

Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)

OJJDP FY 2018 Title II Formula Grants Program

A. Description of the Issue

1. 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 this document, 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. Additionally, since the three-year plan was submitted, Illinois adopted legislation significantly scaling back the automatic transfer of youth to adult court. This legislation – effective January 2016 – is described in multiple sections of this document.)

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. As discussed below, State’s Attorneys are independently elected officials, as are Circuit Court Clerks. Once elected, Clerks maintain court records in accordance with Illinois law and judicial branch guidance.
- 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 and / or are funded by 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 in lieu 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. Illinois community based alternative programs that operate outside of the formal juvenile justice system 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.

2. Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission), which functions as the Illinois State Advisory Group (SAG) for the purposes of Title II Formula Grant Funds, continues to research, analyze and advise on juvenile delinquency problems in the State of Illinois. In the recent past, the Commission has worked and/or reported on issues such as juvenile sex offenders, expungement and confidentiality of juvenile records, transfer reform legislation implementation and improved transfer data collection capacities, The Commission has funded Juvenile Justice Councils, effective crisis response, diversion and restorative justice projects, and promoted youth and law enforcement partnerships. This past year the Commission has also expanded its collaborative efforts with the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), the Title II designated state agency. To date, this collaboration has centered on Disproportionate Minority Contact, Gender Specific Services and participation in the Illinois Mental Health Opportunities for Youth Diversion Task force. These ongoing initiatives, research and collaborations assist the Commission and all Illinois juvenile justice stakeholders to better understand the juvenile justice youth population and environment.

Illinois Juvenile Population Data

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. The majority of the data tables are found in **Appendix N, IDHS Juvenile Problem/Needs Analysis Data Elements.**

Expungement

Prior to examining juvenile justice data, it is also important to recognize the significant work that has been completed in Illinois regarding expungement of juvenile records. The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission released *Burdened for Life: The Myth of Juvenile Record Confidentiality and Expungement in Illinois* April 2016. The report was produced at the direction of the General Assembly, which called for research into juvenile confidentiality and expungement law and practice in Illinois. The Commission partnered with Northwestern University’s Children and Family Justice Center to produce the study, which included analysis of current expungement law and practice, interviews and surveys of justice system professionals, interviews of youth with records and a review of statutes, employment practices and other research. The study concluded that laws and policies governing the treatment of court and arrest records of youth “threaten public safety, produce substantial unnecessary costs, and impede young people’s ability to transition to productive adulthood.” The report includes recommendations to enhance confidentiality protections and increase juvenile record expungement. The report is available at <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/publications/burdened-life-myth-juvenile-record-confidentiality-and-expungement-illinois>

In response to this analysis, the General Assembly 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.)

While invested in clear and accurate data collection and analysis, the Commission firmly believes that the benefits of the expungement of juvenile records should take precedence over data when an irreconcilable conflict occurs—a principle expressed repeatedly throughout the program narrative.

Juvenile Arrest data (See Appendix N, Tables 1-6 for arrest data.)

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. However, 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. However, it will give a more accurate picture of rates of youth of color within the juvenile justice system.

Illinois balances the need for accurate data collection and analysis of arrest 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, as discussed earlier in this document, 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.)

This means that, beginning in 2018, juvenile arrest trend data will likely reflect changes in expungement rates as well as actual changes in arrests as well as reflect 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 22,237 arrests for youth ages 10-17 reported to the CHRI system in 2017. Following nationwide trends of declining arrests, this number represents 50% reduction in arrest rates from 2007 (44,934 arrests).

Property, person, and other offenses represent the most prevalent arrests, and status offenses, sex offenses and weapon offenses represent the least prevalent. About 70 percent of all juvenile arrests were for non-person offenses. About 50% of youth arrests were for misdemeanor offenses and the relative proportion of youth arrests within each penalty class (felony, misdemeanor, petty, unknown and local ordinance remains stable from 2013 to 2017.

Further data analysis compares the juvenile population (age 10-17) with the juvenile arrest population (age 10-17). The data shows that black youth were arrested at percentages disproportionate to their racial makeup of the overall youth population, while the opposite is true for whites and others. However, in 2015 and 2016, other youth were arrested at a percentage disproportionate to their racial makeup of the overall youth population too. The “other” category for race/ethnicity includes Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian. The effect of the new Hispanic race code on the racial proportions can be seen beginning in 2015.

Analysis of arrest data by age shows that 17 year olds made up over one-quarter of all youth arrested, while 16 year olds accounted for just over one-third of all youth arrested. Males were the majority of those arrested at each age, and the proportion of males to females arrested at each age was fairly constant.

Station Adjustment: As was noted above, 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:

- a) The seriousness of the alleged offense.
- b) The prior history of delinquency of the youth.
- c) The age of the youth.
- d) The culpability of the youth in committing the crime
- e) Whether the offense was committed in an aggressive or premeditated manner.
- f) Whether the youth used or possessed a deadly weapon when committing the alleged offenses.

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. However, while it is a tool for diversion available to all juvenile officers across the state, significant challenges exist in understanding how and where they are being used and where. Please refer to the following link to the 2016 ICJIA Report, “Assessing the quality of Illinois Criminal History Record Information System data on juveniles” [ICJIA report](#) Once again, the Commission wants to ensure balance between accurate assessment (in this case, in the use of station adjustments), and the critical issue of confidentiality/expungement of juvenile records including not creating additional juvenile records if they are not necessary.

The Commission has determined that programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system will be a priority funding area.

Juveniles Held in Adult Facilities (See Appendix N, Tables 7-9)

The Illinois’ jail removal compliance efforts focus on youth held post-arrest, in county jails or municipal lockups while law enforcement processing and investigation is completed. Illinois uses the six-hour hold exception, allowing juveniles to be held for up to six hours in an adult facility. Last year, the number of juveniles held in adult Municipal Lockups decreased by 12%, resulting in total a 37% decrease from 2013 to 2017. However the number of juveniles held in adult County Jails, increased by 10% last year.

The number of jail removal violations of youth held in an adult County Jail for has remained fairly steady for years 2013 through 2017. The yearly count was 38 in 2013, 42 in 2014, 49 in 2015, 44 in 2016, and 39 in 2017. The jail removal violations rate continues to be below the state de Minimus set by OJJDP

Recently, the Commission took a more-in-depth look at very young youth being held in county jails, examining the age of youth and the length of time spent in the county jail. There were 47 incidents of a youth under the age of 13 being held ranging, from three minutes to 193 minutes. There were no jail removal violations for youth under age 13. New legislation has been introduced to raise the minimum age that a youth could be held for any length of time.

Juveniles Referred for Prosecution (Referral)

The Illinois Criminal Identification Act requires State's Attorneys to report to the Illinois State Police (which utilizes the CHRI system for these purposes) “all charges filed and all [delinquency] petitions... including all those added subsequent to the filing of a case.” The Act also requires law enforcement agencies to notify ISP of “all decisions by the arresting agency *not* to refer such arrests for prosecution.” (Emphasis added.) However, two factors affect the reliability and completeness of CHRI data regarding prosecution of juveniles: The first is discretionary reporting of misdemeanor offenses, as discussed above. The second is “direct file” processes. Illinois law allows State’s Attorneys to enter into agreements with “other agencies” to fulfill these reporting requirements. In “direct file” jurisdictions, where the State’s Attorney certifies that policing agencies are authorized to file cases directly with the circuit court, the law enforcement agency submits charging information to CHRI which merely duplicates the arrest information and does not reflect any subsequent modification or dismissal of charges by the state.

As a result, the CHRI system has very limited information on this decision point and is not representative of all juvenile arrests. After an analysis of the CHRI data in 2015, it was determined that this data field is too incomplete to provide accurate data for analysis of activity at this decision point.

Juvenile Secure Detention Data (See Appendix N, Tables 10-28 for detention data.)

Illinois currently has 16 secure juvenile detention facilities.

- Adams County Detention Center
- Champaign County Detention Center
- Cook County Temporary Detention Center
- Franklin County Detention Center
- Kane County Youth Home
- 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

While each detention center has its own management information system to collect their juvenile detention data, information on every admission to these secure detention facilities is captured in

the state's JMIS system, 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.

There are two basic ways detention is used. First, detention is most commonly used "pre-adjudication or disposition" (before a finding of guilt or sentence) or as part of a sentence or as a sanction for not complying with court orders. Different legal standards and time-frames apply to these different uses.

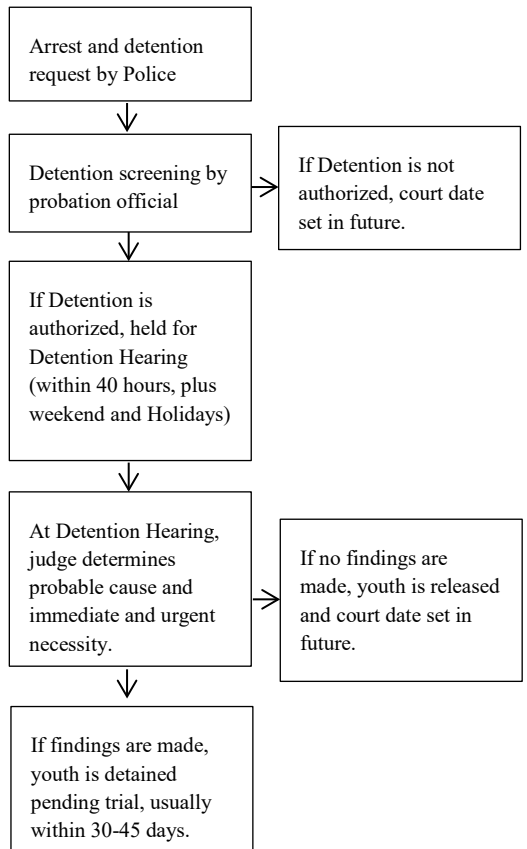
For pre-adjudication and pre-disposition detention, the Juvenile Court Act allows detention only when there is probable cause that allegations are true and when there is "immediate and urgent necessity" to detain for the protection of the youth, another person, or another's property, or where there is reason to believe the youth will flee the court's jurisdiction. A probation or detention official—a judicial employee—must authorize detention in writing basing the decision upon a scored admission screening protocol that is approved by the judicial circuit's chief judge. The admission screening instrument provides a level of objectivity and consistency in detention decisions (705 ILCS 405/5-410) however, many admission screening protocols allow an "override" of the score to account for situations in which detention may be appropriate, but would not be authorized using the objective point system. Gathering information about whether and how each jurisdiction uses overrides is important in understanding detention practices. Within 40 hours of admission, a detention hearing is held at which time a judge determines whether continued detention is warranted.

