

# Comparison Summary and Data Trends of Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report

*A comparison analysis of 2017 through 2018 and data trend analysis of 2014 through 2018.*

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) is an advisory group responsible for administering federal juvenile justice grants, ensuring compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, and advising the Governor and General Assembly on matters of juvenile justice. More information about IJJC is available at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov>.

The IJJC commissioned the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) within the School of Social Work at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, to create this report. CPRD seeks to support public policy in three ways: improving state and community capacity for prevention; improving prevention and educational practices through research and evaluation; and improving policies and decision making. More information about CPRD is available at <http://www.cprd.illinois.edu>

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## 2017 – 2018 Comparison Summary

### Introduction

The *Comparison Summary and Data Trends of Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report* acts as a compliment to the *Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report* for calendar year 2018, which provides an in-depth analysis of juvenile detention in the state of Illinois. This report intends to provide a comprehensive analysis of the detention data for calendar year 2017 and 2018. It also provides a recap of the trend analysis available in the Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report.

### Data Tables

This section contains data tables and descriptions of Illinois juvenile detention data collected from the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) for Detention Admissions, Detention Admission Rates, Detention Average Length of Stay, and Detention Daily Population that compares calendar year 2017 data with calendar year 2018 data. There are instances where the data are calculated (i.e., admission rates, ADP and ALOS), and in doing so the data may be rounded up. There are also small numbers displayed in the various tables, and these small numbers can display large percentage changes. Therefore, it is important for the reader to be cautious when making inferences with small numbers (n).

When reading a table, the **2017** column is the number (of detention admissions, detention rate, average length of stay or average daily population) for calendar year 2017. The **2018** column is the number (of detention admissions, detention rate, average length of stay or average daily population) for calendar year 2018. The next column **Difference Between Years** is broken down into 2 columns; **%** is the percent change from 2017 to 2018, and **n** is the number change from 2017 to 2018.

To assist in understanding how to read the **Difference Between Years** section (beginning on page 9) it is important to note that it is **a distribution of the demographic and detention center 2017 youth detention population data compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2018 youth detention population data.**

### Juvenile Detention Admissions Data 2017 through 2018

A *Juvenile Detention Admission* is defined as an entry of a youth into any of the Illinois juvenile detention centers during the reporting period. One youth could have more than one entry during the reporting period, which would be recorded as separate admissions.

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2017 and 2018 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention admissions data in Table 1.

- Statewide detention decreases by 5% from 2017 to 2018. This decrease represents a total decrease of 515 admissions.
- Detention admissions for male youth decreased 6%, whereas female youth admissions decreased by 4%.
- Detention admissions for all age groups decreased except for age group 12/13. This age group increased by 1% or 7 admissions. The age group 11/12 had the largest decrease in admissions at 41%.
- Detention admissions for Black African American Non-Hispanics decreased by 5% and White Hispanic admissions decreased by 13%.
- Notable decreases in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Offenses include a 10% decrease in Warrant admissions, 12% decrease in Contempt admissions, 13% decrease in Violations

admissions and a 10% decrease in Property admissions. There was a 15% increase to the UCR category related to problematic sexual behaviors.

- All but three detention centers had a decrease in admissions. The largest decreases in admissions were seen at Mclean County Detention Center (24%), LaSalle County Detention Center (16%), Sangamon County Detention Center (16%), Vermilion County Detention Center (13%), Cook County Detention Center (11%) and Kane County Detention Center (10%). The detention centers that experienced an increase an admissions include Knox County Juvenile Detention Centers (29%), Peoria County Detention Center (3%) and Will County Detention Center (1%).

Table 1 Juvenile Detention Admissions	2017	2018	Difference between years	
			%	n
Statewide	9,527	9,014	-5%	-513
Female	1,652	1,617	-2%	-35
Male	7,875	7,397	-6%	-478
Age Group 10/11	32	19	-41%	-13
Age Group 12/13	555	562	1%	7
Age Group 14/15	2,879	2,624	-9%	-255
Age Group 16/17	5,463	5,281	-3%	-182
Age Group 18+	598	528	-12%	-70
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	5,504	5,255	-5%	-249
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	234	226	-3%	-8
White/Hispanic	983	852	-13%	-131
White/Non-Hispanic	2,344	2,341	0%	-3
Contempt	128	113	-12%	-15
Drug	334	325	-3%	-9
Other**	1,511	1,526	1%	15
Person	1	1	-	-
Property	1,723	1,546	-10%	-177
Sex	128	147	15%	19
Status Offense	29	31	7%	2
Violations	570	497	-13%	-73
Violent	2,465	2,455	0%	-10
Warrant	2,638	2,373	-10%	-265
Adams County Detention Center	236	236	0%	0
Champaign County Detention Center	294	304	3%	10
Cook County Detention Center	2,960	2,624	-11%	-336
Franklin County Detention Center	398	396	-1%	-2
Kane County Detention Center	994	896	-10%	-98
Knox County Detention Center	414	534	29%	120
Lake County Detention Center	412	409	-1%	-3
LaSalle County Detention Center	116	135	16%	19
Madison Detention Center	448	415	-7%	-33

Table 1 continued				
McLean County Detention Center	280	212	<b>-24%</b>	<b>-68</b>
Peoria County Detention Center	664	682	<b>3%</b>	<b>18</b>
Sangamon County Detention Center	461	385	<b>-16%</b>	<b>-76</b>
St. Clair County Detention Center	388	409	<b>5%</b>	<b>21</b>
Vermilion County Detention Center	265	230	<b>-13%</b>	<b>-35</b>
Will County Detention Center	596	601	<b>1%</b>	<b>5</b>
Winnebago County Detention Center	601	546	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-55</b>

**Notes:** 1 - **Difference Between Years** is the distribution of the above demographic and detention center 2017 population compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2018 population. 2 – **Several Race/Ethnicities** are not displayed due to small n's. 3 – **Other-Person Offense** \* indicates a small n.

