

Juvenile Justice in Illinois: 2013



State of Illinois
Bruce Rauner, Governor



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
John Maki, Executive Director

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Prepared by

Erica Hughes, Research Analyst

Christine Devitt Westley, Senior Research Analyst

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

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Executive Summary

Juvenile Justice in Illinois 2013 provides an overview of Illinois juvenile justice system processes for calendar year 2013, with ten year (2004-2013) trend analyses included where possible. Information about the data used and tables providing the underlying raw data are available at the end of the report.

The report outlines juvenile justice statistics across five process points in which data were reliably available: arrest, diversion, detention, juvenile court, and commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). Demographic data are presented across the three process points in which such data were available: arrests, detentions, and admissions to IDJJ.

- The *Arrests* section presents information on the number of juveniles arrested, the types of arrest charges, and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles.
- The *Diversion* section presents information on the number of youth diverted from the Juvenile Justice system at the prosecution stage.
- The *Secure Detention* section presents information on the number of youth held in temporary detention centers across Illinois and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles detained.
- The *Juvenile Court* section presents information on the number of delinquency petitions filed, the number of cases adjudicated delinquent, and the number of youth on probation.
- The *Commitment to IDJJ* section presents information on the number of youth admitted to IDJJ and the demographic characteristics of the juveniles.

Highlights include:

Arrests

- The arrest rate of youth decreased statewide by 20% from 2004 to 2013. Similar declines were experienced across most regions, with the exception of the southern region of the state.
- In 2013, 80% of juvenile arrests were for non-felony offenses.
- Property crimes accounted for the largest percentage of all juvenile arrests (31%) in 2013 as well as the largest percentage of felony arrests (41%) and misdemeanor arrests (35%).
- Males accounted for three-fourths or more of all arrests, felony arrests, and misdemeanor arrests in 2013.

Detention

- The statewide admission rate to secure detention decreased 20% from 2008 to 2013 as did the rates for most other regions of the state. Only the southern region did not experience a decrease. That region's rate remained relatively stable during the time period examined.
- In 2013, warrants accounted for the largest percentage of admissions to detention (29%), followed by violent (24%) and property (18%) crimes.

Petitions Filed

- The statewide delinquency petition rate and the rates across most regions decreased from 2004 to 2013. Only the central region experienced an increase.

Adjudicated cases

- The statewide adjudication rate (excluding Cook County) declined by 1% from 2004 to 2013. Decreases were also noted for northern and southern regions of the state, while the rate in the central region increased.
- Cook County has not reported data on adjudications since 2005.

Probation caseloads

- Probation caseloads decreased statewide and in every region of the state from 2004 to 2013.

Commitment to Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ)

- The IDJJ admission rate trended downward statewide from State Fiscal Year 2004 to 2013 and across most regions of the state with the exception of Cook County, which experienced an increase of 9%.
- Property offenses accounted for the largest percentage of admissions to IDJJ (43%) in SFY 2013, followed by person offenses (31%) and drug law violations (10%).
- Males (93%) and youth 17 years and older (57%) accounted for the largest percentages of youth entering IDJJ in SFY 2013.

Disproportionate minority contact

- Black youth were disproportionately represented as compared to their representation in the youth population at every juvenile justice process point in which data were available.
- In 2013, black youth accounted for 61% of arrests, 60% of detention admissions, and 66% of IDJJ admissions. They accounted for 18% of the youth population in Illinois.

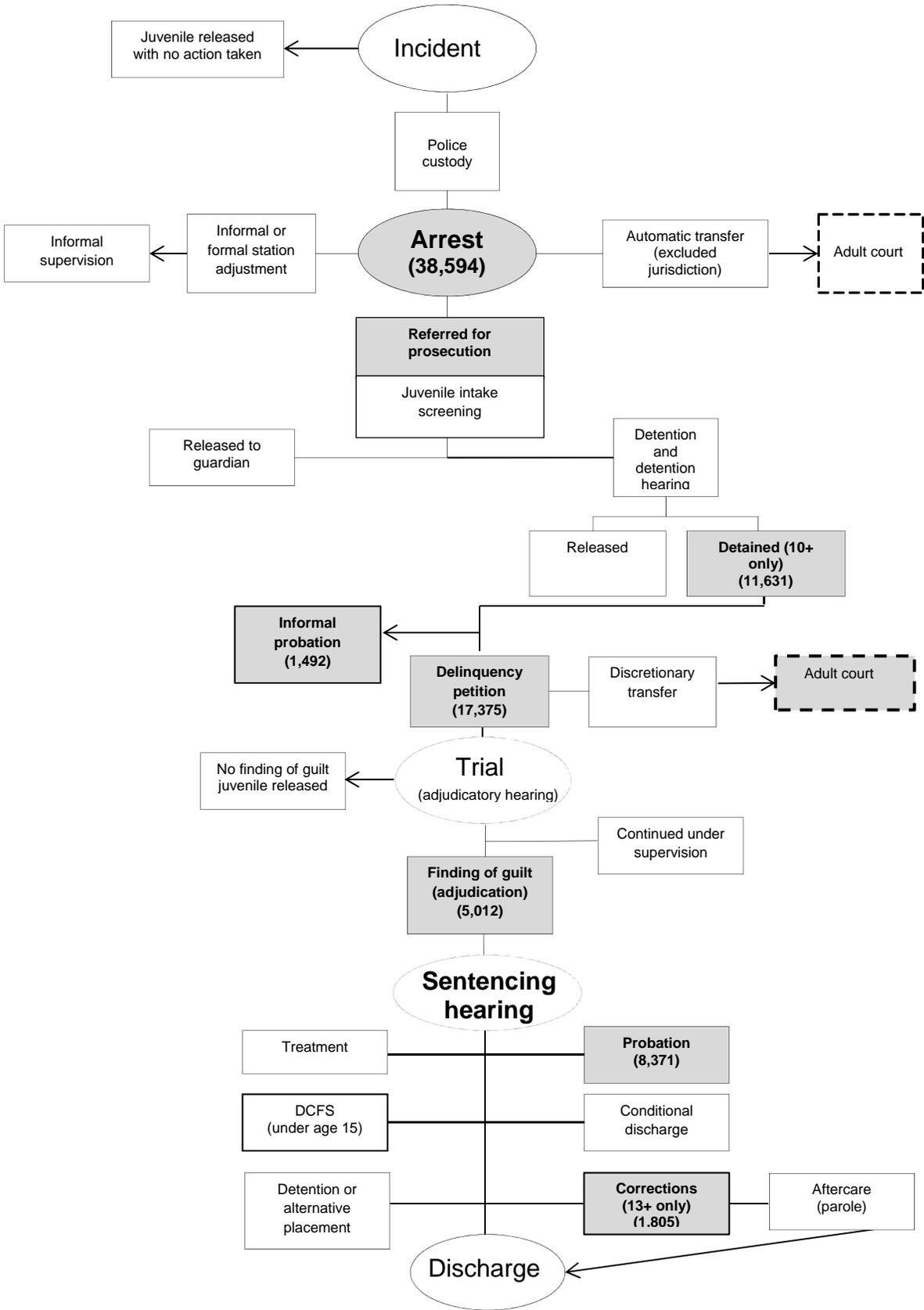
At-a-glance

Illinois' juvenile justice system

The juvenile justice system in Illinois operates as 102 county-level systems involving the three branches of government at local, county, and state levels, as well as the nonprofit human services sector. Each county's juvenile justice system is comprised of a network of entities that deal with minors under age 18 (as of 2014) who commit delinquent acts. These include:

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

The flowchart below depicts the most typical stages in the juvenile justice process. Variations exist across counties in how specific types of cases are handled.



