

FY19 Illinois Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)  
Compliance Plan  
March 2019

Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

## FY19 Illinois Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Compliance Plan

### I. Data Collection

Illinois 2017 RED Data							
	Race:	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Other/Multi-Racial
Population (CY17)		713,414	217,104	2,593	70,674	329,655	
Arrest* (CY 17)	Number	5,503	13,304	21	224	3,199	387
	Percentage	0.77%	6.12%	0.80%	0.32%	.97%	
Diversion	Number						
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Detention (CY17)	Number	3,348	5,697	11	14	1,361	
	Percentage	0.47%	2.62%	0.42%	0.02%	0.41%	
Secure Confinement (FY16)	Number	242	763	0	0	147	
	Percentage	0.034%	0.35%	0	0	0.04%	
Adult Transfer (CY 2017; Excluding Cook County)	Number	5	40			6	5
	Percentage	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Cook County 2017 RED Data						
	Race:	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Population		156,088	132,169	894	31,847	186,215
Arrest	Number	1,114	9,161	N/A	N/A	2,218
	Percentage	0.71%	6.93%	N/A	N/A	1.19%
Diversion	Number	186	987	0	13	304
	Percentage	0.12%	0.75%	0.00%	0.04%	0.16%
Detention	Number	360	2,444	6	2	581
	Percentage	0.23%	1.85%	0.67%	0.01%	0.31%
Secure Confinement	Number					
	Percentage	0				
Adult Transfer (CY 2016)	Number	1	29	0	0	9
	Percentage	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

N/A = Data Not Available

St. Clair County RED Data 2017						
	Race:	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Population		15,310	10,465	75	499	1,671
Arrest	Number	49	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage	0.32%	0.95%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diversion	Number	37	43	0	0	3
	Percentage	0.24%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%
Detention	Number	66	259	0	0	3
	Percentage	0.43%	2.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%
Secure Confinement	Number	0	24	0	0	0
	Percentage	0				
Adult Transfer	Number	0	11	0	0	1
	Percentage	0.00%	.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%

Peoria County 2017 RED Data						
	Race:	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Population		11,294	5,259	47	819	1,332
Arrest	Number	98	542	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Percentage	0.87%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Diversion	Number					
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Detention	Number	58	392	1	0	16
	Percentage	0.51%	7.45%	2.13%	0.00%	1.20%
Secure Confinement	Number					
	Percentage	0				
Adult Transfer (201)	Number	0	6	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Winnebago County 2017 RED Data						
	Race:	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Population		17,463	5,624	80	1,119	6,342
Arrest	Number	239	316	N/A	N/A	53
	Percentage	1.37%	5.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.84%
Diversion	Number					
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Detention	Number	160	375	7	3	53
	Percentage	0.92%	6.67%	8.75%	0.27%	0.84%
Secure Confinement	Number	9	38	0	1	5
	Percentage	0	0.68%			

Adult Transfer (2017)	Number	1	4	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.01%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

### A. Availability of Juvenile Justice Data in Illinois

As demonstrated by the preceding tables, Illinois has some gaps in data collection at key decision points. Some of these gaps are due to lack of a comprehensive data collection system and some are more intentional.

#### 1. Challenges:

Like many other states, Illinois faces challenges with the collection of data on juvenile justice involved youth. The state currently uses a combination of state-wide and local data sources to gather data for this report. Please refer to the following link to the 2016 ICJIA Report, “Assessing the quality of Illinois Criminal History Record Information System data on juveniles”

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us/articles/assessing-the-quality-of-illinois-criminal-history-record-information-chri-system-data-on-juveniles>

#### 2. Best Interest of Youth:

Illinois seeks to balance the need for accurate data collection and analysis of juvenile justice data with the best interests of juveniles in contact with the justice system in two important ways: First, under state law, reporting of misdemeanor offenses to the Illinois State Police is discretionary and no longer mandatory. Next, the Illinois legislature significantly expanded records relief for Illinois youth by requiring “automatic” expungement, without the filing of court petitions, of three categories of records when certain waiting periods and other conditions are met. Records subject to automatic expungement include law enforcement records of arrests which did not result in the filing of a delinquency petition, court records of petitions which did not result in an adjudication of delinquency and the expungement of court records when youth were adjudicated delinquent, completed supervision and have gone a specified period without further arrests or delinquency cases. The statute also strengthens confidentiality protections for juvenile records and provides penalties for unlawful disclosure. (Public Act 100-0285, effective January 2, 2018.)

#### 3. Availability of Arrest Data

Illinois 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. For juveniles, only felony arrest data is mandated to be entered into CHRI.

Demographic information is collected by race in accordance with the national standards adopted by the FBI (White, Black, Asian and American Indian). In 2015, the Illinois CHRI system added a Hispanic race code, making it more compatible with the racial categories used by detention, juvenile confinement, and other agencies. This new code is having an impact on racial proportions of CHRI records, as many persons previously coded as White are now coded as Hispanic instead, causing an artificial drop in the White race category. The additional code gives a more accurate picture of rates

of youth of color within the juvenile justice system. However, while this data is available at the state level, it is not always available at the county level.

Juvenile arrest trend data reflects a.) changes in expungement rates, b.) actual changes in arrests, and c.) discretionary / non-mandatory reporting of misdemeanor juvenile arrests. In light of these factors the data on youth arrest and the characteristics of those arrested should be viewed as reflecting *estimates* of youth police contact in Illinois, and not absolute figures. **Analysis of current arrest data indicates that there were 22,638 arrests for youth ages 10-17 reported to the CHRI system in 2017. Following nationwide trends of declining arrests, this number represents almost 50% reduction in arrest rates from 2007 (44,934 arrests).**

#### 4. Limited Availability of Diversion Data

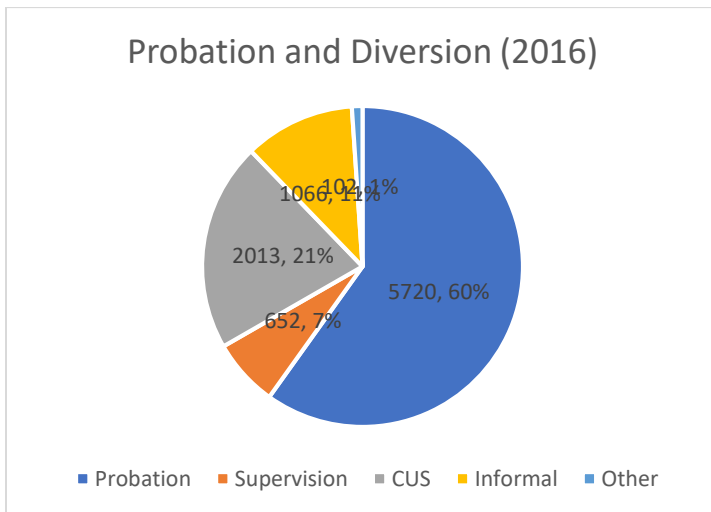
Illinois uses several JJ system diversion programs, including station adjustment, informal Probation, Continued Under Supervision (CUS) and others.

