

THE Compiler

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Spring 2002



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Teen courts are catching on

Peer justice programs provide a new approach to dealing with juvenile delinquents. While presenting an alternative for juveniles who might be headed down the path of a traditional court system, youth courts encourage young people to help each other and enhance their community.

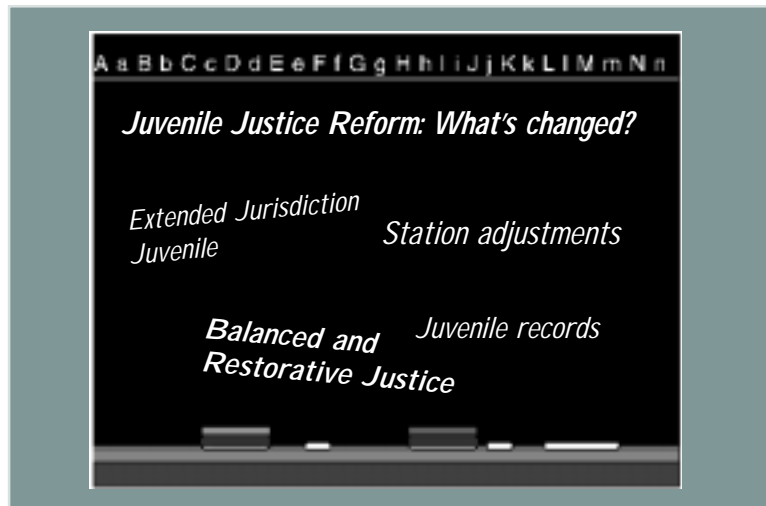
Also known as teen courts and peer juries, youth courts hold first-time, nonviolent, juvenile offenders accountable through a sentence imposed by their peers. Program administrators seek to divert youth from the juvenile justice and child welfare system and increase communication between area youth, schools, and social service organizations.

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JAIBG funding supports a wide range of juvenile justice initiatives

Program grants support local efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime, and hold young people, their families, and the juvenile justice system accountable for improving the quality of life in the community.

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Three years after sweeping reform, what's different in the juvenile justice system?

By Daniel Dighton

The search for solutions to rising juvenile crime, particularly violent crime, was one of the hottest public policy issues of the 1990s. In Illinois, the debate led to the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998. For some, the reform legislation went too far in treating juveniles like adults, and didn't offer enough in the way of treatment and rehabilitation.

But proponents of the changes viewed them as bringing more of a balance to the juvenile justice system: helping juveniles, but also responding to the needs of victims and protecting the community. These three competing interests make up the essence of balanced and restorative justice, or BARJ, which the state legislature adopted as the guiding philosophy behind juvenile justice in Illinois.

Most of the juvenile justice reform provisions took effect Jan. 1, 1999, while those involving statewide record keeping and the submission of juvenile data to the Illinois State Police took effect Jan. 1, 2000.

So, what has changed since the provisions took effect? The answer to that depends a lot on whom you ask and what part of the state you are talking about.

(please see **Reform** on next page)



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Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. Most of the work of the Authority falls into three major divisions: Research and Analysis; Information Systems and Technology; and Federal and State Grants Administration.

The Authority is governed by a 20-member board comprised of state and local leaders from the criminal justice system and members of the public.

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Reform continued from page 1

“Business as usual”

“It hasn’t affected the way I operate in leading the department,” said John Vargas, director of juvenile probation and court services in Sangamon County. “We’re developing all kinds of new stuff, but it’s not as a reaction or in response to the reform act.”

Betsy Clarke, president of the Juvenile Justice Initiative, a statewide advocacy coalition, said it didn’t seem like the reform legislation had made much difference in a lot of the state. “I think there are a lot of counties just doing business as usual in Illinois, and not really following the act,” Clarke said.

One place where there have been significant changes since the reform act was passed is in Cook County. Even if all the changes aren’t the direct result of the legislation, the impact of balanced and restorative justice initiatives, which Cook County agencies were implementing before the state took action, cannot be denied.