Pre-adjudication detention is limited in length by a requirement that trial take place within 30 calendar days of the detention admission, or at the earliest possible date no more than 45 days from the detention admission. Slightly longer time limits apply when lab results are pending, in serious violent offenses, or when the State's Attorney seeks prosecution in adult court. The time limits are also affected by any delay caused by the youth and by processes to determine fitness for trial. See 705 ILCS 405/5-601.

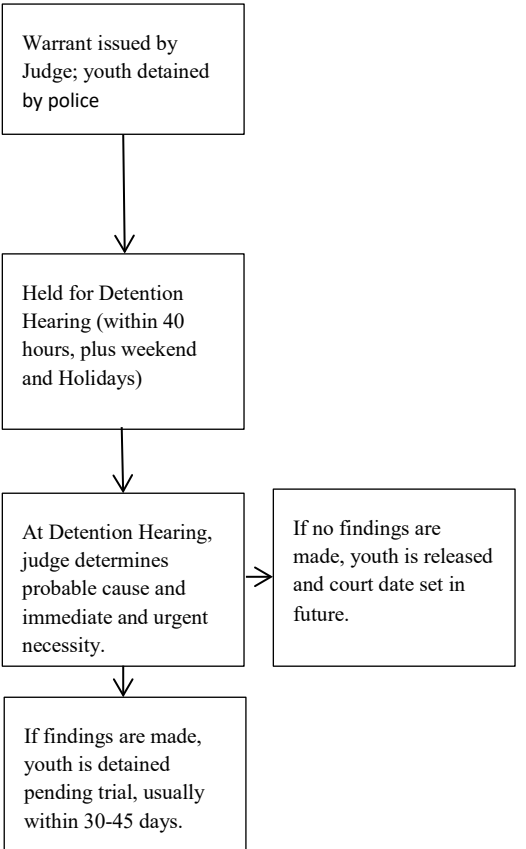
Post-adjudication and post-disposition detention typically occur through judicial order, and is limited to 30 days (705 ILCS 405/5-710). Youth sentenced to a term of detention receive credit for time previously spent in detention for the offense for which they are being sentenced (705 ILCS 405/5-710).

Detention may occur either pre- or post-adjudication as a result of a warrant issued by the court. Warrants may be issued by the court when it determines the youth may endanger himself or herself, or others. As with a youth detained as a result of a screening for a new arrest, a youth detained on a warrant is brought before a judge for a Detention Hearing within 40 hours (705 ILCS 405/5-401). Finally, under some circumstances, detention is allowable as a sanction when a judge finds a youth in contempt of court.

Process for Authorizing Detention Following an Arrest



Process for Authorizing Detention with a Warrant



Detention Rates:

From 2013 to 2017, all secure detention admissions have decreased overall by 18%. During this timeframe, the rate detention admissions for nine out of ten categories of offenses decreased: Contempt, Drug, Person, Property, Sex, Status, Violations, Violent and Warrant offenses.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Detention Admissions	11,632	12,039	11,122	10,396	9,508
Detention Admissions Excluding Status Offenders	11,564	11,974	11,071	10,353	9,479
Detention Admissions of Status Offenders	68	65	51	43	29

Currently, the use of detention is authorized for youth 10 years of age or older (705 ILCS 405/5-410 and 705 ILCS 405/5-501). The table below displays all secure detention admissions for youth age 10-18 from 2013 to 2017. The detention admissions of these youth to secure detention have decreased over the years for all ages and the admission distribution has stayed relatively the same, except for 17 year olds.

Age	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
10	6	0.1%	8	0.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
11	40	0.3%	38	0.3%	38	0.3%	49	0.5%	28	0.3%
12	216	1.9%	172	1.4%	155	1.4%	124	1.2%	135	1.4%
13	548	4.7%	551	4.6%	501	4.5%	457	4.4%	420	4.4%
14	1,437	12.4%	1,185	9.8%	1,193	10.7%	1,049	10.1%	1001	10.5%
15	2,770	23.8%	2,434	20.2%	2,103	18.9%	2,008	19.3%	1880	19.8%
16	3,861	33.2%	3,413	28.3%	2,952	26.5%	2,830	27.2%	2555	26.9%
17	2,177	18.7%	3,711	30.8%	3,614	32.5%	3,294	31.7%	2886	30.4%
18+	577	5.0%	527	4.4%	550	4.9%	585	5.6%	598	6.3%
Totals	11,632	100%	12,039	100%	11,122	100%	10,396	100%	9,508	100%

Although the rates of children under the age of 13 being detained are low, the impact of detention, especially on youth of this age, can be devastating. Findings from a policy brief from the Justice Policy Institute found that incarcerating youth in secure detention centers may subject youth to violence and abuse; is ineffective at reducing recidivism; can contribute to their future delinquent behavior and harm their education, employment, and health. Detention can also make mentally ill youth worse, and can increase the rate of suicide.

A study by the American Pediatrics Association (APA), *How Does Incarcerating Young People Affect their Adult Health Outcomes*, concludes that youth who are incarcerated have poor health outcomes as adults including adult depressive symptoms from incarceration for less than a month. The lifelong negative impact of detention is especially triggered by incarceration at the elementary school age. The Annie E. Casey Foundation’s Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative has set the national standard for the minimum age of detention at age 13.

If directed by legislation, the Commission will complete a report and make a recommendation on the use of detention for young children.

Status Offender Population in Secure Detention

States must meet four core requirements to receive federal **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act** funding. These include deinstitutionalization of status offenders, sight and sound separation of youth and adult offenders, removal of youth from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

A **status offender** is a youth who commits a crime that would not be a crime if committed by an adult. Status offenses include underage drinking, truancy, smoking, or breaking curfew. The State of Illinois remains well below the De Minimus rate set by OJJDP for the detention of status offenders.

Co-Located Facilities

Illinois jurisdictions do not use co-located adult / juvenile detention or prison facilities.

Recommendations Regarding Detention

In the last decade, Illinois has significantly reduced the use of secure detention for youth in conflict with the law. Looking ahead, there are several priorities for the Commission in ensuring

that detention is used only when necessary (to avoid the well-documented harms of unnecessary detention) and to provide developmentally-appropriate care to young people that protects communities:

- The Commission should facilitate the examination/impact of detaining young children.
- The Commission should facilitate the examination and impact of detaining girls.
- The Commission will promote policy and programming for families in crisis.
- The Commission will promote policy and programming to ensure that communities and justice systems have access to the community-based resources they need to protect public safety and serve youth and families in contact with the JJ system.

The Commission has determined that efforts to improve detention and to create additional alternatives to detention will be a priority funding area.

Juvenile Court Data

In Illinois, Circuit Court Clerks are independently elected officials. Once elected, they serve as non-judicial officers of the judicial branch, with duties established by state law, Illinois Supreme Court Rules and local administrative orders of the Circuit Courts. The Illinois Clerk of Courts Act establishes the primary responsibilities of clerks of the Illinois trial courts as recording the dockets (schedules) of the courts and recording and preserving official records of court proceedings, case filings, judicial determinations and orders.¹ There are no statutory or court mandates governing the specific information systems to be utilized to fulfill these duties; thus, Clerks have implemented a wide variety of information systems across Illinois' 102 counties. It should also be emphasized that these information systems have been developed to record and maintain case-level trial court records rather than to facilitate data analysis or research.

In alignment with the statutory role Circuit Court Clerks play in recording and maintaining records of trial courts, the Criminal Identification Act places obligations to report trial court disposition information on Clerks and requires reporting of individualized, final disposition and sentencing information to the Illinois State Police, "in the form and manner required by the Supreme Court."² The Act requires reporting of not guilty and guilty judgments, the sentence imposed (and the statutory citation for those sentencing provisions)³, discharges and dismissals, continuances in furtherance of an order of supervision and, in certain cases, juvenile dispositions and orders terminating or revoking a juvenile sentence and imposing an adult sentence. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts facilitates reporting of this information to the state police.

Other than mandates to report the disposition information discussed here, there are no statutory or administrative requirements for the reporting of information regarding the operations of juvenile courts, case processing, or caseloads to any state agency or entity. The AOIC requires Circuit Court Clerks to report aggregate statistical and fiscal information to inform the administration of

¹ Illinois Clerk of Courts Act, 705 ILCS 105/.01 et seq.

² 20 ILCS 2630/2.1(c). Applies to all cases required to be reported to the Illinois State Police by the Illinois Criminal Identification Act; i.e. all juvenile and adult felonies and adults charged with Class A and B misdemeanors.

³ The requirement to report statutory citations was effective January 1, 2018. Circuit Court Clerks have not begun reporting of this information, as of March 2018, pending development of a reporting mechanism for this information. (Source: AOIC, March 2018)

the Illinois Judicial Branch. The AOIC publishes annual, aggregate statistical reports with caseload information for the trial courts, appellate courts and the Supreme Court.⁴ No case-level or aggregate data is available by gender, race, ethnicity, age or type of offense. With these caveats, data from the AOIC's annual reports is discussed below.

While it is not possible to determine the ages of youth included in the AOIC juvenile court data reports, rates are calculated for 10 to 17 year olds due to the change in age for juvenile justice; however, it is currently possible for youth under the age of 10 to be under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in Illinois.

Informal Probation and Delinquency Petitions (See Appendix N, Tables 29 -32)

The number of youth on informal probation supervision in 2016 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.

The use of informal probation as a diversion strategy is an important one. As such, it should be noted that the number of juvenile delinquency petitions filed statewide has declined by 32% from 2006 to 2016; the utilization of informal probation has declined by almost 60%. Of the 102 counties in Illinois, 45 counties reported no cases of informal probation supervision in 2016.

The Commission has determined that programs to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system or progressing more deeply than necessary will be a priority funding area.

