	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11) ⁵³	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on Balanced and Restorative Justice?		(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=91)	(n=11)	(n=69)		(n=298)
All		13.2 %	13.7 %	29.7 %	18.2 %	10.1 %		17.8 %
Most		11.8 %	5.9 %	24.2 %	36.4 %	10.1 %		15.1 %
Some		14.5 %	2.0 %	13.2 %	18.2 %	17.4 %		12.8 %
Very few		21.1 %	19.6 %	17.6 %	27.3 %	23.2 %		20.5 %
None		38.2 %	58.8 %	15.4 %	0.0 %	37.7 %		33.2 %
Do not know		1.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.4 %		0.7 %
Total		100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %
How many people in your agency, including yourself, have received training on PA90-590?		(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=90)	(n=11)	(n=69)		(n=297)
All		22.4 %	13.7 %	34.4 %	27.3 %	13.0 %		22.6 %
Most		7.9 %	5.9 %	18.9 %	36.4 %	8.7 %		12.1 %
Some		15.8 %	3.9 %	12.2 %	0.0 %	20.3 %		13.1 %
Very few		22.4 %	21.6 %	16.7 %	27.3 %	21.7 %		20.5 %
None		30.3 %	54.9 %	17.8 %	9.1 %	33.3 %		30.6 %
Do not know		1.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.9 %		1.0 %
Total		100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %

⁵² “N” reflects the total sample size and “n” reflects the total number of valid responses received per question.

⁵³ To avoid duplication of responses by probation officers (because probation officers could answer both the intake officer and the probation officer questionnaire), these numbers reflect the responses for intake officers only.

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
I consider myself knowledgeable on the new provisions in PA90-590.	(n=85)	(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=91)	(n=11)	(n=69)	(n=96)	(n=479)
Strongly agree	12.9 %	19.7 %	5.9 %	7.7 %	0.0 %	5.8 %	2.1 %	8.8 %
Agree	35.3 %	36.8 %	51.0 %	50.5 %	63.6 %	26.1 %	17.7 %	35.9 %
Neutral	37.6 %	28.9 %	29.4 %	19.8 %	27.3 %	31.9 %	37.5 %	30.9 %
Disagree	10.6 %	10.5 %	7.8 %	13.2 %	9.1 %	11.6 %	21.9 %	13.2 %
Strongly disagree	3.5 %	3.9 %	5.9 %	8.8 %	0.0 %	23.2 %	20.8 %	11.1 %
Do not know	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
I consider myself knowledgeable about Balanced and Restorative Justice (BARJ).	(n=85)	(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=91)	(n=11)	(n=69)	(n=96)	(n=479)
Strongly agree	9.4 %	10.5 %	9.8 %	12.1 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	2.1 %	7.3 %
Agree	30.6 %	40.8 %	25.5 %	42.9 %	54.5 %	15.9 %	18.8 %	30.1 %
Neutral	37.6 %	30.3 %	35.3 %	25.3 %	36.4 %	34.8 %	28.1 %	31.5 %
Disagree	12.9 %	7.9 %	13.7 %	15.4 %	9.1 %	20.3 %	21.9 %	15.4 %
Strongly disagree	9.4 %	10.5 %	13.7 %	4.4 %	0.0 %	26.1 %	29.2 %	15.2 %
Do not know	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
I think PA90-590 will help reduce juvenile crime.	(n=85)	(n=75)	(n=49)	(n=90)	(n=11)	(n=68)		(n=378)
Strongly agree	1.2 %	5.3 %	0.0 %	7.8 %	0.0 %	1.5 %		3.4 %
Agree	20.0 %	24.0 %	8.2 %	26.7 %	45.5 %	19.1 %		21.4 %
Neutral	50.6 %	44.0 %	34.7 %	45.6 %	27.3 %	51.5 %		45.5 %
Disagree	23.5 %	22.7 %	24.5 %	15.6 %	18.2 %	10.3 %		19.0 %
Strongly disagree	3.5 %	2.7 %	30.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.8 %		7.4 %
Do not know	1.2 %	1.3 %	2.0 %	4.4 %	9.1 %	5.9 %		3.2 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %
I think the new provisions stated in PA90-590 reflect Balanced and Restorative Justice.	(n=83)	(n=76)	(n=50)	(n=88)	(n=11)			(n=308)
Strongly agree	2.4 %	11.8 %	2.0 %	11.4 %	9.1 %			7.5 %
Agree	28.9 %	34.2 %	16.0 %	50.0 %	36.4 %			34.4 %
Neutral	48.2 %	46.1 %	46.0 %	34.1 %	45.5 %			43.2 %
Disagree	16.9 %	5.3 %	18.0 %	1.1 %	9.1 %			9.4 %
Strongly disagree	1.2 %	1.3 %	14.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %			2.9 %
Do not know	2.4 %	1.3 %	4.0 %	3.4 %	0.0 %			2.6 %