- a. Police Diversion Program--Station Adjustment: At the point of arrest, police have the option to initiate a station adjustment. Formal and informal station adjustments can be used as a diversion tool as it does not constitute an adjudication of delinquency or a criminal conviction. Illinois code 705 ILCS 405/5-301 describes both formal and informal station adjustments. It gives discretion to a juvenile police officer in deciding when to impose a station adjustment based on the following criteria:
  - Seriousness of the offense.
  - Prior history of delinquency.
  - Age of the youth.
  - Culpability of the youth.
  - Use of aggressive or premeditation.
  - Use of a deadly weapon

Police “station-adjustments” can include an innumerable range of informal dispositions – anything from cleaning up the graffiti to agreeing to counseling, restitution, etc. This process is the most common form of community policing where police work with the family and victim to informally resolve disputes. While it is a tool for diversion available to all juvenile officers across the state, significant challenges exist in understanding how and where it is being used.

- b. Probation Diversion Programs—Informal Probation, Continued Under Supervision  
The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) assists the Supreme Court with its general administrative and supervisory authority over all Illinois courts. One of the responsibilities of the AOIC is to collect, maintain and disseminate statewide data on individuals, including juveniles, entering the Illinois Court System. The 2016 AOIC Annual Report and Statistical Summary is available here: [AOIC 2016 Annual Report](#)

At this time, this data (including diversion data) is not available disaggregated by race, ethnicity and gender. However, the AOIC anticipates the development and implementation of a state-wide, individual case level data platform which will expand its capacity to analyze demographic data.



#### 5. Availability of Detention Data

Illinois currently has 16 secure juvenile detention facilities. Disaggregated data information on every admission to these secure detention facilities is captured in the state’s Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS), a web-based data platform which gathers and disseminates data on the detention of youth in all juvenile detention facilities in Illinois. JMIS was developed at the direction, and with the funding, of the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and 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 into detention. See: [2016 Detention Report](#)

#### 6. Availability of Secure Confinement Data

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) currently operates five secure youth facilities: Illinois Youth Centers (IYC) in Chicago, St. Charles, Harrisburg, Pere Marquette and Warrenville. IDJJ provides monthly reports on their website <http://www.illinois.gov/idjj/Pages/AboutUs.aspx> to provide public information regarding the youth in their care.

#### 7. Availability of Transfer Data

In 2016 the Illinois legislature significantly scaled back the “automatic transfer” of youth for trial and sentencing as adults and established factors a judge may take into consideration when sentencing a person under 18. In addition, the legislation addressed gaps in statewide data regarding the transfer of youth by requiring Circuit Court Clerks to collect case-level data – including race and ethnicity data – and authorized the Commission to create reporting mechanisms and repositories. As a result of the Commission’s work and partnership with the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois (CPRD), Illinois now has statewide transfer data available for the first time. Initial data reports indicate sharp decreases in the trial and sentencing of youth as adults. (Public Act 99-0258; effective January 2016.) <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/publications/reports>

## II. Develop an Action Plan

### A. What do your DMC Numbers tell you about your jurisdiction?

1. Arrest: The arrest rates in Illinois consistently demonstrate racial and ethnic disparity. While the number of arrests is decreasing, the arrest rate for African-American youth has increased since 2014 to over seven times that of white youth arrests. High disparities at the arrest decision point could mean a number of things and those explanations likely vary from county to county. One over-arching challenge is that while there is broad training required for law enforcement, there is an absence of training devoted to working with youth and best practices for engaging youth. Furthermore, an evaluation of Title II funded sites indicated that some Illinois juvenile justice stakeholders do not have a thorough understanding of racial and ethnic disparities and systemic racism. This lack of awareness undoubtedly contributes to the disparities in our state. Illinois also is still recovering from a state budget impasse that decimated the human service sector and forced many jurisdictions to depend on law enforcement as the only public agency with the capacity to address youth with high risk or high needs.
2. Detention: Like arrest rates, secure detention continues to decrease in magnitude, but disparities persist. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (which serves as Illinois' Title II State Advisory Group), manages the web-based data platform that gathers and disseminates data on the detention of youth in Illinois.

The following are a few patterns that have emerged from the detention data:

#### *a. Warrant Offenses*

Youth of color, and specifically Black youth are detained for warrant offenses at much higher rates than white youth in Illinois. In 2016, there were 1,351 detention admissions for warrant offense for Black youth, but there were 781 detention admissions for White youth. The Commission is still exploring whether there are patterns in the original offense category for these warrant offenses. A delinquent warrant offense could result from a number of things, but for transient, poor, or hard-to-reach populations, failing to show up in court can also be associated with access barriers.

#### *b. Domestic Battery*

While all detention and incarceration numbers are decreasing, girls, and particularly girls of color are being detained and admitted to IDJJ at higher rates than the past. On average, overall detention admissions for girls are much fewer than boys. On the state level and the local level detention admissions for girls usually account for between 15-25% of admissions, but for domestic battery admissions Illinois sees numbers closer to 30-50% of admissions for girls. There are many potential reasons why Illinois may be seeing these disparities, but it is indisputable that the juvenile justice system is ill-equipped to serve the particular needs of girls and LGBTQ youth.

c. *Aggravated Battery*

In Illinois, there is persistent disparity with aggravated battery charges. Anecdotal data has indicated that many of these charges result in schools. Illinois is working to address the school to prison pipeline through legislation, data transparency, and School Resource Officer (SRO) training, but there exists profound disparity in school exclusion and a [history](#) of “aggravated battery against school personnel” in circumstances in which school personnel are intervening in fights, or blocking the door when students try to leave.