Juvenile court petitions and adjudications in Cook County have fallen dramatically since the mid-1990s (Figures 1 and 2). Much of this is a result of a collaborative effort between the state’s attorney’s office, judges, probation officials, police, and public defenders to divert minors away from the courts and detention through alternative programs.

While most of the rest of the state was adding beds at juvenile detention facilities, and quickly filling them, Cook County was reducing the number of juveniles it was sending to secure detention and the Department of Corrections.

“I think that we’ve had a great deal of energy and creativity from our community partners in the diversion of juveniles from the courts,” said Catherine Ryan, chief of the Juvenile Justice Bureau in the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office

Collaboration and community support

With the support of community groups and various grants, Cook County has established programs along the restorative justice model that focus as much on the victim as on the offender, including victim-offender conferencing, victim impact panels, and a retail theft program that emphasizes the impact of theft on victims and the community. There are also evening reporting centers that serve as an alternative to secure detention for certain offenders, and there is a program for kids on probation for gun offenses.

“We just have more alternatives now,” said Ryan, an early advocate for balanced and restorative justice and one of the architects of the reform legislation.

Clarke, who was juvenile justice counsel in the Cook County Public Defender’s Office when the reform legislation was being drafted, agreed that the Cook County approach has had positive results.

“It does appear that it’s made quite a difference in Chicago. The numbers are way down, and I think Cathy (Ryan) deserves a lot of credit for that. I think they are reviewing cases with a different philosophy...that courts can’t handle everything,” Clarke said.

Many of the changes in Cook County began before the reform legislation was even drafted.

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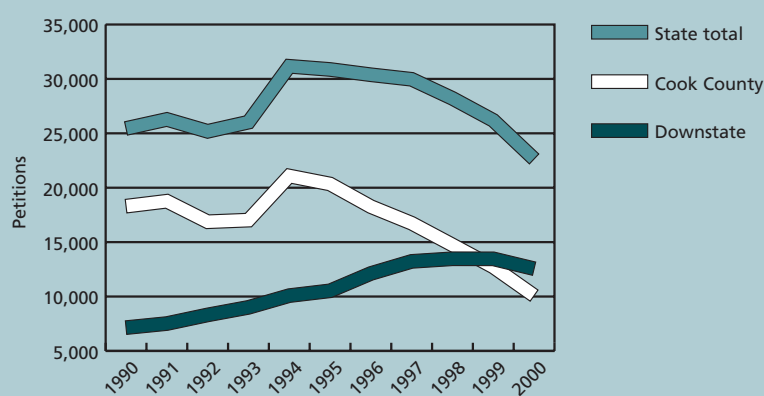
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Figure 1

Delinquency Petitions in Illinois



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

“Balanced and restorative justice gave us momentum, it wasn’t the genesis,” said Michael Rohan, director of Juvenile Probation and Court Services in Cook County.

Today, the probation department places more emphasis on the front end of the system and in working with police officers to divert juveniles from court. Seventy percent of the recently added positions in the department have been for front-end diversion programs, Rohan said. But, he added, “I think a lot of it was spillover from initiatives we’ve been doing on alternatives to detention programs.”

Casey Foundation initiative

The real shift began in the mid-1990s when, with its juvenile justice system overwhelmed and overcrowded, Cook County became one of three sites in the country selected for the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. Each site received a grant of \$2.5 million over three years. The primary purpose was to encourage collaborative planning and decision-making among juvenile justice agencies to find alternatives to secure detention for youths not deemed dangerous.

The major players in juvenile justice in the county have continued to work together in the same way under the umbrella of balanced and restorative justice, Ryan said. She added, however, that they are still learning, trying new programs and searching for viable alternatives to the way things were done in the past.

“It’s an exciting time because there are so many people at the table trying to learn how to do this and make it work. It’s a big county,” Ryan said. That’s in marked contrast to the early 1990s, she said, when juvenile justice efforts had become polarized.