### UCR Category Other

The bullet points below provide a brief summary of the UCR Category Other, which makes up a total of 16% of all admissions into an Illinois Juvenile Detention Center. Due to the level of offenses with a low number of admissions only offenses with admissions greater than 10 were summarized in the following table.

- Disorderly Conduct had the largest increase of 88 admissions or an increase of 126%
- Of UCR Category Other Offenses with greater than 10 admissions, 66% were weapons related
- Offenses that saw a decrease of at least 20% included Unlawful Use of Possession of a Weapon by a Felon, Resist, Obstruct or Disarm a Peace Officer, All Other Criminal Offenses, Obstructing Justice, Reckless Conduct and Reckless Discharge of a Firearm
- Offenses that had an increase of at least 20% percent include Disorderly Conduct, Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm, Flee or Attempt to Elude Peace Officer, Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Firearm Ammunition, Bomb Threat, Violation of Orders of Protection and No FOID Card.

Table 1.1 UCR Other Category Analysis	2017	2018	Difference	
			%	n
Statewide	1511	1527 <sup>1</sup>	<b>1%</b>	<b>16</b>
Offenses with Admissions Greater than 10 for at least one year				
Unlawful Use of a Weapon	844	775	<b>-8%</b>	<b>-69</b>
Disorderly Conduct	70	158	<b>126%</b>	<b>88</b>
Aggravated Discharge of a Firearm	75	130	<b>73%</b>	<b>55</b>
Unlawful Use or Possession of a Weapon by a Felon	124	78	<b>-37%</b>	<b>-46</b>
Mob Action	58	64	<b>10%</b>	<b>6</b>
Resist, Obstruct, or Disarm a Peace Officer	78	60	<b>-23%</b>	<b>-18</b>
All Other Criminal Offenses	56	35	<b>-38%</b>	<b>-21</b>
Flee or Attempt to Elude Peace Officer	14	34	<b>143%</b>	<b>20</b>
Unlawful Possession of Firearms and Firearm Ammunition	22	27	<b>23%</b>	<b>5</b>
Obstructing Justice	34	24	<b>-29%</b>	<b>-10</b>
Bomb Threat	7	18	<b>157%</b>	<b>11</b>
Violation of Orders of Protection	14	17	<b>21%</b>	<b>3</b>
Reckless Conduct	18	13	<b>-28%</b>	<b>-5</b>

<sup>11</sup> Data for this table was pulled from JMIS on March 24, 2020. JMIS is a dynamic database constantly updated by Illinois Juvenile Detention Centers. All other data was pulled December 18, 2019.

Table 1.1 Continued

Reckless Discharge of Firearm	25	11	<b>-56%</b>	<b>-14</b>
No FOID Card	8	11	<b>38%</b>	<b>3</b>

### Juvenile Detention Admission Rates

The *Rate of Detention Admissions by Authorizing County* was calculated by dividing the total number of detention admissions by the IL youth population age 10-17 in each IL County; this fractional result was then multiplied by 1,000.

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2017 and 2018 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention admission rates data in Table 2. There is no **n** displayed in the difference between years column since Admission Rate is a nominal number.

- The statewide detention admission rate decrease by 5% from 2017 through 2018.
- There was a 5% decrease in the male admission rate.
- The age group 14/15 had a 9% decrease in their admission rate and age group 16/17 had a 1% decrease in admission rate.
- Population data was available only with Race and Ethnicity as separate variables, therefore the detention admission rates are shown separately for Race and Ethnicity. This is different than the Race/Ethnicity combination that is often used throughout the Juvenile Detention Data report. Some of these combinations have low admission numbers.
  - Asian youth had a 7% increase in admission rate, whereas all other Race/Ethnicity combinations had a decrease in admission rate.
  - The most notable decrease in admission rate is Hispanic youth who experienced a 17% decrease in admission rate.

Table 2 Juvenile Detention Admission Rates	2017	2018	Difference between years
Statewide	7.14	6.8	<b>-5%</b>
Female	2.50	2.5	<b>0%</b>
Male	11.58	11.0	<b>-5%</b>
Age Group 10/11	0.10	0.1	<b>0%</b>
Age Group 12/13	1.70	1.7	<b>0%</b>
Age Group 14/15	8.68	7.9	<b>-9%</b>
Age Group 16/17	15.99	15.8	<b>-1%</b>
Age Group 18+	--	--	<b>No pop data available</b>
Asian	0.19	0.2	<b>7%</b>
Black/African American	24.62	23.5	<b>-5%</b>
White	3.28	3.2	<b>-2%</b>
Hispanic	4.12	3.4	<b>-17%</b>
Non-Hispanic	8.14	8.0	<b>-2%</b>

**Difference Between Years** is the distribution of the above demographic and detention center 2017 population compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2018 population.