3. Secure Confinement: IDJJ had seen a sharp decline of admittance since 2014, but the racial disparities have intensified. Leadership at the state level through advocates, political representatives and the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice has shifted its focus to “right-sizing” to ensure that youth committed to secure facilities only as a last resort when their offenses indicate a risk to public safety. Such leadership is strongly supported by the Commission and has led to dramatic decreases both in youth held in secure confinement and the length of stay.

While there have been clear declines in IDJJ commitments and admittance, there are a few counties that continue to send youth to IDJJ at high rates. For example, based on population data from the 2016 census and the IDJJ data above, Black youth were **18 times** more likely than White youth in Winnebago County to be committed to IDJJ in 2016. In 2017, there as a slight decrease--Black youth were **13.9 times** more likely than White youth to be committed to IDJJ but in 2018, rates went back up and Black youth were more than **15 times** more likely than White youth to be committed to IDJJ.

Winnebago County is a [Redeploy Illinois](#) site which means it incorporates programming to provide a continuum of care to youth as an alternative to commitment to IDJJ. However, compared to Redeploy sites with similar population sizes and demographics, Winnebago is committing more youth and using Redeploy as an alternative in fewer cases. This may be happening for a number of reasons, including profound [financial hardships](#) which have resulted in fewer alternatives. According to a [recent report](#), Winnebago also struggles with racial segregation and depopulation that likely also contributes to poverty and higher crime.

Winnebago IDJJ Admissions CY 2016-2018			
	2018	2017	2016
<i>Black</i>	42	38	44
<i>White</i>	9	9	8
<i>Biracial/Multiracial</i>	6	2	0
<i>Hispanic</i>	5	5	8
<i>Native American</i>	1	0	0
<i>Asian</i>	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>



## B. What would success in DMC reduction look like for your state?

### 1. Intervention at point of Arrest

There are many potential ways to address racial and ethnic disparities in arrest rates in Illinois, but it requires either changing policing practices or disrupting pathways to arrest. Most of our efforts will be around figuring out how to disrupt pathways into the system, but Illinois will also continue to pursue relationships with law enforcement to support training, policy reform, and practice improvement.

#### a. Changing Policing Practices

##### i. SRO Training

Last year an amendment was made to the Illinois Police Training Act to develop training for School Resource Officers in Illinois. This is an essential change that will help address the role of police in schools. The DMC Coordinator is part of the task force developing the curriculum. [Illinois Police Training Act Amendment](#)

##### ii. CPD Consent Decree

A federal judge approved the final draft of the Chicago Police Department Consent Decree which addresses key areas of reform including: Community policing; Impartial policing; Crisis intervention; use of force; Recruitment, hiring, and promotion; training; Supervision; Officer Wellness and Support; Accountability and Transparency; Data Collection, Analysis, and Management. An independent monitor will evaluate and issue public reports on whether the City and CPD are meeting the requirements of the consent decree. These essential reforms have the potential of reshaping the role of police in Chicago and the relationship between CPD and the community. [CPD Consent Decree](#)

#### b. Disrupting Pathways to Arrest

##### School Discipline Reform

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) released data that demonstrated the racial disparities in the expulsion and suspension of students of color and white students across the state. Students of color, specifically black and brown students, are expelled and suspended at disproportionate rates when compared to white students.<sup>i</sup> This is a trend found in school districts throughout Illinois. In 2015, [SB 100](#) was passed in Illinois. This law restricts the use of zero tolerance policies in Illinois schools and emphasizes alternatives to suspension and expulsion.<sup>ii</sup> The law was passed due to the tireless efforts of organizations, youth, and political leaders that demanded Illinois address the racial disparities in the expulsion and suspension of students of color.<sup>iii</sup> With the passage of [SB 2793](#), the Illinois State Board of Education was required to collect, analyze, and publicly release data for 3 consecutive school years of the top 20% of school districts for suspensions, expulsions, and racial disproportionality. These school districts will be required to develop a school discipline improvement plan and offer progress reports to

ISBE. The data used in this report was collected by ISBE to measure the impact of SB 100 on school districts in Illinois.

The Commission is drafting a report using the quantitative data released by ISBE to highlight the top 20% school districts for racial disparities in Illinois school districts. They will be comparing this data with arrest, detention, incarceration, and DCFS data in those respective counties. This report will be presented to legislators to request a state-wide taskforce devoted to the reduction of racial and ethnic disparities. Increased information about disparities is an important first step to reform and serve as a map for how to improve school climate and discipline practices.

In the meantime, the DMC Coordinator and her team are facilitating learning collaboratives with the schools in Chicago with the highest rates of expulsion and suspension to provide training and community learning on restorative practices and general issues that impact school climate. Ideally all schools would have the resources to develop mental health needs in schools and would have the capacity and training to implement balanced and restorative practices within schools.

c. Relationships with Law Enforcement

The Illinois Juvenile Officer Association (IJOA) and the Illinois Police Training Board are the two entities that significantly contribute to education of law enforcement officers in Illinois. It is essential to partner with these entities in order to shape police education to align with emerging best practices for working with youth. To that end, the Commission presents every year at the IJOA annual conference on issues relevant issues relating to care of youth and reducing disparities.