Juvenile Justice in Illinois



Data Analysis

Arrests

Involvement in the juvenile justice system begins with an incident in which there is an alleged violation of criminal law or local or municipal ordinance. While most young people violate the law at some point during their adolescence, these incidents involve no police contact or result in only minor violations.

Youth enter police custody when a police officer observes a violation of the law, has probable cause to believe a violation has occurred, or is called to take a youth into custody. A youth may also be taken into police custody on a warrant issued by a judge, authorizing the arrest of youth who have allegedly committed a crime, failed to appear in court, or failed to perform court-mandated activities. Youth also may enter the juvenile justice system through referrals by probation officers, truancy officers, and other outside entities.¹

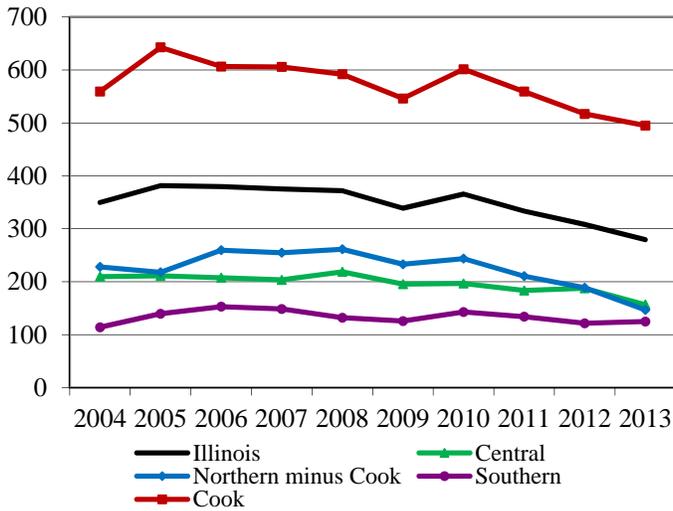
Options available to officers at the time of a youth arrest include giving the youth an informal or formal station adjustment, releasing the youth with formal charges sent to the state's attorney, or formally charging the youth and requesting he or she be screened for detention in a secure facility.

In 2013, about 3 percent of all youth ages 10 to 17 in Illinois were arrested (38,594 of 1,381,863 youth aged 10 to 17 in the population).

¹ Bostwick, Lindsay. *Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System, 2010*. Chicago, 2010

Juvenile Arrest Trends

Juvenile Arrest Rates, 2004 – 2013
by Region



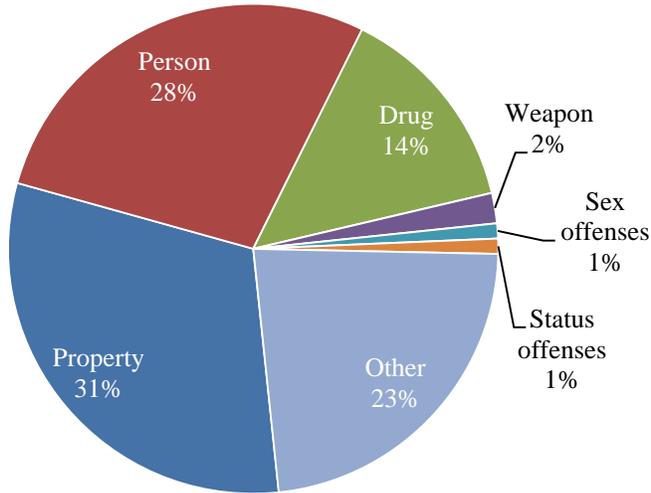
Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 (2004-2009) and 10 to 17 (2010-2013).

From 2004 to 2013:

- The arrest rate of youth decreased statewide by 20%.
- Declines were noted across most regions of the state with the exception of counties in the southern region; the combined arrest rate for those counties increased by almost 10%.

Total Juvenile Arrests

Juvenile Arrests, 2013
by Offense Type

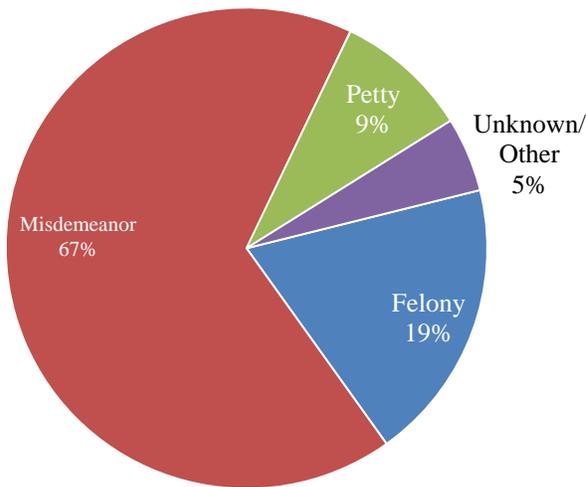


In 2013:

- Property crimes accounted for 31% of the arrests (12,112).
- Person offenses accounted for 28% of the arrests (10,661).
- Drug offenses accounted for 14% of the arrests (5,544).

Note: Person offenses include murder, criminal sexual assault, aggravated battery, and any offense committed against an individual(s). The majority of "other" offenses were arrests for disorderly conduct, interference with a police officer, traffic offenses, arrests on warrants or for violations, attempted offenses, and ordinance violations.

Juvenile Arrests, 2013
by Offense Class

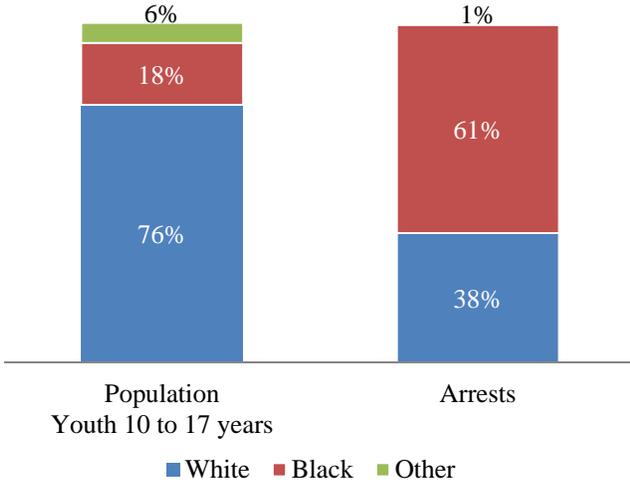


In 2013:

- More than 80% of all arrests were for misdemeanor, petty, and unknown/unclassified offenses.
- Misdemeanors accounted for the largest percentage of arrests (25,769).