### Juvenile Detention Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay in Days

*Length of Stay (LOS) and Average Length of Stay (ALOS)* are calculated on the basis of admission and release dates and times for each detention admission, rounded up to the nearest day (using

24 hours as one day.) There is no time-of-day cutoff. If a youth comes into the detention center at 4pm on Monday (date and time of Admission) and leaves at 3pm on Tuesday (date and time of Release), it counts as one day. If the youth comes in at 6pm on Monday and leaves at 7pm on Tuesday, it counts as two days. If a youth was admitted and released in the same day, that is counted as one day. It is possible that the Admission date occurred in the year prior to the reporting year and the Release date occurred in the reporting year. Thus the **Length of Stay (LOS)** is the complete time the youth is housed in a detention facility per admission using the above criteria. The **Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** calculation sums the LOS for all youth released within the reporting period and calculates an average in days per admission for that period.

### Juvenile Detention Average Length of Stay Summary

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2017 and 2018 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention Average Length of Stay data in Table 3. **Important Note – There are small differences in the rounded ALOS numbers displayed in the table below. These small calculated numbers may make percentages less meaningful.**

- The statewide average length of stay remained the same.
- The ALOS for female youth increased by 13%, whereas the ALOS for male youth decreased by 5%.
- The ALOS for all age groups increased except the ages 15 and 16. The largest increases to ALOS were amongst the 10 year olds (72%), 11 year olds (57%) and 10 year olds (56%). The 15 year olds experienced the largest decrease of 27% to their ALOS.
- All racial/ethnic groups had an increase to their ALOS. The most notable increases were to Multi-Racial Hispanic (16%) and Multi-Racial Non-Hispanic (21%).

Table 3 Average Length of Stay in Days	2017	2018	Difference between Years	
			%	n
Statewide	23	23	-3%	-1
Female	14	16	13%	2
Male	25	24	-5%	-1
Age 10	15	25	72%	11
Age 11	15	23	57%	8
Age 12	14	22	56%	8
Age 13	19	21	8%	2
Age 14	21	23	11%	2
Age 15	27	20	-27%	-7
Age 16	27	25	-8%	-2
Age 17	22	24	11%	2
Age Group 18+	13	14	8%	1
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	24	24	1%	0
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	31	36	16%	5
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	17	21	21%	4
White/Hispanic	23	24	4%	1
White/Non-Hispanic	17	17	1%	0

**Difference Between Years** is the distribution of the above demographic and detention center 2017 population compared to the distribution of the demographic and detention center 2018 population.

### Juvenile Detention Length of Stay Summary

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2017 and 2018 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention Length of Stay data in Table 3.1. Admissions are summarized by the length of stay by UCR Category. Categories include 1-3 days, 4-8 days, 9-30 days and greater than 30 days. **Important Note – There are several categories with a low n of admissions. These small calculated numbers may make percentages less meaningful.**

- All LOS categories had a decrease in admissions.
- LOS category of 4 to 8 days had the largest decrease of 9% or 138 admissions.
- LOC category of greater than 30 had the smallest decrease of 2% or 28 admissions.

LOS Category	2017	2018	Difference in Years	
			%	<i>n</i>
# <1-3 Days	3,580	3387	<b>-5%</b>	<b>-193</b>
# 4-8 Days	1492	1354	<b>-9%</b>	<b>-138</b>
# 9-30 Days	2762	2608	<b>-6%</b>	<b>-154</b>
> # 30 Days	1693	1665	<b>-2%</b>	<b>-28</b>

### Juvenile Detention Average Daily Population

**Average Daily Population (ADP)** is a calculation of youth using Admission date/time and Release date/time. Midnight is the division between days. If a youth is admitted to detention any time on Monday and exits detention any time on Tuesday, then they are counted as being in detention for two days (even if they get admitted at 11:58 pm and released at 12:04 am). The ADP calculation takes the sum of daily (12:00 a.m. – 11:59 p.m.) population headcounts for the days in the specified timeframe and then divides this total by the number of days in that timeframe.

The bullet points below provide an overview of the 2017 and 2018 calendar year Illinois juvenile detention Average Daily Population data in Table 4.

- The statewide ADP decreased by 4% from 2017 through 2018.
- Male youth ADP decreased by 5%, whereas female youth ADP increased by 4%.
- All age groups had a decrease in ADP except for the age group 12/13 years old. This age group's ADP increased by 11%.
- All racial/ethnic groups experienced a decrease in ADP. The highest decreases were amongst Multi-Racial Hispanic (12%), White Hispanic (17%) and White Non-Hispanic (8%).
- All UCR Offense Categories had a decrease in ADP. The UCR category problematic sexual behaviors had the largest decrease of 43%. All other UCR offense categories had decreases of under 10%.
- Detention Centers that had an increase to ADP include Franklin County Detention Center (53%) Kane County Detention Center (10%), Knox County Detention Center (37%), LaSalle County Detention Center (16%), Madison County Detention Center (18%), St. Clair County Detention Center (11%) and Winnebago County Detention Center (4%). The detention centers with the largest decreases to their ADP include Sangamon County Detention Center (46%), Vermilion

County Detention Center (24%), McLean County Detention Center (29%) and Lake County Detention Center (11%).