At that time, high juvenile crime rates and extremely violent crimes by young offenders had alarmed justice officials, the public, and policy makers. Those who worked to draft the reform legislation of 1998 attempted to balance the calls for a get-tough approach on juvenile crime, with the more traditional approach of focusing on the needs of the juvenile. BARJ was such a concept, and it had already been adopted in some form by numerous states, notably Minnesota and Pennsylvania, and endorsed by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Although the philosophy of balanced and restorative justice was adopted by the state, implementation was left largely to individual counties to initiate and fund. Ryan said this approach has forced county agencies to seek out community groups, businesses, and federal grant programs to support their initiatives. “I think one thing this has forced us to do is to be creative at the county level, and that’s a good thing,” Ryan said.

Focus on victims

One significant change brought about by the adoption of restorative justice was an emphasis on victim outreach

(continued on next page)

Legislation

Federal grants

President Bush has proposed establishing the Justice Assistance Grant program to replace the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds) and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants program, both of which are administered in Illinois by the Authority.

The Justice Assistance Grant program is intended to consolidate and streamline grant requirements, policies and application processes. The president has proposed a funding level for the Justice Assistance Grant program that is less than the current funding level for the Byrne and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs combined.

Updates on the progress of the proposed JAG program will be posted on the Authority’s website as more information becomes available.

To our readers:

With this issue of *The Compiler*, we introduced a more streamlined version of the Authority’s newsletter. We hope that you find this shortened format easier to read, and also relevant and informative.

Several months ago we sent surveys to our readership to find what type of information you wanted from the Authority and how we could better serve your needs. An extraordinary number of you were gracious enough to respond, and your feedback has helped us with this make over. We will continue to rely on the survey responses as we plan future issues of *The Compiler* and our other publications.

As always, your input is very important to us, and we welcome your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely,

Daniel Dighton
Editor

Research

The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit (R&A) has been involved in a number of projects designed to identify critical issues facing the criminal justice system and to evaluate the programs and solutions developed to address those issues.

Juvenile justice

R&A recently completed an *Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998*, funded through the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. This multi-phase evaluation analyzed the implementation, process and impact of recent changes to the Juvenile Court Act in Illinois. The project studied how agencies and individuals impacted by the act's legislative changes understand the statutory provisions and the extent to which local implementation efforts are consistent across the state and various system components. In addition to collecting juvenile justice arrest data from local law enforcement agencies, the evaluation documents case studies of how the new provisions were implemented in three Illinois jurisdictions.

Also stemming from this project is a web-based inventory of community programs that serve youth. This on-line, searchable database is continually updated and revised and provides to the public a listing of over 300 programs that serve youth throughout Illinois.

R&A also developed a *Juvenile Justice Council Guidebook and Evaluation Manual*, funded through a grant from the Justice Research and Statistics Association. This guidebook and manual presents information to localities on how to organize a juvenile justice council, how to prepare a juvenile justice plan and how to evaluate and assess juvenile programs. Staff from R&A presented six workshops based on the guidebook to regions throughout the state.

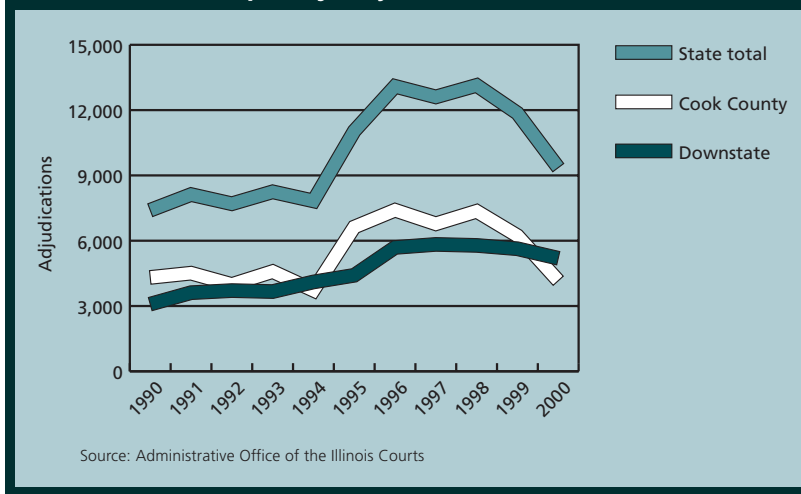
Probation

With cooperation from the Probation Division of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and local probation departments, R&A completed the *2000 Probation Outcome Study*. This study collected and analyzed information from adult and juvenile probationers and documented characteristics, as well as the conditions and outcomes of their sentences.