Total Juvenile Arrests

Juvenile Arrests, 2013
by Race

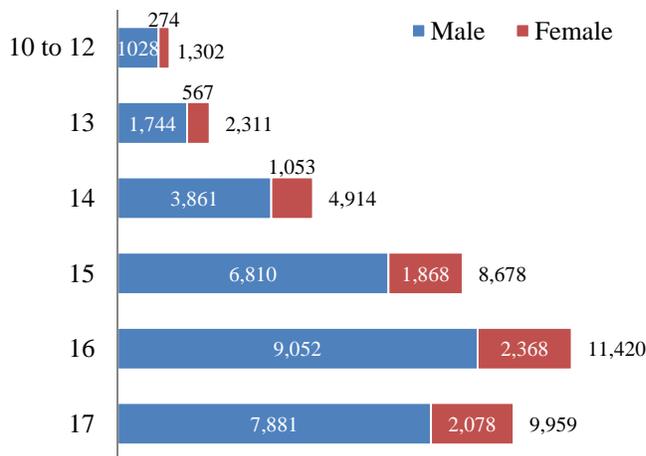


Note: Data on Hispanic youth not available. Excludes 265 arrests where the race was unknown.

In 2013:

- Black youth were arrested at a rate disproportionate to their racial makeup of the overall youth population; Black youth accounted for about two-thirds of all arrests but only 18% of the youth population.
- White youth accounted for about one-third of all arrests and yet 76% of the population.
- Youth of other races accounted for 1% of arrests and 6% of the youth population.

Juvenile Arrests, 2013
by Age and Gender



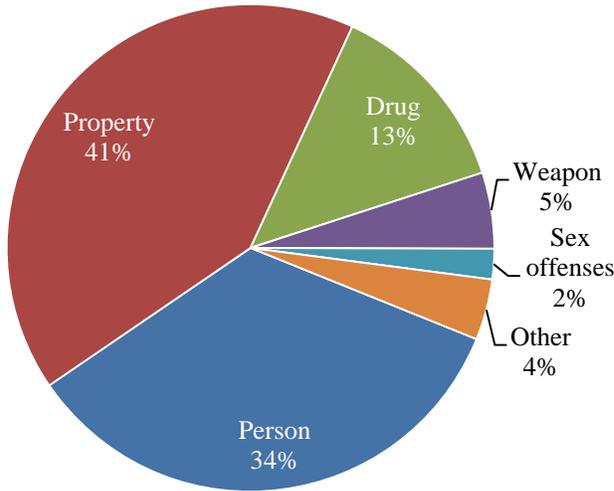
Note: Excludes 10 arrests where the gender was unknown.

In 2013:

- 17-year-olds charged with a misdemeanor offense made up about 25% of all youth arrested.
- Boys were the majority of those arrested at each age group.
- The proportion of boys to girls arrested at each age was fairly constant, with boys accounting for, on average, 78% of arrests.

Juvenile Felony Arrests

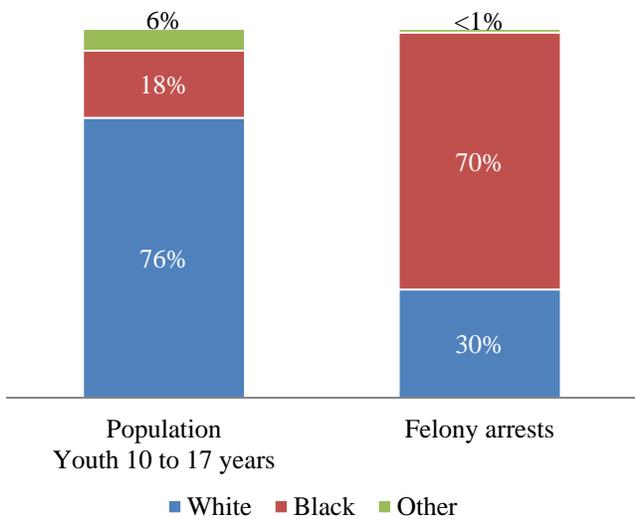
Juvenile Felony Arrests, 2013
by Offense Type



In 2013:

- The largest percentage of felony arrests were for property crimes (3,031).
- Crimes against persons accounted for 34% of felony arrests (2,489), while drug crimes accounted for 13% of felony arrests (978).

Juvenile Felony Arrests, 2013
by Race



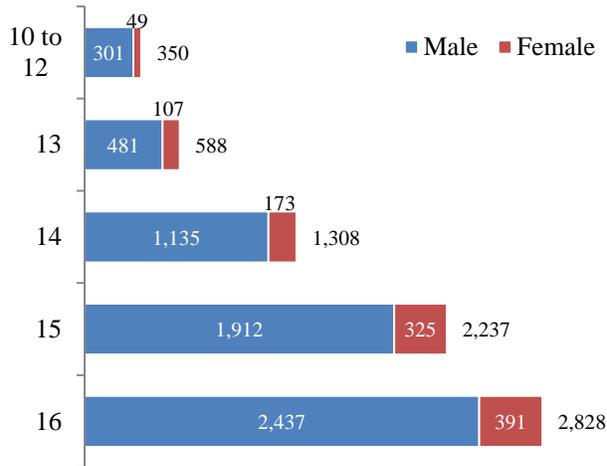
In 2013:

- Black youth were arrested for felony offenses at a rate disproportionate to the racial makeup of the youth population; Black youth accounted for 18% of the youth population in Illinois, but 70% of the felony arrests.
- White youth accounted for 76% of the population, but only 30% of the felony arrests.
- Youth of other races accounted for less than 1% of the felony arrests and 6% of the youth population.

Note: Excludes 35 arrests where the race was unknown.

Juvenile Felony Arrests

Juvenile Felony Arrests, 2013
by Age and Gender



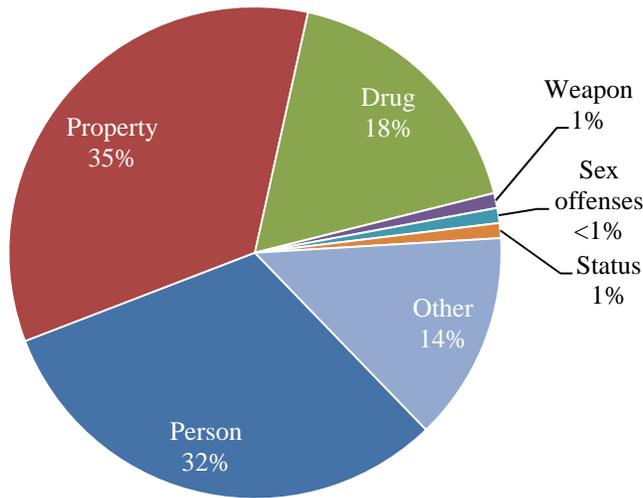
Note: Excludes 3 arrests where the gender was unknown.

In 2013:

- Youth 15 to 16 years of age accounted for 69% of those arrested for felony offenses.
- Males accounted for, on average, 85% of felony arrests.

Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests

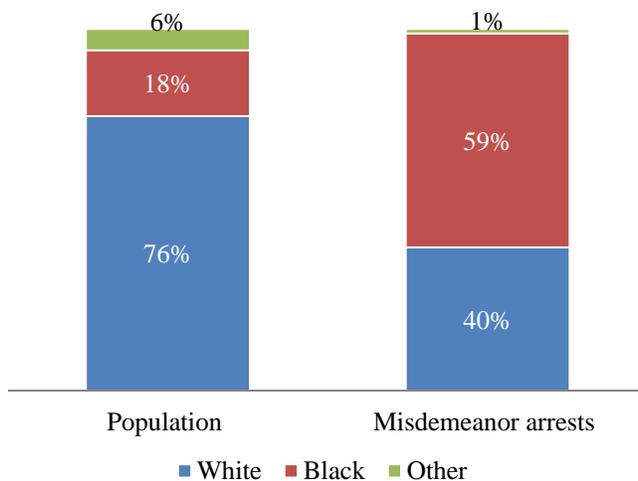
Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests, 2013
by Offense type



In 2013:

- More than half of the 25,769 misdemeanor arrests were for property (9,007) and drug law violations (4,536).

Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests, 2013
by Race



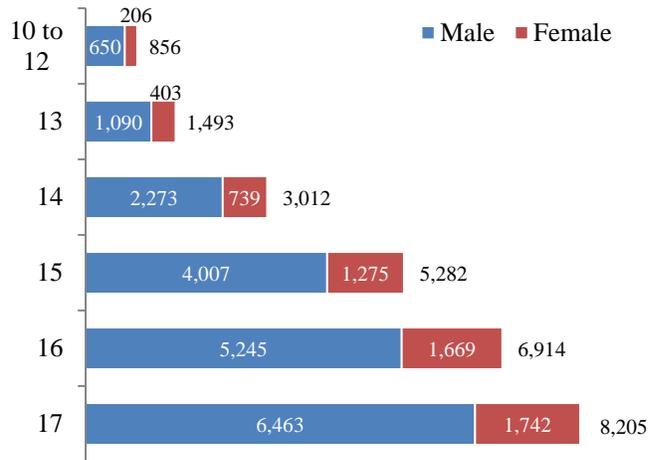
In 2013:

- Similar to all arrests and felony arrests, Black youth were arrested for misdemeanors at a rate disproportionate to the racial makeup of the youth population, while White youth were underrepresented.
- The percentage of misdemeanor arrests accounted for by youth of other races was slightly lower than their representation in the general population.

Note: Excludes 167 arrests where the race was unknown.

Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests

Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests, 2013 by Age and Gender



Note: Excludes 7 arrests where the gender was unknown.

In 2013:

- Youth ages 15 years and older accounted for 79% of the misdemeanor arrests involving youth.
- Seventeen year old youths accounted for the largest number of misdemeanor arrests.
- Males accounted for, on average, 76% of misdemeanor arrests across the different age groups, a lower percentage than for felony arrests.

Diversion

The diversion population includes youth not referred for legal processing and handled without the formal charges.²

Law enforcement diversion

Youth may be diverted at arrest and court referral decision points. At arrest, an officer may give a youth a station adjustment, an informal way of handling the case that avoids referring the case to the state's attorney's office for prosecution. Youth who are informally station adjusted are released to a parent or guardian under specified conditions, such as attending school and participating in social services. Informal station adjustments do not require an admission of guilt by the minor, however youth who receive a formal station adjustment, go through the same process, but must admit involvement in the offense [705 ILCS 405/5-301].

Prosecutorial diversion: Informal probation supervision

A youth may receive informal probation supervision in lieu of a state's attorney's filing. Typically, informal probation supervision lasts 12 months and if the youth refrains from any additional law violations and complies with supervisory mandates (such as attending school or refraining from drug use) during that period, he or she is released without further action [705 ILCS 405/5-305].³

Prosecutorial diversion: Restorative justice programs

A prosecutor may also offer youth the opportunity to enter into a restorative justice diversion program. Restorative justice diversion programs include community mediation panels and mediation programs, victim-offender conferencing, restorative justice circles, referrals for services, counseling, restitution, or other community-based programs that hold the youth accountable for their actions and provide opportunities for rehabilitation and restoration without further juvenile justice system involvement [705 ILCS 405/5-310].⁴

Only data on the use of informal probation supervision are available.

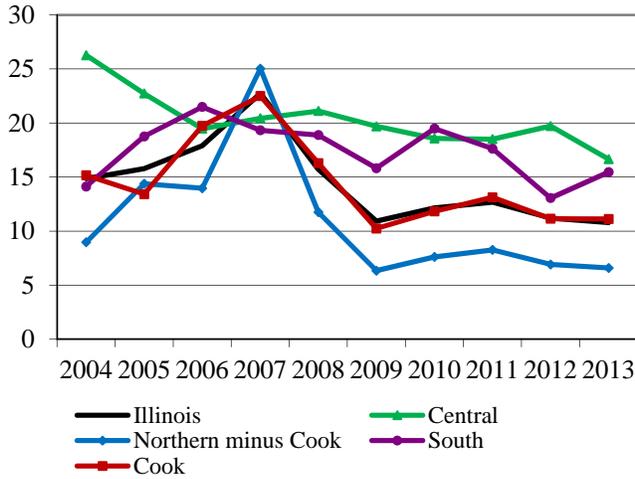
² U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. *Disproportionate Minority Contact Technical Assistance Manual*. 2009. http://www.ojjdp.gov/compliance/dmc_ta_manual.pdf

³ Bostwick, Lindsay. *Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System, 2010*. Chicago, 2010

⁴ Bostwick, Lindsay. *Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System, 2010*. Chicago, 2010

Informal Probation Trends

Informal Probation Rates, 2004-2013
by Region



Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17 years.

From 2004 to 2013:

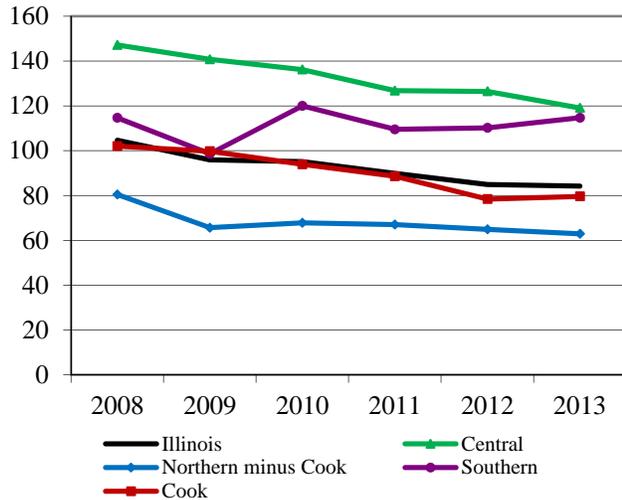
- The statewide informal probation supervision rate declined by 27%.
- The informal probation supervision rates declined across most regions. The one exception was the southern region, which experienced a 9% increase.

Secure Detention

Police may either release the youth to their parents or guardians or, if the youth is at least 10 years of age, use a detention screening instrument to assess whether to detain the youth. The screening is used to assess the need for placement in a detention facility based on factors such as flight risk and whether the youth is a danger to himself or the community. Formal detention screening is usually done by police, a probation department, detention facility, or the state's attorney's office.

Secure Detention Trends

Detention Admission Rates, 2008-2013
by Region



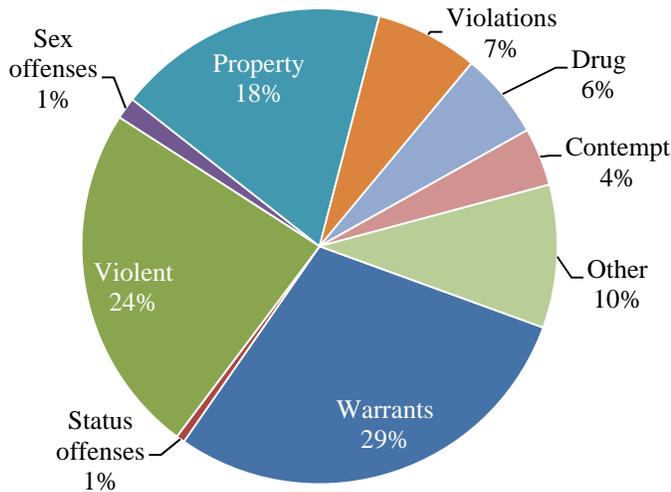
Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17 years.