Table 4 Average Daily Population	2017	2018	Difference between years	
			%	n
Statewide	597.0	574.0	-4%	-23.0
Female	71.9	75.6	5%	3.6
Male	525.0	498.1	-5%	-26.9
Age Group 10/11	1.3	1.2	-1%	0.0
Age Group 12/13	30.8	34.1	11%	3.3
Age Group 14/15	177.2	164.3	-7%	-12.9
Age Group 16/17	365.5	352.5	-4%	-13.0
Age Group 18+	22.2	21.6	-3%	-0.7
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	359.6	354.8	-1%	-4.9
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	1.1	1.0	-12%	-0.1
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	12.4	11.7	-6%	-0.7
White/Hispanic	64.4	53.6	-17%	-10.8
White/Non-Hispanic	115.8	125.7	8%	9.8
Contempt	8.3	8.4	2%	0.1
Drug	15.1	15.9	5%	0.7
Other	93.4	99.2	6%	5.9
Property	97.3	88.2	-9%	-9.1
Sex	21.0	11.9	-43%	-9.08
Status Offense	1.1	1.1	-5%	-0.1
Violations	30.1	27.7	-8%	-2.5
Violent	201.6	189.7	-6%	-11.9
Warrant	129.0	131.6	2%	2.6
Adams County Detention Center	13.0	14.3	10%	1.3
Champaign County Detention Center	16.0	15.0	-7%	-1.0
Cook County Detention Center	243.5	221.5	-9%	-22.0
Franklin County Detention Center	18.0	27.6	53%	9.5
Kane County Detention Center	34.0	37.3	10%	3.3
Knox County Detention Center	21.2	29.0	37%	7.8
Lake County Detention Center	28.3	25.1	-11%	-3.3
LaSalle County Detention Center	9.1	10.5	16%	1.5
Madison Detention Center	21.8	25.7	18%	3.9
McLean County Detention Center	12.6	8.9	-29%	-3.7
Peoria County Detention Center	38.2	33.9	-11%	-4.3
Sangamon County Detention Center	19.6	10.7	-46%	-8.9
St. Clair County Detention Center	14.9	16.5	11%	1.6
Vermilion County Detention Center	23.5	17.9	-24%	-5.6
Will County Detention Center	33.6	30.5	-9%	-3.1
Winnebago County Detention Center	49.5	49.4	0%	-0.1
Winnebago County Detention Center	47.4	49.5	4%	2.1

## Percentage Change

This next group of tables display the percentage changes (displayed in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4) from 2017 to 2018 for detention admissions, detention admission rates, average length of stay (ALOS) and average daily population (ADP) by demographic, offense and detention center groupings where appropriate.

Important considerations when reviewing the following data:

- There are data on previous tables that have very small numbers, and small numbers can display large percentage changes. Therefore it is recommended for the reader to be cautious when making inferences in these situations.
- There is no table in this section for Race/Ethnicity. Race and Ethnicity were combined when calculating admission, ALOS and ADP; however they were separated when calculating admission rates.
- The comments displayed below Table 5 are there as an example and to assist the reader to understand how to read all of the Tables below.
- Average Length of Stay (ALOS) is measuring averages of days and Average Daily Population (ADP) is measuring averages of youth. Definitions of how these numbers are calculated can be found on pages 6 and 7.
- *Each column should be read independently of the columns of either side. Different calculations were used for each column when calculating the number displayed.*

**Table 5 -2017 – 2018 Percentage (%) Changes Statewide**

Detention Admissions	Detention Admission Rates	Detention ALOS (days)	Detention ADP (youth)
-5%	-5%	-3%	-4%

From 2017 to 2018:

- There was a 5% decrease in juvenile detention admissions statewide.
- There was a 5% decrease in juvenile detention rates statewide.
- The statewide juvenile detention average length of stay (ALOS) decreased 3%.
- The statewide juvenile detention average daily population (ADP) decreased 4%.

**Table 6 -2017 – 2018 Percentage (%) Change by Gender**

	Detention Admissions	Detention Admission Rates	Detention ALOS (days)	Detention ADP (youth)
Female	-2%	0%	13%	5%
Male	-6%	-5%	-5%	-5%

**Table 7 - 2017 – 2018 Percentage (%) Change by Age Group**

	Detention Admissions	Detention Admission Rates	Detention ALOS (days)	Detention ADP (youth)
Age Group 10/11	-41%	0%	11%	-1%
Age Group 12/13	1%	0%	-27%	11%

Age Group 14/15	<b>-9%</b>		<b>-9%</b>		<b>-8%</b>		<b>-7%</b>
Age Group 16/17	<b>-3%</b>		<b>-1%</b>		<b>11%</b>		<b>-4%</b>
Age Group 18+	<b>-12%</b>		<b>No pop data</b>		<b>8%</b>		<b>-3%</b>

\*Small n

**Table 8 - 2017 – 2018 Percentage (%) Change by Offense**

	<b>Detention Admissions</b>		<b>Detention ADP (youth)</b>
Contempt	<b>-12%</b>		<b>2%</b>
Drug	<b>-3%</b>		<b>5%</b>
Other	<b>1%</b>		<b>6%</b>
Person*	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>
Property	<b>-10%</b>		<b>-9%</b>
Sex	<b>15%</b>		<b>-5%</b>
Status Offense*	<b>7%</b>		<b>-8%</b>
Violations	<b>1%</b>		<b>-6%</b>
Violent	<b>0%</b>		<b>2%</b>
Warrant	<b>-10%</b>		<b>10%</b>