(continued on next page)

Figure 2

Delinquency Adjudications in Illinois



programs. "We didn't do that before '99," Rohan said.

Chuck Michalek, the department's deputy chief probation officer responsible for community programs, said a lot of their programs now focus on communicating with the young offender their responsibility for their actions and how their behavior affects the community.

"A lot of that starts with education, and what we have been doing is victim awareness classes and victim impact panels," Michalek said. Those programs involve having adults who have been victims of juvenile crime share, without placing blame, how they were affected by the crimes, such as the physical, emotional, or financial harm that was done.

"For a lot of them (the juveniles), a light bulb goes off for them on how their actions have had an impact on the victims. They hadn't thought about it before. It's the sharing of a very human experience," Michalek said.

Other reforms lagging

One area of the reform provisions that has not met with complete success is the mandatory submission to the Illinois State Police of fingerprint cards for juveniles arrested for felonies. In the 18 months after the reporting laws for juveniles took effect Jan. 1, 2000, ISP officials have found that some agencies are not submitting cards, and when they are submitting cards they often are incomplete, frequently lack-

ing information about the class of offense, and the disposition of the arrest.

"It's average at best," said ISP Research and Development Bureau Chief Carl Weitzel, about the submission of juvenile arrest information.

"Certainly what we are finding is that there is a tremendous need for education on the part of police practitioners, juvenile court practitioners, corrections facilities, state attorneys and circuit courts," Weitzel said.

According to a recent ISP report on juvenile arrest submissions, about 42 percent of juvenile charges submitted in the first 18 months after the law went into effect did not include a statute class code to indicate the class of offense. As a result, the report stated, "we cannot discern whether over 28,000 juvenile charges were misdemeanors or felonies."

Weitzel said that perhaps there was still confusion among officers over the distinction between arrests and station adjustments and the mandatory reporting for felonies and discretionary reporting for misdemeanors. He said ISP planned to conduct additional training sessions for police to clarify the mandates.

The Authority will be working with ISP and local agencies to conduct an audit of juvenile records submissions to identify problems and improve the reliability of juvenile arrest data compiled by the state.

Authority evaluation

A recent report by the Authority for the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission found that most of the reform provisions have had limited impact on juvenile justice around the state.* Among the findings in the Authority's evaluation report was that prosecution of juveniles under a new type of blended sentencing known as extended jurisdiction juvenile (EJJ) has been very rare, with only a handful of such prosecutions reported around the state. Under EJJ, a minor receives a juvenile sentence as well as an adult sentence that is not imposed unless the conditions of the juvenile sentence are not met.

Another finding from the Authority report was that the way station adjustments — conditions set by police officers that do not involve bringing actual charges that would send a juvenile offender to court — are used does not seem to have changed much despite new guidelines in the law. A survey of juvenile police officers found that only about half were distinguishing between informal and formal station adjustments, and most of those who did were from northern urban counties.

Under the law, formal station adjustments are to be documented in writing and require that the minor admit guilt. The law also limits the number of station adjustments, both formal and informal, that can be issued to a minor. Further, formal station adjustments and all station adjustments for felonies are to be reported to the Illinois State Police.

Richard Walsh, a detective with the Matteson Police Department in Cook County and the executive director of the Illinois Juvenile Officers Association, said his department rarely uses formal station adjustments. "The informal station adjustment has worked well

for us in the past and continues to work well," he said.

"To me, if somebody is arrested for a felony, very rarely are they going to receive a station adjustment," Walsh said.

The Authority report for the Juvenile Justice Commission also found that provisions in the law designed to bring more community involvement to juvenile justice have had limited success. Only five state's attorneys who responded to the survey said that their county had community mediation panels. An Authority telephone survey of state's attorney's offices in all 102 counties in the state found that only 28 counties had formed juvenile justice councils as of October 2001.