From 2008 to 2013:

- The statewide admission rate to secure detention decreased 20%.
- Admissions to detention facilities declined across most regions of the state; the central region experienced a 19% decline, the northern region a 22% decline, and Cook County a 22% decline.
- The exception was the southern region, which had a rate that remained relatively stable.

Secure Detention

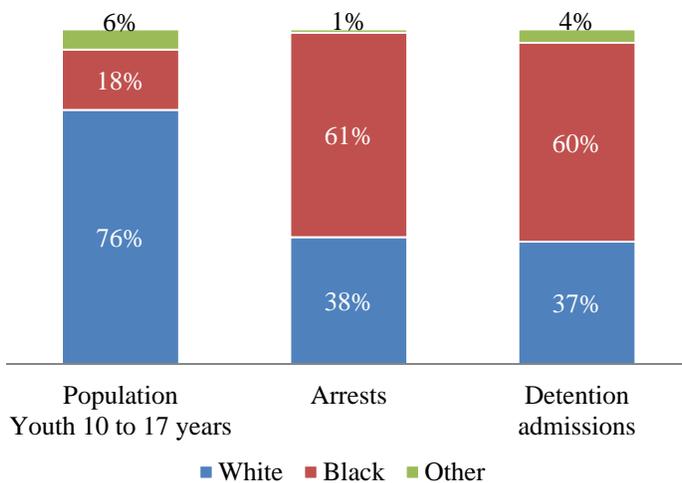
Secure Detention, 2013
by Offense Type



In 2013:

- The average daily population in detention centers across the state was 653 youth.
- The average length of stay in detention was 13 days for females and 18 days for males.
- Warrants accounted for the largest percentage of admissions to detention (3,384), followed by violent (2,776) and property (2,147) crimes.

Secure Detention, 2013
by Race



In 2013:

- Black youth were detained at a rate disproportionate to the racial makeup of the youth population but similar to the racial makeup of the arrest population.
- White youth were underrepresented in arrests and detention admissions as compared to their representation in the population.
- Youth of other races were somewhat similarly represented in detention admissions as their representation in the general population.

Juvenile Court

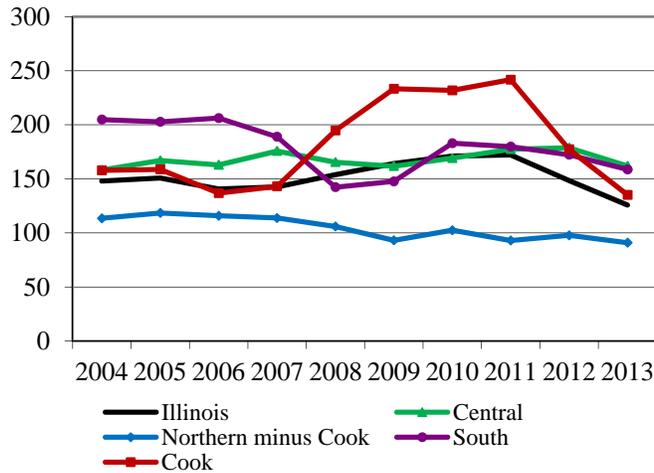
Delinquency petitions are filed with the juvenile court through the state's attorney alleging that a juvenile is a delinquent. The petition sets forth supporting facts about the alleged offense, information about the minor, and, if the minor is detained, the detention start date. The petition requests that the minor be adjudged a ward of the court and asks for relief under the Juvenile Court Act, which makes the resources and processes of the court available to the youth.⁵

During a trial, the judge determines whether the allegations against a youth are supported by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. If the judge finds that the allegations are supported by evidence, the youth will be adjudicated delinquent. The judge has several sentencing options, one of which is probation or the conditional freedom granted by a judge.

⁵ Bostwick, Lindsay. *Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System, 2010*. Chicago, 2010.

Delinquency Petition Trends

Delinquency Petition Rate, 2004 – 2013
by Region



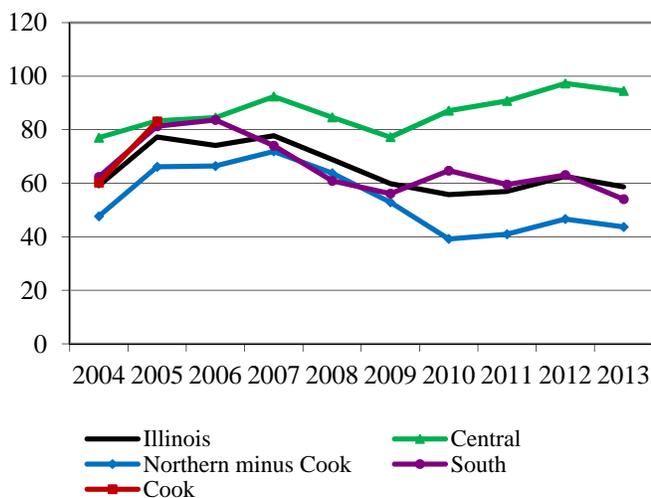
Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17 years.

From 2004 to 2013:

- The statewide delinquency petition rate decreased 15%.
- Declines were also experienced across most regions of the state; the rate declined 20% in the northern region, 23% in the southern region and 14% in Cook County.
- The central region experienced a 2% increase in the delinquent petition rate.

Adjudication Trends

Adjudication Rate, 2004 – 2013
by Region



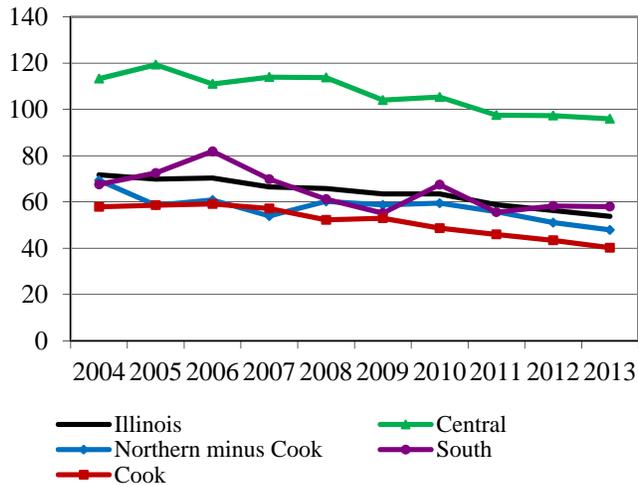
Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17 years.

From 2004 to 2013:

- The statewide adjudication rate (excluding Cook County) declined by 1%.
- The adjudication rates in the northern (-8%) and southern (-13%) regions of the state also declined.
- The central region experienced a 23% increase.
- Cook County has not reported data on adjudications since 2005.

Probation Caseload Trends

Probation Caseload Rate, 2004 – 2013
by Region



Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17 years.

From 2004 to 2013:

- The statewide probation caseload rate declined 25%.
- The probation caseload rates decreased across every region of the state: central (-15%), northern (-31%), southern (-14%) and Cook County (-31%).