2. Diversion from arrest or other system involvement

Diversion programs are a great way of disrupting pathways to the juvenile justice system and preventing arrest or filed petitions in the first place. There are some examples of diversion programs in the state that are currently working on this effort.

a. CCBYS

The Illinois Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) Program is an Illinois Department of Human Services state-wide program that works to divert youth from child welfare or the juvenile justice system and ensure that youth will have access to the needed community, prevention, diversion and crisis intervention services. During the life of the program, 34% of referrals came from police and 30% of referrals came from educational institutions. The Commission is committed to educating juvenile justice stakeholders about this service as a way of providing services to youth with high needs who have yet to penetrate the juvenile justice system.

b. JJC Collaborative

The Juvenile Justice Collaborative is convened by Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago and aims to “minimize further involvement of arrested youth in the justice system and reduce racial disparities by facilitating and coordinating access to comprehensive support services that meet adolescents’ developmental needs”. The JJC partners include “a centralized intake and referral home TASC, the Illinois Collaboration on Youth (ICOY) and 10 community-based youth service providers”. This diversion program has developed a relationship with CPD, Probation, and the State’s Attorney’s Office. This care coordination model works to address all the needs of youth to prevent further juvenile justice involvement. This is a great model to expand in Chicago and outside the city.

c. IJJC-Funded Sites

The Commission funds sites across the state who are addressing the needs of youth at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, youth within the juvenile justice system, and youth leaving the juvenile justice system.

i. *DuPage County*

DuPage County is working with juvenile probation to create the DuPage Comprehensive Trauma Collaborative (DCTC) which provides interventions for adolescents experiencing mental health and behavioral challenges associated with trauma. The emphasis of this program is on diversion and screening youth early and getting them access to CCBYS services. The DCTC has conceptualized a four-pronged approach to identifying youth who have been exposed to traumatic events but are unable to manage these symptoms with healthy coping. The program includes an assessment, trauma-informed treatment, data gathering and analysis of outcomes, and wellness efforts to support youth-serving partners. The goal of this program is to decrease the number of court-involved youth and addressing mental health symptoms and needs in a preventative way.

ii. *DeKalb County: Juvenile Diversion and Early Risk Assessment (ERAP)*

ERAP is a voluntary program ran through DeKalb Juvenile Court Services. It is designed to divert youth from entering the court system and/or to improve their attendance in school. As part of this program, the youth will complete an assessment that determines their level of risk. Juvenile diversion is a program for youth who have been charged for the first time in the Juvenile Court System in lieu of legal ramifications. This program assists youth by linking them with comprehensive services, which can include counseling, assessments, and community service. Youth must be referred by the DeKalb County State’s Attorney’s Office.

iii. *Youth Outreach Services*

Youth Outreach Services (YOS) is serving 20 youth in Cook County exhibiting problematic sexual behaviors. This program offers Multisystemic Therapy for Problematic Sexual Behavior (MST-PSB) to reduce criminal and antisocial behavior through intensive family and home-based treatments. The goal of this program is

to ensure youth avoid re-arrest, remain living at home, and remain in school or employed.

*iv. New Life Center*

New Life Center of Chicagoland is a non-profit organization located in the Little Village neighborhood of Chicago. With IJJC funding, New Life Center will be expanding the Urban Life Skills (ULS) program to serve 30 youth ages 12-24 who are gang-involved, on probation, or have been referred through schools. ULS provides mentoring, weekly programming, and trauma-informed sports outreach to youth in the ULS program. ULS also provides street-outreach, violence mediation and intervention services, crisis shooting and hospital response, and street-based counseling. ULS provides wrap around services including opportunities to restore community through service learning projects. The goal of this program is to connect youth to services that reduce risk factors, strengthen youth relationships with caring adults, increased protective factors, and increased engagement with school or supportive services.

*v. SGA Youth and Family Services*

SGA Youth and Family Services will provide comprehensive wrap around and case management services to 50 youth in the Back of the Yards, Brighton Park, Roseland, and Woodlawn neighborhoods. With the funding from IJJC, SGA will expand their restorative justice services and comprehensive wrap-around case management to 50 youth in these neighborhoods. The goal of this program is to decrease recidivism, improved behavior, program completion, and increased connection to education, workforce, or other supportive services.

*vii. Midwest Youth Services*

Midwest Youth Services is starting a program called Jacksonville Alternatives for Youth: promoting restorative opportunities (JAY-PRO). MYS will receive referrals from law enforcement and probation for station adjusted youth, youth referred to law enforcement by schools, or youth who have to pay fines or community service hours through probation hours. The major goal of this programming is to improve family engagement and support as well as community connection.

*viii. Youth Service Bureau of Illinois Valley*

Youth Service Bureau of Illinois Valley (YSBIV) serves youth between the ages of 12-17 who have been picked up by police, have been petitioned by the court, are on court supervision, or have been found delinquent at least once. YSBIV will work with youth on a weekly basis in home or at school. YSBIV will also provide school and court advocacy for youth as-needed. The goals of this program include connect youth to community-based services, avoiding court-involvement, and improved functioning demonstrated by YASI scores.

### 3. Detention

The Commission will recommend that each funded juvenile justice council will take a closer look at instances where youth are detained for a delinquent warrant to see if there are possible ways to intervene. The Commission has been exploring alternatives that may be possible to adopt at the local level or at the system level.

One possible alternative is an outreach efforts/reminder call program. While there are many reasons for arrest warrants, one may be that youth and their families may not be aware of their court hearings. The Commission will be recommending that courts pursue a variety of reminder notices to ensure youth are aware of their court date. In New York City, the text-reminder program for people who receive summonses has been shown to cut failure-to-appear rates by 26%. When this was paired with a redesigned summons form, the text reminders decreased rates of failure-to-appear in court by 36%<sup>iv</sup>.

### 4. Secure Confinement Alternatives

As previously mentioned, Illinois has worked hard to decrease the number of youths incarcerated at IDJJ. However, it is abundantly clear that the harm done while incarcerated is long-lasting and rehabilitation is unachievable in this setting. IDJJ leadership and advocates alike have realized that community-based alternatives to detention are more impactful and developmentally more appropriate for youth. The following are some initiatives that are being pursued to continue juvenile decarceration efforts:

#### *a. Redeploy Illinois Program*

[Redeploy Illinois](#) provides services to youth between the ages of 13 and 18 who are at risk of commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice. Participating counties receive funds to build a continuum of care for youth in the juvenile justice system. Counties link youth to an array of services and supports within their communities, as determined through an individualized needs assessment. Services are provided in the least restrictive manner possible. Between 2005-2018, the Redeploy program diverted 3,055 youth from IDJJ. In 2018 Redeploy was in 42 counties of the 102 counties in Illinois. The Redeploy board and team has a plan to expand to the other remaining counties and provides resources to build local infrastructure that addresses public safety in a more sustainable and rehabilitative way.