Adjudications (See Appendix N, Tables 33 and 34)

Determining accurate adjudications rates for Illinois continues to be difficult as Cook County (Chicago) has not reported adjudication data to the AOIC since 2005. However, when reviewing the Illinois data (outside of Cook) that is available, there has been a steady decrease in adjudications from 2006 to 2016, with very small upticks in adjudications in 2012 and 2015

Probation (See Appendix N, Tables 35 and 36)

Juvenile Probation: As at prior decision points, collection and sharing of juvenile probation information varies widely, with no uniform data systems or standards in place. However, there are several excellent data systems in place in probation offices around the state. Most probation departments utilize one or more databases, spreadsheets or systems which may or may not be connected or linked with juvenile detention or adult probation functions. Use of probation data at the local level for planning or management purposes varied widely as did practices for sharing this information.

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts collects aggregate-level active probation caseload information on the number of youth receiving informal supervision, those whose cases were continued under supervision, and those who are on formal county probation, from each probation department across the state. From 2006 to 2016, juvenile probation caseloads statewide declined 45%. In 2016, juvenile probation caseload rates were highest in the Central region of the state, which would be expected based on the juvenile adjudication rates.

⁴ <http://www.illinoiscourts.gov/SupremeCourt/AnnReport.asp>

Transfers to Criminal Court

In 2016 the 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.)

In CY2016 with 102 counties reporting, 78 counties reported zero transfers and 24 counties reported 95 youth representing 121 cases were transferred.

- Gender: 5% Females; 95% Male
- Race: 44% Other; 37% African American; 14% White; 3% unknown; 1% Asian
- Ethnicity: 67% Non-Hispanic; 20% Unknown Ethnicity; 13% Hispanic
- Age: 3% Age 13; 4% Age 14; 19% Age 15; 21% Age 16; 43% Age 17; 1% >17

The initial Transfer Data report was completed in March, 2018 and is available here: <http://ijjc.illinois.gov/publications/reports>

Confinement/Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) Data

(See Appendix N, Tables 37 through 57)

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. Before 2012 there were eight secure youth facilities, but three have been closed, due to significant declines in the use of juvenile incarceration, coupled with increased investment in and support of alternatives to incarceration.

From FY2012 to FY2016, the number of admissions to IDJJ declined in almost all categories, race, age, gender, types of offenses and admission type; however, disproportionality continues with black and brown youth admissions decreasing by a lesser percentage (40% and 35%, respectively) when compared to white, non-Hispanic youth whose admissions decreased by 52%.

IDJJ has now fully implemented its new data management information system called Youth 360, which was developed with Commission funding support. This new web-based system allows collection of more robust information regarding youth in the state’s care (including YASI assessment information) and potential linkage with other data systems, such as school and public health systems. Youth 360 also utilizes standardized queries and methods to make the system more useful to line staff and administrators as well as to produce better aggregate reports on the youth committed to IDJJ, their needs and strengths, the interventions offered by IDJJ and the short-term outcomes those youth achieve. Additionally, based on Commission technical assistance and funding support, 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.

Aftercare (Parole)

As discussed in previous three-year plans, the Commission has played a key role in improving reentry planning and aftercare supports for youth leaving IDJJ facilities. The Commission’s analysis and recommendations have been incorporated into Illinois law, IDJJ policy and practice and funding allocations to community-based supports and supervision for youth leaving secure confinement. The Commission’s recommendations regarding systemic accountability and information sharing are also reflected in enhanced data collection and reporting, as reflected below.

IDJJ reports the number of youth on parole on June 30th of each year. Aftercare was initiated in FY12 in limited areas and was fully implemented statewide in FY15. From FY06 to FY16, the number of youth on parole decreased 37 percent statewide (from 1,903 to 1,207). This is largely due to the efforts to limit the length of time youth are on aftercare or parole (Illinois Senate Bill 1560), contributing to over 50 percent decrease of number of youth on aftercare or parole.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

In March 2018, Illinois submitted its most recent DMC report, showing the following relative rate indices for Calendar Year 2016:

Illinois RRI – All Minorities		
	2014	2016
Arrests	2.05	3.46
Referrals to Court	2.71	1.10
Cases Diverted	0.24	0.46
Detention	0.73	0.90
Cases Petitioned	0.64	0.66
Delinquent Findings	1.02	0.81
Probation Placement	0.77	1.84
Secure Confinement	1.10	2.37
Transfers to Adult Court	**	3.27

When compared to the data from 2010, CY16 data demonstrates clear trends: Illinois has made progress in significantly reducing the numbers of youth in the JJ system, including significant numbers of youth of color. However, significant racial and ethnic disparities remain at each key juvenile justice decision point in Illinois. Arrests, referrals, detention and commitments to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ) show the highest disparities for youth of color but especially for African-American youth. Statistically significant disparities at these contact points have remained in Illinois targeted sites. In order to reach statistical parity statewide, Illinois would have to see a decrease in the arrests of minority youth by 14,271 and would also have to have 372 fewer commitments to IDJJ.

To address these disparities, the Commission has focused on and partnered with others to advance systematic changes and investments: transfer reform, reducing the use of incarceration (including but not limited to the IDHS Redeploy Program), improving aftercare and greatly expanding expungement to reduce barriers of system contact. The Commission has also invested heavily in local Juvenile Justice Councils (JJC), with the mandate to gather data and develop

DMC plans. To address the challenges faced by the JJC's in developing plans, the Commission has collaborated with the Redeploy Program, to bring DMC-focused training and technical assistance to both to the Councils and Redeploy Boards around the state.

The Commission will continue those systemic efforts and will also focus on funding targeted DMC reduction programmatic efforts to keep making progress on reducing numbers of youth of color involved in JJ system unnecessarily AND in shifting the disparities, always consistent with public safety and community needs.

The Commission has determined that programs and initiatives primarily to address the disproportionate number of youth members who come into contact with the juvenile justice system will be a priority funding area (OJJDP Program Area 21).

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System (See Appendix N, Tables 58 through 60)

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 a little 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%

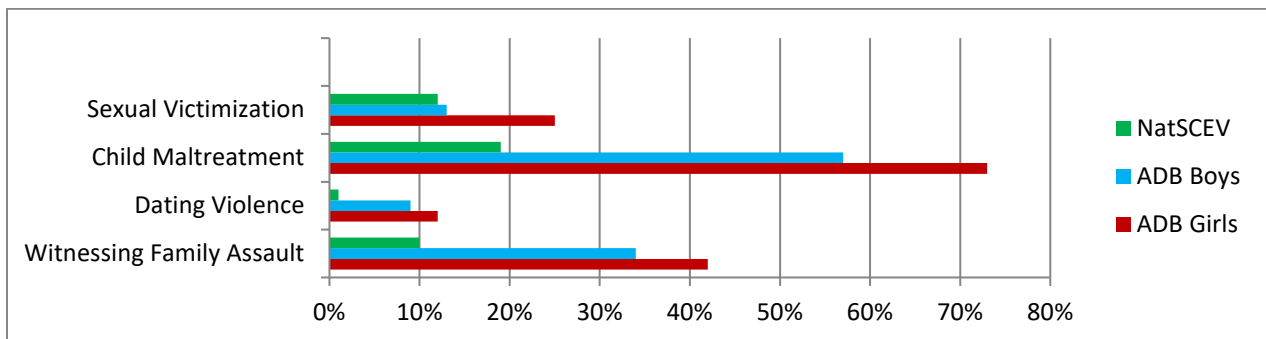
Consistent with the national research is the disproportionality for girls of color. When looking at overall detention rates and indices from CY 2015, black girls are more likely to be detained than white, non-Hispanic boys with an index of 7.88 detentions per 1000 black girls, compared to an index of 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.

Research suggests that girls enter the Juvenile Justice System for lesser offenses, and pose less serious threats to community safety. For example, IDHS is a recipient of OJJDP cooperative agreement funds to “Reducing Reliance on Confinement and Improving Community-Based Responses for Girls at Risk of Entering the Juvenile Justice System,” (a.k.a. “Girls Grant”) with a focus on girls’ involvement in the juvenile justice system for domestic battery or related charges. Calendar year 2015 data indicates that girls comprised 33% of secure detention admissions for domestic battery, compared to 17% of admissions for other offenses. In other words, girls are

detained for domestic battery at nearly twice the rate of other offenses. However, in over 95% of all Adolescent Domestic Battery (ADB) related charges, there was no serious injury, yet girls continue to be disproportionately arrested and detained.

To better understand and address the needs of girls in contact with the JJ system, to date, IDHS has primarily focused on girls in conflict with their families, bringing together state and local stakeholders to examine girls’ involvement in the juvenile justice system for domestic battery or related charges. The project is intended to foster shared understanding of current juvenile justice, child welfare and human services responses to these girls and to identify where and how policy and practice could be changed to divert and deflect girls from arrest, secure detention and delinquency system involvement, when possible and consistent with public safety, and instead connect girls and their families with community-based services and supports that address their needs –including any unaddressed trauma – and improve their safety, functioning and well-being.

Complex trauma has long been thought to be a contributing factor to delinquent behavior. Data collected from five nationwide sites, including Illinois, during a 2016 validation study conducted by the National Youth Screening and Assessment Partners, demonstrates the rates and types of trauma that girls charged with domestic battery (ADB girls) have experienced. Through this and other research, it is clear both that girls coming into the juvenile justice system have experienced higher level of trauma than other girls and higher levels of trauma than boys also in the system.



While trauma experiences should not be used to excuse delinquent behavior, they may explain it and need to be addressed. In order to see the potential of impact of trauma experiences as a contributor to girls’ delinquent behavior, it is important to create a crosswalk between pathways into the system and symptoms of complex trauma. The table below demonstrates the need for consideration of trauma, the need for accurate screening and assessment of trauma and its manifested symptoms and finally, the need for quality treatment.

GIRLS' PATHWAYS INTO THE SYSTEM	SYMPTOMS OF COMPLEX TRAUMA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting with parents • Running away • Older/antisocial romantic partners • Sex at a young age • Poor relationships with peers • Substance Use • Truancy/underperforming in school • Poor relationships with teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment and Relationships: “...<i>may have problems in romantic relationships, in friendships, and with authority figures, such as teachers or police officers.</i>” • Behavior: “...more likely to engage in high-risk behaviors, such as self-harm, <i>unsafe sexual practices</i>, and excessive risk-taking such as operating a vehicle at high speeds. • “...may also engage in illegal activities, such as <i>alcohol and substance use</i>, assaulting others, stealing, <i>running away</i>, and/or prostitution, thereby making it more likely that they will enter the juvenile justice system.” • Cognition: Thinking and Learning: “...may have problems thinking clearly, reasoning, or problem solving...may show deficits in language development and abstract reasoning skills... may require support in the academic environment.”