Commitment to IDJJ

Once a youth has been adjudicated delinquent, a sentencing hearing is held. During the sentencing hearing, the court determines whether it is in the best interests of the youth or the public that he or she be made a ward of the court, which gives the court the authority to make decisions on behalf of the youth. If the youth is made a ward of the court, the judge determines which sentence best serves the needs of the youth and the public [705 ILCS 405/5-705(1)]. One of these options is commitment to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ).⁶

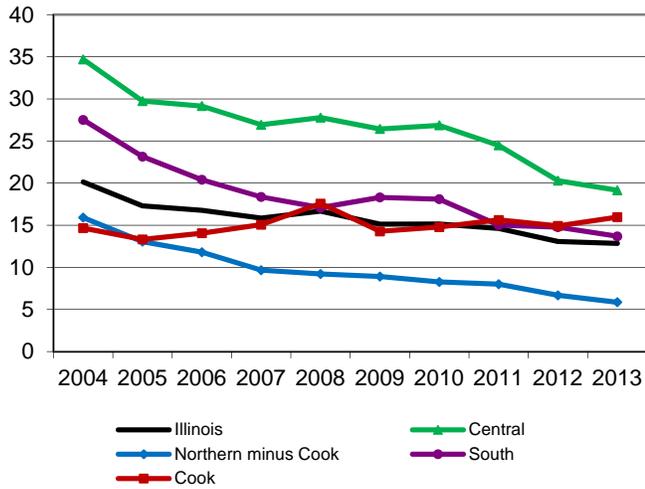
IDJJ is the state agency that operates Illinois' juvenile correctional facilities. Sentences to incarceration within an IDJJ facility are the most restrictive and are reserved for the most serious and habitual offenders. Youth may only be committed to IDJJ if they are at least 13 years old, and they may remain in IDJJ custody until they turn 21.

The data presented below are by State Fiscal Year, which runs from July 1 to June 30.

⁶ Bostwick, Lindsay. *Policies and Procedures of the Illinois Juvenile Justice System, 2010*. Chicago, 2010

IDJJ Admission Trends

IDJJ Admission Rate, SFY 2004 -2013
by Region



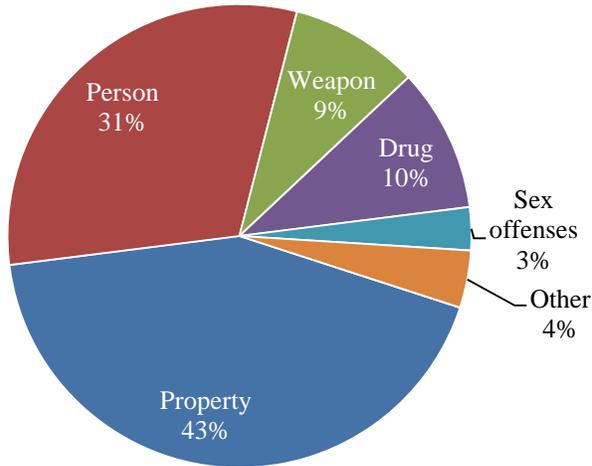
Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 13 to 20 years.

From SFY 2004 to 2013:

- Statewide the IDJJ admission rate decreased 36%.
- Decreases were also noted for the central (-45%), northern (-63%), and southern (-50%) regions.
- Cook County experienced an increase of 9% in its IDJJ admission rate.

IDJJ Admissions

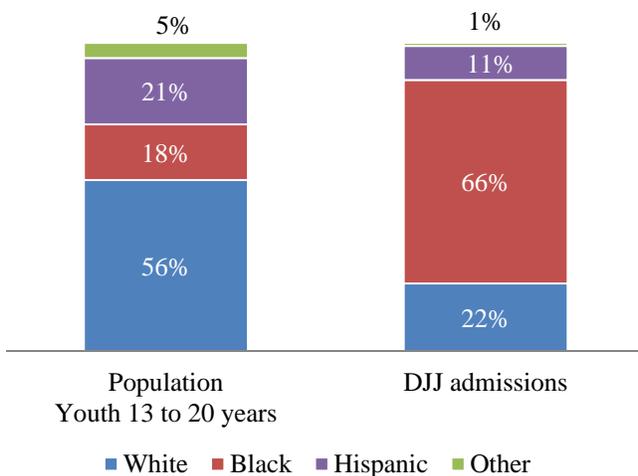
IDJJ Admissions, SFY 2013
by Offense Type



In SFY 2013:

- Property offenses accounted for the largest number of admissions to IDJJ (744).
- Person offenses (553) accounted for the next highest percentage, followed by drug law violations (174).

IDJJ Admissions, SFY 2013
by Race



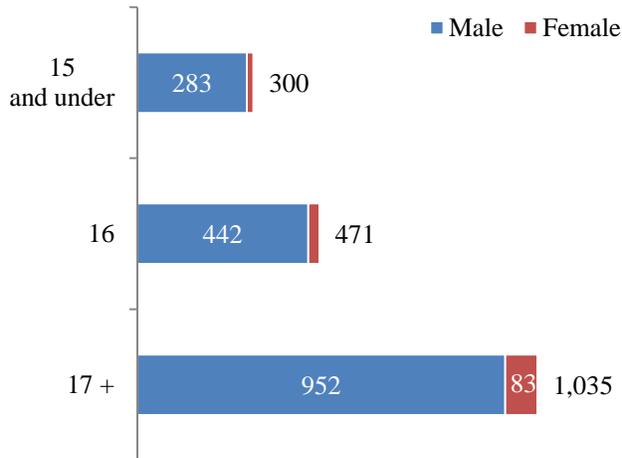
In SFY 2013:

- Black youth were admitted to IDJJ at a rate disproportionate to the racial makeup of the youth population.
- Both Hispanic and White youth were disproportionately underrepresented in admissions to IDJJ as compared to their representation in the youth population.
- Youth of other races were also slightly underrepresented in IDJJ admissions as compared to their representation in the youth population.

Note: Excludes 1 case with race unknown.

IDJJ Admissions

IDJJ Admissions, SFY 2013
by Age and Gender



In SFY 2013:

- Fifty-seven percent of youth entering IDJJ were 17 years or older at the time of admission.
- Males accounted for, on average, 93% youth admissions to IDJJ.

Data Sources

Arrests

The Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) Program is the official source for crime and arrest statistics in the state. However, the program does not collect any offender information, including age, making it impossible to derive statistics specific to juveniles. Instead, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) derived age-specific arrest statistics from the criminal history record information maintained by the Illinois State Police, the Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) system, which are accessible for research purposes through a cooperative agreement with the State Police.

Arrest records in the CHRI system contain both offender demographic characteristics (gender, race, age) and information on the alleged offense (statute citation and class of offense). ICJIA researchers impose coding schemes on the individual-level records to derive crime categories from the myriad statute citations. A more detailed description of CHRI data elements can be found in the State Police Guide to Juvenile Justice Reporting, available at: <http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/jjguide.pdf>

In this report, youth ages 10 to 16 are included in the arrest statistics, as well as 17 year olds arrested for a misdemeanor offense. It should be noted that state law [20 ILCS 2630/5] does not require arresting agencies to submit juvenile arrest records to the CHRI system for misdemeanor arrests, although they will be accepted if submitted. Therefore, juvenile arrest statistics generated from CHRI data should be viewed as estimates and not absolute figures. Trends observed in the data may reflect changes in reporting practices as much as changes in actual arrest volumes or underlying criminal behavior.