#### *b. Winnebago*

The Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) has reported seeing an increase in the number of youths, and particularly youths of color being committed to the IDJJ from Winnebago County. In recent years, Winnebago County has been one of the counties committing the most youth to IDJJ. Youth of color comprise the majority of these commitments. The Center for Juvenile Justice Reform offers a certificate program to support local juvenile justice stakeholders in reducing racial and ethnic disparities. The certificate program uses a multi-system and multi-disciplinary approach to teach stakeholders about the best policies, programs, and practices that improve outcomes for

youth in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. After the completion of the certificate program, each team applies what they learned into a capstone project, or a reform agenda developed to positively address local communities and youth.<sup>1</sup>

Winnebago County has developed a robust team of juvenile justice stakeholders who have agreed to work together to find a better solution for youth in their county. The Commission has agreed to fund the tuition, travel, and lodging of juvenile justice stakeholders committing to finding equitable and effective ways of serving youth in Winnebago County. Through this program, Winnebago County is seeking the funding to learn about best practices and policies to prevent unnecessary entrance into the juvenile justice system, to provide better programming for positive youth outcomes, and to address the racial disparities within the current system.

## 5. Special Populations

### a. Adolescent Domestic Battery (ADB)

The number of youths encountering the police and the delinquency system as a result of youth perpetrated violence in the home is increasing and presents significant challenges for the system, its stakeholders, and the families themselves. In Illinois, up to 10% of juvenile arrests were for a domestic battery charge. Girls, especially girls of color, are disproportionately arrested--in a recent study conducted by Dr. Gina Vincent (University of Massachusetts, 2015), over 41% of adolescent domestic battery related arrests were girls, disproportionate to the overall delinquency system in which girls represent 30% of arrests.

### i. Use of the Adolescent Domestic Battery Typology Tool (ADBTT)

The ADBTT was developed to assess youth who have committed an act of aggression or violence in the home. This tool provides a structured framework to help inform case processing, dispositional, and treatment decision based on the assessment of youths' risk for future domestic battery. [Adolescent Domestic Battery Typology Tool Manual](#). The Commission will encourage the use of this tool to better serve youth with domestic battery charges.

### ii. Law Enforcement Response Protocol to ADB

As a result of advocacy to protect people experiencing domestic violence, there was an emergence of mandatory and preferred arrest laws for instances of domestic battery. These laws were clearly aimed at adult perpetrated intimate partner violence and not intended to be applied to adolescents. Ongoing research and experiential practice demonstrate that not all incidents of adolescent-perpetrated aggression require arrest or are indicative of ongoing violence. Illinois is working to create a Law Enforcement Response Protocol to ADB that will enable the juvenile justice system to divert these youth and help them get the services and support they need.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://cjr.georgetown.edu/certificate-programs/>

iii. OJJDP “Girls at Risk”

Through the OJJDP “Girls at Risk” cooperative agreement, advocates are developing a plan to address trauma among girls in the Adolescent Domestic Battery (ADB) population, formalize coordination among human services, child welfare, local justice systems, and service providers, improve the range and efficacy of community-based response to girls at risk of arrest, detention and system involvement for ADB, and measure the impact on the involvement of girls and their families in the juvenile justice, child welfare, and criminal justice systems.

b. *Gender-Responsive Services*

Nationally, research repeatedly shows that girls and young women represent a growing proportion of juvenile arrests, court delinquency petitions, detentions, and post-adjudication placements. OJJDP has published statistics demonstrating that for girls of color, the situation is even disproportionate. As a result of the intersection of their race, gender, and class, their risk for system involvement heightens. Nationwide, black females are nearly three times as likely as their white peers to be referred to juvenile court for a delinquency offense and 20 percent more likely to be detained.

As overall number of youth involved in the juvenile justice system decreases, it is more challenging to determine if Illinois is following the nationwide trend. Looking at three decision points, arrest, detention and DJJ, there are mixed results, with girls not showing as great of a reduction in rates of arrest and detention. In 2017, girls made up 23.22% of all arrests, compared to 21% in 2007.

	Reduction in Arrest rates (2007-2017)	Reduction in Detention Rates (2007-2017)	Reduction in IDJJ admissions (2007-2017)
Males	43.8%	18.25%	41.77%
Females	37%	13.89%	47.33%

Consistent with the national research is the disproportionality for girls of color. When looking at overall detention rates and indices from CY 2015, black girls are more likely to be detained than white, non-Hispanic boys with an index of 7.88 detentions per 1000 black girls, compared to an index of 5.66 detentions per 1000 white, non-Hispanic boys. In 2015, in Illinois, black girls were five times more likely to be detained than white, Non-Hispanic girls. While the portion of girls has increased in the juvenile justice system, the development of appropriate services has not kept pace. In response to this unmet need, the Commission is developing a report that recommends policy and programmatic changes to keep girls out of the juvenile justice system and how to serve them when they are in the system. This report will culminate in a conference exploring these issues in May of 2019.

c. Youth charged with Aggravated Battery

In Peoria County, Illinois, a large number of Black youths were in detention because of aggravated battery charges originating at school. Local juvenile justice and school officials worked with the Models for Change initiative and launched a pilot project address fights and other incidents using Restorative practices. This was revisited this year when juvenile justice stakeholders from Peoria County attended the Center for Juvenile Justice Reform certificate program on school discipline reform. Through this project, they strengthened their Peace Conferencing in Schools program. The Commission is working to disseminate the work of this project, provide training on restorative practices, and support other counties or localities committed to address school discipline in this way.

**C. How much do you want to reduce DMC next year?**

1. *School Discipline Reform*

Our goal is to decrease the magnitude of aggravated battery charges as well as the proportion of aggravated battery charges to youth of color. The Commission would like to see the number of aggravated battery charges that originate in schools to decrease by 15%.

2. *Warrant Offenses*

Our goal is to decrease the magnitude of detention admissions for warrant offenses as well as the proportion of warrant offenses to youth of color. The Commission would like to see the number of detention admissions for warrant offenses to decrease by 10% overall and would like to see the detention admissions for youth of color to decrease by 15%.

3. *Domestic Battery*

Our goal is to decrease the magnitude of domestic battery charges as well as the proportion of domestic battery charges to girls of color. One way of measuring this is to measure the proportion of total detention admissions for girls compared to domestic battery admissions for girls. The Commission would like number of detention admissions for domestic battery to decrease by 10% overall the portion of domestic battery admissions for girls to decrease by 10% as well.

