



# ILLINOIS JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to develop and submit a Three Year Plan to guide its use of Title II Part B Formula Grant funds. This document was submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in June 2015 to guide Illinois' use of funding in Federal Fiscal Years 2015 through 2017.

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission welcomes any feedback about the plan. The plan will no doubt change throughout implementation. We will also submit a written update to the plan on an annual basis.

Please contact Robert Vickery, Executive Director, with any comments or questions. He is available by phone at 312.793.3401 and by email at [Robert.Vickery@Illinois.gov](mailto:Robert.Vickery@Illinois.gov).

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## **Statement of the Problem**

### *System Description: Structure and Function of the Juvenile Justice System*

The Illinois Juvenile Justice system operates similarly to most other states. The age of juvenile court jurisdiction ends at age 18, except for a limited number of serious offenses that are subject to transfer to adult court: offenses committed by youth who are under age 18 are generally within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. (As noted throughout the plan, Illinois raised the age of juvenile court jurisdiction to age 18 in two steps, for misdemeanor offenses beginning in 2010 and for felony offenses in 2014. The impact of the most recent change is still being addressed in many ways.)

There are numerous agencies that are participants in the juvenile justice system, including public and private; state, county, and municipal; and executive and judicial branch.

- Law enforcement agencies work at the municipal, county, and state law level enforcement agencies
- Within the courts, agencies include the judiciary, prosecutors (State's Attorneys), defenders (Public Defenders and private attorneys), and probation departments, including county juvenile detention centers.
- At the state level, the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) operates six secure correctional facilities for juveniles committed to its custody by the courts, along with aftercare supervision and services for reentering youth.
- Also at the state level, the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is the child welfare agency.
- Numerous private social service organizations partner with the juvenile justice system to provide crisis intervention, foster care, residential placement, counseling, and other services. These include community and faith-based organizations.
- Schools are an integral part of the juvenile justice system, as they are often the context in which delinquent behavior is evidenced.

The Illinois Juvenile Court Act incorporates the principles of Balanced and Restorative Justice for youth who have come into contact with the system, which stress accountability, public safety, and competency building as cornerstone goals for rehabilitation in the juvenile courts.

Youth in conflict with the law will move through the juvenile justice system in a fairly typical process using the following decision points:

- Police Contact;
- Arrest;
- Screening for detention admission;
- Detention or shelter care hearing;
- Filing of formal charges by the prosecutor;
- Trial or negotiated agreement;
- Adjudication;
- Sentencing; and
- Post-trial review and monitoring;

The Juvenile Court Act allows for diversion away from the system at many decision points, notably through the use of station adjustments at the point of arrest, informal supervision at the point of referral to court, screening and alternatives at the point of detention, continuance under supervision at the point of adjudication, and Redeploy Illinois and other community based alternatives to incarceration at the point of sentencing.

With few exceptions, youth in conflict with the law are afforded the same constitutional protections as similarly situated adults. There are occasions where juveniles are afforded expanded protections based on the current scientific understanding of brain development and the impact of trauma. Illinois strives to incorporate trauma informed and responsive practices into all stages of the system.

Illinois stakeholders have recognized that community based alternatives to incarceration produce better results and are less costly to the taxpayer. Community based alternatives include Redeploy Illinois, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative, Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services, and local Juvenile Justice Councils. These approaches are discussed in greater detail throughout the plan.

Illinois is committed to creating and maintaining a system that takes the offender, victim, and community into account when implementing juvenile justice. For a more in-depth discussion of Illinois practice by decision point, please refer to Appendix A.

#### *Analysis of youth crime problems*

Since the FY2014 plan update application, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission), the State Advisory Board for Illinois has commissioned two data reports: *Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report, 2013* and *Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor Data Annual Report, 2013*. Work continues on an Illinois Juvenile Probation Review Project, which initially includes the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit of Illinois, DuPage County and Ogle County. The Commission continues work on juvenile expungement data, “raise the age” Legislation, Juvenile Justice Councils, effective crisis response, diversion and restorative justice projects, and youth and law enforcement partnerships. These ongoing initiatives and research assist the Commission and all Illinois juvenile justice stakeholders to better understand the juvenile justice youth population and environment.

The information and data presented in this section are derived from multiple sources; arrest data from the Illinois State Police Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) data system, court data from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) state annual report, detention data from the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) data system, probation data from the AOIC state annual report, confinement data from the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) Juvenile Tracking data System (JTS), and trend data from the *2013 Juvenile Justice System and Risk Factor* annual data report. Also included are data from the Illinois Department of Human Services, U.S. Census Bureau, and the Harvard Social Impact Bond lab. Each data table displayed in the narrative indicates its data source. Throughout this report, some percentage totals may be rounded to 100%.

## Population

Understanding juvenile population data is necessary to put juvenile justice data into context. Population data used in this narrative was obtained from the OJJDP Juvenile Population website <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. This data has been used to calculate rates at various decision points throughout the juvenile justice system. Rates have been calculated using 10-17 years old youth when possible and applicable.

## Juvenile Arrest

In Illinois, an arrest refers to taking into custody a youth who is believed to have committed a delinquent act (705 ILCS 405/5-401). Once a youth is arrested, a juvenile police officer may release the youth without further charges, initiate a station adjustment, or refer the matter to the state's attorney's office for prosecution or to probation for intake screening.

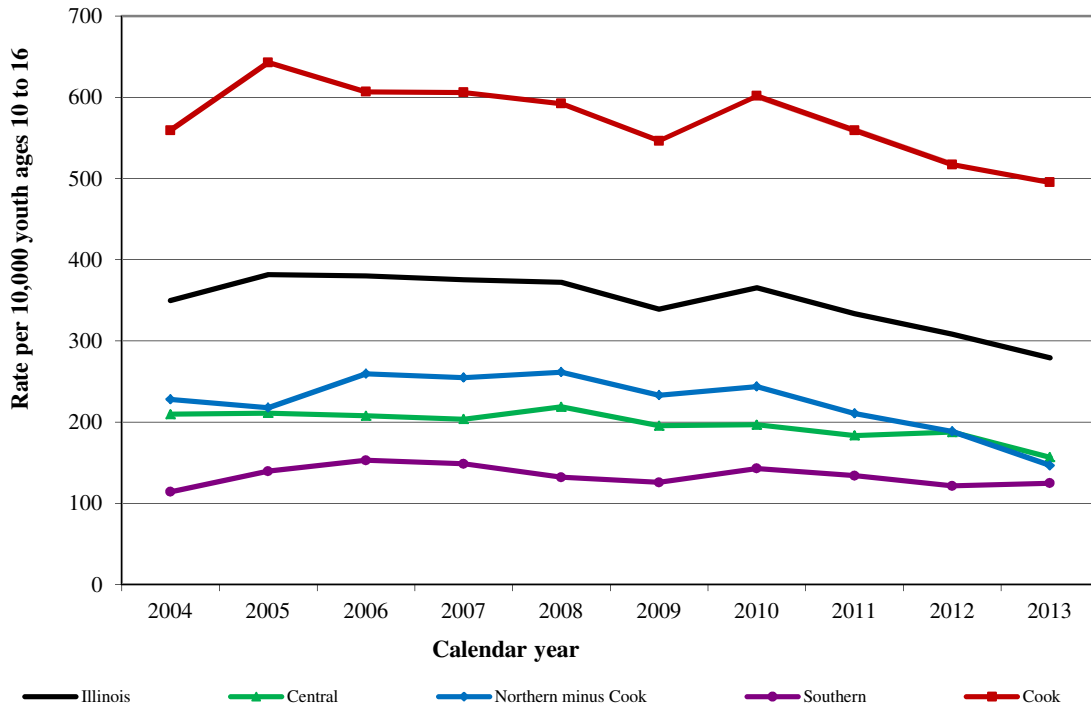
The best source for youth arrest data is Illinois' central repository for criminal history record information and arrest data from the Illinois State Police (ISP) Criminal History Records Information (CHRI) data system. The Criminal Identification Act (20 ILCS 2630/5) mandates that an arrest fingerprint card be submitted for all minors age 10 and over arrested for an offense which would be a felony offense or driving under the influence. Submitting arrest fingerprint cards are optional for minors arrested for class A or B misdemeanor offenses.

The Juvenile Court Act mandates that ISP maintain a record of all station adjustments, both formal and informal, for felony offenses; the reporting of station adjustments for misdemeanor offenses is optional.

While demographic information is collected by race in accordance with the national standards adopted by the FBI (White, Black, Asian and American Indian); the CHRI system does not have the ability to capture additional ethnic identifiers, such as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. As a result, the race categories used by CHRI may not be comparable to racial categories used by detention, juvenile confinement, and other agencies that do have ethnicity data.

Another challenge of juvenile data collection and analysis is that the number of juvenile arrests in any given time period may change due to arrest record expungement procedures, which remove eligible arrests from CHRI altogether. In light of these data quality issues, the data on youth arrest and the characteristics of those arrested should be viewed as *estimates* of youth crime in Illinois, and not absolute figures.

**Table 1 - Rate of reported arrests per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 16 (2004-2009) and 10 to 17 (2010-2013), by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data

The data from Table 2 indicates a 15% decline in the total number of juvenile arrests of youth ages 10 to 16 (including age 17 in 2010-2013) from 2004-2013.

**Table 2 - Number of reported arrests ages 10 to 16 (2004-2009) and 10 to 17 (2010-2013), by region, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook   |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| <b>2004</b> | 45,410   | 4,451   | 9,770               | 1,445 | 29,731 |
| <b>2005</b> | 49,578   | 4,459   | 9,495               | 1,748 | 33,872 |
| <b>2006</b> | 49,146   | 4,348   | 11,480              | 1,900 | 31,412 |
| <b>2007</b> | 47,934   | 4,203   | 11,314              | 1,809 | 30,608 |
| <b>2008</b> | 47,027   | 4,470   | 11,629              | 1,578 | 29,350 |
| <b>2009</b> | 42,489   | 3,956   | 10,370              | 1,482 | 26,681 |
| <b>2010</b> | 52,304   | 4,554   | 12,412              | 1,921 | 33,417 |
| <b>2011</b> | 47,191   | 4,223   | 10,681              | 1,778 | 30,509 |
| <b>2012</b> | 43,089   | 4,272   | 9,489               | 1,591 | 27,737 |
| <b>2013</b> | 38,594   | 3,539   | 7,324               | 1,615 | 26,116 |

Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data

**Table 3 - Number and percent of reported arrests of youth 10 to 17 by offense type, 2010-2013**

|                 | 2010   |      | 2011   |      | 2012   |      | 2013   |      |
|-----------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
|                 | #      | %    | #      | %    | #      | %    | #      | %    |
| <b>Person</b>   | 14,332 | 27%  | 12,582 | 27%  | 11,503 | 27%  | 10,661 | 28%  |
| <b>Property</b> | 16,521 | 32%  | 15,494 | 33%  | 13,748 | 32%  | 12,112 | 31%  |
| <b>Drug</b>     | 7,435  | 14%  | 6,500  | 14%  | 5,884  | 14%  | 5,544  | 14%  |
| <b>Weapon</b>   | 872    | 2%   | 816    | 2%   | 777    | 2%   | 622    | 2%   |
| <b>Sex</b>      | 292    | <1%  | 248    | <1%  | 282    | <1%  | 225    | <1%  |
| <b>Status</b>   | 872    | 2%   | 692    | 1%   | 603    | 1%   | 372    | 1%   |
| <b>Other</b>    | 11,977 | 23%  | 10,854 | 23%  | 10,289 | 24%  | 9,056  | 23%  |
| <b>Total</b>    | 52,301 | 100% | 47,186 | 100% | 43,086 | 100% | 38,592 | 100% |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data*

Property and person offenses represent the most prevalent arrests, and status offenses, sex offenses and weapon offenses represent were the least as shown in Table 3 above. Almost three-quarters of all juvenile arrests were for non-person offenses. The majority of youth arrests were for misdemeanor offenses. The table above excludes 17 year old youth arrested for felony offenses.

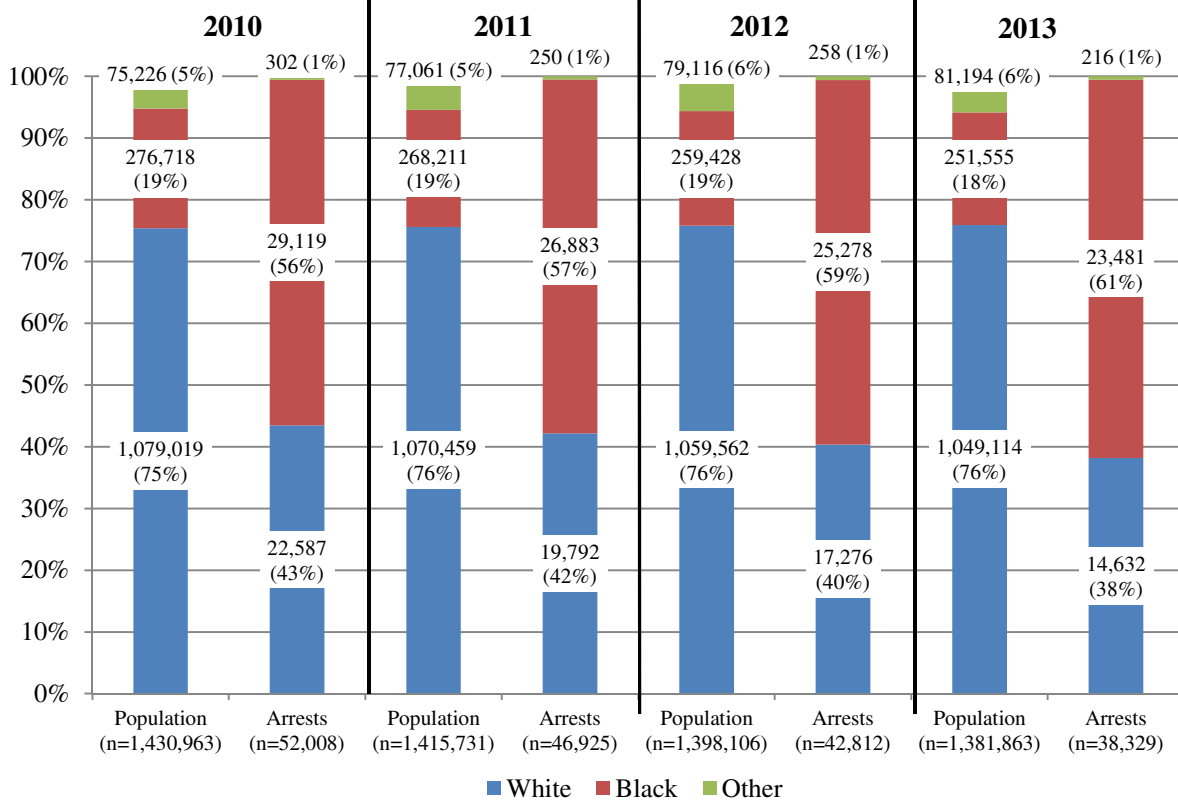
**Table 4 - Number and percent of reported arrests of youth 10 to 17 by offense class, 2010-2013**

|                    | 2010   |      | 2011   |      | 2012   |      | 2013   |      |
|--------------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
|                    | #      | %    | #      | %    | #      | %    | #      | %    |
| <b>Felony</b>      | 9,547  | 18%  | 8,568  | 18%  | 8,242  | 19%  | 7,314  | 19%  |
| <b>Misdemeanor</b> | 35,163 | 67%  | 31,716 | 67%  | 28,560 | 66%  | 25,769 | 67%  |
| <b>Petty</b>       | 5,302  | 10%  | 4,738  | 10%  | 4,160  | 10%  | 3,439  | 9%   |
| <b>Unknown</b>     | 64     | <1%  | 55     | <1%  | 37     | <1%  | 41     | <1%  |
| <b>Other</b>       | 2,228  | 4%   | 2,114  | 4%   | 2,088  | 5%   | 2,031  | 5%   |
| <b>Total</b>       | 52,304 | 100% | 47,191 | 100% | 43,087 | 100% | 38,594 | 100% |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data*

The breakdown of offenses (into the listed categories in Table 4 above) remained stable over the 2010 – 2013 timeframe. Most arrests for offenses in the “other” category are for local ordinances, which do not fall into any other classification.

**Table 5 - Number and percent of population and arrests for youth 10 to 17 by race, 2010-2013**



Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data and National Center for Juvenile Justice data

Table 5 compares the juvenile population (age 10-17) with the juvenile arrest population (age 10-17). The data shows that black youth were arrested at a rate disproportionate to their racial makeup of the overall youth population, while the opposite is true for whites and others. The total excludes 17 year old arrests for felony offenses and 232 arrests of youth of unknown race.

**Table 6 - Number of youth arrests by age and gender, 2010-2013**

|      |     | Gender   |         |        |         | total | percent |      |
|------|-----|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|------|
|      |     | male     | percent | female | percent |       |         |      |
| 2010 | Age | 10 to 12 | 1,374   | 3%     | 408     | 4%    | 1,782   | 3%   |
|      |     | 13       | 2,305   | 6%     | 682     | 6%    | 2,988   | 6%   |
|      |     | 14       | 4,864   | 12%    | 1,438   | 13%   | 6,304   | 12%  |
|      |     | 15       | 8,640   | 21%    | 2,474   | 22%   | 11,116  | 21%  |
|      |     | 16       | 12,360  | 30%    | 3,272   | 29%   | 15,637  | 30%  |
|      |     | 17       | 11,387  | 28%    | 3,087   | 27%   | 14,477  | 28%  |
|      |     | Total    | 40,930  | 100%   | 11,361  | 100%  | 52,304  | 100% |
| 2011 | Age | 10 to 12 | 1,283   | 3%     | 378     | 4%    | 1,661   | 4%   |
|      |     | 13       | 2,152   | 6%     | 631     | 6%    | 2,784   | 6%   |
|      |     | 14       | 4,366   | 12%    | 1,339   | 13%   | 5,706   | 12%  |
|      |     | 15       | 7,907   | 21%    | 2,194   | 22%   | 10,102  | 21%  |
|      |     | 16       | 11,044  | 30%    | 2,909   | 29%   | 13,956  | 30%  |
|      |     | 17       | 10,251  | 28%    | 2,730   | 27%   | 12,982  | 28%  |

|             |            |                 |        |      |        |      |        |      |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
|             |            | <b>Total</b>    | 37,003 | 100% | 10,181 | 100% | 47,191 | 100% |
| <b>2012</b> | <b>Age</b> | <b>10 to 12</b> | 1,074  | 3%   | 364    | 4%   | 1,439  | 3%   |
|             |            | <b>13</b>       | 1,989  | 6%   | 617    | 7%   | 2,607  | 6%   |
|             |            | <b>14</b>       | 4,152  | 12%  | 1,222  | 13%  | 5,375  | 12%  |
|             |            | <b>15</b>       | 7,280  | 22%  | 2,061  | 22%  | 9,342  | 22%  |
|             |            | <b>16</b>       | 10,239 | 30%  | 2,663  | 29%  | 12,905 | 30%  |
|             |            | <b>17</b>       | 9,049  | 27%  | 2,369  | 25%  | 11,421 | 27%  |
|             |            | <b>Total</b>    | 33,783 | 100% | 9,296  | 100% | 43,089 | 100% |
| <b>2013</b> | <b>Age</b> | <b>10 to 12</b> | 1,028  | 3%   | 274    | 3%   | 1,303  | 3%   |
|             |            | <b>13</b>       | 1,744  | 6%   | 567    | 7%   | 2,311  | 6%   |
|             |            | <b>14</b>       | 3,861  | 13%  | 1,053  | 13%  | 4,915  | 13%  |
|             |            | <b>15</b>       | 6,810  | 22%  | 1,868  | 23%  | 8,678  | 22%  |
|             |            | <b>16</b>       | 9,052  | 30%  | 2,368  | 29%  | 11,427 | 30%  |
|             |            | <b>17</b>       | 7,881  | 26%  | 2,078  | 25%  | 9,960  | 26%  |
|             |            | <b>Total</b>    | 30,376 | 100% | 8,208  | 100% | 38,594 | 100% |

*Note: Totals include arrests of youth with unknown race or age  
Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data*

In Table 6, 17 year olds made up over one-quarter of all youth arrested, while 16 year olds accounted for nearly one-third. Males were the majority of those arrested at each age, and the proportion of males to females arrested at each age was fairly constant.

#### Juvenile Referred for Prosecution (Referral)

The CHRI data system is the only statewide data source for the number of youth referred for prosecution. When these data are entered into CHRI, the arresting agency can indicate the manner of disposing of the arrest. The two options are: (1) handle within the department or (2) refer for prosecution. This is not a mandatory data field in the CHRI system and, in fact, the decision may be made after the arrest charge information has already been submitted to the CHRI system. As a consequence, the CHRI system has very limited information on this decision point and is not representative of all juvenile arrests.

In Table 7, the 2013 recorded data for Referrals in CHRI are displayed. These numbers do not represent the total number of how many juvenile arrests in CHRI reached the referral for prosecution decision point. Consequently, the CHRI Referral data are not an accurate depiction of the Referral decision point.

**Table 7 - Number of Arrest Dispositions in CHRI, 2013**

| <b>Juvenile Justice Arrest Disposition Indicator in CHRI</b> | <b>Number of arrests</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| Handled in (police) department                               | 2,791                    | 7%             |
| Referred for prosecution                                     | 2,377                    | 6%             |
| No information recorded                                      | 34,933                   | 87%            |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>40,101</b>            | <b>100%</b>    |

Because there is no current statewide system in place to collect referral data, and since the data in CHRI are unreliable, these data are currently being collected from individual counties by the Commission. Below is a table that shows the data that has been collected through these efforts.

**Table 8 - Referral data reported to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, 2013**

| <b>Number of referrals reported: 24,346</b> |                           |                 |                                       |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
|   | <i>Reporting counties</i> | <i>Illinois</i> | <i>% represented by referral data</i> |
| Population 10 to 17                         | 1,023,344                 | 1,384,863       | 74%                                   |
| Number of counties                          | 23                        | 102             | 23%                                   |

*Source: ICJIA analysis of DMC data*

**Table 9 - Population and number of referrals for prosecution reported by county, 2013**

| <b>Reporting county</b> | <b>Population 10-17</b> | <b>Number of referrals</b> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alexander               | 738                     | 2                          |
| Cook                    | 527,517                 | 16,071                     |
| DeKalb                  | 10,338                  | 327                        |
| DuPage                  | 104,958                 | 683                        |
| Iroquois                | 3,209                   | 76                         |
| Jackson                 | 4,754                   | 28                         |
| Johnson                 | 1,124                   | 23                         |
| Kane                    | 67,287                  | 468                        |
| Kendall                 | 16,170                  | 373                        |
| Knox                    | 4,942                   | 188                        |
| Lake                    | 88,652                  | 1,275                      |
| Massac                  | 1,491                   | 37                         |
| McLean                  | 17,085                  | 703                        |
| Pope                    | 360                     | 3                          |
| Pulaski                 | 586                     | 22                         |
| Rock Island             | 14,399                  | 425                        |
| Saline                  | 2,562                   | 116                        |
| Sangamon                | 20,895                  | 1,180                      |
| Stephenson              | 4,776                   | 92                         |
| Union                   | 1,700                   | 30                         |
| Will                    | 90,887                  | 992                        |
| Williamson              | 6,545                   | 60                         |
| Winnebago               | 32,369                  | 1,172                      |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>1,023,344</b>        | <b>24,346</b>              |

*Source: ICJIA analysis of DMC data*

Of all referrals reported, Cook County (16,071) represented 66% of all referrals.



## Juvenile Secure Detention

Illinois juvenile detention data are collected throughout the state at 16 juvenile detention facilities that hold juvenile youth in secure detention:

- Adams County Detention Center
- Champaign County Detention Center
- Cook County Temporary Detention Center
- Franklin County Detention Center
- Kane County Juvenile Justice Center
- Knox County – Mary Davis Center
- Lake County Detention Center
- LaSalle County Detention Center
- Madison County Detention Center
- McLean County Detention Center
- Peoria County Detention Center
- Sangamon County Detention Center
- St. Clair County Detention Center
- Vermilion County Detention Center
- Will County Detention Center
- Winnebago County Detention Center

Each detention center has its own management information system. In addition, each detention center either manually enters or uploads a sub-set of their detention data (from their management information system) into the statewide Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS). JMIS is a web-based data platform which collects data on the detention of youth in all juvenile detention facilities in Illinois. JMIS is a collaborative data system funded by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and the Illinois Department of Human Services. It is maintained by the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts requires counties to report data on every admission of a youth to detention. JMIS is used to calculate Average Daily Population, Average Length of Stay, among other detention statistics, and is used for research and information sharing. JMIS was launched in 2004, and now captures data from all juvenile detention centers in the state.

### - Status Offender Population in Secure Detention

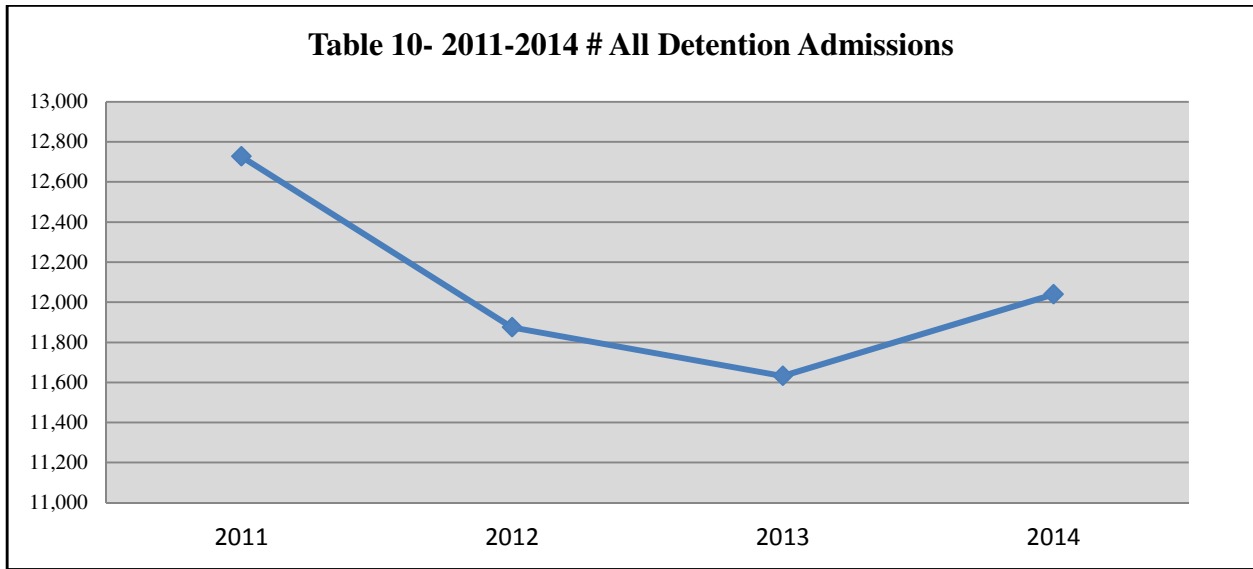
In its efforts to maintain compliance with the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, Illinois focuses its attention on keeping status offenders out of detention centers as well as county jails and municipal lockups.

Throughout this section, we separate out data for status offenders to allow the reader to compare this youth population with the non-status offender detention population

Detention data are displayed three different ways within this section: (1) all detention admissions, (2) all detention admissions except status offenders, and (3) only status offender detention admissions. The breakout of the data allows the reader to see each youth population

separate (or combined) and also allows for comparisons between the different juvenile populations if needed.

When data are entered into JMIS, it is possible that admissions are originally documented in JMIS as status offenders, but when investigated and verified by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission Compliance Monitors, it may be discovered that the underlying offense for the admission was not a status offense based on the federal guidelines. Consequently JMIS status offender data provided in this submission typically over-reports the number of violations compared with the verified the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission compliance report.

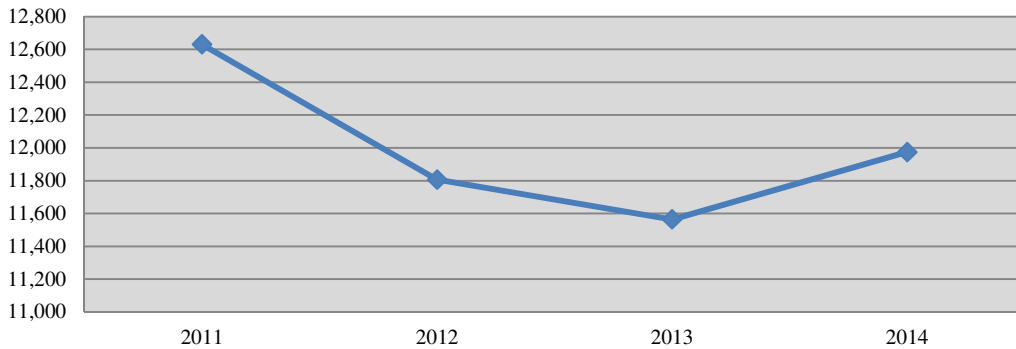


|                      | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Detention Admissions | 12,727 | 11,875 | 11,632 | 12,039 |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

Table 10 above indicates that from 2011 to 2013 the detention admissions decreased overall by 8.6%, however from 2013 to 2014 there was a 3.5% increase in admissions. This increase can be attributed to the recent “raise the age” legislation which brought 17 year olds charged with felony offenses into juvenile detention centers.