\*Small n

**Table 9 - 2017 – 2018 Percentage (%) Change by Detention Centers**

	<b>Detention Admissions</b>		<b>Detention ADP (youth)</b>
Adams County Detention Center	<b>0%</b>		<b>-7%</b>
Champaign County Detention Center	<b>3%</b>		<b>-9%</b>
Cook County Detention Center	<b>-11%</b>		<b>53%</b>
Franklin County Detention Center	<b>-1%</b>		<b>10%</b>
Kane County Detention Center	<b>-10%</b>		<b>37%</b>
Knox County Detention Center	<b>29%</b>		<b>-11%</b>
Lake County Detention Center	<b>-1%</b>		<b>16%</b>
LaSalle County Detention Center	<b>16%</b>		<b>18%</b>
Madison Detention Center	<b>-7%</b>		<b>-29%</b>
McLean County Detention Center	<b>-24%</b>		<b>-11%</b>
Peoria County Detention Center	<b>3%</b>		<b>-46%</b>
Sangamon County Detention Center	<b>-16%</b>		<b>11%</b>
St. Clair County Detention Center	<b>5%</b>		<b>-24%</b>
Vermilion County Detention Center	<b>-13%</b>		<b>-9%</b>
Will County Detention Center	<b>1%</b>		<b>0%</b>
Winnebago Detention Center	<b>-9%</b>		<b>4%</b>

## Data Trends from 2014 through 2018

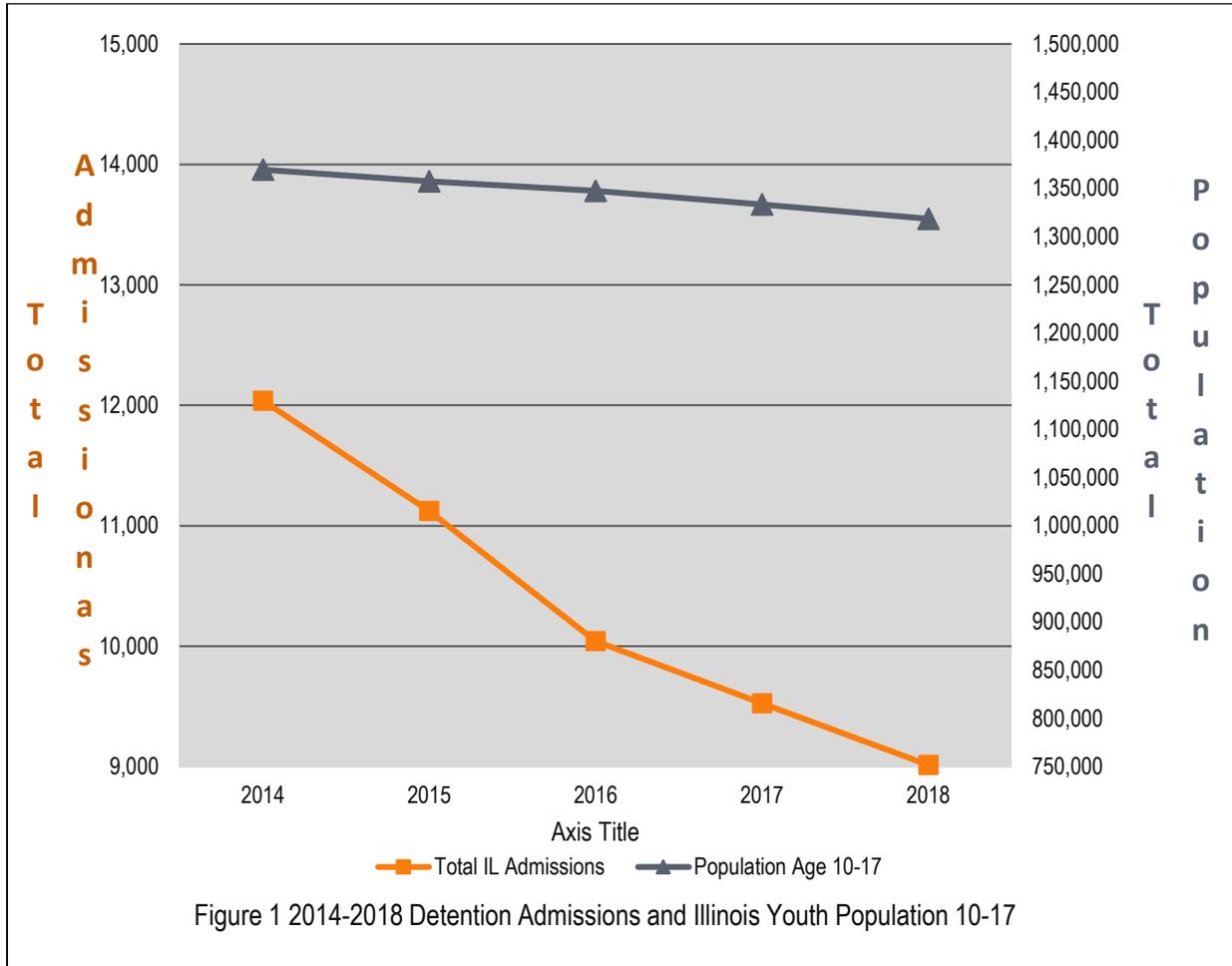
This section mirrors Section 6 Illinois Detention Admissions Trends Data found in the Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report. The sections provides trend analysis from 2014 through 2018 for admissions, youth population, age, gender, combined race and ethnicity, UCR offense categories, ALOS and ADP.

### Illinois Youth Population and Admissions 10-17 Years of Age

The state continued to show a decrease in admissions. From 2014 through 2018, the state has experienced a 25% decrease admissions into juvenile detention centers. The decrease in admissions is a higher rate than a concurrent 4% decline of youth population 10 through 17 for the state (see Table 10, Figure 1).