4. *Winnebago County*

Our goal is to decrease the magnitude of IDJJ commitments as well as the proportion of commitments to youth of color. The Commission would like to see a 25% decrease in commitments from Winnebago County. Over the last 3 years, the average number of commitments to IDJJ has been 60 youth. By 2020, the Commission would like to see Winnebago County commit fewer than 45 youth.

**D. Is that reasonable? If yes, why?**



1. School Discipline Reform

Currently, few resources are devoted to improving school practices, making it challenging for schools to seek alternatives to arrest. However, recent legislation would ensure that schools develop alternatives. The Commission will work to assist the process through the dissemination of information and resources.

2. Warrant Offenses

The Commission is working to spread information and resources for alternatives to detention broadly, but also is working to share reasonable examples of ways to prevent delinquent warrants from resulting in detention. This is an achievable goal but will require identifying systems to assist probation and public defenders to reach youth.

3. Domestic Battery

Significant education and collaboration efforts will be required to disrupt the practice of arresting youth for domestic battery when appropriate. The Commission will partner with CCBYS providers and the Illinois Family Violence Coordinating Council to disseminate this information and will continue to work with other juvenile justice stakeholders to address this problem.

4. Winnebago County

Many of the commitments in Winnebago County are eligible for services through Redeploy. Providing education to youth, families and juvenile justice stakeholders about available alternatives and ensuring that those alternatives are adequately resourced should reduce the number of youth commitments to IDJJ.

5. What do you need from OJJDP to be successful with your plan?

The DMC Coordinator has consulted with Tiana Davis and Mark Soler from CCLP; they will be providing technical assistance to Illinois on RED. The Coordinator has compiled a report on the top 20% of school districts for racial and ethnic disparities in school discipline and has submitted the report to CCLP. Using established relationships with juvenile justice coordinators around the state, the DMC Coordinator will seek to partner with identified districts to help build the infrastructure to improve school discipline reform.

Illinois would welcome resources around the specific target areas for reducing RED. Illinois would also appreciate being connected to other states or other leaders who have been successful in these efforts.

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<sup>i</sup> Loveless, T. (2017). How Well Are American Students Learning? (6th ed., Vol. 3, pp. 22-33.). Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution.

<sup>ii</sup> ILGA. (2015). Bill Status of SB 100. Retrieved from <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/BillStatus>

<sup>iii</sup> VOYCE Project. About SB 100 (2016). Retrieved from <http://voyceproject.org/campaigns/campaign-common-sense-discipline/sb100/>

<sup>iv</sup> (2018). <https://www1.nyc.gov/office-of-the-mayor/news/058-18/new-text-message-reminders-summons-recipients-improves-attendance-court-dramatically>

# IJJC-Funded Sites Detention Analysis

## Kane County Detention and IDJJ Data

2016 Detention Data	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino
Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	66,952	31,540	4,429	27,992
Cases Involving Secure Detention	357	29	133	167
Cases Involving Detention per 1000 youth		.9	30.0	6.0

2016 Black youth in Kane County were **32.66 times** more likely than White youth to be detained. Hispanic or Latino youth were **6.49 more times** likely than White youth to be detained.

2017 Detention Data	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino
Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	66,643	30,776	4,353	28,436
Cases Involving Secure Detention	356	69	146	141
Cases Involving Detention per 1000 youth		2.2	33.5	5.0

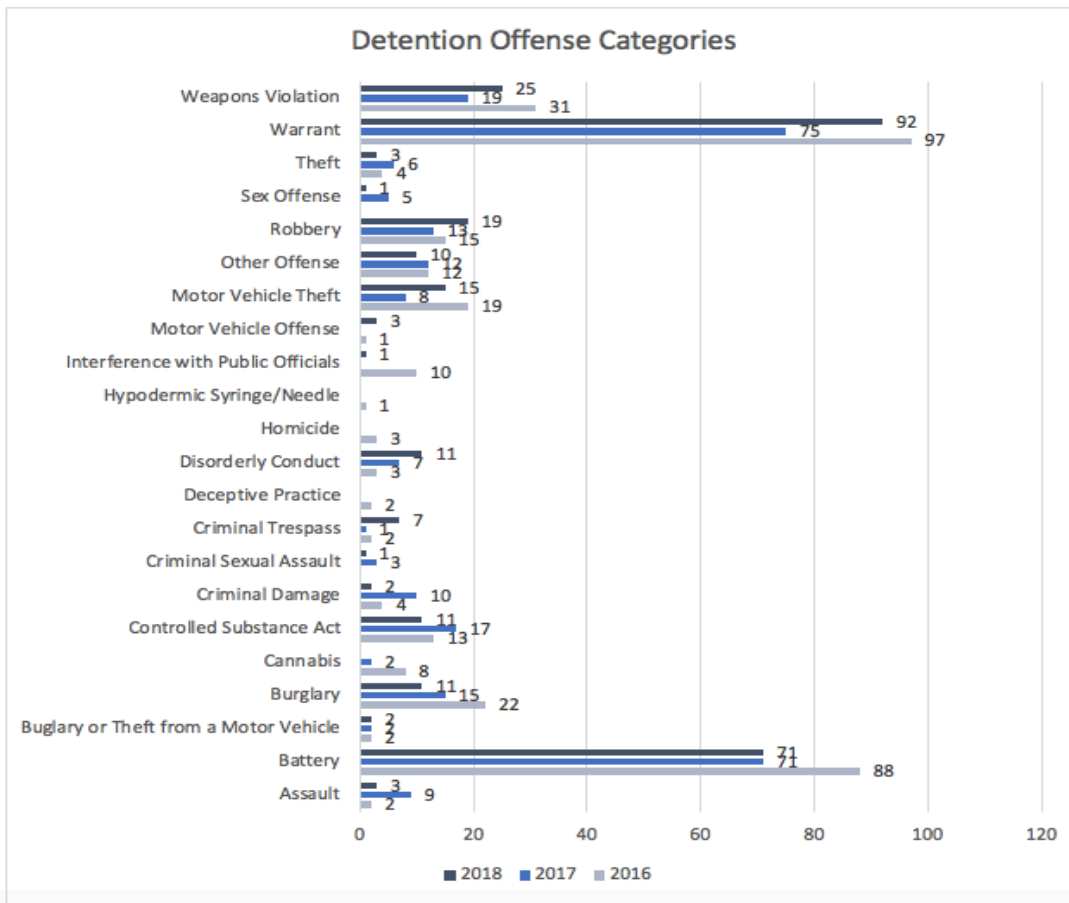
2017 Black youth in Kane County were **14.96 times** more likely than White youth to be detained. Hispanic or Latino youth were **2.21 more times** likely than White youth to be detained.