Building bridges

Juvenile justice in Illinois continues to be less of a cohesive, statewide system, and more of a county-based system with various parts often operating independently of the others. The ability to track juveniles through different

"We need to build bridges, not walls, and this philosophy requires that of us."

phases of the system continues to be inadequate on a statewide basis. But in some counties, such as Cook, initiatives based on balanced and restorative justice do seem to be succeeding in pulling together state's attorney's offices, judges, public defenders, and probation departments to find ways of addressing juvenile crime other than building more secure detention facilities.

"We have a philosophical approach that we adopted as a state and so we can hold ourselves accountable to that," Ryan said. "We need to build bridges, not walls, and this philosophy requires that of us."

The reform provisions of 1998 have not radically altered juvenile justice in Illinois, but in many ways the reforms, and particularly the balanced and restorative justice approach, have brought the various players together in pursuit of solutions. ♦

Research continued

Other projects

Other projects monitored by R&A include the evaluation of the Chicago Police Department CLEAR (Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting) Project by Northwestern University and the University of Illinois at Chicago. R&A is also supporting a statewide crime victimization survey for Illinois that is modeled after the U.S. Department of Justice survey. A vendor has been selected to perform the survey, with plans to initiate it in Spring 2002. While other states have performed their own surveys, this will mark the first time a victimization survey has been done in Illinois.

R&A also is collaborating with DePaul University and the Attorney General's Gang Crime Prevention Center to study the reintegration of gang offenders in the community. The qualitative study will focus on how gang and non-gang offenders reintegrate into their communities of origin after release from prison. R&A is also collaborating with staff from Loyola University to examine factors associated with probationer recidivism and the results of participation in treatment programs for violent and domestic violence probationers.

Due to the volume and nature of research projects undertaken by R&A in the last few years, an Institutional Review Board (IRB) has been established to review all research and evaluation projects conducted or supported by the Authority that involve human subjects. Such research will be reviewed for compliance with various laws and regulations designed to protect the subjects of the research.

R&A continues to secure funds from outside sources to conduct research and evaluation. Recently, an award was received from the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics for the development of a crime analysis and mapping manual for local law enforcement. The publication will be a companion piece to the current crime analysis manual made available in December 1999. R&A will also be the recipient of a grant from the National Youth Gang Center to conduct a recidivism study of gang members released from the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Publications based on these and other projects can be accessed from the Authority's website:

www.icjia.state.il.us

* The report, "An Implementation Evaluation of the Juvenile Justice Reform Provisions of 1998," was published in March and is available from the Authority and on our website: www.icjia.state.il.us.

Grants

Violence Against Women Act implementation plan

The Authority completed the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women in Illinois implementation plan for federal fiscal years 2001 through 2005. The plan outlines current data, services provided, service gaps, and program goals and objectives for the next four years. The Violence Against Women Act provides funding to strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies and victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

Designations for FFY 2001

The Authority received designations for several grants from the U.S. Department of Justice for federal fiscal year 2001.

More than \$1.1 million was received to administer the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program. The Authority will distribute the funds to local law enforcement agencies for police safety and operating equipment. A request for proposals from police and sheriff's departments was issued in February, and proposals were due March 29. Awards will be made in May.

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants program received \$8.6 million to continue to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system.

About \$24 million was received to administer the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-In-Sentencing (VOI-TIS) grant program in Illinois. VOI-TIS provides funding to states to build or expand correctional and juvenile detention facilities and increase secure confinement space for offenders. Funds were not allocated for this program for FFY02.

Grant funds for FFY 2002

For federal fiscal year 2002, Illinois received \$1.3 million for the National Criminal History Improvement Program, designed to help states improve the accuracy, timeliness and completeness of criminal history records.

The Authority received \$19.5 million for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds), and \$16 million for the Victims of Crime Act program for FFY 02.