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Do you think PA90-590 will have unanticipated outcomes?	(n=70)	(n=69)	(n=47)	(n=88)	(n=10)	(n=63)		(n=347)
Yes	41.4 %	29.0 %	68.1 %	52.3 %	50.0 %	39.7 %		45.2 %
No	37.1 %	55.1 %	23.4 %	34.1 %	30.0 %	34.9 %		37.5 %
Do not know	21.4 %	15.9 %	8.5 %	13.6 %	20.0 %	25.4 %		17.3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %
The restoration and reparation of victims is given priority by the juvenile justice system.	(n=84)	(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=91)	(n=11)	(n=67)		(n=380)
Strongly agree	22.6 %	11.8 %	9.8 %	11.0 %	9.1 %	3.0 %		12.1 %
Agree	39.3 %	47.4 %	41.2 %	37.4 %	27.3 %	22.4 %		37.4 %
Neutral	26.2 %	19.7 %	31.4 %	19.8 %	36.4 %	43.3 %		27.4 %
Disagree	10.7 %	15.8 %	13.7 %	24.2 %	27.3 %	20.9 %		17.6 %
Strongly disagree	1.2 %	3.9 %	3.9 %	7.7 %	0.0 %	7.5 %		4.7 %
Do not know	0.0 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %		0.8 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %
Communities share the responsibility for monitoring juvenile offenders.	(n=84)	(n=75)	(n=51)	(n=91)	(n=11)			(n=312)
Strongly agree	10.7 %	8.0 %	7.8 %	1.1 %	0.0 %			6.4 %
Agree	19.0 %	29.3 %	19.6 %	22.0 %	27.3 %			22.8 %
Neutral	29.8 %	21.3 %	15.7 %	24.2 %	27.3 %			23.7 %
Disagree	34.5 %	30.7 %	37.3 %	34.1 %	36.4 %			34.0 %
Strongly disagree	6.0 %	10.7 %	19.6 %	18.7 %	9.1 %			13.1 %
Do not know	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %			0.0 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %			100 %
Communities share the responsibility for reintegrating juvenile offenders into the community.	(n=84)	(n=75)	(n=51)	(n=90)	(n=11)			(n=311)
Strongly agree	8.3 %	9.3 %	5.9 %	2.2 %	0.0 %			6.1 %
Agree	20.2 %	24.0 %	15.7 %	20.0 %	18.2 %			20.3 %
Neutral	34.5 %	25.3 %	15.7 %	26.7 %	36.4 %			27.0 %
Disagree	31.0 %	30.7 %	33.3 %	31.1 %	27.3 %			31.2 %
Strongly disagree	6.0 %	10.7 %	29.4 %	20.0 %	18.2 %			15.4 %
Do not know	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %			0.0 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %			100 %