**Table 11 - 2011-2014 Total # of Detention Admissions  
(All Admissions except Status Offenses)**

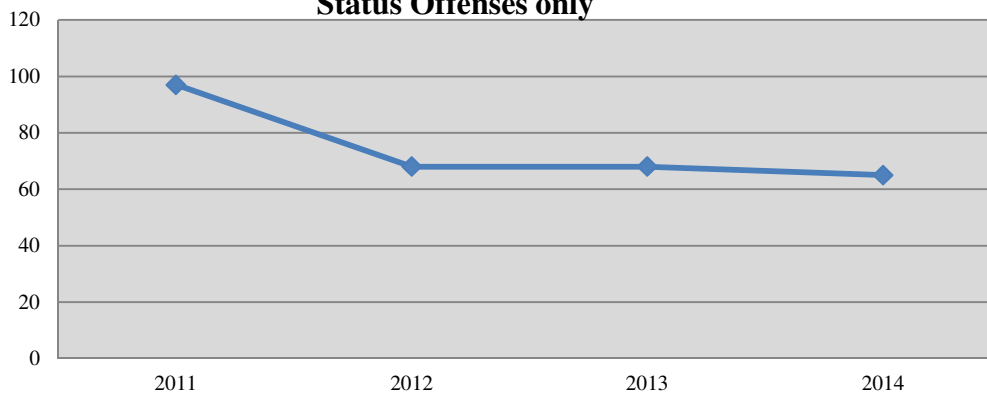


|  | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Detention Admissions Excluding Status Offenders</b> | 12,630 | 11,807 | 11,564 | 11,974 |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

For all detention admissions (excluding status offenders), from 2011 to 2013 detention admissions decreased overall by 8.6%, however from 2013 to 2014 there was a 3.5% increase, as displayed in the table above. This increase in admissions is related to “raise the age” legislation where 17 year olds are now held in juvenile detention.

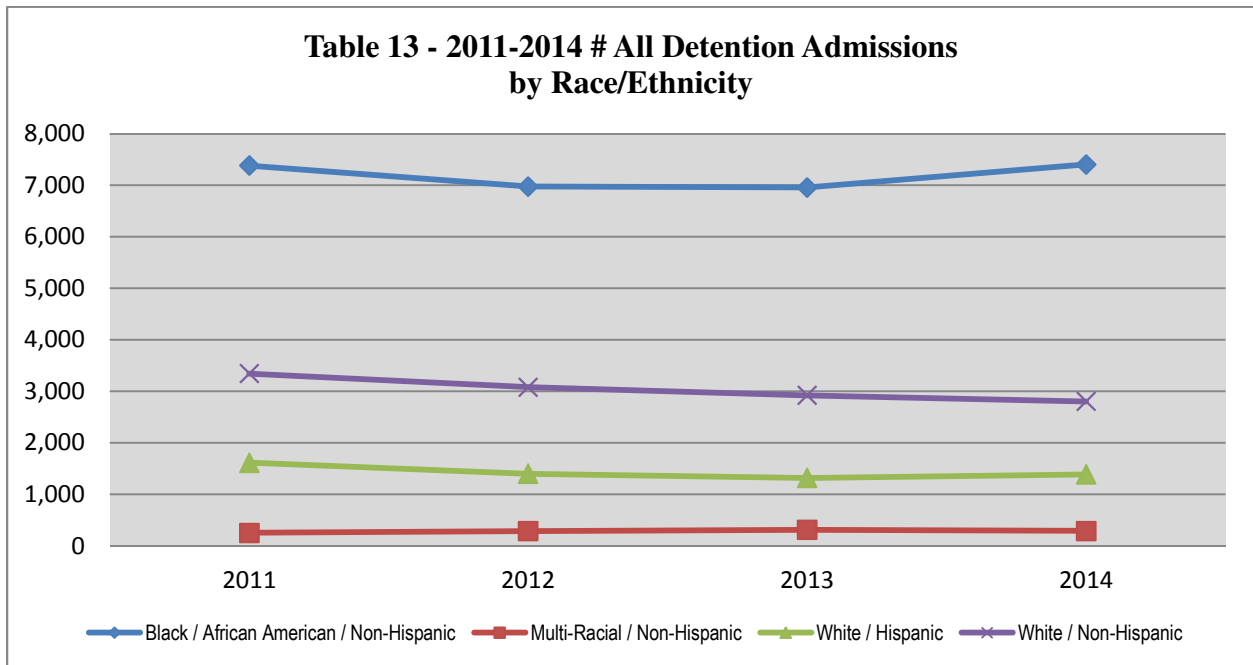
**Table 12 - 2011-2014 Total # of Detention Admissions  
Status Offenses only**



|  | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Detention Admissions Status Offenders</b> | 97   | 68   | 68   | 65   |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

Table 12 displays detention admissions for the status offender population had a 30% decrease in admissions from 2011 to 2012, but has remained fairly steady since then. Within the four years displayed (2011 to 2014) there was a decrease of 33% for status offense detention admissions.

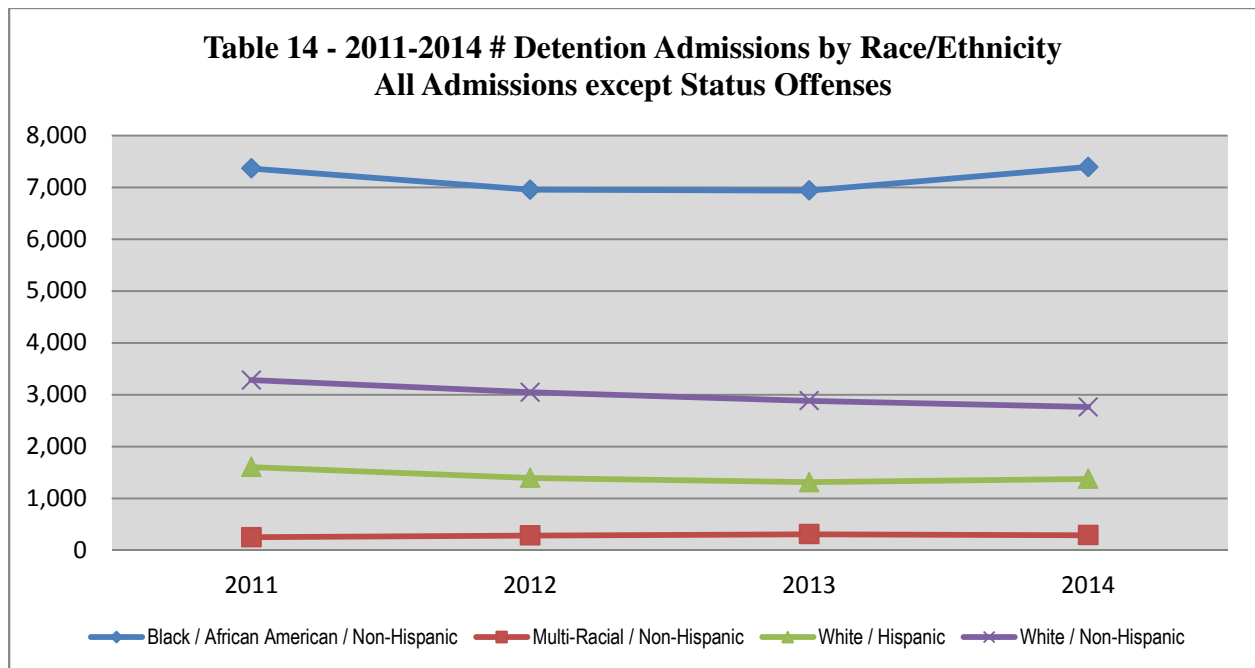


| Race/Ethnicity                                   | 2011  |       | 2012  |       | 2013  |       | 2014  |       |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | #     | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     |
| American Indian / Native American / Hispanic     | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  |
| American Indian / Native American / Non-Hispanic | 6     | 0.0%  | 9     | 0.1%  | 8     | 0.1%  | 0     | 0.0%  |
| Asian / Hispanic                                 | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  |
| Asian / Non-Hispanic                             | 20    | 0.2%  | 12    | 0.1%  | 19    | 0.2%  | 16    | 0.1%  |
| Black / African American / Hispanic              | 7     | 0.1%  | 4     | 0.0%  | 12    | 0.1%  | 22    | 0.2%  |
| Black / African American / Non-Hispanic          | 7,383 | 58.0% | 6,978 | 58.8% | 6,957 | 59.8% | 7,404 | 61.5% |
| Multi-Racial / Hispanic                          | 13    | 0.1%  | 24    | 0.2%  | 17    | 0.1%  | 30    | 0.2%  |
| Multi-Racial / Non-Hispanic                      | 254   | 2.0%  | 288   | 2.4%  | 314   | 2.7%  | 292   | 2.4%  |
| Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander / Hispanic    | 0     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  | 1     | 0.0%  | 0     | 0.0%  |

|  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander / Non-Hispanic</b> | 0      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   |
| <b>Other / Hispanic</b>                                  | 24     | 0.2%   | 31     | 0.3%   | 28     | 0.2%   | 35     | 0.3%   |
| <b>Other / Non-Hispanic</b>                              | 59     | 0.5%   | 46     | 0.4%   | 34     | 0.3%   | 47     | 0.4%   |
| <b>White / Hispanic</b>                                  | 1,615  | 12.7%  | 1,402  | 11.8%  | 1,319  | 11.3%  | 1,388  | 11.5%  |
| <b>White / Non-Hispanic</b>                              | 3,346  | 26.3%  | 3,080  | 25.9%  | 2,922  | 25.1%  | 2,804  | 23.3%  |
| <b>Totals</b>  | 12,727 | 100.0% | 11,875 | 100.0% | 11,632 | 100.0% | 12,039 | 100.0% |

Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

From 2011 to 2014, total secure detention admissions of black youth to detention remained stable. During that same period, detention admissions of white youth decreased by 16%, while admissions of Hispanic youth decreased by 14%.

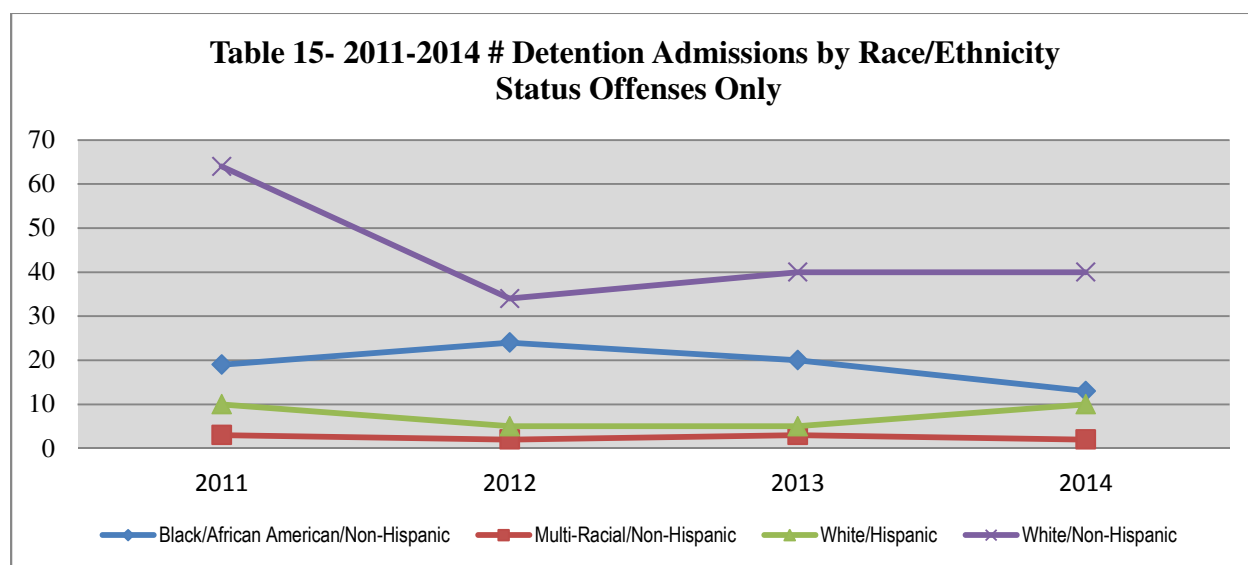


| Race/Ethnicity  | 2011 |      | 2012 |      | 2013 |      | 2014 |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|   | #    | %    | #    | %    | #    | %    | #    | %    |
| <b>American Indian / Native American / Hispanic</b>     | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>American Indian / Native American / Non-Hispanic</b> | 5    | 0.0% | 9    | 0.1% | 8    | 0.1% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>Asian / Hispanic</b>                                 | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>Asian / Non-Hispanic</b>                             | 20   | 0.2% | 12   | 0.1% | 19   | 0.2% | 16   | 0.1% |
| <b>Black / African American / Hispanic</b>              | 7    | 0.1% | 3    | 0.0% | 12   | 0.1% | 22   | 0.2% |

|  |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>Black / African American / Non-Hispanic</b>           | 7,364  | 58.3%  | 6,954  | 58.9%  | 6,937  | 60.0%  | 7,391  | 61.7%  |
| <b>Multi-Racial / Hispanic</b>                           | 13     | 0.1%   | 23     | 0.2%   | 17     | 0.1%   | 30     | 0.3%   |
| <b>Multi-Racial / Non-Hispanic</b>                       | 251    | 2.0%   | 286    | 2.4%   | 311    | 2.7%   | 290    | 2.4%   |
| <b>Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander / Hispanic</b>     | 0      | 0.0%   | 0      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   | 0      | 0.0%   |
| <b>Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander / Non-Hispanic</b> | 0      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   | 1      | 0.0%   |
| <b>Other / Hispanic</b>                                  | 24     | 0.2%   | 30     | 0.3%   | 28     | 0.2%   | 35     | 0.3%   |
| <b>Other / Non-Hispanic</b>                              | 59     | 0.5%   | 46     | 0.4%   | 34     | 0.3%   | 47     | 0.4%   |
| <b>White / Hispanic</b>                                  | 1,605  | 12.7%  | 1,397  | 11.8%  | 1,314  | 11.4%  | 1,378  | 11.5%  |
| <b>White / Non-Hispanic</b>                              | 3,282  | 26.0%  | 3,046  | 25.8%  | 2,882  | 24.9%  | 2,764  | 23.1%  |
| <b>Totals</b>  | 12,630 | 100.0% | 11,807 | 100.0% | 11,564 | 100.0% | 11,974 | 100.0% |

Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

For all detention admissions, excluding status offenses, from 2011 to 2014 the total admissions of black youth remained stable. During that same time period, detention admissions of white youth decreased by 16%, while admissions of Hispanic youth decreased by 14%.

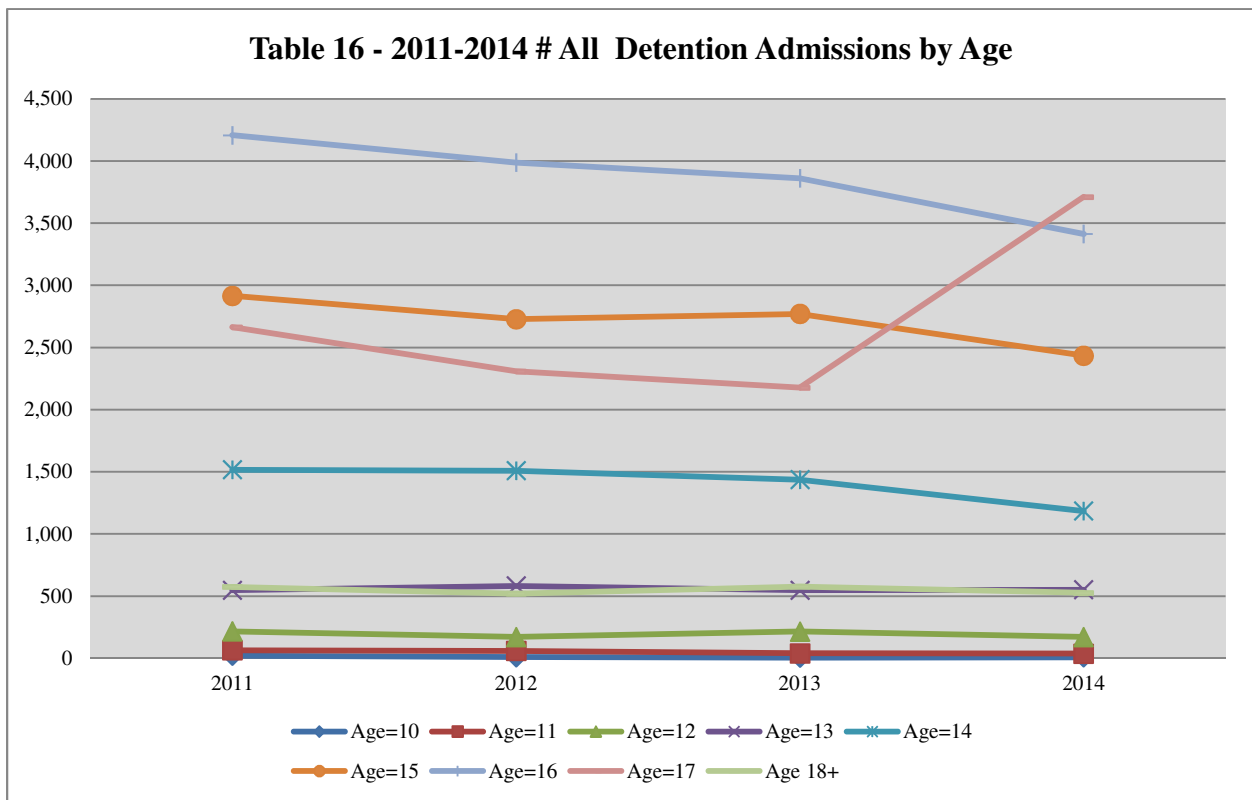


| Race/Ethnicity  | 2011 |      | 2012 |      | 2013 |      | 2014 |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|   | #    | %    | #    | %    | #    | %    | #    | %    |
| <b>American Indian / Native American / Hispanic</b>     | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>American Indian / Native American / Non-Hispanic</b> | 1    | 1.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>Asian / Hispanic</b>                                 | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>Asian / Non-Hispanic</b>                             | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |
| <b>Black / African American / Hispanic</b>              | 0    | 0.0% | 1    | 1.5% | 0    | 0.0% | 0    | 0.0% |

|  |    |        |    |        |    |        |    |        |
|--|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| <b>Black / African American / Non-Hispanic</b>           | 19 | 19.6%  | 24 | 35.3%  | 20 | 29.4%  | 13 | 20.0%  |
| <b>Multi-Racial / Hispanic</b>                           | 0  | 0.0%   | 1  | 1.5%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   |
| <b>Multi-Racial / Non-Hispanic</b>                       | 3  | 3.1%   | 2  | 2.9%   | 3  | 4.4%   | 2  | 3.1%   |
| <b>Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander / Hispanic</b>     | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   |
| <b>Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander / Non-Hispanic</b> | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   |
| <b>Other / Hispanic</b>                                  | 0  | 0.0%   | 1  | 1.5%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   |
| <b>Other / Non-Hispanic</b>                              | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   | 0  | 0.0%   |
| <b>White / Hispanic</b>                                  | 10 | 10.3%  | 5  | 7.4%   | 5  | 7.4%   | 10 | 15.4%  |
| <b>White / Non-Hispanic</b>                              | 64 | 66.0%  | 34 | 50.0%  | 40 | 58.8%  | 40 | 61.5%  |
| <b>Totals</b>  | 97 | 100.0% | 68 | 100.0% | 68 | 100.0% | 65 | 100.0% |

Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

From 2011 to 2014, detention admissions for status offenses decreased by 32% for black youth and by 37% for white youth. The significance of these decreases is limited due to the small numbers.

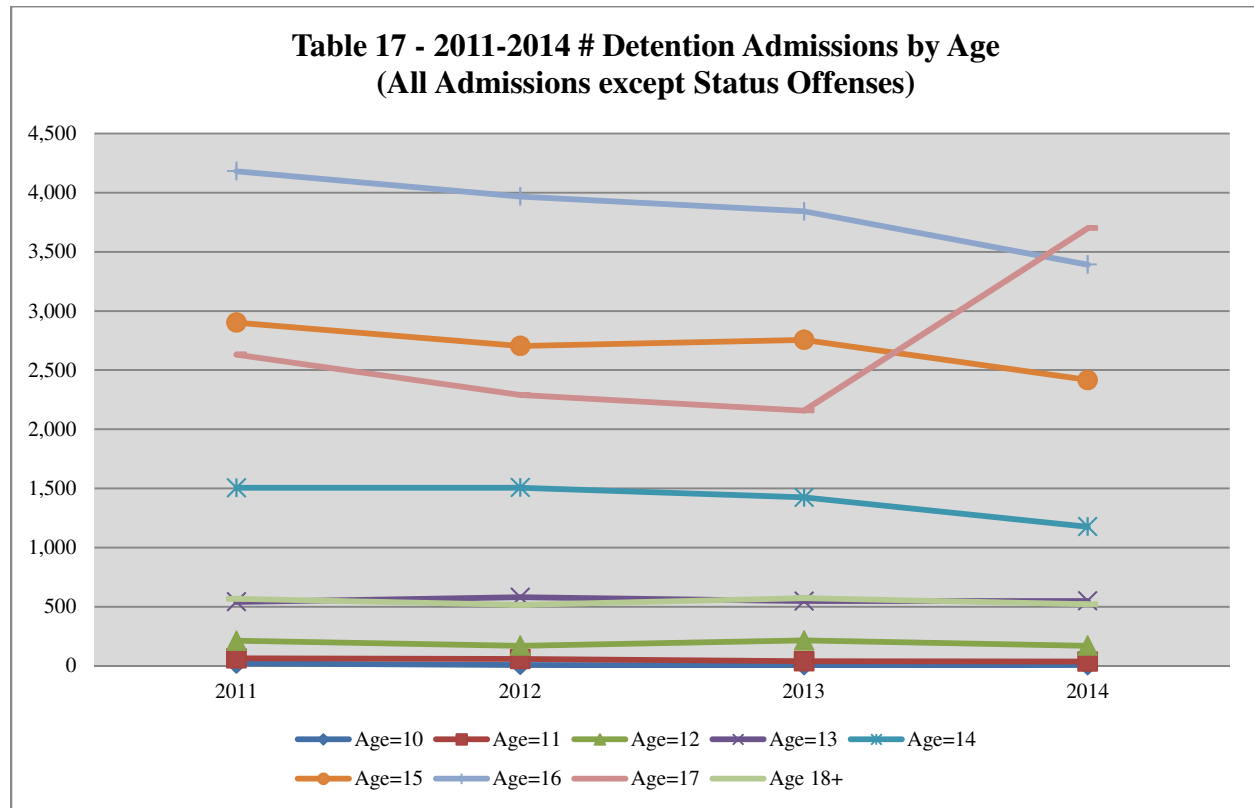


| Age | 2011 |      | 2012 |      | 2013 |      | 2014 |      |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|     | #    | %    | #    | %    | #    | %    | #    | %    |
| 10  | 21   | 0.2% | 10   | 0.1% | 6    | 0.1% | 8    | 0.1% |
| 11  | 65   | 0.5% | 60   | 0.5% | 40   | 0.3% | 38   | 0.3% |
| 12  | 217  | 1.7% | 172  | 1.4% | 216  | 1.9% | 172  | 1.4% |
| 13  | 548  | 4.3% | 582  | 4.9% | 548  | 4.7% | 551  | 4.6% |

|               |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>14</b>     | 1,516  | 11.9%  | 1,509  | 12.7%  | 1,437  | 12.4%  | 1,185  | 9.8%   |
| <b>15</b>     | 2,916  | 22.9%  | 2,727  | 23.0%  | 2,770  | 23.8%  | 2,434  | 20.2%  |
| <b>16</b>     | 4,207  | 33.1%  | 3,987  | 33.6%  | 3,861  | 33.2%  | 3,413  | 28.3%  |
| <b>17</b>     | 2,663  | 20.9%  | 2,308  | 19.4%  | 2,177  | 18.7%  | 3,711  | 30.8%  |
| <b>18+</b>    | 574    | 4.5%   | 520    | 4.4%   | 577    | 5.0%   | 527    | 4.4%   |
| <b>Totals</b> | 12,727 | 100.0% | 11,875 | 100.0% | 11,632 | 100.0% | 12,039 | 100.0% |

Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

Table 16 displays detention admissions for youth age 10-12 (combined) decreased by 19% from 2011-2014. During this period, detentions also decreased for youth age 14 by 22%, age 15 by 17%, and age 16 by 19%. Detention admissions for youth age 17 increased by 28%.



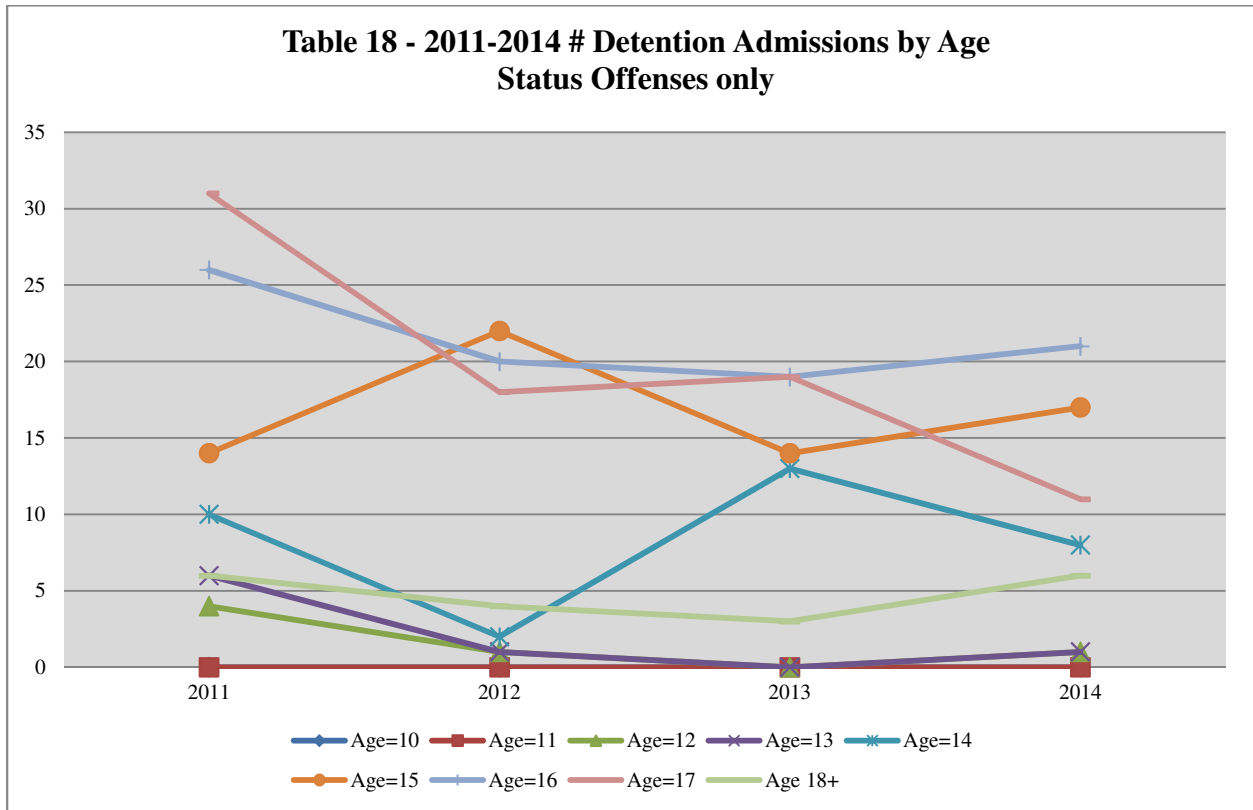
| Age       | 2011  |       | 2012  |       | 2013  |       | 2014  |       |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|           | #     | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     |
| <b>10</b> | 21    | 0.2%  | 10    | 0.1%  | 6     | 0.1%  | 8     | 0.1%  |
| <b>11</b> | 65    | 0.5%  | 60    | 0.5%  | 40    | 0.3%  | 38    | 0.3%  |
| <b>12</b> | 213   | 1.7%  | 171   | 1.4%  | 216   | 1.9%  | 171   | 1.4%  |
| <b>13</b> | 542   | 4.3%  | 581   | 4.9%  | 548   | 4.7%  | 550   | 4.6%  |
| <b>14</b> | 1,506 | 11.9% | 1,507 | 12.8% | 1,424 | 12.3% | 1,177 | 9.8%  |
| <b>15</b> | 2,902 | 23.0% | 2,705 | 22.9% | 2,756 | 23.8% | 2,417 | 20.2% |
| <b>16</b> | 4,181 | 33.1% | 3,967 | 33.6% | 3,842 | 33.2% | 3,392 | 28.3% |
| <b>17</b> | 2,632 | 20.8% | 2,290 | 19.4% | 2,158 | 18.7% | 3,700 | 30.9% |



|               |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| <b>18+</b>    | 568    | 4.5%   | 516    | 4.4%   | 574    | 5.0%   | 521    | 4.4%   |
| <b>Totals</b> | 12,630 | 100.0% | 11,807 | 100.0% | 11,564 | 100.0% | 11,974 | 100.0% |

Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

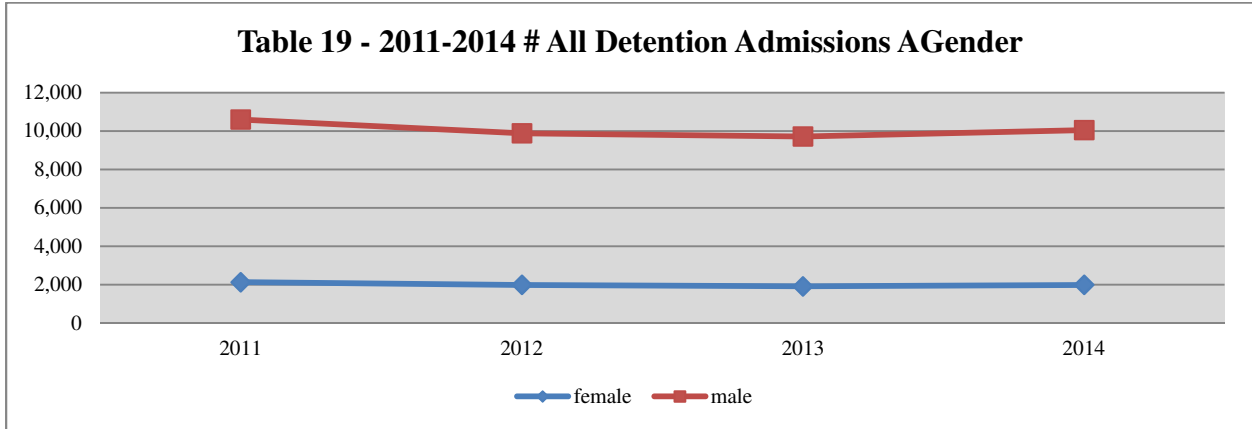
For all detention admissions excluding status offenders, admissions for youth age 10-12 (combined) decreased by 27% from 2011-2014, while detention admissions for youth age 13 held steady, and those for ages 14-16 (combined) decreased by 19%. During this same timeframe, detention admissions for youth age 17 increased by 28%.