## Types of Battery

	2016	2017	2018
<b>Battery</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Aggravated Battery</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Battery</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Aggravated Battery of a Child</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Domestic Battery</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Aggravated Domestic Battery</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Of the 85 instances of detention for Aggravated Battery between 2016-2018, **only 5 cases** were for White youth. The other **80 cases were youth of color**.

In 2016, girls were detained for 19% of the total offenses, but **40%** of the Domestic Battery offenses. In 2017, girls were detained for 20% of the total offenses, but **41%** of the Domestic Battery offenses. In 2018, girls were detained for 18% of the total offenses, but **29%** of the Domestic Battery offenses.



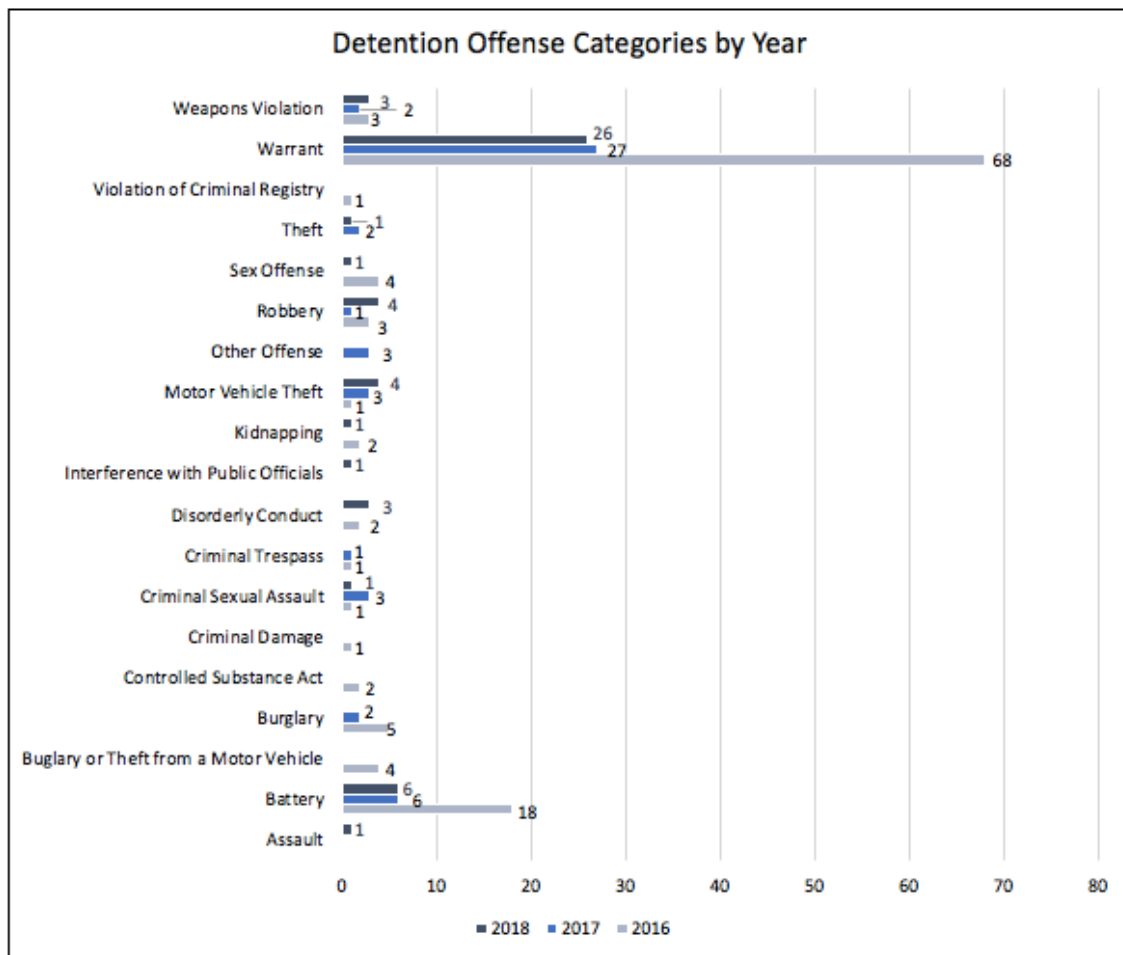
## DEKALB DETENTION DATA

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	10,263	7,416	786	1,812	228	0	21	0	2,847
Cases Involving Secure Detention	116	21	48	24	0	0	0	23	95
Cases involving Detention per 1000 youth		2.83	61.07	13.25					33.4

In 2016 Black youth in DeKalb County were **21.57 times** more likely than white youth to be detained. Hispanic or Latino youth were **4.68 more times** likely than white youth to be detained.

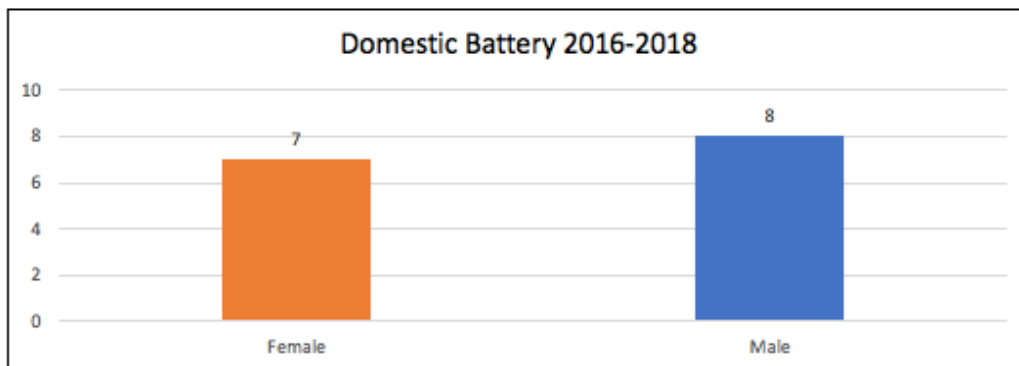
	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	10,234	7,269	831	1,899	212	0	23	0	2,965
Cases Involving Secure Detention	50	12	26	9	0	0	0	3	38
Cases involving Detention per 1000 youth		1.7	31.3	4.7					12.8

In 2017 Black youth in DeKalb County were **18.95 times** more likely than white youth to be detained. Hispanic or Latino youth were **2.87 times more** likely than white youth to be detained.