Based on the above crosswalk, the obvious gap in gender-specific services and the lack of a statewide coordinated approach to girls, it is important for Illinois to build on the knowledge garnered during the “Girls Grant” project to build a more effective response to justice-involved girls.

Funding a part-time girls-services coordinator is the initial step in to construct a continuum of trauma –informed, gender-specific programming (OJJDP Program Area 23)

Juvenile Sex Offenders:

As reported in the state's previous three year plan, in March 2014, the Commission released the results of the state's first comprehensive study of laws, policies and best practices for working with youth who have sexually offended. Based on those findings, the Commission made a series of recommendations to increase public safety, improve outcomes for young offenders, hold youth accountable in a manner that supports victims and families, and allocate scarce public resources effectively.

Chief among them is the finding that, regardless of their individual circumstances, risks, needs or strengths, youth adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense are subject to a complex and expanding set of requirements and restrictions, which may include where they can live, what kind of job they can perform and whether they can one day attend their own children's extracurricular school events. These carry lasting negative consequences for the offending youth, their families and – in some cases – victims of abuse. Further, research findings indicate no persuasive evidence that placing youth on sex offender registries prevents reoffending, but the registry requirements can undermine the long-term well-being of victims, families, youth and communities.

Based on these findings, the report recommends that Illinois:

- Develop and implement professional best practice standards and provide current, objective, and evidence-informed training for professionals who work with youth offenders and victims of sexual abuse.
- Equip courts and communities to intervene effectively with individualized, community-based, family-focused services and supervision. Ensure that interventions proven effective in reducing risks of reoffending and addressing the needs of offenders and victims are implemented at all juvenile justice system decision points.
- Remove young people from the state's counter-productive sex offender registry and categorical application of restrictions and "collateral consequences."

In 2016, the Commission partnered with the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to publish updated data on the prevalence of youth charged with sexual offending and required to register. In Illinois, as of August 2016, there were 2,750 individuals on the sex offender registry for sex offenses committed as youth—1,985 on lifetime registration and 765 on 10-year registration. See full report here:

http://www.icjia.state.il.us/assets/articles/JSO_Report_Final_PDF_020717.pdf

The Commission's report was presented to the Federal Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice which utilized the report and other research and data to formulate and adopt recommendations regarding the removal of youth from federal sex offender registry requirements and the support of evidence-based responses to sexual offending by youth. The report was also presented to the national Child Welfare League of America annual conference in April 2017 and was cited in testimony to a Congressional hearing on the registry of youth. Lastly, as part of an effort to advance reforms within Illinois, the Commission Chair and Vice Chair presented the report to a statewide task force, convened by the Illinois General Assembly in 2017, to examine the efficacy and impact of sex offender registry.

Since the issuance of both reports, the Commission has worked to share the data, research and findings and to build collaborative strategies to address the collateral consequences for youth offenders and victims of sexual abuse. Since issuance of the report, the legislature has refrained from passing additional “collateral consequences” legislation regarding youth and the Commission has provided training and technical assistance to a number of state and local justice system partners. Evidence-based services for youth with problematic sexual behaviors have been incorporated into the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice aftercare continuum and the state’s budget.

During the next program period, the Commission remains committed to funding providers to advance the recommendations listed in the report “Improving Illinois’ Response to Sexual Offenses Committed by Youth”. The Commission will prioritize activities which provide individualized, community-based, family-focused services to system-involved youth with problematic sexual behaviors, based on evidence-informed assessments conducted by qualified assessors to determine each youth’s risk, needs, and strengths.

These activities will be funded under OJJDP Program Area 5; Community-Based Programs and Services.

Youth Risk Factors

Children Living in Poverty (See Appendix N, Tables 61-65)

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 2016 based on family size.

U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Threshold 2016

Family unit	Poverty threshold
2 adults, 2 children	\$24,339
1 adult, 2 children	\$19,337

Data Source U.S. Census Bureau, SAIPE

The number of youth living in poverty decreased 5 percent between 2006 and 2016. The rate of youth in Illinois living in poverty between 2006 and 2016 increased from 1,697 per 10,000 youth 0 to 17 in 2006 to 1,750 per 10,000 youth 0 to 17 in 2016. While the highest poverty rate for youth in 2016 was in Cook County, the northern region outside Cook County had the largest increase from 2006 to 2016 (34%).

The rate of households in poverty increased 4 percent in Illinois, from 1,215 per 10,000 in the general population in 2006 to 1,266 per 10,000 in 2016. The largest increase in the rate of households in poverty occurred in the northern region outside of Cook County (24 percent).

Unemployment (See Appendix N, Tables 66-67)

During fiscal year 2007, 426,448 people (5.1%) in the labor force were unemployed in Illinois; by FY17, the number of persons unemployed decreased by 5.7%, to 318,780 (4.9percent of the labor force). From 2009 to 2016, Cook County had the highest unemployment rate. In 2017, Cook County and the Southern region were both at 5 percent unemployment.

Domestic Violence Related Offenses *(See Appendix N, Tables 68-69)*

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. Unfortunately, the UCR data for 2016 was not yet released by the ISP when this report was updated.

The number of domestic related offense incidents reported to police statewide decreased 10 percent over a 10 year period. From 2005 through 2015, the rate of reported domestic offense incidents decreased from 92 per 10,000 in the general population to 81 per 10,000. The region with the highest rate throughout the reporting period was Cook County, while the largest percent change in rates of reported domestic related incidents over 10 years (33 percent) occurred in the northern region around Cook County (from a rate of about 32 to 42 per 10,000).

Crimes Against Children – Child Abuse and Neglect *(See Appendix N, Tables 70-79)*

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.

The number of reported crimes against children has remained relatively steady over the 10 year study period, although there was a significant increase in Cook County from 2012 to 2013. The data also indicates an overall stable number of reported child sex abuse incidents over the ten year period displayed. However, there was an increase from 2015 to 2016 in Cook County and for Illinois overall.

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

The data indicates a general decrease in violent offenses reported from 2005 to 2015 across the state, though in 2015 the number of violent offenses reported was slightly higher than in 2014.

Community crime rates *(See Appendix N, 80-85)*

The data indicates a continued decrease in property offenses reported from 2005 to 2015 across the state.

The data indicates a sizable decrease in drug crimes 2005 to 2015 in Cook County and a slight decline in the Southern region of the state. However, there was an increase in drug crimes in Northern (minus Cook) Illinois. The 2016 data is not yet available.

B. Goals and Objectives

State priority juvenile justice needs

The Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission continues to focus its system reform efforts on the promotion of developmentally appropriate and rehabilitative policies, practices, and programs which protect public safety, strengthen communities and improve outcomes of youth in conflict with the law. The Commission is affirming the following overarching priorities in the 2018 three year plan, and will continue to utilize them as guideposts for funding decisions, data analyses and systemic reports and research:

Priority 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;

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. Illinois remains in compliance with all four requirements.

a. DSO: As discussed in this document, Illinois jurisdictions do not detain or incarcerate status offenders as a matter of policy or routine practice. The Commission is pleased with the inclusion of a new statutory prohibition of the incarceration or detention of status offenders in Senate Bill 1560 that was enacted and became effective January 2016. The law provides that, "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."

b. Jail Removal: An increase in "jail removal" violations, in part due to challenges in implementation of the state's "raise the age" legislation, presents concerns especially for FFY2017. Addressing these issues continues to be among the Commission's top priorities. Presenting a second challenge to "jail removal" rates is the new determination formula being utilized by OJJDP which may result in a significant reduction in the *de Minimis* rate. Illinois has been in compliance to date but anticipates that it may struggle to remain in compliance in the coming year. Illinois will develop a pro-active strategy to address jail removal violations including substantial outreach and education to the Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association; an evaluation of reasons for violations, strengthening law enforcement representation on the Commission, considering legislative responses and examining potential community-based interventions, such as CCBYS as alternatives to longer holds.

c. DMC: Illinois continues to grapple with long-standing, institutional barriers to comprehensive DMC (and overall) data collection across all decision points in all 102 counties. As discussed herein, Illinois has made significant progress in key areas driving racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system, including adoption of significant changes to the transfer and trial of youth as adults (a practice with profoundly disproportionate impact on youth of color), sweeping expansion of expungement of juvenile arrest and court records and significant reductions in the use of incarceration. The Commission must, however, continue efforts and develop new strategies – to gather the best possible data, make a full assessment of DMC using this data, and

use both local and statewide assessments to drive interventions. The compliance report, submitted separately, will detail these efforts more comprehensively.

Priority 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;

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; however, there is work that remains to be done. The Commission will focus on diversion and alternatives to detention efforts in the upcoming three year cycle.

Priority 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;

This goal has encompassed (and will continue to include) multiple areas of policy and practice. One of the key areas of focus has been to keep youth out of the adult criminal justice system and instead – if they become justice involved – to utilize the more effective, rehabilitative approaches of the juvenile justice system through “raising the age” of juvenile court jurisdictions, and reform to transfer laws. The Commission has also identified a need to build stronger local capacity, collaboration and commitment to ensure that youth who do enter the system receive the services and support they need through development of a strong continuum of evidence-based, developmentally appropriate, community-based services.

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

Historically, the Commission’s work to ensure that youth leave the juvenile justice system on a trajectory toward positive outcomes and enhanced public safety has been concentrated in three key areas: 1) Improving the “deep end” policy and practice in place for youth in IDJJ custody / on aftercare; 2) Aligning the state’s response to sex offending by youth with best practice and reducing unnecessary collateral consequences for youth adjudicated delinquent for a sexual offense; and 3) defining and addressing barriers to meaningful confidentiality and expungement provisions for juvenile court records. The Commission is pleased to report that significant progress has been made on confidentiality and expungement of records, but work remains to be done for youth with problematic sexual behavior.