Prosecutorial diversion

Statewide informal probation caseload data is collected by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts. Aggregate informal probation caseload counts are presented by county within each circuit court in their annual Statistical Summary Report, available at: <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnualReport/2013/StatsSumm/default.asp>

Youth demographic information is not collected by the Office. Consistency of county reporting practices is unknown.

Detention

The Illinois Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) is a web-based management information system that allows Illinois juvenile detention centers to electronically submit or hand enter their data, and they have the ability to run multiple reports. The system is maintained by the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. Most detention centers have used the system since its inception as a web-based system in 2004, although the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center did not begin

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JMIS data entry until 2007. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) requires counties to report demographic, case, offense and transportation data on every youth admitted to detention. No individually identifying information (such as name or fingerprint identifiers) is collected.

Detention facilities use internal hierarchies to determine the most serious charge for which a youth is being detained. This charge is then grouped into specific offense categories for analysis purposes. If a youth is being detained on a warrant, violation or contempt offense the presenting offense is entered and some detention centers are also entering the original adjudicated offense. The AOIC has been encouraging all detention centers to enter both, the original and presenting offenses, in these situations.

For this report, CPDR generated custom statistical tables upon request from ICJIA researchers.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission published an in-depth detention data report for 2013, available at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/Detention2013>. The report includes much greater analysis of detention utilization at the county level.

Juvenile court

Statewide juvenile court activity data is collected by AOIC. These data include information on delinquency petitions filed, cases adjudicated delinquent, and probation caseloads. Youth demographics are not collected. Aggregate court caseload counts for each county within the 18 court circuits are published in the annual Statistical Summary Report, available at: <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnualReport/2013/StatsSumm/default.asp>

Juvenile corrections

Data regarding youth ages 13-20 who are admitted, serving a juvenile sentence and released from the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice is maintained on a statewide network (Youth 360) that connects all nine juvenile correctional institutions around the state to a centralized Springfield database. ICJIA is provided with case-level files derived from that central database. These files contain youth demographics, information on the holding charge, and admission and release dates.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Adjudicated delinquent	Any minor prior to their 17th birthday that has been found by the Juvenile Court to have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or county or municipal ordinance, and any minor prior to their 18th birthday who has been found by the Juvenile Court to have violated or attempted to violate any federal or state law, or county or municipal ordinance classified as a misdemeanor offense. Such minors shall be adjudged a ward of the court.
Admission	The entry of a juvenile offender into the temporary care of a secure custody facility. The minor is alleged to be or has been adjudicated delinquent and requires secure custody for the minor's own protection (or the community's protection) in a facility designed to physically restrict the minor's movements pending disposition by the court or execution of an order of the court for placement or commitment.
Arrest	The taking of a youth into custody by a law enforcement officer (1) who has probable cause to believe the minor is delinquent; or (2) that the minor is a ward of the court who has escaped from a court-ordered commitment; or (3) whom the officer reasonably believes has violated the conditions of probation or supervision ordered by the court.
Average daily population	The number of detention beds that are needed on a daily basis for a given period of time (e.g. monthly or annually). For example, when computing the average daily population for a one-year period, this figure is determined by dividing the total number of days detention is used by the number of calendar days (365).
Average length of stay	The average number of days spent in detention per detention admission. This figure is determined by dividing the total number of detention days by the total number of admissions.
Delinquency commitments	A delinquent age 13 or over may be committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice when the court finds that (1) the minor's guardian is unfit or unable, other than for financial reasons, to care for, protect, and discipline the minor, or is unwilling to do so, and that the best interests of the public would not be served by another form of placement, or (2) it is necessary to ensure the protection of the public from the consequences of criminal activity of the delinquent. Offenders transferred to the adult courts and committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections are the responsibility of the Juvenile Division at least until age 17, but never beyond age 21.

Juvenile Justice in Illinois



Data Tables

Total Juvenile Arrests, 2004 - 2013

by Region

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	45,410	49,578	49,146	47,934	47,027	42,489	52,304	47,191	43,089	38,594
	Central	4,451	4,459	4,348	4,203	4,470	3,956	4,554	4,223	4,272	3,539
	Northern minus Cook	9,770	9,495	11,480	11,314	11,629	10,370	12,412	10,681	9,489	7,324
	Southern	1,445	1,748	1,900	1,809	1,578	1,482	1,921	1,778	1,591	1,615
	Cook	29,731	33,872	31,412	30,608	29,350	26,681	33,417	30,509	27,737	26,116
rate		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Illinois	350	381	380	375	372	339	366	333	308	279
	Central	210	211	208	204	219	195	197	183	188	157
	Northern minus Cook	228	218	260	255	261	233	244	211	189	147
	Southern	114	140	153	149	132	126	143	134	122	125
	Cook	559	643	607	606	592	546	601	559	517	495

Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 (2004-2009) and 10 to 17 (2010-2013).

Total Juvenile Arrests, 2013

by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Crime Type

Category	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	10 to 12	13	14	15	16	17	White	Black	Other	unknown
Total	38,594	30,376	8,208	10	1,303	2,311	4,915	8,678	11,427	9,960	14,632	23,481	216	265
person	10,661	7,719	2,941	<10	491	803	1,602	2,581	3,013	2,171	3,305	7,264	48	44
property	12,112	9,537	2,573	<10	548	870	1,728	2,857	3,498	2,611	4,332	7,622	77	81
drug	5,544	4,904	636	<10	57	200	486	1,110	1,837	1,854	2,611	2,883	26	24
weapon	622	570	52	<10	23	44	93	157	238	67	217	403	<10	<10
sex	225	206	19	<10	15	29	48	49	57	27	116	108	<10	<10
other	9,056	7,206	1,847	<10	166	352	927	1,847	2,659	3,105	3,742	5,145	62	107
status*	374	234	140	<10	<10	13	31	77	125	125	309	56	<10	<10

*Includes two instances in which fingerprints were submitted on an arrest card but no corresponding criminal arrest charge was noted.

Juvenile Felony Arrests, 2013
by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Crime Type

Category	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	10 to 12	13	14	15	16	White	Black	Other	unknown
Total	7,314	6266	1,045	<10	350	588	1,309	2,237	2,830	2,150	5,096	33	35
person	2,489	2,011	478	<10	139	217	451	778	904	523	1,950	<10	11
property	3,031	2,640	389	<10	160	274	578	920	1,099	1,132	1,859	23	17
drug	978	888	90	<10	<10	29	134	298	508	221	749	<10	<10
weapon	373	351	22	<10	<10	20	59	108	177	92	281	<10	<10
sex	151	144	<10	<10	14	24	35	41	37	73	77	<10	<10
other	292	232	59	<10	19	24	52	92	105	109	180	<10	<10

Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrests, 2013
by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Crime Type