| Age           | 2011 |        | 2012 |        | 2013 |        | 2014 |        |
|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|               | #    | %      | #    | %      | #    | %      | #    | %      |
| <b>10</b>     | 0    | 0.0%   | 0    | 0.0%   | 0    | 0.0%   | 0    | 0.0%   |
| <b>11</b>     | 0    | 0.0%   | 0    | 0.0%   | 0    | 0.0%   | 0    | 0.0%   |
| <b>12</b>     | 4    | 4.1%   | 1    | 1.5%   | 0    | 0.0%   | 1    | 1.5%   |
| <b>13</b>     | 6    | 6.2%   | 1    | 1.5%   | 0    | 0.0%   | 1    | 1.5%   |
| <b>14</b>     | 10   | 10.3%  | 2    | 2.9%   | 13   | 19.1%  | 8    | 12.3%  |
| <b>15</b>     | 14   | 14.4%  | 22   | 32.4%  | 14   | 20.6%  | 17   | 26.2%  |
| <b>16</b>     | 26   | 26.8%  | 20   | 29.4%  | 19   | 27.9%  | 21   | 32.3%  |
| <b>17</b>     | 31   | 32.0%  | 18   | 26.5%  | 19   | 27.9%  | 11   | 16.9%  |
| <b>18+</b>    | 6    | 6.2%   | 4    | 5.9%   | 3    | 4.4%   | 6    | 9.2%   |
| <b>Totals</b> | 97   | 100.0% | 68   | 100.0% | 68   | 100.0% | 65   | 100.0% |

Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

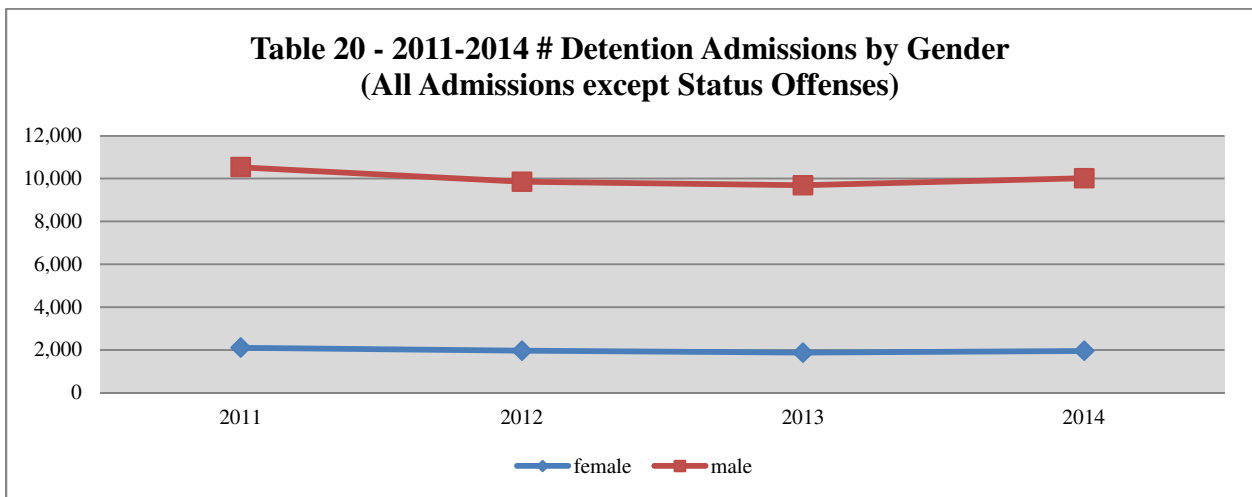
While there were substantial decreases in percentage terms for most age levels, it's important to note that small numbers for all age groups diminish the significance of these decreases. Detention admissions for 17 year olds charged with status offenses show the greatest decrease over the 4 year time frame.



| Gender        | 2011   |        | 2012   |        | 2013   |        | 2014   |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|               | #      | %      | #      | %      | #      | %      | #      | %      |
| <b>Female</b> | 2,130  | 16.7%  | 1,990  | 16.8%  | 1,915  | 16.5%  | 1,986  | 16.5%  |
| <b>Male</b>   | 10,597 | 83.3%  | 9,885  | 83.2%  | 9,717  | 83.5%  | 10,053 | 83.5%  |
| <b>Totals</b> | 12,727 | 100.0% | 11,875 | 100.0% | 11,632 | 100.0% | 12,039 | 100.0% |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

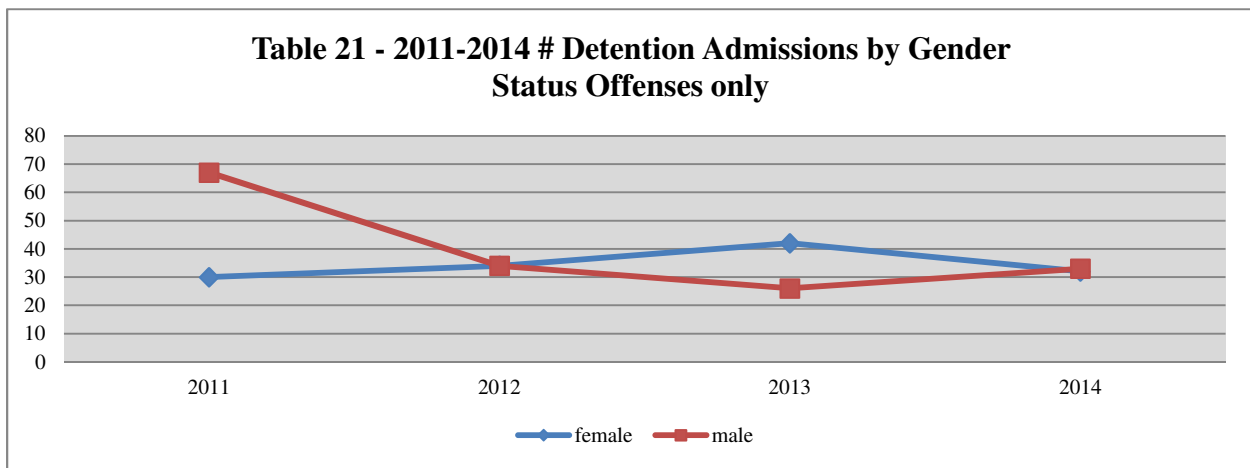
The overall number of males in detention decreased by 8% from 2011 to 2013, and subsequently increased by 3% from 2013 to 2014. The overall number of females in detention decreased 7% from 2011 to 2014.



| Gender        | 2011   |        | 2012   |        | 2013   |        | 2014   |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|               | #      | %      | #      | %      | #      | %      | #      | %      |
| <b>Female</b> | 2,100  | 16.6%  | 1,956  | 16.6%  | 1,873  | 16.2%  | 1,954  | 16.3%  |
| <b>Male</b>   | 10,530 | 83.4%  | 9,851  | 83.4%  | 9,691  | 83.8%  | 10,020 | 83.7%  |
| <b>Totals</b> | 12,630 | 100.0% | 11,807 | 100.0% | 11,564 | 100.0% | 11,974 | 100.0% |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

In Table 20, detention admissions excluding status offenders saw male admissions decrease by 8% from 2011 to 2013, but subsequently increase by 3% from 2013 to 2014. For females, these admissions decreased by 11% from 2011-2013, and subsequently increased by 4% from 2013-2014.

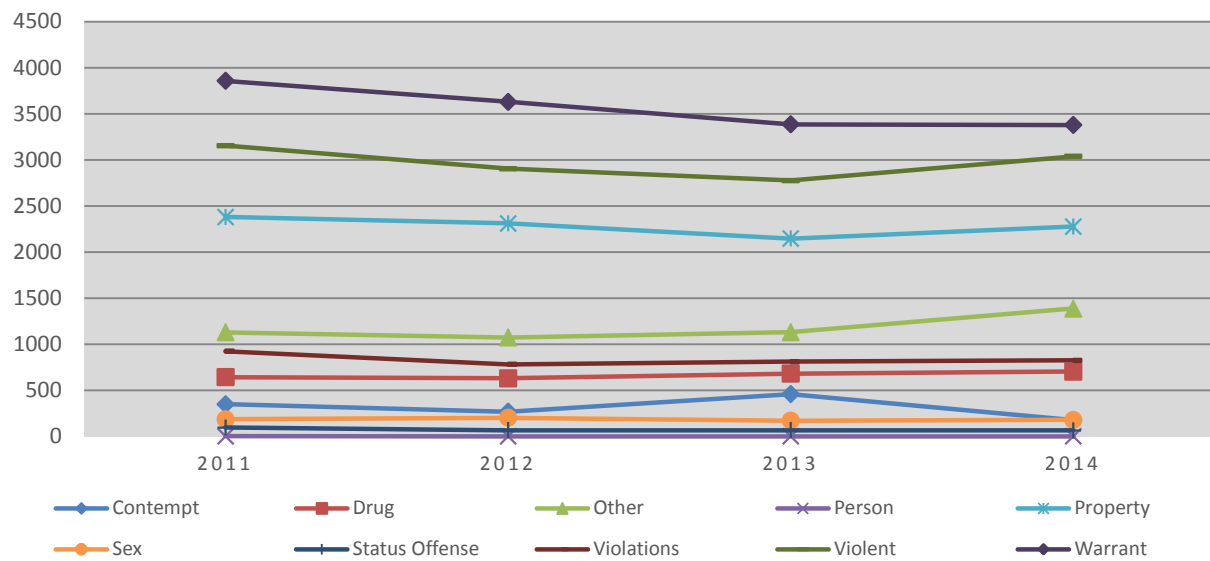


| Gender        | 2011 |        | 2012 |        | 2013 |        | 2014 |        |
|---------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|
|               | #    | %      | #    | %      | #    | %      | #    | %      |
| <b>Female</b> | 30   | 30.9%  | 34   | 50.0%  | 42   | 61.8%  | 32   | 49.2%  |
| <b>Male</b>   | 67   | 69.1%  | 34   | 50.0%  | 26   | 38.2%  | 33   | 50.8%  |
| <b>Totals</b> | 97   | 100.0% | 68   | 100.0% | 68   | 100.0% | 65   | 100.0% |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

For detention admissions for status offenders only, the number of males admitted to secure detention decreased by over 50% from 2011 to 2014. Female status offenders increased by over 25% between 2011 and 2013, but in 2014 decreased to nearly the 2011 level. Again, these findings have little significance due to the small admissions numbers.

**Table 22 - 2011-2014 Total # of Detention Admissions by Offense Grouping**

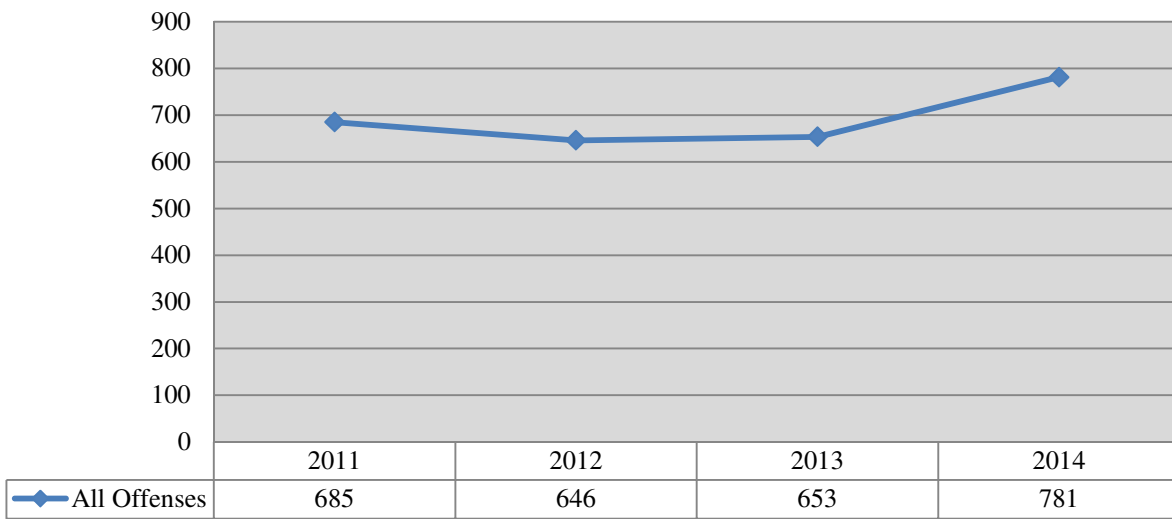


| Offense Grouping | 2011          |               | 2012          |               | 2013          |               | 2014          |               |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                  | #             | %             | #             | %             | #             | %             | #             | %             |
| Contempt         | 350           | 2.7%          | 268           | 2.3%          | 459           | 3.9%          | 179           | 1.5%          |
| Drug             | 644           | 5.1%          | 631           | 5.3%          | 681           | 5.9%          | 705           | 5.9%          |
| Other            | 1,129         | 8.9%          | 1,074         | 9.0%          | 1,131         | 9.7%          | 1,388         | 11.5%         |
| Person           | 3             | 0.0%          | 2             | 0.0%          | 2             | 0.0%          | 2             | 0.0%          |
| Property         | 2,381         | 18.7%         | 2,312         | 19.5%         | 2,147         | 18.5%         | 2,277         | 18.9%         |
| Sex              | 187           | 1.5%          | 202           | 1.7%          | 171           | 1.5%          | 180           | 1.5%          |
| Status Offense   | 97            | 0.8%          | 68            | 0.6%          | 68            | 0.6%          | 65            | 0.5%          |
| Violations       | 924           | 7.3%          | 783           | 6.6%          | 812           | 7.0%          | 826           | 6.9%          |
| Violent          | 3,155         | 24.8%         | 2,905         | 24.5%         | 2,776         | 23.9%         | 3,039         | 25.2%         |
| Warrant          | 3,858         | 30.3%         | 3,630         | 30.6%         | 3,385         | 29.1%         | 3,378         | 28.1%         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>12,728</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>11,875</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>11,632</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>12,039</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

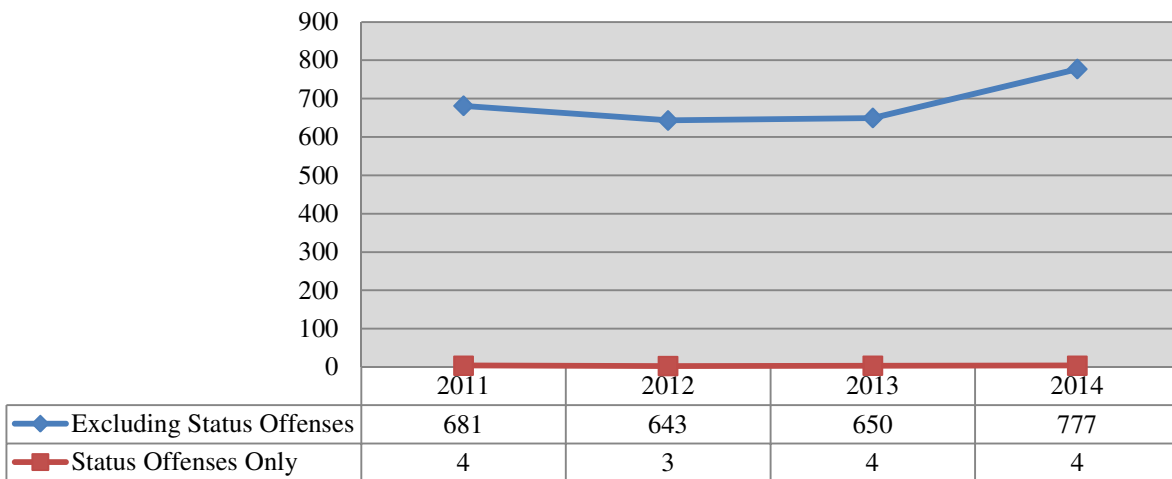
Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data

Detention admissions from 2011 to 2014 decreased across Contempt, Property, Status, Violations, Violent and Warrant offenses. The overall percentage of the yearly detention population for each offense stayed relatively the same.

**Table 23 - 2011-2014 Detention Admissions Average Daily Population, All Offenses**



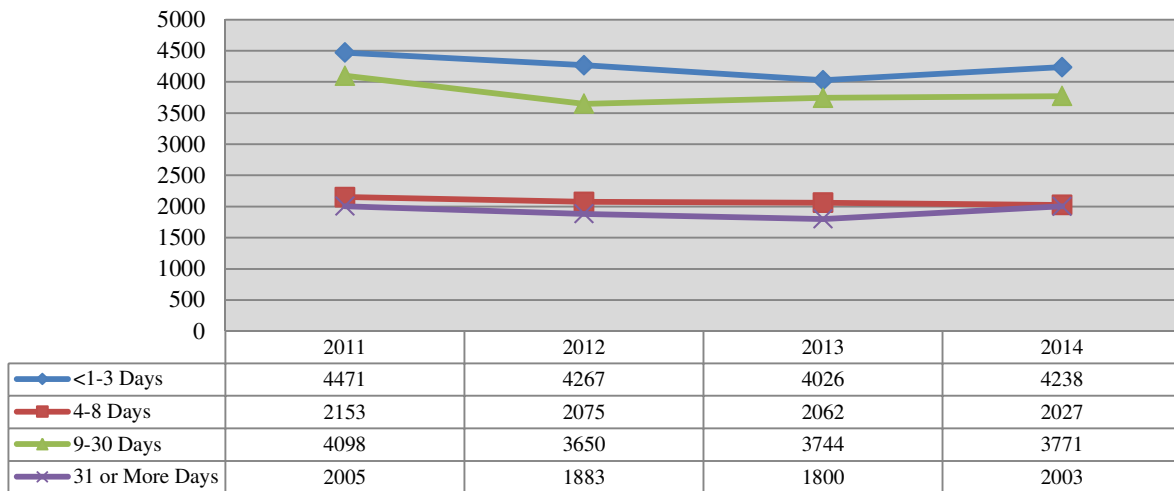
**Table 24 - 2011-2014 Detention Admissions Average Daily Population, Admissions Excluding Status Offenses and Admissions for Status Offenses only**



*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

The Average Daily Population remained stable from 2011 to 2013, but increased in 2014. Once again, this increase is likely due to “raise the age” legislation.

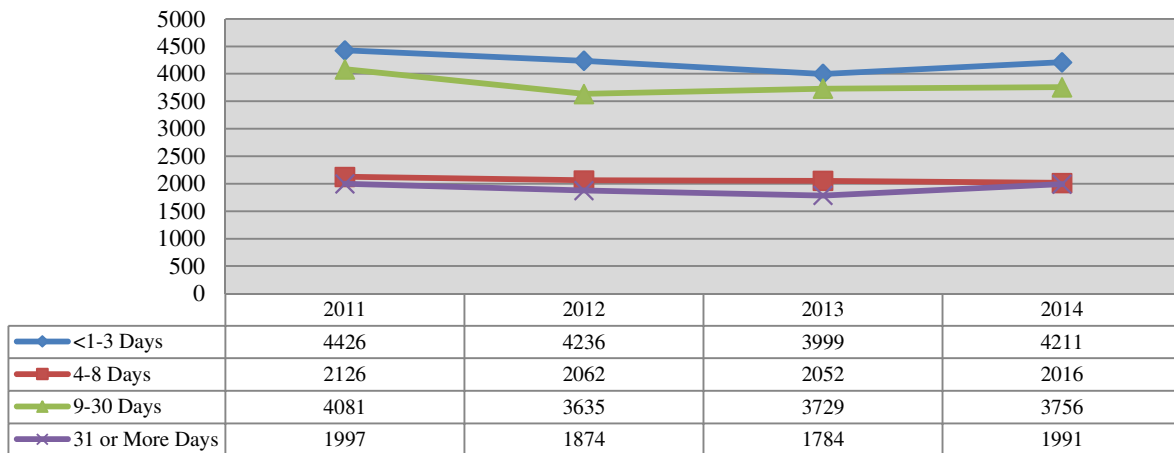
**Table 25 - 2011-2014 Detention Admissions  
Length of Stay, All Admissions**



*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

The length of stay for all detention admissions combined remained stable, with only a slight decrease from 2011-2014.

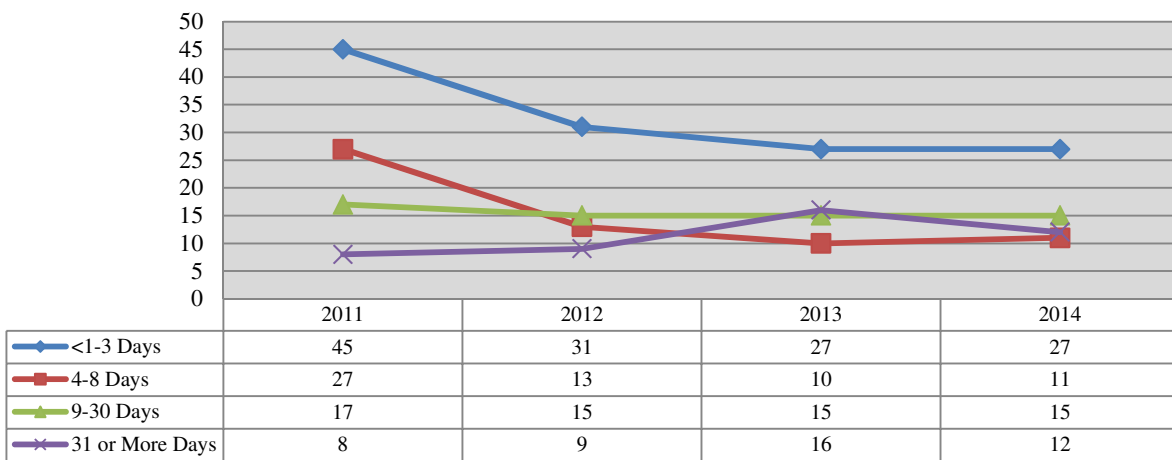
**Table 26 - 2011-2014 Detention Admissions  
Length of Stay,  
All Admissions Except Status Offenders**



*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

The length of stay for all detention admissions (excluding status offenders) remained stable, with only a slight decrease from 2011-2014.

**Table 27- 2011-2014 Detention Admissions  
Length of Stay, Status Offenders Only**



*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

The length of stay for only status offender detention admissions from 2011-2014 decreased 37% for detention stays that were 1-3 days, and decreased 59% for detention stays that were 4-8 days. For those status offenders that stayed in detention for 31 or more days increased 33%. However, it is important to note the small overall number of status offenders detained.

**Table 28 - 2011-2014 Status Offenders by Detention Center**

| <b>Detention Center</b>                      | <b>2011</b> | <b>2012</b> | <b>2013</b> | <b>2014</b> |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Adams County Detention Center</b>         | 8           | 7           | 4           | 2           |
| <b>Champaign County Detention Center</b>     | 13          | 19          | 22          | 17          |
| <b>Cook County Detention Center</b>          | 0           | 1           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>DuPage County Detention Center</b>        | 10          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| <b>Franklin County Detention Center</b>      | 22          | 0           | 1           | 1           |
| <b>Kane County Detention Center</b>          | 3           | 7           | 4           | 3           |
| <b>Knox County Mary Davis Center</b>         | 6           | 1           | 3           | 1           |
| <b>Lake County Detention Center</b>          | 0           | 1           | 1           | 1           |
| <b>LaSalle County Detention Center</b>       | 2           | 2           | 2           | 6           |
| <b>Peoria County Detention Center</b>        | 0           | 2           | 1           | 1           |
| <b>Sangamon County Detention Center</b>      | 1           | 1           | 0           | 3           |
| <b>St. Clair County Detention Center</b>     | 3           | 4           | 0           | 1           |
| <b>Vermilion Juvenile Detention Center</b>   | 9           | 8           | 9           | 15          |
| <b>Will County Juvenile Detention Center</b> | 3           | 3           | 5           | 6           |
| <b>Winnebago County Detention Center</b>     | 17          | 12          | 16          | 8           |

*Data Source – CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

Table 28 above displays the Status offense detention admissions by Detention Center. Champaign County and Vermilion County have the highest number of status offenders admitted.

Franklin County had been the highest in 2011, but their status offender population significantly dropped after that year.

Juveniles Held in Adult Facilities

**Table 29 -Juveniles Held in Adult County Jails and Adult Municipal Lockups, 2012-2014**

|                          | 2012          | 2013          | 2014          |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Municipal Lockups</b> | 14,883        | 15,277        | 14,999        |
| <b>County Jails</b>      | 1,162         | 1,103         | 1,220         |
| <b>Totals</b>            | <b>16,045</b> | <b>16,380</b> | <b>16,219</b> |

*Data Source: IJJC Juvenile Monthly form for Law Enforcement Violations (manual data collection)*

From 2012 to 2014 there was a small increase in the number of juveniles held in adult municipal lockups (<1%), and a 5% increase in juveniles held in adult County Jails. Combining both municipal lockups and county jails, there was an overall 1% increase in holding juveniles in these facilities.

**Table 30 - Juveniles Held in Adult County Jails in Violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 2013**

| County Jails      | TOTAL     |
|-------------------|-----------|
| <b>Crawford</b>   | 3         |
| <b>DeWitt</b>     | 4         |
| <b>Iroquois</b>   | 3         |
| <b>Jackson</b>    | 3         |
| <b>Kankakee</b>   | 8         |
| <b>Mason</b>      | 2         |
| <b>Schuyler</b>   | 5         |
| <b>Washington</b> | 1         |
| <b>Woodford</b>   | 9         |
| <b>Totals</b>     | <b>38</b> |

*Data Source: IJJC Juvenile Monthly form for Law Enforcement Violations*

**Table 31 - Juveniles Held in County Jails in Violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 2014**

| County Jails    | TOTAL |
|-----------------|-------|
| <b>Bureau</b>   | 1     |
| <b>Coles</b>    | 4     |
| <b>Crawford</b> | 2     |
| <b>DeWitt</b>   | 6     |



|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| <b>Fayette</b>     | 1         |
| <b>Iroquois</b>    | 1         |
| <b>Jackson</b>     | 3         |
| <b>Kankakee</b>    | 6         |
| <b>Marion</b>      | 1         |
| <b>Mason</b>       | 1         |
| <b>Perry</b>       | 2         |
| <b>Rock Island</b> | 1         |
| <b>Schuyler</b>    | 6         |
| <b>Washington</b>  | 1         |
| <b>Woodford</b>    | 6         |
| <b>Totals</b>      | <b>42</b> |

*Data Source: IJJC Juvenile Monthly form for Law Enforcement Violations*

Tables 30 and 31 display the number of youth held in an adult county jails in violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act for 2013 and 2014.

**Table 32 - Juveniles Held in Municipal Lockups in Violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 2013**

| <b>Facility/Municipal Lockup</b>    | <b>TOTAL</b> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Alton (Madison)</b>              | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Arlington Heights (Cook)</b>     | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Aurora (Kane)</b>                | <b>8</b>     |
| <b>Belleville (St. Clair)</b>       | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Bellwood (Cook)</b>              | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Blue Island (Cook)</b>           | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Calumet City (Cook)</b>          | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Chicago (Cook)</b>               | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Chicago JISC (Cook)</b>          | <b>23</b>    |
| <b>Chicago Heights (Cook)</b>       | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Cicero (Cook)</b>                | <b>11</b>    |
| <b>Country Club Hills (Cook)</b>    | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Evanston (Cook)</b>              | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Fairview Heights (St. Clair)</b> | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Forest Park (Cook)</b>           | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Granite City (Madison)</b>       | <b>5</b>     |

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Hazel Crest (Cook)</b>     | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>Hoffman Estates (Cook)</b> | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Lyons (Cook)</b>           | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Naperville (DuPage)</b>    | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Norridge (Cook)</b>        | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>O'Fallon (St. Clair)</b>   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Olympia Fields (Cook)</b>  | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Riverdale (Cook)</b>       | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Romeoville (Will)</b>      | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Villa Park (DuPage)</b>    | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Zion (Lake)</b>            | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>Totals</b>                 | <b>98</b> |

*Data Source: Juvenile Monthly form for Law Enforcement Violations (manual data collection)*

**Table 33 - Juveniles Held in Municipal Lockups in Violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 2014**

| <b>Facility/Municipal Lockup</b>  | <b>TOTAL</b> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Alsip (Cook)</b>               | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Alton (Madison)</b>            | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Arlington Heights (Cook)</b>   | <b>18</b>    |
| <b>Aurora (Kane)</b>              | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Belleville (St. Clair)</b>     | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Bellwood (Cook)</b>            | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Berwyn (Cook)</b>              | <b>6</b>     |
| <b>Blue Island (Cook)</b>         | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Calumet City (Cook)</b>        | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Carpentersville (Kane)</b>     | <b>7</b>     |
| <b>Chicago (Cook)</b>             | <b>11</b>    |
| <b>Chicago JISC (Cook)</b>        | <b>12</b>    |
| <b>Chicago Heights (Cook)</b>     | <b>11</b>    |
| <b>Cicero (Cook)</b>              | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Country Club Hills (Cook)</b>  | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Crestwood (Cook)</b>           | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Dolton (Cook)</b>              | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Downers Grove (DuPage)</b>     | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>East St. Louis (St. Clair)</b> | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Evanston (Cook)</b>            | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Forest Park (Cook)</b>         | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Granite City (Madison)</b>     | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Hanover Park (Cook/DuPage)</b> | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Lansing (Cook)</b>             | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Madison (Madison)</b>          | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Markham (Cook)</b>             | <b>4</b>     |

| <b>Facility/Municipal Lockup</b> | <b>TOTAL</b> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Naperville (DuPage/Will)</b>  | <b>5</b>     |
| <b>New Lenox (Will)</b>          | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Norridge (Cook)</b>           | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>North Chicago (Lake)</b>      | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>North Riverside (Cook)</b>    | <b>5</b>     |
| <b>Oak Park (Cook)</b>           | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Orland Park (Cook)</b>        | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Park Forest (Cook)</b>        | <b>7</b>     |
| <b>Peoria (Peoria)</b>           | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Posen (Cook)</b>              | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>River Grove (Cook)</b>        | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Riverdale (Cook)</b>          | <b>5</b>     |
| <b>Romeoville (Will)</b>         | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>South Holland (Cook)</b>      | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Stone Park (Cook)</b>         | <b>2</b>     |
| <b>Streamwood (Cook)</b>         | <b>7</b>     |
| <b>Venice (Madison)</b>          | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Wauconda (Lake)</b>           | <b>3</b>     |
| <b>Waukegan (Lake)</b>           | <b>1</b>     |
| <b>Zion (Lake)</b>               | <b>6</b>     |
| <b>Totals</b>                    | <b>153</b>   |

*Data Source: Juvenile Monthly form for Law Enforcement Violations*

Data from Tables 32 and 33 above display the number of youth held in adult Municipal Lockups in violation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 2013 and 2014. There was a 56% increase in violations from 2013 to 2014.