Based on the Juvenile Needs Analysis and as discussed at its January Retreat, the Commission will focus on five specific areas that will impact one or more Priority areas:

- Alternatives to Detention
- Community Based Programs and Services (Children with Problematic Sexual Behaviors)
- Disproportionate Minority Contact
- Diversion Opportunities
- Gender Specific Services (added post January Retreat)

FY 2019 IDHS Title II Priorities				
I	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;			
II	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;			
III	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;			
IV	Youth leave the juvenile justice system with positive outcomes which in turn enhance public safety.			
3	a.	The Commission will complete a report and recommendations regarding the use of detention for children under the age of 13.	II, III	Report/ recommendations by 9/30/19
3	b.	The Commission will fund at least two programs to provide alternatives to detention.	I, II, III	80% OJJDP mandated performance measures submitted accurately and on time (ongoing)
5	a.	The Commission will fund up to six, geographically diverse, Juvenile Justice Councils.	I, II, III, IV	75% PPR submitted accurately and on time. (Ongoing)
5	b.	The Commission will fund at least one community-based program or activity to address children with problematic sexual behavior.	III	PPR from provider or training attendance sheet by 9/30/19
	a.	Illinois will remain in compliance with the OJJDP core requirements.	I	Compliance and DMC reports submitted Spring 2019
	b.	Illinois will develop a comprehensive strategy to address jail removal violations.	I	Written strategy by 12/31/18
21	a.	The Commission will provide at least six DMC Training and Technical Assistance opportunities.	I, II, III, IV	Six Training attendance logs by 9/30/19
21	b.	The Commission will require each council to submit and implement a local DMC plan with appropriate activities and performance measures.	I, II, III, IV	5 DMC plans submitted and implemented; 75% PPR submitted accurately and on time.
22	a.	The Commission will fund at least three programs to provide diversion opportunities.	I, II, III	80% OJJDP mandated performance measures submitted accurately and on time (ongoing)
22	b.	The Commission will advise at least one stakeholder group on the importance of diversion opportunities.	II	Meeting agenda or minutes, by 9/30/19
	a.	The Commission will participate in at least 6 collaborative activities to develop a strategy for girls' services.	II, III	Meeting agendas or minutes by 9/30/19

C. Implementation

1. Activities and Services

The Commission will address its goals and objectives by issuing two notices of funding opportunities (NOFO) to potential providers; one for Juvenile Justice Councils and one for Youth Serving Programs. The Commission will also fund Compliance and Data Collection efforts. Funding recommendations will be completed in Spring 2018, with the anticipated start date of July 1, 2018.

Juvenile Justice Councils:

The Commission continues to invest Title II funds to support local juvenile justice councils in developing policies and practices that improve the effectiveness of local juvenile justice systems, reduce unnecessary juvenile justice system involvement and/or analyze and reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in each council's local system. Because this model of local governance, collaboration and data-driven decision-making has proven effective, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission is allocating funding to support local juvenile justice councils and the development of data-driven, collaborative local juvenile justice plans which guide future system improvement efforts.

The goal of the Commission's use of FFY 2018 funding to support juvenile justice councils is to develop and implement local programs, policies and practices which dovetail with the Commission aforementioned priorities.

Each provider will **maintain a local juvenile justice council** with the ongoing capacity to meet the statutory requirements for a local juvenile justice council, pursuant to 705 ILCS 405/6-12, within the first quarter of and throughout the grant period. The Council will consist of the statutorily required membership and additional members required by the IJJC, including (but not limited to) representatives designated by the following county officers:

- The Sheriff
 - The State's Attorney
 - The Public Defender
 - The Chief Probation Officer
 - A Local Chief of Police
 - A Community Youth Service Applicant
 - Local Schools
- The Applicant will appoint additional council members from the community as necessary to fulfill the statutory duties and purpose of the juvenile justice council, such as parents and youth impacted by the local juvenile justice system, members of the faith community, law enforcement, and business leaders and local service providers such as CCBYS. The Applicant will convene at least one council meeting within the first 3 months of the grant period and at least quarterly throughout the grant period.

The provider will **produce a local data scan and analysis** that includes data regarding the prevalence and characteristics of youth at each of the nine key OJJDP decision points:

- Arrest
- Diversion
- Petitions Filed
- Referral to Court
- Delinquency Adjudications
- Probation Sentences
- Detention
- Commitments to DJJ
- Transfer to Adult Court (Can be provided to the local JJC by the IJJC)

Data and analysis will include the race and ethnicity of youth at each decision point, using local (municipal or county) or state-level data resources. This data scan will be made available to council members and to the IJJC.

The Provider will **produce a comprehensive system map** which illustrates and describes the key decision points and decision-making criteria at each decision point of the local juvenile justice system. This local system map will be made available to council members and to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission.

The Provider will **complete an updated county juvenile justice plan**, as described in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, which details the local policy, practice and programs which address the needs and issues identified in the local data scan and analysis and advances one or more of the aforementioned IJJC goals.

The Provider must also ensure that racial and ethnic disparities are examined and reduced at all phases of the justice system. The county juvenile justice plan must conduct **Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) analysis and submit a plan** describing the strategies, programs, policies and any other efforts the Council will implement and support in order to reduce rates of DMC.

The Provider will be encouraged to appoint a youth member to serve as a member of the IJJC Youth Advisory Board. The IJJC Youth Advisory Board will meet quarterly and will provide input into the IJJC three year plan. Experience with the Juvenile Justice System is preferred.

The Provider will participate in Department/IJJC-offered consultation, training and technical assistance as necessary to design and implement the local data scan and analysis, the comprehensive system map and the county juvenile justice plan. Applicants may be required to attend regular meetings and training as offered by the Department/IJJC.

The Provider is expected to collaborate and partner with the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) and relevant juvenile justice agencies-including but not limited to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice, the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, and local juvenile court systems and probation departments-to develop innovative system improvement strategies, research initiatives, and data collection and analyses plans aimed at achieving the system improvement goals of the IJJC.

The Provider will submit Performance Measures data required by OJJDP on or before November 1st of each year for the preceding period of October 1 - September 30. Data will be submitted in the format prescribed by the Department and IJJC.

Youth Serving Programs:

For FFY2018, the Commission has determined to broaden its base of youth-serving programs beyond those programs offered through the Juvenile Justice Councils, by offering a second NOFO; available to units of local government and local non-for-profits as well as Councils. By doing so, the Commission feels that it can balance the needs and input of the local communities while still addressing Illinois' state-wide priorities.

These Providers must develop, implement, expand and/or maintain a youth serving program to address one or more of the following program areas:

- To appropriately divert youth from further involvement in the JJ system (Diversion);
- To provide alternatives to the detention of youth (Alt. to Detention);
- To provide programmatic solutions to reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC);
- To provide programmatic services for Youth with Problematic Sexual Behaviors

In addition, each Provider must administer a pre and post assessment to each program youth to determine effectiveness of program and to measure increase or decrease in risk/protective factors for individual youth. If the youth-serving program provider is a CCBYS agency, the applicant will be required, at minimum, to use the Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) as the pre and post assessment.

For any of the above program areas, the provider will demonstrate how the proposed youth serving program will impact Disproportionate Minority Contact. Finally, the provider will collect and report data on youth receiving services under this proposal in accordance with OJJDP and DHS reporting requirements and systems.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

The Commission will take a three-pronged approach to addressing DMC; First, the Commission will continue to partner with other entities to advance systematic changes and investments; including continuing to mandate Juvenile Justice Councils to gather data and develop DMC plans. Secondly, in accordance with the NOFO opportunity addressed above, it will offer funding for youth serving programs specifically designed to address DMC issues and rates. Thirdly, it will offer OJJDP-sponsored DMC training and technical assistance to councils and other stakeholders.

In 2017, the Commission outlined a training and technical assistance plan with representatives from DSG and the W. Hayward Burns Institute to provide education, resources and training and technical assistance to address DMC in Illinois. Now that OJJDP has funded CCLP to administer training and technical assistance, the Commission is working to implement this proposal through CCLP. The proposal outlines a 12-month DMC Learning Collaborative to engage counties throughout the state to reduce DMC. All of the sites selected demonstrate significant racial/ethnic disparities in their data relative to other counties in the state. The statistical significance of this data both in terms of rate of contact and volume of youth affected indicate a need for additional support to effectively address the issue. The goal of the Collaborative is to reduce the rates of disproportionate minority contact in the counties of collaborative members. In order to accomplish this goal the proposal outlines 4 prerequisites for participating sites, counties must:

1. Learn the history and significance of the JJDP DMC core requirement.
2. Collect and review local data from all key decision points in the juvenile justice system in order to identify where the disparities occur.
3. Conduct a local assessment to better understand the processes that generate identified disparities. This is also the point where sites can share those factors that occur in multiple sites and those that are unique to particular jurisdictions.
4. Use the data and assessment to develop contextually appropriate intervention plan with strategies to reduce those disparities.

The training and technical assistance providers will utilize various methods to facilitate TTA including site visits, conference calls, and individualized webinars. The Commission will contract with Youth Network Council to employ the Illinois Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator Olivia Wilks, who will serve as the Collaborative coordinator and will be the primary point of contact for both the TTA providers and collaborative members.

Compliance Monitoring:

The Commission/IDHS will contract with Youth Network Council to provide an adequate system of monitoring through on-site inspection of secure and non-secure facilities (jails, lockups, detention facilities, and correctional facilities) to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act Core Requirements: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation of Adult and Juvenile Offenders, and Jail Removal. Compliance monitoring will be done in accordance with federal JJDP Act timelines, and will include reviewing reports, and providing technical assistance during on-site inspections and as needed based on review of reports and requests of facility personnel.

Youth Network Council will ensure adequate staff is assigned to conduct compliance monitoring activities and will ensure that these individuals are trained in JJDP Act Core Requirements and the IJC Juvenile Monitoring Compliance Inspection Manual which outlines the compliance monitoring implementation in more detail. Compliance staff must also be able to work cooperatively with the IJC training and technical assistance applicant's compliance monitor.

As concerns about Jail Removal Violations increase, the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Sub-committee of the Commission will develop a pro-active strategy to address jail violations including:

- Substantial outreach and education to the Illinois Juvenile Officer's Association (to begin in June, 2018 at the annual IJOA conference);
- An evaluation of current violations, such as age/offense, geography, etc.;
- Strengthening law enforcement representation on the Commission;
- Considering potential legislative responses; and,
- Examining potential community-based interventions, such as CCBYS as alternatives to longer holds.

Detention and Transfer Data Collection:

Pending review of the Center for Prevention Research and Development (CPRD), the Commission/IDHS anticipates contracting with CPRD, which is located within the Institute of Government and Public Affairs (IGPA) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign to maintain the Juvenile Monitoring Information System (JMIS) which gathers and disseminates data on detention of youth in all juvenile detention facilities in Illinois. CPRD will also be responsible to gather and disseminate data on Illinois youth transferred to adult court. CPRD will produce an annual detention report and transfer report.