Table 10  
2014-2018 Illinois Youth Population and Detention Admissions

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2014-2018
Total IL Admissions	12,039	11,122	10,042	9,527	9,014	-25%
Population Age 10-17	1,369,463	1,357,467	1,347,593	1,333,440	1,318,545	-4%

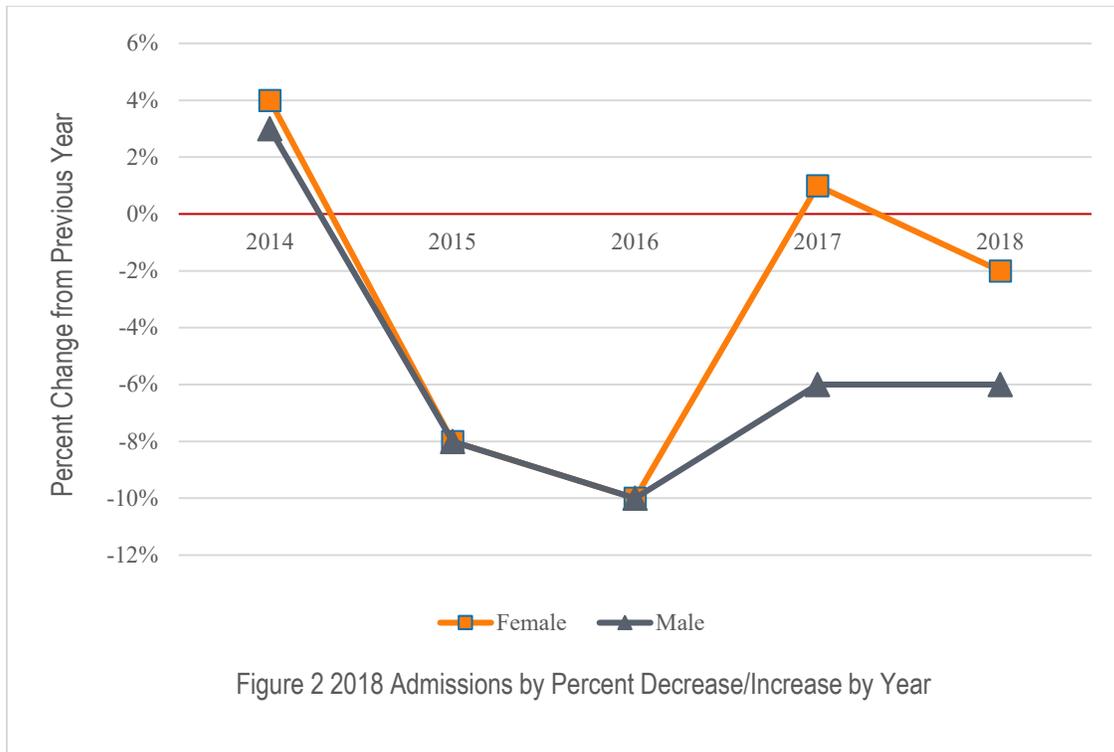


## Gender Trends

For the 2018 calendar year, both male and female youth experienced a decline in admissions. From 2014 through 2018, male youth admissions declined 26% and female youth declined 19%. For the decline from 2017 to 2018, females experienced a 2% decline whereas male youth experienced a 6% decline (see Table 11, Figure 2). In addition to the slower decline than male youth, as noted in Table 3, the ALOS for female youth increased by 13% whereas the ALOS for male youth decreased by 5%.

Table 11  
2014-2018 Detention Admissions by Gender

Year	Male Admissions	Male % Change	Female Admissions	Female % Change
2014	10,052	3%	1,987	4%
2015	9,298	-8%	1,824	-8%
2016	8,403	-10%	1,639	-10%
2017	7,875	-6%	1,652	1%
2018	7,397	-6%	1,617	-2%
% Change 2014-2018		-26%		-19%