### Juvenile Court Data

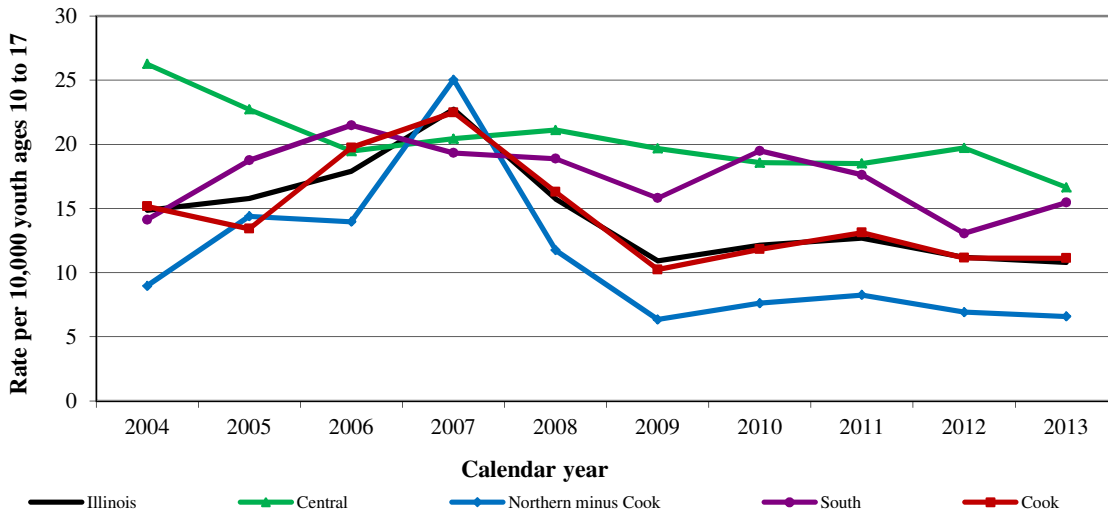
Court data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). These data are collected aggregately by county from each circuit court and presented in the AOIC annual reports. No data is made available by the AOIC about any individual youth, including gender, race, ethnicity, age or type of offense.

While it is not possible to determine the ages of youth included in the AOIC juvenile court data reports, rates are calculated for 10-16 year olds since there are years prior to 2010 in many of the display table; however, it is currently possible for youth under the age of 10 and over the age of 16 to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in Illinois.

#### - Informal Probation

The number of youth on informal probation supervision in 2013 was less than half of the number of cases in 2007, when caseloads were at their highest levels in the northern regions of the state

**Table 34 - Rate of informal probation supervision cases per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17 by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: AOIC Statistical Report

**Table 35 - Number of informal probation supervision cases by region**

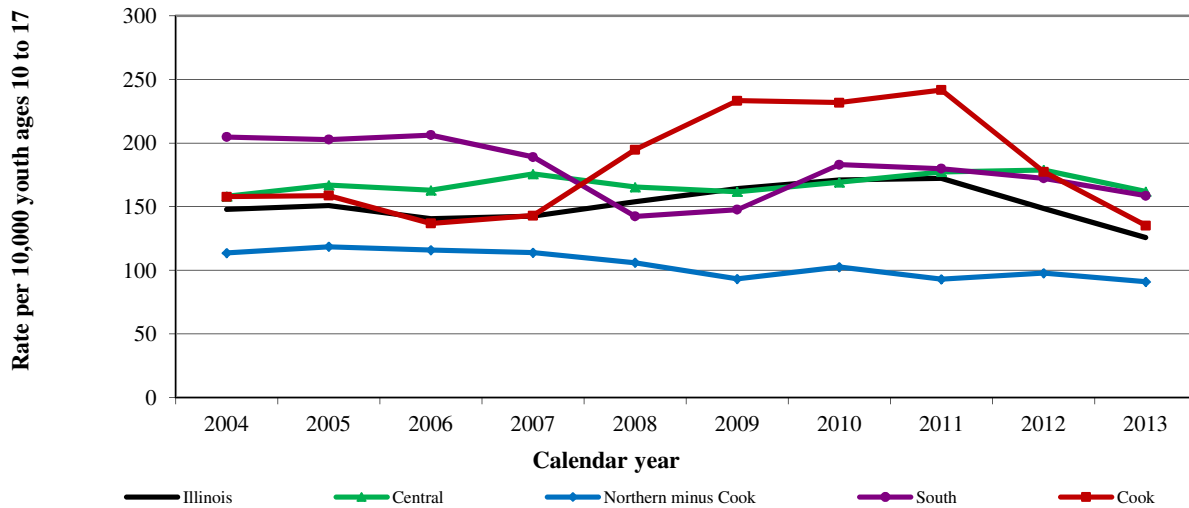
|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook  |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>2004</b> | 2,194    | 637     | 436                 | 205   | 916   |
| <b>2005</b> | 2,339    | 550     | 713                 | 270   | 806   |
| <b>2006</b> | 2,648    | 468     | 704                 | 307   | 1,169 |
| <b>2007</b> | 3,341    | 487     | 1,274               | 272   | 1,308 |
| <b>2008</b> | 2,287    | 497     | 599                 | 261   | 930   |
| <b>2009</b> | 1,573    | 459     | 323                 | 215   | 576   |
| <b>2010</b> | 1,737    | 430     | 388                 | 262   | 657   |
| <b>2011</b> | 1,795    | 426     | 419                 | 234   | 716   |
| <b>2012</b> | 1,566    | 449     | 348                 | 171   | 598   |
| <b>2013</b> | 1,492    | 376     | 329                 | 200   | 587   |

Data Source: AOIC Statistical Report

The trend lines display a reduction of Informal Probation across the state, and in each region displayed with the exception of the south region. Of the 102 counties in Illinois, 48 counties reported no cases of informal probation supervision in 2013.

- Delinquency Petitions

**Table 37 - Rate of delinquency petitions filed per 10,000 youth 10-17 by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: AOIC Statistical Report

**Table 38 - Number of delinquency petitions by region, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus<br>Cook | South | Cook   |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| <b>2004</b> | 21,859   | 3,834   | 5,518                     | 2,972 | 9,535  |
| <b>2005</b> | 22,358   | 4,039   | 5,872                     | 2,918 | 9,529  |
| <b>2006</b> | 20,803   | 3,914   | 5,843                     | 2,946 | 8,100  |
| <b>2007</b> | 20,956   | 4,187   | 5,792                     | 2,659 | 8,318  |
| <b>2008</b> | 22,377   | 3,893   | 5,399                     | 1,967 | 11,118 |
| <b>2009</b> | 23,643   | 3,770   | 4,743                     | 2,007 | 13,123 |
| <b>2010</b> | 24,472   | 3,916   | 5,219                     | 2,459 | 12,878 |
| <b>2011</b> | 24,370   | 4,083   | 4,715                     | 2,387 | 13,185 |
| <b>2012</b> | 20,761   | 4,070   | 4,917                     | 2,256 | 9,518  |
| <b>2013</b> | 17,375   | 3,872   | 4,140                     | 2,234 | 7,129  |

Data Source: AOIC Statistical Report

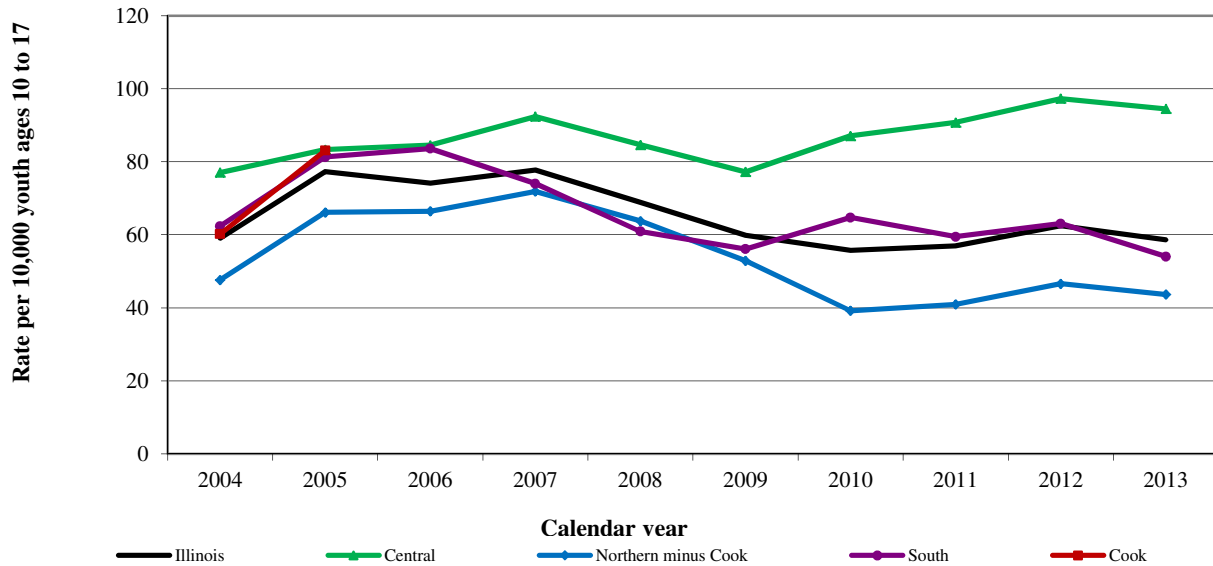
From 2004 to 2013, the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed statewide (Table 37) declined by 20%. In 2013, the delinquency petition rates (Table 36) were the highest in the central and southern regions of the state, although for this same year, for each region and statewide, the number of delinquency petitions decreased.

The top 5 counties with the largest *number* of delinquency petitions filed were Cook (7,129), Lake (827), DuPage (698), Kane (587), and Will (527). The top 5 counties with the largest delinquency petition filing *rates* were LaSalle (231 filings, 1,594 per 10,000 youth), Lake (827

filings, 688 per 10,000 youth), White (73, 546 per 10,000 youth), Wabash (56 filings, 486 per 10,000 youth), and Christian (137 filings, 409 per 10,000 youth).

- Adjudications

**Table 39- Rate of adjudications per 10,000 youth 10-17 by region, 2004-2013**



**Table 40 - Number of adjudications by region, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook  |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>2004</b> | 8,728    | 1,868   | 2,316               | 905   | 3,639 |
| <b>2005</b> | 11,455   | 2,016   | 3,278               | 1,170 | 4,991 |
| <b>2006</b> | 6,577    | 2,032   | 3,350               | 1,195 | -     |
| <b>2007</b> | 6,902    | 2,202   | 3,658               | 1,042 | -     |
| <b>2008</b> | 6,084    | 1,992   | 3,250               | 842   | -     |
| <b>2009</b> | 5,255    | 1,801   | 2,693               | 763   | -     |
| <b>2010</b> | 4,883    | 2,017   | 1,996               | 870   | -     |
| <b>2011</b> | 4,956    | 2,089   | 2,077               | 790   | -     |
| <b>2012</b> | 5,385    | 2,215   | 2,344               | 826   | -     |
| <b>2013</b> | 5,012    | 2,239   | 1,979               | 794   | -     |

*Data Source: AOIC statistical annual report*

Cook County has not reported adjudication data since 2005. However, when reviewing the Illinois data (outside of Cook) that is available, there has been a steady decrease in adjudications from 2004 to 2013.

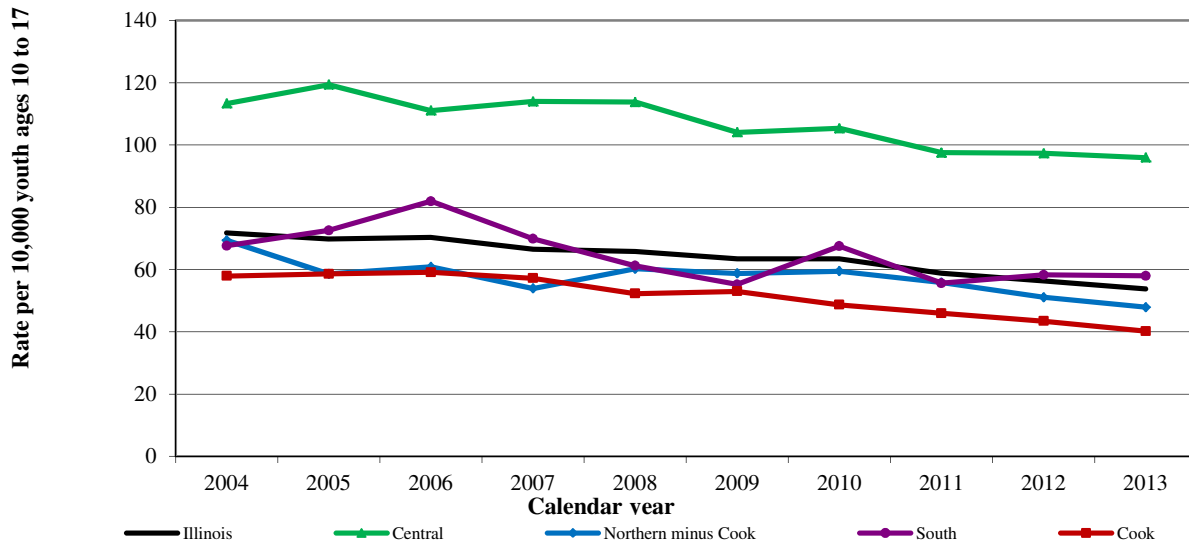
In 2013, the petition adjudication rates were the highest in the central region of the state, as would be expected by the petition filing rates. The five counties reporting the most cases adjudicated delinquent were DuPage (478), Peoria (458), Lake (333), Kane (271), and Will (215)

– although all historical data and other indicators allow an inference that Cook County exceeds these counties significantly in total adjudications. The five counties with the highest adjudication rates were McDonough (100 cases, 439 per 10,000 youth, Lake (333 cases, 277 per 10,000 youth), Peoria (458 cases, 236 per 10,000 youth), Edgar (33 cases, 180 per 10,000 youth), Christian (58 cases, 173 per 10,000 youth).

- Probation

AOIC collects aggregate-level active probation caseload information on the number of youth receiving informal supervision and formal probation, and cases continued under supervision.

**Table 41 - Rate of probation cases per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 17, by region, as of Dec. 31, 2004-2013**



Data Source: AOIC Statistical Report

**Table 42– Number of probation cases by region as of Dec. 31, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook  |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>2004</b> | 10,596   | 2,747   | 3,371               | 981   | 3,497 |
| <b>2005</b> | 10,353   | 2,888   | 2,902               | 1,044 | 3,519 |
| <b>2006</b> | 10,406   | 2,668   | 3,068               | 1,170 | 3,500 |
| <b>2007</b> | 9,768    | 2,716   | 2,744               | 983   | 3,325 |
| <b>2008</b> | 9,575    | 2,678   | 3,069               | 846   | 2,982 |
| <b>2009</b> | 9,145    | 2,426   | 2,990               | 750   | 2,979 |
| <b>2010</b> | 9,079    | 2,439   | 3,029               | 907   | 2,704 |
| <b>2011</b> | 8,320    | 2,245   | 2,830               | 738   | 2,507 |
| <b>2012</b> | 7,877    | 2,216   | 2,569               | 763   | 2,329 |
| <b>2013</b> | 8,371    | 2,072   | 3,252               | 926   | 2,121 |

Data Source: AOIC statistical annual report

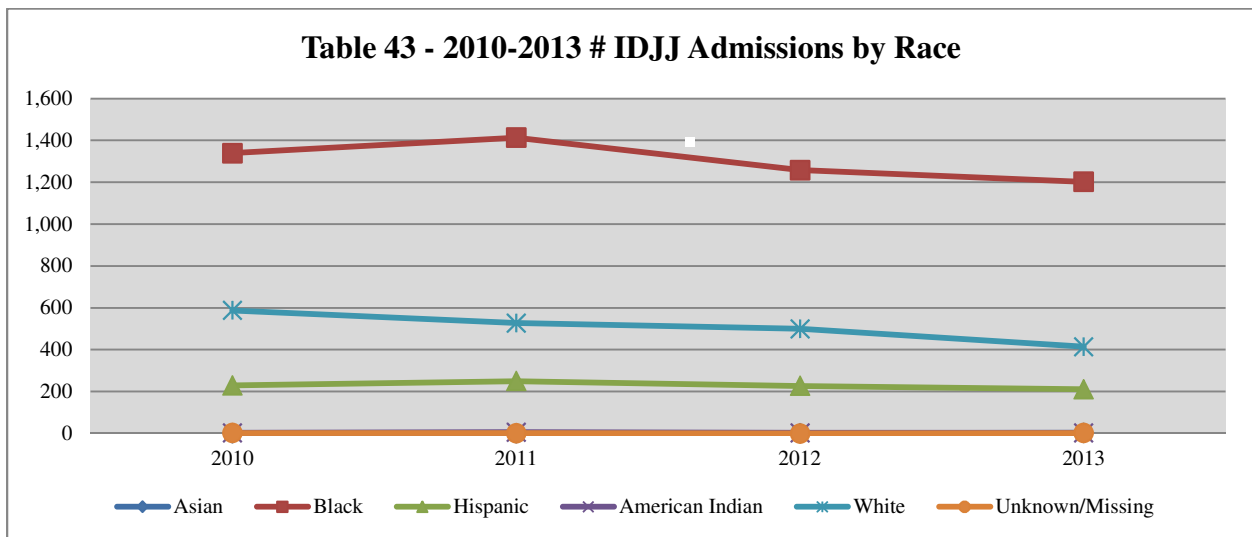
From 2004 to 2013, juvenile probation caseloads statewide declined 21%. In 2013, juvenile probation caseload rates were highest in the Central region of the state, which would be expected based on juvenile adjudication rates.

- Transfers to Criminal Court

Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) is the primary source of data on youth transferred to adult court in Illinois. Youth may be transferred through several statutory mechanisms, discussed in Appendix A. Until 1999, AOIC collected aggregate-level information on the number of youth transferred to criminal court. Due to the manner in which these data were collected, however, it was not possible to determine the offenses for which the transfers took place, case sentencing following the transfer, or the demographic characteristics of the youth transferred. AOIC discontinued reporting these data in 1999.

Confinement/Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) Data

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) currently operates six secure prisons known as Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) in Chicago, St. Charles, Harrisburg, Kewanee, Pere Marquette and Warrenville. Before 2012 there were eight secure juvenile prisons, but two were closed in early 2013 due to decreasing admissions. The drop in the number of youth incarcerated in state prisons can be traced to a dramatic decline in juvenile crime and increased efforts – through programs like Redeploy Illinois – to rehabilitate young people in their home communities where rehabilitation can be most successful.



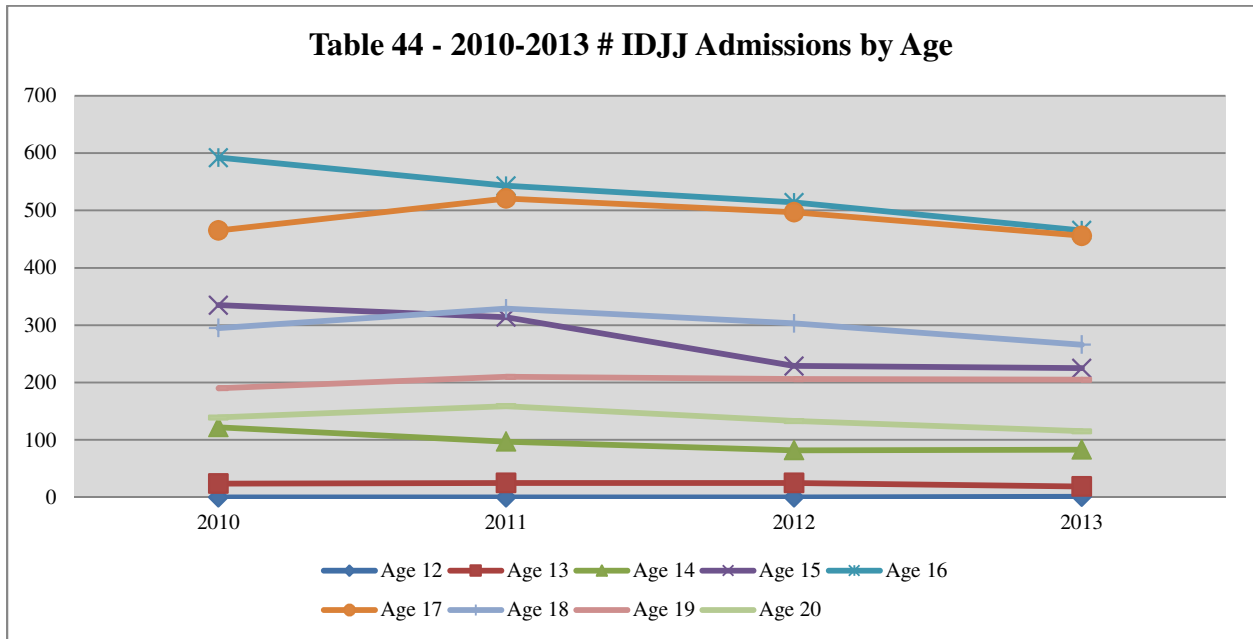
| Race            | 2010  |       | 2011  |       | 2012  |       | 2013  |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                 | #     | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     |
| Asian           | 1     | 0.0%  | 1     | 0.0%  | 1     | 0.1%  | 3     | 0.2%  |
| Black           | 1,339 | 61.9% | 1,413 | 64.3% | 1,258 | 63.2% | 1,202 | 65.5% |
| Hispanic        | 229   | 10.6% | 250   | 11.4% | 227   | 11.4% | 211   | 11.5% |
| American Indian | 3     | 0.1%  | 6     | 0.3%  | 3     | 0.2%  | 3     | 0.2%  |
| White           | 588   | 27.2% | 527   | 24.0% | 500   | 25.1% | 414   | 22.6% |



|                        |       |        |       |        |       |        |       |        |
|------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| <b>Unknown/Missing</b> | 2     | 0.1%   | 1     | 0.0%   | 0     | 0.0%   | 2     | 0.1%   |
| <b>Total</b>           | 2,162 | 100.0% | 2,198 | 100.0% | 1,989 | 100.0% | 1,835 | 100.0% |

Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

From 2010 to 2013, admissions to IDJJ for black youth decreased by 10%; Hispanic youth by 8%, and white youth by 30%. (IDJJ data includes Hispanic as a racial category.)

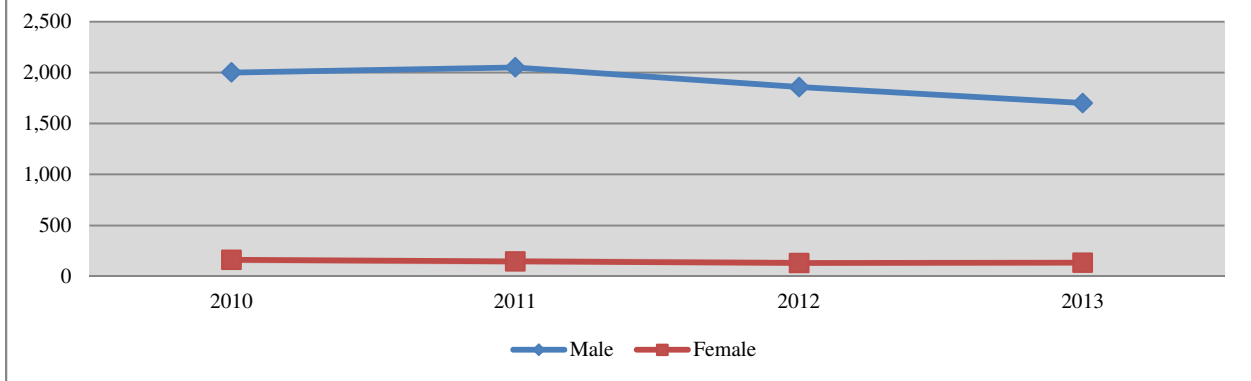


| Age          | 2010         |               | 2011         |               | 2012         |               | 2013         |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|              | #            | %             | #            | %             | #            | %             | #            | %             |
| 12           | 0            | 0.0%          | 0            | 0.0%          | 0            | 0.0%          | 1            | 0.1%          |
| 13           | 24           | 1.1%          | 25           | 1.1%          | 25           | 1.3%          | 19           | 1.0%          |
| 14           | 122          | 5.6%          | 97           | 4.4%          | 82           | 4.1%          | 83           | 4.5%          |
| 15           | 335          | 15.5%         | 314          | 14.3%         | 229          | 11.5%         | 225          | 12.3%         |
| 16           | 592          | 27.4%         | 543          | 24.7%         | 514          | 25.8%         | 465          | 25.3%         |
| 17           | 465          | 21.5%         | 521          | 23.7%         | 497          | 25.0%         | 456          | 24.9%         |
| 18           | 295          | 13.6%         | 329          | 15.0%         | 303          | 15.2%         | 266          | 14.5%         |
| 19           | 190          | 8.8%          | 210          | 9.6%          | 206          | 10.4%         | 205          | 11.2%         |
| 20           | 139          | 6.4%          | 159          | 7.2%          | 133          | 6.7%          | 115          | 6.3%          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>2,162</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>2,198</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,989</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,835</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

From 2010 to 2013, several age groups experienced a reduction in admissions to IDJJ: age 14, 32%; age 15, 33%; age 16, 21%, and age 18, 10%. Admissions for age 17 increased slightly from 2010 to 2011, but held steady from 2010 to 2013.

**Table 45 - 2010-2013 # IDJJ Admissions by Gender**

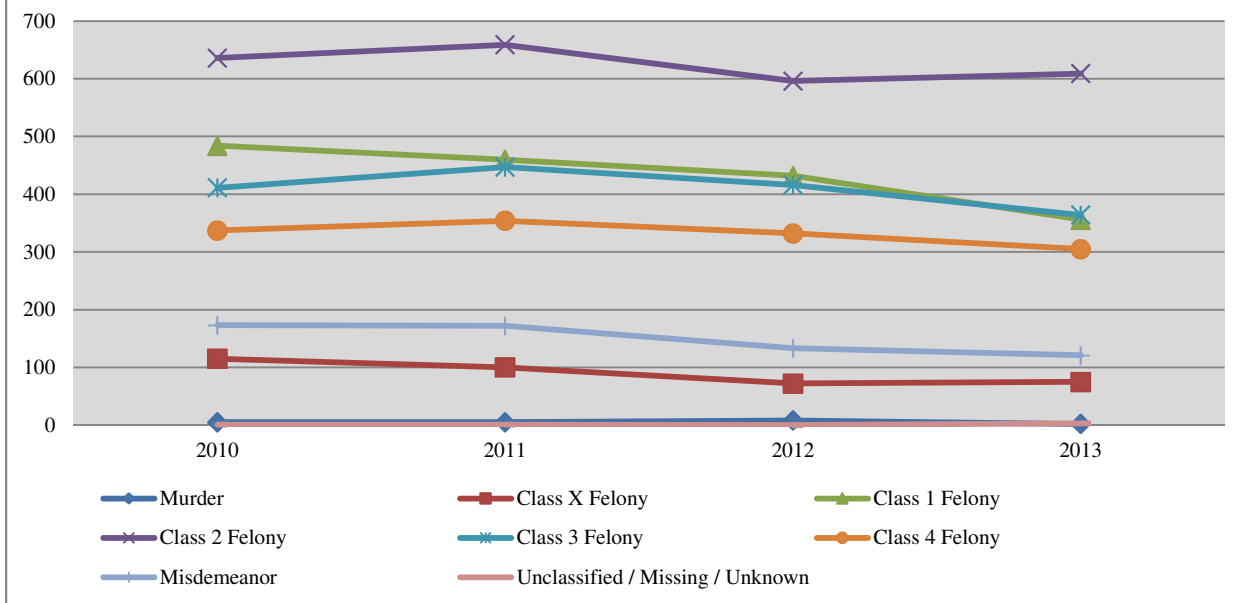


| Gender        | 2010         |               | 2011         |               | 2012         |               | 2013         |               |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|               | #            | %             | #            | %             | #            | %             | #            | %             |
| <b>Male</b>   | 2,000        | 92.5%         | 2,051        | 93.3%         | 1,858        | 93.4%         | 1,701        | 92.7%         |
| <b>Female</b> | 162          | 7.5%          | 147          | 6.7%          | 131          | 6.6%          | 134          | 7.3%          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,162</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>2,198</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,989</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,835</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

From 2010 to 2013, male admissions to IDJJ decreased by 15%; female admissions decreased by 14%.