Teen courts are catching on across the state, serving youths and their communities

By Cristin Monti Evans

Peer justice programs provide a new approach to dealing with juvenile delinquents. While presenting an alternative for juveniles who might be headed down the path of a traditional court system, youth courts encourage young people to help each other and enhance their community.

Also known as teen courts and peer juries, youth courts hold first-time, nonviolent, juvenile offenders accountable through a sentence imposed by their peers. Program administrators seek to divert youth from the juvenile justice and child welfare system and increase communication between area youth, schools, and social service organizations.

Program supports youth court initiatives

"Youth courts allow for positive peer pressure," said Jessica Ashley, Illinois Youth Court Association (IYCA) program coordinator. Established in February 2001 by the Office of the Attorney General, IYCA helps communities develop youth court programs and enhance existing youth courts, and encourages information sharing between programs. IYCA also maintains an information clearinghouse containing material on youth courts, balanced and restorative justice, and law-related education.

"Youth courts are unique in that they allow the offender to benefit while encouraging the youth who volunteer to use critical thinking skills to learn about law and justice," Ashley said.

Across Illinois, 19 counties have implemented youth court programs. IYCA provides outreach to existing youth courts, and educates municipalities about the benefits of peer justice initiatives. "A lot of communities are interested in creating youth court programs, but don't know where to start," Ashley said.

Rock Island County initiated plans for its peer justice program in 1998. A member of the IYCA, the program is a collaboration of adult and juvenile community volunteers, local schools, and police and youth service agencies. In the program's preliminary stages, an ad hoc committee researched peer justice initiatives in nearby Knox County and

then used the information to develop peer jury models of its own.

"Our program was initiated by a small town, and it has grown because of that small town effort into a county-wide community program," said Terry Lynch, a program administrator and chief juvenile probation officer in Rock Island County.

School counselors, social studies teachers, and school principals recruit youth volunteers for the program. Licensed attorneys serve as judges in courtroom hearings and assist in jury training. Police and juvenile court officers participate in deliberations, give input to peer jurors, and consult with defendants and their families. Juveniles must admit they are guilty of the crime committed before being referred to youth court by police officers and school liaisons.

Youth court funding

Youth court programs across the state are operating in some places without any funding designated specifically for the program, and in others with grant funds or other sources. Programs can be successful without any funding when they are operated by a police department or nonprofit agency using existing staff, Ashley said.

The Rock Island County Department of Court Services received \$62,000 in federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants funding from the Authority last year to support its program. Funding is used to train jurors, and

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JAIBG supports range of programs

By Cristin Monti Evans

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program was enacted in 1998 to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. Program grants support local efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime, and hold young people, their families, and the juvenile justice system accountable for improving the quality of life in the community.

The development and administration of accountability-based sanctions for juvenile offenders, making funding available to prosecutors to more effectively address drug, gang, and youth violence problems, and establishing information-sharing programs that would provide schools, criminal justice systems, and social service centers the tools needed to make informed decisions regarding the treatment and prevention of young criminals also are focuses of JAIBG.

“These funds give local officials an incentive to enhance services for juveniles,” said Robert Taylor, director of the Authority’s Federal and State Grants Unit.

A minimum of 75 percent of a state’s JAIBG funds must be allocated to units of local government, and units of local government must qualify for a minimum of \$5,000 to receive a grant. The local allocation is based on a formula that combines local law enforcement expenditures and the number of juvenile violent crime arrests for each jurisdiction.

JAIBG recipients must provide at least 10 percent of the total program costs in matching funds. Recipients must also establish Juvenile Crime Enforcement Coalitions (JCECs) responsible for establishing a coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime. The JCECs include law enforcement and social service agencies involved in juvenile justice.

Some eligible communities decline the funding they could receive, unwilling to commit to the process of creating a coalition for a \$5,000 grant

that might be more easily obtained through other avenues. But establishing a coalition doesn’t have to be complicated and even a small grant can be of benefit to a community, Taylor said.

“We encourage eligible agencies to use these funds,” Taylor said. “There are a wide variety of services that can be provided, even for \$5,000.”