2. Population-Specific Plans

a. Gender Specific Services

Currently, Illinois has no *statewide*, trauma informed, gender-specific programming for girls involved with the juvenile justice system. However, two statewide programs operating outside of the Juvenile Justice System, Redeploy Illinois and the Comprehensive Community Based Youth Services System (CCBYS) have the expertise to develop a continuum. To inform efforts to improve gender-specific supports to system-involved youth, CCBYS providers were surveyed on what resources they had available for girls and responded with counseling, referrals to specialized programs and/or providers, including specifying providers that specialize in domestic violence and abuse. Additionally, some respondents indicated special forms of interventions, such as anger management classes, Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TFCBT), a girls' empowerment group using the VOICES curriculum, and drug and alcohol interventions.

On the community level, local communities and local justice systems offer a variety of other programs for girls. As one example, the CCBYS providers in DuPage County offer SPARCS groups for girls. In Chicago, the Cook County Temporary Detention Center offers a long list of gender responsive programming, including Story catcher's Theatre, Latino Heritage Month, Black History Month, Women's History Month, Changing Children's Worlds Parenting Program, Boys and Girls Club, CAASE, Singer/Songwriter workshops, Free Write Arts & Literacy, Empathize Empower Youth Program and Broadway Youth Center.

A statewide strategy needs to be developed to address girls' involvement with the justice system. The comprehensive strategy will be based on the following principles:

- Accountability without Criminalization
- Alternatives to justice system involvement
- Individualized response based on assessment of needs and risks
- Confinement only when necessary for public safety
- A genuine commitment to fairness
- Sensitivity to disparate treatment
- Family Engagement

The strategy should build on the framework of "Girls Grant" project, bringing together state and local stakeholders to develop a plan:

- To foster a shared understanding of current juvenile justice, child welfare and human services responses to girls and formalize coordination of services between entities;
- To identify where and how policy and practice could be changed to divert and deflect girls from arrest, secure detention and delinquency system involvement;
- To address gender-specific needs such as complex trauma among girls in the Juvenile Justice population;
- Improve the range and efficacy of community-based responses to girls at risk of arrest, detention and system involvement ; and
- To measure the impact on the involvement of girls and their families in the juvenile justice, child welfare and / or criminal justice systems.

The Commission anticipates subcontracting with a local non-for-profit for a .5 FTE Girls' Services Coordinator to facilitate the development of the strategy.

b. Rural Communities

Illinois provides for an equitable distribution of the assistance received within the state, including in rural local juvenile justice councils that help inform local entities as well as the state about challenges and needs throughout the state. This information, in conjunction with youth crime analysis data, helps inform funding decisions. In FFY2017, the IJJC funded 7 councils, 4 of which are in rural and semi-rural communities, including the entire 2nd and 4th Circuit.

Through these 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. This was especially evident in the discussion of available mental health services for youth as outlined below.

c. Mental Health Services

In spring of 2017, the Illinois Mental Health Opportunities for Youth Diversion Task Force (Illinois Public Act 99-0894) was formed to serve as the statewide group mandated to provide an action plan to the Governor and General Assembly for diverting youth with mental health conditions from the juvenile justice system. Consistent with nationwide trends, Illinois has seen a decline in the number of youth who are jailed or incarcerated. However, the population of youth living with mental conditions is still entering the juvenile justice system at disproportionate rates. It is estimated that at least 20% of the youth who are arrested each year live with a serious mental health condition that remains undiagnosed and contributes to their illegal or disruptive behavior. These youth – the majority of whom have lives already impacted by racism, poverty, and violence – cycle through the justice system, without opportunities for adequate treatment or diversion.

The Task Force was created to identify and recommend diversion programs that will help treat youth with mental health conditions in the community and avoid initial or further involvement in the justice system. Staff members from both the Commission and IDHS were invited to work with many additional juvenile-justice stakeholders, including legislators, private agencies, law enforcement, probation, IDJJ staff, advocacy groups and others.

The Illinois Mental Health Opportunities for Youth Diversion Task Force released its report, “Stemming the Tide” in spring 2018 with the following recommendations:

- Improve mental health screening for justice involved youth
- Invest in early intervention for serious mental health conditions
- Expand screening and sustain the Illinois Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) program
- Train communities in mental health awareness
- Expand Crisis Intervention Team Training for Youth (CIT-Y) programs across the state
- Avoid the use of arrests for misdemeanor offenses committed by youth living with mental health conditions
- Implement best-practices for new or existing Juvenile Assessment Center model programs
- Evaluate the effectiveness of station adjustments for juvenile offenses

- Expand the implementation of juvenile mental health courts
- Expand funding for the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Initiative
- Ensure eligible youth are enrolled in Medicaid before release
- Alleviate the medication gap upon release
- Ensure continuum of housing and income upon release
- Track positive youth outcomes, not just recidivism

See the full report here: <https://www.iljp.org/reports/stemmingthetide>

The principles and strategies set forth in this report closely align with those of the Commission and OJJDP. The Commission will continue its collaboration with these stakeholders, will continue to monitor the outcomes of the Task Force report, and will provide support and assistance with the changes needed to implement many of the recommendations whenever possible.

3. Consultation and participation of units of local government

The Commission continues to invest Title II funds to support local juvenile justice councils in developing and policies and practices that improve the effectiveness of local juvenile justice systems, reduce unnecessary juvenile justice system involvement and/or analyze and reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in each council’s local system. Because this model of local governance, collaboration and data-driven decision-making has proven effective, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission is allocating funding to support local juvenile justice councils and the development of data-driven, collaborative local juvenile justice plans which guide future system improvement efforts.

The Illinois Juvenile Court Act provides that each county or group of counties may establish a local juvenile justice council [705 ILCS 405/6-12]. The purpose of this council, according to the Act, is “to provide a forum for the development of a community based interagency assessment of the local juvenile justice system, to develop a county juvenile justice plan for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and to make recommendations to the county board, or county boards, for more effectively utilizing existing community resources in dealing with juveniles who are found to be involved in crime, or who are truant or have been suspended or expelled from school.” Through juvenile justice councils, the Act prescribes a geographically equitable response to juveniles in conflict with the law that is comprehensive, driven by data and analysis, poised to address the trauma and complex needs justice-involved youth present, and collaborative across all systems that touch these youth.

Unfortunately, very few jurisdictions in Illinois have developed councils that operate in the manner envisioned in the Act. In some communities, youth become involved in the juvenile justice system unnecessarily because alternatives do not exist, or are not embedded within the system decision-making process. Because the needs and resources are different in each community in Illinois, a one-size-fits-all approach is not likely to be very effective.

Local councils are in the best position to craft solutions that meet the local community’s needs and take into account local resources. Empowering and supporting local juvenile justice councils can also stem the tide of racial and ethnic disparity in the juvenile justice system at the front door and help ensure that no youth enters the juvenile justice system unnecessarily. Such geographically diverse local ownership is the best way to ensure more effective long-term programming and sustained systemic change. This, in turn, will reduce the costs associated with incarcerating youth

in correctional facilities, reduce rates of recidivism, reduce the number of crime victims, and ultimately create safer communities in Illinois.

As part of the funding process, each council is required to complete and submit a Comprehensive System Map which illustrates and describes the key decision points and decision-making criteria at each decision point of the local juvenile justice system. The council must also complete and submit a county juvenile justice plan, as described in the Illinois Juvenile Court Act, which details the local policy, practice and programs which address the needs and issues identified in the local data scan and analysis and advance one or more of the five IJJC goals set forward below:

- Ensure that youth do not enter Illinois' juvenile justice system unnecessarily;
- Ensure that youth who do enter the juvenile justice system receive developmentally appropriate, individualized support and services;
- Ensure that youth leave the justice system with positive outcomes, which in turn enhance public safety;
- Ensure that Illinois maintains full compliance with the core requirements of the federal JJDP Act; and
- Ensure that racial and ethnic disparities are examined and reduced at all phases of the justice system. The county juvenile justice plan must conduct Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) analysis and submit a plan describing the strategies, programs, policies and any other efforts the Council will implement and support in order to reduce rates of DMC. This plan, known as "DMC Reduction Plan", is separate from youth-serving DMC programs.

The plans provide formal consultation and participation of units of local government to the Commission. In addition, the Commission and staff maintain regular communication through attendance at meetings or conferences as well as training and technical assistance to the Councils throughout the year.

4. Collecting and sharing juvenile justice information

a. Process

In Illinois, information on youth involved in the juvenile justice system is collected in a patchwork of municipal, county and state data systems. Not only do the actual data systems or programs vary, but there is also wide variety in the types of data captured, the frequency with which data is recorded and the use of that data. Sharing information on youth involved in the justice system can take two basic forms: (1) sharing information as permitted by law and best practice regarding an individual youth or family for the purposes of informing or guiding a specific set of decisions; or (2) sharing data about a group or category of youth, typically to inform policy, allocate resources effectively, understand case processing or conduct research.

Information regarding data collection at the OJJDP decision points of is included in the Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Problems, starting on page 2 of this document.

Additional Statewide Juvenile Data: To fully understand the issues affecting juvenile justice there are more datasets that can offer valuable information. The understanding and use of juvenile population data and other risk factor data is necessary to put juvenile justice data into context.

- Population data was obtained from the OJJDP Juvenile Population website.
<http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

- Mental Health Data was obtained from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention website. <http://www.cdc.gov/>
- Poverty data was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau website. <http://www.census.gov/>
- Unemployment data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Employment Security website. http://www.ides.illinois.gov/Pages/Data_Statistics.aspx
- Income data was obtained from the University of Florida’s website, Department of Numbers. <http://www.deptofnumbers.com/>
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Human Services website. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf/data-reports>
- Child abuse and Sexual abuse data were obtained from The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. <http://www.illinois.gov/dcfs/Pages/default.aspx>

b. Barriers with Information Sharing

Most of the barriers to collecting juvenile justice data have been documented when describing how data are collected. Limited Illinois juvenile justice data is collected in a statewide fashion (juvenile arrests, detention and confinement) and these datasets have limitations. Please refer to the following link to the 2016 ICJIA Report, “Assessing the quality of Illinois Criminal History Record Information System data on juveniles” [ICJIA report](#)

Most other juvenile justice data is collected at the local level (county, city or judicial circuit) which only provide a small snapshot and not a statewide perspective.