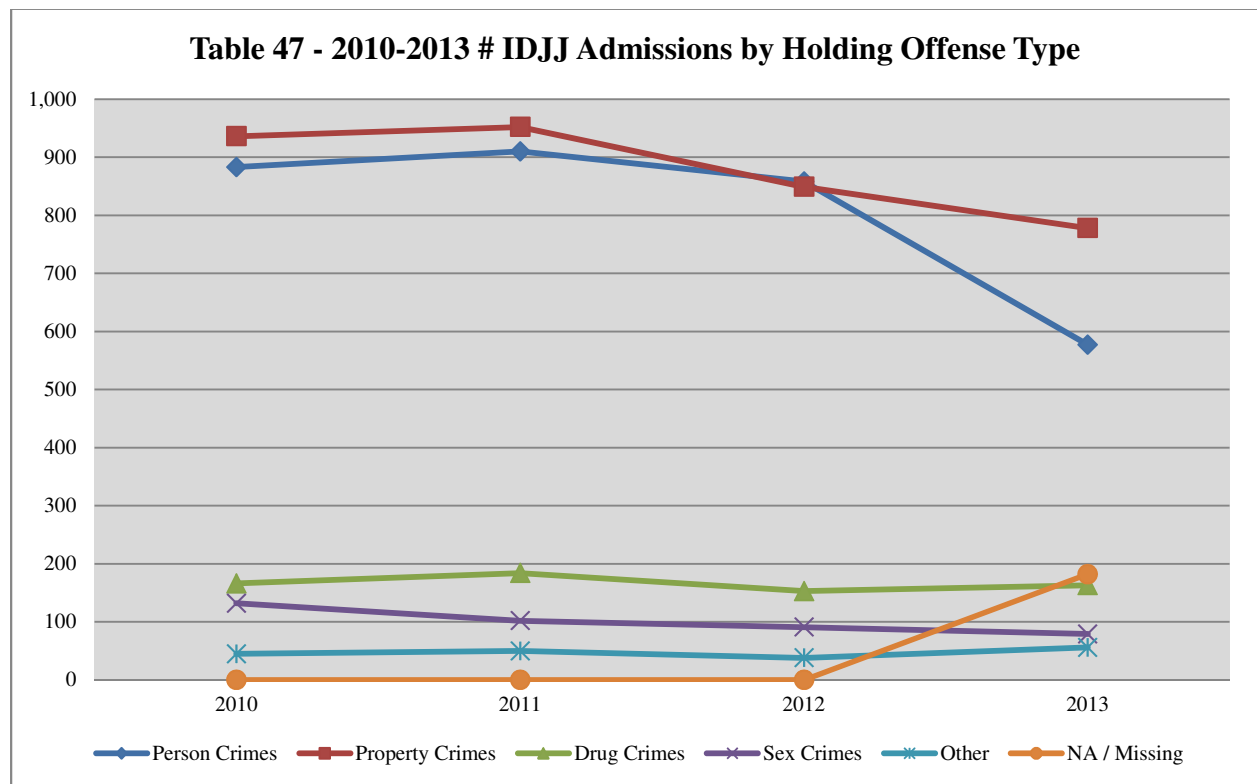
**Table 46 - 2010-2013 # IDJJ Admissions by Holding Offense Class**



| Holding Offense Class                   | 2010         |               | 2011         |               | 2012         |               | 2013         |               |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|   | #            | %             | #            | %             | #            | %             | #            | %             |
| <b>Murder</b>                           | 5            | 0.2%          | 5            | 0.2%          | 8            | 0.4%          | 2            | 0.1%          |
| <b>Class X Felony</b>                   | 115          | 5.3%          | 100          | 4.5%          | 72           | 3.6%          | 75           | 4.1%          |
| <b>Class 1 Felony</b>                   | 484          | 22.4%         | 460          | 20.9%         | 432          | 21.7%         | 356          | 19.4%         |
| <b>Class 2 Felony</b>                   | 636          | 29.4%         | 659          | 30.0%         | 596          | 30.0%         | 609          | 33.2%         |
| <b>Class 3 Felony</b>                   | 411          | 19.0%         | 447          | 20.3%         | 416          | 20.9%         | 364          | 19.8%         |
| <b>Class 4 Felony</b>                   | 337          | 15.6%         | 354          | 16.1%         | 332          | 16.7%         | 305          | 16.6%         |
| <b>Misdemeanor</b>                      | 173          | 8.0%          | 172          | 7.8%          | 133          | 6.7%          | 121          | 6.6%          |
| <b>Unclassified / Missing / Unknown</b> | 1            | 0.0%          | 1            | 0.0%          | 0            | 0.0%          | 3            | 0.2%          |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>2,162</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>2,198</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,989</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,835</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

The following Holding Offense Classes decreased in IDJJ admissions from 2010 to 2013: Class X Felony, 35%; Class 1 Felony, 26%; Class 3 Felony, 11%; Class 4 Felony, 9%; Misdemeanor, 30%.

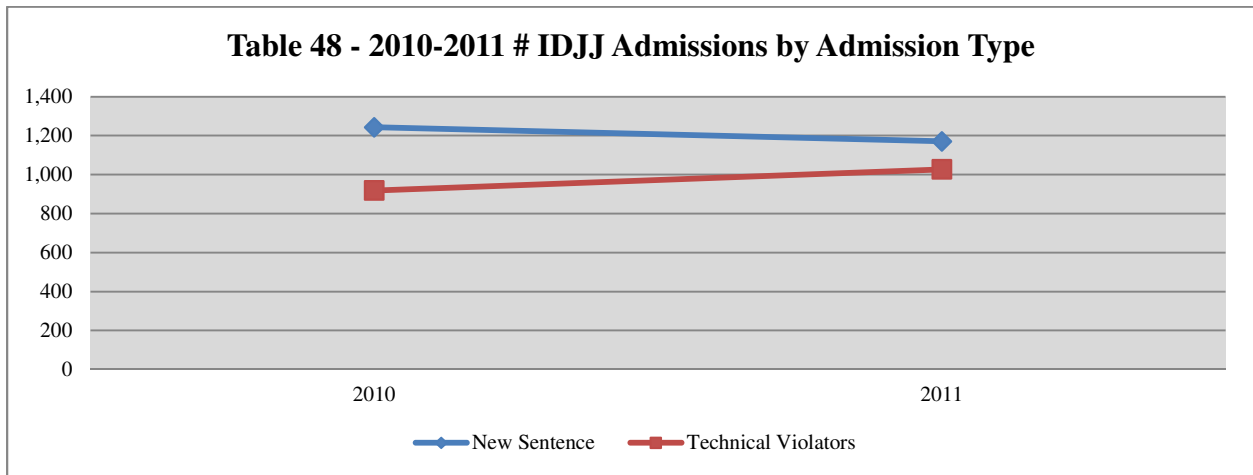


| Holding Offense Type   | 2010 |       | 2011 |       | 2012 |       | 2013 |       |
|------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
|                        | #    | %     | #    | %     | #    | %     | #    | %     |
| <b>Person Crimes</b>   | 883  | 40.8% | 910  | 41.4% | 858  | 43.1% | 577  | 31.4% |
| <b>Property Crimes</b> | 936  | 43.3% | 952  | 43.3% | 849  | 42.7% | 778  | 42.4% |

|                     |              |               |              |               |              |               |              |               |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>Drug Crimes</b>  | 166          | 7.7%          | 184          | 8.4%          | 153          | 7.7%          | 163          | 8.9%          |
| <b>Sex Crimes</b>   | 132          | 6.1%          | 102          | 4.6%          | 91           | 4.6%          | 79           | 4.3%          |
| <b>Other</b>        | 45           | 2.1%          | 50           | 2.3%          | 38           | 1.9%          | 56           | 3.1%          |
| <b>NA / Missing</b> | 0            | 0.0%          | 0            | 0.0%          | 0            | 0.0%          | 182          | 9.9%          |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>2,162</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>2,198</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,989</b> | <b>100.0%</b> | <b>1,835</b> | <b>100.0%</b> |

Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

The following Holding Offense Types had decreases in IDJJ admissions from 2010 to 2013: Person, 35%; Property, 17%; Sex, 40%.

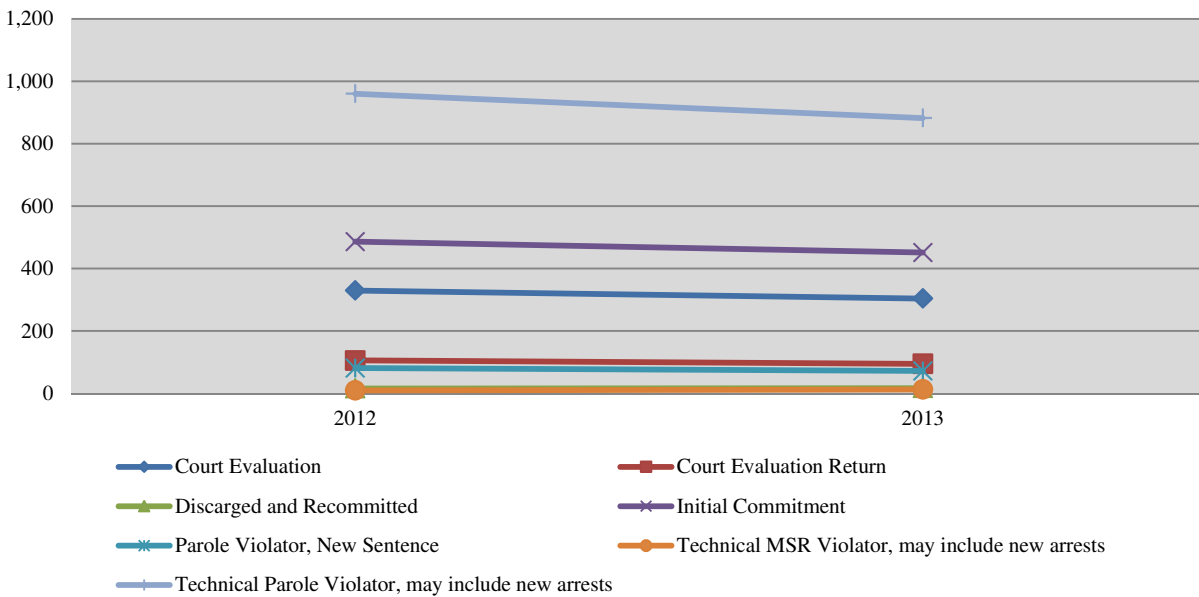


| Admission Type             | 2010  |        | 2011  |        |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|                            | #     | %      | #     | %      |
| <b>New Sentence</b>        | 1,243 | 57.5%  | 1,171 | 53.3%  |
| <b>Technical Violators</b> | 919   | 42.5%  | 1,027 | 46.7%  |
| <b>Total</b>               | 2,162 | 100.0% | 2,198 | 100.0% |

Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

Between 2010 and 2011, New Sentences decreased by 6%, while Technical Violators increased by 11%. In 2012, IDJJ began reporting with more detailed categories, as reflected on the following table.

**Table 49- 2012-2013 # IDJJ Admissions by Admission Type**



| Admission Type  | 2012  |        | 2013  |        |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|   | #     | %      | #     | %      |
| <b>Court Evaluation</b>                                   | 330   | 16.6%  | 304   | 16.6%  |
| <b>Court Evaluation Return</b>                            | 106   | 5.3%   | 95    | 5.2%   |
| <b>Discharged and Recommitted</b>                         | 16    | 0.8%   | 17    | 0.9%   |
| <b>Initial Commitment</b>                                 | 486   | 24.4%  | 451   | 24.6%  |
| <b>Parole Violator, New Sentence</b>                      | 81    | 4.1%   | 72    | 3.9%   |
| <b>Technical MSR Violator, may include new arrests</b>    | 10    | 0.5%   | 13    | 0.7%   |
| <b>Technical Parole Violator, may include new arrests</b> | 960   | 48.3%  | 882   | 48.1%  |
| <b>Total</b>  | 1,989 | 100.0% | 1,834 | 100.0% |

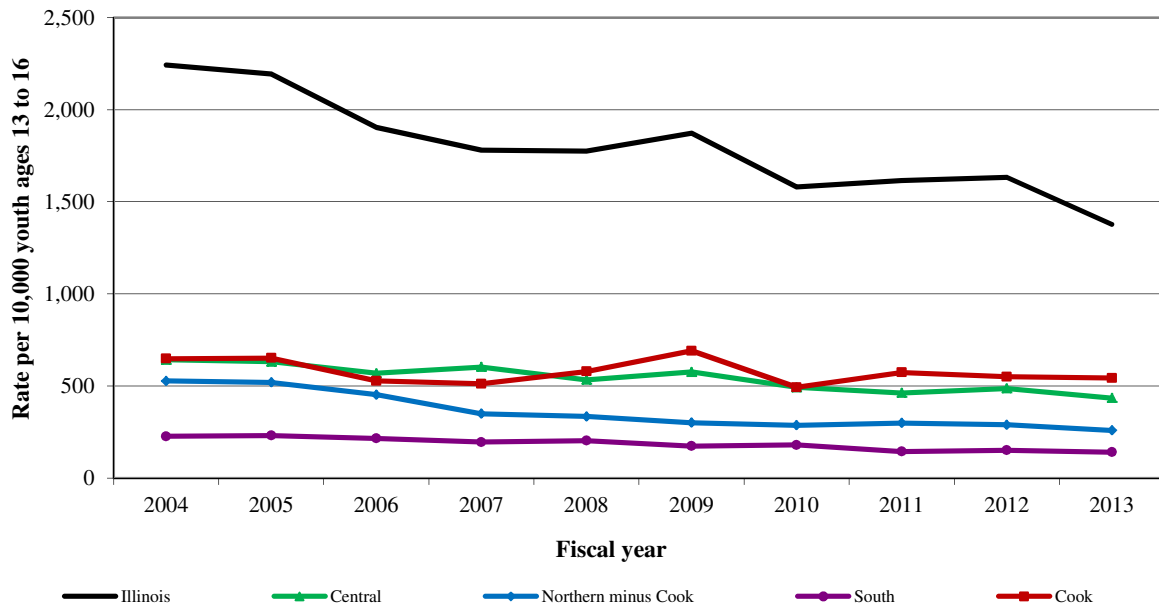
Data Source: CPRD analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data, <https://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/default.aspx>

Between 2012 and 2013, Admission Types in the following categories decreased: Court Evaluation, 8%; Court Evaluation Return, 10%; Initial Commitment, 7%; Parole Violator, New Sentence, 11%; Technical Parole Violator (may include new arrests), 8%.

- Aftercare (Parole)

As an annual measure of the number of youth on parole or aftercare, IDJJ reports the number of youth on parole on June 30<sup>th</sup> of each year. The following graph shows the number of youth on parole or aftercare from FY04 through FY13. (Aftercare was initiated in FY12 in limited areas; it was fully implemented statewide in FY15.)

**Table 50 - Number of youth ages 13 to 20 on parole or aftercare by region, FY04-FY13**

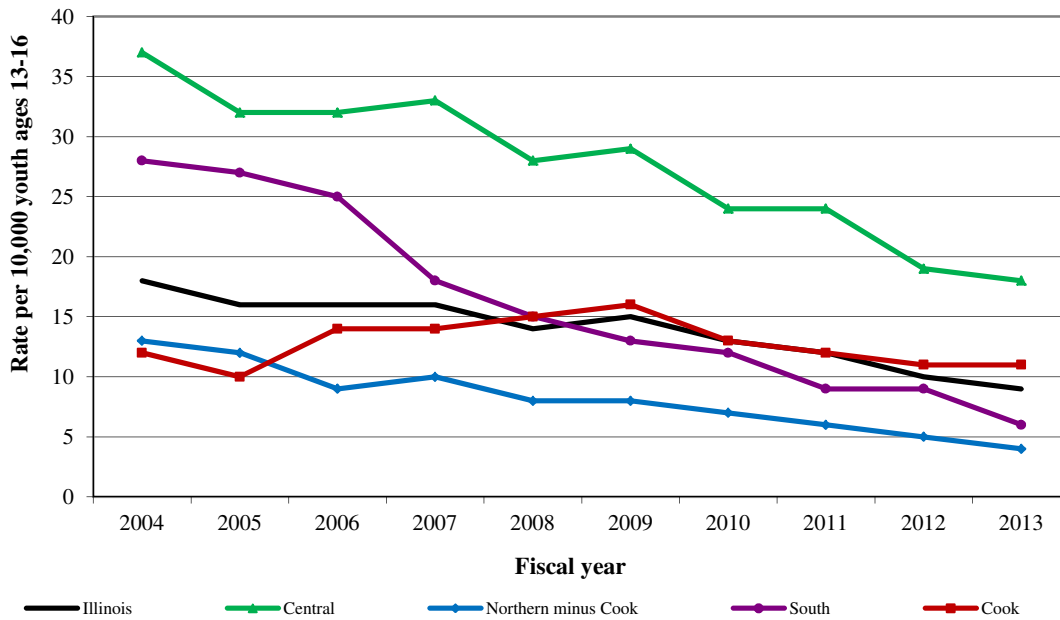


*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data*

From FY04 to FY13, the number of youth on parole decreased 39% statewide (from 2,242 to 1,378). The largest decrease was found in the northern region outside Cook County, which fell 51% from 528 in FY04 to 290 in FY13.

- IDJJ – Rates

**Table 51 - Rate of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers per 10,000 youth ages 13 to 16 by region, FY04-FY13**



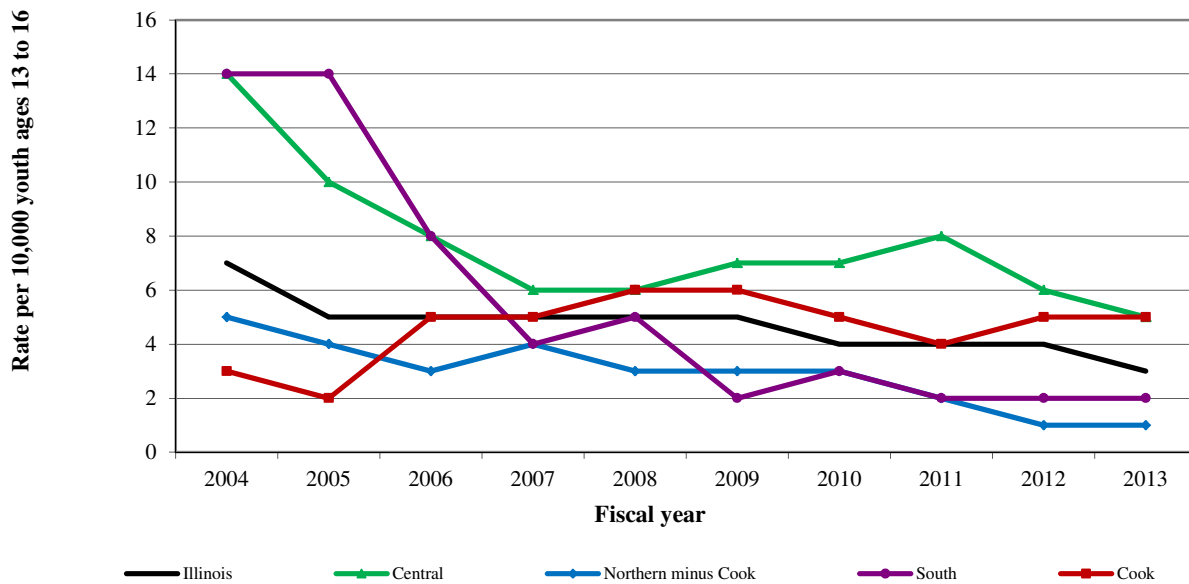
**Table 52 – Number of admissions to IDJJ Youth Centers by region, FY04-FY13**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus<br>Cook | South | Cook |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| 2004 | 1,397    | 471     | 361                       | 184   | 381  |
| 2005 | 1,343    | 453     | 314                       | 205   | 371  |
| 2006 | 1,208    | 399     | 307                       | 196   | 306  |
| 2007 | 1,217    | 388     | 232                       | 185   | 412  |
| 2008 | 1,204    | 403     | 255                       | 126   | 420  |
| 2009 | 1,065    | 330     | 210                       | 102   | 423  |
| 2010 | 1103     | 341     | 212                       | 88    | 462  |
| 2011 | 918      | 275     | 190                       | 80    | 373  |
| 2012 | 825      | 276     | 163                       | 62    | 324  |
| 2013 | 699      | 212     | 125                       | 61    | 301  |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data*

The rate of youth regions of youth admitted to IDJJ from FY04 through FY13 decreased steadily statewide, from 18 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 in FY04 to 9 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 in FY13. The central part of the state had the highest rate of admissions to IDJJ across the entire study period.

**Table 53 - Rate of youth court evaluation commitments to IDJJ per 10,000 youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY04-FY13**



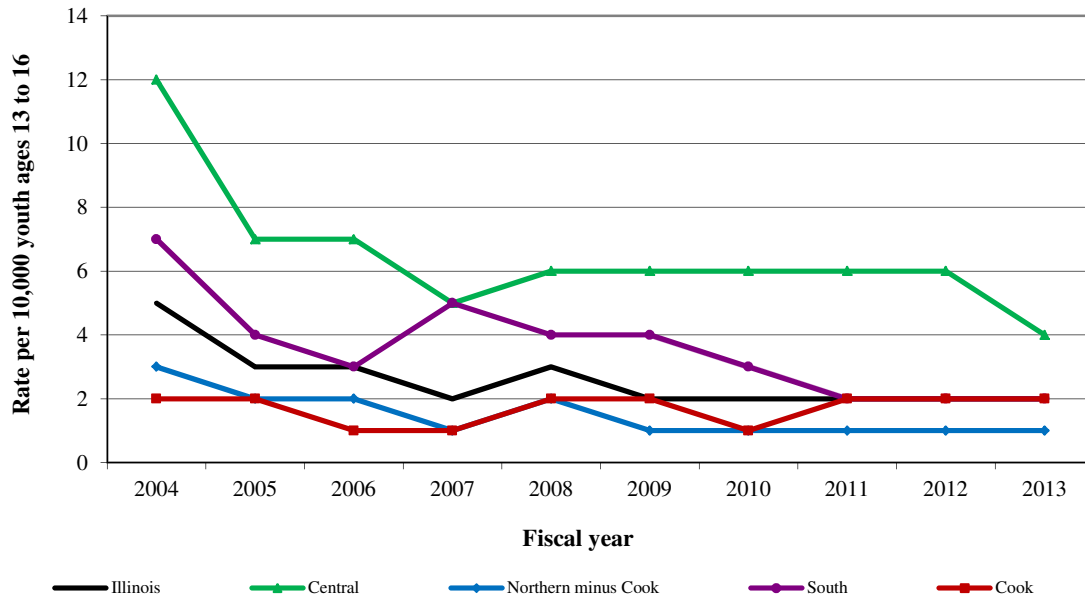
**Table 54 - Number of youth court evaluation commitments to IDJJ by region, FY04-FY13**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus<br>Cook | South | Cook |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| 2004 | 510      | 178     | 129                       | 104   | 99   |
| 2005 | 398      | 118     | 112                       | 101   | 67   |
| 2006 | 402      | 102     | 77                        | 61    | 162  |
| 2007 | 348      | 78      | 93                        | 27    | 150  |
| 2008 | 345      | 70      | 78                        | 34    | 163  |
| 2009 | 336      | 80      | 69                        | 15    | 172  |
| 2010 | 317      | 86      | 73                        | 19    | 139  |
| 2011 | 266      | 89      | 49                        | 16    | 112  |
| 2012 | 252      | 64      | 36                        | 16    | 136  |
| 2013 | 219      | 60      | 19                        | 11    | 129  |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data*

From FY04 to FY13, the rate of youth admitted to IDJJ for court evaluations statewide declined from 7 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 to 3 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16. The largest decrease occurred in the southern region of Illinois, where the rate went from 14 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 in FY04 to 2 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16.

**Table 55 - Rate of recommitments to IDJJ for technical violations for youth ages 13 to 16, by region, FY04-FY13**





**Table 56 - Number of recommitments to IDJJ for technical violations by region, FY04-FY13**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus<br>Cook | South | Cook |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| 2004 | 343      | 149     | 71                        | 49    | 74   |
| 2005 | 227      | 90      | 56                        | 28    | 53   |
| 2006 | 197      | 89      | 53                        | 23    | 32   |
| 2007 | 158      | 62      | 34                        | 35    | 27   |
| 2008 | 199      | 73      | 41                        | 30    | 55   |
| 2009 | 172      | 68      | 35                        | 25    | 44   |
| 2010 | 158      | 70      | 36                        | 20    | 32   |
| 2011 | 154      | 69      | 31                        | 13    | 41   |
| 2012 | 156      | 63      | 32                        | 13    | 48   |
| 2013 | 123      | 46      | 18                        | 15    | 44   |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice data*

The rate of recommitments to IDJJ for technical violations decreased statewide from 5 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16 in FY04 to 2 per 10,000 youth 13 to 16. The central region of Illinois had the highest recommitment rate for technical violations throughout the time period studied.

Females in the Juvenile Justice System

- Females Arrested

Females accounted for 21 percent of all arrested youth ages 10 to 17 (where gender was known) in 2013 (8,206 of 438,582). 36% percent of all female youth arrests in 2013 were for offenses against a person compared to 25% of all male youth arrests. However, there was little difference in property crimes by gender - 31% for both female and male arrests. 2% of female arrests were for status offenses, compared to 1% of males. Male had higher proportions of their arrests for drugs (16% compared to 8% for females) and weapons (2% compared to 1% for females).

**Table 57 - Number of arrests by Gender and Offense Type, 2013**

| Offense Category | Female       |             | Male          |             | Total*        |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
|                  | #            | %           | #             | %           |               |
| Person           | 2,941        | 36%         | 7,719         | 25%         | 10,660        |
| Property         | 2,573        | 31%         | 9,537         | 31%         | 12,110        |
| Sex              | 19           | >1%         | 206           | 1%          | 225           |
| Drug             | 636          | 8%          | 4,904         | 16%         | 5,540         |
| Weapons          | 52           | >1%         | 570           | 2%          | 622           |
| Status offense   | 138          | 2%          | 234           | 1%          | 372           |
| Other            | 1,847        | 23%         | 7,206         | 24%         | 9,053         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>8,206</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>30,376</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>38,582</b> |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of CHRI data*

## Females in Detention

Females accounted for 1,987 of the 12,039 admissions of all youth to secure detention statewide in 2014 (17%). The table below depicts the number of male and female detainees by type of offense in 2014. 34% of all female secure detention admissions were for violent offenses, compared to 24% males. Males in 2014 were more likely to be admitted for property offenses than females; 20% (male) and 11% (female), respectively. Females had 2% of admissions related to status offenses, where males had 0%. 34% of female detention admissions were for warrants, compared to 27% of male admissions in 2014.

**Tables 58 - Number of Secure Detention Admissions by Gender and Offense Category, 2013**

| Offense Category   | Female       |             | Male          |             | Total         |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
|                    | #            | %           | #             | %           |               |
| Contempt           | 49           | 2%          | 130           | 1%          | 179           |
| Drug               | 42           | 2%          | 663           | 7%          | 705           |
| Other              | 139          | 7%          | 1,249         | 12%         | 1,388         |
| Other - Person     | 2            | 0%          | 0             | 0%          | 2             |
| Property           | 222          | 11%         | 2,055         | 20%         | 2,277         |
| Sex                | 5            | 0%          | 175           | 2%          | 180           |
| Status Offense     | 32           | 2%          | 33            | 0%          | 65            |
| Violations         | 153          | 8%          | 673           | 7%          | 826           |
| Violent            | 672          | 34%         | 2,367         | 24%         | 3,039         |
| Warrant            | 671          | 34%         | 2,707         | 27%         | 3,378         |
| <b>State Total</b> | <b>1,987</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>10,052</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>12,039</b> |

*Data Source: CPRD analysis of JMIS data*

### - Females Committed to IDJJ

In FY13, females accounted for 7% of commitments to IDJJ. The proportion of female commitments for person offenses to IDJJ was higher than males, 45% compared to 30%. This may suggest that females are more likely to be diverted from IDJJ than their male counterparts.

**Table 59 - Number of youth ages 13 to 16 committed to IDJJ by Gender and Offense Category, FY13**

| Offense Category | Female     |             | Male         |             | Total        |
|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                  | #          | %           | #            | %           |              |
| Person           | 58         | 45%         | 495          | 30%         | 553          |
| Property         | 49         | 38%         | 725          | 43%         | 774          |
| Drug             | 6          | 5%          | 168          | 10%         | 174          |
| Weapon           | 1          | 1%          | 168          | 10%         | 169          |
| Sex              | 0          | 0%          | 63           | 4%          | 63           |
| Other            | 15         | 12%         | 57           | 3%          | 72           |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>129</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>1,676</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>1,805</b> |

*Data Source: ICJIA analysis of IDJJ data*

## Dually Involved Youth

Dually involved youth are involved in both the state's child welfare and juvenile justice system.

**Table 60 - Volume of New Dually-involved Youth Identified Annually in Illinois**

| Year | Cook County | Collar Counties | Downstate Counties | Other Counties | Total |
|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|
| 2009 | 266         | 68              | 286                | 2              | 622   |
| 2010 | 242         | 43              | 310                | 4              | 599   |
| 2011 | 267         | 63              | 300                | 9              | 639   |
| 2012 | 251         | 68              | 299                | 3              | 621   |
| 2013 | 228         | 80              | 255                | 4              | 567   |

*Data Source: Harvard Social Impact Bond Lab analysis of Northwestern University data, February 2015.*

In this chart, dual involvement identified by first of any of Unusual Incident Report, DCFS interruption type of detention or incarceration, juvenile docket number, or CANS assessment with actionable score on item "36. Legal." The year is the first simultaneous involvement with DCFS and juvenile justice system. The county is the county of legal record. The chart includes youth who were ages 11-18 at initial dual-involvement.

## Risk Factor Data

Risk factors are characteristics, experiences, or circumstances that put youth at risk for delinquency. Many factors influence the community, social, and school environments in which Illinois youth live. Although county-level data cannot tell us the degree to which any single youth is differentially exposed to factors that increase their risk for delinquency, these data are be useful to policymakers and juvenile justice practitioners as indicators of potential challenges to successful youth development. In particular, knowledge of risk factors and the prevalence of these factors are extremely useful for the planning and implementation of prevention activities.

### - Mental Health

According to the High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey, a higher percentage of females showed signs of depression in the previous 12 months. One-quarter of females had seriously considered attempting suicide during the previous 12 months.