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
The juvenile justice system gives balanced attention to the victim, the offender, and the community.	(n=84)	(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=91)	(n=11)	(n=67)		(n=380)
Strongly agree	13.1 %	10.5 %	2.0 %	8.8 %	9.1 %	3.0 %		8.2 %
Agree	48.8 %	43.4 %	35.3 %	26.4 %	9.1 %	22.4 %		34.7 %
Neutral	23.8 %	23.7 %	25.5 %	31.9 %	45.5 %	37.3 %		28.9 %
Disagree	10.7 %	15.8 %	19.6 %	23.1 %	27.3 %	22.4 %		18.4 %
Strongly disagree	2.4 %	6.6 %	15.7 %	9.9 %	9.1 %	14.9 %		9.2 %
Do not know	1.2 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		0.5 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %
Are there youth programs that are based on Balanced and Restorative Justice concepts?	(n=83)	(n=75)	(n=48)	(n=91)	(n=11)	(n=66)		(n=374)
Yes	42.2 %	46.7 %	20.8 %	47.3 %	54.5 %	37.9 %		41.2 %
No	53.0 %	52.0 %	72.9 %	48.4 %	45.5 %	43.9 %		52.4 %
Do not know	4.8 %	1.3 %	6.3 %	4.4 %	0.0 %	18.2 %		6.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %
How important is the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system?	(n=83)	(n=74)	(n=51)	(n=88)		(n=66)		(n=362)
Very important	49.4 %	51.4 %	43.1 %	67.0 %		34.8 %		50.6 %
Important	36.1 %	36.5 %	31.4 %	29.5 %		48.5 %		36.2 %
Slightly important	10.8 %	12.2 %	19.6 %	2.3 %		7.6 %		9.7 %
Not important	1.2 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	0.0 %		3.0 %		1.7 %
Do not know	2.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.1 %		6.1 %		1.9 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
In your opinion, how has the goal of building competencies in juvenile offenders changed since the enactment of PA90-590?	(n=80)	(n=75)	(n=48)	(n=89)		(n=66)		(n=358)
More important	16.3 %	29.3 %	12.5 %	25.8 %		28.8 %		23.2 %
Equally important	81.3 %	65.3 %	72.9 %	67.4 %		47.0 %		67.0 %
Less important	0.0 %	0.0 %	10.4 %	0.0 %		1.5 %		1.7 %
Do not know	2.5 %	5.3 %	4.2 %	6.7 %		22.7 %		8.1 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Are steps being taken to build competencies in juvenile offenders?	(n=78)	(n=75)	(n=50)	(n=90)		(n=67)		(n=360)
Yes	74.4 %	65.3 %	42.0 %	73.3 %		50.7 %		63.3 %
No	23.1 %	32.0 %	58.0 %	25.6 %		32.8 %		32.2 %
Do not know	2.6 %	2.7 %	0.0 %	1.1 %		16.4 %		4.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
Does the building of competencies in juvenile offenders have an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?	(n=69)	(n=47)	(n=21)	(n=67)		(n=39)		(n=243)
Yes	63.8 %	78.7 %	61.9 %	94.0 %		66.7 %		75.3 %
No	30.4 %	21.3 %	38.1 %	4.5 %		25.6 %		21.4 %
Do not know	5.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.5 %		7.7 %		3.3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
In your opinion, how important is the goal of juvenile offender accountability to the juvenile justice system?	(n=85)	(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=90)		(n=68)		(n=370)
Very important	76.5 %	78.9 %	51.0 %	68.9 %		57.4 %		68.1 %
Important	17.6 %	14.5 %	37.3 %	25.6 %		29.4 %		23.8 %
Slightly important	4.7 %	3.9 %	9.8 %	4.4 %		7.4 %		5.7 %
Not important	0.0 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	1.1 %		4.4 %		1.9 %
Do not know	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		1.5 %		0.5 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
How has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable changed since the enactment of PA90-590?	(n=83)	(n=76)	(n=48)	(n=90)		(n=67)		(n=364)
More important	21.7 %	26.3 %	22.9 %	21.1 %		20.9 %		22.5 %
Equally important	73.5 %	68.4 %	72.9 %	74.4 %		53.7 %		69.0 %
Less important	1.2 %	2.6 %	0.0 %	1.1 %		6.0 %		2.2 %
Do not know	3.6 %	2.6 %	4.2 %	3.3 %		19.4 %		6.3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
Has the goal of making juvenile offenders accountable had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?	(n=81)	(n=76)	(n=51)	(n=89)		(n=67)		(n=364)
Yes	40.7 %	50.0 %	39.2 %	65.2 %		32.8 %		47.0 %
No	54.3 %	47.4 %	58.8 %	32.6 %		65.7 %		50.3 %
Do not know	4.9 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	2.2 %		1.5 %		2.7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
How important is the goal of community safety to the juvenile justice system	(n=85)	(n=76)	(n=50)	(n=90)		(n=69)		(n=370)
Very important	78.8 %	76.3 %	48.0 %	76.7 %		62.3 %		70.5 %
Important	18.8 %	17.1 %	42.0 %	20.0 %		26.1 %		23.2 %
Slightly important	2.4 %	3.9 %	8.0 %	3.3 %		8.7 %		4.9 %
Not important	0.0 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	0.0 %		1.4 %		1.1 %
Do not know	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		1.4 %		0.3 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
How has the goal of community safety changed since the enactment of PA90-590?	(n=83)	(n=75)	(n=49)	(n=89)		(n=67)		(n=363)
More important	13.3 %	17.3 %	18.4 %	13.5 %		14.9 %		15.2 %
Equally important	84.3 %	78.7 %	71.4 %	77.5 %		64.2 %		76.0 %
Less important	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.1 %	1.1 %		3.0 %		1.4 %
Do not know	2.4 %	4.0 %	6.1 %	7.9 %		17.9 %		7.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
Has the goal of community safety had an impact on your work within the juvenile justice system?	(n=80)	(n=74)	(n=48)	(n=91)		(n=67)		(n=360)
Yes	40.0 %	54.1 %	33.3 %	48.4 %		35.8 %		43.3 %
No	55.0 %	44.6 %	66.7 %	48.4 %		61.2 %		53.9 %
Do not know	5.0 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	3.3 %		3.0 %		2.8 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
Do you invite victims to participate in the juvenile court process?		(n=76)						
Yes		90.8 %						
No		9.2 %						
Do not know		0.0 %						
Total		100 %						
Have you increased your requests for restitution since the enactment of PA90-590		(n=75)						
Yes		18.7 %						
No		80.0 %						
Do not know		1.3 %						
Total		100 %						