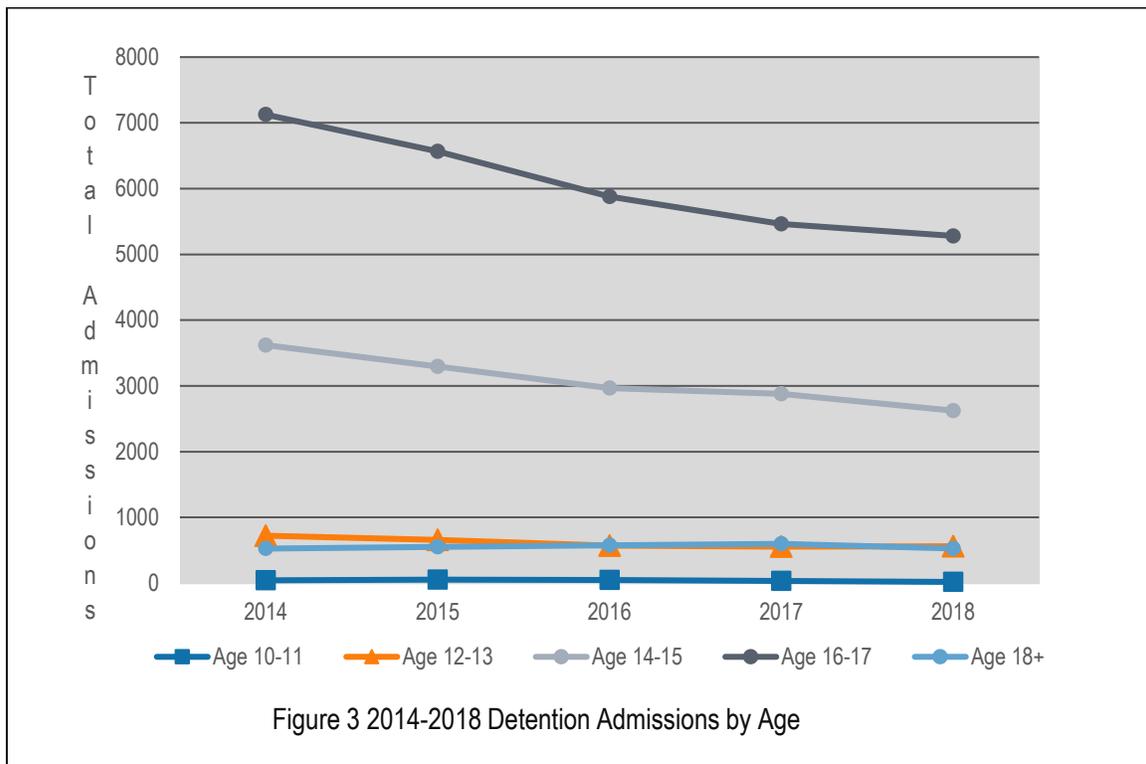


## Age Trends

All age groups experience at least a 20% decline in admissions except for age 18 and older. The age group 10-11 had the largest decline at 59% (see Table 12, Figure 3).

Table 12  
2014-2018 Detention Admissions by Age Grouping

Age Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2014-2018
Age 10-11	46	54	49	32	19	-59%
Age 12-13	722	656	573	555	562	-22%
Age 14-15	3,620	3,296	2,964	2,879	2624	-28%
Age 16-17	7,125	6,566	5,880	5,463	5281	-26%
Age 18+	526	550	576	598	528	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12039</b>	<b>11122</b>	<b>10042</b>	<b>9527</b>	<b>9014</b>	<b>-25%</b>

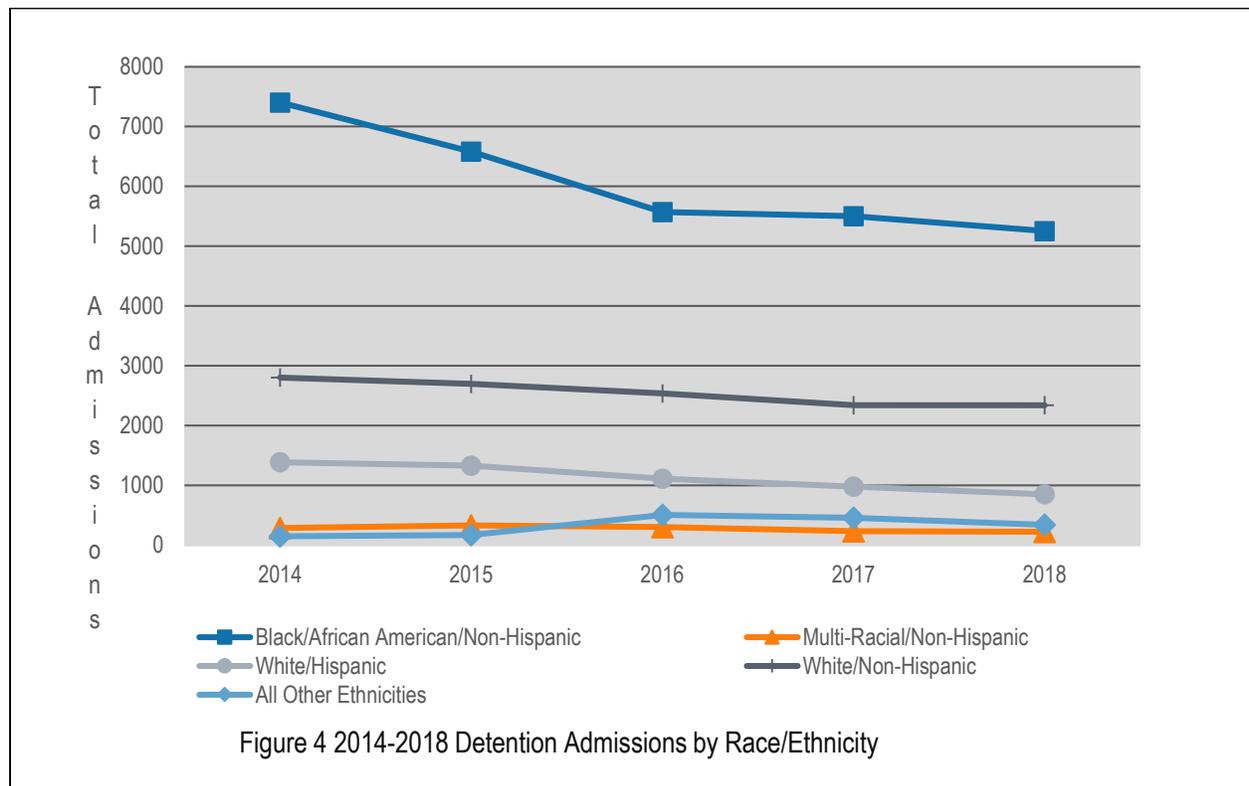


## Race/Ethnicity Trends

The Race/Ethnicity category is a combination of the Race and Ethnicity categories that are used in JMIS. While 10 of the categories are combined in “All Other Race/Ethnicity” in figure 4, data for each category can be seen in the table 13. The chart shows that Black/African American/Non-Hispanics had an overall decrease in admissions of 29%, White/Non-Hispanics had a decrease of 17%, White/Hispanics had a decrease of 39%, and Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanics had a decrease of 23% in the five year timeframe from 2014 to 2018.