**Table 61 - Depression symptoms among high school students (grades 9-12), 2013**

|  | Male  |     | Female |     | Total |     |
|--|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|
|  | #     | %   | #      | %   | #     | %   |
| Felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey) | 1,492 | 20% | 1,716  | 37% | 3,219 | 29% |
| Seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)   | 1,499 | 3%  | 1,723  | 25% | 3,236 | 19% |
| Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)  | 1,500 | 12% | 1,711  | 22% | 3,223 | 17% |

|   |       |     |       |     |       |     |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| Attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)  | 1,240 | 10% | 1,490 | 14% | 2,743 | 12% |
| Attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse (during the 12 months before the survey) | 1,232 | 5%  | 1,486 | 6%  | 2,729 | 6%  |

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). 1991-2013 High School Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System data. Retrieved August 28, 2014, from <http://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx>

- Children Living in Poverty

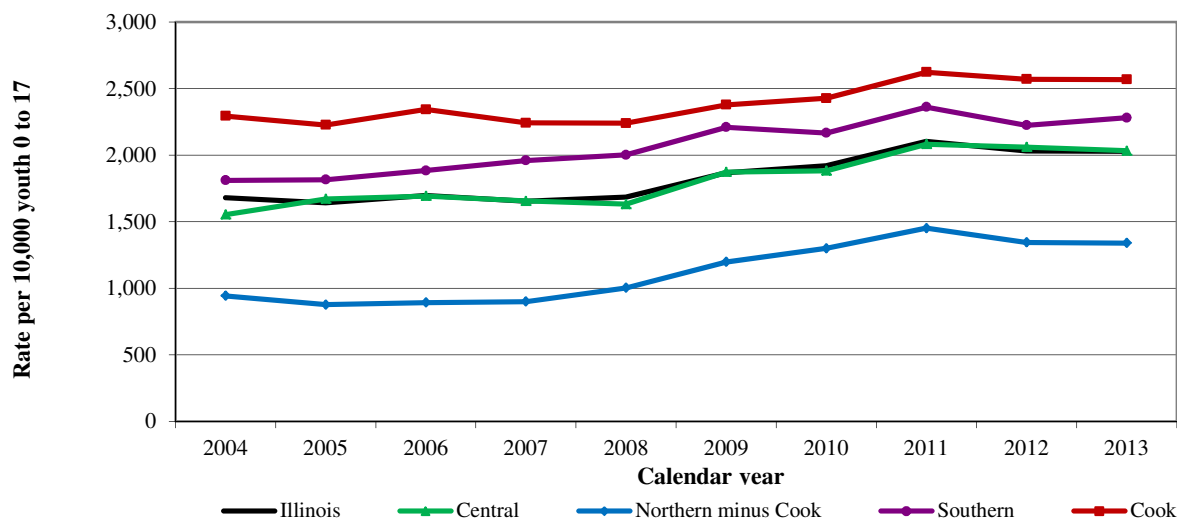
In order to determine the rate of youth living in poverty, the U.S. Census Bureau developed thresholds. The following table shows the poverty threshold in 2013 based on family size.

**Table 62 – U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Threshold**

| Family unit          | Poverty threshold |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2 adults, 2 children | \$23,624          |
| 1 adult, 2 children  | \$18,769          |

Data Source U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE

**Table 63 - Poverty rate per 10,000 Illinois youth 0-17 by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE

**Table 64 - Number of youth 0-17 living in poverty by region, 2004-2013**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South  | Cook    |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| 2004 | 539,395  | 80,329  | 100,712             | 55,054 | 303,300 |
| 2005 | 524,871  | 86,271  | 94,554              | 54,900 | 289,146 |
| 2006 | 539,865  | 87,213  | 97,310              | 56,921 | 298,421 |

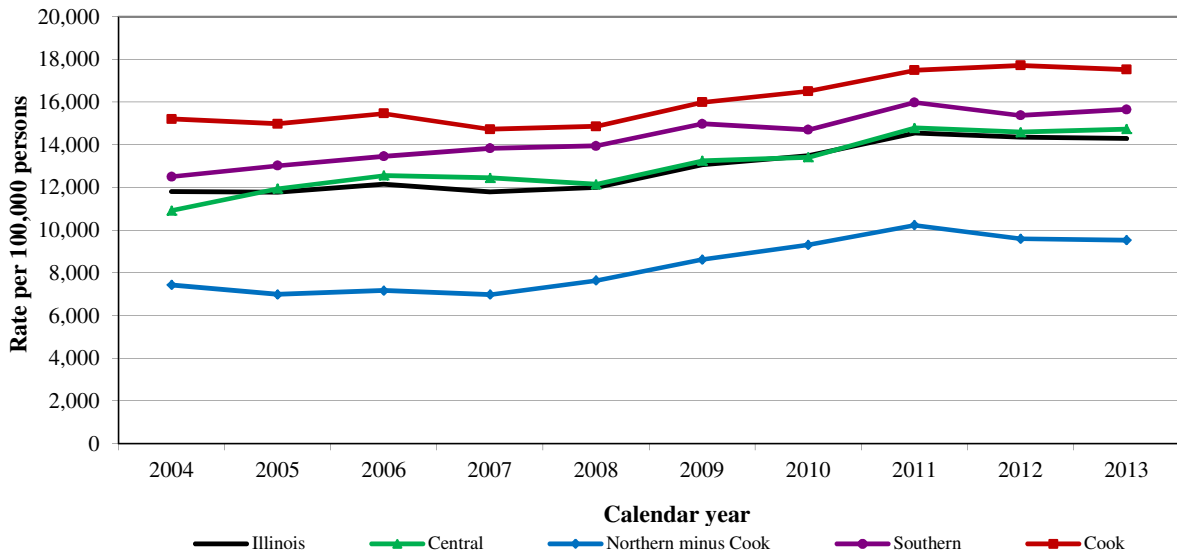
|      |         |         |         |        |         |
|------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 2007 | 524,316 | 85,272  | 98,903  | 58,733 | 281,408 |
| 2008 | 531,773 | 83,708  | 110,371 | 59,640 | 278,054 |
| 2009 | 586,040 | 95,952  | 131,110 | 65,288 | 293,688 |
| 2010 | 599,714 | 95,724  | 141,825 | 63,458 | 298,711 |
| 2011 | 651,430 | 105,107 | 156,463 | 68,540 | 321,321 |
| 2012 | 621,972 | 103,256 | 142,437 | 63,870 | 312,411 |
| 2013 | 613,204 | 101,119 | 139,861 | 64,626 | 307,598 |

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE

The rate of youth living in poverty increased 21% from 1,680 per 10,000 youth 0 to 17 in 2004 to 2,028 per 10,000 youth 0 to 17 in 2013. While the highest poverty rate for youth was in Cook County, the northern region outside Cook County had the largest increase (39%).

- Households in poverty

**Table 65 - Poverty rate per 100,000 persons in Illinois by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE

**Table 66 - Number of households in poverty by region, SFY04-SFY13**

|      | Illinois  | Central | Northern minus Cook | South   | Cook    |
|------|-----------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| 2004 | 1,486,177 | 242,858 | 285,611             | 159,249 | 798,672 |
| 2005 | 1,484,998 | 265,829 | 272,674             | 166,306 | 780,189 |
| 2006 | 1,536,132 | 280,612 | 284,282             | 172,405 | 798,833 |
| 2007 | 1,496,153 | 279,287 | 280,277             | 177,551 | 759,038 |
| 2008 | 1,529,238 | 273,079 | 309,630             | 179,347 | 767,182 |
| 2009 | 1,671,343 | 298,665 | 351,328             | 192,727 | 828,626 |
| 2010 | 1,732,129 | 302,921 | 381,236             | 189,579 | 858,392 |
| 2011 | 1,871,484 | 334,015 | 419,641             | 205,759 | 912,067 |

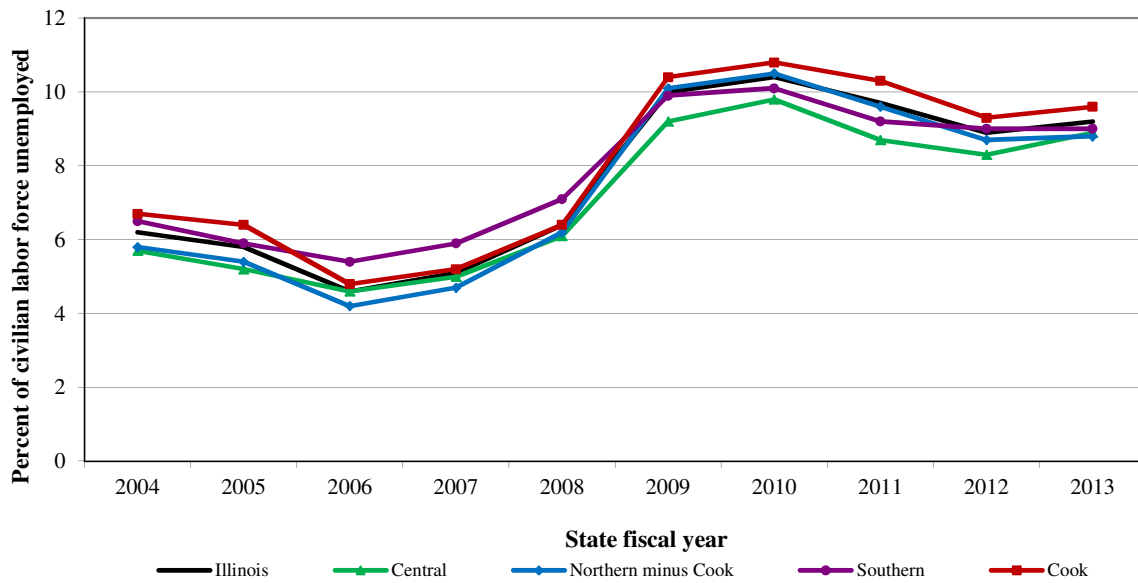
|             |           |         |         |         |         |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>2012</b> | 1,847,371 | 329,207 | 394,169 | 197,170 | 926,826 |
| <b>2013</b> | 1,841,996 | 332,186 | 391,518 | 199,997 | 918,295 |

*Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE*

The rate of households in poverty increased 21% in Illinois, from 11,805 per 100,000 in the general population in 2004 to 14,299 per 100,000 in 2013. While the largest increase in the rate of youth living in poverty was in the northern region outside Cook County, the largest increase in the rate of households in poverty occurred in the central region (26%).

- Unemployment

**Table 67 - Percent of civilian labor force unemployed, 2004-2013**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

**Table 68 - Number of people unemployed by region, 2004-2013**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South  | Cook    |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------|--------|---------|
| 2004 | 396,900  | 64,191  | 118,704             | 39,667 | 174,338 |
| 2005 | 370,880  | 58,792  | 111,556             | 36,715 | 163,817 |
| 2006 | 301,483  | 53,129  | 90,936              | 34,344 | 123,074 |
| 2007 | 338,214  | 58,129  | 90,936              | 34,344 | 123,074 |
| 2008 | 424,348  | 72,055  | 137,773             | 45,470 | 169,050 |
| 2009 | 660,660  | 108,125 | 221,692             | 62,071 | 268,772 |
| 2010 | 690,765  | 115,920 | 231,643             | 64,234 | 278,968 |
| 2011 | 637,040  | 101,420 | 210,274             | 58,322 | 267,024 |
| 2012 | 585,039  | 95,656  | 191,934             | 56,049 | 241,400 |
| 2013 | 599,891  | 99,638  | 194,910             | 55,134 | 250,213 |

Data Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

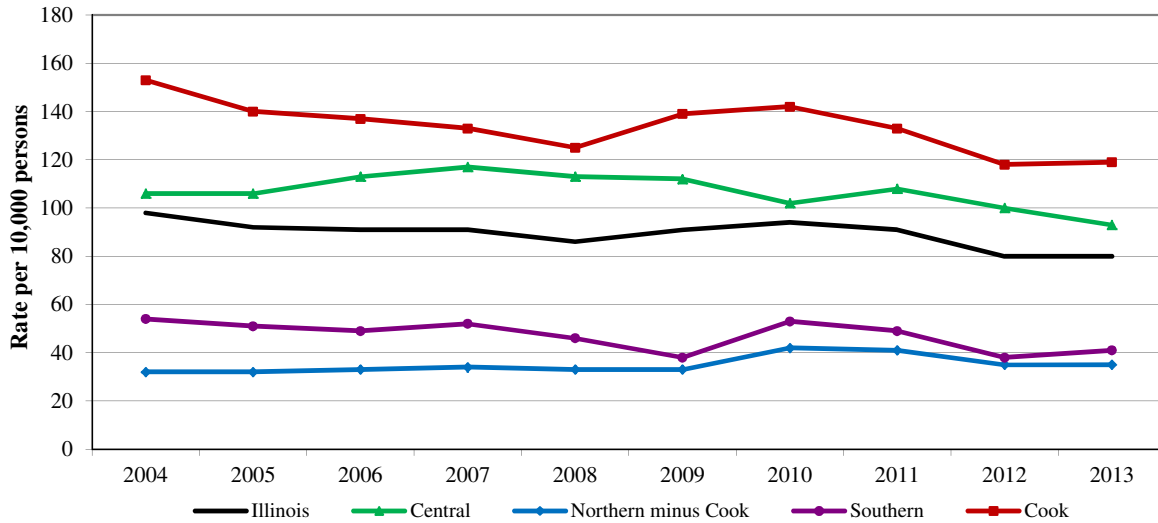
During fiscal year 2003, 426,448 people (7%) in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois; by FY13, the number of persons unemployed had increased by 41%, to 599,891 (9% of the labor force). From 2009 to 2013, Cook County had the highest unemployment rate.

Domestic Violence Related Offenses

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

Domestic offense incidents are reported by local police departments to the Illinois State Police (ISP) as a part of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) supplemental reporting program.

**Table 69 - Rate of reported I-UCR domestic-related offense incidents (violent and property) per 10,000 persons in the general population by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

**Table 70 - Number of reported I-UCR domestic-related offense incidents by region, 2004-2013**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook   |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| 2004 | 122,797  | 23,616  | 12,238              | 6,823 | 80,120 |
| 2005 | 115,411  | 23,520  | 12,398              | 6,496 | 72,997 |
| 2006 | 115,455  | 25,168  | 13,081              | 6,289 | 70,917 |
| 2007 | 115,008  | 26,281  | 13,761              | 6,634 | 68,332 |
| 2008 | 109,142  | 25,404  | 13,537              | 5,908 | 64,293 |
| 2009 | 115,988  | 25,291  | 13,637              | 4,883 | 72,177 |
| 2010 | 120,897  | 22,923  | 17,135              | 6,838 | 74,001 |
| 2011 | 116,808  | 24,436  | 16,777              | 6,350 | 69,245 |
| 2012 | 103,202  | 22,595  | 14,260              | 4,847 | 61,500 |
| 2013 | 102,594  | 21,016  | 14,268              | 5,173 | 62,137 |

Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The number of domestic related offense incidents reported to police has decreased over the 10 year study period. From 2004 through 2013, the rate of reported domestic offense incidents decreased 18%, from 98 per 10,000 in the general population to 80 per 10,000. The highest rate throughout the reporting period was in Cook County, while the largest decrease in reported

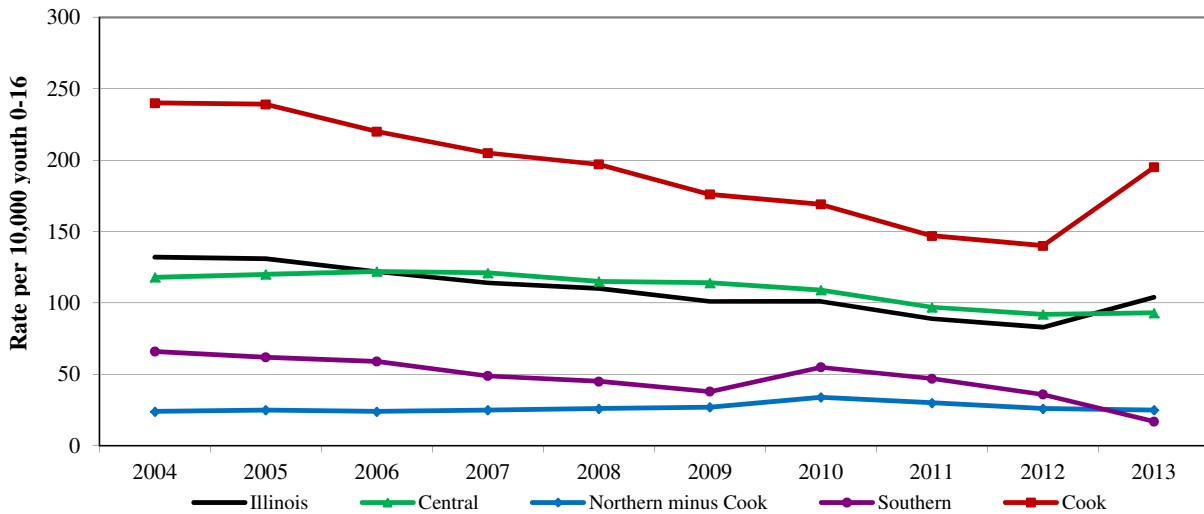


domestic related incidents occurred in the southern region of Illinois (from 153 per 10,000 to 119 per 10,000).

Crimes Against Children

The Illinois State Police collect data on the number of crimes committed against children as part of their UCR program. Not all agencies report the data, however, so changes in trends may be due to reporting practices and not actual changes in the number of offenses committed.

**Table 71 - Rate of reported I-UCR crimes against children per 10,000 youth 0-16 by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

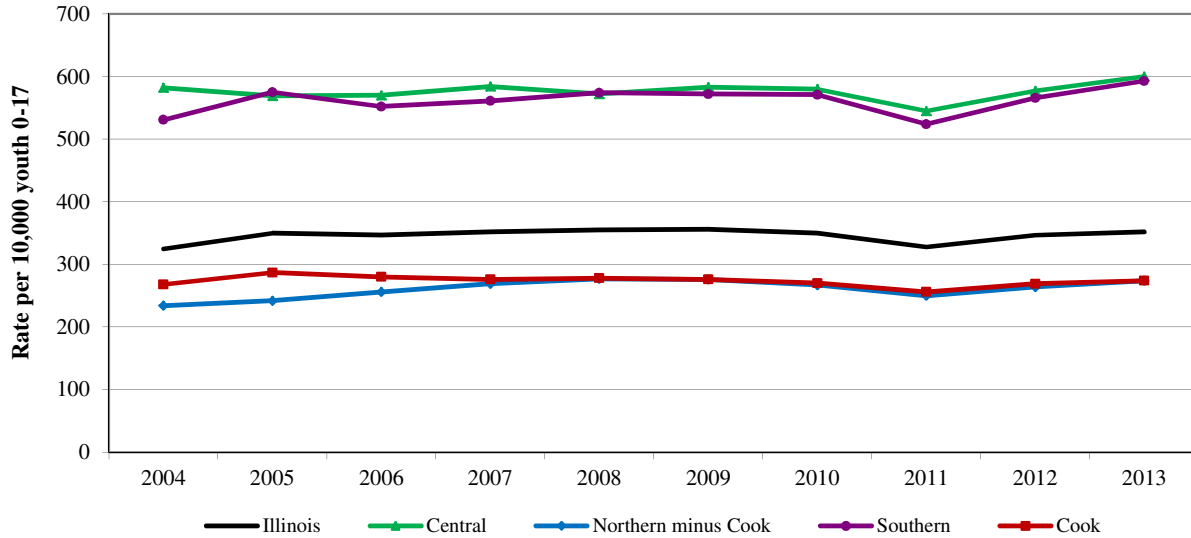
**Table 72 - Number of reported I-UCR crimes against children 0-16 by region, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook   |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| <b>2004</b> | 40,072   | 5,757   | 2,388               | 1,895 | 30,032 |
| <b>2005</b> | 39,410   | 5,814   | 2,512               | 1,750 | 29,334 |
| <b>2006</b> | 36,444   | 5,894   | 2,455               | 1,658 | 26,437 |
| <b>2007</b> | 34,096   | 5,845   | 2,682               | 1,377 | 24,192 |
| <b>2008</b> | 32,532   | 5,563   | 2,739               | 1,244 | 22,986 |
| <b>2009</b> | 29,724   | 5,499   | 2,759               | 1,064 | 20,402 |
| <b>2010</b> | 29,715   | 5,224   | 3,479               | 1,516 | 19,496 |
| <b>2011</b> | 25,907   | 4,611   | 3,093               | 1,271 | 16,932 |
| <b>2012</b> | 23,851   | 4,347   | 2,599               | 979   | 15,926 |
| <b>2013</b> | 29,539   | 4,363   | 2,466               | 714   | 21,996 |

Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The number of reported crimes against children has remained steady over the 10 year study period, although there was a significant increase in Cook County from 2012 to 2013.

**Table 73 - Rate of reported cases of child abuse and neglect per 10,000 youth 0-17 by region, SFY04-SFY13**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

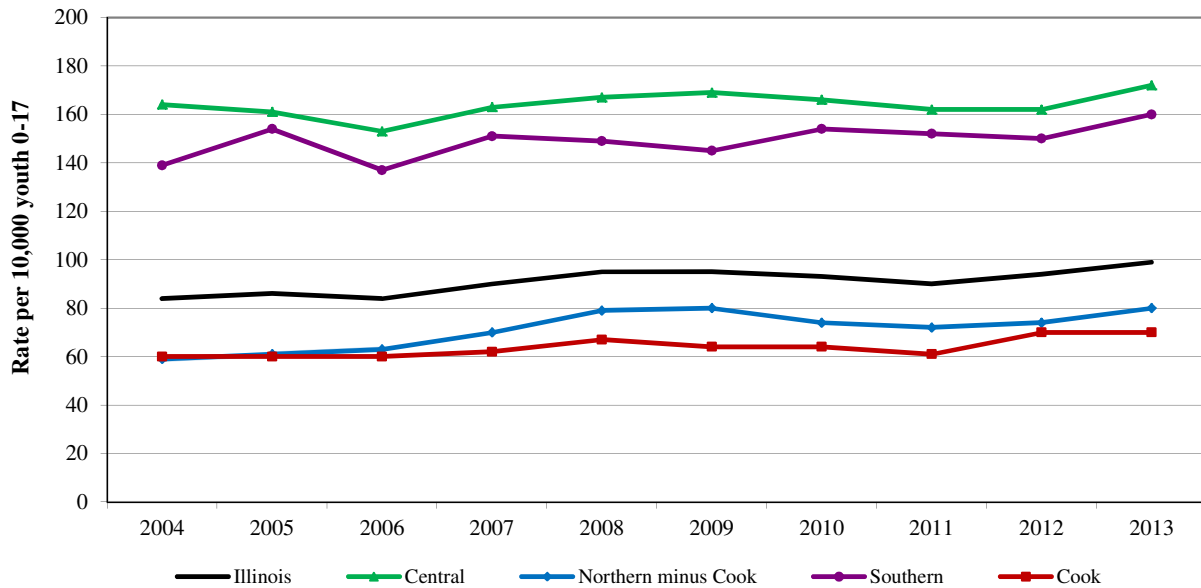
**Table 74 - Number of reported cases of child abuse and neglect by region, SFY04-SFY13**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus<br>Cook | South  | Cook   |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| <b>2004</b> | 104,262  | 27,330  | 24,971                    | 16,160 | 35,442 |
| <b>2005</b> | 111,837  | 29,397  | 26,810                    | 17,380 | 37,220 |
| <b>2006</b> | 110,241  | 29,383  | 27,949                    | 16,624 | 35,679 |
| <b>2007</b> | 111,742  | 30,078  | 29,534                    | 16,821 | 34,709 |
| <b>2008</b> | 111,890  | 29,359  | 30,456                    | 17,119 | 34,451 |
| <b>2009</b> | 111,732  | 29,875  | 30,266                    | 16,910 | 34,071 |
| <b>2010</b> | 109,183  | 29,539  | 29,105                    | 16,725 | 33,222 |
| <b>2011</b> | 101,508  | 27,597  | 26,938                    | 15,238 | 31,301 |
| <b>2012</b> | 106,236  | 28,901  | 27,969                    | 16,242 | 32,654 |
| <b>2013</b> | 108,609  | 29,844  | 28,588                    | 16,821 | 32,789 |

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The data indicates that reported child abuse and neglect cases were relatively stable over the years displayed, however there were small increases from 2011 to 2013 in all areas of the state.

**Table 75 - Rate of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect per 10,000 youth 0-17 by region, SFY04-SFY13**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

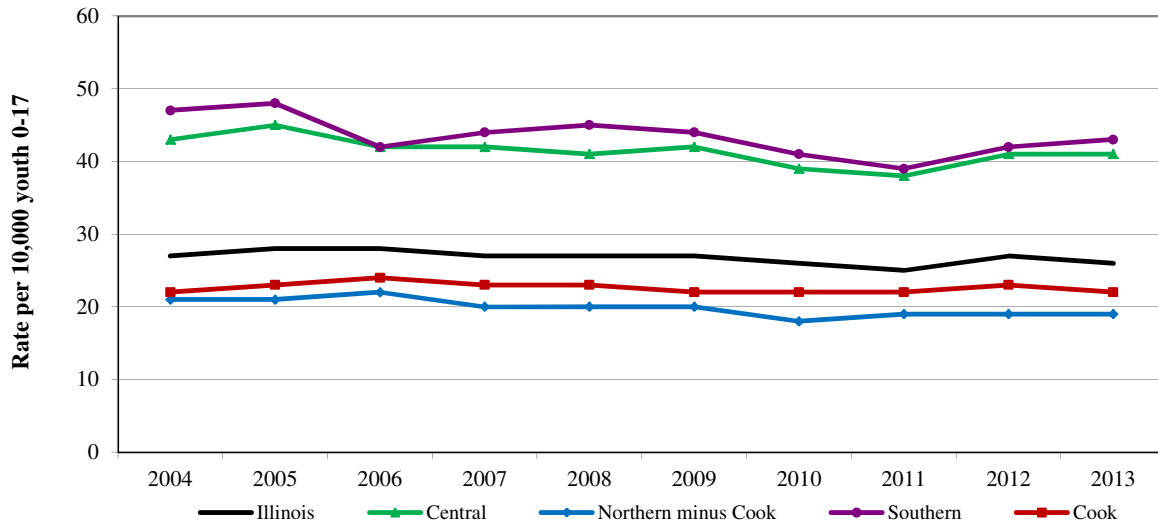
**Table 76 - Number of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect by region, SFY04-SFY13**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook  |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| <b>2004</b> | 27,040   | 8,487   | 6,274               | 4,212 | 7,966 |
| <b>2005</b> | 27,617   | 8,328   | 6,626               | 4,646 | 7,821 |
| <b>2006</b> | 26,683   | 7,896   | 6,871               | 4,133 | 7,659 |
| <b>2007</b> | 28,516   | 8,394   | 7,690               | 4,536 | 7,762 |
| <b>2008</b> | 30,047   | 8,593   | 8,661               | 4,447 | 8,260 |
| <b>2009</b> | 29,785   | 8,673   | 8,805               | 4,270 | 7,900 |
| <b>2010</b> | 29,007   | 8,467   | 8,071               | 4,508 | 7,822 |
| <b>2011</b> | 27,946   | 8,209   | 7,760               | 4,424 | 7,467 |
| <b>2012</b> | 28,787   | 8,137   | 7,787               | 4,293 | 8,466 |
| <b>2013</b> | 29,934   | 8,532   | 8,386               | 4,514 | 8,366 |

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The data indicates that indicated child abuse and neglect cases were relatively stable over the years displayed, however there were small increases from 2011 to 2013 in all areas of the state.

**Table 77 - Rate of reported cases of child sex abuse per 10,000 youth 0-17 by region, SFY04-SFY13**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

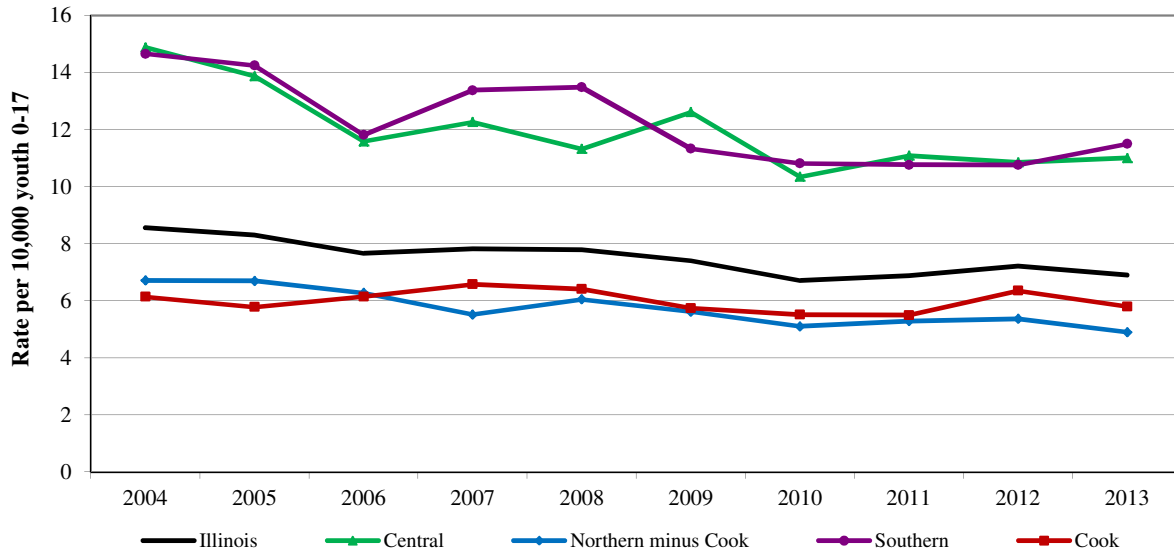
**Table 78 - Number of reported cases of child sex abuse by region, SFY04-SFY13**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus Cook | South | Cook  |
|------|----------|---------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 2004 | 8,819    | 2,220   | 2,194                  | 1,428 | 2,952 |
| 2005 | 9,104    | 2,314   | 2,224                  | 1,442 | 2,978 |
| 2006 | 8,957    | 2,187   | 2,382                  | 1,269 | 3,031 |
| 2007 | 8,682    | 2,186   | 2,233                  | 1,331 | 2,857 |
| 2008 | 8,508    | 2,097   | 2,165                  | 1,347 | 2,836 |
| 2009 | 8,333    | 2,141   | 2,148                  | 1,289 | 2,661 |
| 2010 | 7,965    | 2,010   | 1,999                  | 1,215 | 2,647 |
| 2011 | 7,757    | 1,912   | 2,028                  | 1,121 | 2,627 |
| 2012 | 8,208    | 2,071   | 2,041                  | 1,211 | 2,807 |
| 2013 | 7,880    | 2,027   | 1,949                  | 1,219 | 2,610 |

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The data indicates an overall decrease in reported child sex abuse incidents over the ten year period displayed.