Agencies choosing not to utilize the funding for which they are eligible are encouraged to waive the funds so that they can be used at the county level or by another local agency to enhance other JAIBG programs.

Funding may be used to implement programs serving any of JAIBG’s 12 program purpose areas. These areas include building or expanding juvenile detention facilities; providing technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juveniles; and establishing gun and drug court programs.

Blueprints programs

JAIBG funds also support Blueprints for Violence Prevention programs in Illinois. In 1996, the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado at Boulder identified 10 prevention and intervention programs meeting scientific standards of proven effectiveness.

The 10 Blueprints have effectively reduced violent crime, aggression, and substance abuse in juveniles. Randomly tested, Blueprints programs showed evidence of a statistically significant deterrent effect on delinquency, drug use and violence; successful replication in at least one additional site; and evidence that the results were sustained for at least one year following treatment.

Blueprints programs include bullying prevention initiatives, functional family therapy, and multisystemic therapy targeting specific factors in a youth’s environment, such as

(please see JAIBG on back page)

Technology

Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems (IIJIS)

The Authority and the Illinois State Police have launched an initiative for integrating criminal justice information systems in Illinois. On Dec. 6, 2001, Governor Ryan signed Executive Order Number 12 (2001) in support of justice systems integration in Illinois. Among other things, the order established a governing board to guide the state’s integration efforts and designated the executive director of the Authority as chair.

In addition to the Authority and Illinois State Police, also represented on the board are the Governor’s Office, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Central Management Services, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Juvenile Justice Commission, the Secretary of State, the State’s Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, the State Appellate Defender, the Attorney General, the Chicago Police Department, the Cook County Sheriff, and the Cook County Circuit Clerk. Also on the board are representatives from the state associations of police chiefs, sheriffs, state’s attorneys, chief judges, court clerks, and probation and court services.

Objectives

A needs assessment survey encompassing all criminal justice systems in the state, and the development of a strategic plan for the integration of justice information are among the duties outlined for the governing board. The board’s findings, recommendations, and the strategic plan are to be submitted to the governor’s office by Dec. 31, 2002.

At its first meeting in January, the board established two working committees to oversee its tasks. The Planning Committee is primarily responsible for developing a strategic plan for integration in Illinois. The Technical Committee will oversee the statewide needs assessment survey and the technical issues related to sharing information among agencies.

Work on the integration project is being supported with the help of several grants, including \$1 million from the National Governors Association, and \$1 million from the federal Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

Teen courts continued from page 6

screen and process targeted youths. A community service agency is contracted to assist youths who need anger management, substance abuse, and educational services.

"It's a good way to reach certain kids," Lynch said. "We always talk about prevention, but we don't seem to put the right programs in place. This program kind of says wait a minute, let's go back to the beginning and find out if there are issues of abuse or other problems in the family."

Youths whose cases are heard before a peer jury usually are required to perform community service. Some also are required to serve later as a peer juror. Of the 57 young offenders who

participated in the Rock Island program in 2000, only two were later referred for delinquency processing.

A great deal of emphasis is placed on positively reinforcing the work of the adult and juvenile volunteers who help make the programs a success. In many programs, community leaders and businesses hold recognition events for peer jurors, adult volunteers, and other participants of the program.

"We all deserve pats on the back for what we do," Lynch said. "And we want to recognize that there is a spirit and a willingness to assist the community. The community, in a sense, is helping itself, with good kids helping other kids." ♦

JAIBG continued from page 7

family, peers, school, and neighborhood, that contribute to antisocial behavior.

Programs throughout Illinois utilize varying amounts of JAIBG funding, ranging from \$5,000 to more than \$1 million. For example, Kendall County's Voice Verification Curfew Program, in which juvenile offenders are contacted randomly via telephone four times per night to confirm compliance with court-ordered curfews, runs with the help of a \$7,400 grant.

The Benld City Bullying Prevention Program helps faculty and staff in four schools develop and implement bullying prevention strategies with \$60,000. And on the high end of funding, Cook County runs a comprehensive drug treatment program for juveniles using a little over \$1 million in JAIBG funding. ♦

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