Category	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	10 to 12	13	14	15	16	17	White	Black	Other	unknown
Total	25,769	19,728	6,034	<10	857	1,493	3,012	5,282	6,919	8,206	10,325	15,139	138	167
person	8,148	5,690	2,457	<10	351	585	1,146	1,800	2,102	2,164	2,774	5,298	43	33
property	9,007	6,842	2,165	<10	383	592	1,139	1,926	2,378	2,589	3,168	5,722	53	64
drug	4,536	3,990	542	<10	45	166	347	805	1,324	1,849	2,365	2,130	23	18
weapon	247	217	30	<10	14	24	34	49	59	67	123	122	<10	<10
sex	73	61	12	<10	<10	<10	13	<10	20	27	43	30	<10	<10
other	3,525	2,787	736	<10	61	118	321	665	964	1,396	1,646	1,818	17	44
status	233	141	92	<10	<10	<10	12	29	72	114	206	19	<10	<10

Informal Probation 2004 - 2013

by Region

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	2,194	2,339	2,648	3,341	2,287	1,573	1,737	1,795	1,566	1,492
	Central	637	550	468	487	497	459	430	426	449	376
	Northern minus Cook	436	713	704	1,274	599	323	388	419	348	329
	South	205	270	307	272	261	215	262	234	171	200
	Cook	916	806	1169	1308	930	576	657	716	598	587
rate	Illinois	169	180	205	262	181	126	140	146	129	124
	Central	299	260	223	235	243	226	213	212	226	190
	Northern minus Cook	102	164	159	287	135	73	87	95	79	76
	South	162	216	247	223	219	182	225	203	150	177
	Cook	172	153	226	259	188	118	136	151	128	128

Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17.

Secure Detention, 2008 - 2013

by Region

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	15,221	13,825	13,619	12,728	11,875	11,632
	Central	3,464	3,282	3,153	2,918	2,879	2,688
	Northern minus Cook	4,101	3,343	3,454	3,400	3,264	3,142
	South	1,585	1,340	1,613	1,454	1,443	1,484
	Cook	5,825	5,611	5,218	4,833	4,207	4,199
rate	Illinois	105	96	95	90	85	84
	Central	147	141	136	127	126	119
	Northern minus Cook	80	66	68	67	65	63
	South	115	99	120	110	110	115
	Cook	102	100	94	89	78	80

Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17.

Secure Detention, 2013

by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Crime Type

UCR Category	# Admissions 2013
Warrant	3,384
Violent	2,776
Property	2,147
Other	1,133
Violation of Parole or Probation	812
Drug	681
Status Offense	68
Contempt	459
Sex	171
Total	11,631

Gender	# Admissions 2013
Male	9,716
Female	1,915
Total	11,631

Race	# Admissions 2013
Black/African American	6,962
White	4,249
Other	420
Total	11,631

Age	# Admissions 2013
10 to 12	262
13	548
14	1,437
15	2,770
16	3,861
17	2,753
Total	11,631

Delinquency Petitions, 2004 - 2013

by Region

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	21,859	22,358	20,803	20,956	22,377	23,643	24,472	24,370	20,761	17,375
	Central	3,834	4,039	3,914	4,187	3,893	3,770	3,916	4,083	4,070	3,655
	Northern minus Cook	5,518	5,872	5,843	5,792	5,399	4,743	5,219	4,715	4,917	4,539
	South	2,972	2,918	2,946	2,659	1,967	2,007	2,459	2,387	2,256	2,052
	Cook	9,535	9,529	8,100	8,318	11,118	13,123	12,878	13,185	9,518	7,129
rate	Illinois	1,683	1,720	1,608	1,640	1,770	1,886	1,966	1,979	1,707	1,441
	Central	1,807	1,911	1,869	2,027	1,906	1,863	1,946	2,041	2,053	1,852
	Northern minus Cook	1,288	1,347	1,321	1,305	1,214	1,066	1,173	1,065	1,121	1,042
	South	2,346	2,329	2,370	2,183	1,647	1,703	2,107	2,071	1,981	1,820
	Cook	1,794	1,808	1,564	1,646	2,243	2,686	2,671	2,785	2,043	1,551

Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17.

Adjudications, 2004 - 2013

by Region

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	8,728	11,455	6,577	6,902	6,084	5,255	4,883	4,956	5,385	5,012
	Central	1,868	2,016	2,032	2,202	1,992	1,801	2,017	2,089	2,215	2,133
	Northern minus Cook	2,316	3,278	3,350	3,658	3,250	2,693	1,996	2,077	2,344	2,180
	South	905	1,170	1,195	1,042	842	763	870	790	826	699
	Cook	3,639	4,991								
rate	Illinois	672	881	508	540	481	419	392	403	443	416
	Central	880	954	971	1,066	975	890	1,000	1,041	1,115	1,078
	Northern minus Cook	541	752	758	824	731	605	449	469	535	500
	South	714	934	961	856	705	647	746	686	725	620
	Cook	685	947								

Note: Cook has not reported adjudication data since 2005.

Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17.

Probation Caseloads, 2004 - 2013
by Region

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	10,596	10,353	10,406	9,768	9,575	9,145	9,079	8,320	7,877	7,428
	Central	2,747	2,888	2,668	2,716	2,678	2,426	2,439	2,245	2,216	2,166
	Northern minus Cook	3,371	2,902	3,068	2,744	3,069	2,990	3,029	2,830	2,569	2,391
	South	981	1,044	1,170	983	846	750	907	738	763	750
	Cook	3,497	3,519	3,500	3,325	2,982	2,979	2,704	2,507	2,329	2,121
rate	Illinois	816	797	804	765	757	730	729	676	648	616
	Central	1,291	1,363	1,271	1,312	1,307	1,196	1,209	1,119	1,115	1,095
	Northern minus Cook	787	666	694	618	690	672	681	640	586	549
	South	774	833	941	807	708	636	777	640	670	665
	Cook	658	668	676	658	602	610	561	530	500	461

Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17.

Commitments to IDJJ, 2004 - 2013

by Region

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
number	Illinois	2,935	2,533	2,458	2,323	2,450	2,215	2,203	2,103	1,858	1,805
	Central	954	816	795	731	751	708	713	643	525	490
	Northern minus Cook	722	603	553	459	442	430	400	389	325	284
	Southern	406	341	298	265	245	260	253	203	194	176
	Cook	853	773	812	868	1,012	817	837	868	814	855
rate	Illinois	20	17	17	16	17	15	15	15	13	13
	Central	35	30	29	27	28	26	27	24	20	19
	Northern minus Cook	16	13	12	10	9	9	8	8	7	6
	Southern	28	23	20	18	17	18	18	15	15	14
	Cook	15	13	14	15	18	14	15	16	15	16

Note: Rate per 10,000 youth ages 13 to 20.

Commitments to IDJJ, 2013

by Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity and Crime Type

Category	Total	Male	Female	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	unknown
Total	1,805	1,677	129	11	74	215	471	409	280	208	138	402	1,194	203	5	2
person	553	495	58	5	23	61	150	108	78	73	55	86	402	60	4	1
property	774	725	49	3	31	103	190	185	124	90	48	240	461	72	1	0
drug	174	168	6	0	3	16	50	58	33	7	7	8	160	6	0	0
weapon	169	168	1	2	10	19	48	42	25	16	7	8	109	52	0	0
sex	63	63	0	1	1	2	8	6	9	16	20	40	19	4	0	0
other	72	57	15	0	5	14	25	10	11	6	1	20	42	9	0	1

Note: Totals exclude three admissions with unknown offense information.

Youth between 17 and 20 years of age who have committed their offense prior to their 17th birthdays, would be tried in juvenile court. If sentenced to corrections, these youth would serve their sentences in an IDJJ facility until their 21st birthdays. They would then be transferred to an adult facility.