**Table 79 - Rate of indicated cases of child sex abuse per 10,000 youth 0-17 by region, SFY04-SFY13**



Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

**Table 80 - Number of indicated cases of child sex abuse by region, SFY04-SFY13**

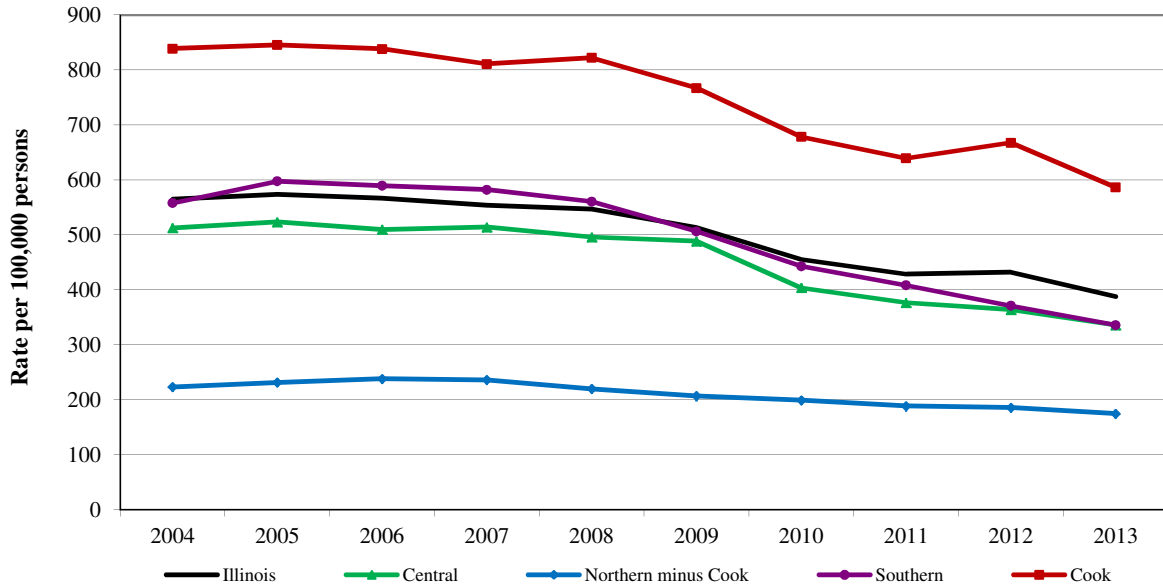
|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|------|
| <b>2004</b> | 2,751    | 770     | 717                 | 446   | 812  |
| <b>2005</b> | 2,653    | 716     | 723                 | 431   | 751  |
| <b>2006</b> | 2,437    | 597     | 685                 | 356   | 783  |
| <b>2007</b> | 2,480    | 632     | 607                 | 401   | 826  |
| <b>2008</b> | 2,456    | 581     | 666                 | 402   | 796  |
| <b>2009</b> | 2,324    | 646     | 616                 | 335   | 709  |
| <b>2010</b> | 2,096    | 527     | 557                 | 317   | 678  |
| <b>2011</b> | 2,129    | 561     | 569                 | 313   | 672  |
| <b>2012</b> | 2,211    | 544     | 569                 | 309   | 772  |
| <b>2013</b> | 2,086    | 548     | 510                 | 325   | 689  |

Data Source: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

The data indicates an overall decrease in the indicated child sex abuse incidents over the ten year period displayed.

Community crime rates

**Table 81 - Rate of I-UCR violent offenses reported per 100,000 persons by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

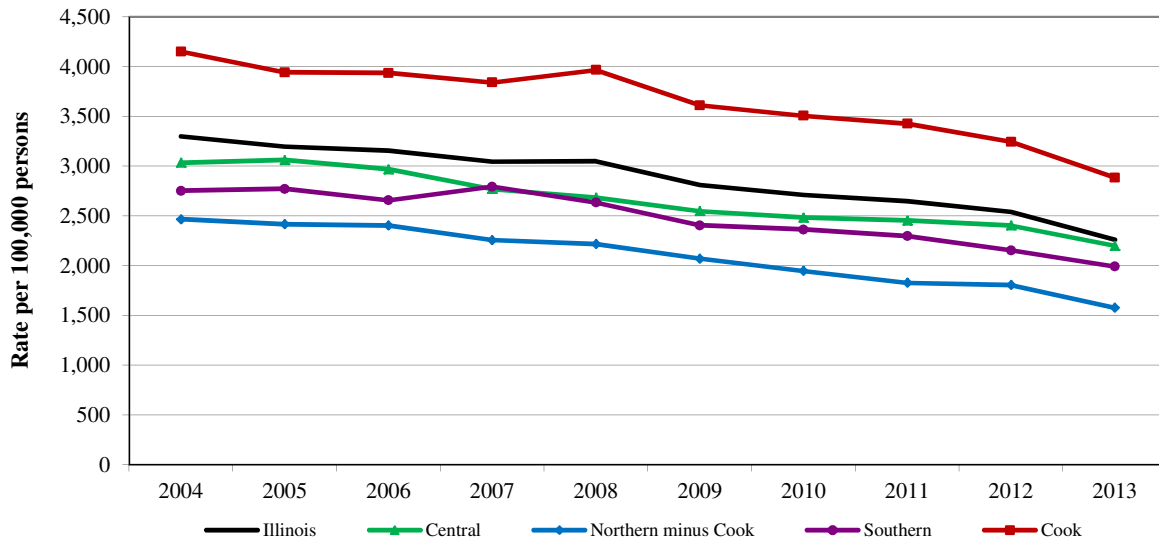
**Table 82 - Number of I-UCR violent offenses reported by region, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook   |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| <b>2004</b> | 71,142   | 11,386  | 8,581               | 7,104 | 44,069 |
| <b>2005</b> | 72,348   | 11,645  | 9,031               | 7,630 | 44,041 |
| <b>2006</b> | 71,678   | 11,382  | 9,435               | 7,552 | 43,306 |
| <b>2007</b> | 70,309   | 11,536  | 9,476               | 7,471 | 41,804 |
| <b>2008</b> | 69,711   | 11,148  | 8,905               | 7,208 | 42,446 |
| <b>2009</b> | 65,729   | 11,015  | 8,431               | 6,517 | 39,765 |
| <b>2010</b> | 58,457   | 9,117   | 8,147               | 5,712 | 35,284 |
| <b>2011</b> | 55,154   | 8,513   | 7,781               | 5,253 | 33,348 |
| <b>2012</b> | 55,624   | 8,211   | 7,615               | 4,759 | 34,905 |
| <b>2013</b> | 49,939   | 7,572   | 7,179               | 4,290 | 30,729 |

Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The data indicates a continued decrease in violent offenses reported from 2004 to 2013 across the state.

**Table 83 - Rate of I-UCR property offenses reported per 100,000 persons by region, 2004-2013**



Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

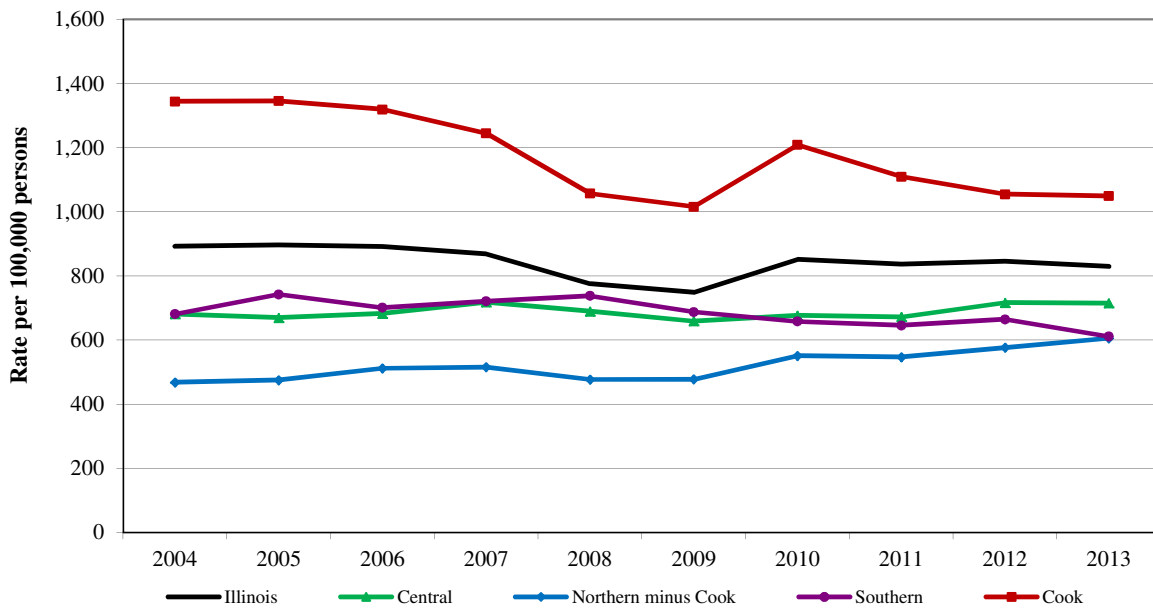
**Table 84 - Number of I-UCR property offenses reported by region, 2004-2013**

|      | Illinois | Central | Northern minus Cook | South | Cook   |
|------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| 2004 | 112,420  | 15,137  | 17,990              | 8,677 | 70,595 |
| 2005 | 113,002  | 14,903  | 18,525              | 9,482 | 70,070 |
| 2006 | 112,701  | 15,253  | 20,296              | 8,981 | 68,155 |
| 2007 | 110,297  | 16,117  | 20,697              | 9,257 | 64,172 |
| 2008 | 98,924   | 15,506  | 19,334              | 9,487 | 54,575 |
| 2009 | 95,824   | 14,865  | 19,457              | 8,852 | 52,641 |
| 2010 | 109,388  | 15,281  | 22,548              | 8,484 | 62,864 |
| 2011 | 108,043  | 15,266  | 22,674              | 8,395 | 57,865 |
| 2012 | 108,754  | 16,165  | 23,641              | 8,529 | 55,148 |
| 2013 | 106,887  | 16,122  | 24,896              | 7,812 | 55,000 |

Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The data indicates a continued decrease in property offenses reported from 2004 to 2013 across the state.

**Table 85 - Rate of I-UCR arrests for I-UCR drug crimes per 100,000 persons by region, 2004-2013**



*Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

**Table 86 - Number of I-UCR arrests for I-UCR drug crimes by region, 2004-2013**

|             | Illinois | Central | Northern<br>minus<br>Cook | South | Cook   |
|-------------|----------|---------|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| <b>2004</b> | 112,420  | 15,137  | 17,990                    | 8,677 | 70,595 |
| <b>2005</b> | 113,002  | 14,903  | 18,525                    | 9,482 | 70,070 |
| <b>2006</b> | 112,701  | 15,253  | 20,296                    | 8,981 | 68,155 |
| <b>2007</b> | 110,297  | 16,117  | 20,697                    | 9,257 | 64,172 |
| <b>2008</b> | 98,924   | 15,506  | 19,334                    | 9,487 | 54,575 |
| <b>2009</b> | 95,824   | 14,865  | 19,457                    | 8,852 | 52,641 |
| <b>2010</b> | 109,388  | 15,281  | 22,548                    | 8,484 | 62,864 |
| <b>2011</b> | 108,043  | 15,266  | 22,674                    | 8,395 | 57,865 |
| <b>2012</b> | 108,754  | 16,165  | 23,641                    | 8,529 | 55,148 |
| <b>2013</b> | 106,887  | 16,122  | 24,896                    | 7,812 | 55,000 |

*Data Source: Illinois State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

The data indicates a decrease in drug crimes 2004 to 2013 in Cook County and the Southern region of the state. However there are increases in drug crimes in the time period for Central and Northern (minus Cook) Illinois.



### *State priority juvenile justice needs*

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission has made significant progress over the past three years by focusing its system reform efforts on the promotion of developmentally appropriate and rehabilitative policies, practices, and programs for youth in conflict with the law. The Commission has regularly reaffirmed its overarching priorities over the past three years and again in the development of this three year plan. The Commission's priorities are to ensure that:

1. Illinois maintains full compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act both to ensure continued access to federal funding and to ensure application of humane, effective, and fundamentally fair practices;
2. Youth do not enter or penetrate the state's juvenile justice system unnecessarily, particularly due to unaddressed family, education, mental health, substance abuse, trauma, racial or ethnic disparities or other needs;
3. Youth who enter the juvenile justice system receive developmentally appropriate, individualized support and services that foster appropriate accountability while building strengths and creating positive opportunities; and
4. Youth leave the juvenile justice system with positive outcomes which in turn enhance public safety.

The data and analysis provided above – combined with legislative and other policy reforms – create useful guideposts to measure our progress and assess ongoing needs in each of the four priority areas.

1. Illinois maintains full compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Compliance activities consume a significant portion of the Commission's time and resources. A full discussion of compliance is contained in the annual compliance plan, submitted separately. As the data above and in the compliance plan show, Illinois has continued to maintain violations of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), separation, and jail removal violations under the *de minimis* standards defined by OJJDP.

As the data above (Tables 29-33) show, while Illinois maintained a relatively consistent number of youth held in lockups and county jails, we are experiencing an uptick in jail removal violations from 2013 to 2014. There has been a 40% increase in the number of violations in county jails and a 56% increase in municipal lockups. Initial data from the first quarter of 2015 follow this same trend. We believe the increase is primarily caused by the inclusion of 17 year olds charged with felonies following "raise the age" implementation in 2014.

One significant ongoing need is to address the discrepancies between the federal six hour hold policy and state law which permits longer periods of secure detention in municipal lockups and county jails in certain circumstances. In the meantime, the Commission is working closely with the Department of Corrections to ensure state standards for facilities match federal requirements wherever possible within the bounds of existing state statute.

The Commission is pleased with the inclusion of a new prohibition of the detention of status offenders in Senate Bill 1560, which has passed both houses of the Illinois General Assembly

and awaits the governor's signature. The new language reads: "In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice or placed in detention when the act for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent would not be illegal if committed by an adult."

In relation to the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) core requirement, Illinois recognizes long-standing, institutional barriers to comprehensive data collection across all decision points in all 102 counties. Over the past three years, the Commission has made a concerted effort to gather the best possible data, make a full assessment of DMC using this data, and use the assessment to drive interventions. The compliance report, submitted separately, will detail these efforts more comprehensively.

The Commission knows there are significant racial and ethnic disparities at most decision points in many jurisdictions across the state. Even reviewing a single decision point where we have relatively strong statewide data, such as arrest, reveals startling inequity (see Table 5, above). We have seen progress toward achieving equity at the detention decision point, in large part due to strong Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative work both in Cook County and across the state. We have also invested over the past two years in local juvenile justice councils to promote local governance and planning to improve outcomes for youth; these council projects include a specific focus on DMC reduction. Finally, our projects are conceptualized and implemented with an eye towards reducing disparities.

But much work remains. At the policy level, data collection and reporting by race, ethnicity, and gender is needed across all youth serving systems and programs. The impact of juvenile justice programs on disparities must be assessed. Similarly, policies to evaluate all proposed legislation for its impact on disparities will aid in DMC efforts. Unfortunately at the practice level we see a dearth of "shovel ready" strategies for local stakeholders to implement.

## 2. Youth do not enter or penetrate Illinois' juvenile justice system unnecessarily.

Illinois has made significant progress decreasing the number of youth brought into the juvenile justice system or penetrating to more restrictive and potentially more harmful settings. Progress has been made at three key decision points, arrest, detention, and secure confinement.

Table 2, above, shows an overall decreasing trend in the number of juvenile arrests. Illinois has seen a 15% decline in arrests from 2004 to 2013 and a 26% decline from 2010 to 2013. Arrests of females held constant at 21% of overall arrests from 2010 to 2013; total arrests of females decreased by 28% during this period (Table 6). By offense class, the proportion of arrests for felony and misdemeanor charges has remained quite constant (Table 4).

From 2011 to 2013, detention admissions decreased by 9%, although admissions spiked by 4% in 2013, likely due to "raise the age" implementation (see Table 10). Detention admissions of females held steady at roughly 17% from 2011 to 2014, although total numbers down by 7% (Table 19).

Admissions to IDJJ facilities decreased from 2,162 in 2010 to 1,835 in 2013, a decrease of 15% (see Table 43). IDJJ Admissions for females from 2010 to 2013 was relatively constant near 7% of all admissions, decreasing overall from 162 to 134 or by 17% (Table 45).

In light of these decreases, Illinois is making significant progress on this priority. *Compared with three years ago, fewer youth are entering the system through arrest; fewer youth are penetrating to detention and secure confinement.* Work remains to continue reducing detention and incarceration numbers, particularly those detained or incarcerated for misdemeanor<sup>1</sup> and non-violent offenses. Moreover, a push for diversion opportunities and programs, offered consistently across the state, will further reduce the number of youth with formal court involvement.

3. Youth who enter the juvenile justice system receive developmentally appropriate, individualized support and services.

On the one hand, while Illinois has encouraging evidence of success in decreasing system entry and penetration, there is less quantifiable data currently available about our success in providing developmentally appropriate services. On the other hand, evidence-based approaches including Redeploy Illinois and Models for Change have undoubtedly contributed to the successes mentioned above.

Subsequent sections of the plan will highlight several projects, both already underway and planned, to promote appropriate services for justice involved youth. These include responses to adolescent domestic battery, restorative justice programs in schools and in the community, and trauma informed screening and treatment.

4. Youth leave the juvenile justice system with positive outcomes, which in turn enhance public safety.

Like the previous priority, there is less quantifiable data available on many aspects setting youth on a positive course as they exit the system. Throughout the plan, we emphasize the success of reentry reform efforts, some of which are occurring legislatively as this plan is being drafted. These include: development and deployment of aftercare model to replace adult-oriented parole system; provision of counsel for youth at Prisoner Review Board hearings; implementation of virtual high school for credit recovery for youth in facility and on aftercare; clear time limits on aftercare supervision; and limits on when warrants must be issued by aftercare staff.<sup>2</sup> As these fundamental and structural changes have been accomplished, it is incumbent on the state to ensure comprehensive services for reentry youth to aid in educational and vocational success. We must also ensure that reentry services are provided equitably for youth of all races, ethnicities, and genders.

Another area the Commission has emphasized in its recent work and in the plan relates to youth charged with sex offenses. As it relates to this goal, we have identified the current registry system as detrimental to youth development into productive adulthood. In our report on the issue,

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<sup>1</sup> Senate Bill 1560 eliminates commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice as a sentencing option for misdemeanor offenses; the bill passed both houses of the Illinois General Assembly on May 28, 2015 and awaits the governor's signature.

<sup>2</sup> Aftercare time limits and limits on the issuance of warrants are included in Senate Bill 1560, which has passed both houses of the Illinois General Assembly and awaits the signature of the governor.

we highlighted the rapid and dramatic growth of the juvenile registry from 1,978 youth on the registry in 2008 to 2,533 youth on the registry in 2013. This growth has occurred in spite of a decrease in the number of arrests for sex offenses because once registered, youth are stuck on the registry – 70% of registrants are required to register for life, the remainder for ten years.<sup>3</sup>

Finally, the Commission has recently undertaken a study on juvenile records confidentiality and expungement at the request of the Illinois General Assembly. This issue has a broad-reaching impact on the thousands of youth who are arrested each year and direct bearing on being able to move into adulthood as successful citizens. Through the study process, we hope to gather and analyze significant data on juvenile records. Expungement reform will be a primary goal over the next three years.

### **Coordination of State Efforts**

Illinois youth development and youth services efforts are spread across several executive branch agencies and the judicial branch. While Illinois does not currently have a “children’s cabinet,” state agencies collaborate regularly. This section provides an overview of relevant projects by state agency, highlighting the role of the Commission and the Department of Human Services while also identifying challenges to coordination.

#### *Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)*

DCFS is Illinois’ child welfare agency, currently providing services to approximately 17,500 wards. Because of its size and focus on a wide range of child well-being issues, coordination with juvenile justice and other youth serving agencies can be challenging. Coordination with DCFS occurs through:

- Participation in the public-private Child Welfare Advisory Council, which promotes collaboration between DCFS and provider agencies, as well as groups like the Commission. (The Commission is an active member of the System of Care committee, which focuses in part on dually-involved youth.)
- The work of the dually-involved youth team at DCFS, which helps manage services for DCFS wards involved in the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Much of the team’s work involves youth held in IDJJ facilities.
- Many private provider agencies across the state that serve both DCFS wards and other at-risk youth, including juvenile justice youth, promoting cooperation and coordination within agencies.

Two specific reform initiatives are underway which have increased cooperation and will promote and require increased coordination of services across agencies as they are implemented:

First, DCFS partnered with the Illinois Collaboration on Youth in obtaining federal Administration on Families and Youth funding for a statewide Homeless Youth Prevention Project. The initiative seeks to eliminate homelessness for current and former DCFS wards. They

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<sup>3</sup> *Improving Illinois’ Response to Sexual Offenses Committed by Youth*, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, March 2014, pages 15 and 43. Available at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/youthsexualoffenses>

include justice involved youth as one of their focus populations. Having wrapped up a two year comprehensive planning project, they are awaiting approval to proceed with the implementation phase, which will pilot a positive youth development model for adolescent youth in DCFS care. The Commission is actively involved in the project, serving on the Advisory Board and consulting regularly on juvenile justice issues.

Second, as described more fully below, DCFS is on the cusp of implementing a dually-involved youth initiative using a “pay for success” funding model. A consortium of seven child welfare and juvenile justice providers will assume responsibility for achieving positive outcomes (in terms of well-being, permanency, reduced delinquency, and appropriate developmental achievements) and receive payment from the state according to these outcomes. The Commission has been involved in this project during its development.

Hopefully these initiatives will create avenues for broader coordination between DCFS and the various juvenile justice agencies.

#### *Department of Human Services (DHS)*

DHS supports youth development and well-being across its divisions. The Divisions of Mental Health (DMH) and Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) provide oversight and funding for adolescent treatment across the state. Of note, the Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Initiative within DMH supports assessment and treatment to justice involved youth identified at detention or other point of court involvement.

Within the Division of Family and Community Services, the Bureau of Positive Youth Development provides substance and alcohol use prevention, teen pregnancy prevention, and other positive youth development programs. The Bureau of Youth Intervention Services, which houses the Commission’s programs, delivers a number critical programs including after school programs, crisis intervention, homeless youth services, and alternatives to incarceration. These are described in greater detail below, under “Additional Requirements.”

#### *Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ)*

IDJJ’s role, as noted elsewhere in the plan, is to provide secure correctional care and aftercare supervision for youth committed to its custody. The Commission is actively involved in multiple policy and program initiatives with IDJJ, including ongoing reentry reforms, assessment and case planning, and efforts to develop more positive, rehabilitative programming. IDJJ’s director is a member of the Commission. IDJJ also coordinates policies and services with DCFS and other DHS divisions. IDJJ has plans to build stronger connections with local juvenile justice stakeholders in coming years.

#### *Probation*

Probation departments across the state are judicial branch entities, operated and governed in most matters by the Chief Judge of each judicial circuit and overseen at the state level by the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, the administrative arm of the Illinois Supreme Court. Probation staff may also join the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association (IPCSA). Collaboration and coordination of efforts occur on multiple levels. Much fruitful work has

emerged as a result of individual probation department cooperation with the Commission, IDJJ, DCFS, or DHS. The Commission has also worked to develop projects with IPCSA and AOIC.

### *Illinois Juvenile Justice Leadership Council*

Developed as a statewide legacy group to the Models for Change initiative, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Leadership Council has already enhanced collaboration among juvenile justice system stakeholders and other youth-serving agencies. Co-chaired by two Illinois Supreme Court justices, including the current chief justice, and the Director of IDJJ, the Leadership Council includes many high level stakeholders, from both state and local units of government and the private sector, who are engaged in improving the lives of justice involved youth. The Leadership Council includes legislators, agency directors, and leaders from a range of youth serving agencies. The Leadership Council currently focuses on: (1) data; (2) family engagement; (3) diversion; and (4) judicial engagement. The Leadership Council represents an opportunity to overcome barriers to collaboration between branches and levels of government.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The Commission has adopted a set of objectives for the next three years which support its overarching priorities (goals), described above. The next section contains more specific action steps to achieve these goals.

*Priority 1: Maintain full compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.*

#### Objective 1.A: Incorporate an emphasis on reducing racial and ethnic disparities in all initiatives.

The Commission is committed to addressing racial and ethnic disparities throughout the juvenile justice system. We recognize the importance of efforts that primarily target disproportionality. We also believe that all systems improvement efforts should be designed and implemented in a manner to reduce, rather than exacerbate disparities. Activities supportive of this goal are detailed in the next section, but the following examples illustrate our approach.

First, our major system improvement initiative, launched in State Fiscal Year 2014, funds, supports, and guides local juvenile justice councils in a dozen jurisdictions, collectively representing 70% of the state's youth population. While the juvenile justice council project incubates local stakeholder collaboration and the development of a local juvenile justice plan, the Commission requires key DMC activities: annual nine-point data collection, data review and analysis with Commission staff, and incorporation of DMC reduction strategies into the local plan. Thus the project, effectively engages local stakeholders in DMC work.

Second, in partnership with the Models for Change initiative, the Commission supported and further developed research-based approaches for youth charged with domestic battery. Again, this approach is not primarily a DMC reduction effort, but the historic data of youth charged with domestic battery reflect significant disparities. The crisis response, assessment, and cognitive-behavioral interventions developed through this project reduce the number of minority youth arrested, prosecuted, and detained for domestic battery.

The Commission will continue to implement its projects consistent with this objective over the next three years.

Objective 1.B: Implement pilot strategies to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

In addition to incorporating DMC reduction into all its strategies, the Commission will also continue to implement DMC-specific projects. The next section details these activities. As one example, the Commission partnered with the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago to develop a youth-law enforcement partnership project entitled “Bridging the Divide,” which was implemented by the YMCA alongside the Chicago Police Department. It involved activities to promote deeper understanding of the other group. Restorative practices including community cafés and circles, along with a photo contest and storytelling initiative, brought youth and police together in a positive, yet honest way. The project focused on police districts serving overwhelmingly minority communities – with the ultimate goal of changing policing practices that instigate minority arrests.

The Commission’s DMC Committee is also developing a project to promote and deepen public awareness about racial and ethnic disparities while also providing system stakeholders with concrete strategies to reduce DMC.

Objective 1.C: Maintain low violation levels of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation, and Jail Removal core requirements, and decrease youth contact with the adult system.

The Commission has developed a very strong, collaborative compliance monitoring plan. The plan involves Commission-funded contractual compliance monitors, the jail standards and inspection unit at the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the facility inspection unit at the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. We will continue to improve upon our compliance monitoring efforts to maintain violation rates below the *de minimis* rates. We recognize that ongoing efforts are required to meet changing circumstances such as recent “raise the age” legislation, which brought 17 year olds charged with felonies under juvenile court jurisdiction. A complete plan for compliance will be submitted separately.

*Priority 2: Youth do not enter or penetrate the state’s juvenile justice system unnecessarily*

Objective 2.A: Local communities and justice systems divert low-level and low-risk youth from formal involvement, thereby promoting positive youth outcomes and public safety.

Recognizing the best practice principle that formal juvenile justice involvement should be reserved for youth who are at high and moderate risk to reoffend, the Commission supports strategies to screen and divert low risk offenders at the point of arrest and through pre-court diversion.

Moreover, the juvenile justice system should have many exit points through which lower risk youth and those whose needs have been successfully addressed may leave the system’s control. Diversion and deflection from deeper end, more harmful interventions such as detention and secure confinement are important strategies to prevent harm to system-involved youth.

Objective 2.B: Diversion strategies are provided in an equitable manner to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

All diversion strategies need to be reviewed for racial and ethnic disparities. Based on the Commission's review of 2010 data, minority youth were underrepresented at the diversion decision point; this means that white youth were diverted more frequently from the system. Promoting effective diversion strategies for minority youth is an important goal of the Commission and the DMC Committee.

Objective 2.C: Court personnel are equipped to protect the due process rights of youth, respond to individual youth needs, and promote developmentally appropriate and rehabilitative outcomes.

A significant share of a youth's success or failure in the juvenile justice system depends on the courtroom personnel whose discretion and professional skill contribute largely to the outcome of the case.

In screening cases and determining appropriate charges, prosecutors – with great autonomy – determine the parameters within which a case may be resolved and therefore the corresponding range of consequences for the youth. Prosecutors should be informed and cognizant of the implications of their charging decisions; they should regularly review whether their choices lead to positive youth outcomes and public safety. Prosecutors, along with judges and defenders, should be knowledgeable about adolescent development, including emerging brain science and the impact of trauma.

Research on “procedural justice” highlights the importance of engaging youth in the court process. Judges should be equipped to interact respectfully and meaningfully with youth and families, listening to their voice and sharing the rationale and purpose for hearings and decisions.

Finally, all too often caseloads and resource limitations stymie the best efforts of public defenders to put on a vigorous defense of each youth. Public defenders should not feel pressured to accept plea deals because of a lack of time and resources.

*Priority 3: Youth who enter the juvenile justice system receive developmentally appropriate, individualized support and services.*

Objective 3.A: Juvenile justice interventions are guided by each individual youth's risk and needs.