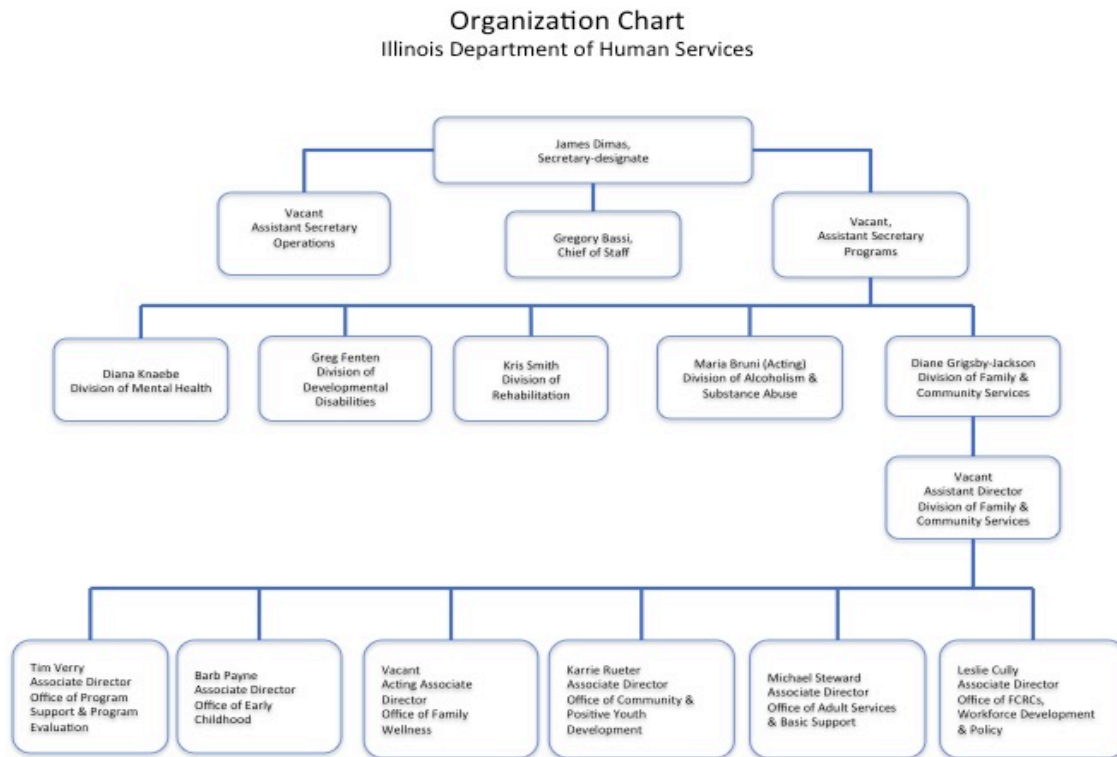
- Juvenile records are correctly provided protection and confidentiality.
- Structured information collection and sharing on individual youth or in the aggregate is sporadic, inconsistent and varies widely across the state.
- Older data applications are not user intuitive and difficult to create reports and share data.
- Limited ability to follow juvenile offenders through the various decision points in the juvenile justice system when datasets are not linked, or identifiers are not shared.
- Department practices often inhibit the ability to track offenders across the JJ system.
- Collecting individual county data with the intent to create a statewide research dataset takes a great deal of time and expertise to get the data collection plan in place, get approval from all 102 counties, and then collect the data.
- Data are not always complete. When data collection is optional (i.e. reporting of misdemeanor station adjustments), the collected data may not tell the complete story.
- Agencies may be concerned about releasing juvenile data when they know it is not complete or potentially inaccurate, so they choose not to release any.
- Illinois’ recent budget crisis has had an impact across the state in many ways, and data collection projects were put on hold as a budget necessity.

D. Formula Grants Program Staff

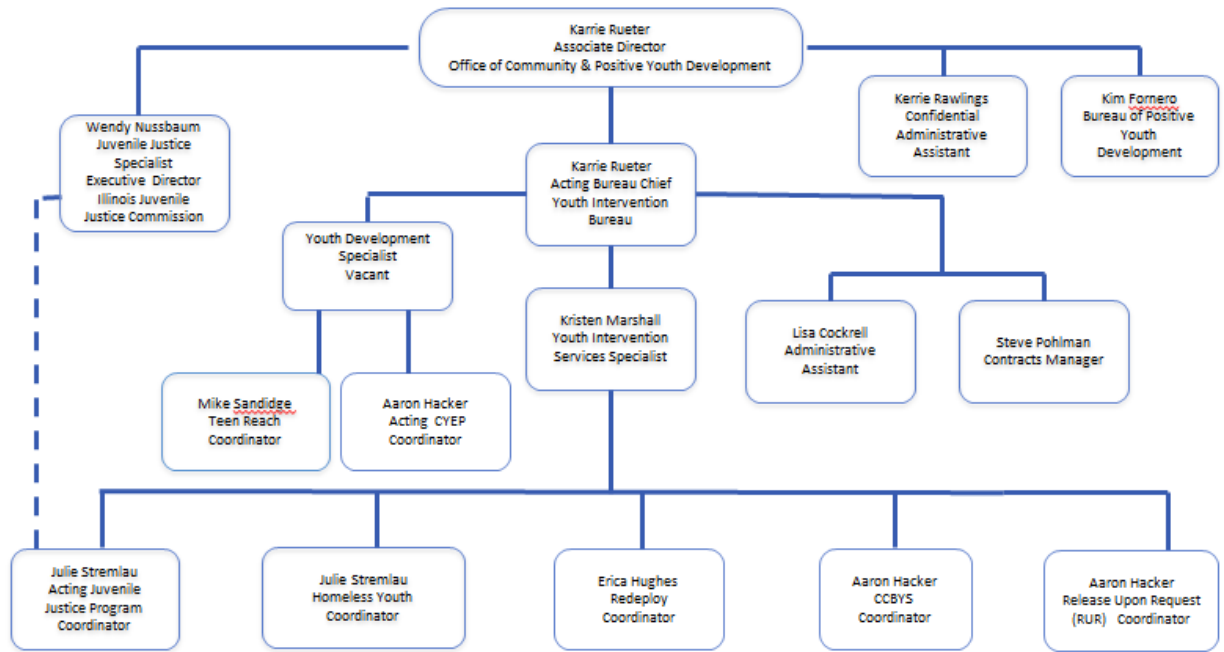
Formula Grants Program Staff

The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) is the designated state agency to administer the Title II Formula Grants Program. Within IDHS, juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs are part of the Division of Family and Community Services, Office of Community and Positive Youth Development, and the Bureau of Youth Intervention Services. The following sections describe the organization's structure, the Bureau's other programs and the IDHS staff who support the Formula Grants Program.

DHS Organizational Chart



Bureau of Youth Intervention Services



Program Staff

The Commission has two dedicated staff persons, the Executive Director, who serves as Illinois’ Juvenile Justice Specialist, and the Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator. Within the Bureau of Youth Intervention Services, the Bureau Chief and Administrative Assistant II provide Title II program administration and support.

Title	Name	Formula Grants Program Duties	FTE	Funding
Executive Director (Juvenile Justice Specialist)	Wendy Nussbaum	Oversees and implements all aspects of the Formula Grants Program, including: grant application, and award processes; grantee and project management; and policy and programmatic initiatives; Plans and facilitates Commission and committee meetings; Provides guidance on juvenile justice matters within IDHS.	62% FTE	Federal – Title II Formula Grants Program
Juvenile Justice Program Coordinator	TBD	Coordinates meeting logistics, supervises grantee implementation, collects and compiles performance measures, and conducts grants management.	66.67% FTE	State – General Revenue Funds (included in match)

Performance Measures

The Juvenile Justice Project Coordinator, with oversight from the Executive Director, is responsible for collecting periodic performance reports (PPR) from providers, compiling the data, and submitting all required/mandatory performance measures to OJJDP for each applicable program area for each year of the award period through the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). The PPRs will be available to the Commission to aid in the annual plan update and in subsequent funding decisions.

The Periodic Performance Report (PPR) is a standard, uniform statewide performance progress reporting format used by all state agencies to collect performance information from recipients of state grant awards. The PPR format is designed to be customized according to the grant required performance measures. In regards to the administration of Title II funds, a PPR template is created to assess the performance measures for each applicable OJJDP program area.

Each Provider will submit to IDHS, the Periodic Performance Reports aligned with the appropriate OJJDP program area. Periodic Performance Reports must be submitted no later than the 15th of each month following the end of each quarter (October 15th, January 15th, April 15th and July 15th). The Provider will submit a final, year-end, cumulative Periodic Performance Report in a format prescribed by the Department no later than July 15, 2019.

Coordination of Existing Programs

Illinois provides for the coordination and maximum utilization of juvenile delinquency programs, programs operated by public and provide agencies and organizations, and other related programs in the state in a variety of ways. One example of how this occurs is through quarterly meetings with the Illinois Juvenile Justice Leadership Council which include a wide variety of stakeholders, as well as the involvement of SAG members who have connections to various programs throughout the state. SAG subcommittees involve representation spanning multiple departments and sectors across the state. Other examples include cross-system collaborations that are in place that allow for planning and coordination through committee meetings as well as several statewide and local collaboration groups, including Juvenile Justice Councils.

In addition, the following is a list of existing programs within IDHS Bureau of Youth Intervention Services that are designed to offer a coordinated approach to youth involved with the juvenile justice system:

Bureau of Youth Intervention Services

The Bureau of Youth Intervention Services (BYIS) implements programs throughout the state in partnership with local communities and community based organizations to ensure the safety of youth, to support families in crisis, prevent juvenile delinquency, to encourage academic achievement and to divert youth at risk of involvement in the child welfare, and juvenile justice systems. BYIS provides support to the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission and the Illinois Redeploy Oversight Board. BYIS currently operates the following services, in addition to those provided through the Title II Formula Grants Program.

A. Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services

The Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services (CCBYS) program was created by a 1982 state statute (20 ILCS 505/17) and serves youth, ages 11-17, and their families when appropriate, who are at risk of involvement with the child welfare and/or the juvenile justice system. This includes runaways, lockouts, unaccompanied homeless youth as well as youth beyond the control of their parents. The program is a statewide network of supports and services that ensure eligible youth access to needed community, prevention, diversion, emergency and independent living services. The primary purpose of CCBYS is providing youth in high risk situations, and their families, with a continuum of services according to their needs with the overarching goal of family preservation, reunification and/or family stabilization. CCBYS services are delivered by community agencies throughout the state.