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Has there been an increase in ordered restitution since the new Act took effect?	(n=84)							
Yes	13.1 %							
No	85.7 %							
Do not know	1.2 %							
Total	100 %							
Have you seen increased participation of victims in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590?	(n=84)	(n=75)						(n=159)
Yes	9.5 %	17.3 %						13.2 %
No	88.1 %	80.0 %						84.3 %
Do not know	2.4 %	2.7 %						2.5 %
Total	100 %	100 %						100 %
Is there a forum in your jurisdiction where victims and offenders meet and have dialogue about the offense/harm/restitution?	(n=82)	(n=76)						(n=158)
Yes	20.7 %	17.1 %						19.0 %
No	75.6 %	81.6 %						78.5 %
Do not know	3.7 %	1.3 %						2.5 %
Total	100 %	100 %						100 %
Since the enactment of PA90-590 on January 1, 1999, have you requested information without a court order from a school prior to the adjudication of the student involved in the crime?	(n=84)	(n=76)	(n=50)	(n=88)		(n=67)		(n=365)
Yes	25.0 %	51.3 %	24.0 %	70.5 %		38.8 %		43.8 %
No	73.8 %	44.7 %	76.0 %	29.5 %		58.2 %		54.5 %
Do not know	1.2 %	3.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		3.0 %		1.6 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
How often did you receive this information? (information requested from schools without a court order)	(n=19)	(n=37)	(n=11)	(n=62)		(n=27)		(n=156)
Always	57.9 %	35.1 %	54.5 %	50.0 %		40.7 %		46.2 %
Almost always	31.6 %	45.9 %	27.3 %	40.3 %		44.4 %		40.4 %
Sometimes	10.5 %	16.2 %	9.1 %	8.1 %		11.1 %		10.9 %
Rarely	0.0 %	2.7 %	0.0 %	1.6 %		0.0 %		1.3 %
Never	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.1 %	0.0 %		0.0 %		0.6 %
Do not know	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		3.7 %		0.6 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %		100 %		100 %
Have you requested information, not protected by privilege, from a school in regard to a minor's alleged involvement with a crime?		(n=75)						
Yes		45.3 %						
No		49.3 %						
Do not know		5.3 %						
Total		100 %						
How often did you receive this information? (information requested about a minor's alleged involvement in a crime)		(n=34)						
Always		38.2 %						
Almost always		55.9 %						
Sometimes		0.0 %						
Rarely		5.9 %						
Never		0.0 %						
Do not know		0.0 %						
Total		100 %						
Total		100 %						

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Have you requested information from the Department of Public Aid for the purpose of determining a current address of a recipient for whom an arrest warrant is outstanding?						(n=69)		
Yes						7.2 %		
No						91.3 %		
Do not know						1.4 %		
Total						100 %		
How often did you receive this information (from the Department of Public Aide)?						(n=7)		
Always						0.0 %		
Almost always						28.6 %		
Sometimes						42.9 %		
Rarely						0.0 %		
Never						14.3 %		
Do not know						14.3 %		
Total						100 %		
Have you ever petitioned for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile prosecution (EJJ)?		(n=76)						
Yes		11.8 %						
No		86.8 %						
Do not know		1.3 %						
Total		100 %						

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Have you ever prosecuted an EJJ?		(n=76)						
Yes		9.2 %						
No		89.5 %						
Do not know		1.3 %						
Total		100 %						
Have you ever had a petition in your court for Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile prosecution (EJJ)?	(n=85)							
Yes	9.4 %							
No	90.6 %							
Do not know	0.0 %							
Total	100 %							
Have you ever presided over an EJJ prosecution?	(n=85)							
Yes	5.9 %							
No	94.1 %							
Do not know	0.0 %							
Total	100 %							
Have you had a client petitioned under Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile Prosecution (EJJ)?			(n=49)					
Yes			8.2 %					
No			91.8 %					
Do not know			0.0 %					
Total			100 %					
Have you ever defended a client under EJJ?			(n=50)					
Yes			12.0 %					
No			88.0 %					
Do not know			0.0 %					
Total			100 %					

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Do you think EJJ will reduce the likelihood of juveniles reoffending during their juvenile sentence?	(n=77)	(n=73)	(n=46)					(n=196)
Yes	27.3 %	53.4 %	10.9 %					33.2 %
No	54.5 %	32.9 %	73.9 %					51.0 %
Do not know	18.2 %	13.7 %	15.2 %					15.8 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %					100 %
Do you think there will be any unanticipated outcomes of EJJ?	(n=74)	(n=67)	(n=45)					(n=186)
Yes	47.3 %	40.3 %	48.9 %					45.2 %
No	29.7 %	44.8 %	37.8 %					37.1 %
Do not know	23.0 %	14.9 %	13.3 %					17.7 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %					100 %
Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the juvenile court process since the enactment of PA90-590?	(n=84)	(n=76)	(n=48)	(n=89)				(n=297)
Yes	6.0 %	13.2 %	6.3 %	21.3 %				12.5 %
No	91.7 %	85.5 %	91.7 %	75.3 %				85.2 %
Do not know	2.4 %	1.3 %	2.1 %	3.4 %				2.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %				100 %
Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in the sentences of juveniles since the enactment of PA90-590?	(n=84)	(n=76)	(n=48)					(n=208)
Yes	4.8 %	15.8 %	10.4 %					10.1 %
No	92.9 %	82.9 %	87.5 %					88.0 %
Do not know	2.4 %	1.3 %	2.1 %					1.9 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %					100 %