Best practice indicates matching the level and type of service according to individual risk to reoffend and specific needs. In other words, one-size-fits-all approaches are inappropriate. More intensive, invasive approaches should be reserved for those who present persistent and significant risk to the community. Punitive and scared straight approaches are developmentally inappropriate.

Moreover, a continuum of services should be developed to address major need areas including mental health, trauma, substance abuse, family functioning, appropriate peer relationships, impulsivity and risk taking, empathy, and other social skills required for educational and vocational success. Not every youth needs every type of service.



The Commission recommends that juvenile justice programs include a validated assessment of risk and needs to better guide service type and intensity.

Objective 3.B: Services and supports align with best practice so that youth are served in safe, developmentally-appropriate programs.

Building on the previous objective to match services with individual youth risk and need, it is critical that the continuum of services provided by the juvenile justice system consist of best practice and evidence-based programs. These programs should be designed for the developmental needs of youth. They should be responsive to the gender specific needs of young men, young women, and those whose gender identity is expressed as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, or queer/questioning.

Youth with histories of trauma, abuse, or neglect demand special attention. Traumatic experiences can impact the physiological development of the brain, increasing fight or flight responses and impairing the normal wiring together of neural pathways. The Commission supports trauma informed practices and trauma focused services and hopes to work with partner organizations to expand these best practices throughout the juvenile justice system.

Objective 3.C: Programs and practices are reviewed and adjusted to ensure they do no harm and do not cause disparities.

Addressing racial and ethnic disparities is a consistent theme of the Commission's work. It is critical, in providing services and supports to system-involved youth, to regularly assess policies and procedures to ensure components of the system are not exacerbating DMC or otherwise causing harm to youth. Over the next three years, the Commission and its DMC committee will explore ways to conduct such assessments, both as pilot efforts and systemically. For example, some state legislatures are utilizing racial impact analysis as a way to assess the DMC consequences of a new law. A similar approach might be used to review legislation retrospectively. Statewide programs and approaches might also be assessed.

*Priority 4: Youth leave the juvenile justice system with positive outcomes which in turn enhance public safety.*

Objective 4.A: Juvenile records, including the sex offender registry, do not cause long-term harm to youth.

The Commission has engaged in significant work over the past three years to study best practices for youth who are charged with sex offenses. The research, both nationally and within Illinois, overwhelmingly leads us to recommend against a categorical registry for sex offenders. Registries are designed to protect the broader community from "stranger danger"; because the vast majority of youth sex offense charges involve victims from within the family or close social acquaintances, registries do not provide meaningful public safety. Moreover, registry requirements imposed for long periods of time interfere substantially with normal, positive youth development. The Commission plans ongoing work to develop youth-specific, developmentally appropriate policies for youth charged with sex offenses.

The Commission has also recently begun an extensive review of juvenile court records confidentiality and expungement law and practice. The Illinois General Assembly passed a joint

resolution requesting the Commission develop a report with recommendations by March 2016. The Commission believes strong confidentiality protections – implemented and enforced consistently – are essential to the rehabilitative mission of the juvenile justice system. The Commission also supports expungement law and practice that eliminates records for youth who are never prosecuted or complete the requirements imposed on them by the court. Expungement should occur automatically whenever possible, erase all records, and be a user-friendly, low-cost process.

Objective 4.B: Reentry services prepare youth for success as they exit the juvenile justice system.

The Illinois juvenile justice system needs to improve how it supports youth transitioning out of the system. Transitional or reentry services should be provided to youth completing juvenile probation or being released from a correctional facility. Transitional services should emphasize sustainable, community-based resources independent of juvenile justice funding. Supports should not only include medical, behavioral health, educational, and vocational services, but also less formal positive connections with the community like mentoring, faith-based groups, and recreational activities. Whenever possible, supports and services provided by juvenile justice should be tapered off, rather than abruptly discontinued.

**Implementation Activities**

The Commission’s planned implementation activities are arranged by priority and objective.

*Priority 1: Maintain full compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.*

Objective 1.A: Incorporate an emphasis on reducing racial and ethnic disparities in all initiatives.

The Commission is committed to addressing racial and ethnic disparities throughout its work. In introducing this goal, above, we provide two examples of this approach – our Juvenile Justice Councils initiative and our support of interventions to address adolescent domestic battery. We will continue these initiatives and other approaches.

- Data Improvements

We will maintain our support for data improvements. In January 2015, the Commission published a detailed report on juvenile detention using 2013 data.<sup>4</sup> This report provides comprehensive race and ethnicity data on all admissions to Illinois juvenile detention centers. The report includes five years of trend data, from 2009 to 2013. Encouragingly, while the total number of detention admissions declined by 16% over this time period, the decline was larger for black youth (a 19% decline) than for white youth (a 13% decline).<sup>5</sup> The report also included

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<sup>4</sup> *Illinois Juvenile Detention Data Report: Calendar Year 2013*, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, January 2015. Available online at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/Detention2013>.

<sup>5</sup> Note that the data presented earlier in this report from 2011 to 2014 (Table 13) does not show such a dramatic decrease in admissions for black youth. Much of the larger decrease occurred in 2009 and 2010; 2014 also has an increase in the number and percent of black youth.

“discussion questions” for stakeholders to use in reviewing the data; the questions focused on DMC. The Commission plans to publish this data report on an annual basis, with the 2014 report scheduled for release in fall 2015.

As discussed previously, we have instituted a standard data report required of all grantees receiving federal juvenile justice funding support. The Illinois juvenile justice data reporting template was adapted from the W. Haywood Burns Institute data reporting template. Not only does the report provide the nine decision point data required for calculating Relative Rate Indices, but we believe it will be useful for stakeholder planning. We plan to expand the number of counties using the data template in order to further standardize and expand our state’s data collection infrastructure.

The Commission will engage in renewed policy discussions regarding juvenile justice system data, transparency, and accountability. We will push for greater data collection and reporting, including, but not limited to race and ethnicity. We are heartened by Public Act 98-0528 that expands the collection of race and ethnicity by the criminal and juvenile justice systems in Illinois. Under the act, all state and local police agencies are required to identify and report, as accurately as possible, the race and ethnicity of each individual arrested. The legislation emphasizes the importance of self-reporting of race and ethnicity through the use of a standardized questionnaire, whenever possible. If self-identification is refused, arresting officers will deduce an individual’s racial background and report it, indicating whether the form was completed by the arrestee or arresting officer. Under the statute, this arrest data must be submitted to the Illinois State Police daily. The bill imposes similar data collection mandates at other decision points, including corrections, probation and community-based programs. The data will be reported annually to both the state legislature and the governor. The legislation was an outgrowth of the Illinois Racial and Ethnic Impact Task Force, formed in 2011 to devise practical solutions in standardizing the collection and analysis of racial data by the state criminal justice and corrections system. The Commission will work to utilize this improved data and promote its availability.

The Commission supported development of a new online report to provide policy makers and the public with current data on youth committed to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). The report utilizes IDJJ’s monthly population statistics to illustrate trends in commitment of youth to IDJJ custody and the re-incarceration of youth for parole violations. In developing the report, the Commission highlighted race and ethnicity data. One important purpose of the report is to provide timely information to the public, IDJJ’s advisory board, the Juvenile Justice Leadership Council, the Redeploy Illinois Oversight Board, and policymakers.

- Transfer Reform

Illinois law provides several avenues for the transfer of juveniles to adult court for prosecution. Any juvenile arrested at age 13 or older may be transferred to adult court following a court hearing and judicial decision. The Juvenile Court Act also outlines categories of serious offenses for which the transfer decision is presumptive, but still dependent on judicial decision. Finally, a category of offenses is excluded from the juvenile court – youth charged with these offenses are automatically transferred to adult court. The Commission, along with many advocates, finds this final category of automatic transfers most harmful for young people in Illinois. Automatic

transfers leave no room for judicial discretion or the consideration of mitigating circumstances that would necessitate a juvenile court disposition.

Furthermore, a comprehensive study of automatic transfers in Cook County, where the majority of these offenses occur, reveals startling disparities. In 2013 and 2014, 323 youth were automatically transferred. Of these, only 3 were white; 85% were black.

Over the next three years, the Commission plans to support policy change efforts, which are already underway,<sup>6</sup> to eliminate automatic transfer provisions and shift decision-making to judges who can make individualized decisions taking into account each youth's individual development.

- Aftercare Reform

Since 2010, the Commission has dedicated significant resources to reentry issues. The release of the *Youth Reentry Improvement Report* in December 2012 outlined key findings to improve Illinois' reentry system. Since that time, many of the recommended changes have occurred, including legal representation at release hearings and a shift away from a parole model to a youth-focused aftercare model. More reforms are on the horizon with the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice supporting legislation to shorten the length of aftercare supervision.

Analyzing racial and ethnic disproportionality was not an explicit focus of the reentry report, but the disparities at the point of secure confinement seem to carry into aftercare. Given these recent or pending systems improvements, the Commission and its DMC Committee will review data to determine what impact, if any, reforms have had on disparities.

Objective 1.B: Implement pilot strategies to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.

- DMC Committee

The Commission's DMC Committee has undergone a significant transformation over the last two years. The appointment of a new chairperson in 2014 brought a renewed focus to DMC reduction strategies with a keen focus on community engagement. The Committee went from a team of five commissioners to a 15-person workgroup of juvenile justice stakeholders including: professors, mental health practitioners, defense attorneys, and youth service providers. The Committee also includes representatives from local juvenile justice council partners in our DMC Community and Strategic Planning Initiative in Peoria and Macon County.

The Committee developed a work-plan in 2014 that focuses on three key priority areas and reflects the diversity of its members: (1) DMC and mental health, (2) the school to prison pipeline, and (3) community engagement and education. Over the past decade, juvenile justice scholarship and advocacy have begun to document the link between racial and ethnic disparities within the juvenile justice system and the mental health care system. Both systems represent long histories of serving youth with the highest needs and most often, the least amount of access to resources. The Commission intends to chip away at those disparities by bringing attention to

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<sup>6</sup> House Bill 3718 Senate Amendment 1 restricts the categories of offenses which must be automatically transferred to adult court. It has passed both houses of the Illinois General Assembly and awaits the signature of the governor.

the ways in which youth are of color are disproportionately impacted by both and by collaborating directly with mental health service providers so they understand the role they play in reducing DMC. In January 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice and Department of Education issued guidance to assist public schools with school discipline policies with a specific focus on identifying and remedying disparate treatment. The DMC Committee echoes that guidance and hopes to bring such assistance to our local partners. We are encouraged by recent Illinois legislation that would amend the school code to deemphasize the role of law enforcement while emphasizing graduated sanctions, restorative justice and developmentally appropriate discipline methods.<sup>7</sup> Finally, the Committee recognizes that DMC reduction is impossible without buy-in from all interested parties. The Commission is committed to a widespread DMC awareness campaign through public forums, trainings and written resources.

These three priority areas will guide the Committee's work over the next three years to pilot effective strategies for DMC reduction while embracing the important voices of those experts who are not formally appointed to the Commission.

- DMC Forums

One strategy formed out of the DMC Committee's strategic planning is to convene a series of DMC forums or town halls across the state. The last statewide assessment revealed a significant lack of awareness about DMC throughout the juvenile justice stakeholder population. Effective, long-term system improvement begins with education and consensus building. Starting in the fall of 2015, the Commission will host a series of half-day forums on the issues embedded in DMC reduction. Those issues include, but are not limited to: the federal DMC mandate, DMC and mental health, disparities in school discipline, DMC and youth engagement and the role of the media. Most forums will include a mix of juvenile justice system professionals, interested community members, and youth. The Commission anticipates linking each forum to build a cohesive curriculum for DMC reduction tactics. The Commission anticipates that the combination of these forums and an improved data collection infrastructure will yield statewide momentum around the issue of racial and ethnic inequities and therefore, set the stage for a more fair system.

- DMC Toolkit

Another strategy for improving community awareness of DMC is to produce and disseminate a DMC toolkit. While forums are useful for sharing information and generating thoughtful discussion, it is just as important to share in-depth resources on how to tackle complex DMC-centered system reform. This toolkit will serve that purpose. Planning for the first public forum and the development of the toolkit will happen simultaneously with help from commissioners and staff. The booklet will use the OJJDP DMC Reduction Model as the foundation for readers to understand the underlying federal, state and local issues involved with identifying and addressing DMC effectively. The toolkit will also include important discussion questions for local councils and agencies to use for their DMC reduction planning. Additionally, the toolkit will include anecdotes from system actors and youth to put personal touches on what is often numbers-driven work.

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<sup>7</sup> As of May 29, 2015, Senate Bill 100 is awaiting concurrence from the Senate on a House Amendment.

- Bridging the Divide

Based on the most recent statewide assessment surveys and significant disparities found at the arrest decision point, the DMC Committee made reducing DMC at the point of arrests a key priority. One intervention strategy for tackling the issue is to improve relations between youth, especially youth of color, and the police officers they come in contact with. In 2014, the Commission partnered with the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago (YMCA) to launch a summer series of programming to engage youth, police and community leaders called “Bridging the Divide.” Programming included a youth photography contest across Chicago judged by local law enforcement followed by a series of restorative justice based conversations between youth, families and police officers. These conversations prompted the development of an audio compilation of stories of youth and police officers expressing their feelings towards each other and revealing common ground. The project also yielded a deck of cards with discussion questions to prompt more youth/police conversations.

The Commission, YMCA, members of local law enforcement and city officials considered Bridging the Divide to be an incredible success worthy of expanded implementation. The DMC Committee will coordinate with YMCA leadership as well as participating officers within the Chicago Police Department to bring the experience and resources of Bridging the Divide to other communities.

Objective 1.C: Maintain low violation levels of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation, and Jail Removal core requirements, and decrease youth contact with the adult system.

- Compliance Monitoring

The separate Compliance Plan provides significant detail on our efforts to minimize violations of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Separation, and Jail Removal core requirements. The Commission will largely continue its efforts to address DSO and Separation. As discussed in the Compliance Plan, the number of DSO violations has generally been trending downward.<sup>8</sup> Illinois facilities are compliant with the Separation requirement. However, there are some emerging trends of increased jail removal violations which are largely attributable to “raise the age” legislation which brought 17 year olds charged with felonies under juvenile court jurisdiction beginning January 1, 2014. The Commission is committed to understanding and addressing the increase in violations so as to remain in compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

- Updated Facility Standards

The Commission is currently working with the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) and the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) to update standards for the state’s county jails, municipal lockups, and county juvenile detention facilities. In these updates, the Commission is seeking to include stronger language reflecting the requirements and intent of the Juvenile

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<sup>8</sup> We anticipate that new restrictions in Senate Bill 1560, discussed earlier, will further reduce DSO violations.

Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and improving our ability to effectively monitor compliance.

*Priority 2: Youth do not enter or penetrate the state's juvenile justice system unnecessarily*

Objective 2.A: Local communities and justice systems divert low-risk and low-risk youth from formal involvement, thereby promoting positive youth outcomes and public safety.

- Support for Local Juvenile Justice Councils

Since State Fiscal Year 2014, the Commission has dedicated significant resources to funding local juvenile justice councils. Illinois' Juvenile Court Act encourages – but does not require or provide fiscal support for – the creation of local Juvenile Justice Councils to bring together local justice system leaders, community members, youth, families, service providers, educators and other stakeholders to prevent and address juvenile delinquency. Because this model of local governance, collaboration and data-driven decision-making has proven effective, the Commission has allocated federal funding to support councils in the development of data-driven, collaborative local juvenile justice plans which guide future system improvement efforts. The data collection and analysis focuses on racial and ethnic disparities. A major emphasis of the councils is the development of policies to appropriately divert youth from the justice system.

Over the next three years, the Commission plans to: (1) continue fiscal support for councils; (2) continue to support their work on diversion, including a bi-monthly “learning collaborative” call with the councils dedicated to diversion and other “front end” strategies.

- Youth in Crisis and Adolescent Domestic Battery

Since 2010, the Commission has partnered with Models for Change sites in Illinois to develop best practice responses to youth who are in crisis at home. Thus far, the focus of Cook, DuPage, and Peoria counties on adolescent domestic battery has involved several components:

- Piloting the use of Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services (CCBYS) with adolescent domestic battery.
- Use of assessment and safety planning to promote prompt return home from detention.
- Implementation of a cognitive behavior therapy curriculum, Step Up, to promote conflict resolution skills in parents and youth.
- Development and subsequent multi-state validation with the National Youth Screening and Assessment Project of a “typology” tool developed for use with families in contact with the justice system. The tool – and the cross-state validation work – will assist crisis responders, probation officers and others in diverting families experiencing ADB from the justice system, when possible, reducing unnecessary detention and incarceration and better responding to the needs of victims and families.

Over the next three years, the Commission plans to: (1) Disseminate ADB practices throughout the state; (2) Continue policy support for CCBYS as a platform for delivering crisis response and diversion services.

- Diversion and Restorative Justice Projects

The Commission currently supports a number of diversion and restorative justice programs in varied jurisdictions across the state using Juvenile Accountability Block Grant resources.

- Through DeKalb County’s Early Risk Assessment Project, law enforcement personnel have been trained in the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI). The results of the assessment help guide law enforcement in determining whether to address behavior informally, through a station adjustment, or by referral to court. The information on the assessment helps ensure appropriate service delivery to the family.
- In Macon and St. Clair counties, Teen Court programs help prosecutors address lower level offenses in a developmentally appropriate way. Youth who complete the sanction imposed by the teen court are diverted from prosecution.
- The Lake County State’s Attorney’s Office uses a Victim Offender Mediation program as an alternative to court. An emphasis is placed on meeting the victim’s needs and providing restitution.
- The City of Chicago has established Peace Centers within several Chicago Public Schools. The peace centers are staffed by parents trained in circle keeping and mediation and proactively interrupt the school to prison pipeline.
- Cook County has partnered with several communities to develop restorative justice hubs. The hubs provide holistic services to youth and families to divert or prevent further penetration.

Over the next three years, the Commission will continue to support diversion and restorative justice programs, particularly with JABG resources. Following a request from the Illinois General Assembly, the Commission also plans to partner with the Illinois Balanced and Restorative Justice Project and the Juvenile Justice Initiative study and make recommendations about restorative justice best practices.

- Redeploy Illinois: Preventing Incarceration

Redeploy Illinois has been the state’s flagship juvenile justice reform program since 2005. While not a diversion from the juvenile justice system, Redeploy effectively deflects youth from penetration into the most severe and harmful part of the system’s continuum, secure incarceration. The program provides funding to local jurisdictions to provide community-based services to youth and families, rather than rely upon commitments to IDJJ. Counties participating in Redeploy receive state funds to create or expand community-based programs and commit to a 25 percent reduction in the number of juveniles committed to state facilities from those counties. Since the creation of Redeploy, the IDJJ population has been reduced from 1500 to less than 800 youth, with the current population at its lowest level in two decades.

While Redeploy is not a Commission-funded program, it is a sibling program within the Bureau of Youth Intervention Services. The Commission has regularly provided support to the program and will continue to do so over the next three years, particularly in relation to expanding the program statewide.

Objective 2.B: Diversion strategies are provided in an equitable manner to reduce racial and ethnic disparities.



Largely through the work of local Juvenile Justice Councils and their required data collection and analysis, the Commission will assess funded diversion projects according to their impact on racial and ethnic disparities. Over the next three years, the Commission will develop protocol for assessing the DMC impact of programs.

Objective 2.C: Court personnel are equipped to protect the due process rights of youth, respond to individual youth needs, and promote developmentally appropriate and rehabilitative outcomes.

The Commission has partnered with other organizations to provide training to court personnel in various settings. Over the past year, this has included presentations at annual conferences of the State’s Attorney’s Association, the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association, and the Illinois Juvenile Officers Association, along with regional trainings sponsored by the Illinois Sex Offender Management Board.

The Commission also put on a large-scale statewide juvenile justice conference in June 2014, with OJJDP Administrator Robert Listenbee providing the keynote address. The conference reached nearly 400 professionals.

Primarily through JABG grants, we have also supported the development of trauma-informed screening processes in the Second Judicial Circuit. Plans are in place to replicate this process in the Fourth Judicial Circuit over the coming year.

Over the next three years, the Commission will continue to participate in trainings for court personnel in adolescent development, trauma informed services, and best practices. We anticipate holding a statewide training conference on at least one occasion during this time. We will also continue to support the spread of trauma screening practices, primarily using JABG resources.

*Priority 3: Youth who enter the juvenile justice system receive developmentally appropriate, individualized support and services.*

Objective 3.A: Juvenile justice interventions are guided by each individual youth’s risk and needs.

- Screening & Assessment: YASI

For several years, the Commission has supported IDJJ in implementing several screening and assessment protocols. Within the last year, IDJJ has adopted the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) to drive individualized decision making and case plans, both while in custody and once released with aftercare supervision. The YASI utilizes a series of structured questions and assimilates a variety of information from independent secondary sources (such as school records, police reports, family interviews, etc.) in ten “domains” and provides a profile of each youth’s risk levels, particular areas of need and specific protective factors which promote positive youth outcomes and resiliency. Over the next year, the Commission plans to support the ongoing implementation of the YASI case plan process in all facilities and with Aftercare Specialists.

The YASI is also used by youth services providers and probation departments across the state. While initial training in the YASI and case management process is in place for these agencies,

practitioner feedback indicates a need for resources and capacity building in using the YASI data to match programs to youth needs. Over the next three years, the Commission will explore this opportunity to enhance the data available to juvenile justice stakeholders.

Objective 3.B: Services and supports align with best practice so that youth are served in safe, developmentally-appropriate programs.

- Probation Review Project

The Commission is currently funding three Illinois probation departments to implement the self-assessment and systemic improvement model developed by the Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corp (RFK) with Models for Change support. The project provides assistance to probation and court services departments in analyzing their policies and day-to-day practices to assure alignment with the department's mission and evidence-based practice. The current sites will be completed in the fall 2015. At that time, the Commission will evaluate the impact of the project and determine whether and how to expand the model to additional probation departments.

- Detention Standards and Programming

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) is statutorily-mandated to promulgate and monitor compliance with statewide standards for the state's county-based secure juvenile detention facilities. The Commission relies upon the standards and IDJJ's monitoring to help ensure compliance with the core requirements of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Working with IDJJ, the Commission is developing updated standards (last revised more than two decades ago) in alignment with best practices for youth and staff safety and positive youth development. Updated standards are expected to be ready for promulgation in State Fiscal Year 16.

In July, 2014, the Commission partnered with the Peoria County Juvenile Detention Center to pilot the updated detention self-assessment curriculum developed as part of the Annie E. Casey Foundation Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative by the Youth Law Center and the Center for Children's Law and Policy. The self-assessment includes updated guidelines and protocols to ensure humane and appropriate detention conditions, which equip detention leaders and staff in strengthening all aspects of facility policies, practices and programs. With this protocol, local teams conduct assessments and develop comprehensive reports on their findings and, if necessary, corrective action plans to improve facility policy and operations. Over the next year, the Commission will evaluate the impact of the assessment project and determine whether and how to expand the process to additional detention centers.

- Family Engagement

With the Illinois Juvenile Justice Leadership Council (JJLC) taking the lead, the Commission is involved in efforts to improve the system's engagement of families. The JJLC has identified model processes to engage families in secure settings and will be working with IDJJ leadership to implement. The effort will also include county juvenile detention centers and the broader juvenile justice system.

- Dually Involved Youth

Over the past two years, Illinois has focused much attention on youth dually involved with child welfare and juvenile justice systems through the initiation of a “Pay for Success” project. A consortium of seven private child welfare and juvenile justice agencies are poised to enter into a contract with the state in which they will raise private capital for up front program costs and be paid by the state based on the achievement of positive outcomes. The alignment of positive program outcomes with fiscal incentives will work to promote innovation and accountability for youth who too often “fall through the cracks.” The Commission is committed to fund the evaluation protocol that will be used by the state to determine overall success and payment in the next year. The Commission is eager to remain involved in this project over the next three years, specifically in terms of identifying and applying best practices strategies to larger groups of multi-system youths.

- Gender Responsive Services

The Commission looks forward to increased focus on gender responsive issues over the next three years. If the Illinois applicant is awarded a National Girls Institute grant, the Commission will participate fully as a partner in the project. In the event this initiative is not funded, the Commission will explore other ways to plan and implement systems improvements for girls. Finally, the needs of LGBTQ youth have been raised as part of DMC and in the work on detention standards. The Commission will support policies and practices that are responsive to the needs of LGBTQ youth.

- Mental Health Services

The Commission has dedicated resources over recent years to addressing behavioral health needs, including ongoing JABG support for mental health services in Will County, funding for mental health screening and assessment in IDJJ, and direct services for reentry youth. Assuming level or decreasing federal funds, the Commission does not anticipate funding significant behavioral health projects. However, the Commission has heard consistently from grantees and other stakeholders that assistance in understanding and navigating the contemporary healthcare funding system is a significant need. Over the next three years, the Commission will develop and implement a plan to provide clear information and support to local juvenile justice agencies to access healthcare funding.

- Rural Services

Through local Juvenile Justice Council grants, the Commission is actively involved in systems improvement in rural communities. Such issues often include how to fairly implement diversion practices over diverse small communities and how to provide evidence-based practices with large geographic distances separating youth and providers. Over the next three years, the Commission will identify best practices in these jurisdictions and disseminate them to other rural jurisdictions.

Objective 3.C: Programs and practices are reviewed and adjusted to ensure they do no harm and do not cause disparities.

Largely through the work of local Juvenile Justice Councils and their required data collection and analysis, the Commission will assess funded projects according to their impact on racial and

ethnic disparities. Over the next three years, the Commission will develop procedures for assessing the DMC impact of programs.

*Priority 4: Youth leave the juvenile justice system with positive outcomes which in turn enhance public safety.*

Objective 4.A: Juvenile records, including the sex offender registry, do not cause long-term harm to youth.

- Expungement

In recent years, Illinois has taken incremental steps to better protect the life chances of youth by allowing their juvenile records to be expunged. In 2014, the state took another step toward this goal with passage of “clean slate” juvenile expungement legislation. The new law provides for automatic clearing of a youth’s arrest records in most non-violent offense cases upon turning 18. The law does not apply to certain serious felony arrests, sex offenses, and those occurring within the previous six months.

The Commission has also supported the work of a local youth development organization, Mikva Challenge, to increase the use of an online expungement app. The app guides individuals through a series of questions to determine expungement eligibility and, if eligible, submits their information to the Legal Aid Foundation for assistance in preparing expungement paperwork.

In the fall 2014, the General Assembly passed a joint resolution requesting the Commission to study issues of expungement and records confidentiality and submit recommendations in to the General Assembly. This study has begun and will continue for at least the next two years.

- Sex Offender Registry

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission issued *Improving Illinois’ Response to Sexual Offenses Committed by Youth* in March 2014. This legislatively-mandated report was the culmination of several years’ work to understand youth who have committed sexual offenses. The report presented findings regarding the low recidivism risks presented by youth who have committed a sexual offense, the efficacy of community-based and evidence-based treatments, and the policy changes needed to dismantle barriers to positive outcomes for youth, victims of sexual abuse and communities. The report was presented to the Governor and Illinois General Assembly.

The current juvenile sex offender registry policy in Illinois is fundamentally at odds with the Commission’s goal of setting youth on a path of long-term success. Over the next three years, the Commission will continue its focus on effectively communicating the report’s findings and recommendations, dialogue with policy makers, advocates, service providers and communities, and planning for implementation of the report recommendations.

Objective 4.B: Reentry services prepares youth for success as they exit the juvenile justice system.

- Aftercare Reform

As discussed briefly above, improving the reentry system has been a priority for the Commission since 2010. The Commission's *Youth Reentry Improvement Report* comprehensively reviewed law and practice and made a series of recommendations for reform. The Commission subsequently funded a two-site pilot project of reentry services that began in 2012 and will be completed in June 2015.

In alignment with the Commission's recommendations, in 2013, the General Assembly passed legislation establishing by statute – for the first time in Illinois – an aftercare structure for youth leaving custody of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice. The bill was modeled upon the pilot program launched by IDJJ in 2012 to remove youth leaving secure facilities from the caseloads of Department of Corrections Parole Agents and instead provide them with specialized, developmentally appropriate and rehabilitative community-based supervision and support. The bill provides that “every delinquent minor committed to (IDJJ) shall be eligible for aftercare release without regard to the length of time the minor has been confined or whether the minor has served any minimum term imposed. Post-release aftercare supervision shall be administered by IDJJ, under the direction of the Director.” Establishing a youth-specific aftercare program was spearheaded by the Department to improve outcomes of youth in its care.

IDJJ has recently finished the expansion of the aftercare program statewide. This approach replaces the current model in which you are supervised by parole agents from the adult corrections system. Aftercare creates a youth-focused aftercare system to provide appropriate supervision and support to young people on parole.

The State of Illinois has also agreed to a settlement in *M.H. v. Monreal*, a class action federal lawsuit filed by the Roderick MacArthur Justice Center at Northwestern University Law School on behalf of youth on parole or who will go before the Illinois Prisoner Review Board (IPRB). The IPRB is charged with making release decisions for youth in the custody of the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice and with deciding whether a youth has violated parole. The lawsuit charged IPRB with systematically depriving juvenile parolees of their rights to a fair hearing, legal representation and other violations of the U.S. Constitution. The settlement requires the IPRB to provide state-funded attorneys to represent youth for alleged parole violations and to abide by other procedural rights in compliance with state and federal law. The lawsuit grew out of the Commission's reentry report.

IDJJ has also worked with members of the General Assembly to introduce legislation limiting the length of time a youth may be supervised on aftercare and situations in which a warrant for return to custody must be issued.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Senate Bill 1560 has passed both houses of the Illinois General Assembly and awaits the signature of the governor.

Even this partial list of reform accomplishments speaks to the Commission's success in bringing the reentry system's failings and best practice solutions to the attention of policymakers. Over the next three years, the Commission plans to spend time and resources evaluating the implementation of reforms, assessing the impact of reforms on racial and ethnic disparities, and continuing to work on critical areas of need as they arise.