B. Homeless Youth

The Homeless Youth program serves those youth who are 14 to 24 years of age who cannot return home and/or lack the housing and skills necessary to live independently. The program strives to meet the immediate survival needs of youth (food, clothing, and shelter) and to provide services that help homeless youth transition to independent living and become self-sufficient. Services provided are emergency shelter, outreach and transitional living. The services available to youth in these programs include: housing, food, needed goods, and assistance in obtaining and maintaining available entitlements support sand services, educational services, life skills/independent living skills, employment and/or vocational training.

C. Release Upon Request

The Release Upon Request (RUR) program serves youth 12-17 years of age who have been ordered released from the Cook County Temporary Juvenile Detention Center, but who remain there because a parent, guardian or custodian has failed to accept custody. This program is available only in Cook County and only for non-wards. The purpose of the RUR program is to ensure that youth are removed from detention within 24 hours of referral. Once that is accomplished, the focus of the program turns to efforts to reunify the family.

D. Teen Reach

Teen REACH (Responsibility, Education, Achievement, Caring and Hope) provides services to at-risk youth between the ages of 6 and 17. The purpose of the program is to expand the range of choices and opportunities that enable, empower and encourage youth to achieve positive growth and development, improve expectations and capabilities for future success and avoid and/or reduce risk-taking behavior. Teen REACH services are delivered by community-based agencies throughout Illinois.

E. Redeploy Illinois

Redeploy Illinois funding gives counties the financial support to provide comprehensive services to delinquent youth, ages 13 to 18, in their home communities instead of sending youth to the Illinois Department of Juvenile Justice (IDJJ). The funds provided to the Redeploy Illinois sites help fill the gaps in the existing continuum of programs and services for delinquent youth, allowing counties to cost effectively serve youth locally and reduce their reliance on IDJJ. Prior research provides solid evidence that community-based services for delinquent youth are more effective

and less expensive than a sentence to secure confinement for a certain profile of youth offenders who are deemed likely to benefit from such services, since the cost of community-based programs is lower than the cost of incarceration. Through Redeploy Illinois, counties can link each youth to a wide array of needed services and supports within his or her home community, as indicated through an individualized needs assessment. Services are provided in the least restrictive manner possible, and include, but are not limited to, case management, court advocacy, education assistance, individual, family and/or group counseling, and crisis intervention.

H. Community Youth Employment Program

The Community Youth Employment Program Grant provides eligible youth with age-appropriate job training, life skills, counseling, work-readiness skills and supervised meaningful work experience in an effort to connect youth to the skills that are needed to enter and advance in the workforce. This grant also seeks the following outcomes for youth: violence prevention, a reduction in risky behavior, and increased educational achievement. Grant funds must be used to address youth unemployment, poverty, and violence in Illinois' most needy communities. Eligible Youth include in-school youth ages 16-21 and out-of-school youth ages 16-24. Each youth must also meet one or more additional criteria to be eligible:

Served under one or more of the following programs:

- National School Lunch Program
- Workforce Investment Act
- Food Stamps / SNAP Program
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

And/or are qualified as:

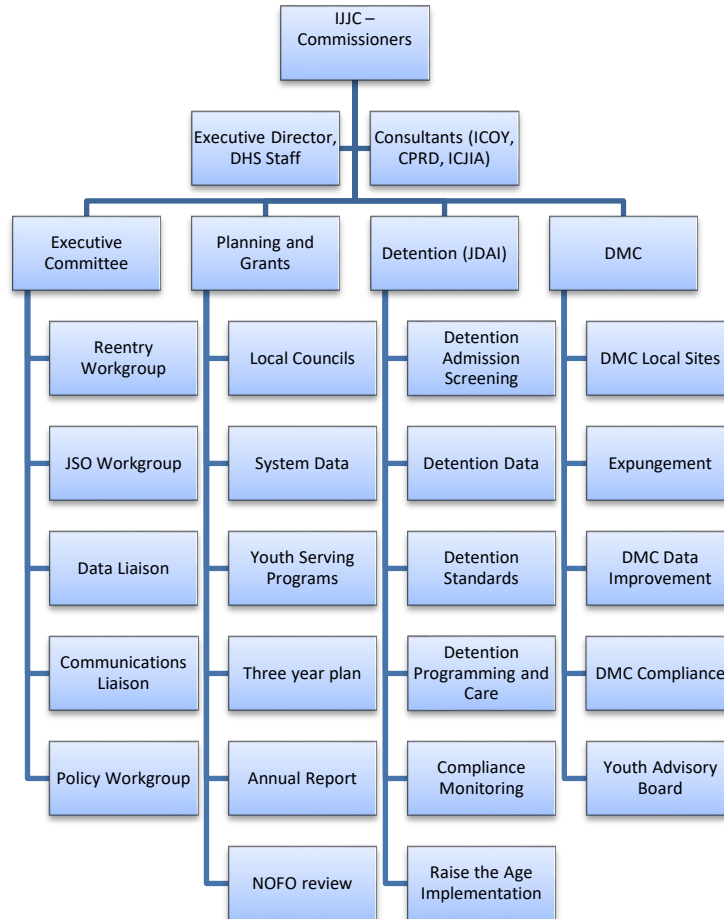
- Court-involved or at risk youth, or
- Family income does not exceed 200% of the Federal Poverty Level

SAG Membership and Responsibilities

SAG Roster- Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission

By statute, the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission (IJJC) has 25 members appointed by the Governor. In addition to their role as the federal State Advisory Group (SAG), Commissioners advise the Governor, General Assembly, and IDHS on juvenile justice matters. In January 2015, Governor Bruce Rauner assumed office. New appointments and reappointments are ongoing including one as recent as April 20, 2018. Appendix D: Illinois SAG roster outlines the Commission's membership.

The IJJC is staffed by two IDHS employees, an IJJC Executive Director and a Program Administrator. The IJJC has four subcommittees; the Executive Committee, Planning and Grants, Detention, and Disproportionate Minority Contact. Each subcommittee has distinct roles as demonstrated by the chart below:



3 Year Plan

Each year, the IJJC participates in the development and review of the state’s juvenile justice 3 year plan or plan update prior to submission to the supervisory board for final action. For the FFY 2018 plan, a SAG retreat held on January 17, 2018 during which Commissioners discussed and voted on priorities for the plan. The Planning and Grants subcommittee is responsible for the construction of the three year plan and updates to the plan in the form of the Annual Report. The outline for plans and reports are completed at the committee meetings and portions of the writing are delegated to members and Commission staff. After the drafts are completed, the Commission Executive Director puts them together in a second draft which is then mailed out to all Commissioners for review. After comments have been received, the Executive Director completes the final draft for submission to OJJDP.

Grant Applications

Each year, the IJJC is afforded the opportunity to review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications (a.k.a. Notice of Funding Opportunity or NOFO) submitted to the designated state agency. Every commissioner is invited to participate on a review team. Review teams, comprised of at least three Commissioners, review and score the applications using a standardized scoring rubric. The review team scores are compiled and averaged by the application Review Coordinator who will then present both the scores and recommendation, first, to the Planning and Grants subcommittee and then to the full Commission. The full Commission

has the opportunity to review application scores and recommendations and to consider other factors such as prior periodic performance reports, geographic location, etc. The IJC will determine by vote, its final funding recommendation to be presented to IDHS.

The State of Illinois has fully implemented its Grant Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA) with the goals of assisting State agencies and grantees in implementing the new Federal guidance at 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Requirements); Increasing accountability and transparency while reducing redundant administrative burdens; striving to maintain a uniform process throughout the entire grant life cycle by leveraging the Uniform Requirements; Optimizing resources – coordination of grant-monitoring activities to promote efficient use of scarce resources and focusing on Program Outcomes. The GATA process has clear guidelines about the structure, implementation, timeframes, review and scoring of the NOFOs. The Commission will only make funding recommendations for Title II subawards to those agencies who have complied with GATA requirements.

Advisory Capacity

One of the primary responsibilities of the IJC is to advise IDHS regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues as contained in the three year plan. This is accomplished through a variety of methods. As mentioned above, the IJC is staffed by an Executive Director who is employed by the designated state agency, IDHS. The Executive Director serves as liaison the IJC and DHS. The Executive Director attends all of the IJC meetings and updates the IJC on activities undertaken in order to advance the priorities set forth by the IJC as part of the three year plan. The Executive Director also serves to communicate IJC priorities, activities and recommendations to IDHS through regular and frequent communication with IDHS. In addition, the Chairman of the IJC meets with DHS on at least a semi-annual basis to share recommendations. The IJC makes recommendations for the annual updates required by OJJDP. Finally, the IJC routinely reviews proposed legislation regarding juvenile justice matters and is afforded the opportunity to educate IDHS about the benefits and consequences of the proposed bills.

Annual Recommendations Regarding Core Compliance

Illinois has achieved and maintained compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act for the past several years. The tables below demonstrate Illinois compliance as compared to the OJJDP Standard for the three measurable core requirements; Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO); Removal of youth from adult jails and lockups (Jail Removal); and, Separation of juveniles from adult inmates (Separation).

FFY 2017	OJJDP Standard	Illinois Rate
DSO	9.89	0.84
Removal	8.94	7.54
Separation	0.28 (index)	0
DMC plan and action	Must be present	Present

FFY 2018	OJJDP Standard	Illinois Rate
DSO	8.5	0.44
Removal	8.41	7.79
Separation	0.32 (index)	0
DMC plan and action	Must be present	Present

Because Illinois remains in compliance, annual recommendations regarding compliance to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state have not been necessary. In the unlikely event that Illinois were to be found out of compliance, the IJJC would immediately make recommendations regarding reestablishing compliance. Beginning immediately, the IJJC affirms that it will submit at least annually, compliance data reports and any necessary recommendations regarding compliance to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the state.

Other Commission Recommendations and Examples of Youth Input

The SAG continues to make recommendations/reports about other relevant juvenile justice issues on a regular basis. Please see the attached “Expungement Report,” which has been attached as a separate attachment labelled “Illinois SAG Recommendations.”

As an outgrowth of the Expungement Report and as a result of youth input, the Commission funded a video produced by youth explain “Expungement” to other youth.

<http://ijjc.illinois.gov/> Click on “video”

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.