Table 13  
2014-2018 Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2014-2018
American Indian/Native American/Hispanic	0	0	1	3	2	NA
American Indian/Native American/Non-Hispanic	0	8	15	8	5	NA
Asian/Hispanic	0	0	3	1	0	NA
Asian/Non-Hispanic	16	20	13	13	17	6%
Black/African American/Hispanic	22	16	238	191	91	314%
Black/African American/Non-Hispanic	7,404	6,585	5,574	5,504	5,255	-29%
Multi-Racial/Hispanic	30	24	14	14	9	-70%
Multi-Racial/Non-Hispanic	292	333	306	234	226	-23%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Hispanic	0	1	0	0	0	NA
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander/Non-Hispanic	1	2	8	10	2	NA
Other/Hispanic	35	55	178	165	173	394%
Other/Non-Hispanic	47	45	38	57	41	-13%
White/Hispanic	1,388	1,334	1,113	983	852	-39%
White/Non-Hispanic	2,804	2,699	2,541	2,344	2,341	-17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12039</b>	<b>11122</b>	<b>10042</b>	<b>9527</b>	<b>9014</b>	<b>-25%</b>

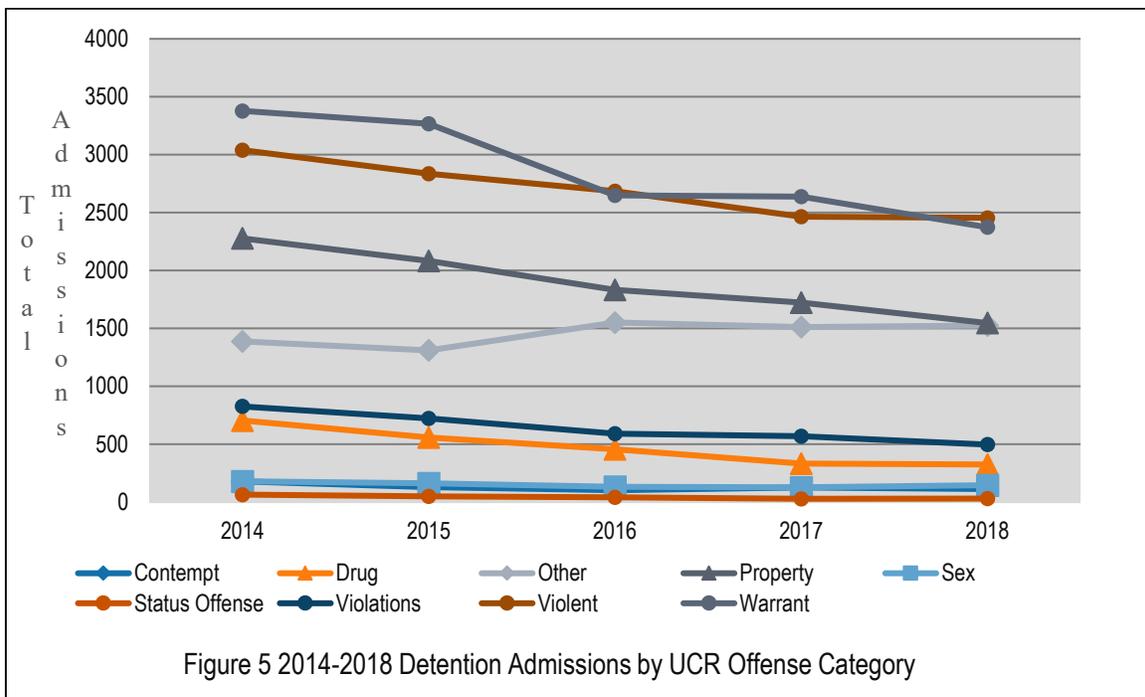


## UCR Offense Category Trends

A total nine out of ten UCR Offense Categories should a decrease in admissions into a juvenile detention facility. The largest decrease of 54% was in the Drug category (see Table 14, Figure 5).

Table 14  
2014-2018 Detention Admissions by Offense Category

UCR Offense Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2014-2018
Contempt	179	130	103	128	113	-37%
Drug	705	558	457	334	325	-54%
Other	1388	1310	1551	1511	1526	10%
Person				1	1	NA
Property	2277	2084	1832	1723	1546	-32%
Sex	180	162	132	128	147	-18%
Status Offense	65	51	43	29	31	-52%
Violations	826	723	590	570	497	-40%
Violent	3039	2836	2685	2465	2455	-19%
Warrant	3378	3268	2649	2638	2373	-30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12037</b>	<b>11122</b>	<b>10042</b>	<b>9527</b>	<b>9014</b>	<b>-25%</b>



## Average Length of Stay and Average Daily Population Trends

From 2014 through 2018, the average daily population has decreased by a total of 24%. In that same time period, the average length of stay has increased a total of 13% (see Table 15, Figure 6). As the ADP decreases the ALOS has been increasing.

Table 15  
2014-2018 Detention Admissions by Average Length of Stay (ALOS) and Average Daily Population (ADP)

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change 2014-2018
ALOS (days)	20	21	23	23	23	13%
ADP	757	724	651	597	574	-24%