Question	Judges (N=85)	State's Attorneys (N=76)	Defense Attorneys (N=51)	Probation (N=91)	Intake (N=11)	Police Officers (N=69)	Court Clerks (N=98)	Total (N=481)
Have you seen an increase in parental/guardian involvement in probation adjustment plans since the enactment of PA90-590? Yes				(n=89) 23.6 %				
No				71.9 %				
Do not know				4.5 %				
Total				100 %				
Since the enactment of PA90-590, have you increased parental/guardian participation in probation sentences? Yes				(n=89) 36.0 %				
No				60.7 %				
Do not know				3.4 %				
Total				100 %				

Judge specific questions (N=85)

Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some - times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
Since the enactment of the juvenile justice reform act, how often are you reviewing the custodial status of a minor? (n=85)	30.6 %	20.0 %	28.2 %	15.3 %	5.9 %	0.0 %	100 %	
How often are State's Attorneys petitioning for a juvenile to remain in detention for 30 days? (n=84)	0.0 %	4.8 %	39.3 %	39.3 %	15.5 %	1.2 %	100 %	
How often are State's Attorneys petitioning for a juvenile to remain in detention for 45 for violations of the controlled substance act? (n=84)	1.2 %	1.2 %	4.8 %	31.0 %	60.7 %	1.2 %	100 %	
How often are State's Attorneys petitioning for a juvenile to remain in detention for 70 days for aggravated criminal sexual abuse? (n=84)	1.2 %	3.6 %	3.6 %	27.4 %	61.9 %	2.4 %	100 %	

State's Attorney specific questions (N=76)

Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Has your county formed a County Council? (n=76)	22.4 %	77.6 %	0.0 %	100 %				
If no, are there plans to form a County Council? (n=56)	12.5 %	87.5 %	0.0 %	100 %				
Has the Council developed a juvenile justice plan? (n=14)	21.4 %	71.4 %	7.1 %	100 %				
Has the Council applied for and/or received funding that supports their juvenile justice plan? (n=9)	33.3 %	55.6 %	11.1 %	100 %				
Has the Council developed a countywide resource guide for youth at risk for involvement or involved in the juvenile justice system? (n=14)	28.6 %	64.3 %	7.1 %	100 %				
Has any agency in your county developed a countywide resource guide for youth at risk for involvement or involved in the juvenile justice system? (n=64)	21.9 %	71.9 %	6.3 %	100 %				
Are there community mediation panels in your county? (n=73)	6.8 %	93.2 %	0.0 %	100 %				
If no, are there plans to form community mediation panels? (n=61)	11.5 %	88.5 %	0.0 %	100 %				
If yes, were these panels developed in response to the act? (n=5)	40.0 %	60.0 %	0.0 %	100 %				
Are there teen courts in your county? (n=75)	78.7 %	20.2 %	1.3 %	100 %				
If no, are there plans to form teen courts? (n=56)	7.1 %	92.9 %	0.0 %	100 %				
If yes, were these courts developed in response to the act? (n=13)	38.5 %	53.8 %	7.7 %	100 %				

Probation officer specific questions (N=91)

Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
In your county, has there been an increase in the number of programs and/or services for delinquent youth since the enactment of PA90-590? (n=88)	40.9 %	58.0 %	1.1 %	100 %				
Has there been a change in service delivery since the new Act took effect? (n=89)	24.7 %	73.0 %	2.2 %	100 %				

Intake specific questions (N=91)⁵⁴

Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Are you currently using a score-able detention screening form? (n=91)	70.3 %	29.7 %	0.0 %	100 %				
Questions	Very effective	Effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Do not know	Total		
If no, how effective do you think this method is in determining which youth should be detained? (n=28)	28.6 %	64.3 %	7.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	100 %		
Questions	Very consistent	consistent	Slightly consistent	Not consistent	Do not know	Total		
If no, How consistent do you think this method is in determining which youth should be detained? (n=28)	39.3 %	42.9 %	10.7 %	7.1 %	0.0 %	100 %		

⁵⁴ These numbers represent responses from both intake officers and probation officers who screen youth for placement in a detention center.

Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Do you think that you will be using a score-able detention screening form in the future? (n=25)	68.0 %	20.0 %	12.0 %	100 %				
If yes, Did you create this form based on any criteria given to you by the AOIC? (n=65)	67.7 %	30.8 %	1.5 %	100 %				
When creating this form, were other juvenile justice professionals consulted about what should be included on the form? (n=64)	70.3 %	18.8 %	10.9 %	100 %				
If yes, did you consult:								
State's Attorney (n=45)	77.8 %	17.8 %	4.4 %	100 %				
Judges (n=45)	62.2 %	33.3 %	4.4 %	100 %				
Juvenile Police Officers (n=45)	37.8 %	60.0 %	2.2 %	100 %				
Detention Officers (n=44)	31.8 %	65.9 %	2.3 %	100 %				
Probation Officers (n=45)	80.0 %	17.8 %	2.2 %	100 %				
Other Detention Centers (n=46)	41.3%	56.5 %	2.2 %	100 %				
Other (n=45)	13.3 %	86.7 %	0.0 %	100 %				
Did you develop this form because of PA90-590? (n=64)	48.4 %	45.3 %	6.3 %	100 %				
Questions	Very effective	Effective	Slightly effective	Not effective	Do not know	Total		
How effective do you think this screening form is in determining which youth should be detained? (n=64)	39.1 %	39.1 %	14.1 %	4.7 %	3.1 %	100 %		
Questions	Very consistent	consistent	Slightly consistent	Not consistent	Do not know	Total		
How consistent do you think this screening form is in determining which youth should be detained? (n=64)	39.1 %	45.3 %	9.4 %	1.6 %	4.7 %	100 %		
Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Were all employees using the screening form trained on its use? (n=64)	78.1 %	20.3 %	1.6 %	100 %				

Juvenile Police Officer specific questions (N=69)

Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Do you differentiate between formal and informal station adjustments? (n=67)	52.2 %	47.8 %	0.0 %	100 %				
Did you keep record of all formal station adjustments in 1999? (n=37)	78.4 %	16.2 %	5.4 %	100 %				
Did you keep record of all informal station adjustments in 1999? (n=37)	64.9 %	29.7 %	5.4 %	100 %				
Do your records differentiate between misdemeanor station adjustments and felony station adjustments? (n=36)	72.2 %	22.2 %	5.6 %	100 %				
Will you be reporting all misdemeanor formal station adjustments to the Illinois State Police beginning January 1, 2000? (n=37)	59.5 %	24.3 %	16.2 %	100 %				
Will you be reporting all misdemeanor informal station adjustments to the Illinois State Police beginning January 1, 2000? (n=37)	45.9 %	35.1 %	18.9 %	100 %				
Are you using agreement forms for formal station adjustments? (n=37)	64.9 %	32.4 %	2.7 %	100 %				
If no, do you plan on developing an agreement form for formal station adjustments? (n=9)	44.4 %	44.4 %	11.1 %	100 %				
Are you using agreement forms for informal station adjustments? (n=36)	52.8 %	44.4 %	2.8 %	100 %				
If no, do you plan on developing an agreement form for informal station adjustments? (n=17)	23.5 %	52.9 %	23.5 %	100 %				

Questions	Very Important	Important	Slightly Important	Not Important	Do not know	Total		
How important are the following when deciding between a formal station adjustment and referring the case to the State's Attorney?								
Seriousness of the alleged offense. (n=36)	88.9 %	5.6 %	2.8 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Prior history of delinquency of the minor. (n=36)	72.2 %	25.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Age of the minor. (n=36)	22.2 %	38.9 %	25.0 %	11.1 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Culpability of minor in committing the offense. (n=36)	36.1 %	41.7 %	16.7 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	100 %		
If offense was committed in aggressive/premeditated manner. (n=36)	66.7 %	27.8 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	100 %		
How important are the following when deciding between an informal station adjustment and formal station adjustment?								
Seriousness of the alleged offense. (n=36)	80.6 %	13.9 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Prior history of delinquency of the minor. (n=36)	72.2 %	22.2 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Age of the minor. (n=36)	13.9 %	44.4 %	22.2 %	16.7 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Culpability of minor in committing the offense. (n=36)	30.6 %	52.8 %	8.3 %	5.6 %	2.8 %	100 %		
If offense was committed in aggressive/premeditated manner. (n=36)	72.2 %	19.4 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	100 %		
Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some-times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
How often do you ask the following people to monitor formal station adjustment agreements?								
Juvenile police officers. (n=29)	24.1 %	27.6 %	24.1 %	10.3 %	10.3 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Parents. (n=29)	51.7 %	13.8 %	20.7 %	6.9 %	3.4 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Probation officers. (n=29)	0.0 %	10.3 %	24.1 %	37.9 %	24.1 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Community members (n=29)	3.4 %	6.9 %	10.3 %	13.8 %	62.1 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Other (n=25)	4.0 %	4.0 %	16.0 %	0.0 %	72.0 %	4.0 %	100 %	
How often do you ask the following people to monitor informal station adjustment agreements?								
Juvenile police officers. (n=26)	15.4 %	26.9 %	30.8 %	7.7 %	15.4 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Parents. (n=26)	46.2 %	23.1 %	11.5 %	7.7 %	7.7 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Probation officers. (n=26)	0.0 %	3.8 %	19.2 %	34.6 %	34.6 %	7.7 %	100 %	
Community members (n=26)	3.8 %	3.8 %	15.4 %	11.5 %	57.7 %	7.7 %	100 %	
Other (n=22)	4.5 %	4.5 %	9.1 %	0.0 %	77.3 %	4.5 %	100 %	

Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some - times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
How often do you use the following conditions in formal station adjustment plans?								
Curfews. (n=29)	37.9 %	17.2 %	27.6 %	6.9 %	6.9 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Restricting entry into designated areas. (n=29)	3.4 %	37.9 %	27.6 %	17.2 %	10.3 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Restricting contact with specified persons. (n=29)	20.7 %	31.0 %	27.6 %	10.3 %	6.9 %	3.4 %	100 %	
School attendance. (n=29)	58.6 %	20.7 %	3.4 %	0.0 %	10.3 %	6.9 %	100 %	
Performing community service. (n=29)	6.9 %	31.0 %	37.9 %	6.9 %	13.8 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Community mediation panels. (n=29)	3.4 %	0.0 %	13.8 %	13.8 %	65.5 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Teen or peer court. (n=29)	0.0 %	6.9 %	13.8 %	10.3 %	65.5 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Restitution. (n=29)	20.7 %	10.3 %	44.8 %	6.9 %	13.8 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Requiring the youth to report to a police officer. (n=29)	13.8 %	13.8 %	24.1 %	20.7 %	24.1 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Restricting use /possession of a firearm /weapon. (n=29)	65.5 %	3.4 %	3.4 %	6.9 %	17.2 %	3.4 %	100 %	
Other (n=26)	15.4 %	3.8 %	3.8 %	0.0 %	73.1 %	3.8 %	100 %	
How often do you use the following conditions in informal station adjustment plans?								
Curfews. (n=26)	19.2 %	30.8 %	26.9 %	11.5 %	7.7 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Restricting entry into designated areas. (n=26)	7.7 %	30.8 %	34.6 %	15.4 %	7.7 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Restricting contact with specified persons. (n=26)	7.7 %	30.8 %	38.5 %	11.5 %	7.7 %	3.8 %	100 %	
School attendance. (n=26)	46.2 %	23.1 %	11.5 %	0.0 %	11.5 %	7.7 %	100 %	
Performing community service. (n=26)	11.5 %	19.2 %	34.6 %	11.5 %	19.2 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Community mediation panels. (n=26)	7.7 %	3.8 %	15.4 %	19.2 %	50.0 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Teen or peer court. (n=26)	3.8 %	11.5 %	23.1 %	7.7 %	50.0 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Restitution. (n=25)	16.0 %	16.0 %	32.0 %	4.0 %	28.0 %	4.0 %	100 %	
Requiring the youth to report to a police officer. (n=26)	11.5 %	15.4 %	23.1 %	19.2 %	26.9 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Restricting use /possession of a firearm /weapon. (n=26)	57.7 %	3.8 %	11.5 %	3.8 %	19.2 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Other (n=23)	21.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	73.9 %	4.3 %	100 %	

Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some - times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
How often to you take the following actions when a minor violates the conditions of their formal station adjustment:								
Warn minor of consequences w/o further action. (n=28)	17.9 %	14.3 %	28.6 %	14.3 %	21.4 %	3.6 %	100 %	
Extend the period of formal station adjustment. (n=28)	3.6 %	10.7 %	46.4 %	10.7 %	25.0 %	3.6 %	100 %	
Extend the hours of community service. (n=28)	3.6 %	7.1 %	35.7 %	17.9 %	32.1 %	3.6 %	100 %	
Terminate the formal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and take no further action. (n=28)	3.6 %	7.1 %	14.3 %	21.4 %	50.0 %	3.6 %	100 %	
Terminate the formal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and refer to the State's Attorney. (n=28)	10.7 %	39.3 %	21.4 %	17.9 %	7.1 %	3.6 %	100 %	
Other (n=25)	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.0 %	0.0 %	92.0 %	4.0 %	100 %	
How often do you take the following actions when a minor violates the conditions of their informal station adjustment:								
Warn minor of consequences w/o further action. (n=26)	7.7 %	19.2 %	42.3 %	11.5 %	15.4 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Extend the period of informal station adjustment. (n=26)	3.8 %	23.1 %	38.5 %	7.7 %	23.1 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Extend the hours of community service work. (n=26)	0.0 %	15.4 %	38.5 %	3.8 %	38.5 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Terminate the informal station adjustment unsatisfactorily and take no further action. (n=26)	0.0 %	7.7 %	15.4 %	26.9 %	46.2 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Impose a formal station adjustment. (n=26)	0.0 %	23.1 %	42.3 %	7.7 %	23.1 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Refer the matter to the State's Attorney. (n=26)	0.0 %	19.2 %	38.5 %	11.5 %	26.9 %	3.8 %	100 %	
Other (n=24)	0.0 %	4.2 %	4.2 %	0.0 %	87.5 %	4.2 %	100 %	
How often do you use formal station adjustments for the following types of crimes:								
Felonies committed against a person. (n=34)	11.8 %	8.8 %	11.8 %	20.6 %	44.1 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Felonies committed against property. (n=35)	11.4 %	14.3 %	28.6 %	14.3 %	28.6 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Misdemeanor A. (n=35)	8.6 %	22.9 %	51.4 %	5.7 %	8.6 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Misdemeanor B. (n=34)	5.9 %	35.3 %	32.4 %	14.7 %	8.8 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Misdemeanor C. (n=35)	8.6 %	31.4 %	25.7 %	14.3 %	17.1 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Status offenses. (n=34)	8.8 %	11.8 %	29.4 %	20.6 %	26.5 %	2.9 %	100 %	

Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some - times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
How often do you use informal station adjustments for the following types of crimes:								
Felonies committed against a person. (n=35)	0.0 %	2.9 %	11.4 %	11.4 %	71.4 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Felonies committed against property. (n=35)	0.0 %	0.0 %	20.0 %	14.3 %	62.9 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Misdemeanor A. (n=35)	2.9 %	20.0 %	48.6 %	5.7 %	20.0 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Misdemeanor B. (n=35)	2.9 %	37.1 %	45.7 %	5.7 %	5.7 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Misdemeanor C. (n=35)	2.9 %	45.7 %	34.3 %	8.6 %	5.7 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Status offenses. (n=34)	11.8 %	26.5 %	23.5 %	17.6 %	17.6 %	2.9 %	100 %	
Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Have you asked other police agencies to monitor you formal station adjustment agreement plans when minors lived in another jurisdiction? (28)	10.7 %	85.7 %	3.6 %	100 %				
Have you been asked to monitor formal station adjustment agreement plans for other agencies? (n=66)	7.6 %	89.4 %	3.0 %	100 %				
Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some - times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
How often do you fingerprint juveniles arrested for felony offenses? (n=69)	71.0 %	18.8 %	2.9 %	0.0 %	5.8 %	1.4 %	100 %	
How often do you fingerprint juveniles arrested for misdemeanor offenses (n=69)	33.3 %	24.6 %	23.2 %	8.7 %	8.7 %	1.4 %	100 %	
How often do you keep juveniles in secured custody for 6 to 12 hours? (n=69)	0.0 %	1.4 %	33.3 %	42.0 %	21.7 %	1.4 %	100 %	
How often do you keep juveniles in secured custody for more than 12 hours? (n=69)	0.0 %	0.0 %	13.2 %	29.4 %	55.9 %	1.5 %	100 %	
How often do you keep juveniles in secured custody for 24 hours? (n=68)	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.8 %	16.2 %	73.5 %	1.5 %	100 %	
Questions	Yes	No	Do not know	Total				
Have you placed juveniles in police line-ups with adults? (n=69)	10.1 %	88.4 %	1.4 %	100 %				

Circuit Court Clerk specific questions (N=98)

Questions	Always	Almost Always	Some - times	Rarely	Never	Do not know	Total	
How often have you shared information regarding specific juvenile offenders and/or offenses?								
Law enforcement agencies (n=95)	38.9 %	5.3 %	25.3 %	18.9 %	11.6 %	0.0 %	100 %	
Probation Officers (n=96)	78.1 %	5.2 %	9.4 %	5.2 %	2.1 %	0.0 %	100 %	
Attorneys (n=95)	54.7 %	5.3 %	24.2 %	9.5 %	6.3 %	0.0 %	100 %	
Judges (n=96)	85.7 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	0.0 %	100 %	
Schools (n=96)	4.2 %	0.0 %	12.5 %	19.8 %	61.5 %	2.1 %	100 %	
Youth service providers (n=94)	10.6 %	1.1 %	17.0 %	19.1 %	50.0 %	2.1 %	100 %	
Detention centers (n=94)	33.0 %	3.2 %	23.4 %	12.8 %	25.5 %	2.1 %	100 %	
Other Juvenile authorities defined by PA90-590 (n=94)	33.0 %	2.1 %	25.5 %	13.8 %	23.4 %	2.1 %	100 %	