### Gender Offenses 2016-2018

Between 2016-2018 the overall gender breakdown of detention admissions were 27% female and 73% male. However, for domestic battery offenses, the gender breakdown for admissions were 46% female and 53% male.



MORGAN COUNTY DATA

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino
Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	3,126	2,673	279	136
Cases Involving Secure Detention	16	10	6	0
Cases Involving Secure Detention		3.7	21.5	0.0

In 2016 Black youth in Morgan County were 5.75 times more likely than white youth to be detained.

	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino
Population at risk (age 10 through 17 )	3,074	2,619	282	131
Cases Involving Secure Detention	32	19	13	0
Cases Involving Secure Detention (Per 1000)		7.3	46.1	0.0

In 2017 Black youth in Morgan County were 6.35 times more likely than white youth to be detained.

## ST. CLAIR COUNTY DATA

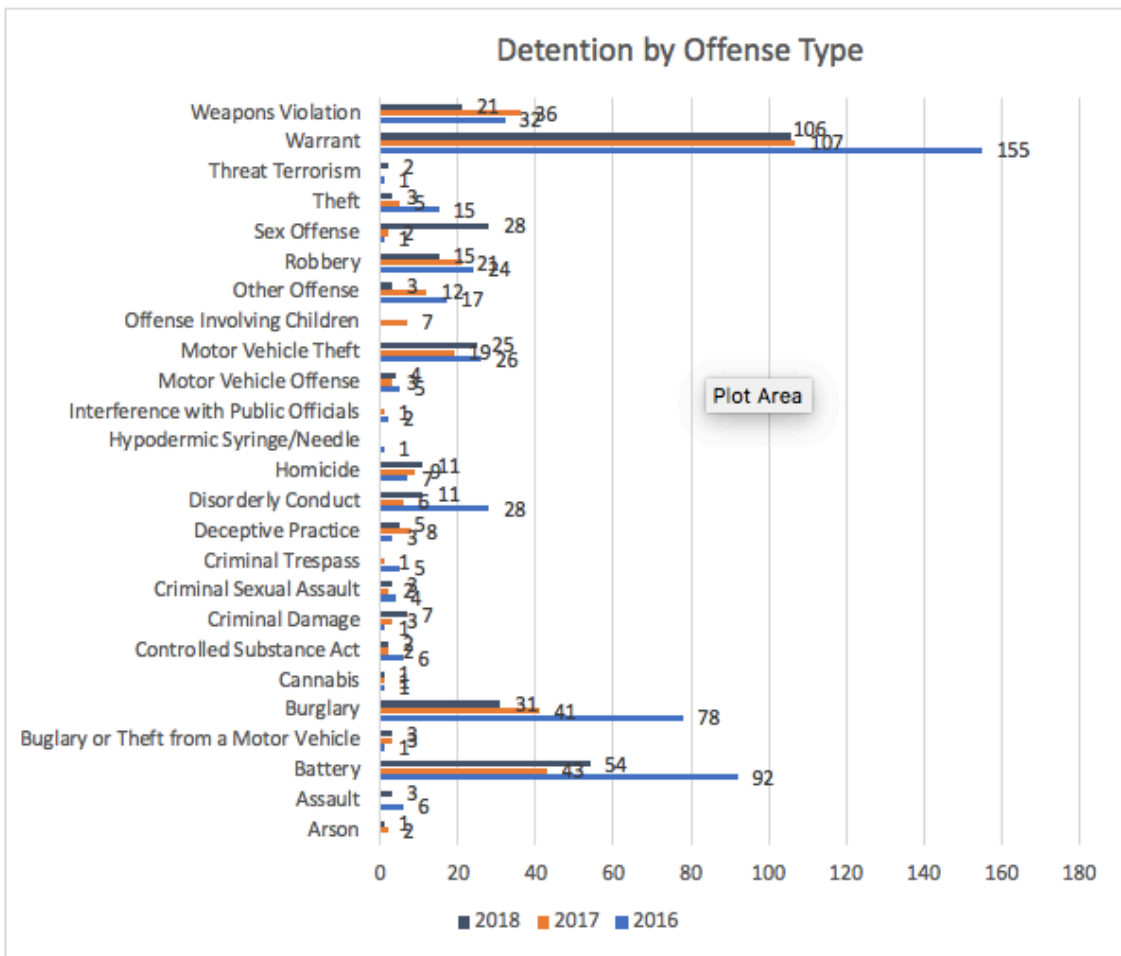
2016	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	28,348	15,558	10,605	1,605	491	0	89	0	12,790
Cases Involving Secure Detention	511	89	398	9	0	0	0	15	422
Cases Involving Secure Detention (per 1000)		5.7	37.5	5.6	0	0	0	0	33.0

In 2016 Black youth in St. Clair County were **6.56 times** more likely than white youth to be detained.

2017	Total Youth	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
Population at risk (age 10 through 17)	28,020	15,310	10,465	1,671	499	0	75	0	12,710
Cases Involving Secure Detention	334	63	259	3	0	0	0	9	271
Cases Involving Secure Detention (per 1000)		4.1	24.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	21.3

In 2017 Black youth in St. Clair County were **6.01 times** more likely than white youth to be detained.





**DOMESTIC BATTERY**

Detention Admissions for DB	2016	2017	2018
<b>Battery</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>0486 -- Domestic Battery</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>
Female	17	13	19
Male	29	15	15
<b>Percentage of Female Admissions</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>56%</b>

All Detention Admissions	2016	2017	2018
Female	95	67	67
Male	416	267	272
<b>Percentage of Female Admissions</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>339</b>
	19%	20%	20%